

FCC ID: L4PK8500PX15

EUT: NOTEBOOK PC

KAPOK COMPUTER CO.

USER'S MANUAL

EXHIBIT D

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

NOTE

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

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

Shielded interface cables (except microphone, stereo cassette player, headphone, CCD data cable) must be used in order to comply with emission limits.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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Chapter 1 : Getting Started

This chapter provides you with the short instruction of notebook computer system that will help you to get the basic understanding about the computer.

- ☐ Unpacking
- ☐ Operating Environment
- ☐ Powering the System
 - AC Power Adapter
 - Battery Pack
- ☐ Opening the LCD Cover
- ☐ Top-Front View
- ☐ Rear View
- ☐ Right-side View
- ☐ Left-side View

■ Unpacking

Carefully unpack the notebook computer and the included accessories (Figure 1-1). Check the items one by one. If there is something wrong, contact your dealer immediately.

- Notebook Computer.
- Carrying Bag.
- Power Adapter.
- Power Cord.
- User Manual.
- PS/2 Transfer Cable.
- Battery Pack.
- Utilities Diskette(s).

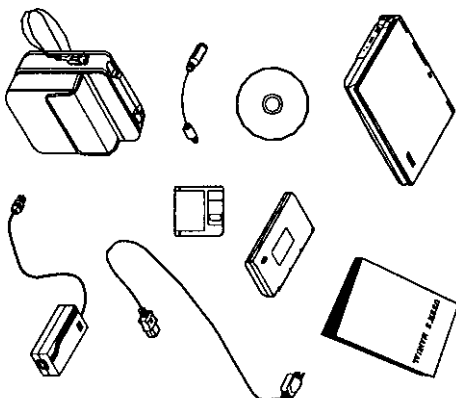


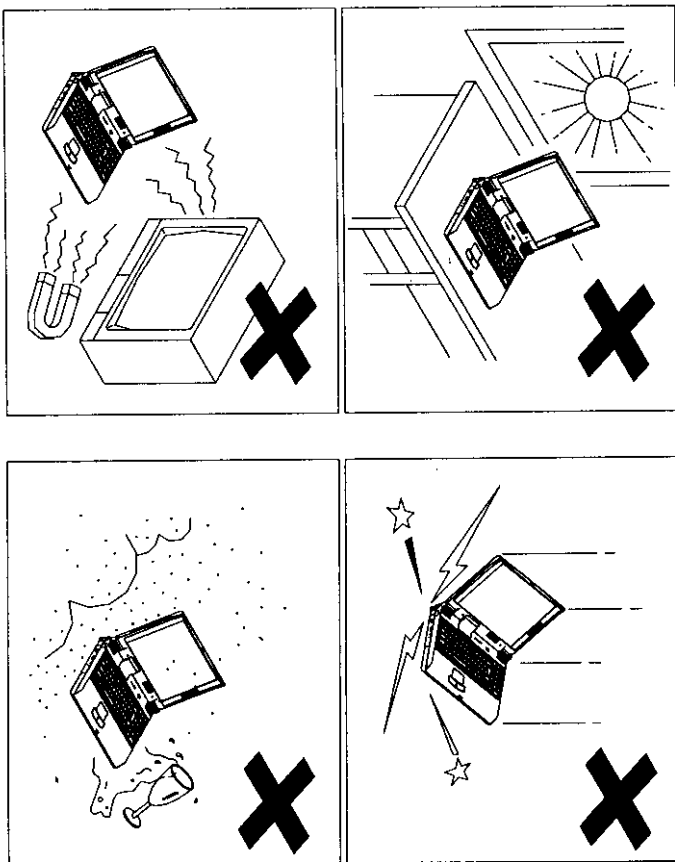
Figure 1-1

■ Operating Environment

As with any other precision electronic equipment, proper care and operation of your computer will prolong the use period. Make sure the computer is not:

- Exposed to excessively heat or direct sunlight.
- Shocked or vibrated.
- Exposed to strong magnetic fields.
- Left in a place where foreign matter or moisture may affect the system.

Figure 1-2



Powering the System

You can use the AC power adapter or battery pack to power the computer system.

AC Power Adapter

Use only the power adapter that comes with your computer. An incorrect type of power adapter will cause damage to the computer and its components.

1. Plug the power adapter cord into the AC-in socket on the rear panel of the computer.
2. Connect the power adapter with the power cord.
3. Plug the power cord into a properly grounded outlet (Figure 1-3).
4. Refer to Chapter 1, System Status LED Indicators for more information on system power status.

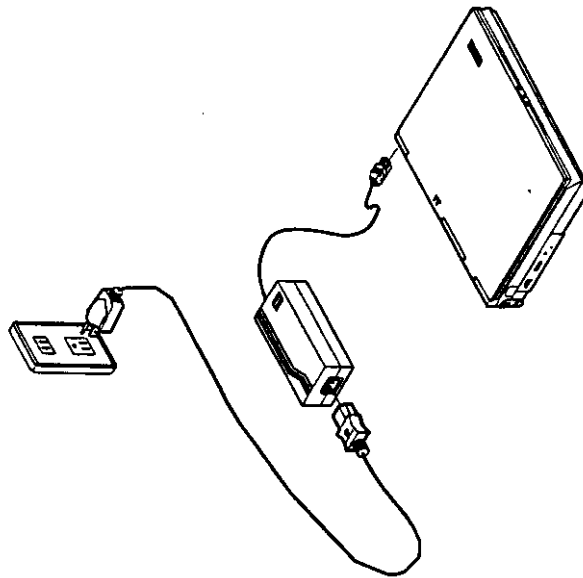


Figure 1-3

Battery Pack

The battery pack provides power for continuous portable operation of the computer. When using the battery no external power source is required. The actual operation time is related to the application and the configuration you're using.

Inserting

1. Turn the computer over.
2. Fit the battery pack firmly at a slight angle into the computer.
3. Install the four screws to fasten the battery pack (Figure 1-4).

Removing

1. Turn the computer over.
2. Remove the four screws that fasten the battery pack.
3. Carefully lift the battery pack from the computer.

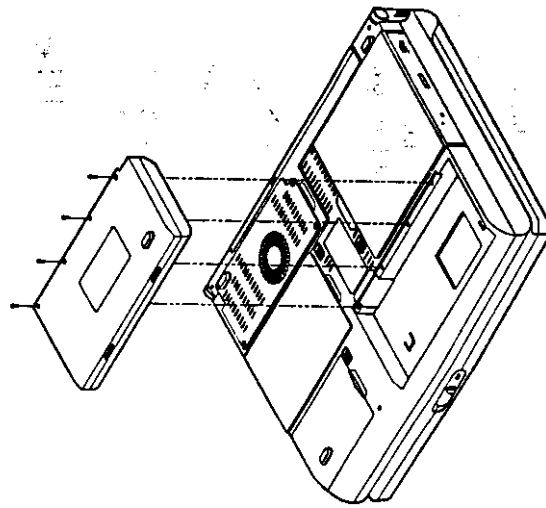


Figure 1-4

Recharging by AC Power

The battery pack can be recharged when the computer is connected with the AC power supply, no matter the system is in operation or not.

- Connect the computer with the AC power supply to begin recharging the system's battery pack. You do not need to turn off the system's power.
- Hours may be needed to recharge the battery pack.
- Please refer to Chapter 1, System Status LED Indicators for more information on battery charge status.

Proper Handling of the Battery Pack

- Do not attempt to disassemble the battery under any circumstances.
- The battery may explode if exposed to fire or high temperatures.
- Avoid battery short circuit by preventing contact from the metal terminals (+, -).

Opening the LCD Cover

1. Move the latch to the right to release the top cover. (Figure 1-5).
2. Lift the top cover to reveal the LCD panel and keyboard (Figure 1-6).
3. Adjust the LCD panel to a comfortable viewing angle.
4. Press the power button to turn the system on or off (refer to Chapter 1, Top-Front View for more information of the power button).

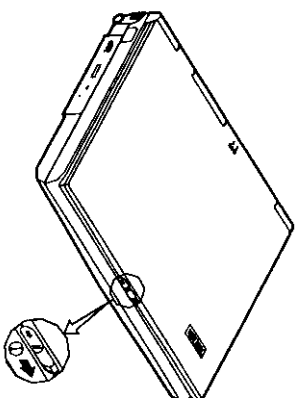


Figure 1-5

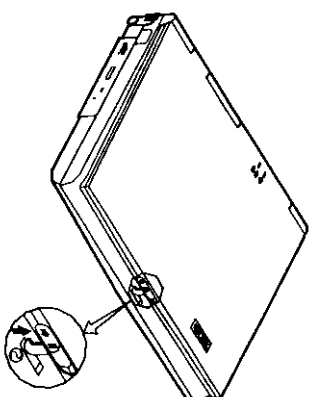


Figure 1-6

LED Indicators on the LCD Cover

Icon	Color	Description
①	Green	Battery power is used with system turning on.
	Red	AC power is used with system turning on.
🔋	Green	Battery is fully charged.
	Red	Battery is being charged.
	Blinking Red	Battery power is critically low.

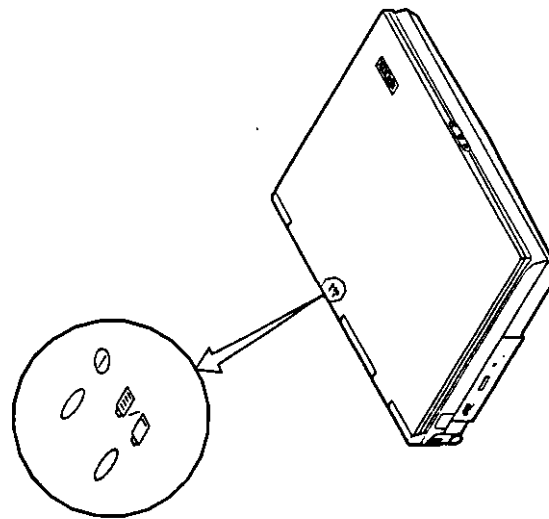


Figure 1-7

Top-Front View

LCD Panel

The computer provides you with a large LCD panel. Depending on the model you have purchased, it can either be a 15.1" or 15.5" TFT flat panel. The LCD panel is driven by a AGP bus video controller with 8 MB video memory.

Stereo Speakers

Two built-in speakers provide clear stereo sound.

Trackpad and Buttons

The pointing device features a sensitive glide pad for precise movements. It functions like a two-button mouse does. The right trackpad button is equivalent to the right mouse button; the left trackpad button is equivalent to the left mouse button.

Keyboard

The computer features a 102-key Windows 95 keyboard that is integrated with the numeric keypad. It is detachable for various language versions. You may refer to Chapter 2: Operation for more information.

Microphone

This is the built-in microphone.

System Status LED Indicators

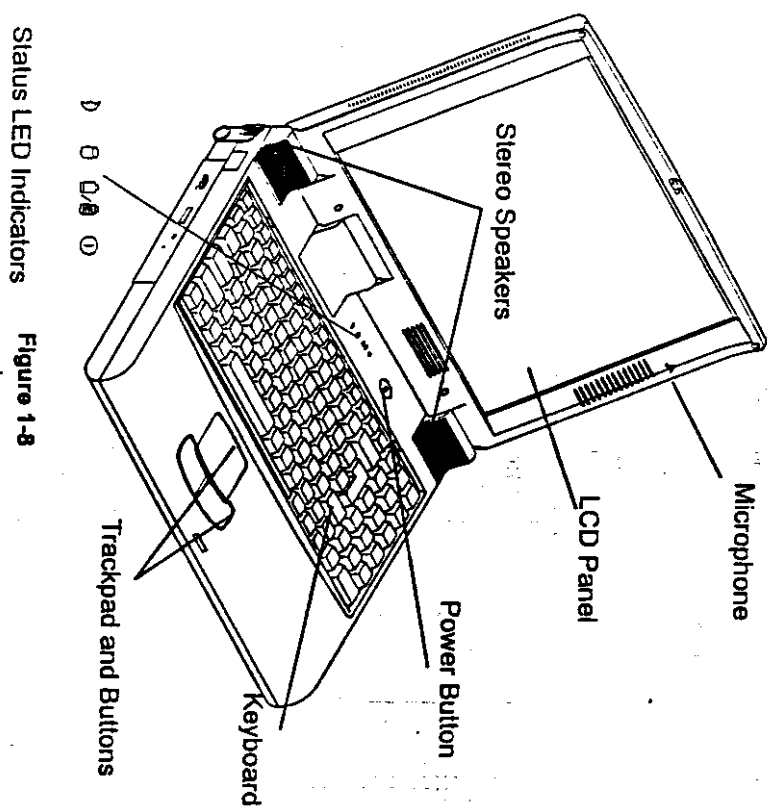
The LED indicators display the system's operation status.

Icon	Color	Description
①	Green	Battery power is used with system turned on.
	Red	AC power is used with system turned on.
	Green	Battery is fully charged.
	Red	Battery is being charged.
	Blinking Red	Battery power is critically low.
	Green	The system has entered the configured suspend mode (either POS or STR mode).
	Green	The hard disk is being accessed.

Power Button

①	Use this button to turn the system on or off.
	After proper configuration under SCU, this button can be used as suspend/resume hot button (refer to Chapter 3: BIOS Utilities, Power Menu for more information).

Note: After turning off the system, wait for a few seconds to power it on again.



Status LED Indicators

Figure 1-8

Rear View

AC-in Socket

Plug the AC adapter into this socket for power supply. To disconnect, pull the plug (not the cord) directly back.

Security Connector

The Security Connector is used to protect your computer from being stolen. Wrap the steel cable around your desk. Then, insert the locking device into this security connector.

Parallel Port

This parallel port supports EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port) and ECP (Extended Capabilities Port) modes.

RCA Jack

This jack accepts analog composite signals from external video devices, e.g. camera, CD.

Expansion Port

This port is used to connect the proprietary Port Replicator.

Dual USB Ports

The dual Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports simplify the expansion capability for peripheral devices.

Serial Port

This port is UART 16C550 compatible. It features a 9-pin connector for the addition of an external mouse for example.

External Monitor (CRT) Port

This port is used for transmission of the display to an external monitor. Simultaneous display with the LCD panel is available.

Dual PS/2 Type Ports

A PS/2 type mouse and keyboard can be connected to the system using these ports. However, you cannot connect the same type of PS/2 devices to both ports simultaneously.

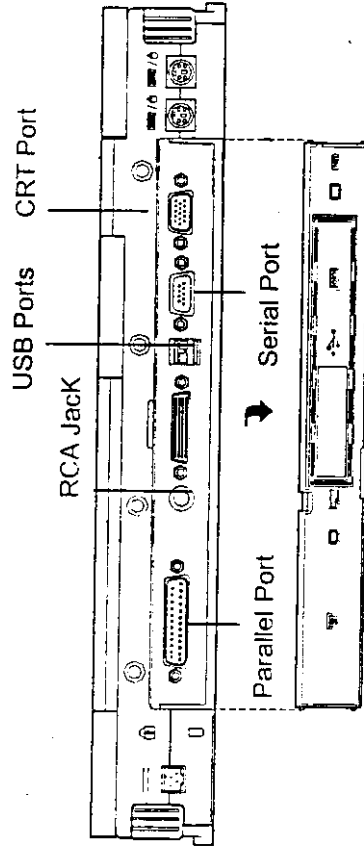


Figure 1-9

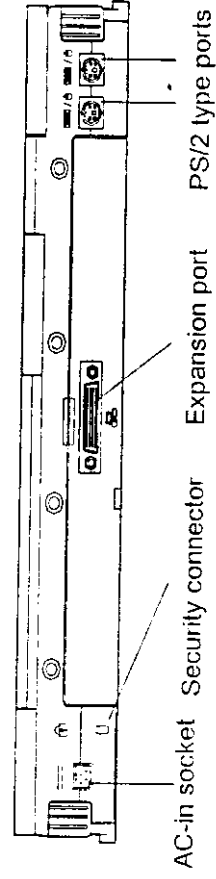


Figure 1-10

Right-Side View

PC Card Sockets

One Type III or two Type II PC cards can be used. Both sockets will expand the system capabilities when a PC card is inserted. To eject the PC card, press the appropriate eject button (Figure 2-15).

2.5" Hard Disk Drive

The 2.5" hard disk drive is removable. It accepts any 2.5" IDE hard disk drive with a height of 12.7mm or less. Refer to Chapter 2: "Operation" for more information.

3.5" Floppy Disk Drive

The computer comes standard with a 1.44MB floppy drive installed. Press the button on its top-right side to eject the diskette. The floppy disk module can be replaced with additional drive units, such as a secondary 2.5"/3.0" hard disk drive or Zip drive (Refer to Chapter 2: Operation for more information).

Speaker-out Jack

Headphone and speakers can be attached to the system through this jack.

Line-in Jack

External audio source can be fed into the computer through this jack.

Microphone-in Jack

Use this jack to connect a microphone to the system.

Ventilation

The computer provides ventilation to dissipate the system's operation heat. Do not block or obstruct it during operation.

Right-side Stand

Move this stand (together with the left one) to adjust the typing angle. If a high speed CPU is installed, erecting the stands on both sides will be necessary for heat dissipation during operation (Figure 1-12).

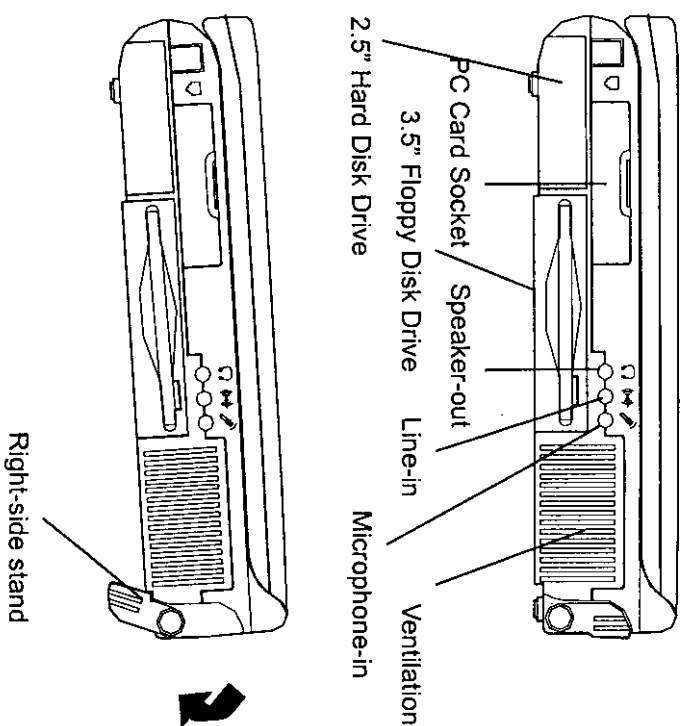


Figure 1-12

Left-Side View

5.25" CD-ROM Drive

The 5.25" IDE CD-ROM module is designed to be removable. The eject button is located in the middle of the front cover of the CD-ROM drive. Pressing it will release the CD tray.

Infrared

The system adopts infrared technology as the interface for simple, fast and convenient data exchange from the computer to an infrared-compatible device. It implements IrDA (HPSIR), Amplitude Shifted Keyed IR (ASKIR), and Fast IR (FIR). No object should be blocking the line of sight between the computer and the infrared-equipped device. For further information, please refer to the manual of the wireless device you wish to connect on how to use the point-and-shoot operation.

Left-side Stand

Move this stand (together with the right one) to adjust the typing angle. If a high speed CPU is installed on the system, erecting the stands on both sides will be necessary for heat dissipation during operation (Figure 1-14).

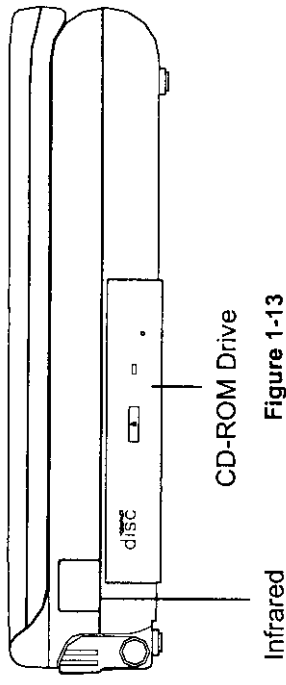


Figure 1-13

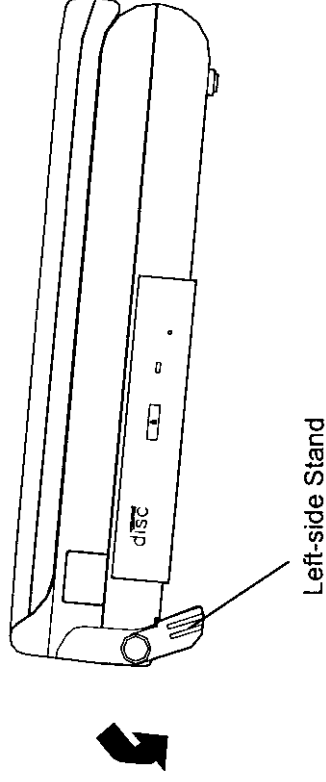


Figure 1-14

Chapter 2 : Operation

The notebook computer has many advanced features to help you with your computer work. This chapter describes each of the computer's hardware features and shows you how to use them.

Before you begin working with the internal components of the computer, remove the battery and disconnect the AC power adapter.

Make sure you wear an anti-static wrist strap to ground yourself before working with or repair the internal components. Static electricity may damage the components.

- ☐ Upgrading Processor Module
- ☐ Setting DIP Switch
- ☐ Expanding Memory
- ☐ Using Hard Disk Drive
- ☐ Using Floppy Disk Drive
- ☐ Using CD-ROM
- ☐ Using PC Card Sockets
- ☐ Using Hot Keys
- ☐ Using Numeric Keypad
- ☐ Using Power Management
- ☐ Attaching Peripheral Devices

Upgrading Processor Module

The notebook computer features the structure of Intel's Mobile Module (MMC2). The Processor Module incorporates an Intel Pentium Mobile processor, secondary cache, and the Intel PCIs et "Northbridge" system controller, voltage regulator, and thermal sensor on a single printed circuit board.

The Processor Module is connected to the mainboard through a connector. This design facilitates users to easily upgrade their system by simply replacing the Processor Module.

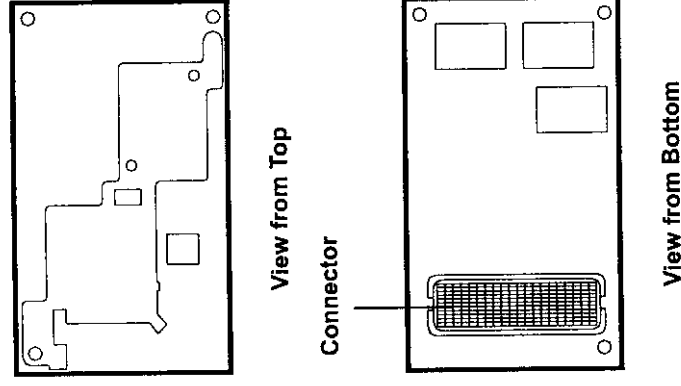


Figure 2-1

Replacing Processor Module

1. Remove all power sources (AC power and battery).
2. Turn the computer over.
3. Remove the CPU cover.
4. Remove the screws that fasten the heat sink mounted on the Processor Module.
5. Carefully detach the Processor Module from the mainboard (Figure 2-2).

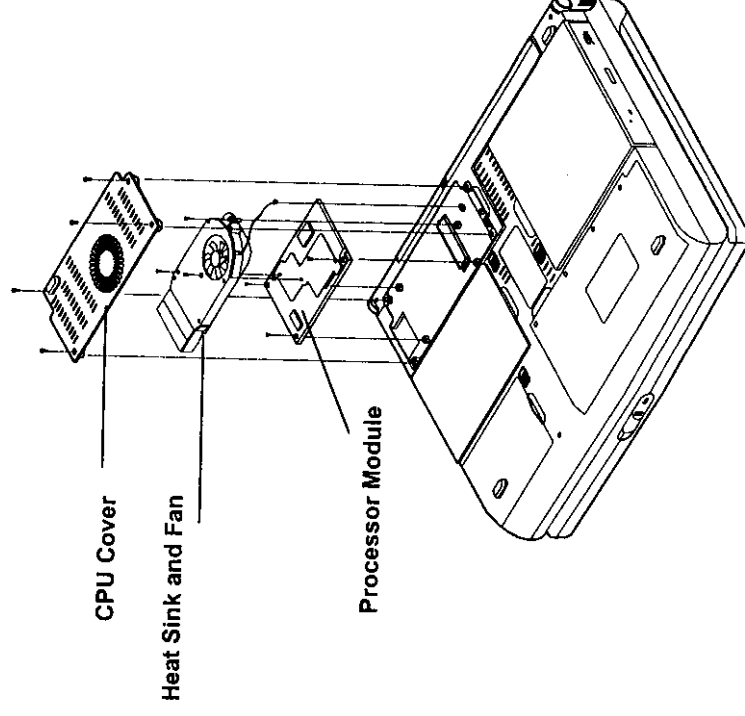


Figure 2-2

Setting DIP Switch

Remove the keyboard to reveal the system's mainboard. Locate the DIP Switch (SW1) to set the correct configuration for the following purpose:

Flash ROM BIOS update

To upgrade your computer, you need to keep up with the latest system BIOS. Consult your dealer for further information. The DIP Switch needs to be set in the On position when updating the existing system BIOS. The DIP Switches should be reset to the Off position after BIOS updating is complete.

DIP Switch (SW1)		Purpose
SW1-1	SW1-2	Flash ROM BIOS
Off	Off	Existing BIOS
On	On	Updating BIOS

Accessing DIP Switch (SW1)

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Press the two keyboard latches to elevate the keyboard from its normal position (Figure 2-3).
3. Carefully lift the keyboard assembly out to expose the mainboard. Locate the DIP Switch SW1 to set the configuration (Figure 2-4).

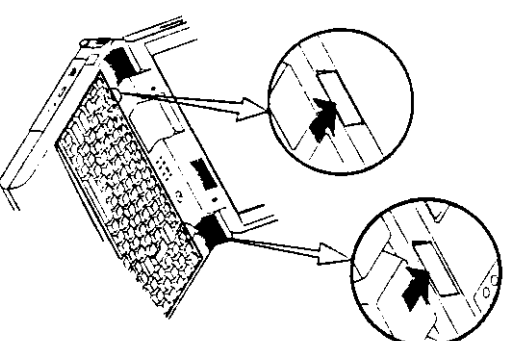


Figure 2-3

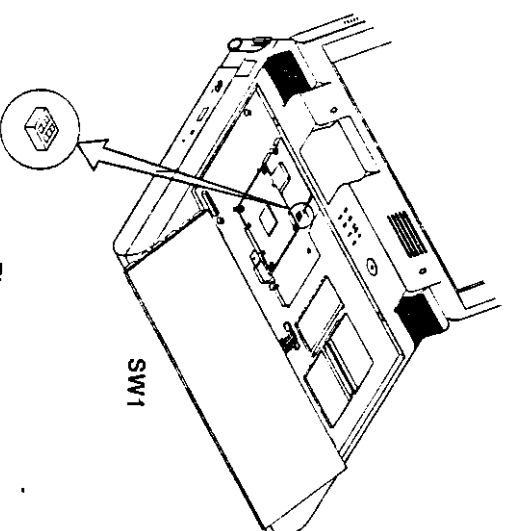


Figure 2-4

Expanding Memory

The system has three memory sockets for different RAM modules to expand the memory up to 384MB. The RAM modules should be 144-pin SODIMM (Small Outline Dual In-line Memory Module) type. The computer supports EDO, and SDRAM operation. The total memory size is automatically detected by the POST routines. To expend the memory, you have the following choice with different DRAM combinations:

Bank 0	Bank 1	Bank 2	Total Size
32	0	0	32
32	32	0	64
32	32	32	96
64	0	0	64
64	32	0	96
64	32	32	128
64	64	0	128
64	64	32	160
64	64	64	192
128	0	0	128
128	32	0	160
128	32	32	192
128	64	0	192
128	64	32	224
128	64	64	256
128	128	0	256
128	128	32	288
128	128	64	320
128	128	128	384

Accessing the Memory Sockets

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Press the two keyboard latches to elevate the keyboard from its normal position (Figure 2-3).
3. Carefully lift the keyboard assembly out to expose the mainboard. Locate the memory sockets (Figure 2-5).

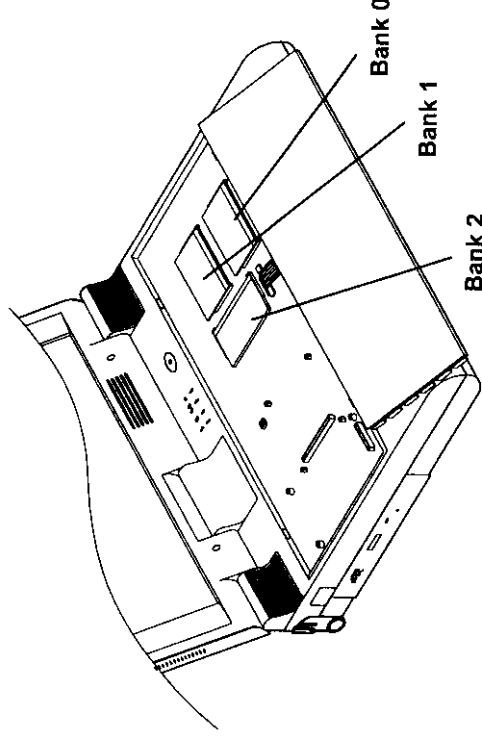


Figure 2-5

Installing Memory Module

Follow the steps below to install the memory module:

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Press the two keyboard latches to elevate the keyboard from its normal position (Figure 2-3).
3. Carefully lift the keyboard assembly out to expose the mainboard. Locate the memory sockets (Figure 2-5).
4. Insert the memory module at a slight angle and fit its connectors into the socket firmly. Push the module down and ensure it is locked into the place (Figure 2-6).
5. Reinstall the keyboard assembly.

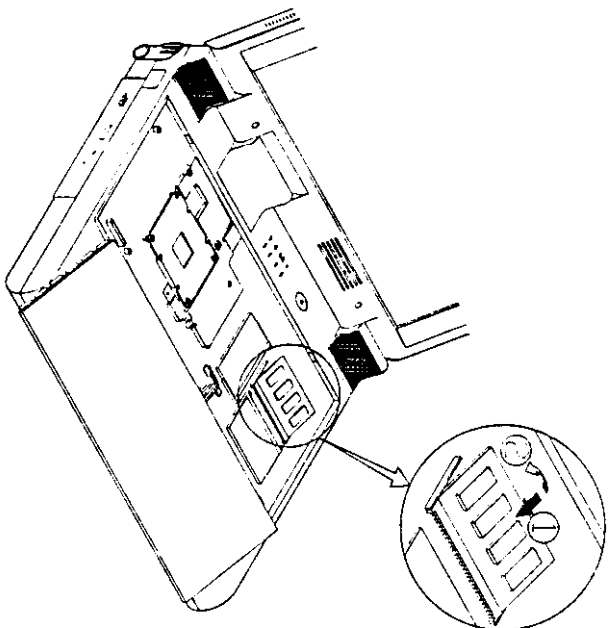


Figure 2-6

Removing Memory Module

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Press the two keyboard latches to elevate the keyboard from its normal position (Figure 2-3).
3. Carefully lift the keyboard assembly out to expose the mainboard. Locate the memory sockets (Figure 2-5).
4. Gently pull the two latches outward on both ends of the module. The module will pop up (Figure 2-7).
5. Remove the memory module.
6. Reinstall the keyboard assembly.

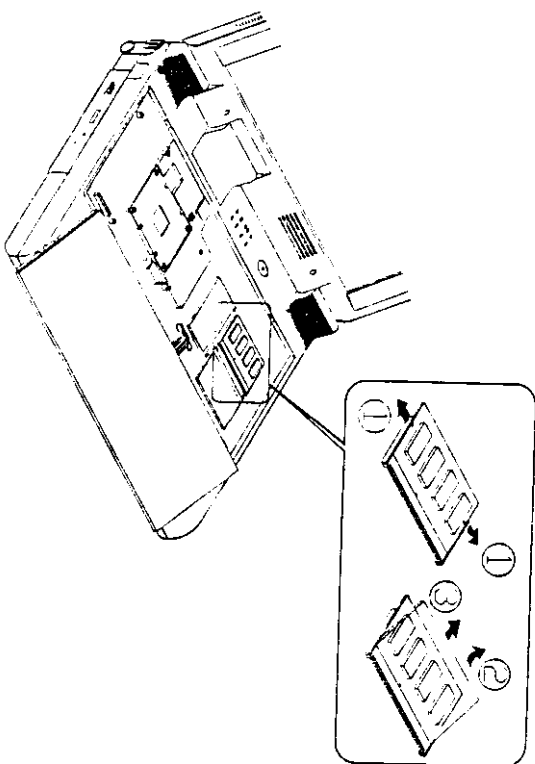


Figure 2-7

Using Hard Disk Drive

The hard disk drive is mounted in a removable case and can be taken out to accommodate other 2.5" IDE hard disk drives with a height of 12.7mm. The system supports drives with 2.0 GB capacities through the Logical Block Addressing (LBA) mode. It also supports Programmed I/O (PIO) mode 4, Bus Master IDE and provides a high performance data transfer rate at speeds up to 33 MBytes/second (ATA-33).

Removing

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Turn the computer over.
3. Locate the Hard Disk Drive latch.
4. Press the latch in the direction indicated and take the hard disk drive out of the computer (Figure 2-8).

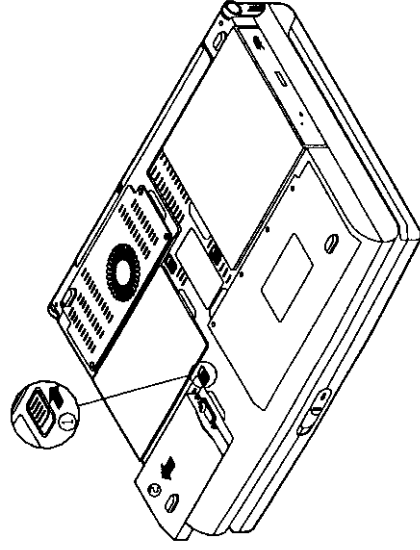


Figure 2-8

Note:

When inserting the hard disk drive, Insert it firmly into the computer. Make sure you feel the drive click into the position when it is seated properly.

Replacing Hard Disk Drive

The hard disk drive is contained in a case. To take the hard disk drive out of the case and replace with another one, you need to remove the two screws on each side of the case (Figure 2-9). The location of the two screws may be varied depending on different types of hard disk model. Gently disconnect the cable from the hard disk drive when taking it out of the case. Be careful not to bend any pins or crimp the cable.

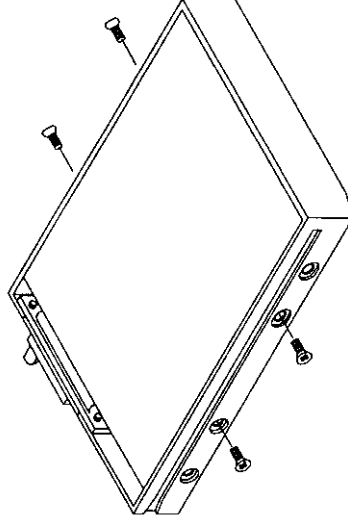


Figure 2-9

Using Floppy Disk Drive

The notebook computer comes standard with a 1.44MB, 3.5" floppy disk drive module. It is labeled drive A: and may be used as a boot device if properly set.

You may replace the floppy disk module with the following options: a 2.5" secondary hard disk drive (of 12.7mm or 17mm high), a 3.0" secondary hard disk drive (of 12.5mm high), a 100MB Zip drive (of 15mm high), or a LS-120 device (of 12.7mm high). Contact your dealer for details about these options.

Inserting/Removing Diskettes

When using the floppy drive, always insert your floppy diskette label-side up (Figure 2-10). To remove your diskette, press the eject button on the top-right corner of the floppy drive.

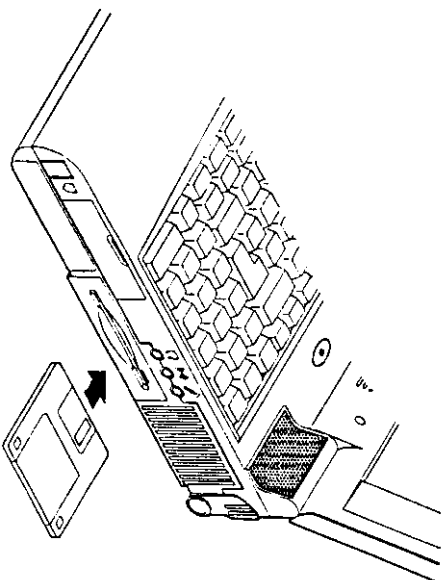


Figure 2-10

Replacing Floppy Disk Drive

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Turn the computer over.
3. Locate the Floppy Disk Drive latch.
4. Press the latch in the direction indicated and take the floppy disk drive out of the computer (Figure 2-11).
5. Insert the replacement drive (2.5"/3.0" secondary HDD or 100MB Zip drive) firmly into the computer.

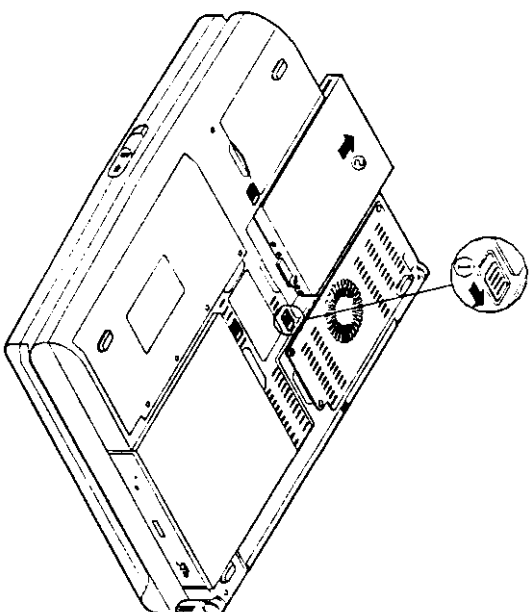


Figure 2-11

Using CD-ROM

The notebook computer comes standard with a removable 5.25" CD-ROM module. It is labeled drive D: and may be used as a boot device if properly set.

To insert a CD, press the **Eject Button** and place the CD into the **Disc Tray** with label-side facing up. Push the CD tray in and you are ready to start. The **Busy Indicator** will light up while data is being accessed or while an audio CD is playing. When the power is unexpectedly interrupted, insert an instrument such as a straightened paper clip into the **Emergency Eject Hole** to eject the tray (Figure 2-12).

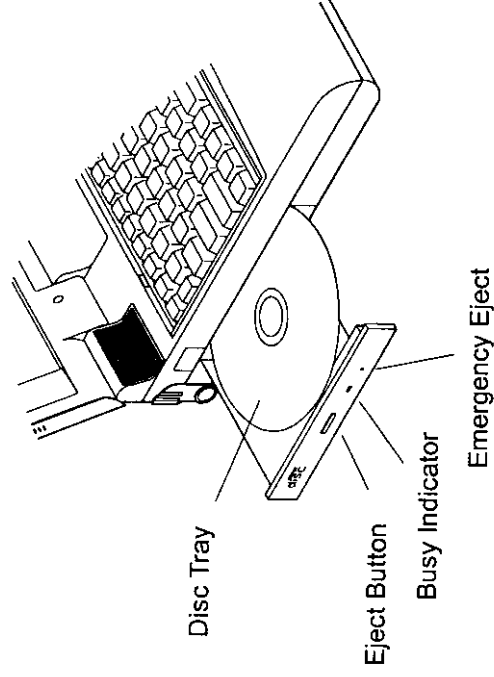


Figure 2-12

Removing CD-ROM Module

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Turn the computer over.
3. Locate the CD-ROM latch.
4. Press the latch in the direction indicated and take the CD-ROM module out of the computer (Figure 2-13).

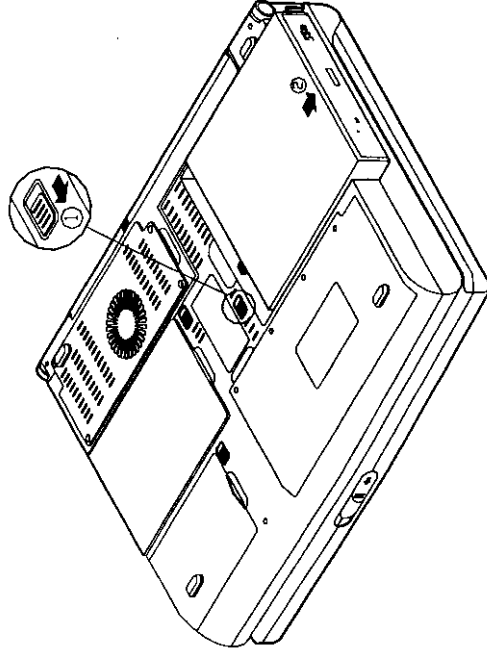


Figure 2-13

Loading Compact Discs

1. Turn on the power.
2. Press the CD-ROM eject button; the disc tray will pop out partially.
3. Pull the disc tray out.
4. Carefully load the CD into the disc tray with label-side facing up. Press it gently to ensure it fits into the place (Figure 2-14).
5. Push the tray into the computer.

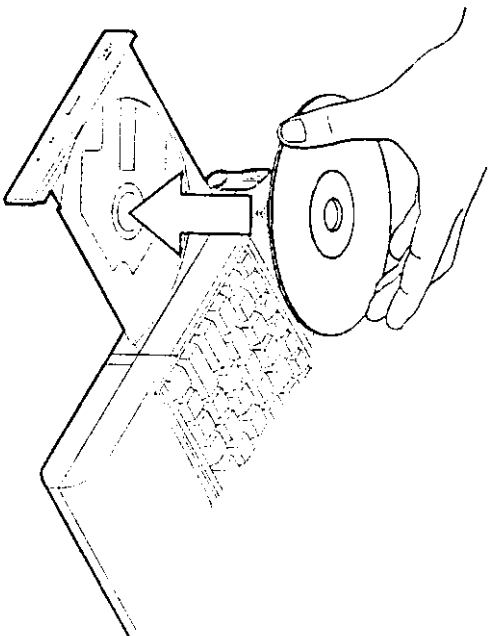


Figure 2-14

Handling of Compact Discs

Proper handling of your CDs will prevent them from being damaged and ensure the accessibility of data stored in them.

- Hold the CD by the edges; do not touch the surface of the disc.
- Use clean, soft, and dry cloth to remove dust or fingerprints.
- Do not use pen to write on the surface.
- Do not attach any paper or other materials to the surface of the disk.
- Do not store or place the CD in the high-temperature areas.
- Do not use benzine, thinners, or other cleaners to clean the CD.
- Do not bend the compact disc.
- Do not drop or subject the CDs to shock.

Using PC Card Sockets

The computer provides system expansion capabilities with two PC card sockets (previously referred to as PCMCIA). PC cards to be inserted can be LAN, fax/modem, communication devices, or expanded memory. Both sockets support 5V/3.3V 16-bit PC cards and 3.3V 32-bit PC cards (referred to as **CardBus**).

The PC card sockets on the right-side panel support one Type III card (equivalent to two Type II cards). The lower socket (socket A) is capable of **ZV (Zoomed Video)** (Figure 2-15).

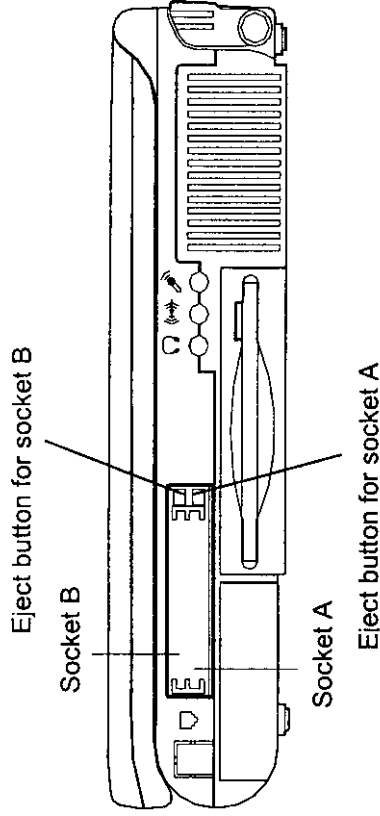


Figure 2-15

Note: There are three types of PC cards. Type 1 measures 3.3 mm thick; Type II 5.0 mm; and Type III 10.5 mm.

Inserting PC Cards

1. Open the access door (Figure 2-16).
2. Align the PC card with the slot and push it in firmly until it locks into the place (Figure 2-17).

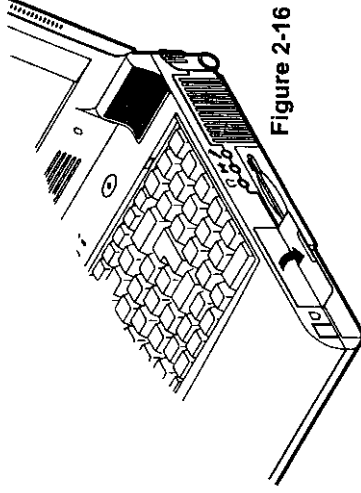


Figure 2-16

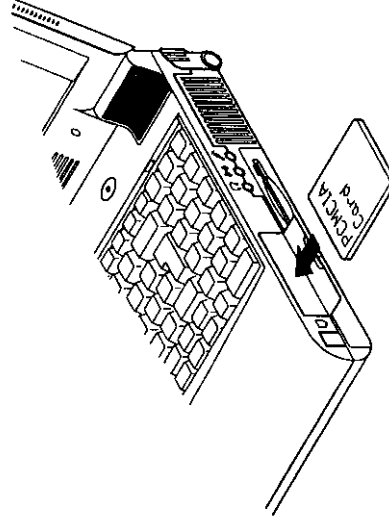


Figure 2-17

Removing PC Cards

To remove a PC card, press the appropriate eject button to eject the card from its slot. (Figure 2-15).

Using Hot Keys

Located on the bottom-left edge of the keyboard layout is a colored Fn key. The Fn key function allows you to change operational features instantly. When you use the following functions, press and hold the Fn key; then press the appropriate function key (Figure 2-18).

Hot Keys	System Features
Fn + F3	Expand LCD display.
Fn + F4	Control display top/center position.
Fn + F6	Toggle CRT/LCD/LCD+CRT
Fn + F9	Decrease LCD brightness.
Fn + F10	Increase LCD brightness.
Fn + F11	Decrease audio volume.
Fn + F12	Increase audio volume.
Fn + Z	Turn audio mute on/off.
Fn + Esc	Put the system in a suspend state for power management.

Windows 95 Special Keys

The keyboard provides two keys that have special functions in Windows 95.



This key activates the Windows 95 Start menu.



This key has the same functions as the secondary mouse does.

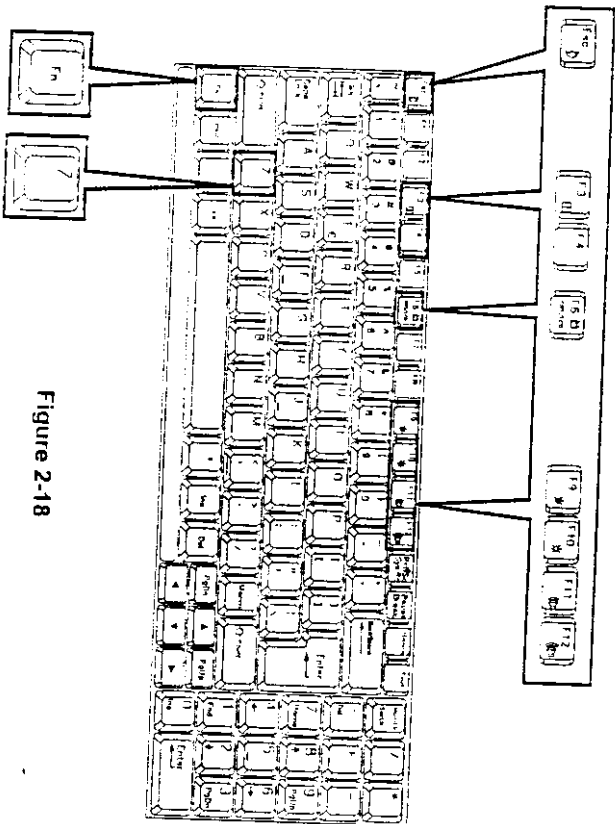


Figure 2-18

Using Numeric Keypad

The computer features a 102-key keyboard with an integrated numeric keypad for easy numeric data input (Figure 2-19).

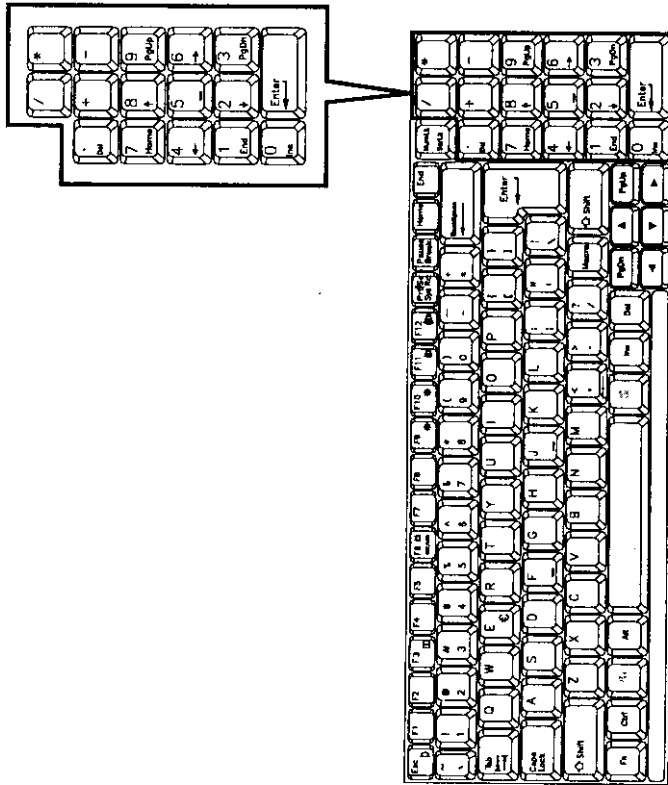


Figure 2-19

Using Power Management

The system provides you with various modes to manage its power consumption while maintaining system performance. Please refer to Chapter 3: BIOS Utilities, System Configuration Utility, Power Menu for more information.

Advanced Power Management (APM 1.2)

The system provides built-in Advanced Power Management (APM 1.2) support to reduce power consumption. APM function varies depending on the operation system you are using. **Some operation systems do not support APM, such as Windows NT, and therefore, cannot take advantage of the system's capabilities in this area.**

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI)

The ACPI interface gives the operation system (OS) direct control over the power management and Plug and Play functions of a computer. The operation system can perform the functions covered by the ACPI specification, such as system power management, device power management, and thermal management.

Global Standby

In Global Standby mode, the CPU clock will be stopped and most controllable peripheral devices will be power off. If the idle timer expires before any system activity is detected, the system will change from Standby mode into Suspend mode.

Hard Disk Standby

The system will turn off the computer's hard disk drive motor if it has not been accessed after a specified period of time. The motor will be turned back on if the system attempts to read or write data to it.

Suspend and Resume

When at extremely low power, you can enter suspend mode to save power. In suspend mode, all tasks are stopped and stored in memory to save power. The system features two levels of suspend mode: Powered-On-Suspend (POS) mode and Suspend-To-Disk (STD) mode.

Another useful feature is resume mode. This feature allows you to turn the computer's power off without exiting your software application. When you turn the power on again, you can resume work where you left off, because the screen display is restored as you left it. This saves time and battery power.

Caution: Do not enter suspend mode when you are

1. Accessing any of the disk drives, such as HDD, FDD or CD-ROM drives.
2. Using the audio features or playing back video.
3. Playing a DOS game.

Powered On Suspend (POS)

Of the suspend modes, Powered-On-Suspend saves the least amount of power. However, it takes the shortest time to return to full operation.

Resume from POS Mode

The system can resume from Powered-On-Suspend mode by:

- Alarm resume (month/day/hour/minute)
- Modem ring
- Pressing any keyboard key.
- Pressing the power button (if configured as Suspend/Resume function under SCU)
- Opening the display lid (only if the suspend mode is initiated by closing the display lid)

Suspend To Disk (STD)

Suspend to Disk is a 0-volt suspend mode for system power management. STD mode saves the maximum power but takes the longest time to return to full operation.

1. Use your operation system's FDISK program to delete all partitions of the hard disk if any already exist on the target drive.
2. Boot the system and run the 0VMAKFIL.EXE Utility to create the Suspend to Disk partition on the hard disk. The size of Suspend to Disk partition will be the installed DRAM (n) plus 4MB integrated video RAM.

`:>0VMAKFIL /Pn`

For example, if the system DRAM is 32MB, 0VMAKFIL will create a partition size of approximately 36MB.

`:>0VMAKFIL /P32`

Resume from STD Mode

The system will resume from Suspend-To-Disk mode by:

- Power back on
- Alarm resume (month/day/hour/minute)
- Opening the display lid (only if the suspend mode is initiated by closing the display lid)

Attaching Peripheral Devices

To extend the computer's functions, you can attach the following peripheral devices to the computer through the ports or jacks on the rear panel of computer.

Attaching a Security Lock

The security lock is equipped to protect your computer from being stolen. To install the security lock, wrap the cable around a desk or other immovable object, then insert the locking device into the connector (Figure 2-20).

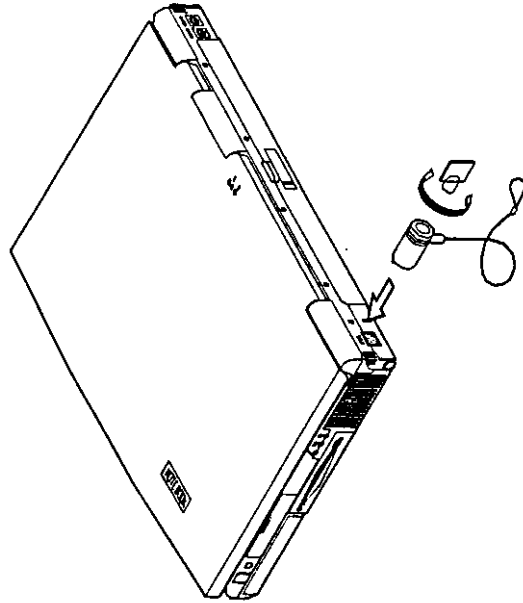


Figure 2-20

Attaching a Parallel Printer

You may connect any standard Centronics parallel printer to your computer through the parallel port.

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Connect the cable to the parallel port on the rear of the computer.
3. Tighten the screws that fasten the cable to the parallel port (Figure 2-21).
4. Insert the other end of the cable to the printer's connector. Fasten the cable's connector.
5. Turn on the printer and computer.

In addition, you also need to install the manufacturer-supplied driver for the printer. Refer to the device's user's guide for more information. If the connected printer supports EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port) or ECP (Extended Capabilities Port) mode, please enter System Configuration Utility (SCU) to configure the required setting.

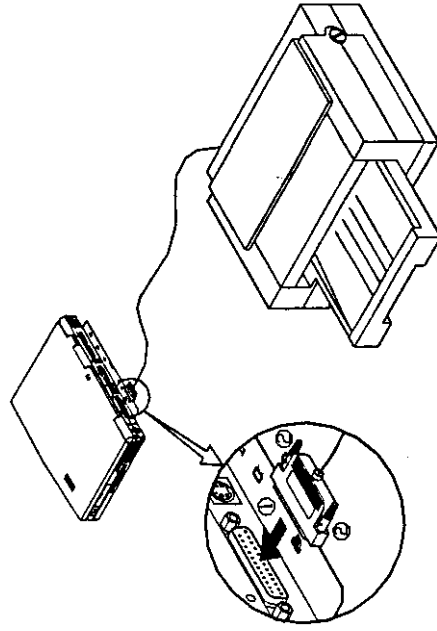


Figure 2-21

Attaching a Video Input Device

The RCA jack on the rear panel of the computer allows analog composite signal input from external video devices. Attach the device as shown below (Figure 2-23).

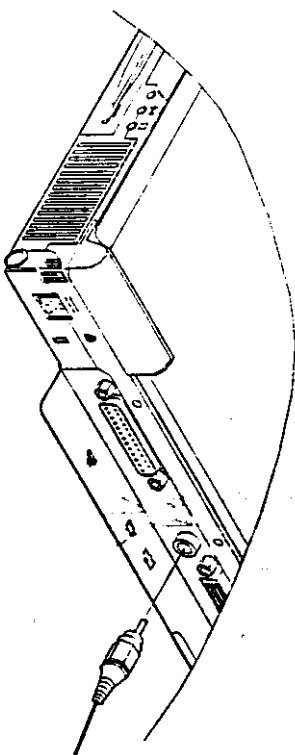


Figure 2-23

Attaching a USB-compatible Device

The computer provides dual USB ports for connection of a USB-compatible keyboard, mouse, or other devices. Attach the device as shown below (Figure 2-24).

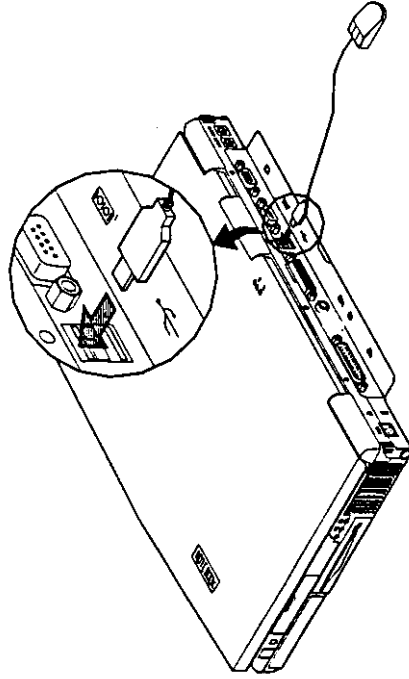


Figure 2-24

Attaching a Serial Mouse

The serial port features a 9-pin connector. You can connect any serial device such as a mouse to this port.

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Connect the cable to the serial port on the rear of the computer.
3. Tighten the screws that fasten the cable to the serial port (Figure 2-25).
4. Turn on the computer.

In addition, you may need to install the manufacturer-supplied driver for the serial mouse. Refer to the device's user's guide for more information.

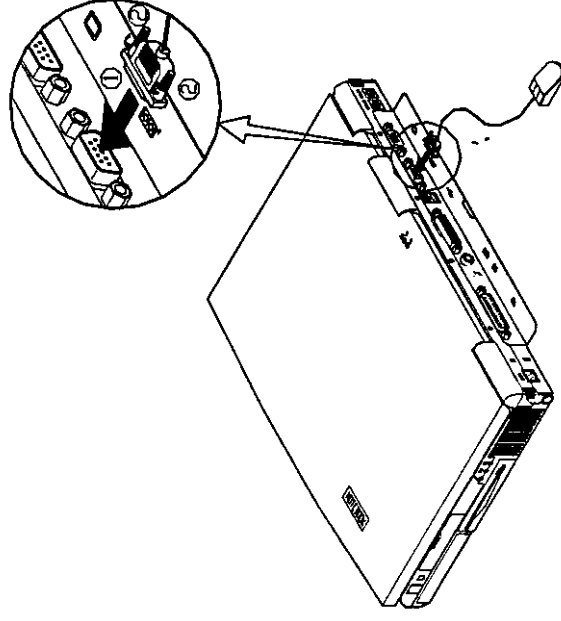


Figure 2-25

Attaching an External Monitor (CRT)

The computer is capable of displaying not only on the LCD, but also on the XGA compatible displays attached to the computer. Information can be displayed on both the LCD and the external monitor simultaneously. Enter the System Configuration Utility (SCU) to select the appropriate parameters or use the Fn + F6 keys (refer to Chapter 2, Using Hot Keys).

1. Turn the system power off.
2. Connect the cable to the CRT port on the rear of the computer.
3. Tighten the screws that fasten the cable to the CRT port (Figure 2-26).
4. Insert the other end of the cable to the external monitor.
5. Turn on the computer.

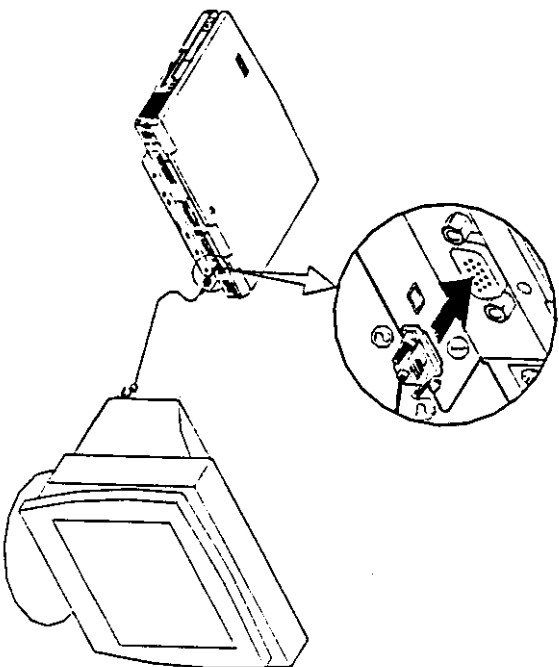


Figure 2-26

Attaching a PS/2 Keyboard or Mouse

The computer can be operated with a PS/2 keyboard or mouse attached by means of the PS/2 transfer cable. Attach the external keyboard or mouse as shown below (Figure 2-27).

Both PS/2 type ports on the rear panel of the computer can be used for the connection of a PS/2 keyboard and mouse.

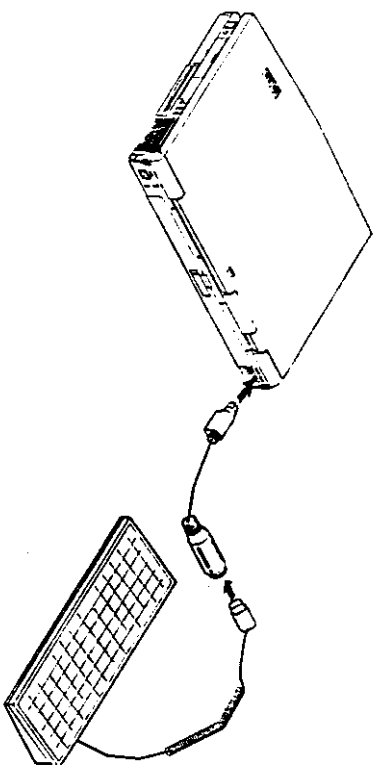


Figure 2-27

Chapter 3 : BIOS Utilities

This chapter provides you with the information of Power On Self Test (POST) and shows you how to configure the system parameters using the System Configuration Utility (SCU).

- Power on Self Test (POST)
 - POST Message: Normal Operation
 - POST Message: Error Detected
- System Configuration Utility (SCU)
 - Information in the SCU
 - Initiating the SCU
 - Working with the Menu Bar of the SCU
 - Working with the Pull-Down Menu of the SCU
 - Features of the SCU
 - Startup Menu
 - Memory Menu
 - Disks Menu
 - Components Menu
 - Power Menu
 - Exit Menu

Power on Self Test (POST)

The system BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) performs a series of Power On Self Test (POST) on system memory and key computer components every time the computer is turned on. If an error exists, the POST routine may halt execution (depending on the problem). If no error exists, the POST will initialize BIOS configuration, then boots the operating system.

POST Message: Normal Operation

You will see the following message if no error exists after the POST is performed.

```

SystemSoft MobilePRO BIOS Version 1.01 (2482-00)
Copyright 1983-1996 SystemSoft Corp. All Rights Reserved

233 MHz Pentium with MMX CPU
External Cache: 512KB installed
8 MB Video RAM
SystemSoft Plug-n-Play BIOS Ver.1.17.01

Base Memory      000640 Kb
Extended Memory  064512 Kb
Total Memory     065536 Kb

Auto Detecting IDE Devices[Done]

<CTRL-ALT-S> to enter System Configuration Utility
  
```

Note:

You may press the **Spacebar** key to skip the memory test.

POST Message: Error Detected

If an error is detected, you will see the following WARNING message. You may press **F1** key to continue, or press the **Ctrl-Alt-S** keys simultaneously to enter the System Configuration Utility.

```

SystemSoft MobilePRO BIOS Version 1.01 (2482-00)
Copyright 1983-1996 SystemSoft Corp. All Rights Reserved

233 MHz Pentium with MMX CPU
External Cache: 512KB installed
8 MB Video RAM
SystemSoft Plug-n-Play BIOS Ver.1.17.01

Base Memory      000640 Kb
Extended Memory  064512 Kb
Total Memory     065536 Kb

WARNING - HARD DISK CONTROLLER 1 FAILURE
Auto Detecting IDE Devices[Done]

<CTRL-ALT-S> to enter System Configuration Utility
Press F1 to Continue
  
```

Chapter 4 : Troubleshooting

Sometimes your computer has some problems. Before you consult the computer vendor, you can try to solve problems yourself. This chapter provides you with a list of some commonly experienced problems and their possible solutions.

-  Battery
-  Power
-  Hard Disk Drive
-  Floppy Disk Drive
-  Hardware Installation
-  LCD Panel
-  Memory Module
-  PC Card
-  Boot Password
-  Audio
-  CD
-  Printer

Battery

Problem: *The battery pack can not be charged.*

Solution 1: The battery pack is exposed to excessively hot and cold environment. Let it restore to normal condition before you use it.

Solution 2: The power might be used up.

Problem: *The battery pack can not be charged and the charge indicator turns off.*

Solution 1: The battery has been fully charged.

Solution 2: The battery pack is exposed to excessively hot or cold environment. Let it restore to normal condition before you use it.

Solution 3: The power is used up.

Problem: *The beep sound is heard and the low-battery indicator turns on.*

Solution: The computer is in low-battery status. Please connect your computer with AC adapter, or press Fn + Esc key combination to enter suspend mode.

Problem: *The beep sound isn't heard whereas the low-battery indicator turns on, or the gauge indicates power is less than 10%.*

Solution: The computer is in low battery status. Please adjust the volume control and connect the computer with AC adapter.

Problem: *The actual battery operation time is shorter than expected.*

Solution 1: The battery is exposed to excessively high or low temperature. The ideal temperature for battery operation is between 50°F and 95°F (10°C and 35°C) whereas keeping is between 32°F and 113°F (0°C and 45°C).

Solution 2: The battery has released some power. Please recharge it.

Solution 3: The power management has been turned off.

Solution 4: Some peripheral device or PC card is consuming power. Turn off the unused device to save power.

Solution 5: The battery has been given a partial charge. When charging, always fully charge after fully discharge.

Power

Problem: *The computer can not boot when the battery pack is not inserted.*

Solution 1: The power cord is not correctly connected with AC adapter. Make sure the power cord is firmly plugged into grounded outlet and computer.

Solution 2: The grounded outlet is not in normal operation. Check the outlet's function or use other outlet.

Problem: *The system has automatically entered suspend mode.*

Solution 1: The system's temperature is too high. Let it cool before you use it.

Solution 2: The system has entered suspend mode after a specified period of time. Please press any key or touch the trackpad to wake up the computer.

Hard Disk Drive

Problem: *The message "Nonsystem disk" appears.*

Solution: The computer is trying to boot from the floppy including no software. Please take the floppy out and restart the computer.

Problem: *It needs a longer time to read the hard disk drive after restarting the computer.*

Solution 1: The data saved on hard disk drive may be lost. Please operate the "disk defragmenter" to check the lost unit.

Solution 2: As in low battery status, the computer is waking up from the suspend mode.

Floppy Disk Drive

- Problem:** *The floppy disk drive can not write data to disk.*
- Solution 1:** The floppy is not formatted.
- Solution 2:** The floppy is write-protected. Please cancel the protection.
- Solution 3:** The data is written to incorrect disk drive.
- Solution 4:** The space left on disk is not enough. Please use a new disk or delete the unneeded data.
- Problem:** *The disk drive can not read the disk.*
- Solution 1:** The disk is not formatted.
- Solution 2:** The disk is damaged.
- Solution 3:** An incorrect disk type is used.

Hardware Installation

- Problem:** *The computer can not recognize the device as part of the system.*
- Solution 1:** The power switch of new device is not turned on. Please turn on the power switch, then restart the computer.
- Solution 2:** You do not rearrange the computer after the device is installed.
- Solution 3:** The power cord or the connector between device and computer is plugged out. Please make sure the device is firmly connected with the computer.
- Solution 4:** You do not follow the system configuration as the computer suggested. Please follow the suggestion.

LCD Panel

- Problem:** *The font is too dark.*
- Solution:** The brightness or contrast is not correctly set. Please press Fn+F7 or Fn+F8 key combination (only limited to DSTN panel) to adjust the contrast control, and use Fn+F9 or Fn+F10 to adjust the brightness control.
- Problem:** *The screen is blank.*
- Solution 1:** The panel blank application might be set.
- Solution 2:** The system operates the screen saver after a specified period of time. Please press any key or touch the trackpad.
- Solution 3:** The brightness or contrast needs to be adjusted. Please press Fn+F7 or Fn+F8 key combination (only limited to DSTN panel) to adjust the contrast control, and use Fn+F9 or Fn+F10 to adjust the brightness control.
- Solution 4:** The system has entered suspend mode. Please press any key or touch the trackpad to wake up the computer.
- Problem:** *The LCD panel displays incorrect font or blinks when the computer is connected with an external monitor.*
- Solution:** The resolution you use for the monitor exceeds that the LCD panel can support whereas you have switched to the LCD panel. Please restart the computer.

Memory Module

Problem: *The computer can not boot.*
Solution: The incorrect type of memory module is installed.

Problem: *The memory capacity is not enough.*
Solution: The memory is not correctly configured for the application.

Problem: *The detected memory capacity is not correct.*
Solution: Some memory module is not correctly installed or not compatible with your computer.

Problem: *The message "out of memory" is displayed.*
Solution: The memory configuration is not correctly set or the memory is not enough to run the application.

Problem: *The message "insufficient memory" is displayed.*
Solution: The application can not be operated as the memory is used up.

PC Card

Problem: *The PC card can not be configured.*
Solution: The PC card is not supported.

Problem: *The system can not recognize the PC card.*
Solution 1: The PC card is not inserted into the socket or reversely inserted.

Solution 2: The PC card driver is not installed.
Solution 3: The PC card or card driver is not compatible with the computer.

Problem: *The beep sound is not heard while the PC card is inserted.*
Solution: The beep sound control is closed.

Boot Password

Problem: *You forget the boot password.*
Solution: While forgetting the password, you must unpack the computer and delete the memory. Please ask the vendor for help.

Audio

Problem: *The audio speaker can not be heard.*
Solution: The volume might be set too low. Please check your volume control.

Problem: *The volume is too high (or too low).*
Solution: The volume is not correctly set. Please check your volume control.

Problem: *The headphone can not be heard.*
Solution 1: The volume is not correctly set. Please check the volume control.
Solution 2: The volume source is not chosen.
Solution 3: The headphone is plugged into the wrong jack.



- Problem:**
Solution: *The compact disk can not be exited.*
The compact disk is not correctly placed in the tray.
- Problem:**
Solution 1:
Solution 2: *The compact disk can not be read.*
The compact disk is not correctly placed in the tray.
The compact disk is dirty. Please clean it with a CD-ROM cleaner kit.
- Problem:**
Solution: *The musical compact disk can be read while the data disk can not.*
The compact disk hardware for reading data needs to be checked.
- Problem:**
Solution 1:
Solution 2:
Solution 3: *All compact disks can not be read.*
The Windows system can not recognize the CD-ROM drive or the CD-ROM drive is not compatible with other devices.
The compact disk is dirty. Please clean it with a CD-ROM cleaner kit.
The compact disk hardware for reading data needs to be checked.



- Problem:**
Solution: *The printer can not be set up.*
The printer power cord is not plugged into or the connector is not correctly connected.
- Problem:**
Solution 1:
Solution 2: *The printer can not work.*
The printer is not power on. Please turn on the printer.
The printer is not in "connected" status. Please set the printer in "connected" status.
- Solution 3:**
Solution 4: The printer paper is used up. Please add the paper.
The printer driver is not installed or correctly chosen. Please check the system.
- Solution 5:** The printer for network is not connected with the network.
- Problem:**
Solution 1:
Solution 2: *The printer prints incorrect data.*
The printer driver is not installed or correctly chosen.
The printer power cord is not plugged into or the connector is not correctly connected.

Chapter 5 : Installing Driver

This chapter provides users the step-by-step instructions of installing device drivers and utilities. Information has been designed to suit for the users who has the basic computer knowledge. However, the unexperienced users also can get good help from the instruction.

- ☐ Installing Windows 95
- ☐ Installing Windows 98
- ☐ Installing Drivers in Windows 95
- ☐ Installing Drivers in Windows NT4.0
- ☐ Installing Drivers in Windows 98

Installing Windows 95

Preparation for installing Windows 95:

1. Use a bootable floppy disk to start the system.
2. Run FDISK utility from DOS to create a bootable partition. (See DOS manual for the operation detail.)
3. Format hard disk. Follow the command "Format C:/S" to create a bootable hard disk and make the boot system file.
4. Run CDINST.COM program from the "CD-ROM Drive Installation Diskette" that will help you to install CD-ROM driver device automatically. See the driver manual for detail.
5. Restart the system.

1. Start DOS.
2. Insert the Windows 95 CD-ROM.
3. Go to the "setup" directory, type "setup", then press [Enter].
4. After the Windows 95 setup program performs a routine check on your system, press [enter] to continue.
5. When the "Welcome to Windows 95 Setup" screen appears, click "Continue".
6. Click "Yes" on the "License Agreement" screen.
7. Click "Next" to select "Collecting Information About your PC".
8. Click "Next" to select the default of "C:\Windows", or enter a different directory.
9. On the screen of "Setup Options", select "Typical", then click "Next".
10. On the screen of "Certificate of Authenticity", enter the Product Identification Number, then click "Next".
11. On the screen of "User Information", enter your name and company, then click "Next".
12. Select "Install The Most Common Components (recommended)", then click "Next".
13. On the screen of "Startup Disk", insert a blank diskette into the A drive to create a startup diskette.
14. The Setup Wizard is now copying files. After the copying is finished,

remove the disk, then click "OK".

15. Click "Next" to start copying Windows 95 files to your computer.
16. Click "Finish" to restart Windows 95.
17. On the screen of "Set Up a Printer", click "Cancel".

Note:

Do not install a printer at this time. You will not be able to access the Windows 95 Installation CD until you reboot.

18. Click "OK" to restart the computer.

Installing Windows 98

1. Start DOS.
2. Insert the Windows 98 CD-ROM.
3. Type "setup", then press [Enter].
4. Follow the instructions on the screen and choose the recommended option.
5. The Windows 98 setup program will check the hard disk drive automatically.
6. When the setup initializes, click "Continue".
7. Choose "License Agreement" to agree the contrast.
8. Click "Next" to type the product ID number.
9. Click "Next". The program will automatically check the system.
10. Choose the directory for your computer. Select the path of "C:\Windows", or type another path.
11. For reinstallation, choose "Yes" (recommended) to keep the files.
12. Select your location.
13. To create a Win98 Startup disk, insert a floppy disk into drive A. To create the startup disk later, choose "cancel".
14. Press "Next". The program will copy files to your computer's hard disk.
15. At the same time, the screen will show the Win98 concerned information and the setup items one by one.
16. After the automotive setup stops, restart the computer.

Installing Drivers in Windows 95

Step 1: Installing USB Driver

- Download "USB supplement path update file" from Microsoft and its web site.
- Run "USB supplement path" to install the driver.

Step 2: Installing TXPATCH Driver

- Locate the driver "[TXPATCH] Intel 82371xb.inf TX" from the CD-ROM.
- Run "setup.exe".
- Follow the instruction to finish the installation.
- Restart the system.

Step 3: Installing VGA Driver

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Run".
- Open the path "D:\WIN9X\setup.exe".
- Run "setup.exe" to finish the installation.

Note:

If ATI VGA driver has existed in WIN95 system, click "Start", select "Run" to open the path "atiunst-clean", and then double-click "OK" to finish installation.

Step 4: Installing Audio Driver (1978S M2E)

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Setting".
- Click "Control Panel"/"System"/"Device Manager".
- Select "Other devices".
- Remove "Unknown Device".
- Click "OK", then restart the system.
- After entering into WIN95 system, the program will automatically go to the "Add New Hardware Wizard" (PCI Multimedia Audio Device).
- Click "next"/"Other locations".
- Click "Browse" to locate the audio driver from the CD-ROM. (The path is :Audio\WIN95.)
- Click "Ok".
- Click "Finish" to set up the first audio driver.

Step 5: Installing PCMCIA driver

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Setting".
- Click "Control Panel"/"system"/"Device Manager".
- Select "Other devices".
- Remove "PCI CardBus Bridge", and then click "OK".
- Open "Control Panel".
- Select "Add New Hardware".
- Click "Add PCMCIA socket".
- Locate the file "pccmci.inf" from the disk or CD-ROM.
- Select "PCI-1225 CardBus" from "Texas Instrument".
- Click "next"/"next"/"Finish".
- Before restarting the system, copy the file "PCMCIA.inf" to "C:\windows\inf".

Note:

Copy "cbss.vxd", "pccard.vxd" & "pci.vxd" to c:\windows\system.

Step 6: Installing Video-in Driver

- Boot the system, press Ctrl + Alt + S to enter SCU system.
- Select "Components".
- Enable "Video In Mode".
- Under Windows 95, double click "Start".
- Select "Run".
- Open the path "D:\video-in\setup.exe.
- Run "setup.exe" to finish the installation.

Installing Drivers in Windows NT 4.0

Note:

After installing Windows NT 4.0, please install Service Pack3 to enhance the function. Download the latest Service Pack3 version from the Microsoft web site.

Step 1: Installing VGA Driver

- Double click "Start".
- Select "setting".
- Click "Control Panel".
- Select "Display".
- Click "Setting".
- Select "Display Type", and then select "Change".
- Click "Have Disk".
- Select "Browse" to specify the location.
- Open the path "D:\VGA\NT4.0".
- Click "OK". (All appropriate files are then copied to the hard disk.)
- Restart NT 4.0 system.

Step 2: Installing Audio Driver (1978S M2E)

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Setting".
- Click "Control Panel".
- Select "Multimedia", and then select "Devices".
- Click "Add".
- Select "OK".
- Restart NT 4.0 system.

Installing Drivers in Windows 98

Step 1: Installing VGA Driver

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Run".
- Open the path "D:\WIN9X\setup.exe".
- Run "setup.exe" to finish installation.

Note:

When ATI VGA driver has existed in WIN95 system, click "Start", select "Run", open the path "atuiinst-clean", and then double-click "OK" to finish installation.

Step 2: Installing Audio Driver (1978S M2E)

- Double click "Start".
- Select "Setting".
- Click "Control Panel".
- Select "system".
- Click "Device Manager".
- Select "Other devices".
- Remove "PCI Multimedia Audio Device".
- Click "OK", then restart the system.
- After entering into WIN98 system. The program will automatically go to the "Add New Hardware Wizard" (PCI Multimedia Audio Device).
- Click "next".
- Click "Browse" to specify the location.
- Open the path "D:\audio\Win95".
- Click "next", and then click "Finish" to set up the first audio driver.

KAPOK

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC ID:L4PK8500PX15

Authorization and Evaluation Division
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD 21046
U.S.A.

Re: About the modification of NOTEBOOK PC

Gentlemen:

I, hereby, declare that all modification on the E.U.T.,
FCC ID: L4PK8500PX15, will be added or layout on the mass production
products. Modifications are shown as below:

1. The housing are coated with electrodes conductive.
(As the photo No. 5,6,7,16,17)
2. Add gaskets on the keyboard to contact the frame of the top case.
(As the photo No. 4)
3. Add three gaskets on the rear side of the top case to contact the bracket of the motherboard.
(As the photo No.8)
4. Add gaskets on the PS2 K/B and Mouse connectors to contact the bottom case.
(As the photo No. 13)
5. Add gaskets on the bracket of the motherboard to contact the bottom case.
(As the photo No. 13)
6. Add gaskets on the DC jack to contact the bottom case.
(As the photo No. 13)
7. Add a finger spring on the Line-In, Line-Out and MIC connectors to contact the bottom case.
(As the photo No. 13)
8. Add a ferrite core, TRIO, T-807060, on the LCD cable.
(As the photo No. 16)
9. The LCD cable is shielded.
(As the photo No. 17)
10. Add a ferrite core, TRIO, LF-65 on the DC power cord of AC Adapter, near by the PC end.
(As the photo No. 2)
11. Add gaskets on the USB port to contact the bottom case.
(As the photo No.13)
12. Add a gasket on the bracket of the motherboard to contact the rear side of the top case.
(As the photo No.21)

Sincerely yours

Tony Lin

Engineer
Tony Lin

EXHIBIT E