
HP OmniBook



Operating Guide

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In This Book

This *Operating Guide* shows you how to use and maintain your OmniBook. The manual contains three parts that give step-by-step instructions for using your OmniBook and its Windows environment:

- *Learning About the OmniBook*—how you operate it, how you interpret its indicators, how you maintain its battery, and how you use its card slots. (See chapter 1.)
- *Adding Outside Connections*—how you link to a desktop PC to share files, disk drives, and printers in both directions, how you set up a printer for your OmniBook, and how you can make other types of connections. (See chapters 2 through 4.)
- *Working with the OmniBook*—how you use the special Windows and MS-DOS features on the OmniBook, including making changes to the OmniBook setup, backing up and restoring files. Also, how you can do troubleshooting if something goes wrong, and test your OmniBook's operation. (See chapters 5 through 8.)

For complete information about Windows for Workgroups and MS-DOS, see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals included with the OmniBook. (These manuals may be in one volume.)

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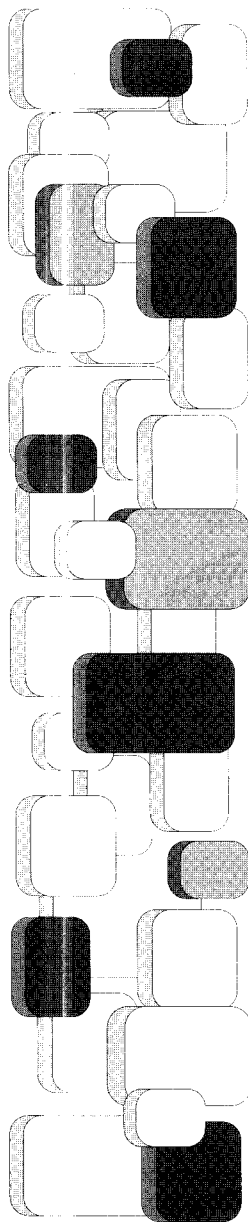
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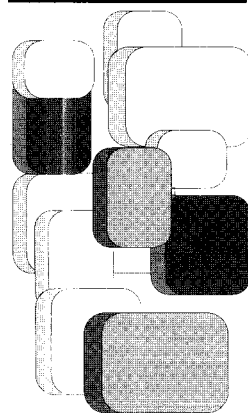
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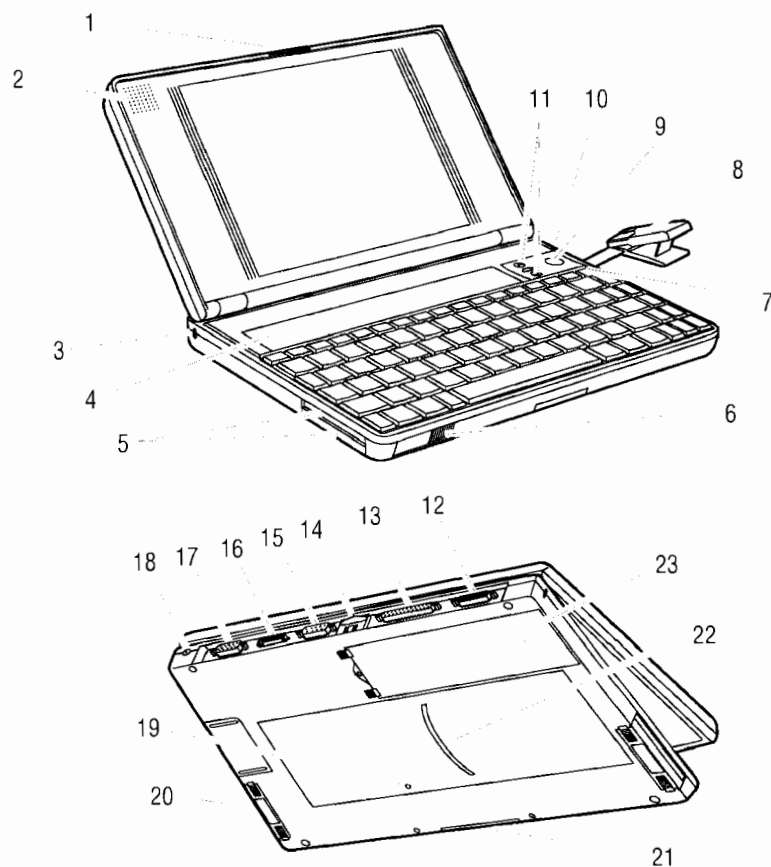
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Part 1: Learning About the OmniBook



Learning About the OmniBook



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Operating the OmniBook

1

Before you can use your OmniBook, you have to plug in the ac adapter, then install and start charging the battery. The battery pack and ac adapter come in the package with the OmniBook. This is all explained in chapter 1 of the *Quick Start Guide*. If you haven't already done so, you should read at least chapter 1 of that book now.

See the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide* to find out how to

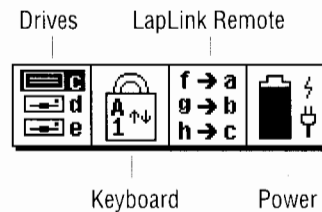
- Set up your OmniBook the first time.
- Turn your OmniBook on and off.
- Buy or make a master backup copy of your original OmniBook files.
- Use the OmniBook keyboard, including setting up and using (Fn) function keys for starting applications.
- Connect the OmniBook floppy drive (HP part number F1059B).
- Connect an auxiliary VGA display or other VGA device.
- Use the OmniBook as a mobile extension of your desktop PC.
- Install the OmniBook Companion software on your PC—so you can use the OmniBook applications on both computers.

The following chapter shows you about these special features of your OmniBook:

- ▶ Special status indicators appear in the display to show you important information about the condition of your OmniBook, such as the battery's charge level.
- ▶ Power for your OmniBook comes from a rechargeable battery pack with a surprisingly long operating time—and you can also run your OmniBook on ac power.
- ▶ Plug-in card slots and built-in drives provide data storage and data exchange.

Viewing the Status Indicators

The OmniBook Status Panel shows certain status information in the display. It contains four types of status indicators that show these important conditions. 1



Drives	The drive letters and symbols show which of the internal OmniBook drives are available. A slot that's not available for a disk isn't listed. A drive is highlighted while it's actively reading or writing.
Keyboard	The A, 1, and ↑ ↓ labels show while Caps Lock, Num Lock, and Scroll Lock are active—they disappear while they're inactive. (Certain applications such as Word also show keyboard status in the application window.)
LapLink Remote	Shows the mappings for LapLink Remote: The letters and numbers show which OmniBook drive letters point to drives on a connected PC—and which OmniBook parallel printer ports point to ports on a connected PC. The letters on the left are the drive letters you use while you're working at the OmniBook—the letters on the right are the corresponding PC drives. Numbers indicate printer ports. For example, f→a means you use drive F on the OmniBook to access floppy drive A on the PC. A mapping is highlighted while the drive or port is active. No more than nine mappings are shown. See chapters 2 and 3 for information about PC drives and printer ports.
Power	The shading of the battery symbol shows the approximate charge level of the battery relative to a full charge. A plug symbol shows while the ac adapter is connected and supplying power. A fat lightning symbol in the top-right corner shows while the battery is quick-charging. A thin symbol shows while it's trickle-charging. For a low-battery condition, the indicator shows <2:00, meaning less than 2 minutes remain until automatic shutdown. For a bad battery, the indicator shows a "!" symbol.

By default, the indicators automatically appear in the panel at certain times, such as while a keyboard lock is active or while a drive is active. You can display or hide the panel of indicators whenever you want. In addition, you can change which indicators you want in the panel and under what conditions.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Display or hide the status indicators.
- ▶ Display detailed status information.

To display or hide the status indicators

At any time, you can show the panel of indicators at the front of the display—or you can hide it.

- Press **(Fn)+(F4)**—the panel becomes hidden or visible.
If no indicators would appear in the panel, the panel looks like the Status icon.

The Status Panel is actually a small window. When it's visible, you can select it or move it—but its appearance doesn't change, and it has no control menu.

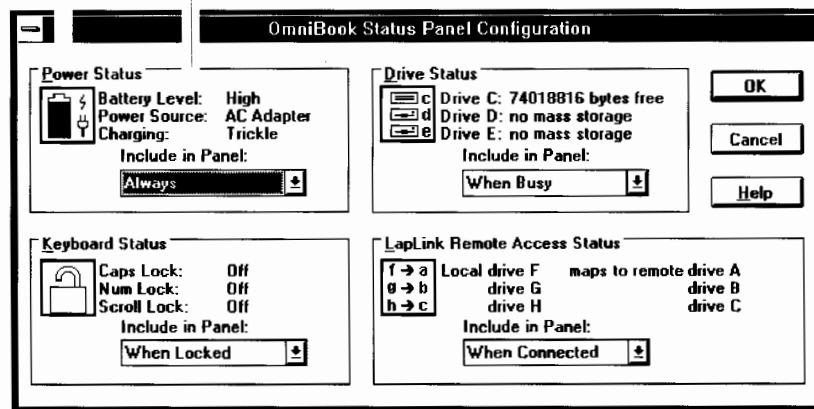
To display detailed status information

The status indicators present only a summary of the current status information. You can view the Status Panel Configuration dialog box to see the detailed status.

- If necessary, press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel, then double-click the panel.
-or-
If necessary, press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel, then hold **(Alt)** and press **(▶)** until you select OmniBook Status Panel, and press **(Enter)**.
-or-
Open Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon, then choose Status Panel.

For each status indicator ...

... this is the detailed status information.



To remove the Status Panel Configuration display, choose Cancel—or choose OK if you change any of the settings.

You also use the Status Panel Configuration dialog box to change which indicators you want in the panel and under what conditions—see “To change when the status indicators appear” on page 6-6.

Monitoring Power

The basic source of power for the OmniBook is its rechargeable battery pack. You can use the ac adapter to recharge the battery—or to run on ac power to preserve the battery. The OmniBook conserves power by using Advanced Power Management (APM), software that controls battery charging and power drain.

The OmniBook provides several safeguards so you won't be surprised by a dead-battery condition. For example, the Power status indicator shows the remaining battery charge, and built-in warnings are displayed for low-battery conditions. To preserve your current work session, the OmniBook automatically turns off when the battery charge gets too low—your session continues when you start recharging the battery. Data on any of the drives is not affected by a low battery—unless the battery runs down completely while writing data to the drive, or if the battery in a PCMCIA RAM card is also low.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Get the battery status.
- ▶ Save battery power.
- ▶ Recharge the battery or run on ac power.
- ▶ Respond to a low-battery warning or shutdown.
- ▶ Replace battery.

To get the battery status

The Power status indicator shows the approximate charge level of the battery graphically. At any time, you can see the battery status in the Status Panel Configuration dialog box.

- Press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel, then double-click the panel.
-or-
Press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel, then hold **(Alt)** and press **(▶)** until you select OmniBook Status Panel, and press **(Enter)**.
-or-
Open Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon, then choose Status Panel.

To remove the Status Panel Configuration display, choose Cancel.

To save battery power

You can follow these suggestions for conserving battery power so the battery lasts longer:

- Plug in the ac adapter, especially while using a floppy drive or other external connections—see the next topic.
- Turn down the brightness of the display to the lowest comfortable level.
- Turn off the OmniBook when you stop using it.
- Set the Auto Off times to the smallest values that are compatible with the way you work—see “To change power management” on page 6-9.
- If you use LapLink Remote, you can turn off its communications after you’re done using it—see “To break the link” on page 2-11.
- If you work with an application that uses the serial port, modem port, or a PCMCIA I/O card, exit the application when you’re done using it.
- If you access one or more files or programs on a hard disk or floppy disk frequently, consider copying or moving those files or programs to a flash disk or RAM card in the upper or lower card slot—at least while you’re using the files.
- If you have a PCMCIA I/O card, remove it when you’re not using it. Some I/O cards use significant power, even while they’re inactive.

To recharge the battery or run on ac power

You use the ac adapter to recharge the battery pack in the OmniBook. You can also use it to avoid draining the battery—so it will be at full capacity when you’re away from your desk. (You can even use the ac adapter while the battery is removed.) It’s a good idea to use the ac adapter during operations that take more power—for example, those involving external connections, such as using a floppy drive or linking to a PC for file access or printing. You can also use the ac adapter if you don’t want the OmniBook to turn off unexpectedly—when it’s plugged in, the OmniBook won’t turn off automatically.

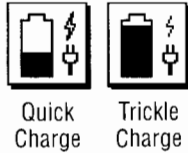
- Plug the power cord into the adapter, then into a grounded ac outlet.
- Insert the adapter plug into the socket at the right-rear corner of the OmniBook.

1

CAUTION

Use only an HP F1044B ac adapter (the type shipped with the OmniBook). *Using any other adapter could damage the OmniBook and void your warranty.* Always plug it into a grounded outlet.

Note that the adapter plug has negative polarity—the inner contact is negative, and the outer is positive.



Whenever the battery charge level is lower than about 90 percent, it's charged at a fast rate (*quick charge*, less than 2 hours). When it gets above that level, it's charged at a slow rate to fully charge the battery (*trickle charge*, up to 4 hours). The trickle charge continues, maintaining a fully charged battery.

The OmniBook can be on or off while it's charging—this doesn't affect the charging time. The charging light is orange if the battery is less than about 90 percent charged—it's green if the battery is more than 90 percent charged and the ac adapter is plugged in.

The ac adapter is normally warm to the touch whenever it's plugged into an ac outlet. The OmniBook is normally warm while it's charging, especially while it's quick charging.

Hints

- To get the longest battery operating time, allow the battery to charge fully—until the battery symbol in the Status Panel fills to the top.
- You can partially recharge the battery pack whenever it's convenient—it doesn't suffer from the “memory” effects that may affect other types of rechargeable batteries.

To respond to a low-battery warning or shutdown

When the battery charge decreases to the Critical low-battery level, you're warned of the condition. When the warning starts, you have time for up to about 2 minutes of operation—so you can restore power or save your work. The Power status indicator shows a flashing <2:00 warning, and the speaker beeps twice every 10 seconds or so.

CAUTION

When you see or hear the low-battery warning, you should either

- Plug in the ac adapter—see the previous topic.
–or–
- Replace the battery pack—see the next topic.
–or–
- Save any files you have open in any applications, then turn off the OmniBook.

If you don't restore power and you don't save your work before the OmniBook turns itself off, your current session will be lost if the battery runs down completely—within as little as several hours after the warning, but possibly much longer. If you have a PCMCIA I/O card installed, unplug it to conserve the remaining power.

Data you've saved on any of the disks isn't affected by a power loss. However, if you continue writing to a disk when the warning period expires, you could corrupt the disk if the battery runs down completely.

After the warning period, the OmniBook automatically turns off to preserve your current session as long as possible—you won't be able to turn it on again until you restore power. The battery is able to provide the small amount of power required to preserve memory for several hours or more. If you try to turn on the OmniBook again without restoring power, it beeps and refuses to turn on (to preserve memory). However, if you do this repeatedly, you may exhaust the remaining power and lose your current session.

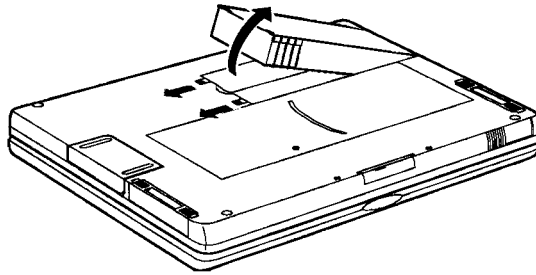
To replace the battery

You usually don't need to remove the rechargeable battery pack—you just connect the ac adapter to the OmniBook and recharge the pack. However, you might want to replace the pack if it's low and you have another fully charged battery pack that's been fully recharged within the last week or two.

CAUTION

If you have the ac adapter plugged in when you remove the battery, do not disconnect it while the battery is out. If you do, your current session in memory will be lost.

1. *Important:* Turn off the unit—do *not* turn it on until you've finished replacing the battery. Also, if it's connected, do *not* unplug the ac adapter until you're finished.
2. Release the two latches on the battery on the bottom of the case, then remove the battery.



3. Insert the new battery pack so the metal battery contacts on the pack line up with the contacts in the compartment, then latch the cover.
4. Turn on the OmniBook.

If the OmniBook only gives a low beep when you try to turn it on or shows an incorrect battery status, remove the new battery for at least 20 seconds or so—then reinstall it again.

WARNING

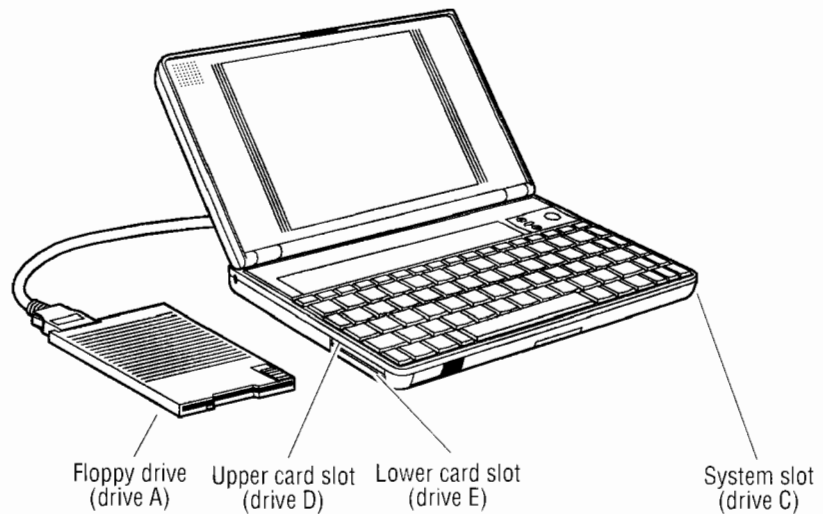
Do not mutilate, puncture, or dispose of the battery in fire. The battery can burst or explode, releasing hazardous chemicals.

A rechargeable battery pack must be recycled or disposed of properly.

Using Plug-In Cards and Disk Drives

If an OmniBook floppy drive is plugged in, it provides access to information stored on conventional floppy disks. The OmniBook PCMCIA slots are available for storing even larger amounts of data and for expanding the “communication” capabilities of the OmniBook—using plug-in PCMCIA cards that fit inside the OmniBook. The OmniBook supports two kinds of plug-in PCMCIA cards:

- Data storage cards—cards that function as disks for storing data (and therefore usually called “disks,” rather than “cards”). The upper and lower card slots support data storage cards—they’re normally called drives D and E. The system slot contains the primary data storage card, called drive C.
- Input/output (I/O) cards—cards that typically provide external connections, such as modems and network cards. The upper and lower card slots support I/O cards.



About the Card-Slot Drives

- The upper and lower card slots are normally drive D and drive E. If you insert a double-height (type III) card in the lower slot, it's drive E—and drive D exists but isn't available. If you insert an I/O card in a card slot, the corresponding drive becomes unavailable, and it's removed from the Status Panel.
- If you create another drive on your OmniBook—such as a RAM disk in memory using the RAMDRIVE driver—it may cause the card slots to have drive letters higher than drive D.

Using Data Storage Cards

Data storage on the OmniBook is similar to that on a PC—both computers provide drives for permanent and removable disks. For the OmniBook, you can think of these two classes of disks:

- *Permanent disks*—those you aren't likely to remove. They're installed as drive C (in the system slot)—and possibly as a “permanent” disk in a card slot, such as the lower card slot. They include rotating hard disks and flash disks. They're equivalent to hard disks on a PC.
- *Removable disks*—those you might want to remove or interchange, much like floppy disks. They're typically installed in a card slot as drive D or E. They include flash disks and RAM disks. They're similar to floppy disks on a PC.

Permanent disks provide a place for long-term data storage—you normally don't remove them. Removable disks provide a convenient way to store backup data and exchange data with other computers, or simply to expand your data-storage capacity.

You can increase the available storage space on a disk by compressing the data stored there. For example, you can use compression to increase the effective capacity of your hard disk, drive C. See the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual for information about Microsoft compression software.

The table below describes several types of disks supported by the OmniBook—how they operate and how you can use them with the OmniBook.

Disk Type	Characteristics	How Used
Rotating hard disk	A spinning magnetic medium and read-write head. The medium requires no power to maintain its data, though it requires significant power to operate. Stored data can be compressed, giving the disk about twice its stated capacity. Most hard disks are "ATA-type" disks. Typical capacity: 170 MB (about 300 MB with compression) or more.	Drive C: A hard drive in the system slot is configured as drive C. Drive E (lower card slot): You can also use a rotating hard disk in the lower card slot, normally drive E. (Because of its physical size, the drive eliminates the upper card slot otherwise used for drive D.)
Flash disk (ATA-type)	Electronic chips called "flash" inside a plug-in card and designed to work like a rotating hard disk. A flash disk requires no power to maintain its data. Stored data can be compressed, giving the disk about twice its stated capacity. Typical capacity: 5 to 20 MB (about 10 to 40 MB).	Drives D and E (card slots): You can use flash disks as removable disks in the card slots (normally drives D and E). Drive C: A flash disk in the system slot is drive C.
RAM card	Electronic chips called "RAM" inside a plug-in card. A RAM card requires continuous power to maintain its data—power is supplied by the OmniBook battery while the OmniBook is turned on, and by the card's internal battery while the OmniBook is turned off or the card is removed. Stored data can be compressed. Typical capacity: 1/2 to 2 MB.	Drives D and E (card slots): You can use RAM cards as removable disks in the card slots (normally drives D and E).
Read-only disk	A read-only electronic chip inside a plug-in card—all or part can appear as a disk. The read-only disk contains data that you can't change, and it requires no power to maintain its data.	Drives D and E (card slots): You can use read-only disks as removable disks in the card slots (normally drives D and E).

The following is a partial list of PCMCIA version 2.0 type I, II, and III data storage cards that operate in the OmniBook card slots at the time of this writing:

- Hewlett-Packard 5-, 10-, and 20-MB ATA-type flash disks (F1012, F1013, F1014).
- SunDisk 12-volt ATA-type flash disks.
- RAM cards.
- Many ATA-type hard disks (such as the Hewlett-Packard F1068).

This OmniBook model doesn't provide the software needed for Flash File System or flash-memory cards, such as Intel Series 2 cards.

About RAM Cards

If you're using a RAM card with the OmniBook, keep these suggestions in mind:

- For a new RAM card, install its battery before you insert the card in the OmniBook.
- Replace the RAM card battery yearly.
- When you want to replace a RAM card battery, plug the card into the OmniBook and make sure the OmniBook stays turned on while you replace the battery—you can plug in the ac adapter to keep it from turning off. Otherwise, the data on the card will be lost.
- If the OmniBook is turned on and it detects a low battery in a plug-in card, it displays a warning message.

Using I/O Cards

You can use the card slots for certain types of PCMCIA cards containing I/O (input/output) devices, such as modems. If you install a serial-type I/O card such as a modem, its slot becomes a serial port with a reserved COM name (normally COM2 or COM4), and that slot is no longer available as a disk drive. For information about using I/O cards, see "Making Connections with I/O Cards" on page 4-9.

In This Section

This section shows how to

- ▶ Insert a plug-in card.
- ▶ Prepare a new disk in a card slot (drive D or E).
- ▶ Remove a plug-in card.

To insert a plug-in card

The OmniBook card slots support standard PCMCIA version 2.0 type I, II, and III cards. It automatically detects and sets up a PCMCIA card when you insert it in a card slot.

Hint

- The upper card slot is the most convenient for a plug-in card that you want to remove easily or often.
- The lower card slot is better for a plug-in card that you don't want to remove accidentally. If the card has an external connection, make sure it's accessible through the cutout in the tray.

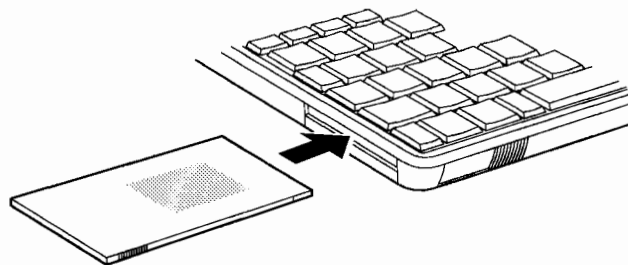
CAUTION

Do not insert or remove a plug-in card while an OmniBook floppy drive is actively reading or writing data. Wait until the floppy drive is done—otherwise, you could lose data or the OmniBook could stop responding.

To insert a card in the upper slot

- Hold the card with its face up and its connector holes toward the card slot, then slide it into the slot until it won't go any further. The card should be about flush with the case.

If the OmniBook starts beeping and stops responding, push the card in all the way.



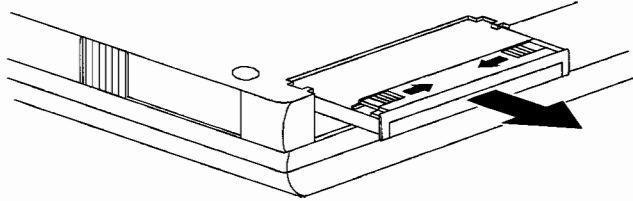
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CAUTION

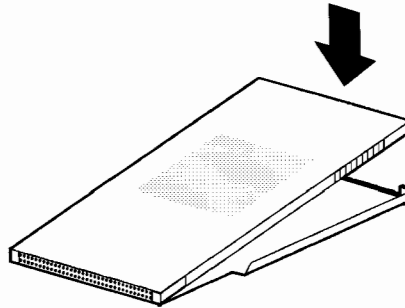
To insert a card in the lower slot

Do not accidentally remove the tray labeled “C” on the bottom of the OmniBook. If you remove drive C without making proper preparations, you could lose unsaved data or damage drive C or the OmniBook. See “To replace drive C” on page 7-10.

1. Turn over the OmniBook, release the two latches on the bottom of the slot tray, and pull out the tray.



2. Lift or push the plastic spacer out of the tray. (Save the spacer in case you remove the card later—it keeps dust and dirt from getting inside the case.)
3. Install the new card into the tray with its face up and its connector holes toward the metal tabs at the end of the tray. If the new card comes with its own tray, use that tray.



4. Slide the tray fully into the slot and secure its latches.

For a data storage card, you normally want to be able to store or change data on the card, so make sure the write-protect switch on the end of the card is in its “read-write” position—usually away from the nearest corner of the card. If you want to protect the data from being changed, slide the

write-protect switch to its “write-protect” or “read-only” position before you insert the card.

A new data storage card (called a “disk”) may already be formatted and contain preloaded software—check its instructions. If you get errors when you try to use a new disk, you may have to format it—see the next topic.

For an I/O card, you may need to install special software or adjust settings—see “Making Connections with I/O Cards” on page 4-9.

If you want to remove a plug-in card, see “To remove a plug-in card” on page 1-18. If you want to see information about an inserted card, see “To view card information” on page 6-14.

To prepare a new disk in a card slot

If you insert a new data storage card (called a “disk”) in a card slot (drive D or E), you may have to prepare it to store data (format it). Or, the card may be a disk that’s already formatted, but you may have other setup options, such as setting it up as a Stacker compressed disk.

CAUTION

If you’re setting up a disk for drive C, see “To replace drive C” on page 7-10 and “To reinstall all files on drive C” on page 7-4. If you don’t set up drive C properly, it may not function as you expect.

- Read and follow the instructions that come with the PCMCIA card.
- If you need to format the disk, you can use File Manager for many types of disks—otherwise, you can use the appropriate MS-DOS command.

For example, to format an ATA-type disk or RAM card in drive D, you can double-click the MS-DOS Prompt icon in Program Manager, then type **format d: (Enter)**. (If a disk is compressed, use the compression software’s format command instead.)

1

Once the disk is prepared, it's available for storing files from any application, including File Manager. For example, you can use Word to create a letter and store it on the new disk. Or you can use File Manager to copy files to the new disk, then remove the card and save it as a backup copy.

If you need to reinitialize a PCMCIA disk, don't use the FDISK command—the command you use instead depends on the type of disk. For an ATA-type disk (such as an HP flash disk or hard disk), use the ATAINIT command. For a RAM card, use the FORMAT command.

To remove a plug-in card

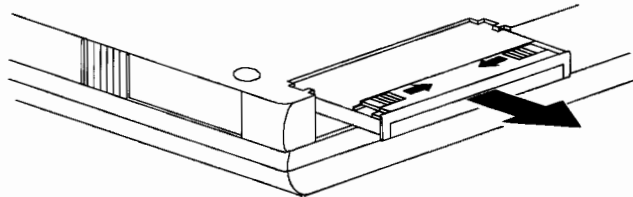
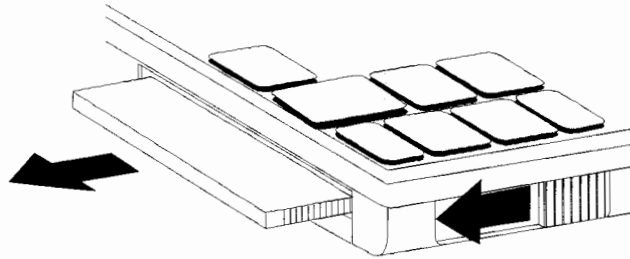
CAUTION

Never remove a disk while it's actively reading or writing—check the status bar in the application or the Drives status indicator (see “Viewing the Status Indicators” on page 1-3). If you remove a disk while it's active, its data could become corrupted.

Never insert or remove a plug-in card while an OmniBook floppy drive is actively reading or writing data. Wait until the floppy drive is done—otherwise, you could lose data or the OmniBook could stop responding.

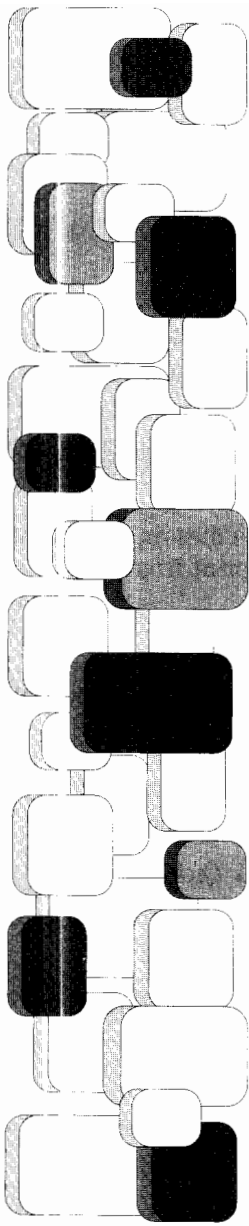
Never remove an I/O card while an application is open that's set up to use that card—exit the application first. If you remove the card, the application (or the OmniBook) might behave unpredictably or stop responding until you restart the OmniBook—see “To reboot the OmniBook” on page 7-7.

- For a card in the upper card slot, slide the card-eject lever toward the end of the case until the card pops out, then pull out the card.
-or-
For a card in the lower card slot, turn over the OmniBook, release the two latches on the bottom of the slot tray, and pull out the tray.

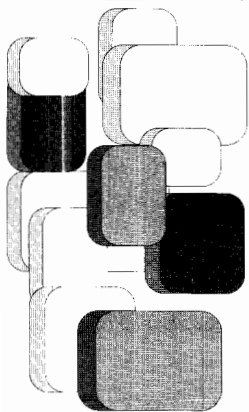


You normally don't remove the card in the *system* slot (drive C)—that's where your hard disk is located. However, if for some reason you need to remove the card from the system slot, see "To replace drive C" on page 7-10.





Part 2: Adding Outside Connections

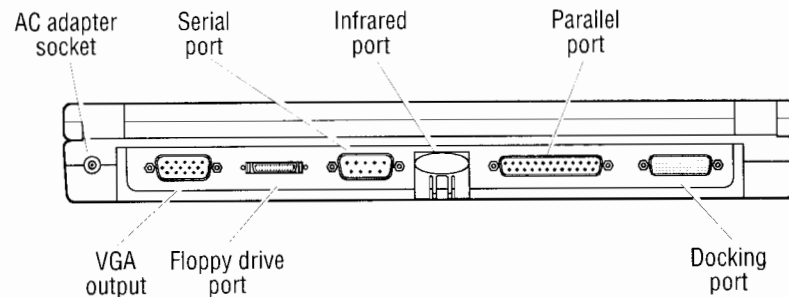


Adding Outside Connections

The chapters in this part of the manual describe how you can connect your OmniBook to other devices. For example, you can connect to a PC, or to a printer, or to a modem—even to another OmniBook.

You can use the OmniBook ports and card slots to make connections such as these:

- ▶ Connect your OmniBook to a PC so you can make the files on all of their drives available to both computers—and so you can print from your OmniBook to your PC's printer.
- ▶ Connect to another OmniBook so you can exchange files.
- ▶ Connect directly or indirectly to a printer so you can get printed output.
- ▶ Connect to an external serial, parallel, or infrared device so you can access its special capabilities.
- ▶ Install a PCMCIA card containing an I/O device, such as a modem.
- ▶ Plug in an OmniBook floppy drive—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- ▶ Plug in a VGA display—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- ▶ Connect to a port replicator—see the instructions that come with the port replicator.



Setting Up a PC Connection

Setting Up a PC Connection

2

You can combine the capabilities of your desktop PC with the convenience of your OmniBook to give you an even more capable system. By using LapLink Remote to link your OmniBook and your desktop PC, you have instant access to all of the files on both your PC and your OmniBook—from either location. You can also print on your PC's printer from your OmniBook. Even network drives or printers on your PC are available to the OmniBook.

For example, the following chart shows how LapLink Remote creates new drive letters on the OmniBook for the PC drives—and on the PC for the OmniBook drives. Looking at OmniBook drive F in this example, you can say that drive F on the OmniBook “points to” drive A on the PC—or that drive A on the PC “maps to” drive F on the OmniBook. This means you can put a floppy disk in the PC's drive A—and read it on your OmniBook in drive F.

Typical Drive Mappings Using LapLink Remote

OmniBook Drive	Location on OmniBook	
A	floppy drive	
C	system slot	
D	upper card slot	
E	lower card slot	
F	→	drive A on PC (floppy disk)
G	→	drive B on PC (floppy disk)
H	→	drive C on PC (hard disk)

PC Drive	Location on PC	
A	floppy disk	
B	floppy disk	
C	hard disk	
D	→	drive A on OmniBook (floppy drive)
E	→	drive C on OmniBook (system slot)
F	→	drive D on OmniBook (upper card slot)
G	→	drive E on OmniBook (lower card slot)

Example: Taking Files with You

You link your OmniBook to your PC. You use File Manager to copy an important Microsoft Excel worksheet from your PC to your OmniBook. Then, while you're away from your desk, you enter new data and perform new analyses using the OmniBook. When you return to your desk, you use File Manager to copy the modified worksheet back to the PC.

Example: Sharing Files

You use Word on your OmniBook to take notes during visits with clients. Later, you link your OmniBook to your PC and plug in the ac adapter. When you prepare your report using Word on your desktop PC, you can directly open your note files without copying them to your PC.

Example: Printing on Your PC's Printer

You return from a meeting and link your OmniBook to your desktop PC. You print your notes on the LaserJet printer connected to your PC. See chapter 3.

Example: Installing Software

You want to install a graphics application on your OmniBook. The application comes on 5.25-inch floppy disks. You link to your PC, then sit down in front of your OmniBook. After you put the software installation disk in the PC's floppy drive, you perform the installation steps on your OmniBook. When you finish, the application is installed on your OmniBook. See "To install a new application" on page 5-3.

Example: Backing Up Files

You keep your appointments and phone numbers in your OmniBook. To safeguard this information, each week you link your OmniBook to your PC and make backup copies of these files on your PC's network drive. See "To back up the OmniBook" on page 7-3.

In This Chapter

This chapter describes how you set up and establish a link between your OmniBook and a PC:

1. Make sure LapLink Remote is present on the PC. You use the *Companion* disk to install it—you need to do this only one time. See the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide* for instructions.
2. Make a physical connection between the two computers. For example, you can connect them with a special LapLink Remote serial cable—or with a special parallel cable, with an infrared link, or with a modem connection.
3. Start LapLink Remote on both computers.

Whenever you establish such a link, you'll use other applications to work with the combined resources that become available—for example, you can use Word on your PC to edit files stored on the OmniBook, or use File Manager to copy files between the two computers.

In addition, your OmniBook can use printers or other devices connected to the PC's ports. So, for example, you can print from your OmniBook to your PC's printer. This is described in chapter 3.

The topics in this chapter assume you normally use Windows on your PC. This chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Make a serial link between your OmniBook and a PC.
- ▶ Customize the way LapLink Remote works.
- ▶ Make a link between your OmniBook and a PC using their parallel ports, their infrared ports, or two modems.

Installing LapLink Remote on Your PC

This chapter assumes you've already installed LapLink Remote on your PC. If you haven't done this, see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide* for instructions.

Making a Serial Link to a PC

Once you've installed LapLink Remote on the PC, you can easily establish a link between your OmniBook and the PC—it's just a matter of making a connection and starting LapLink Remote.

The most common type of connection is a serial connection using a LapLink Remote serial cable. However, you can use other types of connections instead—each has certain advantages and limitations.

Connection	Advantages	Limitations
Serial	Standard connection.	Special cable is needed. Special adapter may be needed.
Parallel	Frees serial ports. Faster transfer.	Special cable is needed. Occupies parallel ports.
Infrared	No cable is needed. Frees other ports.	Few computers have infrared.
Modem	Long-distance connection.	Slowest transfer. Modems are needed.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Connect a serial cable between your OmniBook and the PC.
- ▶ Establish a serial link.
- ▶ View the current drive and printer port mappings.
- ▶ Break the link.
- ▶ Start up and shut down LapLink Remote on a PC.
- ▶ Understand LapLink Remote “standard” and “enhanced” setups.

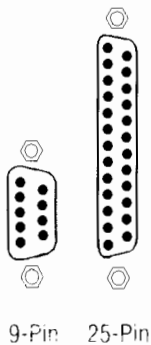
For information about the other types of connections, see “Linking with Other Ports” on page 2-24.

To connect the serial cable

To make a serial connection to a PC, you need a LapLink Remote serial cable. For a serial cable (HP part number F1047-60901) or 25-pin adapter kit (HP part number F1023), contact your Hewlett-Packard dealer or Sales and Service office. As an alternative, for a serial cable, contact Traveling Software, 18702 North Creek Parkway, Bothell, WA 98011, U.S.A., telephone number

Making a Serial Link to a PC

(800) 343-8080 or (206) 483-8088. For wiring information, see “Making Serial Connections” on page 4-3.

2**About PC Serial Ports**

Don't worry if you don't know the “COM” names of the serial ports on your PC. You can usually use any one of its available serial connectors—but you may have to experiment later if you're not sure of its name.

Double-check the PC serial connector you decide to use. Some types of connectors require special adapters, as mentioned below. Also, a parallel port may *look* like a 25-pin serial port—but it won't work.

1. Find a serial port on the PC—it's either a 9-pin or 25-pin connector. If there are two connectors on a single card in the PC, they're probably two independent ports.
2. Connect the serial cable to the PC serial port. For information about adapters and wiring, see “Making Serial Connections” on page 4-3.
3. Plug the other end of the cable into the OmniBook serial port—the 9-pin connector on the back of the case.

To establish a link

1. Prepare the PC and cable:
 - Connect the serial cable between your OmniBook and the PC's LapLink Remote serial port—see the previous topic.
 - *On the PC*, in Program Manager, double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon (in the OmniBook Companion group). If you get an error message, see “If LapLink Remote Doesn't Work” in the box below. For more details about starting LapLink Remote, see “To control LapLink Remote on the PC” on page 2-12.
2. Optional: Plug the ac adapter into the OmniBook—an active link uses extra power. This also prevents the OmniBook from turning off and breaking the link.

3. *On your OmniBook*, press **(Fn)+(F1)**. This starts the main LapLink Remote program and turns on communications.
 -or-
 In Program Manager, double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon (in the OmniBook group), then click On/Off to turn on communications.

2



At first, the LapLink Remote icon appears in the OmniBook Status Panel while the OmniBook checks for a link. When the link is established, the OmniBook and PC give rising beeps. Also, the Status Panel normally shows drive “mappings” when a link is established—press **(Fn)+(F4)** if it’s not visible.

If the OmniBook can’t establish a link within about 30 seconds, it stops trying. See “If LapLink Remote Doesn’t Work” in the box below.

While the OmniBook and PC are linked, the OmniBook can use the PC’s drives and printers (parallel ports) that are mapped to OmniBook drives and ports—and vice versa.

Hints

If you intend to maintain the link for some time, plug in the ac adapter. The OmniBook uses extra power while a link is active. This also prevents the OmniBook from turning off and breaking the link.

On the PC, set up LapLink Remote in Program Manager so it starts in a minimized window. Select the LapLink Remote Access icon (in the OmniBook Companion group), then use the File menu Properties command.

If LapLink Remote Doesn't Work

Several conditions can cause LapLink Remote not to work as expected. The following suggestions may fix some of the more common problems. Try the suggestions one at a time until you're successful.

If LapLink Remote causes an error trying to start in Windows, try these suggestions:

- Exit and restart Windows, then try linking again.
- Exit Windows, press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot.
- Exit Windows, type **11ra1 (Enter)**, **11ra2 (Enter)**, and **11ra3 (Enter)**, then restart Windows and try linking.
- For a PC, try loading fewer drivers and memory-resident (TSR) programs—perhaps by editing CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT.

If LapLink Remote starts but doesn't link, try these suggestions *on both computers*:

- Make sure you're using a LapLink Remote serial cable. Don't use any other kind of serial cable.
- First, on the PC, in the LapLink Remote window, make sure the communications button is ON. Then, on the OmniBook, if the Status Panel doesn't show any LapLink Remote indicator, press **(Fn)+(F1)** again.
- In the LapLink Remote window, click the Port Setup button, then select the port you're using and make sure the Enable Port option is checked. On the OmniBook, the serial port is normally COM1. On the PC, if you're not sure of the port, try different ports one at a time. If you change a setting, choose OK.
- Close any other application that might be using the port you're using with LapLink Remote.
- Try connecting the cable to a different serial port on the PC.
- Make sure you're not using an old version of LapLink Remote on the PC. You can install LapLink Remote from the *Companion* disk—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- Exit Windows, then press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot.

For more suggestions, see "Linking" on page 8-5.

About PC Serial Ports

If you're connecting to a PC serial port that you haven't used before, you probably should check the PC port's "advanced" settings to make sure they match those of the serial card. Advanced settings indicate the address and interrupt for a serial port—see the hardware manual for your serial card. For example, the COM3 and COM4 ports on some HP Vectra PCs use interrupts 10 and 11, not the more common interrupts 4 and 3.

If you're not sure about the serial port hardware on your PC, you can assume its default address and interrupt are correct. In most cases, the default settings are correct—if you have problems making a connection, you can check them later—see "To specify serial port settings" on page 4-6.

About Sharing Serial Ports

If you want to use other serial ports for other purposes while LapLink Remote is turned on, here are some tips:

- When you use LapLink Remote to establish a link, it normally takes over certain serial ports on the OmniBook and on the PC. For example, on the OmniBook it normally takes over the serial port (COM1) and the infrared port (COM3). On the PC, it normally takes over the port you specified when you installed LapLink Remote. However, you may want to use one of those ports for another purpose while LapLink Remote is turned on—such as for a serial mouse or for a modem connection to an electronic mail service. To do this, you must prevent LapLink Remote from using that port. See "To specify ports for linking" on page 2-21.
- On the PC, if you want to use another serial port for any purpose while LapLink Remote is turned on, you should check whether an interrupt conflict might occur. For some PCs, both COM1 and COM3 use the same interrupt, and COM2 and COM4 use the same interrupt. If another port uses the same interrupt as the LapLink Remote port, you can set the LapLink Remote interrupt to Polled, or you can avoid using the other port at the same time. Check your PC hardware manuals to find out the actual interrupts, then check the interrupt settings in Control Panel Ports and in LapLink Remote. See "To specify serial port settings" on page 4-6 and "To specify ports for linking" on page 2-21.

2

To view the current drive and printer port mappings

- *On the OmniBook*, press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel. If your OmniBook is linked to a PC, the LapLink Remote indicator or indicators show which OmniBook drives correspond to drives on the PC—and which printer port numbers correspond to printer ports on the PC.

—or—

On the PC or on the OmniBook, open the main LapLink Remote window—double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon (in Program Manager or on the Windows desktop). The Mappings box lists local drives and printer ports and shows which ones correspond to drives and ports on the other computer. *Don't choose Exit if you want to maintain the link—click the ▼ button instead.*

The screenshot shows the 'LapLink Remote Access' window. At the top is a menu bar with 'File', 'Connections', 'Mappings', 'Options', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for 'ON/OFF', 'Dial Modem', 'Change Connection', 'Port Setup', 'Edit Mappings', 'Address Book', 'Remote Install', and 'Access Security'. The main area is divided into sections: 'Active Connection' (showing 'Pat's PC on COM1 (115,200) - Standard'), 'Mappings' (with sub-sections for 'Drives' and 'Printers'), and a status bar at the bottom. The 'Drives' section has columns for 'Local' and 'Remote'. Under 'Local', it lists A:, C:, D:, and E: drives, with a mapping table below showing F: to A:, G: to B:, and H: to C: (labeled 'MS-DOS_5'). The 'Printers' section has columns for 'Local' and 'Remote', listing LPT1, LPT2, and LPT3. A toolbar on the right includes 'Manage Files', 'EXIT', and 'Help'. A status bar at the bottom left says 'LapLink Remote Access © 1993 Traveling Software, Inc.' and a small icon bar at the bottom right shows drive mappings (f to a, g to b, h to c) and a battery icon.

Click to make the computer ready to link, or to make the computer stop trying to link, freeing its ports.

Shows the computer you're linked to.

Lists drives on the "local" computer (the one displaying this screen).

Lists drives on the "remote" computer that you can access from the "local" computer using the local drive letters.

Minimizes the window and maintains the link.

Exits LapLink Remote.

Lists printer port names on the "local" computer and printer ports on the "remote" computer that they access.

Lists OmniBook drives and ports that access PC drives and ports.

Printer ports are actually parallel ports—they're called printer ports because they're usually used for connecting printers. In this case—ports being

mapped to another computer—the main purpose is to be able to use the printer connected to the other computer.

To change the drive or printer port mappings, see “To customize the drive or printer port mapping” on page 2-19.

2

To break the link

You can save power and free the connection port for other uses by ending the link between the two computers.

CAUTION

Always check for drive activity before breaking a link. If you break a link while a file is being transferred, the new incomplete file will take disk space but not be usable. See “About Disrupted File Transfers” below.

- *On your OmniBook*, press **(Fn)+(F1)**.

–or–

In the main LapLink Remote window, click On/Off to turn off communications.

–or–

Turn off the OmniBook—it waits for activity to complete.

If you're prompted, choose OK to break the link.

The OmniBook and the PC give falling beeps when the link breaks.

On the OmniBook, when you break the link, the main LapLink Remote program normally continues—although you can exit the program to free the Windows memory it uses. Also, the LapLink Remote memory-resident (TSR) program continues to run in the background. In fact, it normally runs all the time.

On the PC, LapLink Remote remains ready to link whenever you want. For other options, see the next topic.

2

About Disrupted File Transfers

If you break a link and interrupt a file transfer, it can leave data on your disk that's not usable, but which takes up space. To clean up after a disrupted transfer:

1. Quit all applications.
2. Exit Program Manager (and Windows).
3. Execute the SCANDISK command at the MS-DOS prompt for the drive that's affected. For example, to check and fix drive C, execute SCANDISK C:. (For a compressed disk, you may have to use a different command—see the compression software instructions.)
4. Execute WIN to restart Windows.

To control LapLink Remote on the PC

When you use the *Companion* disk to install LapLink Remote on a PC, the Setup program sets up the PC for convenient linking in Windows—similar in many ways to the way the OmniBook is set up. Setup modifies the PC's AUTOEXEC.BAT file to automatically start the LapLink Remote memory-resident (TSR) program *before* you start Windows. (To control LapLink Remote in MS-DOS, see “To establish a link in MS-DOS” on page 5-8.)

Note

The following steps assume you're using the “enhanced” LapLink Remote setup provided by the *Companion* disk. If you're using a different setup instead, see “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14.

To get ready to link on the PC

1. If necessary, start the LapLink Remote TSR program—you normally don't have to do this unless you stopped the TSR program or changed the AUTOEXEC.BAT file:

- *On the PC*, exit Windows. Then, at the MS-DOS prompt, type the following commands:

llra1 **(Enter)**

Starts LapLink Remote—the command is “LLRA-one.” Type **llra1 /?** to see other command options.

win **(Enter)**

Restarts Windows.

2. In Program Manager, double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon (in the OmniBook Companion group). This starts the main LapLink Remote window and turns on communications.

In this state, the PC remains ready to link whenever you want. If you want, you can click the ▼ button to minimize the window.

To shut down LapLink Remote on the PC

- If you want to recover the Windows resources used by LapLink Remote, close the main LapLink Remote window.

–or–

If you want to recover both Windows resources and MS-DOS memory, exit Program Manager (and Windows), then type **llra1 /u**. This stops the LapLink Remote TSR program. Then type **win** to restart Windows.

2

About LapLink Remote on a PC

Most other topics in this chapter describe how to use LapLink Remote with the main emphasis on the OmniBook. LapLink Remote works the same on a PC as it does on your OmniBook, with three exceptions:

- On a PC, if LapLink Remote can't establish a link for you, it remains ready to link indefinitely—whereas, on the OmniBook, LapLink Remote conserves power by not checking after about 30 seconds without a link.
- On a PC, you might leave LapLink Remote ready to link all the time—whereas, on the OmniBook, you might turn the link on and off as needed.
- On a PC, LapLink Remote normally uses the “enhanced” setup—whereas, on the OmniBook, you can choose either setup when you reboot. For information about the differences, see the next topic below.

If you plan to link to the PC often, you should allow LapLink Remote on the PC to remain ready to link and leave the cable attached. This makes it extremely easy to connect and disconnect your OmniBook—you don't have to do anything on the PC to establish a link.

If, however, you want to use the PC port for other purposes, you can turn off LapLink Remote communications or change the port setup so it's not used by LapLink Remote—see “To specify ports for linking” on page 2-21.

On many PCs, you can't use the COM1 and COM3 ports at the same time—or the COM2 and COM4 ports. For LapLink Remote, you can turn off its communications to stop using its port and avoid a conflict. Or you can set its interrupt setting to Polled to avoid a conflict.

The information in this chapter assumes you're using Windows on the PC. If you're using MS-DOS instead, see “To establish a link in MS-DOS” on page 5-8.

To learn about LapLink Remote operation

In order to establish a link, three main LapLink Remote components must be running. Component 1 must be started in MS-DOS—but components 2 and 3 may be started either in MS-DOS or in Windows.

The discussions throughout this chapter about controlling LapLink Remote assume the OmniBook and the PC are using the “enhanced” setup. For the “standard” setup, all three LapLink Remote components are started in MS-DOS (using the LLRA command). For the “enhanced” setup, only the first component is started in MS-DOS (using the LLRA1 command). The LapLink Remote setup may be provided automatically by the computer’s AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

**Locations of Resources Used by LapLink Remote
 (Components 1, 2, and 3)**

Setup Method	MS-DOS Memory	Windows Resources
“Enhanced”	LLRA1 command: 1	LapLink Remote window: 2 3
“Standard”	LLRA command: 1 2 3	

The following table compares the “enhanced” and “standard” setups for LapLink Remote. This may help you decide how you want to run LapLink Remote—since you can actually use either setup if you’ll be running Windows in Enhanced mode. (Note: Windows for Workgroups always runs in Enhanced mode.) For example, if you have Windows resource problems on your OmniBook or on a PC, you can use the “standard” setup on that computer.

Setup Method	Advantages	Limitations
“Enhanced” (using LLRA1)	Uses minimum conventional MS-DOS memory. You can recover Windows resources without exiting Windows.	Works in Windows Enhanced mode only. Subject to Windows memory availability.
“Standard” (using LLRA)	Works in Windows Enhanced and Standard modes (also without Windows). Avoids Windows memory availability.	Uses more conventional MS-DOS memory. You must exit Windows to recover memory used by LapLink Remote.

The following table lists the differences for setting up and controlling LapLink Remote—according to the LapLink Remote setup on the PC or the setup on the OmniBook. Note that the OmniBook and PC normally use the “enhanced” setup—but whenever you restart the OmniBook, you can select either setup from the startup menu. (If you run Windows in Standard mode on the PC, you can’t use the “enhanced” setup on that computer.)

Summary for LapLink Remote on a PC or OmniBook

Action	“Enhanced” Setup	“Standard” Setup
To set up LapLink Remote (its TSR)*	Type these commands when starting Windows: <code>llra1 Enter ("LLRA-one")</code> <code>win Enter </code>	PC: Type these commands when starting Windows: <code>cd \obcompan\tsi Enter </code> <code>llra Enter </code> <code>win Enter </code> OmniBook: Type these commands when starting Windows: <code>llra Enter </code> <code>win Enter </code>
To prepare for linking	In Windows, start LapLink Remote.	PC: No action normally required. OmniBook: In Windows, start LapLink Remote.
To shut down LapLink Remote	Partial: Close the main LapLink Remote window. Complete: Exit Windows, then type these commands: <code>llra1 /u Enter ("LLRA-one")</code> <code>win Enter </code>	PC: Exit Windows, then type these commands: <code>cd \obcompan\tsi Enter </code> <code>llra /u Enter </code> <code>win Enter </code> OmniBook: Exit Windows, then type these commands: <code>llra /u Enter </code> <code>win Enter </code>

* This may be done automatically when the computer starts.

About the LapLink Remote “Standard” Setup

If you use the “standard” LapLink Remote setup, you may notice that you can do the following:

- In Windows, you can close the main LapLink Remote window without breaking an active link.
- You can exit Windows without breaking an active link.

Customizing the LapLink Remote Setup

You can change the way your OmniBook links to other computers and the way drives and printer ports map between computers. For example, you may want to reserve a port for connecting to CompuServe, rather than use it for LapLink Remote—or you may not want to map a particular drive from the PC.

Similarly, you can change the way the PC links. For example, you might not want it to see one of your OmniBook drives, or you might want to connect to a PC port that has a nonstandard configuration. **2**

This section shows how to

- ▶ Name your computer to make customizing easier.
- ▶ Customize the drive or printer port mapping.
- ▶ Specify ports for establishing a link.
- ▶ Automatically run a program after linking.

You can also set up passwords to control linking access, turn the LapLink Remote signal beeps off, and change power-saving settings for a battery-powered PC. See the LapLink Remote online Help.

Hint

To open the main LapLink Remote window for changing settings, double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon:

- If LapLink Remote is running, you can use the LapLink Remote Access icon that's actually a minimized window on the Windows desktop.
- or–
- Use the LapLink Remote Access icon in Program Manager (in the OmniBook group—or in the OmniBook Companion group on a PC).

If you want to maintain an active link after you're done with the main LapLink Remote window, click the ▼ button in the top-right corner to minimize the window and unclutter your screen. You may break the link if you close the main Window, depending on the LapLink Remote setup.

To name your computer for linking

When you assign a name to your OmniBook or to a PC, LapLink Remote uses that name as a descriptive label for connections to other computers. The name also serves as a way to associate customized settings with a particular computer. For example, each time you link to a particular computer, you get the mappings associated with its name. Normally, when you install LapLink Remote on a PC, you assign the PC a name.

1. *On the computer you want to name*, open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
2. If ON is selected, click On/Off to turn off communications.
3. From the Options menu, choose Computer Name.
4. In the Computer Name box, type a descriptive name (up to 20 characters, including spaces)—for example, **Pat's PC**.
5. Choose OK to save the name.
6. If you want to reestablish a link, click On/Off.

Don't choose Exit if you want to maintain an active link—click the ▼ button instead.

Don't change names often. Any customized mappings associated with this computer won't be used for the new name.

About Unnamed Computers

If you establish a link to a PC that doesn't have a LapLink Remote name, LapLink Remote normally maps all remote drives and no printer ports. If you want to change the default mappings for unnamed computers, use the Mappings menu Set Defaults command. For example, you might want to always map the PC's LPT1 port to the OmniBook LPT2 port so you can access any unnamed PC's printer.

To customize the drive or printer port mapping

Normally, LapLink Remote maps all PC drives to the first available drive letters on the OmniBook. Similarly, all OmniBook drives are mapped to the PC. No printer ports are automatically mapped.

However, you may not want all drives to be available—or you might want your PC's printer available from your OmniBook. You can change the drives and printer ports that are mapped and change where they're mapped. The changes you make are saved and used again when you next connect to the PC with the same name.

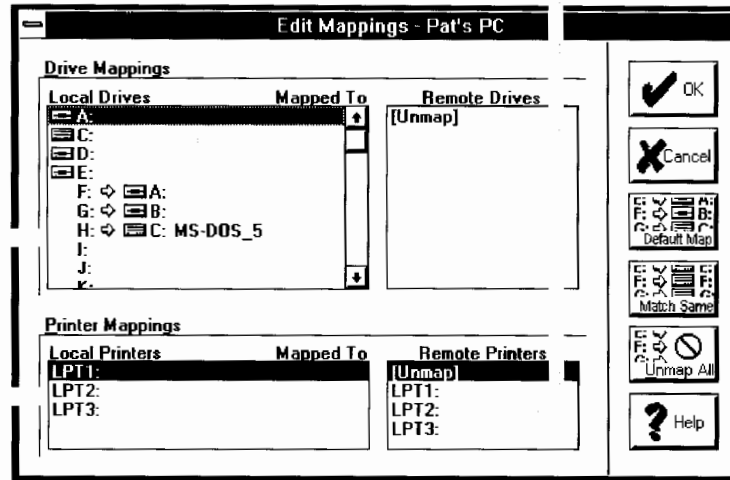
1. Assign names to your OmniBook and to the PC—see the previous topic.
2. Establish a link between your OmniBook and the PC.
3. *Work at the computer you want to change:*
 - To change how PC drives or ports appear on your OmniBook, work at your OmniBook.
 - To change how OmniBook drives or ports appear on the PC, work at the PC.
4. Open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
5. Choose Edit Mappings.
6. In the Drive Mappings box, select the Local drive whose mapping you want to change.
-or-
In the Printer Mappings box, select the Local printer port whose mapping you want to change.
7. In the Remote Drives box, select your new mapping choice—either a new remote drive or Unmap.
-or-
In the Remote Printers box, select your new mapping choice—either a new remote port or Unmap.
8. Repeat the previous two steps for other drives or printer ports you want to change.
9. Choose OK to make the new mappings active.

Don't choose Exit if you want to maintain an active link—click the ▼ button instead.

Local drives and printer ports
 and their current mappings.

Remote drives and printer ports that are not
 mapped, but are available for mapping.

2



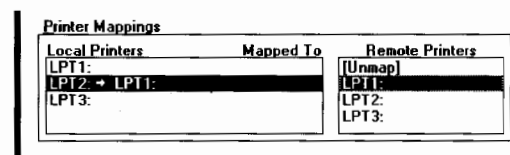
Matches available
 local drives to
 remote drives
 with the same
 drive letters.

If you want to remap a remote drive to a different drive letter, you first have to change the original drive letter to Unmapped, then change the new drive letter to the particular remote drive. That's because you can't have one remote drive mapped to two places.

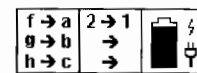
Similarly, you have to unmap a remote printer port before you can remap it to a different local port.

Making a printer port available via LapLink Remote doesn't mean your OmniBook knows there's a printer available there. You must also set up your OmniBook for a printer—see "Preparing for a Printer" on page 3-4.

Example: Mapping a Printer Port



Sets up an OmniBook printer port (LPT2)
 that points to a PC's LPT1 port.



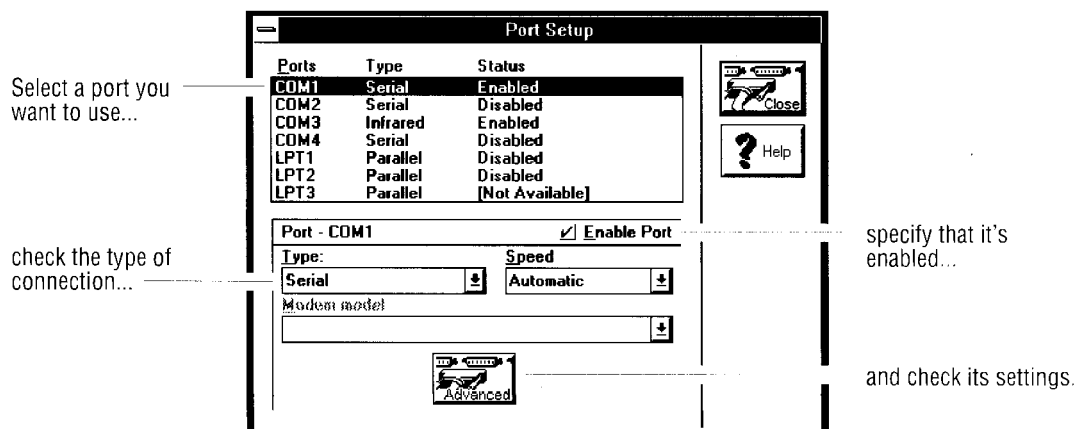


To specify ports for linking

You can restrict the ports that are available for linking to another computer—and you can set the ports' configurations. For example, you can reserve the modem port so it's available for an electronic mail connection even while LapLink Remote is running.

1. *Work at the computer whose ports you want to specify:*
 - For OmniBook ports, work at your OmniBook.
 - For PC ports, work at the PC.
2. Open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
3. If the port you want to change is currently listed in the Active Connection box, click On/Off to turn off communications.
4. Choose Port Setup.
5. Do any of the following:
 - To make a port available or not available for a potential link, select the port in the Ports list, then select or clear the Enable Port option.
 - To change the type of connection for a serial port, select the port in the Ports list, then select the type of device in the Type box.
 - To change how an individual port is configured and used, select the port in the Ports list and choose Advanced, then change the desired options and choose OK.
6. Choose Close.
7. If you want to reestablish a link, click On/Off.

Don't choose Exit if you want to maintain an active link—click the ▼ button instead.



Customizing the LapLink Remote Setup

The address and interrupt settings for the OmniBook ports should be correct, so you shouldn't need to change them. However, you might want to check these settings on the PC if you have communications problems.

Type of Port	Advanced Options	Suggestions
Serial	Speed (baud rate) Address Interrupt Transfer Mode	Change Address or Interrupt on the PC for a special port configuration. (For example, on some HP Vectra PCs, COM3 and COM4 use interrupts 10 and 11.) Change Interrupt to Polled for conflicts between COM1 and COM3 (or COM2 and COM4) usage. Change Speed or Transfer Mode for communications problems.
Parallel	Address Transfer Mode	Change Address on the PC for a special port configuration. Change Transfer Mode for communications problems.
Infrared	Speed (baud rate) Address Interrupt	Change Speed for communications problems.
Modem	Modem Initialization String Touch-Tone Auto-Answer Max Redials Redial Delay Speed (baud rate) Address Interrupt	Select Modem for the type of modem connected. Edit the Initialization String only if you know it's necessary. Select or clear Touch-Tone and Auto-Answer as needed. Change Port Address or Interrupt on the PC for a special port configuration. Change Interrupt to Polled for conflicts between COM1 and COM3 (or COM2 and COM4) usage. Change Speed for communications problems.

To automatically run a program after linking

If you want, your OmniBook can automatically run a certain program or execute a certain command whenever you establish a link to any computer. For example, each time you link your OmniBook to your desktop PC, the OmniBook could automatically run a batch file that copies certain important files to your PC's hard disk.

2

1. *On your OmniBook*, open Control Panel and double-click the OmniBook icon.
2. In the Run Upon LapLink Remote Connection area Command Line box, type the path and name of the program or batch file you want to run—or you can type an MS-DOS external command.
3. Select the Run When Connection Established option.
4. If you want to selectively run or not run the program at every connection, select the Prompt Before Running option.
5. Choose OK to save the addition.

Windows must be running when the connection occurs—otherwise, the program won't run.

Linking with Other Ports

You can make a connection between your OmniBook and the PC using other ports—you aren't limited to using serial ports and a serial cable. For example, you can link using their parallel ports and a parallel cable—or link using an infrared connection and no cable. If you haven't already installed LapLink Remote on the PC, see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Set up for a parallel link.
- ▶ Set up for an infrared link.
- ▶ Set up for a modem link.

To set up for a parallel link

You can make a connection between your OmniBook and a PC using their parallel ports and a special LapLink Remote parallel cable.

1. *On the OmniBook*, open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
2. Choose Port Setup.
3. In the Ports list, select the parallel port (LPT1 on the OmniBook), then select the Enable Port option and choose Close.

☒ **Enable Port**

Don't choose Exit if you want to establish a link—click the ▼ button instead.

4. Repeat the previous steps on the PC. That is, for the PC's parallel port where the cable is connected, select the Enable Port option. (If the PC has more than one parallel port and you don't know its name, you can pick one now, then come back and try another later if you can't get a link established.)
5. Get a special bidirectional parallel cable designed for LapLink Remote. (You can order one from Traveling Software, 18702 North Creek Parkway, Bothell, WA 98011, U.S.A., telephone number (800) 343-8080 or (206) 483-8088.)
6. Plug one end of the parallel cable into a 25-pin parallel port on the PC. Sometimes a parallel port is labeled "Printer" because that's its most common use.
7. Plug the other end into the OmniBook 25-pin parallel port.

The OmniBook and PC should be ready for linking—see "To establish a link" on page 2-6 and "To break the link" on page 2-11.

About Sharing Parallel Ports

LapLink Remote normally doesn't take over parallel ports. However, if you specify that LapLink Remote can use the parallel port, it takes over that port while LapLink Remote is turned on, even if you don't use it to establish a link. If you have problems using the parallel port for another purpose while LapLink Remote is running, you must specify that LapLink Remote not use that port. See "To specify ports for linking" on page 2-21.

2

To set up for an infrared link

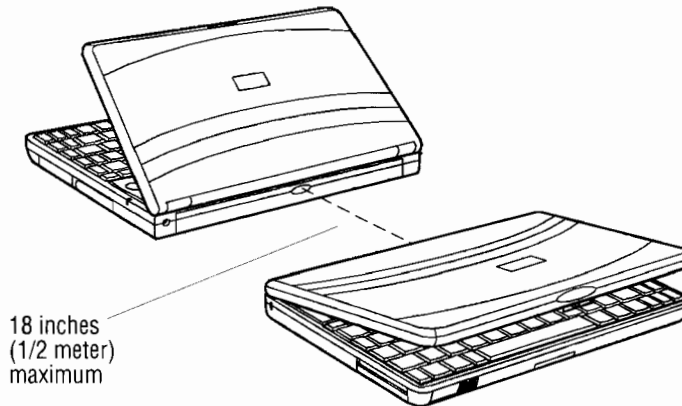
You can make a *wireless* connection between two OmniBooks—or between your OmniBook and a PC with a built-in infrared port or an external infrared interface. Infrared ports use invisible beams of infrared light to communicate.

1. For a PC, make sure the infrared port is turned on—see the manuals for the PC or infrared interface.
2. Open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
3. Choose Port Setup.
4. In the Ports list, select the infrared port (COM3 on the OmniBook), then select the Enable Port option and choose Close.

☒ **Enable Port**

Don't choose Exit if you want to establish a link.

5. Line up the two computers:
 - For two OmniBooks, line them up back-to-back not more than 18 inches (1/2 meter) apart for optimum performance.
 - For a PC connection, line up the back-center of the OmniBook with the PC's infrared port not more than 8 inches (1/4 meter) apart for optimum performance. If necessary, see the manuals for the PC or infrared interface.

2

The OmniBook and PC should be ready for linking—see “To establish a link” on page 2-6 and “To break the link” on page 2-11.

If you accidentally block the infrared path for more than about 30 seconds, the link will probably be broken—check the LapLink Remote status indicator.

To set up for a modem link

You can set up a modem link using phone lines to join an OmniBook modem and a PC modem. However, this is less common than other types of links because it involves more preparation. The following steps summarize the process—see the online Help for more information.

1. *On the PC*, LapLink Remote must have the modem port enabled and set up with the autoanswer option active. The modem must be at COM1 or COM2 (you can use COM3 or COM4 only if it uses interrupt 3 or 4).

Leave LapLink Remote running on the PC.

2. *On the OmniBook*, LapLink Remote must have the modem port enabled and set up for the modem. The modem must be at COM1 or COM2.
3. *On the OmniBook*, to establish a link, use the LapLink Remote window to turn on communications, then click Dial Modem to begin the connection.
4. To break the link, click Hang Up—this also hangs up the modems.

Linking to a PC without LapLink Remote

You may want to link to a PC that doesn't have LapLink Remote already installed. For example, on a business trip, you may want to retrieve files or print documents using an available PC.

This section shows how to start LapLink Remote and

- ▶ Link to a PC by running OBLINK from the *Companion* disk.
- ▶ Link to a PC by installing certain LapLink Remote files from the OmniBook.

2

To make a temporary link using the Companion disk

1. Connect your OmniBook and the PC using a LapLink Remote *serial cable*—this is described under “To connect the serial cable” on page 2-5. (You can't use a parallel cable for this connection.)
2. *On the PC*, exit Windows.
3. Insert the *Companion* disk in the PC's floppy drive.
4. *On the PC*, at the MS-DOS prompt, type

```
a: (Enter) (or b: (Enter))
oblink (Enter)
```

5. *On the OmniBook*, press **(Fn)+(F1)**.

When the link is established, the OmniBook and PC give rising beeps.

If the OmniBook can't establish a link within about 30 seconds, it stops trying.

6. *On the PC*, when you're finished, press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** or type `llra /u (Enter)` to stop the program started by OBLINK.

No files are installed on the PC. The PC remains ready to link—until you stop the program.

To make a temporary link using Remote Install

You can install LapLink Remote from your OmniBook to the PC using a one-time serial connection. You don't need a floppy disk.

1. Connect your OmniBook and the PC using a LapLink Remote *serial cable*—this is described under “To connect the serial cable” on page 2-5. (You can't use a parallel cable for the installation.)

Linking to a PC without LapLink Remote**2**

You normally can use any serial port on the PC. However, if the PC has SHARE running, you must plug into and use the serial port named COM1—but only for the installation. If you're not sure whether it's running SHARE, check the PC's CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT file for the SHARE command—or at the MS-DOS prompt type `mem /c | more` (Enter).

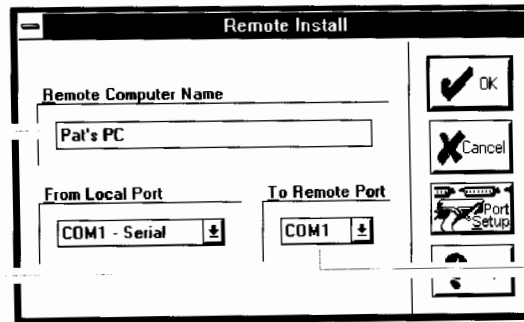
2. Optional: Plug the ac adapter into the OmniBook—an active link uses extra power. This also prevents the OmniBook from turning off and breaking the link.
3. *On the PC*, exit Windows—the installation must take place in the MS-DOS environment without Windows running.

Then change to the directory where you want the main LapLink Remote files installed. For example, type `cd \dos` (Enter).

4. *On the OmniBook*, open the main LapLink Remote window—see the hint on page 2-17.
5. If OFF is selected, click On/Off to turn on communications.
6. Choose Remote Install.

Type a name that identifies the PC.

Select COM1, the OmniBook serial port.



Select the name of the PC serial port where the serial cable is plugged in.

7. In the Remote Computer Name box, type a descriptive name for the PC (up to 20 characters, including spaces)—for example, **Pat's PC**.
8. In the From Local Port box, select the OmniBook port name where the serial cable is attached—it should be described as "COM1-Serial" in the box.
9. In the To Remote Port box, select the name of the PC's serial port where the serial cable is attached. (If you're not sure of its name, you can try

COM1—if the installation doesn't work, return to this dialog box and try a different name.)

10. Choose OK.

A dialog box reminds you to exit Windows on the PC—choose OK.

Another dialog box displays instructions that you should follow. They involve typing commands on the PC—go to the next step.

11. *On the PC keyboard*, make sure you've exited Windows—then, at the MS-DOS prompt, type the commands shown in the OmniBook display. After you type the CTTY command line, the PC won't respond to anything else you type until the installation is finished.

The commands tell the PC to ignore the keyboard and give control to the OmniBook so it can set up the software on the PC.

12. *On the OmniBook*, choose OK. This starts the installation—a dialog box shows the progress.

If no progress occurs within 1 minute, choose Cancel—then *turn the PC power off and on* to recover. Remember to exit Windows, then check your cable connection and go back to step 5. If you're not sure of the PC serial port name, try a different name this time, such as COM2—or connect the serial cable to a different serial port on the PC.

13. When the installation finishes, a message appears. Choose OK.

The main LapLink Remote window appears.

Also, the MS-DOS prompt is restored on the PC, and the LapLink Remote memory-resident (TSR) program is running.

If the OmniBook and PC give rising beeps, and the PC's name shows in the Active Connection box, the link is established. Also, the Status Panel normally shows drive "mappings" when a link is established—press **(Fn)+(F4)** if it's not visible. (If the OmniBook can't establish a link within about 30 seconds, it stops trying.)

14. Optional: Click On/Off to establish or break the link between the two computers.
15. Optional: *On the PC*, if you want, you can start Windows.
16. *On your OmniBook*, when you want to break the link:

Press **(Fn)+(F1)**, then choose OK.

—or—

Turn off the OmniBook—it waits for activity to complete.

The PC remains ready to link again—until you either turn it off or reboot it. See “To establish a link” on page 2-6.

These steps leave the new files on the PC, although not all of the LapLink Remote files are installed. See the steps below to find out how to remove the files.

To remove the LapLink Remote files from the PC

When you finish using a temporary link, you can remove the LapLink Remote files from the PC to save disk space.

1. *On the PC*, exit Program Manager (and Windows).
2. Do one of the following:
 - At the MS-DOS prompt, switch to the directory where you installed the LapLink Remote files. Then type **llra /u** **(Enter)** to stop LapLink Remote.
 - or–
 - Press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to restart the PC.
3. Delete the LLRA.BAT, LLRA1.EXE, LLRA2.EXE, LLRA3.EXE, LLRA4.EXE, TSI.INI, and TSIVID.386 files from the directory where you installed LapLink Remote.

Setting Up a Printer

Setting Up a Printer

3

You can distribute many kinds of information as files—by copying files to other computers or by mailing them electronically. You and others can view those files on your computer screens.

But in many situations, you want to produce paper output—for your records or to distribute to others. The most common way to get paper output is to use a printer. If you connect and set up a printer for your OmniBook, almost any application can produce printed output. If you connect the OmniBook to a desktop PC, you can even print on the PC's printer.

An alternative method for distributing paper output uses a fax/modem and a fax application. This method lets you transmit copies of files over phone lines to facsimile (fax) machines, which produce paper output at the recipients' locations.

Example: Using Your OmniBook Printer

You normally use your OmniBook with your HP DeskJet 310 portable printer, so you've set up the OmniBook to recognize this printer as the default printer. You want to print a list of people you're going to visit on an upcoming trip, so you connect this printer and print the list of people.

Example: Using Your PC's Printer

When you return from your trip, you link your OmniBook to your PC. Because you do this often, you've already set up the OmniBook so it's ready to print on your PC's LaserJet printer at any time. On your OmniBook, you open the trip report you completed on the plane, then print it on the LaserJet printer.

Example: Switching Printers

You normally link your OmniBook to your PC, so you set up the OmniBook with the PC's LaserJet printer as the default printer. On an extended trip, you take along an HP DeskJet 310 portable printer and temporarily set it up as the default printer.

In This Chapter

This chapter summarizes how you set up a printer so it's ready to print. The process involves two basic steps:

1. Setting up the OmniBook to work with your printer.
2. Connecting the printer.

This chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Prepare your OmniBook for a printer.
- ▶ Connect to a printer, either directly or via a PC.
- ▶ Print output from your OmniBook or PC.

3

Preparing for a Printer

Before you can do any printing from your OmniBook, you have to set up the OmniBook so it knows how to communicate with the printer. That's because different types of printers have different capabilities and follow different conventions for data transfer. Once you've set up one type of printer, that printer is *installed*.

You can actually set up the OmniBook to work with more than one type of printer—so you're able to print on several types of printers. However, you can select only one printer as the default printer.

Setting up a printer includes specifying the type of printer, specifying the port where the printer will be connected, and possibly defining other printer options.

- The OmniBook can recognize any type of printer that's *installed*—meaning its printer-driver file is present, so the OmniBook can encode data for that type of printer.
- The OmniBook port where you'll connect the printer could be the parallel port (LPT1) or the serial port (COM1)—or it could be a parallel port that you're using to point to a printer on your PC. (For example, if you've set up LapLink Remote for 2→1, then LPT2 points to port LPT1 on the PC, where its printer is connected.)

You don't need to connect a printer in order to install it—you can install printers in advance. Here are some examples of printer setups.

If your printer will be here	You can do this
Plugged into the OmniBook parallel port (LPT1)	1. Select the printer type (at port LPT1).
Plugged into the OmniBook serial port (COM1)	1. Select the printer type. 2. Change its port to COM1.
Plugged into a PC's parallel port (LPT1)	1. Select the printer type (at port LPT2). 2. Use LapLink Remote to map LPT2 to the PC's LPT1 (see page 2-19).
On a network at PC's port LPT2	1. Select the printer type (at port LPT2). 2. Use LapLink Remote to map LPT2 to the PC's LPT2 (see page 2-19).

If you want to print on a PC's printer, but you don't want to set up the OmniBook for that type of printer, you may still be able to print OmniBook files by working at the PC—see “To print from a PC” on page 3-13.

This section summarizes how to

- ▶ Specify the printer type and port
- ▶ Specify the default printer.

3

To specify the printer and port—an overview

The main step for setting up a printer is making sure your OmniBook recognizes the type of printer you're using and knows where you'll connect it. For detailed information about each step, see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual.

1. *On the OmniBook*, open Print Manager, then from the Option menu choose Printer Setup.

–or–

Open Control Panel and double-click the Printers icon.

2. Check the list of Installed Printers for both the type of printer you're using and the port name where you're connecting it:

- If the type isn't listed, choose Add and install the proper type.

If you're prompted to insert a disk, you can type `c:\windows\options` and choose OK. Uninstalled drivers are stored in this directory. Or, if a floppy disk comes with your printer, you can insert it in the floppy drive.

- If the listed port isn't the proper one, choose Connect and select the proper port.
 - ☐ If you'll connect the printer directly to the OmniBook printer port, select LPT1.
 - ☐ If you'll use a printer that's connected to a PC, you can select LPT1, LPT2, or LPT3. But you must remember to use LapLink Remote to map that OmniBook port to the PC's printer port—see “About LapLink Remote Printers and Ports” on page 3-7.

3. Choose Close.

Preparing for a Printer

Shows the default printer.

3 Lists printer types that are currently installed.

Makes the selected printer the default.

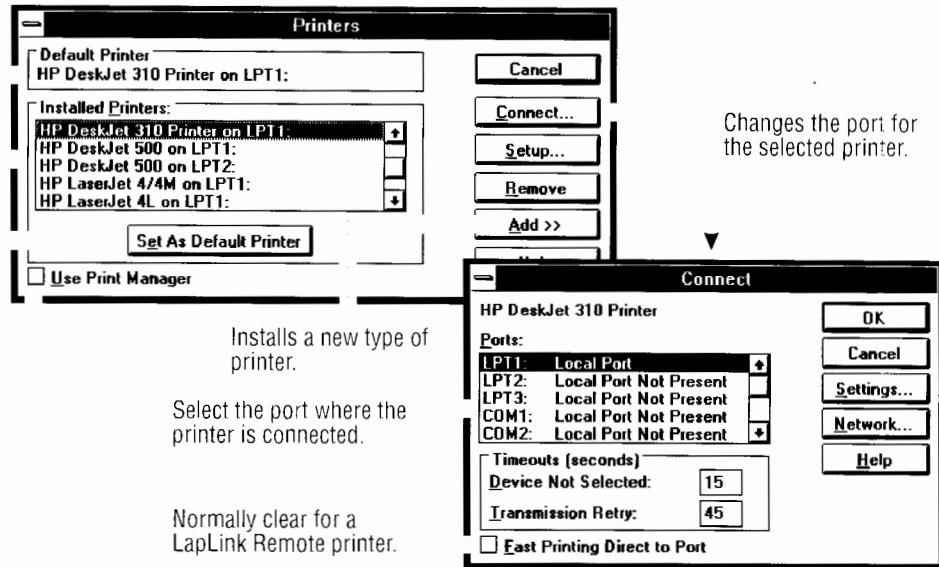
Select this option to activate Print Manager for printing. (Available only from Control Panel.)

Installs a new type of printer.

Select the port where the printer is connected.

Normally clear for a LapLink Remote printer.

Changes the port for the selected printer.



You can also choose Setup to set printer options that control how the printer operates, such as specifying the page orientation or printer font cartridges—see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual.

If you'll connect a serial printer to your OmniBook, do the following:

- Select the serial port, named COM1. Also select the Fast Printing Direct To Port option.
- You may need to change the port's baud rate or other settings to match those of the printer—although the default settings should work for most printers. To check the port settings, see “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.

About LapLink Remote Printers and Ports

You can set up your OmniBook for a LapLink Remote printer—a printer that's connected to a PC or PC network. But you have to make sure you specify the correct port on your OmniBook—the OmniBook port that points to the PC's printer port.

For example, suppose the Status Panel shows **2→1**, and the PC has a printer connected to LPT1. You should specify the OmniBook printer at the LPT2 port, even though it might be listed as "Not Present." LapLink Remote will send LPT2 output to the PC's LPT1 port, where the printer is connected.

However, if you change the Fast Printing Direct To Port option to be active, you must specify LPT1.DOS, LPT2.DOS, or LPT3.DOS as the port for a LapLink Remote printer. (LPT3.DOS normally isn't available.)

3

To specify the default printer

You may have installed more than one printer—that is, you may have several printers in the list of available printers. If so, you can designate one of them as the default printer—the one that's automatically used for printing. However, some applications let you choose a different printer when you're ready to print.

1. If you're not already in the Printers dialog box, open Print Manager, then from the Options menu choose Printer Setup.
-or-
Open Control Panel and double-click the Printers icon.
2. In the Installed Printers box, select the printer you want as the default.
3. Choose Set As Default Printer.
4. Choose Close.

Connecting to a Printer

The most obvious part about using a printer with your OmniBook is physically hooking it up. However, you have to make other preparations before you can use the printer—they're summarized in the previous section, "Preparing for a Printer," starting on page 3-4.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Connect to a parallel printer.
- ▶ Connect to a serial printer.
- ▶ Connect to a PC's printer.

3

To connect to a parallel printer

1. Get a standard parallel printer cable.
2. Plug the computer end of the parallel cable into the OmniBook 25-pin parallel port.
3. Plug the other end into the printer's parallel connector.

To connect to a serial printer

1. Get a standard 9-pin-to-25-pin serial printer cable.
-or-
If available, use a LapLink Remote serial cable and 25-pin adapter.
2. Plug the 25-pin end into the printer's 25-pin connector. If the cable does *not* fit, you may need a 25-pin gender converter—see "Making Serial Connections" on page 4-3.
3. Plug the other end of the serial cable into the OmniBook 9-pin serial port.

To connect to a PC's printer

If you've installed the printer-driver file on the OmniBook, you can print on a PC's printer by establishing a link to the PC. The PC's printer can be connected directly to the PC's parallel port, or it can be a network printer. The capability to use a PC's printer is provided by LapLink Remote, which requires some initial setup—see chapter 2, "Setting Up a PC Connection."

1. Establish an active link between the OmniBook and PC—see “Making a Serial Link to a PC” on page 2-5.
2. *On the PC*, open Print Manager, then from the Option menu choose Printer Setup.

—or—

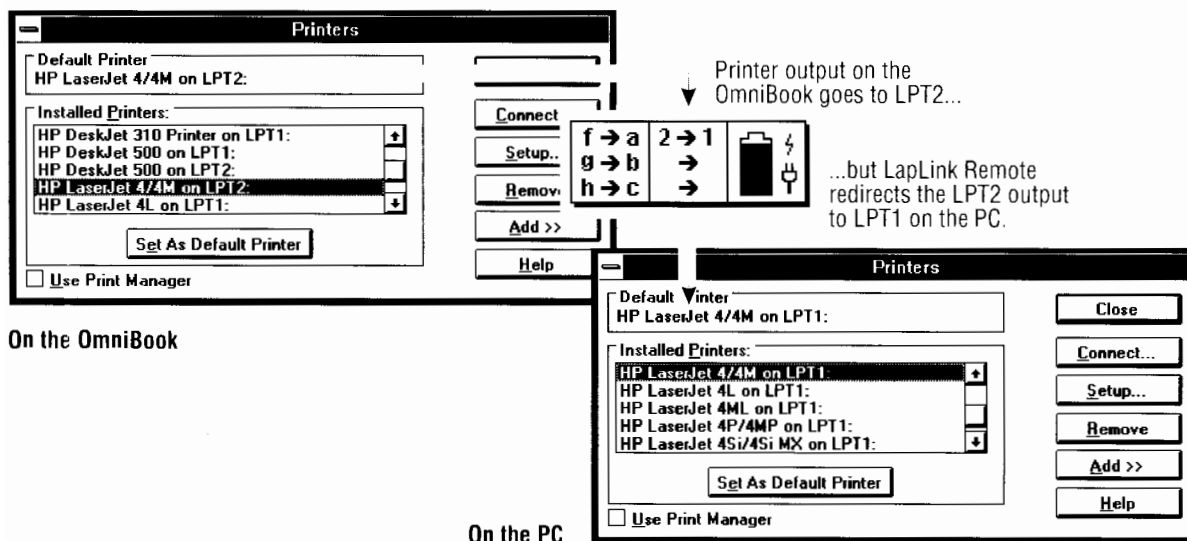
Open Control Panel and double-click the Printers icon.

3

Note the port name for the printer that’s connected to the PC, then choose Cancel. (If it’s a serial (COM) port, see the discussion about the MODE command later in this topic before continuing.)

3. *On the OmniBook*, press **(Fn)+(F4)** to display the Status Panel. The LapLink Remote indicator or indicators show which OmniBook parallel port numbers correspond to printer ports on the PC—make sure the PC printer port you found is mapped to a parallel port on the OmniBook. For example, **2→1** means port LPT2 on the OmniBook corresponds to PC port LPT1.

If the PC port isn’t mapped, change the mappings on the OmniBook so the port maps to one of the OmniBook parallel ports—see “To customize the drive or printer port mapping” on page 2-19.



On the OmniBook

On the PC

After you make these preparations, the OmniBook acts as though the PC's printer is directly connected to one of the OmniBook parallel port names (such as LPT2)—even though there may actually be no such OmniBook connector. LapLink Remote redirects the printer output to the PC's printer.

The following chart shows how LapLink Remote can map parallel ports from the PC to port names on the OmniBook. Similarly, you can map OmniBook LPT1 port to a port name on the PC. Looking at the example in the chart, you can say that port LPT2 on the OmniBook “points to” port LPT1 on the PC—or that port LPT1 on the PC “maps to” port LPT2 on the OmniBook.

Typical Printer Port Mappings Using LapLink Remote

OmniBook Port	Location on OmniBook	
LPT1	parallel connector	
LPT2	→	LPT1 on PC (parallel connector 1)
LPT3	→	LPT2 on PC (network port)
PC Port	Location on PC	
LPT1	parallel connector 1	
LPT2	network port	
LPT3	(unused)	

LapLink Remote can map only PC parallel ports to the OmniBook. If the PC printer is installed on a serial (COM) port, you can't map its port to the OmniBook. If it's a serial/parallel printer, you might be able to connect it to a parallel port instead. Otherwise, you have to take an extra step to specify the PC's serial port as a printer (LPT) port, so the PC redirects output for that LPT port to the printer's COM port:

- *On the PC*, execute a MODE command that redirects printing output. For example, if you selected LPT2 as the printer port, and the printer is connected to COM1, you should enter this command:
mode lpt2=com1
Also, on the PC, make sure the serial port is disabled for linking in LapLink Remote.

For future use, you could edit the PC's AUTOEXEC.BAT system file to include this command—see “Editing System Files” on page 6-17 for editing instructions. The command should come before the LapLink Remote command (such as LLRA1), the WIN command, which starts Windows, and any other application commands.

To connect to a PC's network printer

When a PC connects to a network printer, the PC specifies a printer (LPT) port for that printer—just as it does for a printer that's connected directly. If you want your OmniBook to print on a network printer, you set up your connection just as you would for any other PC printer—by using its specified printer port.

- Follow the steps in the previous topic for connecting to a PC's printer.

For example, the PC may specify parallel port LPT3 for the network printer. You simply make sure a parallel port on the OmniBook, such as LPT2, points to port LPT3 on the PC (2→3).

3

Printing Output

After you've installed the printer on the OmniBook and connected to the printer, you're ready to print. If you have more than one printer installed, you can select one as the default printer—see “To specify the default printer” on page 3-7.

If you have occasion to connect to a PC that has a type of printer you haven't installed—and you want to print a document—you can't print from the OmniBook because it doesn't know how to format data for that type of printer. But you may be able to print from the PC.

This section discusses how to

- ▶ Print from the OmniBook.
- ▶ Print from a PC.

To print from the OmniBook

Working at the OmniBook, you can print on any installed printer that you've connected as described in this chapter, including a printer connected to a PC. You can open and print any file that's accessible, including a file on a PC drive. However, using a printer or file on a PC requires that you've established an active link between the OmniBook and PC.

- *On the OmniBook*, start the application that works with the type of document you want to print, open the document file, and choose the Print command provided by the application. The file prints on the default printer—unless you select a different printer in the application.

For an unformatted text file, you can use Notepad or another text editor to print it.

Hint

If you're using the ac adapter while you print a large file, leave the OmniBook turned on until the printer finishes printing—don't turn it off as soon as it's done sending the file to the printer. When you turn off the OmniBook while the ac adapter is plugged in, it sends a reset signal to the printer, canceling any printing that's in progress. (If you're *not* using the ac adapter, no reset signal is sent.)

If you want to open a PC file and print it using your OmniBook, you should make sure the current drive for the application is not a drive on the PC when you print. (The application's File menu Open command shows the current drive.) You can do this two ways:

- When you open the file, *type* its drive, path, and name (rather than selecting its drive and directory).
- or–
- After you open the file, from the File menu choose Open, select drive C, then choose Cancel.

To print from a PC

Working at a PC, it's possible to print a file from the OmniBook on the PC's printer. However, this requires that you've established an active link between the OmniBook and PC, and that the PC has an application that can open the file you want to print.

1. *Optional: On the OmniBook or PC*, use File Manager to copy the document file from the OmniBook to the PC. (See the "Hint" below.)
2. *On the PC*, start the application that works with the type of document you want to print, open the document file, and choose the Print command provided by the application.

For an unformatted text file, you can use Notepad, or another text editor to print it.

Hint

You don't need to copy a file to the PC in order to print it from the PC—LapLink Remote lets you open the file while it's still on the OmniBook (use the PC drive letter that maps to the file's OmniBook drive). Copy the file only if you want to keep it on the PC.

Also, plug in the ac adapter so the OmniBook doesn't turn off and break the link while the PC is using the file.

Printing Output

Making Other External Connections

Making Other External Connections

4

The OmniBook provides several ports along the back for connecting external devices. In addition, the upper and lower PCMCIA card slots accept I/O cards. Chapters 2 and 3 describe how to use the OmniBook ports for connecting to a PC or printer. This chapter gives general information about the serial, parallel, and infrared ports and the PCMCIA card slots.

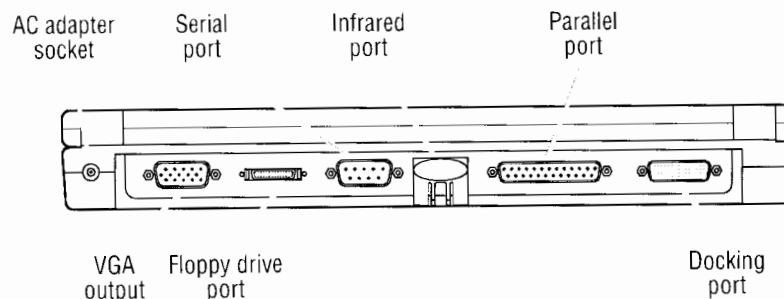
Whatever type of device you connect, you have to make sure the OmniBook knows how to interact with it. For example, for a printer, you have to install the printer-driver file.

This chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Make serial connections, including external modems.
- ▶ Make parallel connections.
- ▶ Make infrared connections.
- ▶ Make connections using PCMCIA I/O cards.

For information about connecting other types of devices, see the indicated source:

- A floppy drive (using the floppy-drive cable, HP part number F1059-60903)—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- A VGA device—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- A port replicator—see the instructions that come with the port replicator.



Making Serial Connections

The OmniBook serial port is a standard 9-pin serial port. It supports hardware handshaking, a method of data-flow control that uses signals sent over reserved wires in the serial cable.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Connect a serial device.
- ▶ View or change the serial port assignments.
- ▶ Specify serial port settings.

4

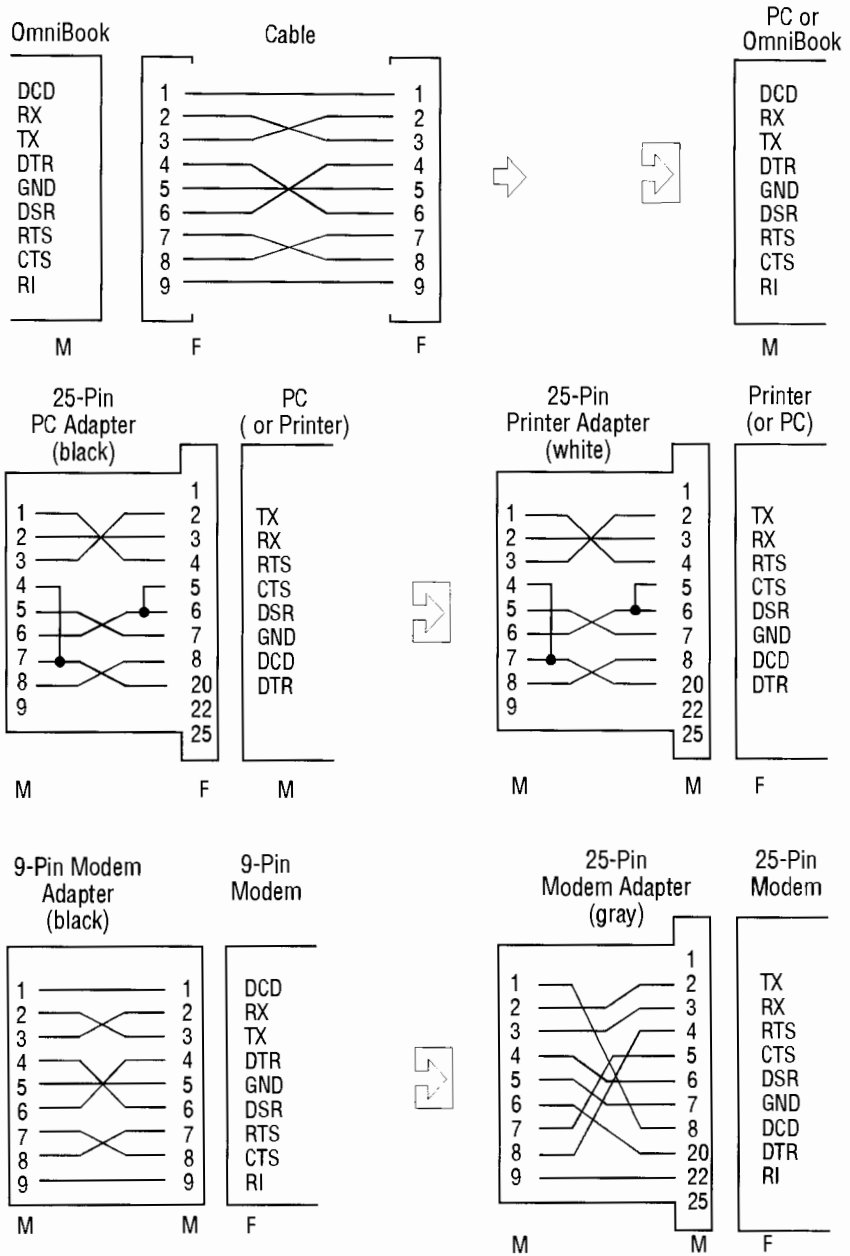
To connect a serial device

The OmniBook 9-pin serial port is a standard serial port, just like those found on many PCs. You make serial connections to the OmniBook just as you'd make them to a 9-pin PC serial port. The most common types of serial connections involve printers, modems, and other computers. You can make such connections using these components:

- LapLink Remote serial cable and adapters. For a serial cable (HP part number F1047-60901) or 25-pin adapter kit (HP part number F1023), contact your Hewlett-Packard dealer or Sales and Service office. As an alternative, for a serial cable, contact Traveling Software, 18702 North Creek Parkway, Bothell, WA 98011, U.S.A., telephone number (800) 343-8080 or (206) 483-8088. The diagram that follows shows the wiring and colors of the cable and adapters.
- Standard serial cables and adapters available at computer dealers and electronic supply stores.

Making Serial Connections

4



To view or change the serial port assignments

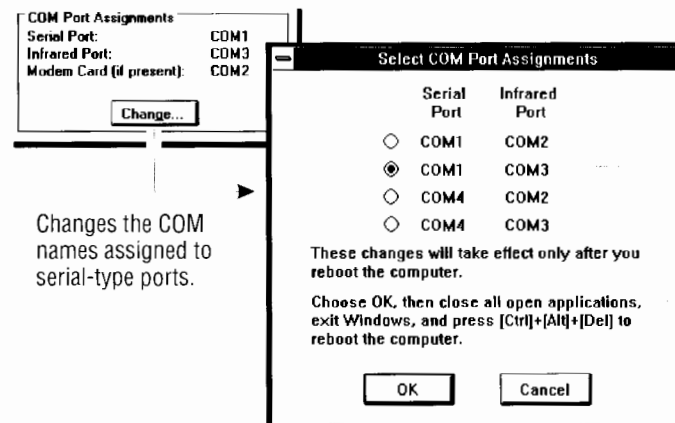
You can see and change the serial communications port names (COM1, COM2, COM3, and COM4) assigned to the external serial connections (serial port, infrared port, and I/O cards).

1. *On the OmniBook*, open Control Panel and double-click the OmniBook icon.

The COM Port Assignments box shows the names assigned to the ports.

2. To change the assignment of port names
 - a. Choose Change.
 - b. Select the option with the COM names you want. However, COM3 is never available for a PCMCIA card.
 - c. Choose OK to save the new assignments.
3. Choose OK to exit the OmniBook dialog box..
4. If you changed the port assignments, exit Program Manager (and Windows), then press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** to restart the OmniBook and make the new assignments active.

Lists the COM names for serial-type ports.



Changes the COM names assigned to serial-type ports.

Choose the set of COM names you want.

Serial-type PCMCIA cards use the port names not listed next to the selection (but never COM3).

If you insert two modem cards, the Modem Card line shows the COM name for the primary card: the first card you inserted, or the top card (if you've turned the OmniBook off and on).

To specify serial port settings

Many applications provide a way for you to adjust the settings for serial ports they use. LapLink Remote normally adjusts the settings automatically. Other applications don't let you change serial port settings. However, you can use Control Panel to set the basic serial port settings—the ones used by an application that doesn't change settings.

- Open Control Panel and double-click the Ports icon. Choose the port you want to set up, then set its parameters. For details, see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual.

To find out the port name for a particular serial connection, see the previous topic.

The OmniBook ignores any changes you make to the *advanced* settings for a serial port—the port addresses and interrupt lines are fixed. The built-in advanced settings are listed below—you shouldn't use different settings in any applications. The advanced settings have nothing to do with the serial device that's connected.

- COM1: address 3F8 hex, interrupt 4.
- COM2: address 2F8 hex, interrupt 3.
- COM3: address 3E8 hex, interrupt 10.
- COM4: address 2E8 hex, interrupt 11.

Making Parallel Connections

The OmniBook parallel port is a standard 25-pin parallel port. It supports bidirectional data transfer. There are no settings that control the operation of the parallel port, with the exception of certain parameters used only by LapLink Remote—see “To specify ports for linking” on page 2-21.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Connect a parallel device.

4

To connect a parallel device

The OmniBook 25-pin parallel port is a standard parallel port, just like those found on many PCs. You make parallel connections to the OmniBook just as you'd make them to a 25-pin PC parallel port. The most common types of parallel connections involve connections to printers and to other computers.

- For a printer connection, use a standard parallel printer cable available at computer dealers or electronic supply stores.
- For a computer connection, either to another OmniBook or to a PC, use a special bidirectional parallel cable designed for LapLink Remote. (You can order one from Traveling Software, 18702 North Creek Parkway, Bothell, WA 98011, U.S.A., telephone number (800) 343-8080 or (206) 483-8088.)

The OmniBook uses these standard addresses and interrupts for its parallel port names—you shouldn't use different settings in any applications. These settings affect only the internal operation of the port—they have nothing to do with the parallel device that's connected.

- LPT1: address 378 hex, interrupt 7.
- LPT2: none assigned (no physical port).
- LPT3: none assigned (no physical port).

Making Infrared Connections

The infrared port provides a type of serial connection that doesn't require cables—you just have to line up the device's infrared port with the back-center of your OmniBook. Keep the distance within about 8 inches (1/4 meter) for optimum performance. For example, you can establish a connection to another OmniBook after simply placing them back-to-back—see “Making an Infrared Link” on page 2-25.

4

To set up an infrared connection

- To connect to a PC's infrared port using LapLink Remote, see “Making an Infrared Link” on page 2-25.
- To connect to a printer's infrared port, set the printer port to the OmniBook infrared port, normally COM3. See “To specify the printer and port—an overview” on page 3-5.
- To connect to another type of infrared device, you can control the operation of the OmniBook infrared port, normally COM3. See “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.

Check the manual for the infrared device you're using to find out how to activate and use its infrared port for communications.

Making Connections with I/O Cards

You can use the upper or lower card slot for a PCMCIA card containing an I/O device, such as a modem. You can use standard PCMCIA version 2.0 type I, II, and III cards.

1. Install the I/O card—see “To insert a plug-in card” on page 1-15.
2. If required, install drivers or other software—see the manual for the I/O card. For example, a LAN card needs the networking software specified by the network server.
3. For a modem card or other serial-type I/O card, set up the parameters for its serial port, normally COM2 or COM4—see the manual for the I/O card and “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.

For modem cards and other serial-type cards, COM names are assigned in the order you insert the cards—normally COM2 then COM4. However, if two such cards are present when you turn on the OmniBook, COM names are reassigned starting with the upper slot. This will cause the COM names to switch if you inserted the lower card first. If you want to check the setup of a card, see “To view card information” on page 6-14.

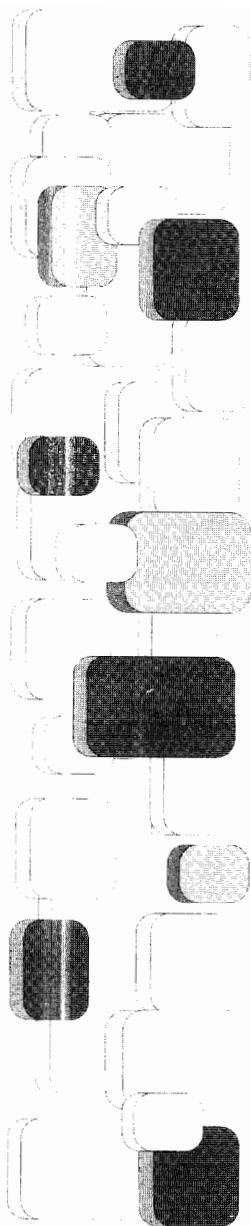
The OmniBook uses Card Services 2.1 and Socket Services 2.1 to automatically notice and adapt to PCMCIA cards you install in the upper and lower card slots. While an I/O card is installed, that slot isn’t available as a disk drive.

For information about PCMCIA cards that operate with the OmniBook, contact Hewlett-Packard—see the *Support and Service* booklet or the OmniBook Support icon in Program Manager.

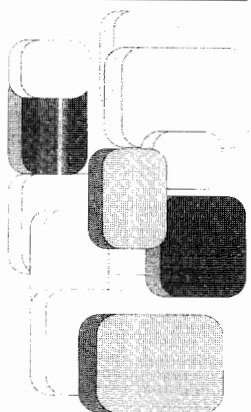
About PCMCIA I/O Cards

Keep the following suggestions in mind while you're working with PCMCIA I/O cards:

- Start a communications application only after you insert the I/O card—otherwise, the application can't initialize the card.
- Exit a communications application before you remove the I/O card—otherwise, the application (or the OmniBook) might behave unpredictably or stop responding.
- Plug in the ac adapter while you're using the I/O card, especially for unattended operation. This prevents the OmniBook from turning off. If the OmniBook turns off, the I/O card resets when it turns on again, and the communications application won't necessarily reinitialize it.
- Remove the I/O card when you're not using it—or plug in the ac adapter. Some I/O cards draw power even while they're inactive.
- If you want a PCMCIA modem to automatically answer an incoming call, plug in the ac adapter so the OmniBook doesn't turn off. An incoming Ring signal to a PCMCIA modem does not turn on the OmniBook.



Part 3: Working with the OmniBook



Working with the OmniBook

The chapters in this part of the manual describe how to work with your OmniBook—how you use the special OmniBook capabilities with Microsoft Windows for Workgroups and MS-DOS, and how you maintain and upgrade your OmniBook.

- ▶ Install Windows applications onto your OmniBook from floppy disks—using an OmniBook floppy drive or your PC's floppy drive.
 - ▶ Create new **(Fn)** keys to start applications you add to your OmniBook.
 - ▶ Use File Manager with PCMCIA cards.
 - ▶ Use the special features of your OmniBook in the MS-DOS environment.
 - ▶ See the special MS-DOS commands available on the OmniBook.
 - ▶ Customize the operation of your OmniBook.
 - ▶ Protect the data stored on your OmniBook.
 - ▶ Restart your OmniBook if you run into problems.
 - ▶ Upgrade your OmniBook capabilities.
 - ▶ If you have a problem using the OmniBook, troubleshooting suggestions can help you fix it.
-

Using Windows and MS-DOS

Using Windows and MS-DOS

If you're like most OmniBook users, you've had some experience using Windows on a PC. Microsoft Windows for Workgroups and MS-DOS provide standard operating environments. You use your OmniBook the same way you use your desktop PC—plus your OmniBook has several special features that help make it a powerful, mobile computer.

This chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Use the OmniBook with Windows.
- ▶ Use the OmniBook with MS-DOS.

For information about special Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11 files, special MS-DOS 6.2 files, and other special files installed on your OmniBook, double-click the OmniBook Notes icon in Program Manager (Main group).

Using Windows with the OmniBook

Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11 provides a consistent, graphical environment for running applications. Your OmniBook includes a few additional Windows features related to its on-the-go convenience.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Install a new application on your OmniBook.
- ▶ Set up a **Fn** key for quickly starting or switching to an application.
- ▶ Use File Manager with PCMCIA cards on your OmniBook.

In addition, you can change most aspects of your OmniBook configuration—see “Setting the Computer Configuration” on page 6-3.

For general information about Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11, see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual. Or you can refer to other books about Windows available at your local library or bookstore.

5

To install a new application

Most applications come with an installation program that automatically puts the necessary files on drive C. Other applications might require you to manually copy files to drive C. Because most applications are available only on floppy disks, you can use either of the following floppy-drive options—then follow the installation procedure in the application’s documentation.

- Use an OmniBook floppy disk drive, if you have one available.
–or–
- Use a desktop PC’s floppy disk drive—after you establish a link to the PC using LapLink Remote. For example, if the status panel shows **f→a**, then the PC’s floppy drive is drive F on the OmniBook.

About LapLink Remote and Installation Programs

Some installation programs don't cope well with the drive configurations created by LapLink Remote. If you encounter one of the following situations, you can use an OmniBook floppy drive instead—or try these suggested work-arounds for LapLink Remote.

If an installation program requires you to use either drive A or drive B

1. Execute the MS-DOS ASSIGN command to redirect operation from the LapLink Remote floppy drive to the OmniBook drive A (or drive B)—for example, for **f→a**, execute
assign a=f
In Program Manager, you can use the File menu Run command to do this. (This temporarily prevents access to your A or B drive.)
2. Run the installation program using the newly assigned drive (A or B).
3. When you're finished, restore all drives by executing
assign

If an installation program doesn't prompt for a subsequent disk, but indicates it can't find a file

- Insert the next disk in sequence and choose Retry.

If an installation program doesn't read the first disk, but indicates that the path is invalid

1. Exit the installation program.
2. For all of the setup disks, create temporary directories on the OmniBook's or PC's drive C named C:\DISK1, C:\DISK2, and so on.
3. For each setup disk in order, copy all of its files into the corresponding directory you created.
4. *On the OmniBook*, run the installation program from the first temporary directory—for example, execute **c:\disk1\setup**. (If the files are on a PC, use the LapLink Remote drive letter.)
5. After the installation is complete, delete the temporary directories.

For any other situation, you can try any of the previous suggestions.

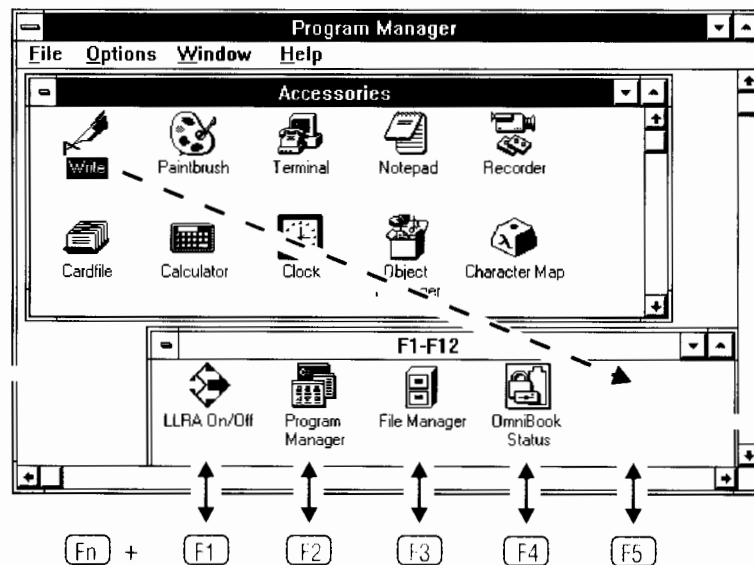
To set up a **Fn** key for an application

If you install a new application on your OmniBook, you can set up a **Fn** key for it. Then, you can press **Fn** and the application's function key to start the application—or switch to it if it's already running. In fact, you can set up **Fn** keys for as many as 12 applications or documents, including built-in Windows utilities.

1. In the Program Manager window, arrange the groups so you can see the group containing the application icon—and the F1-F12 group icon (or window).
2. Hold down the **Ctrl** key—then use the mouse to drag a copy of the icon onto the F1-F12 group, then release the **Ctrl** key.
3. Exit Program Manager (and Windows)—then type **win Enter** to restart Windows and activate the new **Fn** key.
4. Optional: Print a new **Fn**-key label and insert it in the pocket above the keyboard—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.

5

Hold **CTRL** while you drag a copy of the icon to the F1-F12 group icon (or window).



Fn keys are assigned in the same order as the icons appear in the F1-F12 group.

Hint

The order of the icons in the F1–F12 group define the **Fn** keys in left-to-right order. If you want, you can open the F1–F12 group and arrange the icons the way you want. If you're not sure of their order, from the Window menu choose Arrange Icons to realign them.

To use File Manager

 5

File Manager provides convenient features for managing disks and organizing files. However, for certain disk-related operations involving PCMCIA disks, you should use MS-DOS commands instead.

- To copy all the files on a PCMCIA disk, you can use the File menu Copy command in File Manager (*not* the Disk menu Copy Disk command)—or use the XCOPY command in MS-DOS.
- To format a PCMCIA disk, you can use File Manager for many types of disks. Otherwise, you can use MS-DOS commands—see “To prepare a new disk in a card slot” on page 1-17.
- The OmniBook won't boot from a PCMCIA disk in a card slot—the Disk menu Make System Disk command isn't useful for PCMCIA disks.

Hint

If you've established a link between your OmniBook and a PC, consider these suggestions for using File Manager to work with the combined file system:

- To see files on your OmniBook and on the PC, set up File Manager so you have two directory windows—one for each computer.
 - To make multiple directory windows more visible, arrange them so they're tiled—use the Window menu.
 - To move or copy files between your OmniBook and PC, select and drag the files from one computer's directory window to the other's.
-

Using MS-DOS with the OmniBook

The OmniBook is optimized for Windows operation. You can also operate it in the MS-DOS environment, but there are several things you should keep in mind while you're using MS-DOS:

- The status indicators have a different format.
- The **Fn**+**F1** through **Fn**+**F12** Windows application keys don't operate—except **Fn**+**F4** turns the MS-DOS status indicators on and off.
- For Appointment Book, only the first appointment alarm that occurs is reported. Other alarms are reported when you return to Windows.
- You use a special MS-DOS command to establish a link to a PC.
- You can't change the computer configuration (status-indicator behavior, mouse options)—you have to use Windows.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Interpret the status indicators.
- ▶ Establish a LapLink Remote connection.
- ▶ Enable the mouse in MS-DOS.
- ▶ Understand about special MS-DOS commands for the OmniBook.

For general information about MS-DOS 6.2, see the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual. Or you can refer to other books about MS-DOS available at your local library or bookstore.

The C:\DOS\SUPLDISK directory contains the files normally available in the MS-DOS Resource Kit or on the MS-DOS Supplemental disks.

To interpret the status indicators

A string of characters in the top-right corner of the display represents the current status. Bright characters mean the status is “active,” dimmed characters mean the status is “inactive.”

Press **Fn**+**F4** to turn the indicators on and off.

These are the status indicators and their meanings:

+++ , +	The battery is quick-charging or trickle-charging.
AC	The ac adapter is connected.
	The battery charge is at the indicated level (high to low).
C:	The indicated drive is busy.
F→A	The indicated OmniBook drive letter or LPT port number points (maps) to the indicated PC drive or port.
Num	Num Lock is active.
Caps	Caps Lock is active.
Scrl	Scroll Lock is active.
<2:00	Less than 2 minutes of operating time remain, then the OmniBook will turn off because of critically low battery charge.

You have to use Windows to change when the indicators appear—see “To change when the status indicators appear” on page 6-6.

To establish a link in MS-DOS

If you want to establish a link in MS-DOS (without Windows running), you can use the following steps.

1. Only on a PC, at the MS-DOS prompt, change to the C:\OBCOMPAN\TSI directory, where the LapLink Remote files are installed—type

```
cd \obcompan\tsi Enter
```
2. Type one of the following commands to start LapLink Remote in MS-DOS.

```
llra Enter
```

Starts LapLink Remote using the latest LapLink Remote setup.

–or–

```
llra /1 Enter
```

(you can substitute /2 through /7)
Starts LapLink Remote and makes the computer ready to link—plus enables the COM1 serial port (or COM2, COM3, COM4, LPT1, LPT2, or LPT3).

3. Use the following commands to control LapLink Remote:

- `llra /on` Enter
Tries to establish a link by turning on communications.
- `llra /off` Enter
Breaks a link by turning off communications.
- `llra /m` Enter
Lists the drive letters that access remote drives.
- `llra /u` Enter
Stops LapLink Remote and removes its TSR from memory.
- `llra /?` Enter
Shows *all* LLRA command options.

4. When you're done with the link, do one of the following:

- If you want LapLink Remote to continue in its “standard” setup, do nothing.
- If you want to change LapLink Remote to its “enhanced” setup (the normal setup), type

`llra /u` Enter
`llra1` Enter (that's “LLRA-one”)

- If you want to stop LapLink Remote and recover the memory it's using, type

`llra /u` Enter

You have to use Windows to change most aspects of the link setup—see “Customizing the LapLink Remote Setup” on page 2-17.

Note

You can't use the following MS-DOS 6.2 commands to operate on remote drives mapped by LapLink Remote. (Mapped drives resemble network drives, which are not supported by these commands.)

CHKDSK	DISKCOMP	DBLSPACE	FDISK	INTERSVR	SUBST	UNFORMAT
DEFRAG	DISKCOPY	FASTOPEN	FORMAT	SCANDISK	SYS	

To enable the mouse in MS-DOS

The mouse is normally not enabled in MS-DOS. Use the following steps to activate its driver immediately.

1. Exit Windows.
2. Type **obmouse** **(Enter)**.

You can also make the mouse automatically enabled by editing the AUTOEXEC.BAT file and deleting **rem** on the OBMOUSE line—see “Editing System Files” on page 6-17. This enables the mouse the next time you reboot the OmniBook.

In MS-DOS, if you want to switch between the built-in mouse and a serial mouse, exit Windows and connect or disconnect the serial mouse. Type **obmouse off** **(Enter)**. (A message says the mouse driver is removed from memory—if you don’t get this message, you probably have another memory-resident (TSR) program that was loaded later, such as LapLink Remote, and you must unload that TSR first or reboot.) Then type **obmouse** **(Enter)** in MS-DOS.

To understand about special MS-DOS commands

The OmniBook uses special software for maintaining its operation. If you want detailed information about *standard* MS-DOS commands and device drivers, see the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual and the MS-DOS online Help.

Special MS-DOS Commands

This section summarizes the syntax for the special OmniBook commands. You can execute them in the MS-DOS command line or include them in batch files. For certain commands, you can use the **/?** option—for example, type **atainit /?** to get more information about ATAINIT.

ATAINIT [*drive:*] [/V]

Prepares a PCMCIA ATA-type disk—equivalent to FDISK, which is used for drive C. (Not for remote drives mapped by LapLink Remote.) (Use **/?** for Help)

ENHMOUSE [*vspeed hspeed*]

Adjusts the OmniBook mouse range and sensitivity (1 through 9) for non-Windows applications, or reports the current settings. (Requires OBMOUSE.) (Use */?* for Help and for adjustment keys.)

LLRA [*/x*] [*/NC* | */C*]

LLRA [*/ON* | */OFF*]

LLRA [*/M*]

LLRA [*/U*]

Installs LapLink Remote Access, enables ports, disables or enables compression, turns communications on or off, shows mapped drives, or uninstalls LapLink Remote Access. (In C:\TSI directory. Use */?* for Help)

5

MTDDRV

Displays partitions and slots for PCMCIA drives. (In C:\CARDSOFT directory. Use */?* for Help)

OBMOUSE [*OFF*] [*/L*[*x*]] [*/Rn*] [*/Hn*|*/Vn*|*/Sn*] [*/Pn*] [*/Nn*] [*/M*] [*/Y*]
[*/Or*] [*/KPnSm*] [*/K*[*C*]]

Loads or unloads the MS-DOS mouse driver. Only the *OFF* and */L* (language) switches apply to the built-in mouse. (The optional switches are consistent with those for the Microsoft Mouse driver.)

Special Device Drivers

For information about special OmniBook device drivers, see the comments included in the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files. For a list of special files, double-click the OmniBook Notes icon in Program Manager (Main group).

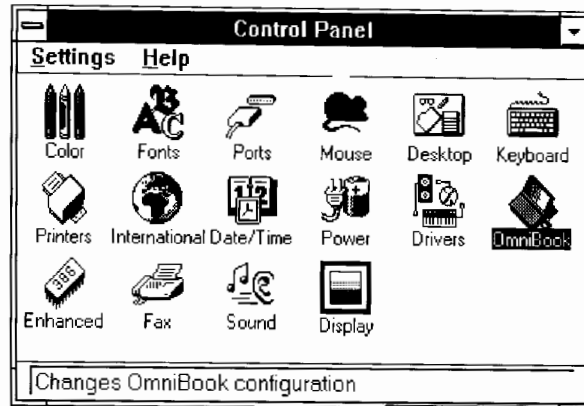
Using Windows and MS-DOS

Using **MS-DOS** with the OmniBook

Changing the Configuration

Changing the Configuration

Control Panel gives you a visual way to change the way your OmniBook looks and operates. Whenever you make a change, the changes are stored in a system configuration file, such as WIN.INI.



Double-click to set mouse and pointer options.

Double-click to set speaker-volume, password, and Status Panel options.

Double-click to set power management options.

To start Control Panel, in Program Manager double-click the Control Panel icon (in the Main group).

In This Chapter

This chapter contains brief descriptions of how to use Control Panel to change special OmniBook settings. This chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Set the OmniBook configuration.
- ▶ Change how power is managed.
- ▶ Customize the mouse and keyboard.
- ▶ View and specify options for the PCMCIA card slots.
- ▶ Edit system files.

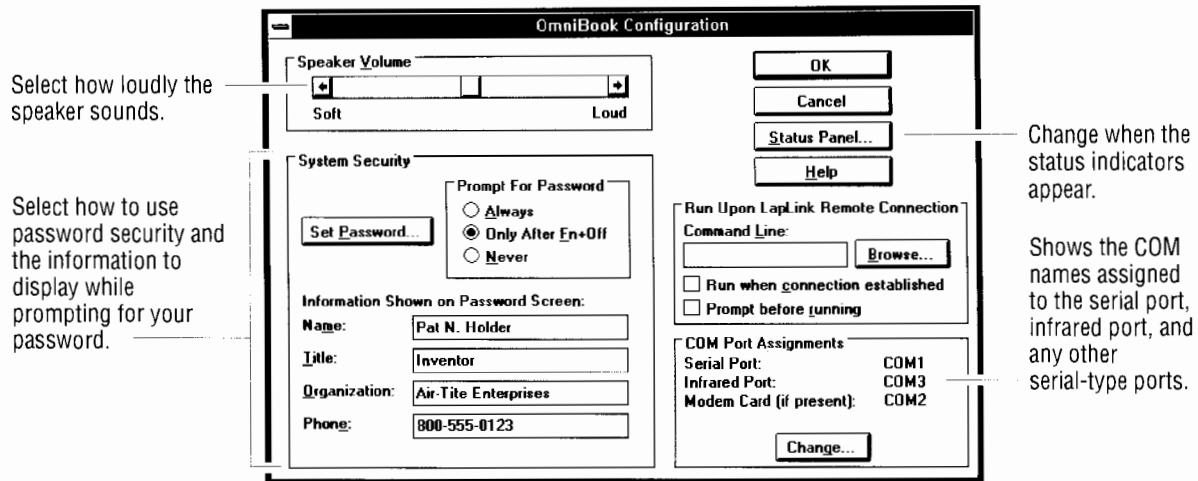
For more information about Control Panel, see the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual.

Hint

If you change a Windows setting and you're prompted for a Windows disk, type the following path instead: `c:\windows\options`.

Setting the Computer Configuration

You use the OmniBook icon in Control Panel to change many of the OmniBook configuration settings.



This section shows how to

- ▶ Change the speaker volume.
- ▶ Set or change password operation.
- ▶ Change when the status indicators appear.
- ▶ Change the processor speed.
- ▶ Change the display setup.

For information about changing the serial port assignments, see "To view or change the serial port assignments" on page 4-5.

To change the speaker volume

The speaker volume setting doesn't affect the loudness of Appointment Book alarms.

- Hold **Fn** and press **▲** or **▼** as needed to gradually increase or decrease the volume.

-or-

1. In Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon.
2. In the Speaker Volume box, adjust the slider for the desired setting.
3. Choose OK.

The lowest setting causes the display to flash briefly when a sound would otherwise be heard.

To set or change password operation

You can protect your OmniBook against unauthorized use by activating password security. If you use password security, you must enter the password at certain times when you turn on the OmniBook.

CAUTION

Be sure you record your password in a safe place. To restore operation if you forget your password, you'll have to call Hewlett-Packard at the number in the *Support and Service* booklet or the OmniBook Support icon in Program Manager.

1. In Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon.
2. In the System Security box, change any of the settings:
 - To set, change, or delete your password, choose Set Password—your password can contain up to eight characters. Type your old password (if any) and press **►**, then (if you want a password) type a new password, press **►**, and type it again. Choose OK to save the password changes. The display shows * for each character in your password.
 - To change when you're prompted for a password, select one of the Prompt For Password options. See below.
 - To set or change the information that's displayed while awaiting password entry, type four lines in the Information Shown boxes.

3. Choose OK to activate the changes.

Hint

Before you type a password, check the status of Num Lock—normally, you'd want it off so you can type letters.

You have three choices for password security, as indicated by the Prompt For Password options:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Always | You must enter your password every time you turn on the OmniBook—even if it turned itself off after a period of inactivity. |
| Only After Fn+Off | The only time you must enter your password is when you turn on the OmniBook after you deliberately turned it off by pressing Fn+On/Off . (If you turned it off with just On/Off , you're not prompted for your password.) |
| Never | You never have to enter your password. (Use this option to cancel your password temporarily.) |

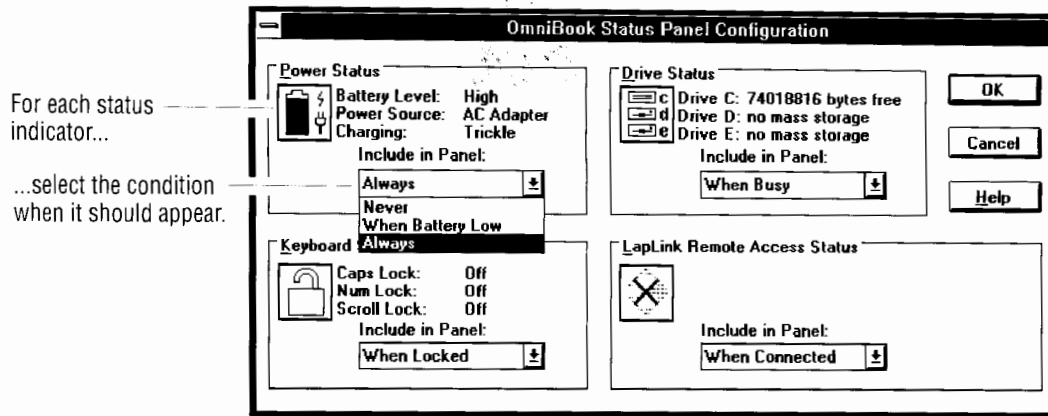
To remove password security, choose Set Password, then type your old password, press **►**, and choose OK (without typing a new password).

6

To change when the status indicators appear

The Status Panel includes up to four indicators—each indicator appears in the panel only under certain conditions. For any indicator, you can change this behavior—for example, you can always include the indicator in the panel, or you can never include it.

1. In Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon.
2. Choose Status Panel to display the Status Panel Configuration dialog box.
3. To change when a status indicator appears in the Status Panel, select a new choice in the Include In Panel box for that indicator.
4. Choose OK.



To show or hide the panel of status indicators, press **(Fn)+(F4)**. If none of the indicators would appear when the Status Panel is visible, the status icon appears instead.

To change the location of the panel of status indicators, press **(Fn)+(F4)** until the panel appears, then use the mouse to drag it to a new location.

To change the processor speed

The processor normally runs at high speed. But if you install other applications on the OmniBook, some of them may run better at slow speed, such as some games. However, slow speed actually uses more power and gives less battery time than high speed.

- Press **Fn**+**⌘** to switch to low speed. The speaker beeps once.
- Press **Fn**+**=** (the “+” key) to switch to high speed. The speaker beeps twice.

This setting is not saved permanently—it’s reset to high speed whenever you reboot the OmniBook.



To change the display setting

The default display settings provide optimum performance. However, in certain situations, you may want to select a different display setting instead. For example, you may want to use a high-resolution external display.

To select a display option

1. In Program Manager, double-click the Windows Setup icon (Main group).
2. From the Options menu, choose Change System Settings.
3. In the Display box, select the desired option. (To restore the default option, choose CHIPS 640×480×256.)
4. Choose OK. If prompted whether to use the current driver, choose Current.
5. To restart Windows and activate the new display setting, choose Restart Windows when prompted.
-or-
To not restart Windows now, choose Continue when prompted, then close the Setup window. The new setting doesn't take effect until you restart Windows.

If you select super VGA resolution or higher for use with a high-resolution external display, you must turn off the OmniBook display to see the higher resolution on the external display—see the steps below.

To turn the OmniBook display off or on

If you're using an external VGA display, you may want to turn off the OmniBook display. This is required if you want to see a higher resolution on the external display.

1. In Control Panel, double-click the Display icon.
2. In the dialog box, select the appropriate option: External, OmniBook, or Both.
3. Choose OK.

Changing How Power Is Managed

To ensure maximum operating time from a charged battery pack, the OmniBook carefully controls how power is used. It uses the Advanced Power Management facility, which provides programmed methods for activating and deactivating system components.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Change the power-management settings.

To change power management

You can change the power-management method used by the OmniBook, plus you can change several settings that affect power usage. For ideas about how to save battery power, see “To save battery power” on page 1-7.

CAUTION

Do not accidentally change the Power Management setting—it should be Advanced. If you select Standard or Off, you lose your current session whenever you turn off the OmniBook, and the OmniBook reboots whenever you turn it on.

1. In Control Panel, double-click the Power icon.
2. If you want to change any of the settings that affect power use, choose Options, then do one or more of the following and choose OK:
 - If you want to change the period of inactivity that causes automatic turn-off, select a new Computer time.
 - If you want to change the period of inactivity that causes automatic turn-off while a modem is being used, select a new Computer (Modem In Use) time.
 - If you want to change how long a hard disk continues spinning after it's accessed, select a new Hard Disk setting.
3. Choose OK.

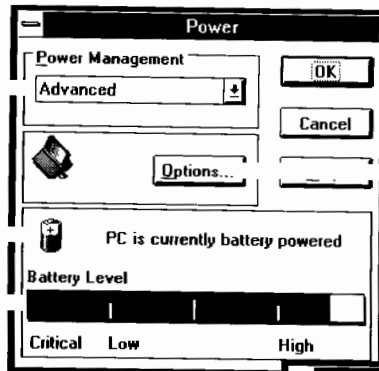
Changing the Configuration

Changing How Power Is Managed

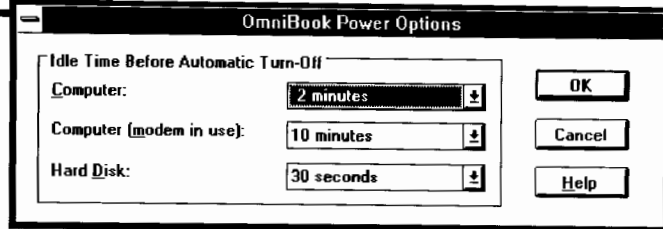
Leave the Power Management setting at Advanced.

Shows present source of power.

6 Shows the present charge level of the batteries.



Changes settings that affect power use while the OmniBook is running on battery power.



The OmniBook Automatic Turn-Off options are active only if you leave the Power Management method set to Advanced—and they apply only if the OmniBook is running on battery power. If the ac adapter is powering the unit, the OmniBook and hard disk do not automatically turn off.

Customizing the Mouse and Keyboard

The default behavior of the mouse and keyboard are usually satisfactory. However, you can change them if you want. This section shows how to

- ▶ Customize the mouse or pointer.
- ▶ Add and use a serial mouse.

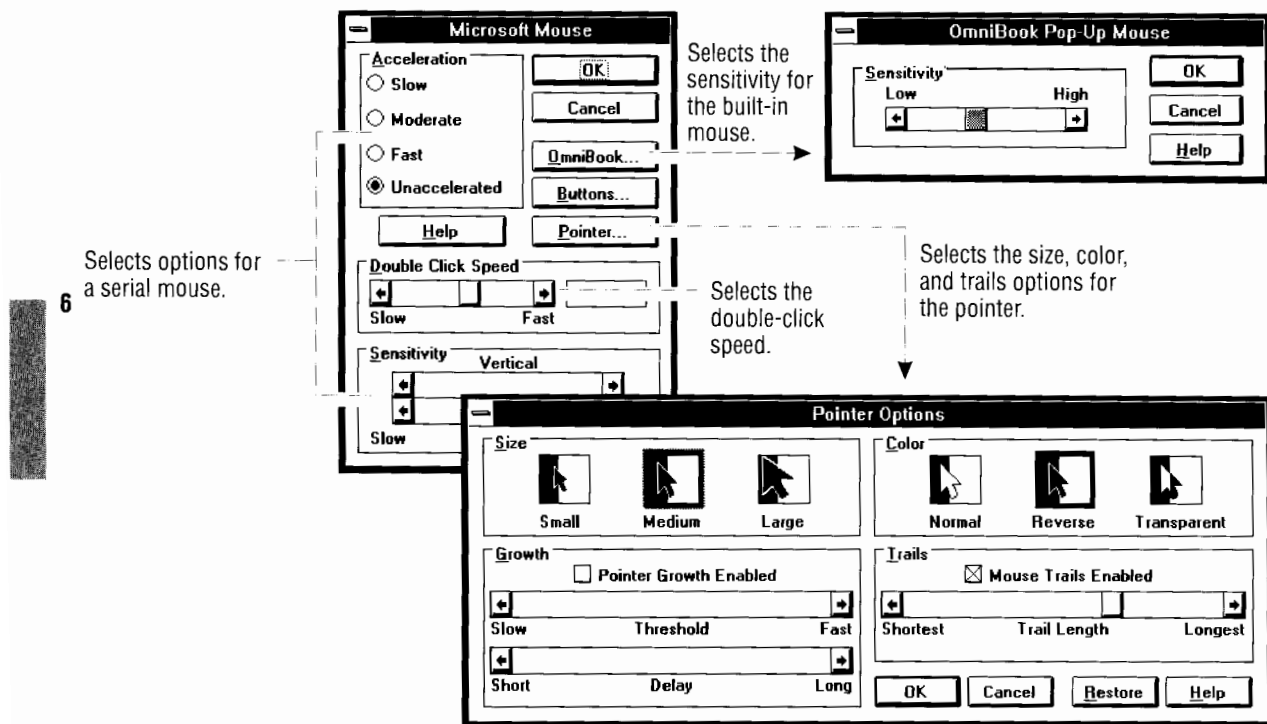
To customize the mouse or pointer

You can change the response speed of the mouse, swap the left and right buttons, and change the pointer behavior.

6

1. In Control Panel, double-click the Mouse icon.
2. If you want to change how fast you must double-click, adjust the Double Click Speed slider.
3. If you want to make the right mouse button be the primary button, choose Buttons, then choose Set Buttons and click the button you want to be primary and choose OK. (The change takes effect immediately.)
4. If you want to change the sensitivity to mouse movement in the vicinity of the current pointer location, choose the OmniBook mouse button, adjust the Sensitivity slider, and choose OK.
5. If you want to change the size or color of the mouse pointer—or change whether trailing pointers are shown—choose Pointer, then do any of the following and choose OK:
 - To change the pointer size or color, select an option in the Size or Color box.
 - To delete the trail of images that follow the pointer, clear the Mouse Trails Enabled option.
 - To make the pointer grow while it's moving, select Pointer Growth Enabled.
6. Choose OK.

Customizing the Mouse and Keyboard



If you're using a serial mouse, you adjust the acceleration and sensitivity in the main Mouse dialog box—the OmniBook mouse button isn't available.

To add a serial mouse

If you want, you can attach and use a 9-pin Microsoft serial or BallPoint mouse or compatible mouse with your OmniBook in Windows. While you're using this mouse, you can't use the built-in OmniBook mouse.

1. Make sure LapLink Remote does not try to use the serial port, called COM1—either don't use LapLink Remote, or disable its COM1 use:
 - a. Open the main LapLink Remote window—in Program Manager, double-click the LapLink Remote Access icon (in the OmniBook group).
 - b. Choose Port Setup.
 - c. Clear the Enable Port option—if you're prompted about disconnecting, choose OK.
 - d. Choose Close.
 - e. Choose Exit to close the window.

Also make sure no other active communications application uses the serial port.

2. Exit Windows.
3. Plug the mouse cable into the OmniBook serial port.
4. At the MS-DOS prompt type **win** **(Enter)** to restart Windows.

You can unplug and reconnect the mouse whenever you want.

While the serial mouse is connected, the OmniBook automatic turn-off time increases to 10 minutes of inactivity. If you want to change the time, see "To change power management" on page 6-9 and adjust the Modem In Use setting.

If you want to restore the built-in mouse, exit Windows, unplug the serial mouse, and restart Windows.

If you want to adjust the mouse behavior, see the previous topic.

If you plug in the ac adapter, you can't turn off the OmniBook while the mouse is plugged in—the serial mouse turns on the OmniBook whenever you turn it off. (This doesn't happen when you're running on battery power.)

Managing the Card Slots

The OmniBook uses Card Services 2.1 and Socket Services 2.1 to automatically notice and adapt to PCMCIA cards you install in the upper and lower card slots. If you want, you can use CardView to check the operation of these services.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Display information about the PCMCIA cards in the card slots.
- ▶ Display an indicator showing what's in the card slots.

6

To view card information

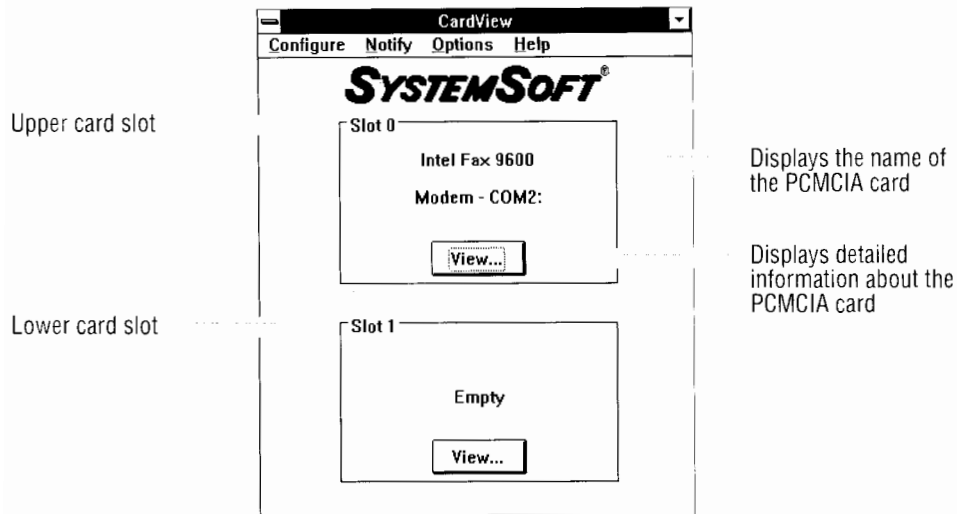
You can check key information about a PCMCIA card in the upper or lower card slot.

1. In Program Manager, double-click the CardView icon (in the OmniBook group).
2. If you want more detailed information, choose View for the card you want to check:
 - Slot 0 (the upper slot).
 - Slot 1 (the lower slot).

The information displayed depends on the type of card in the slot. Choose Help for an explanation.

Choose OK to close the information display.

3. Double-click the window's Control menu box to exit CardView.
-or-
Click the ▼ button to leave CardView running.



The OmniBook automatically detects and sets up a PCMCIA card when you insert it in a card slot. If you want to view or change the settings for a modem card or LAN (network) card, use the Configure menu in CardView. However, the default settings should be correct for the OmniBook—*write them down before changing them* so you can restore them, if necessary.

While CardView is running, it can signal you audibly and visually about changes in the upper and lower card slots—use the Notify and Options menus in CardView. However, you get no signals if CardView isn't running.

To set up the card-slot indicator



6

If you minimize the CardView window, its icon shows the types of cards in the upper and lower card slots—it acts as a card-slot indicator. If you want CardView to automatically appear as an icon whenever you start it, use the following steps.

1. In Program Manager, double-click the CardView icon (in the OmniBook group).
2. From the Options menu, choose Run Minimized. (This turns the “minimize” option on or off.)
3. Double-click the window’s Control menu box to exit CardView.
-or-
Click the ▼ button in the top-right corner to display the window as the card-slot indicator.

Editing System Files

The operation of your system depends in part on four key system files on drive C: CONFIG.SYS, AUTOEXEC.BAT, WIN.INI, and SYSTEM.INI. For example, the settings that specify your Windows environment are stored in WIN.INI. In addition, many applications store setup information in configuration files. In certain special situations you may want to edit these files—but normally you don't need to do this. This section shows how to

- ▶ Edit system files.
- ▶ Recover system files.

To edit system files

6

CAUTION

Make a backup copy of any system file you plan to edit. If you accidentally make an improper change, it may prevent your system from working properly. You can use the backup copy to restore the original version.

1. In the Program Manager window, from the File menu choose Run.
2. Type **sysedit** and choose OK.
3. Activate the window for the file you want to edit and make the changes.
4. From the File menu, choose Save to save the changes for the system file in the active window.

If you want to activate the changes you made, exit Program Manager (and Windows), then reboot the OmniBook (press **Ctrl+Alt+Del**). If the system doesn't reboot successfully, see the next topic.

Hint

You can change the multiple configurations provided in the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files. Copy or move commands into different sections of the file as needed.

See the editing guidelines below.

About System Files on the OmniBook

The original system files contain commands that enable the OmniBook to operate properly for all supported uses. If your usage requires different commands—and you have an understanding of how the system files function—you can edit the commands in the system files. For best results, follow these guidelines:

- Don't delete command lines—instead, “remark” them so they're not executed. For CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT, insert “**rem**” at the beginnings of those lines. For WIN.INI and SYSTEM.INI, insert “;” at the beginnings of those lines. If necessary, you can easily restore the original commands.
- For CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT, note the comments that describe the commands. Use them to decide whether you need individual commands for your situation.
- Be cautious about removing the command for a driver or program whose name starts with “OB”—it's usually a specialized command that provides important OmniBook functionality.

To recover system files

1. If your system doesn't reboot successfully, see “To reboot the OmniBook” on page 7-7.
2. If you copied your system files before editing them, restore them from the copies you made.

–or–

If you back up your files periodically, retrieve the previous version of a system file from your most recent backup—see “To restore files from a backup” on page 7-3.

System files normally reside in specific directories on your disk. CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT are in C:\, and WIN.INI and SYSTEM.INI are in C:\WINDOWS.

Maintaining the OmniBook

Maintaining the OmniBook

You can clean the OmniBook with a soft cloth dampened either in clean water or in water containing a mild detergent. Do not use an excessively wet cloth nor allow water inside the case. Do not use any abrasive cleaners, especially on the display. You can clean the keyboard with a vacuum cleaner to remove accumulated dust.

This chapter contains information to help you keep your OmniBook working safely and efficiently. In particular, this chapter shows you how to

- ▶ Protect the data you've stored on your disks.
- ▶ Keep your disk drives working efficiently.
- ▶ Restart your OmniBook if it encounters problems.
- ▶ Upgrade the basic capabilities of your OmniBook.

Protecting Your Data

As you work with your OmniBook, you'll probably want to protect the information on your disks from accidental damage. This section gives suggestions about how to

- ▶ Back up files from the OmniBook.
- ▶ Restore files from a backup disk.
- ▶ Reinstall all files on drive C.
- ▶ Repair and clean up a disk.

To back up the OmniBook

7

As you create or add information on your OmniBook, the need to make backup copies of that information becomes more important. By making backup copies of key files, you can reduce the chance of accidentally losing that data.

- Exit Program Manager (and Windows), then in MS-DOS, run MSBACKUP.

See the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual for information about using MSBACKUP.

Note

When you use MSBACKUP, you should always choose MS-DOS Drive And Path as the Backup To option, then type the drive and path in the box. For example, type **a:** to use drive A, or type **d:** to use drive D. When backing up to floppy disks, you should format the disks before running MSBACKUP.

To restore files from a backup

- Exit Program Manager (and Windows), then in MS-DOS, run MSBACKUP and choose Restore.

See the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual for information about using MSBACKUP.

Note

When you use MSBACKUP, you should always choose MS-DOS Drive And Path as the Restore From option, then type the drive and path in the box. For example, type **a:** to use drive A, or type **d:** to use drive D.

CAUTION

To reinstall all files on drive C

Drive C is the main mass storage device for the OmniBook. If drive C becomes corrupted for any reason, or if you install a blank disk in the drive C system slot, you need to reformat the disk and reinstall all your files.

On the other hand, if you accidentally delete or corrupt only *individual* files on drive C, you may be able to recover them from backup disks—other applications you've installed and other files you've created remain on the disk. See "To restore files from a backup" on page 7-3.

If you're replacing drive C, back up your files before you remove the old drive C so you can restore them on the new drive. See "To back up the OmniBook" on page 7-3.

To restore from a backup of all files

1. Plug in the ac adapter in case the battery is low.
2. If you haven't already done so after inserting a new hard disk, press the reset button—see "To reset the OmniBook" on page 7-9.

If the OmniBook boots successfully from drive C, the new disk may already be formatted and contain valid files. *If so, you can stop here* and update selected files from a previous backup as needed—see "To restore files from a backup" on page 7-3.

3. Plug in an OmniBook floppy drive and insert the "Recover Disk" from your set of master backup disks.

About Your Master Backup Disks

The OmniBook *Quick Start Guide* shows how to make master backup disks for your OmniBook hard disk. If you have no backup disks available, you can order a set using the order form shipped with your OmniBook—then follow the instructions that come with the disks.

4. Press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** to reboot from the floppy drive.
5. At the MS-DOS prompt (**A:\>**), type

recover **Enter**

If MSBACKUP starts successfully, go to the next numbered step below.

If instead drive C doesn't contain valid data, do the following:

- a. Type **fdisk** **Enter** and choose option 1 to prepare drive C for formatting.
 - b. Type **format c: /s** **Enter** to format drive C.
 - c. Type **recover** **Enter** to prepare and start MSBACKUP.
6. In MSBACKUP, choose the Restore option from the main menu.
 7. In the Restore screen, select the Restore Files box, then press **spacebar** to select all files.
 8. Choose Start Restore.
 9. When prompted, insert your master backup disks in numerical order.
 10. When the recovery is complete, *remove the disk from the floppy drive*, then press **Ctrl+Alt+Del**. The OmniBook should boot from the new drive C.

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To restore from a backup of special OmniBook files

The following steps assume you have standard installation disks for both MS-DOS 6.2 and Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11—in addition to your master backup disks of the special OmniBook files.

1. Plug in the ac adapter in case the battery is low.
2. If you haven't already done so after inserting a new hard disk, press the reset button—see “To reset the OmniBook” on page 7-9.

If the OmniBook boots successfully from drive C, the new disk may already be formatted and contain valid files. *If so, you can stop here and update selected files from a previous backup as needed—see “To restore files from a backup” on page 7-3.*

3. Plug in an OmniBook floppy drive.
4. Install MS-DOS 6.2 from its installation disks.
5. Install Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11 from its installation disks.
6. If Windows is running, close any open applications, then exit Program Manager (and Windows)—you can press **Alt+F4** in Program Manager to do this.

7. At the MS-DOS prompt, type

msbackup **(Enter)**

Then choose the Restore option from the main menu.

8. In the Restore screen, choose Catalog, then choose Retrieve.
9. Select MS-DOS Drive And Path and choose OK.

When prompted, insert the *last* OmniBook backup disk in the floppy drive.

10. Choose Load.
11. In the Restore screen, select the Restore Files box, then press **(spacebar)** to select all files.
12. Choose Start Restore.
13. When prompted, insert your OmniBook backup disks in numerical order.
14. When the recovery is complete, *remove the disk from the floppy drive*, then press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)**. The OmniBook should boot from the new drive C.

7

To repair and clean up a disk

After a period of use, the file structure on a disk may develop corrupted sections or disjointed files, causing errors or slightly longer response time in some situations. If you clean up the disk every few months or so, you can optimize your disk's operation.

CAUTION

Back up your files periodically, especially before doing maintenance. See the previous topics.

1. Plug in the ac adapter in case the battery is low.
2. Exit Program Manager (and Windows).
3. At the MS-DOS prompt, type **scandisk drive:** **(Enter)** for the disk you're cleaning up. For example, to check drive C, type **scandisk c:** **(Enter)**.
4. Type **defrag drive:** **(Enter)** for the same disk. For example, for drive C, type **defrag c:** **(Enter)**.

Follow the displayed instructions to optimize the disk you're cleaning up.

5. Exit DEFRAG, then type **win** **(Enter)** to restart Windows.

For a compressed disk, you may have to use a different command—see the compression software instructions.

Restarting the OmniBook

In certain situations you may want to restart the OmniBook. For example, you may have made a change in a system file and now want to make that change active—so you need to “reboot” the OmniBook.

Under certain unpredictable conditions, the OmniBook may unexpectedly get stuck in a state where nothing seems to work—so you may need to reset the OmniBook.

If you suspect your OmniBook needs repair, you should check its operation—see “Testing the Operation” on page 8-27.

This section shows how to

- ▶ Reboot the OmniBook to load the software again.
- ▶ Reset the OmniBook for a hardware check and reboot.

7

To reboot the OmniBook

Rebooting essentially starts up the OmniBook software from scratch—your current work session is discarded, and the operating system rereads the system files to determine the proper configuration. This is similar to rebooting a PC.

To reboot normally (from drive C)

1. If possible, exit Program Manager (and Windows).
2. If an OmniBook floppy drive is plugged in, make sure there's no disk in the drive.
3. For a normal reboot, hold **Ctrl** and **Alt**, press **Del** (abbreviated as **Ctrl+Alt+Del**), then release all keys. If you're prompted, press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** again. (If nothing happens, see the next topic to do a reset.)
4. Optional: When the OmniBook displays a list of several configurations, press **spacebar** to stop the 5-second timeout—then press a number key and **Enter** to select a particular configuration. If you do nothing, the OmniBook uses its default configuration, option 1.

- 7
5. If your system doesn't succeed with a normal reboot, one or more of your system files on drive C may be bad. If you have an OmniBook floppy drive available, you can reboot from a floppy disk (see "To reboot from a floppy disk" below)—or you can selectively reboot from drive C using the following steps:
 - a. Press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** again—except this time, when you see the "MS-DOS Startup Menu," press **(spacebar)** within about 5 seconds to pause the reboot process. Then press one of the following keys to complete the process:
 - **(F5)** skips the system files completely and returns the MS-DOS prompt. You can use the EDIT program to repair any system files.
 - **(F8) (Enter)** allows you to choose whether or not to execute each command in the system files—you can skip any commands you want. Before you press **(F8)**, you can select any of the startup options to step through the commands for that option.
 - b. After the OmniBook reboots, you can correct the bad system files—see "Editing System Files" on page 6-17.
 - c. Reboot again to use the corrected files.

Normally, the OmniBook boots from drive C. As an alternative, you can reboot the OmniBook from a floppy drive if you have one available. The OmniBook can't boot from any other drive.

To reboot from a floppy disk

1. Plug in an OmniBook floppy drive.
2. Insert a good "boot" disk in the drive—a *system disk*, which contains system files. If you haven't made a boot disk, you can use the *Companion disk*—see the *OmniBook Quick Start Guide*.
3. Press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot from the floppy disk.

About Rebooting from the *Companion Disk*

If drive C seems corrupted, you can reboot the OmniBook from the *Companion disk* in the floppy drive, as described above.

If you boot from this disk, your OmniBook starts in a fixed, minimum configuration that facilitates recovery (see "If files on drive C become damaged" on page 8-15):

- The power-management and message-management drivers are loaded.
- The PCMCIA drivers aren't loaded, so the card slots are not usable.

Hint

Make an emergency boot disk for an OmniBook floppy drive. Copy the following files from the C:\DOS directory to a formatted floppy disk.

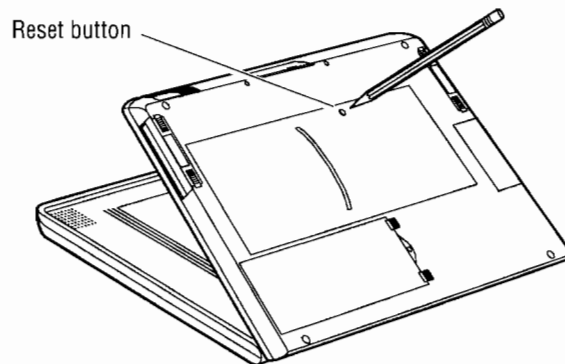
ATTRIB.EXE	DBLSPACE.BIN	EDIT.COM	IO.SYS	MSDOS.SYS	SYS.COM
CHKDSK.EXE	DBLSPACE.EXE	EXPAND.EXE	MEM.EXE	QBASIC.EXE	XCOPY.EXE
COMMAND.COM	DEBUG.EXE	FDISK.EXE	MSD.EXE	SCANDISK.EXE	

To reset the OmniBook

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If the OmniBook unexpectedly hangs up in a state where nothing seems to work, you may need to reset it. This is the equivalent of turning a PC off and on. When you reset the system, it discards your current work session, resets and checks the hardware, and rereads the system files.

1. First, try rebooting the OmniBook—see the previous topic.
2. If the floppy drive is plugged in, make sure there's no disk in the drive—unless you're trying to reboot from a floppy disk.
3. Insert a ballpoint pen tip or other slender object into the small opening in the bottom of the computer. Push in momentarily—the system resets and reboots. (See the previous topic if the system reboots improperly.)



If the reset button has no effect, remove the battery and ac adapter and press the reset button—then install the battery or plug in the ac adapter and try pressing the reset button again.

Upgrading the OmniBook

You can upgrade or add to the OmniBook system by changing or installing certain components. This section shows how to

- ▶ Find your system software version and amount of memory.
- ▶ Replace drive C.
- ▶ Add memory.

To find the system software version and memory size

1. In Control Panel, double-click the OmniBook icon.
2. In the window's Control menu, choose About.

The software version and amount of memory are displayed in the information dialog box.

The system software version is also displayed when the OmniBook reboots and in the self-test screen (see “Testing the Operation” on page 8-27).

To replace drive C

You normally don't remove drive C—that's the main internal disk. Slot C supports standard PCMCIA type I, II, and III cards, such as ATA-type flash disks and hard disks.

CAUTION

If you're replacing drive C, back up your files before you remove it so you can restore them on the new drive. See “To back up the OmniBook” on page 7-3.

Turn off the unit, unplug the ac adapter, and remove the battery before removing the card. Otherwise, the OmniBook or the card may be damaged.

Note

If you want to replace drive C with a new, *blank* drive, you'll need the following items after you insert the new drive:

- OmniBook floppy drive (HP part number F1059B).
- OmniBook *Companion* disk or other floppy “boot” disk.
- Set of master backup disks for installing core files on the new drive.
- Backup disks or installation disks for any additional files you want on the new drive.

1. Exit Program Manager (and Windows)—your current session and any unsaved data will not be preserved.
2. *Important:* Turn off the unit, unplug the ac adapter, and remove the battery. If necessary, see “To replace the battery” on page 1-10.
3. Unlatch and remove the tray labeled “C” on the bottom of the case. Replace the drive in the tray, then reinsert and latch the tray. For detailed instructions, see “To insert a plug-in card” on page 1-15.
4. Insert the battery.
5. Press the reset button, in the small opening in the bottom of the OmniBook—see “To reset the OmniBook” on page 7-9.
 - If the OmniBook boots successfully from drive C, the new disk may already be formatted and contain valid files. *If so, you can stop here* and update selected files from a previous backup as needed—see “To restore files from a backup” on page 7-3.
 - If the new disk isn’t prepared or contains no usable files, go to “To reinstall all files on drive C” on page 7-4.

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To add memory

The OmniBook memory-expansion slot accommodates one memory-expansion board. You can install a memory-expansion board to increase the total amount of memory. (To find out your OmniBook memory size, see “To find the system ROM version and memory size” on page 7-10.)

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About Static Electricity

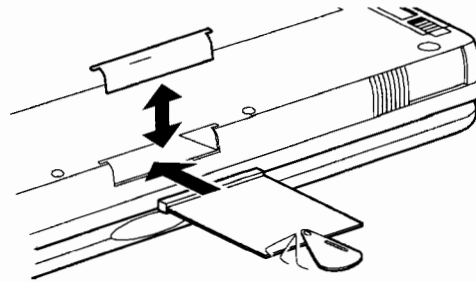
Static electricity can damage your OmniBook or accessory while you're installing exposed components, such as the memory-expansion board. Follow these precautions:

- Gather all the parts you need so you can complete the installation in one sitting.
- Don't remove the memory-expansion board from its packaging until you've removed the slot cover from the OmniBook.
- When you remove the board from its packaging, hold it only by its edges. Don't touch the electronic components or gold traces.

CAUTION

Take precautions against damage from static electricity—see the recommendations above. Also, turn off the unit, unplug the ac adapter, and remove the battery. Otherwise, the OmniBook or memory-expansion board may be damaged.

1. Exit Program Manager (and Windows)—your current session and any unsaved data will not be preserved.
2. *Important:* Turn off the unit, unplug the ac adapter, and remove the battery. If necessary, see “To replace the battery” on page 1-10.
3. Use your fingernail or a flat-blade screwdriver to remove the cover from the memory-expansion slot.



Memory-Expansion Slot (Bottom View)

4. If a memory-expansion board is already present, pull out the original board—flip out the plastic tab and pull out the card.
5. Remove the new memory-expansion board from its packaging and insert it into the slot—the plastic tab on the board faces the bottom surface of the OmniBook. Press in the board until it seats fully.
6. Reinstall the slot cover.
7. Insert the battery.
8. Press the reset button, in the small opening in the bottom of the OmniBook—see “To reset the OmniBook” on page 7-9.

When you see a message stating that the configuration information is incorrect, press **(F1)**. The configuration information is automatically updated to reflect the additional memory.

9. In Control Panel, double-click the Enhanced icon, then choose Virtual Memory and Change.
10. First clear the Use 32-Bit *File* Access option—then select this option again. This updates the Cache Size setting.
11. Choose OK to save the new setting. When prompted, choose Restart Computer to activate the new setting.

———— If Things Go Wrong

If Things Go Wrong

If you run into problems using your OmniBook, you can use the suggestions in this chapter for getting back on track. Also check the contents and index for pointers to related information.

Hints

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If you're having a problem that might be related to Windows for Workgroups or MS-DOS, check the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals.

If you're having a problem within one particular application, check the manual for that application, too.

If you suspect the OmniBook requires service, see "Testing the Operation" on page 8-27.

If you have questions that this manual doesn't answer, you can

- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals—they're your main source of information about Windows and MS-DOS.
- Look at the online Help for Windows and other applications.
- See other books about Windows, MS-DOS, and other applications. Check your local library or bookstore.
- Contact your dealer, or contact Hewlett-Packard at the address or phone number on the inside back cover of this manual.

In This Chapter

This chapter suggests ways to

- ▶ Fix problems that may be related to how the OmniBook is set up or how you're using it.
- ▶ Test whether the OmniBook components are working properly.

Problem-Solving



This section separates problems into the following categories:

- ▶ Printing problems.
- ▶ Linking problems (page 8-5).
- ▶ Memory problems (page 8-10).
- ▶ Mouse problems (page 8-10).
- ▶ File, drive, and PCMCIA-card problems (page 8-12).
- ▶ Serial communications problems (page 8-17).
- ▶ Application problems (page 8-18).
- ▶ Windows environment problems (page 8-20).
- ▶ MS-DOS environment problems (page 8-22).
- ▶ Video problems (page 8-23).
- ▶ Power and startup problems (page 8-23).
- ▶ Lockup problems (page 8-26).

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Printing

See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals for general information about printing problems.

If the printer doesn't print

- Check the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals for general information about printing problems.
- For a serial printer connected to the OmniBook, check the following:
 - Check that you're using the proper cable or cable adapter. See "Making Serial Connections" on page 4-3.
 - Select the Fast Printing Direct To Port option—in Control Panel use the Printers icon, then select the serial printer and choose Connect. (Remember to clear this option if you want to print on a LapLink Remote printer.)
- For a parallel printer connected to the OmniBook, check that you're not using a special bidirectional parallel cable designed for LapLink Remote connections.

- If LapLink Remote is running, check the following:
 - If you have a LapLink Remote connection using another port, disable the port in LapLink Remote where the printer is connected—use the Port Setup button.
 - If LapLink Remote is running but you have no connection, make sure LapLink Remote communications is OFF—unless the port where the printer is connected is disabled.
- If you can print from another application, check the current application:
 - From the File menu choose Open. If the drive shown is a LapLink Remote drive, select drive C (or type `c:` and press **Enter**), then choose Cancel and try printing again—this updates the current drive to drive C (not a remote drive).
 - The application itself may be at fault.
- If you're using a printer connected to a PC, check the following:
 - Make sure you have an active link to the PC.
 - Make sure the printer port on the PC is mapped to a port on the OmniBook—open the main LapLink Remote window, then check the Mappings box for the PC printer port in the Remote column. Note the corresponding port in the Local column.
 - In the Print dialog box (or in the Control Panel Printer dialog box), check the description of the printer you're using—the port shown should match the Local port you found in the previous step.
 - Make sure the Fast Printing Direct To Port option is cleared—in Control Panel use the Printers icon, then choose Connect. (For more information, see “About LapLink Remote Printers and Ports” on page 3-7.)
 - On the PC, make sure LapLink Remote isn't trying to use the printer port for linking. Check that the Enable Port option is *not* selected for the port where the printer is connected—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
 - If the PC printer is a serial printer, make sure you've properly set up the redirection from an LPT port to the COM port—see “To connect to a PC's printer” on page 3-8.

If you can't print a file from a LapLink Remote drive

- In the application you're using, from the File menu choose Open, select drive C (or type `c:` and press **Enter**), and choose Cancel—this updates the current drive to drive C (not a remote drive). Try printing again. (In the future, if you open the file by *typing* its drive, path, and name instead of selecting them, you don't change the current drive.)

- If the printer is connected directly to the OmniBook, you can try turning on the Fast Printing Direct To Port option—in Control Panel use the Printers icon, then choose Connect. (Don't do this for a LapLink Remote printer on a PC.)

If the printer stops when you turn off the OmniBook

- If the ac adapter is connected, don't turn off the OmniBook until the job is finished printing. When you turn off the OmniBook while the ac adapter is connected, it sends a reset signal to the printer. (If you're *not* using the ac adapter, no reset signal is sent.)

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Linking

If two computers won't link

In the following steps, check both computers . . .

- Make sure LapLink Remote is installed on the PC. To install it, use the *Companion* disk—for instructions, see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- Make sure you don't choose Exit in the main LapLink Remote window—to link in Windows, LapLink Remote must be running as a normal or minimized window. (This is true only if you're using the “enhanced” LapLink Remote setup—see “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14.)
- Check that LapLink Remote is running:
 - For a connection in Windows, open the main LapLink Remote window. If a LapLink Remote module isn't found, exit Windows, change to the LapLink Remote directory and type the required command (such as `llra` or `llra1`), then restart Windows. Check that a `win` command doesn't come before the LapLink Remote command in AUTOEXEC.BAT. See “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14.
 - For a connection in MS-DOS, change to the LapLink Remote directory and type `llra /m` **(Enter)**. If a message says LapLink Remote isn't installed, type `llra` **(Enter)**. See “To establish a link in MS-DOS” on page 5-8.
- Check whether another application is preventing access to the port—even if it's not actively using it. For example, exit Windows Terminal if you're going to use the same port with LapLink Remote.

- If you're using an infrared connection, check the LapLink Remote settings in the following list for serial connections.
- If you're using a serial cable connection *or* a modem connection, check the following:
 - Check that you're using the correct COM name for the port you're using. For a modem connection, the modem must be at COM1 or COM2. (On a PC, it can be at COM3 or COM4 only if it uses interrupt 3 or 4.) On the OmniBook, in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon to view or change the port names.
 - Check that the Enable Port option is selected for the port you're using—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
 - Check that you're using the correct serial cable or adapters for your specific computer—see “Making Serial Connections” on page 4-3.
 - For the OmniBook, check that you haven't changed the address or interrupt for the port—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button and check the Advanced port setup—for settings, see “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.
 - For the PC, check that the address and interrupt are correct for the port. If your PC uses the same interrupt for COM1 and COM3 (or COM2 and COM4), either don't use the other port while LapLink Remote is turned on—or set the interrupt to Polled for the LapLink Remote port (open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button and check the Advanced interrupt setting).
- If you're using a modem connection, check the following additional items:
 - Make sure the modems are turned on and connected to the phone lines.
 - Make sure the dialing computer is dialing the correct number—in the main LapLink Remote window, use the Address Book button and check the Number entry for the remote computer you're calling. Also, when you're dialing using the Dial Modem dialog box, check the prefix and suffix you're using.
 - Make sure the receiving computer is set to autoanswer—in the main LapLink Remote window, use the Port Setup button, then choose Advanced and check the modem port setup.
 - If your OmniBook has two modem cards, double-check their port names—use the CardView icon in Program Manager (OmniBook group).
 - Make sure LapLink Remote on each computer is set for its type of modem—in the main LapLink Remote window, use the Port Setup button, then choose Advanced. Check the type of modem and its initialization string.
 - While the dialing dialog box is open, try changing the dialing options.

- If you're using a parallel cable connection, check the following:
 - Check that you're using a parallel cable especially designed for LapLink Remote—not a parallel printer cable or 25-pin serial cable.
 - Check that the Enable Port option is selected for the LPT port you're using (LPT1 for the OmniBook)—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
 - Check that you haven't changed the address for the OmniBook port—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button and make sure the address is 378.
 - For a parallel connection in MS-DOS, try using the main LapLink Remote window in Windows to enable the LPT1 port—use the Port Setup button—then save the change and exit LapLink Remote.
- Exit Windows and press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot the computer.

If existing drives aren't mapped

- On the computer that doesn't see all the remote drives, check the C:\CONFIG.SYS file for a LASTDRIVE=*letter* command—see “Editing System Files” on page 6-17. The *letter* should be large enough to include the highest local drive (such as drive E for the OmniBook), plus the additional drives present on the remote computer. See “About LASTDRIVE” below. If necessary, edit the CONFIG.SYS file to add or change the LASTDRIVE parameter, then exit Windows and press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot.
- On the computer that doesn't see all the remote drives, check the specified drive mapping—in Program Manager use the LapLink Remote Access icon. If necessary, change the mappings—see “To customize the drive or printer port mapping” on page 2-19.
- On the computer whose drives aren't seen, check whether LapLink Remote has a password—use the Access Security button in the main LapLink Remote window. If there's a password, either delete the password, or set up the other computer for that password—use the Address Book button in the main LapLink Remote window.
- If you established a link in the midst of an operation, try the operation again.
- If you've linked or changed drive mappings after starting MS-DOS Prompt or a non-Windows application, exit and restart MS-DOS Prompt or the application. Drive mappings aren't updated during an MS-DOS session.

About LASTDRIVE

The LASTDRIVE letter in CONFIG.SYS limits the number of drives accessible on the computer. For example, for the PC

- If there's no LASTDRIVE command, the default value is one more than the number of drives actually present.
- If you increase the LASTDRIVE letter by four, the PC can access four additional drives, such as drives A, C, D, and E on the OmniBook.
- If the current LASTDRIVE letter is much larger than the actual number of drives on the PC (and its network), don't change the letter.
- If the PC has network drives, their drive letters may change if you change the LASTDRIVE letter. For a Microsoft LAN Manager network, network drive letters won't change because they're assigned within the available drive letters. For a Novell network, network drive letters *will* change because they're assigned *after* the LASTDRIVE letter. Check with your network administrator before you change the LASTDRIVE letter.

If LapLink Remote won't start in Windows

- If a message says a LapLink Remote module isn't found, the LapLink Remote memory-resident (TSR) program may not be running on that computer. (For the OmniBook, the AUTOEXEC.BAT file normally starts both Windows and LapLink Remote—so LapLink Remote should normally be running in Windows.) Exit Windows and type the required commands (such as **llra** or **llra1**), then restart Windows—see “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14. Check that a **win** command doesn't come before the LapLink Remote command in AUTOEXEC.BAT.
- If a message says there's not enough memory for LapLink Remote, try closing other applications. Also try exiting and restarting Windows. If this doesn't fix the problem, exit Windows, start LapLink Remote in its “standard” setup, then restart Windows—see “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14.
- If LapLink Remote won't start because Windows is running in Standard mode, exit Windows, start LapLink Remote in its “standard” setup, then restart Windows—see “To learn about LapLink Remote operation” on page 2-14.

If the PC locks up during a file transfer to a network drive

- If the PC is using LAN Manager, use Notepad on the PC to edit the TSL.INI file in the C:\OBCOMPAN\TSI directory. Insert the following line in the [Redirector] section of the file:
LanIRQ=5
(Substitute a different number if the PC's LAN card uses a different interrupt number—check with your system administrator.)

If a link breaks during a file transfer

- On the computer receiving the file, exit Windows and execute SCANDISK for the drive receiving the file (for example, **scandisk c:** for drive C). This cleans up the space taken by the unusable, partially transferred file.

If Remote Install to a PC doesn't succeed

- If possible, install LapLink Remote from the *Companion* disk—see the OmniBook *Quick Start Guide*.
- Make sure the PC is running MS-DOS 3.2 or later.
- On the OmniBook, check that its COM1 port is enabled—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
- On the PC, make sure you exit Program Manager (and Windows).
- Check the serial cable (and adapter, if used)—see “Making Serial Connections” on page 4-3.
- On the PC, check the COM name of the PC serial port you're using. If you're not sure of the serial port name, you can try a different name.
- If SHARE is running on the PC (check its CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files), install LapLink Remote using only the PC's COM1 port. Or, you can use any serial port if you deactivate SHARE—temporarily “remark out” the SHARE command in CONFIG.SYS or AUTOEXEC.BAT (see “Editing System Files” on page 6-17), then press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** to reboot.
- On the PC, make sure no memory-resident (TSR) program is currently using the COM port you're using.

If an MS-DOS command doesn't work with a LapLink Remote drive

- You can't use certain MS-DOS commands with remote drives mapped by LapLink Remote—see the note on page 5-9.

Memory

To find out how much memory is in your OmniBook, double-click the OmniBook icon in Control Panel, then in the window's Control menu, choose About. To find out how much memory is currently free, in Program Manager's Help menu choose About.

If a message says you're out of memory

- Exit Windows, then type `win` **(Enter)** to restart Windows. If this doesn't fix the problem, exit Windows and press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot.
- If this problem occurs for LapLink Remote, try starting LapLink Remote in its "standard" setup—see "To learn about LapLink Remote operation" on page 2-14.
- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* and *Microsoft MS-DOS* manuals for information about controlling memory usage and solving memory problems. Remember that LapLink Remote uses one or more memory-resident (TSR) programs to enable linking: either LLRA (actually LLRA1, LLRA2, and LLRA3) or LLRA1.

Mouse

If the mouse pointer doesn't reach part of the display

- Move the mouse to the opposite edge of its operating range, then try again. (Or move the mouse to all four edges of its range—this adjusts the pointer in all directions.)
- For a non-Windows application, use SysEdit or a text editor to open the AUTOEXEC.BAT file, then delete `rem` from the OBMOUSE and ENHMOUSE lines. (If needed, you can execute `enhmouse /?` in MS-DOS to see how to adjust the pointer speed further.) ENHMOUSE prevents OBMOUSE from being turned off.

If the mouse pointer is difficult to control

- Adjust the mouse sensitivity—in Control Panel use the Mouse icon, then for the built-in mouse choose OmniBook.

If a mouse connected to the serial port doesn't work properly

- Check that LapLink Remote isn't trying to use the serial port (COM1)—open the main LapLink Remote window, then choose Port Setup. For the COM1 port, the Enable Port option should be clear—or else you shouldn't use LapLink Remote while you're using the serial mouse. If you turn off LapLink Remote or disable the port, exit and restart Windows to activate the serial mouse.
- Check the OmniBook serial port assignments—in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon. The serial port must be assigned to COM1.
- Check whether the serial mouse is compatible with the OmniBook serial mouse driver—the mouse must be compatible with the 9-pin serial Microsoft Mouse.

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If the OmniBook mouse doesn't work

- Make sure you don't have a serial mouse connected to the serial port.
- If you just disconnected a serial mouse, you have to exit and restart Windows to make the OmniBook mouse active again.
- If you installed a new mouse driver, disable it. Only the OmniBook mouse driver supports the built-in mouse. Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM.INI file, then in the [boot] section change the `mouse.drv` line to be `mouse.drv=c:\mouse\obmouse.drv`.

If the mouse doesn't work in MS-DOS

- See "To enable the mouse in MS-DOS" on page 5-10.
- Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the AUTOEXEC.BAT file, then delete `rem` from the OBMOUSE and ENHMOUSE lines. (If needed, you can execute `enhmouse /?` in MS-DOS to see how to adjust the pointer speed further.) ENHMOUSE prevents OBMOUSE from being turned off.

Files, Drives, and PCMCIA Cards

For information about maintaining your disk drives, see “Protecting Your Data” on page 7-3.

If a PCMCIA card doesn't work properly in a card slot

- Try removing and reinserting the card.
- Try inserting the card in the other card slot to check the connector.
- Try removing a PCMCIA card from the other card slot, if another card is present.
- For a data storage card, check that you're using the correct drive letter. See the Drives indicator in the Status Panel.
- If you've installed Stacker compression software on your OmniBook, check that it's set up properly—see “If Stacker compression software isn't working properly” on page 8-16.
- Make sure you've properly installed all the software required by the card, such as drivers and specialized applications. Check their command-line options. See the manuals for the card and software.
- For a flash-memory card (such as an Intel Series 2 card or an old OmniBook Communications Pack card), this type of card is not supported—the necessary Flash File System drivers are not included with this model of the OmniBook. Contact the card manufacturer for available information.
- In Program Manager, double-click the OmniBook Notes icon (Main group). Check for general or specific information about PCMCIA cards.
- Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the C:\CONFIG.SYS file, then check the following:
 - On the EMM386 command line, make sure it still excludes the memory range DC00-E7FF (**X=DC00-E7FF**). (If you use any other memory manager, make sure it excludes the same address range for PCMCIA card use.)
 - Depending on the type of card, check CONFIG.SYS for the required driver command lines listed below. Then use File Manager to check that the corresponding driver files are present in the C:\CARDSOFT or C:\OMNIBOOK directory.

Type of Card	Required Drivers
ATA-type hard disk or ATA-type flash disk	obss, cs, cs_apm, csalloc, atadrv, cardid
RAM card	obss, cs, cs_apm, csalloc, mtddrv, mtsram, cardid
Modem card	obss, cs, cs_apm, csalloc, cardid
LAN card	obss, cs, cs_apm, csalloc, cardid

- See the following table for additional suggestions for a specific type of card.

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Troubleshooting a PCMCIA Card

Type of Card	Suggestions
ATA-type hard disk or flash disk	• Try reformatting the card using ATAINIT, then FORMAT. • The card may be defective, or it may not be supported—contact the card manufacturer or Hewlett-Packard.*
RAM card	• Try reformatting the card using FORMAT. • The card may be defective, or it may not be supported—contact the card manufacturer or Hewlett-Packard.*
Modem card	• Check the COM name for the card slot—use the CardView icon in Program Manager (OmniBook group). (If you have two serial-type cards inserted, the COM names are reassigned starting with the upper slot if you turn the OmniBook off and on, and COM3 is never available for a second card.) • Check the phone line connection. • Check the modem settings in the communications application. There are typically several settings that affect communications. • See the manual for your card or for the communications application for any special setup requirements. • If this doesn't help, see other suggestions about serial communications under "Serial Communications" on page 8-17. • The card may be defective, or it may not be supported—contact the card manufacturer or Hewlett-Packard.*
LAN card	• Check for messages from your LAN software that may indicate the problem. • Check the physical LAN connection, or check any indicators on the LAN card. • If possible, use another computer to verify the LAN is working properly at your connection. • Check that you installed any special software supplied with the card, such as a Card Services driver. • See the card manual and LAN software manual for special information about setting up network cards and LAN software on your type of network. • Check that the LAN card interrupt isn't the same as an interrupt used by a serial (COM) port you're using, such as interrupt 11 for COM4—use the CardView icon in Program Manager (OmniBook group). You can change the LAN card interrupt, shut down the serial communications, or reassign the serial port names. • See the <i>Microsoft Windows for Workgroups</i> manual for other network troubleshooting suggestions. • Contact your network administrator. • The card may be defective, or it may not be supported—contact the card manufacturer or Hewlett-Packard.*

* To contact Hewlett-Packard, see the *Support and Service* booklet or the OmniBook Support icon in Program Manager.

If a floppy drive doesn't work

- Check the cable connections.
- If you're using software that tries to interact directly with the floppy drive (such as certain backup software and certain games), see if the software has an option for accessing the floppy drive via MS-DOS or the BIOS. The OmniBook does not support "DMA" (direct memory access) used by such software.
- If you're not using an OmniBook floppy drive, you may need to install and activate its driver software—see the floppy drive instructions. For example, for a Pacific Rim Systems floppy drive, you have to add `device=c:\omnibook\prspf.sys` to CONFIG.SYS (it must come after a Stacker line if present, but before the DBLSPACE.SYS line if present, and you must insert `-f` (if the drive letter is F) in the SMARTDRV line in AUTOEXEC.BAT.

If a drive you specify isn't found

- For a plug-in card, make sure it's working properly—see "If a PCMCIA card doesn't work properly in a card slot" on page 8-12.
- For a drive that should be mapped by LapLink Remote from another computer, see "If existing drives aren't mapped" on page 8-7.

If compressed disks can't be mounted

- Check whether the required compression software is installed and activated on your OmniBook.
- When a compressed disk is mounted, the software usually creates a "host" drive. If no letters are available for the "host" drive in the designated range, the new disk isn't mounted. Check for a situation that uses up the drives in this range. For example, if LapLink Remote maps remote drives into this range, you can break the link, insert the compressed disk, then reestablish the link (with new mappings).

If your OmniBook has an unexpected drive

- If you use disk compression, an additional drive normally appears for each compressed drive on your system. If you insert a compressed disk, the compression software creates a "host" drive. You normally shouldn't use "host" drives.
- Additional drives could appear if you have a LAN card that's connected to a network.

If your files are missing from a disk

- If the disk is compressed, make sure the compression software is installed and activated on the OmniBook, and that the disk is mounted.

If an MS-DOS command doesn't work with a LapLink Remote drive

- You can't use certain MS-DOS commands with remote drives mapped by LapLink Remote—see the note on page 5-9.

If a card's write-protect switch doesn't work

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- Reinsert the card after you change its switch setting.

If disk access is unreliable

- Make sure 32-bit disk access is disabled (the default setting)—use the Enhanced icon in Control Panel, then choose Virtual Memory and Change. (You *can* use 32-bit *file* access, which is the default setting.)

If files on drive C become damaged

- If possible, exit Windows and type **scandisk c:** **(Enter)** or **chkdsk c: /f** **(Enter)**. This may repair the damage.
- If possible, restore the damaged files from backup disks. See “To restore files from a backup” on page 7-3.
- If the OmniBook doesn't reboot normally from drive C, press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot—but try using the “MS-DOS Startup Menu” to skip all or part of the startup commands, then repair or restore the startup files if possible. See “To reboot the OmniBook” on page 7-7.
- If you have an OmniBook floppy drive, insert the *Companion* disk or other boot disk in the floppy drive, then press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot from drive A. Then try the following:
 - Try checking or fixing available files on drive C.
 - Type **sys a: c:** **(Enter)** to restore the core system files onto drive C (if this fails, try the next suggestion below). Then remove the floppy disk and reboot again. If the OmniBook reboots successfully from drive C, you may be able to repair or restore other files as needed—otherwise, try the next suggestion.
 - Reformat drive C and reinstall all files—see “To reinstall all files on drive C” on page 7-4.

If Stacker compression software isn't working properly

- Check CONFIG.SYS for the proper Stacker setup—otherwise, the card slots may not function properly. Do the following after you install Stacker:
 1. Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the CONFIG.SYS file.
 2. Make sure the Stacker line specifies drives that match your card slot—edit the line as required. For example, the following line specifies your normal card slot configuration:
`device=c:\stacker\stacker.com /p=0 d: e:`
 3. Make sure the Stacker line comes before the DBLSPACE.SYS line if present and before the Pacific Rim line (`prspf.sys`) if present.
 4. If you make any changes, save them and reboot the OmniBook.

If you get unwanted messages about unrecognized PCMCIA cards

- You can suppress warnings about PCMCIA cards that aren't configured properly when you insert them. Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the CONFIG.SYS file, find the OBMGM.COM line and add a space and `-c` at the end.

Serial Communications

See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about setting up serial ports and solving serial communications problems. On the OmniBook, the serial port, infrared port, and certain PCMCIA I/O cards are all “serial” ports.

If an application can't access a serial port

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- Check that the COM name you're using is actually assigned to the port you're using—in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon.
- If an application doesn't support the COM port number you're using, change the port names—in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon.
- Check whether another application is preventing access to the port—even if it's not actively using it. For example, for LapLink Remote either turn off communications or prevent it from using the port by clearing the Enable Port option—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
- Check in the communications application that you haven't changed the address and interrupt for the OmniBook port—for settings, see “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.

If the OmniBook stops responding after accessing a serial port

- If the OmniBook stops working, try turning it off and on.
- Press **Ctrl**+**Alt**+**Del** to reboot. If nothing happens, see “To reset the OmniBook” on page 7-9.

If errors occur at speeds of 9600 baud or higher

- Press **Fn**+**=** (the “+” key) to make sure the processor is running at high speed.
- Select a lower baud rate in the application.
- Use the Power icon in Control Panel to temporarily set the Power Management option to Off. If this fixes the problem, check to see if your communications software may have an update to avoid power-management problems. *Remember to restore the Advanced option when you're done.*

If a PCMCIA I/O card stops communicating properly

- It may have been reset if the OmniBook turned off. Exit and restart the application—and plug in the ac adapter, if possible.
- See “If a PCMCIA card doesn’t work properly in a card slot” on page 8-12.

If COM3 can’t be assigned to a PCMCIA card

- COM3 is never available for a PCMCIA card, although there is always at least one COM name available for a serial-type card. If you need two such cards installed, set up COM3 as the infrared port—see “To view or change the serial port assignments” on page 4-5.

Applications

See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about working with applications. Also, see the manual for the specific application you’re having trouble with.

If you have trouble installing an application

- If you’re using LapLink Remote and a PC floppy drive, see “About LapLink Remote and Installation Programs” on page 5-4.

If an application stops responding

- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about application problems.
- Try turning the OmniBook off and on.
- Press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** to reboot. If nothing happens, see “To reset the OmniBook” on page 7-9.

If an application doesn’t start

- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about application problems.
- If you install a new application (such as Word for Windows 6.0) that tries to load the SHARE program into upper memory, the application may fail to start properly. The normal OmniBook configuration uses most of available upper memory. Check AUTOEXEC.BAT for a newly added line that

contains `loadhigh share.exe` or `lh share.exe` (loads SHARE into upper memory). Try deleting `loadhigh` or `lh` from the line and rebooting—this loads SHARE into conventional memory instead.

- There may be a conflict with the power management software. Try suspending power management *temporarily*—only while you’re using the application. In Control Panel, use the Power icon, then set the Power Management option to Off and choose OK—*remember to restore it to Advanced when you’re done.*

If an application displays information incorrectly or causes errors

8

- Try changing the display setting to the VGA option—use the Windows Setup icon in Program Manager (Main group), then use the Options menu to change the Display setting to “VGA.”

If a message says to run the MS-DOS version of a utility

- Exit Windows, then run the MS-DOS application again or use an MS-DOS command that’s equivalent to the Windows operation you attempted.
-or-
In Windows, disable 32-bit *file* access—use the Enhanced icon in Control Panel, then choose Virtual Memory and Change.

If an application can’t access a serial port

- Check that the COM name you’re using is actually assigned to the serial port you’re using—in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon.
- If an application doesn’t support the COM port number you’re using, change the port names—in Control Panel use the OmniBook icon.
- Check whether another application is preventing access to the port—even if it’s not actively using it. For example, for LapLink Remote either turn off communications or prevent it from using the port by clearing the Enable Port option—open the main LapLink Remote window, then use the Port Setup button.
- Check in the communications application that you haven’t changed the address and interrupt for the OmniBook port—for settings, see “To specify serial port settings” on page 4-6.

Windows Environment

See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about using Windows and solving Windows problems.

If the Status Panel isn't visible

- Press **(Fn)+(F4)**.
- Make sure you haven't edited a system file and accidentally removed a required command—see "About System Files on the OmniBook" on page 6-18.
- Run Task Manager (press **(Ctrl)+(Esc)**). If the OmniBook Status Panel is listed, choose Cascade. If it's not listed, in Program Manager use the File menu Run command to run C:\OMNIBOOK\OBSTATUS.EXE.

If a **(Fn)** application key doesn't start the expected application

- In Program Manager, check the order of icons in the F1-F12 group. The left-to-right, top-to-bottom order determines the **(F1)**-to-**(F12)** assignments.
- If the icons in the F1-F12 group aren't arranged neatly, from the Window menu choose Arrange Icons.
- You have to exit and restart Windows to activate a new assignment. Make sure Program Manager settings are saved—check the Options menu Save Settings On Exit command.

If Windows doesn't run in Standard mode

- Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.11 runs only in Enhanced mode. Standard mode isn't supported.

If Windows starts behaving abnormally

- Exit Windows, then press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot. If nothing happens, see "To reset the OmniBook" on page 7-9.

If you're prompted to insert a Windows disk

- If you're adding a driver or other standard Windows component—or if you're running Windows Setup—and Windows prompts for a certain Windows disk, type `c:\windows\options` and choose OK. This directory contains standard “uninstalled” Windows files normally found on the Windows installation disks.
- If, during use, Windows prompts for a certain Windows disk to restore a missing file, use your master backup disks in this way:
 1. Write down the name of the missing file.
 2. Exit Windows and restore the missing file from your master backup disks—see “To restore files from a backup” on page 7-3.

8

If the OmniBook stops responding or reboots unexpectedly

- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about Windows problems.
- Turn off the OmniBook, then check that the battery contacts are clean and that the ac adapter cables are fully plugged in.

If 32-bit disk access doesn't work

- Make sure 32-bit disk access is disabled (the default setting) because it is not supported on the OmniBook—use the Enhanced icon in Control Panel, then choose Virtual Memory and Change. (You *can* use 32-bit *file* access, which is the default setting.)

If a message says to run the MS-DOS version of a utility

- Exit Windows, then run the MS-DOS application again or use an MS-DOS command that's equivalent to the Windows operation you attempted.
–or–
In Windows, disable 32-bit *file* access—use the Enhanced icon in Control Panel, then choose Virtual Memory and Change.

MS-DOS Environment

See the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual for general information about using MS-DOS and solving MS-DOS problems.

If you don't have enough memory to run a non-Windows application

- See the *Microsoft MS-DOS* manual for general information about MS-DOS and memory problems.
- If your C:\CONFIG.SYS and C:\AUTOEXEC.BAT files start memory-resident (TSR) programs or other applications that aren't needed, edit the files to remove the commands. You can "remark out" commands without deleting them from a file. However, you should be careful not to remove commands needed by the OmniBook—see "Editing System Files" on page 6-17.

If the mouse doesn't work in MS-DOS

- See "To enable the mouse in MS-DOS" on page 5-10.
- Use SysEdit or a text editor to open the AUTOEXEC.BAT file, then delete **rem** from the OBMOUSE and ENHMOUSE lines. (If needed, you can execute **enhmouse /?** in MS-DOS to see how to adjust the pointer speed further.)

If the status indicators block the menu bar in an application

- Press **(Fn)+(F4)** to turn the indicators off. Repeat when you want to turn them on again.

If the status indicators aren't visible

- The status indicators do not appear in the MS-DOS Prompt environment.
- Press **(Fn)+(F4)**.
- Make sure you haven't edited a system file and accidentally removed a required command—see "About System Files on the OmniBook" on page 6-18.

Video

If an applications displays information incorrectly or causes errors

- Try changing the display setting to the VGA option—use the Windows Setup icon in Program Manager (Main group), then use the Options menu to change the Display setting to “VGA.”

If the display scrolls when the pointer reaches the edge

- A high-resolution display setting (such as super VGA) is active—you can use an external display and turn off the OmniBook display, or you can choose the default OmniBook display setting. See “To change the display setting” on page 6-8.

If you can't adjust the display brightness

- You can't adjust the brightness during the 1-minute warmup period after you turn on the OmniBook.

Power and Startup

If the battery runs down too fast

- Make sure you charge the battery until the Status Panel shows a full battery. The charging light changes from orange to green when the battery is only about 90% charged.
- Try conserving power using any of the suggestions listed under “To save battery power” on page 1-7.
- Make sure the Power Management option is set to Advanced—in Control Panel use the Power icon.
- If the operating time has gotten shorter and the battery pack is more than a year or two old, you may need a new battery pack.

If the OmniBook turns off immediately after it turns on

- Battery power is probably extremely low. Plug in the ac adapter, or turn off the OmniBook and insert a fresh battery—see “To replace the battery” on page 1-10.

If the OmniBook doesn't turn off automatically

- If the ac adapter is connected, the OmniBook doesn't turn off by itself.
- If you have a link to another computer, the OmniBook doesn't turn off by itself if the link is actively in use.
- Check the Power Monitor settings to see if they're set too long—in Control Panel use the Power icon, then choose Options. Check both Computer settings.
- Make sure the Power Management option is set to Advanced—in Control Panel use the Power icon.
- Check for applications that could be actively using a port.

If the OmniBook turns on by itself

- If the ac adapter is plugged in and a serial mouse is connected, the OmniBook doesn't stay turned off.
- If a serial port receives an incoming Ring signal, the OmniBook automatically turns on—but not for a PCMCIA modem.

If the OmniBook doesn't turn on

- Connect the ac adapter in case the battery is low.
- Press **On/Off** to try turning on the unit.
- Try adjusting the display—press the $\wedge$ or $\vee$ buttons above the keyboard several times or hold one of them down. Try holding the **Fn** key at the same time.
- Insert a ballpoint pen tip or other slender object into the reset-button hole in the bottom of the case. Push in momentarily—the system should reset and reboot.
 - If you get no response, remove the battery and ac adapter and press the reset button again—then install the battery or plug in the ac adapter and try resetting again. If you still get no response, the unit requires service.
 - If you get an error message during startup, see “Testing the Operation” on page 8-27.

If the OmniBook doesn't turn on with a fresh battery

- If you replaced the battery after the OmniBook turned off due to a low battery, either plug in the ac adapter—or remove the new battery for at least 20 seconds, then insert it again.
- If a new battery pack may be low, plug in the ac adapter.

If the OmniBook doesn't turn off immediately

- If the OmniBook is performing an operation, it normally waits for the operation to finish.
- If you're using MS-DOS Prompt in the full screen (not inside a window), it normally takes about 10 to 15 seconds to turn off.

If the OmniBook reboots every time you turn it on

- The advanced power management (APM) is probably disabled—in Control Panel use the Power icon, then select Advanced in the Power Management box. 8

If the battery pack doesn't charge or stops charging

- Move the OmniBook away from any nearby heat source. An elevated temperature prevents charging.
- Turn off the OmniBook, then check that the battery contacts are clean and that the ac adapter cables are fully plugged in.
- If the Power status indicator shows a “triangle-!” symbol, plug in the ac adapter. Then remove the battery, wait at least 20 seconds, then insert it. If the symbol still appears, get a new battery pack.

If there's no beep or indicator when you plug in the ac adapter

- Check the power connections and power source.
- Start the OmniBook self-test and run the battery test. If the result shows NA, the ac adapter is not registering and may be bad. You can try a different OmniBook adapter, or you can order a new one (HP part number F1044B).

If the Power status indicator shows a “triangle-!” symbol

- Plug in the ac adapter. Then remove the battery, wait at least 20 seconds, then insert it. If the symbol appears again, get a new battery pack.



If your system password doesn't work

- Check whether Num Lock is off. Try changing it.
- If you've forgotten your password, have your OmniBook at hand and call Hewlett-Packard at the phone number in the *Support and Service* booklet or the OmniBook Support icon in Program Manager.

If the OmniBook doesn't reboot successfully

- One or more of your system files on drive C may be bad. See "If files on drive C become damaged" on page 8-15.

If the screen is difficult to read

- Try adjusting the display—press the $\wedge$ and $\vee$ buttons above the keyboard. Try holding **(Fn)** and pressing one of the buttons.
- For Windows applications, try changing the color scheme—in Control Panel use the Color icon.

Lockup

If the OmniBook beeps repeatedly

- If two beeps occur every 10 seconds or so, battery power is critically low and less than 2 minutes of operation remain. Plug in the ac adapter, or turn off the OmniBook and insert a fresh battery—see "To replace the battery" on page 1-10.
- If low beeps sound continuously and operation stops, a card in one of the card slots is partially out. Push it back in fully or remove it.

If an application stops responding

- See the *Microsoft Windows for Workgroups* manual for general information about application problems.
- Press **(Ctrl)+(Alt)+(Del)** to reboot. If nothing happens, see "To reset the OmniBook" on page 7-9.

Testing the Operation

If you suspect your OmniBook isn't working properly, you can try these steps to check its operation.

CAUTION

If possible, before you run the self-test, exit all applications, saving any changes you've made, then exit Windows. When you run the self-test, your current session and any unsaved data are lost.

1. If possible, exit Program Manager (and Windows).
2. Unplug all devices from the ports at the back of the OmniBook.
3. Press **Ctrl+Alt+Del** (or the reset button) to reboot—but when you see the “MS-DOS Startup Menu,” press **spacebar** within about 5 seconds to pause the reboot process.

If the OmniBook doesn't reboot properly, or if the the MS-DOS menu doesn't appear, the OmniBook may require service.

4. Press **F5** to avoid processing the system files.
5. At the MS-DOS prompt, type

```
cd \omnibook Enter
obtest Enter
```

After several seconds, the OmniBook displays the list of self-tests, the system ROM version, and brief instructions.

6. Press **▼** or **▲** to select the test for the function you want to verify, then press **Enter**. Certain tests require special preparation or participation—see the list below.

Press **← Backspace** to interrupt almost any test.

7. Press **Esc** to exit the self-test and reboot the OmniBook.

This test

Requires this action

Display	Press Enter or any other key to step through each test pattern (except during a looping test) and watch for uneven patterns.
RS232 port	This test fails unless you first attach a loopback connector to the serial port—see below.
Printer port	This test fails unless you first attach a loopback connector to the parallel port—see below.
Docking port	This test requires a special factory loopback connection.
Floppy disk	This test requires you to connect the floppy drive and insert a formatted floppy disk.

Keyboard

To test all keys, press each key in order across each row, starting at the top-left corner—press each key only one time. (The test fails if you press a wrong key.)

—or—

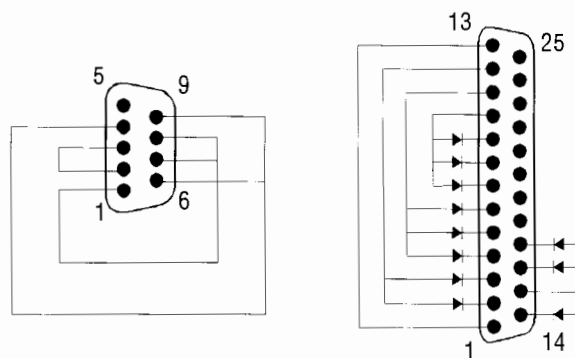
To test certain keys, press **Esc** **Esc**, then press any keys you want to test—press **Esc** to end the test.

Mouse

You must move the mouse and press the mouse buttons as directed by the prompts.

Battery

If an ac adapter is plugged in, “NA” appears only if it’s not working.



Wiring for Loopback Connectors

Each test that checks RAM (memory) or a disk has a longer, more thorough version—press **Ctrl**+**Enter** to start such a test.

You can also loop through one or more tests indefinitely by selecting each test and pressing **spacebar**, then pressing **Enter** to start looping. Any test that fails stops the loop.

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8: If Things Go Wrong



For internal use only:
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Edition 1

