
When the primary DOS partition is created (and any extended partitions, if required), reboot your system. From the A: prompt, type **FORMAT C: /S** followed by the Enter key. This will format the primary DOS partition and copy the system files to it making it a bootable drive. If you have an extended partition, type **FORMAT D:** (or **FORMAT E:**) followed by the Return key to format the D/E drive. Remove the floppy disk, and when you restart your system, it will boot from your new C drive.

Note: If your original hard drive only had a single partition (you only had a C: drive) and your new drive has multiple partitions, your CD-ROM may have been moved to the next available drive letter *after* your new hard drive partitions. If you have CD-ROM based applications installed (those that require the CD-ROM to run), these applications may be expecting to find your CD-ROM drive at D:, which may have changed. If you have problems running these applications, verify the drive letter of your CD-ROM, and reinstall the CD-ROM applications if the CD-ROM drive is at a new drive letter.

Remember, perform this step of making partitions and formatting them **only** if you didn't use EasyMove in Step 1, above.

5. Review

- Use EasyMove (if available) to transfer your data *or*
- If you don't use EasyMove, back up your data.
- Slide the latch to the right to unlock the drive.
- Pull the drive out of the case.
- Install the new disk drive.
- Slide the latch back to retain the drive.
- If you didn't use EasyMove, partition and format the disk, then restore your operating system and data from your backup.

6. Problems?

Having problems? Review the steps for removal or installation, then call our Technical Support Department at 1(800) 555-1671. Online support is available at support@cmsproducts.com.

There is a known issue with some computers and their PCMCIA card slots. The EasyBundle interface card may not be recognized by your system when you plug the card into the slot. If this is the case, move the card to the other slot and try again.

7. Bootable Floppy Disks

To be able to boot (start) your computer without a hard disk, you'll need a floppy disk with certain files and applications on it to boot from. A bootable floppy disk does not come with your computer, and you have to make your own before you remove your hard disk. From the Settings menu, open the control panel window, then open the Add/Remove Programs icon. Select the Start-Up Disk tab, then click the Create Disk button.

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Installation & Set-Up Guide



Hard Disk Installation & Set-Up Guide

For Dell Latitude XPi
Personal Computers

To replace your hard disk with

your new CMS hard disk drive for your Dell Latitude XPi, follow these instructions.

1. Preserve your data

If you've used the EasyMove software to transfer your data from your original drive to your new drive, you're ready to exchange your original and new drives.

If you don't have EasyMove, you should back-up your data using whatever method is best for you (floppies, tape, network, removable drive, etc.).

2. Remove the old disk drive

Follow these steps to remove and replace your old drive.

A. Open the door on the front-left side of the computer as shown in Figure 1. Slide the latch towards the front of the drive (1), then pull it towards you (2). This exposes the front of the drive bracket as a handle.

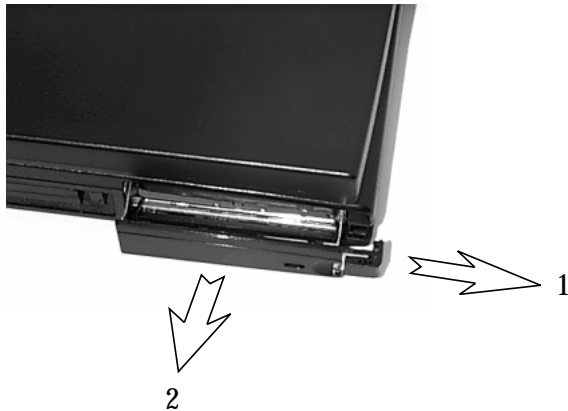
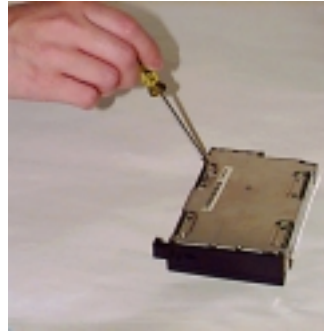


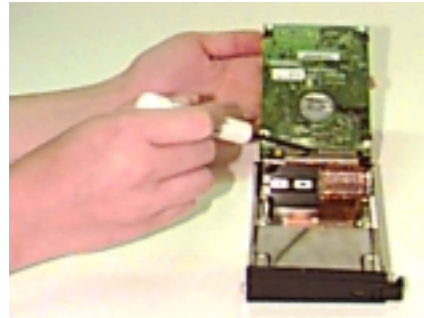
Figure 1

B. Grasp the handle and pull the drive from the case.

C. Remove the four screws on the top of the enclosure and remove the plate.



D. Carefully lift the hard drive out of the enclosure until the connector is exposed. With a small screw driver loosen the connector from the hard drive until the drive is freed. You may now replace your hard drive.



3. Install the new drive

Install your new disk drive by following these steps:

A. Reverse the above procedure to install your new hard drive. If the location of the four screws on the replaced hard drive differ from those on the original, use the provided mounting plate for proper placement.



B. Reinstall by sliding the drive into the computer. Slide the drive into place until a light resistance is felt as the connectors mate and the drive stops.

C. Push the door closed then slide the latch closed to lock the drive into the computer.

4. Setting up your new drive

If you used EasyMove to transfer your data, your installation is complete. Turn on your computer and you're back at work.

If you didn't use EasyMove, insert a bootable floppy disk (See Section 7, below) and turn the power on. The computer will automatically determine the drive type for your new disk. From the A: prompt, type **FDISK** followed by the Return key. Choose option 1 (Create DOS partition or logical drive), then choose option 1, (Create the primary DOS partition), accept the maximum size and activate it. Due to the limitations of Windows 3.1 and early versions of Win '95, the maximum partition size is 2,048 MB. If your new disk is larger than this, you'll then need to create extended partitions (D and/or E drives) to use the remaining capacity of the disk. Choose option 1 (Create DOS partition or logical drive). Choose option 2 (Create extended DOS partition), then accept the defaults for partition size and logical drive size. Repeat this step to utilize the full capacity of your new disk.