User's Guide

Satellite® 2800/2805 Series

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- To use bookmarks, click the Bookmarks tab, then click the plus sign (+) next to the bookmark icon to display topics in that chapter. Click the minus (-) sign to collapse again.
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For more information, select Help > Reader Guide from the Adobe Acrobat window.

If you need assistance:

- www.pcsupport.toshiba.com
- InTouch℠ Center

  Calling within the United States (800) 457-7777

  Calling from outside the United States (949) 859-4273

For more information, see Chapter 9 on page 198 in this guide.

C493-0800M1

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Model: Satellite 2800/2805 Series

FCC Notice "Declaration of Conformity Information"

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications. There is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

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

NOTE: Only peripherals complying with the FCC Class B limits may be attached to this computer. Operation with non-compliant peripherals or peripherals not recommended by Toshiba is likely to result in interference to radio and TV reception. Shielded cables must be used between the external devices and the computer's serial port, parallel port, monitor port, USB port, PS/2™ port and microphone jack. Changes or modifications made to this equipment not expressly approved by Toshiba or parties authorized by Toshiba could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.

- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

  Contact:

  Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc.
  9740 Irvine Blvd.
  Irvine, CA 92618-1697
  (949) 583-3000

Industry Canada Requirement

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conformé à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

FCC Requirements

The following information is pursuant to FCC CFR 47, Part 68 and refers to internal modems.

Installation

When you are ready to install or use the modem, call your local telephone company and give them the following information:

- The telephone number of the line to which you will connect the modem.
- The FCC registration number of the modem.
- The ringer equivalence number (REN) of the modem, which is 0.5B.

The modem connects to the telephone line by means of a standard jack called the USOC RJ11C.

Type of service

Your modem is designed to be used on standard-device telephone lines. Connection to telephone company-provided coin service (central office implemented systems) is prohibited. Connection to party lines service is subject to State tariffs. If you have any questions about your telephone line, such as how many pieces of equipment you can connect to it, the telephone company will provide this information upon request.

Telephone Company Procedures

The goal of the telephone company is to provide you with the best service it can. In order to do this, it may occasionally be necessary for them to make changes in their equipment, operations or procedures. If these changes might affect your service or the operation of your equipment, the telephone company will give you notice, in writing, to allow you to make any changes necessary to maintain uninterrupted service.

If Problems Arise

If any of your telephone equipment is not operating properly, you should immediately remove it from your telephone line, as it may cause harm to the telephone network. If the telephone company notes a problem, they may temporarily discontinue service. When practical, they will notify you in advance of this disconnection. If advance notice is not feasible, you will be notified as soon as possible. When you are notified, you will be given the opportunity to correct the problem and informed of your right to file a complaint with the FCC. In the event repairs are ever needed on your modem, they should be performed by Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc. or an authorized representative of Toshiba America Information Systems, Inc.

Disconnection

If you should ever decide to permanently disconnect your modem from its present line, please call the telephone company and let them know of this change.

Fax Branding

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 makes it unlawful to use a computer or other electronic device to send any message via a telephone fax machine unless such message clearly contains in a margin at the top or bottom of each transmitted page or on the first page of the transmission, the date and time it is sent and an identification of the business, other entity or individual sending the message and the telephone number of the sending machine or such business, other entity or individual.

In order to program this information into your fax modem, you should complete the setup for your fax software before sending a message.

Instructions for IC CS-03 certified equipment

1 NOTICE: The Industry Canada label identifies certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operational and safety requirements as prescribed in the appropriate Terminal Equipment Technical Requirements document(s). The Department does not guarantee the equipment will operate to the user's satisfaction.

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be coordinated by a representative designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines and internal

metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

Caution: Users should not attempt to make such connections themselves, but should contact the appropriate electric inspection authority, or electrician, as appropriate.

2 The user manual of analog equipment must contain the equipment's Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) and an explanation notice similar to the following:

The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) of this device is 0.2.

NOTICE: The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) assigned to each terminal device provides an indication of the maximum number of terminals allowed to be connected to a telephone interface. The termination on an interface may consist of any combination of devices subject only to the requirement that the sum of the Ringer Equivalence Numbers of all the devices does not exceed 5.

3 The standard connecting arrangement (telephone jack type) for this equipment is jack type(s): USOC RJ11C.

CD-ROM/DVD-ROM Safety Instructions

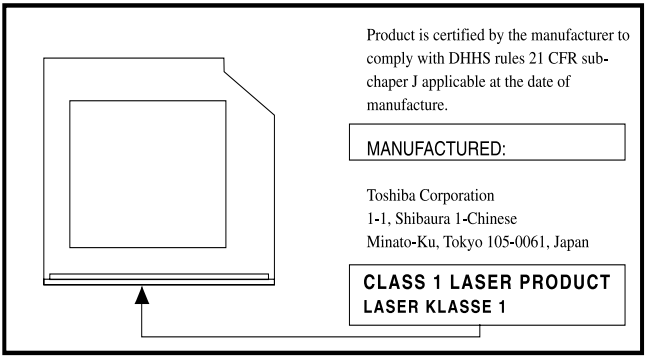
The CD-ROM/DVD-ROM drive employs a laser system. To ensure proper use of this product, please read this instruction manual carefully and retain for future reference. Should the unit ever require maintenance, contact an authorized service location.

Use of controls, adjustments or the performance of procedures other than those specified may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam, do not try to open the enclosure.

Location of the required label

(The following is a sample. Location of the label and manufacturing information may vary.)



CAUTIONS: This appliance contains a laser system and is classified as a "CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT." To use this model properly, read the instruction manual carefully and keep it for your future reference. In case of any trouble with this model, please contact your nearest "AUTHORIZED service station." To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam, do not try to open the enclosure.

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified in the owner's manual may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

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As an Energy Star® partner, Toshiba has determined that this product is Energy Star compliant.

Introduction

Welcome to the world of powerful, portable, multimedia computing. Your Satellite computer offers enhanced multimedia and easy Internet access. With your new Toshiba notebook computer, your work can accompany you wherever you go.

Your Satellite computer's operating system is Microsoft® Windows® Millennium Edition, which offers exciting new features, enhanced home networking, and easy Internet access.

This guide

This guide introduces the computer's features. You can:

- Read the entire guide from beginning to end.
- Skim through and stop when a topic interests you.
- Use the table of contents and the index to find specific information.

If you are new to computers, or have not used a notebook computer before, read through the first couple of chapters to familiarize yourself with the components of the computer and how to turn it on. After that, seek out whatever interests you most.

Safety icons

This manual contains safety instructions that must be observed in order to avoid potential hazards that could result in personal injuries, damage your equipment, or loss of data. The safety cautions have been classified according to the seriousness of the risk, and the icons highlight these instructions as follows:

DANGER: This icon indicates the existence of a hazard that could result in death or serious bodily injury if the safety instruction is not observed.

WARNING: This icon indicates the existence of a hazard that could result in bodily injury if the safety instruction is not observed.

CAUTION: This icon indicates the existence of a hazard that could result in damage to equipment or property if the safety instruction is not observed.

NOTE: This icon indicates information that relates to the safe operation of the equipment or related items.

Other icons used

Additional icons highlight other helpful or educational information:

TECHNICAL NOTE: This icon highlights technical information about the computer.

HINT: This icon denotes helpful hints and tips.

DEFINITION: This icon indicates the definition of a term used in the text.

Other documentation

Your computer comes with the following documentation, in addition to this user's guide:

- An electronic version of the user's guide. Look for the user's guide icon on your desktop or install it from your Configuration Builder CD provided with your computer.
- Guides for other programs that may come preinstalled on your computer and for additional programs on your Configuration Builder CD.
- The *Toshiba Accessories Catalog,* which lists accessories available from Toshiba and explains how to order them.
- The Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition documentation which explains the features of the operating system.

Service options

Toshiba offers a full line of service options built around its SelectServ™ warranty programs. See the warranty and service material included with your computer for registration information.

If you have a problem or need to contact Toshiba, see If Something Goes Wrong on page 199.

PART I

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR COMPUTER

What is in Part I

This part explains the components of your Satellite computer and how to use them. Many details and technical information can be found in Part III. Do not hesitate to skip around. Guides, such as this one, are not meant to be read from cover to cover.

Chapter 1

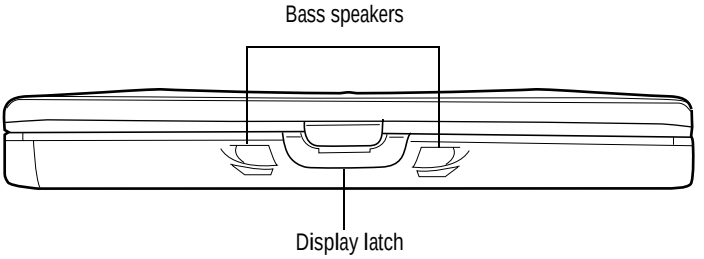
Finding Your Way Around

This chapter presents a “grand tour” of your Satellite computer. It serves as a reference when you need to locate specific parts of the computer.

Making sure you have everything

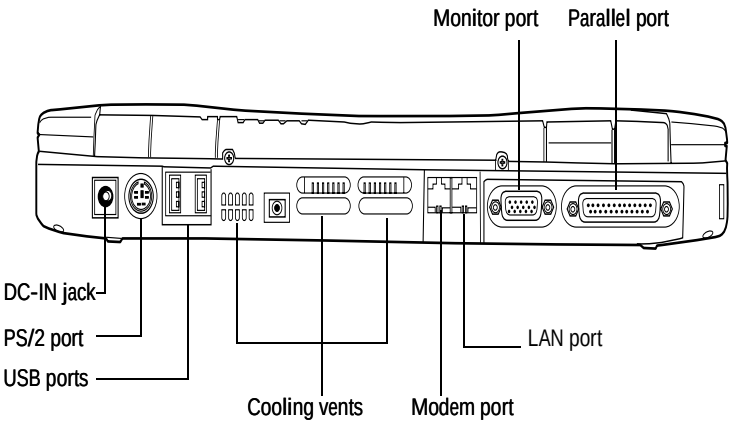
Before doing anything else, consult the Quick Start card provided with your system to make sure you received everything. If any items are missing or damaged, notify your dealer immediately. For additional help, see If you need further assistance on page 240.

Front with the display closed



The display latch keeps the display panel closed and locked. To open the display panel, press the display latch and raise the panel.

Back



The DC-IN jack is where you plug in the AC adapter.

The PS/2 ™ port allows you to connect an optional PS/2-compatible mouse or external keyboard. Alternatively, you can connect an optional Y-cable that allows you to use a PS/2 mouse and a PS/2 keyboard simultaneously.

The USB (Universal Serial Bus) ports allows you to connect USB peripherals to your computer.

DEFINITION: USB is a peripheral expansion standard that supports a data-transfer rate of up to 12 Mbps for peripherals such as keyboards, pointing devices, and monitors. USB peripherals have a single standard for cabling and connectors. The USB standard allows hot swapping of peripherals.

The cooling vents prevent the computer's central processing unit (CPU) from overheating so that it can continue to perform at its maximum speed.

CAUTION: To prevent possible overheating of the CPU, make sure you don't block the cooling vents.

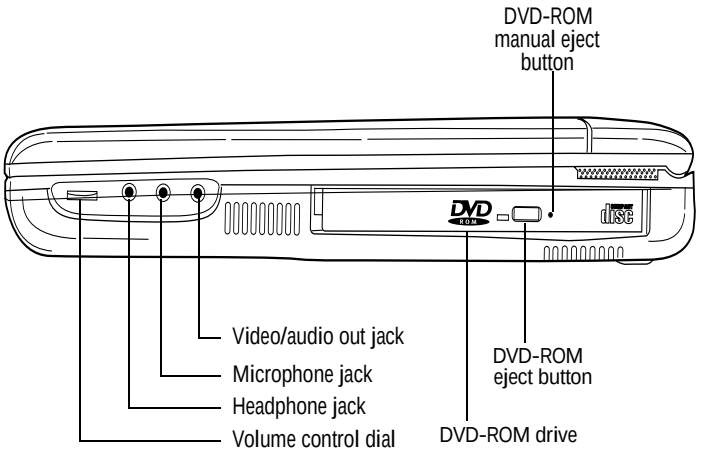
The modem port lets you use a modular cable to connect the modem directly to a standard telephone line. For more information, see Using the modem on page 81.

The LAN port lets you connect the computer to a local area network using a 10/100 Ethernet link.

The parallel port lets you connect a parallel printer or other parallel device, including ECP-compatible devices.

The monitor port allows you to connect an external monitor.

Right side



The volume control dial lets you adjust the loudness of the system speakers.

The 3.5 mm headphone jack lets you connect stereo headphones or other audio-output devices, such as external speakers. Connecting headphones or other devices to this jack automatically disables the internal speakers.

The 3.5 mm microphone jack lets you connect an external monaural microphone or other audio input device.

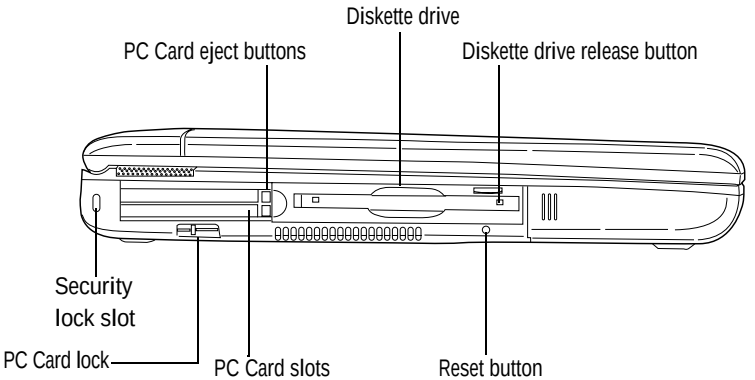
The 3.5 mm video/audio out jack allows you to play DVD audio and video on a projector or TV that accepts audio/video inputs.

The DVD-ROM drive enables you to play high-resolution, full-screen videos at up to 30 frames per second. You can also use it to install and run programs from application CD-ROMs, and to play music CDs.

The DVD-ROM eject button opens the DVD-ROM tray.

The DVD-ROM manual eject button enables you to open the DVD-ROM tray when the computer is turned off.

Left side



The security lock slot allows you to attach an optional PORT- Noteworthy® computer lock cable to your computer to secure it to a large, heavy object such as your desk.

The PC Card lock holds the PC Cards in place once they are installed.

The two stacked PC Card slots support up to two Type I or Type II PC Cards, or one Type III PC Card. See Using PC Cards on page 170 for more information.

Pressing the Reset button restarts the computer when it is not responding to the keyboard. This overrides the Standby command, which enables you to continue working from where you left off. Use this button only if all other attempts at restarting the computer have failed.

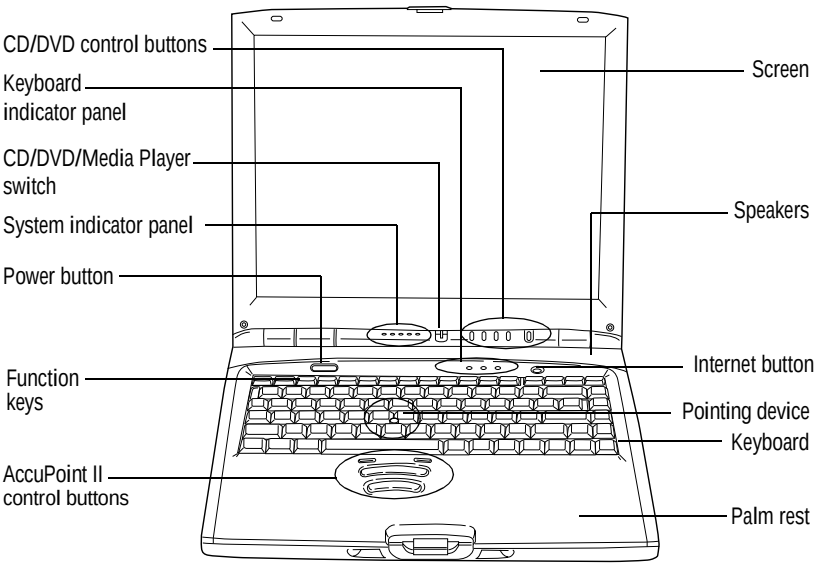
CAUTION: Never use a pencil to press the Reset button. Pencil lead can break off inside the computer and damage it. Instead, use a slim object such as a straightened paper clip.

The diskette drive release button opens the diskette drive.

The diskette drive allows you to use either high-density or double-density 3.5-inch diskettes. For more information, see Using diskettes on page 67.

The PC Card eject buttons release PC Cards from the corresponding slots.

Front with the display open



The CD/DVD control buttons allow you to play audio CDs when the display panel is closed and the computer is turned off. You can also use them to play CDs and DVDs with the display panel open and the computer turned on. For a description of these controls, see CD/DVD control buttons on page 26.

The lights on the keyboard indicator panel provide information about various keyboard functions. For details, see Keyboard indicator panel on page 24.

The CD/DVD/Media Player switch sets the computer to turn on the CD/DVD player automatically if there is a disc in the DVD-ROM drive when the computer is turned off, or to power up and launch Windows Media Player.

The lights on the system indicator panel provide information about various system functions. For a description of these lights, see System indicator panel on page 25.

The power button turns the computer on and off.

The function keys, when used with the Fn key, activate several different system functions. For more information, see Hot Keys on page 248.

The AccuPoint® II control buttons work with the pointing device. The larger button acts as the primary button on a mouse. The smaller button acts as the secondary mouse button. The two small buttons above the primary button are up and down scroll buttons. For more information, see Using the AccuPoint II pointing device on page 46.

The front panel provides a palm rest to assist you in maintaining proper posture while using the computer.

The 85-key keyboard provides all the functionality of a full-size keyboard. For more information, see Using the keyboard on page 60.

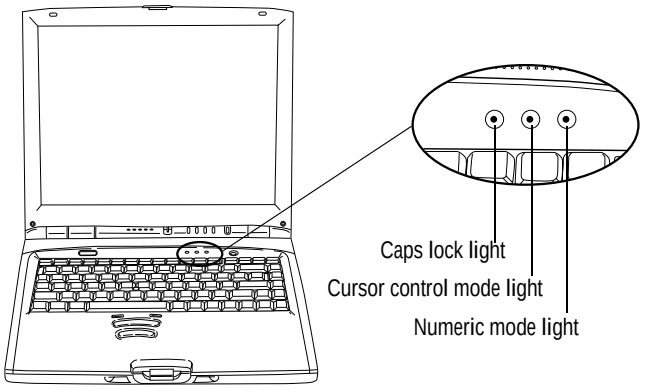
The AccuPoint II pointing device combines the function of a mouse with the convenience of never having to remove your hands from the keyboard.

The Internet button turns on the computer and launches your default Internet browser. If you haven't established an Internet protocol, the button launches MSN® Internet Access.

The stereo speakers and subwoofer option let you hear sounds, such as system alarms associated with your software, and music from DVD-ROMs and audio CDs.

The computer's screen is a liquid crystal display (LCD) that provides clear, sharp images. For more information on your viewing options, see Satellite video modes on page 267, or see Display modes on page 251.

Keyboard indicator panel

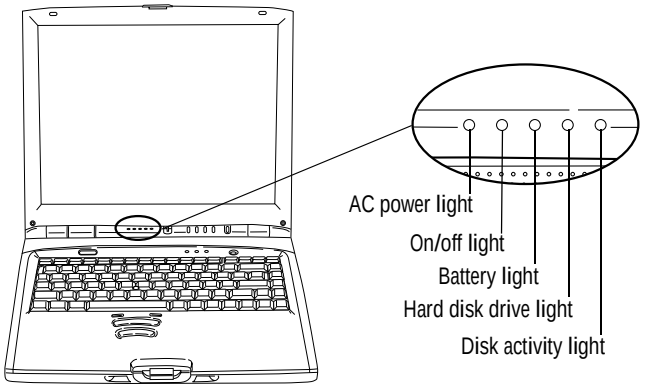


The caps lock light glows when you press the Caps Lock key. When this light is on, pressing a letter key on the keyboard produces an uppercase (capital) letter.

The cursor control mode light glows when the cursor control overlay is on. When this light is on, pressing an overlay key moves the cursor in the direction of the white arrow printed on the front of the key instead of typing the letter printed on the top of the key.

The numeric mode light glows when the numeric overlay is on. When this light is on, pressing an overlay key types the white number printed on the front of the key instead of typing the letter printed on the top of the key.

System indicator panel



The AC power light glows green when the computer is connected to an external power source.

The on/off light glows green when the computer is on. The light glows amber when the computer is in Standby mode.

The battery light indicates the main battery's current charge. It glows green when the battery is fully charged. It glows amber while the battery is being charged. It does not glow if the external power source is disconnected or if the battery is completely discharged.

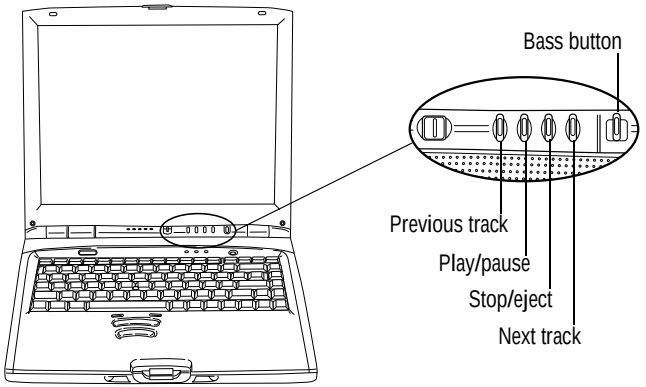
The hard disk drive light flashes green while the hard disk drive is being accessed.

The disk activity light flashes green when the diskette drive or the DVD-ROM drive is being accessed.

CAUTION: Never turn off the computer while any of the drives are in use. Doing so may damage the disk and result in a loss of data.

CD/DVD control buttons

The control buttons on the top of the computer are for playing CDs and DVDs.



The previous track button returns to the preceding track on the disc.

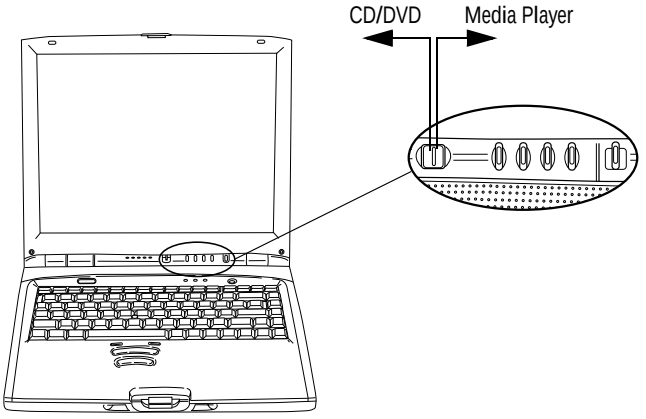
The play/pause button starts playing the disc, or pauses the disc if it is currently playing.

The stop button stops a disc that is currently playing. Press the button again to eject the disc.

The next track button skips to the following track on the disc.

The bass button turns the subwoofer speaker on and off.

CD/DVD/Media Player power switch

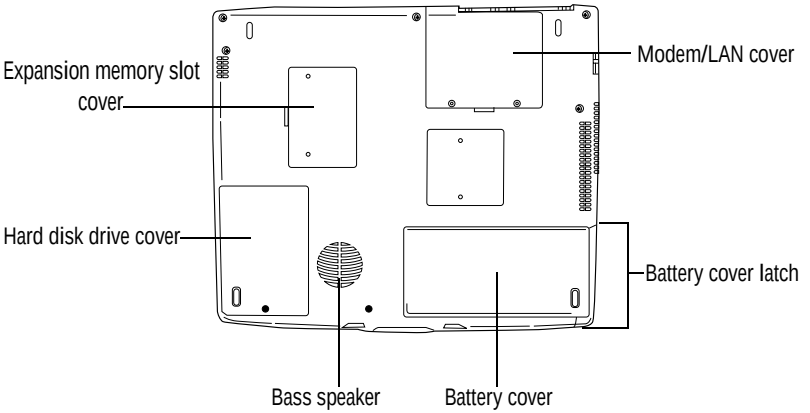


When the computer is turned off and the display panel is closed:

- If there is a DVD in the drive when the CD/DVD/Media Player switch is moved to the left side (CD/DVD), the system will power up and launch DVD Express. For DVDs, you must open the display panel in order to view the video.
- If there is a music CD in the drive when the CD/DVD/Media Player switch is moved to the left side (CD/DVD), the sound system starts and the CD plays. You can play audio CDs with the display open or closed and the computer turned on or off.
- If the CD/DVD/Media Player switch is moved to the right side (Media Player), the system will power up and launch Windows Media Player.

For more information, see Playing a CD or DVD on page 70.

Bottom



The expansion memory slot cover protects the space where you insert additional memory. See Installing additional memory (optional) on page 36 for detailed information.

The hard disk drive cover protects the computer's hard disk.

The battery cover protects the battery. For information about replacing the battery, see Changing the main battery on page 101.

The battery cover latch (which is the entire molded panel in front of the battery cover) secures the battery cover to the computer, preventing the cover from dislodging from the computer case.

The modem/LAN cover protects the PCI Card which facilitates either a modem connection, or both a modem and a LAN connection.

Chapter 2

Getting Started

This chapter provides tips for working comfortably, describes how to connect components, and explains what to do the first time you use your notebook computer.

Selecting a place to work

Your computer is portable and designed to be used in a variety of circumstances and locations.

Creating a computer-friendly environment

Place the computer on a flat surface which is large enough for the computer and any other items you need to use, such as a printer. Leave enough space around the computer and other equipment to provide adequate ventilation and prevent overheating.

To keep your computer in prime operating condition, protect your work area from:

- Dust, moisture, and direct sunlight.
- Liquids and corrosive chemicals.

CAUTION: If you spill liquid into the computer, turn it off, unplug it from the AC power source, and let it dry out completely before turning it on again.

If the computer does not operate correctly after you turn it back on, contact a Toshiba authorized service provider.

- Equipment that generates a strong electromagnetic field, such as stereo speakers (other than speakers that are connected to the computer) or speakerphones.
- Rapid changes in temperature or humidity and sources of temperature change such as air conditioner vents or heaters.
- Extreme heat, cold, or humidity. Operate the computer within a temperature range of 41 degrees to 95 degrees F and 20 percent to 80 percent non-condensing humidity.

Keeping yourself comfortable

Strain and stress injuries are becoming more common as people spend more time using their computers. With a little care and proper use of the equipment, you can work comfortably throughout the day.

This section provides hints on avoiding strain and stress injuries. For more information, consult books on ergonomics, repetitive-strain injury, and repetitive-stress syndrome.

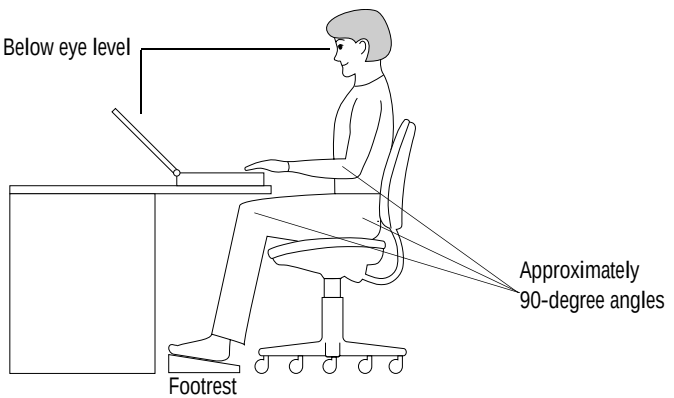
Placement of the computer

Proper placement of the computer and external devices is important to avoid stress-related injuries.

- Place the computer on a flat surface at a comfortable height and distance. You should be able to type without twisting your torso or neck, and look at the screen without slouching.
- If you are using an external monitor, the top of the display should be no higher than eye level.
- If you use a paper holder, set it at about the same height and distance as the screen.

Seating and posture

When using your computer, maintain good posture with your body relaxed and your weight distributed evenly. Proper seating is a primary factor in reducing work strain. Some people find a backless chair more comfortable than a conventional chair.



Correct posture and positioning of the computer

Whichever type you choose, use the following guidelines to adjust your chair for maximum computing comfort.

- Position your chair so that the keyboard is at or slightly below the level of your elbow. You should be able to type comfortably with your shoulders relaxed and your forearms parallel to the floor.

If you are using a conventional chair:

- Your knees should be slightly higher than your hips. If necessary, use a footrest to raise the level of your knees and ease the pressure on the back of your thighs.
- Adjust the back of your chair so that it supports the lower curve of your spine. If necessary, use a cushion to provide extra back support. Lower-back-support cushions are available at many office supply stores.
- Sit with your back straight so that your knees, hips, and elbows form approximately 90-degree angles when you work. Do not slump forward or lean back too far.

Lighting

Proper lighting can improve the visibility of the display and reduce eyestrain.

- Position the display panel or external monitor so that sunlight or bright indoor lighting does not reflect off the screen. Use tinted windows or shades to reduce glare.
- Avoid placing your computer in front of a bright light that could shine directly in your eyes.
- If possible, use soft, indirect lighting in your computer work area.

Arms and wrists

- Avoid bending, arching, or twisting your wrists. Keep them in a relaxed, neutral position while typing.
- Exercise your hands, wrists, and arms to improve circulation.

WARNING: Using the computer keyboard incorrectly may result in discomfort and possible injury. If your hands, wrists, and/or arms bother you while typing, stop using the computer and rest. If the discomfort persists, consult a physician.

Work habits

The key to avoiding discomfort or injury from strain is to vary your activities. If possible, schedule a variety of tasks into your working day. Finding ways to break up the routine can reduce stress and improve your efficiency.

- Take frequent breaks to change position, stretch your muscles, and relieve your eyes. A break of two or three minutes every half hour is more effective than a long break after several hours.
- Avoid performing repetitive activities for long periods. Intersperse such activities with other tasks.
- Focusing your eyes on your computer screen for long periods can cause eyestrain. Look away from the computer frequently and focus your eyes on a distant object for at least 30 seconds.

Precautions

Your computer is designed to provide optimum safety and ease of use, and to withstand the rigors of travel. You should observe certain precautions to further reduce the risk of personal injury or damage to the computer.

CAUTION: Never apply heavy pressure to the computer or subject it to sharp impacts. Excessive pressure or impact can damage computer components or otherwise cause your computer to malfunction.

Some PC Cards can become hot with prolonged use. If two cards are installed, both can become hot even if only one is being used. Overheating of a PC Card can result in errors or instability in its operation.

Be careful when you remove a PC Card that has been used for a long period.

Setting up your computer

Your computer contains a rechargeable high-capacity battery that needs to be charged before you can use it the first time.

Setting up your computer may include:

- Upgrading your computer by installing more memory
- Connecting a printer
- Connecting a mouse
- Connecting the AC adapter

HINT: To create a complete desktop environment, see Using your computer at the office *on page 159.*

Installing additional memory (optional)

Your computer comes with enough memory to run most of today's popular applications. You may want to increase the computer's memory if you use complex software or process large amounts of data.

Additional memory comes in 64 MB, 128 MB, and 256 MB modules. You can only install one module in your computer's expansion memory slot, located on the bottom of your computer.

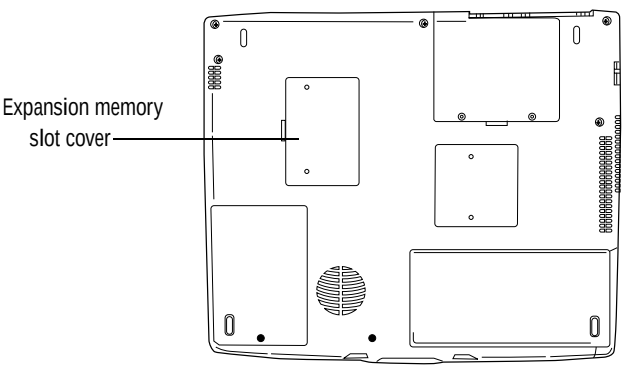
You need a small Phillips screwdriver to install a memory module. If you are adding memory after you have started to use the computer, begin at step 1, otherwise skip to step 2.

1. If the computer is on, click **Start**, **Shut Down**, select **Shut down**, then click **OK**.

   Windows Millennium Edition turns off the computer.

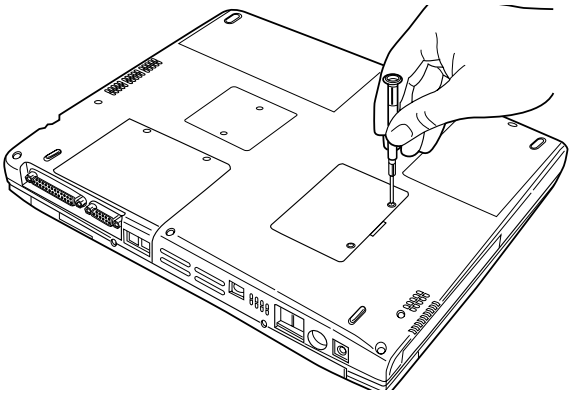
2. Unplug and remove any cables connected to the computer.

3. Turn your computer upside down and locate the expansion memory slot cover.



Bottom of the Satellite 2800/2805 Series computer

4 Using the small Phillips screwdriver, unscrew the two screws that secure the memory slot cover, then remove the memory slot cover.



Removing the memory slot cover screws

5 Put the screws and the cover in a safe place so that you can retrieve them later.

CAUTION: Static electricity can damage the memory module. Before you handle the module, touch a grounded metal surface to discharge any static electricity you may have built up.

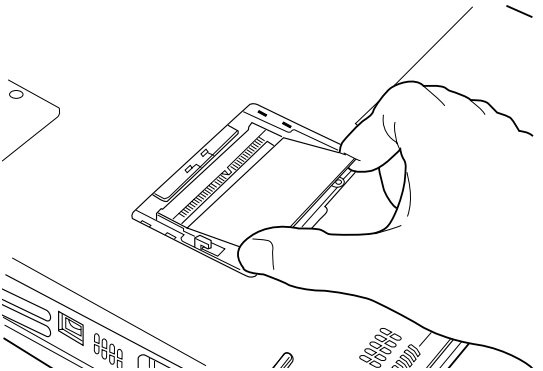
To avoid damaging the memory module, be careful not to touch its gold connector bar (on the side you insert into the computer).

6 Remove the memory module from its antistatic packaging.

7 Holding the memory module by its edges so that the gold connector bar faces the slot, fit the module into the socket.

8 Gently press down on the memory module connector until the clips snap into place.

Do not force the module into position. The memory module should be level when secured in place.



Inserting the memory module

CAUTION: Avoid touching the connectors on the memory module or on the computer. Grease or dust on the connectors may cause memory access problems.

9 Replace the memory slot cover.

10 Replace the screws and tighten them.

11 Turn the computer over and reconnect any cables you removed.

When you turn on your computer, it automatically recognizes the additional memory. If the computer does not recognize the memory, shut down the computer, remove the memory slot cover, and make sure the memory module is seated properly, as described in step 7.

Removing a memory module

1. Follow steps 1 through 5 in Installing additional memory (optional) on page 36.
2. Gently pull up on the module to disconnect it, then gently pull it out of the slot.
3. Complete the procedure by following steps 9 through 11.

Connecting a mouse

You may want to use a mouse instead of the computer's built-in pointing device. A USB mouse disables the AccuPoint II pointing device. With a PS/2 mouse, you can choose to have the AccuPoint II pointing device active at the same time.

Connecting a USB mouse

To connect a USB mouse, plug the mouse cable into one of the USB ports.

Connecting a PS/2 mouse

CAUTION: The computer must be turned off. Connecting a PS/2 mouse with the computer's power on may damage the mouse, the computer, or both.

To connect a PS/2 mouse, plug the mouse cable into the PS/2 port.

By default, the system configures the PS/2 mouse to work when it is connected at power on, or the AccuPoint II pointing device to work otherwise.

To use both the PS/2 mouse and the AccuPoint II pointing device simultaneously, see Using a PS/2 mouse with the AccuPoint II on page 52.

TECHNICAL NOTE: You can only connect one PS/2 device at a time, unless you purchase an optional Y-cable. Using a Y-cable allows you to connect a PS/2 mouse and a PS/2 keyboard simultaneously.

Connecting a printer

Before connecting a printer, you need to know whether it uses a serial or a parallel interface. Check the printer's documentation. If the printer can be switched between serial and parallel mode, choose parallel because it is faster.

You also need a suitable printer cable, which may come with your printer. Otherwise, you can purchase one from a computer or electronics store.

NOTE: If your printer is ECP- or IEEE-compliant, make sure your printer cable is an IEEE 1284 cable.

To connect a parallel printer:

1. Turn off the computer.
2. Connect the printer cable to the printer and to the computer's parallel port.

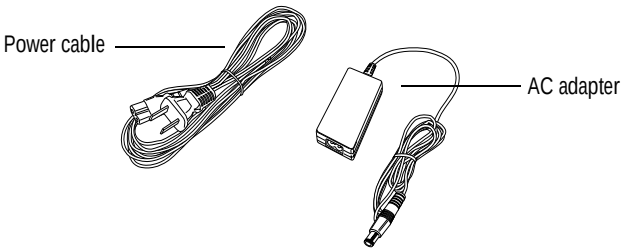
Identifying the ends of a parallel printer cable

3 Plug the printer's power cable into a live AC outlet.

See your printer documentation for additional configuration steps, or see Setting up a printer on page 49.

Connecting the AC adapter

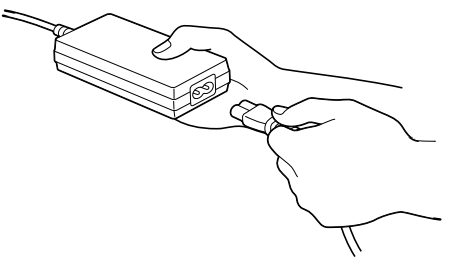
The AC adapter enables you to power the computer from an AC outlet and to charge the computer's batteries. The AC power light on the computer glows when the device is plugged in.



Power cable and AC adapter

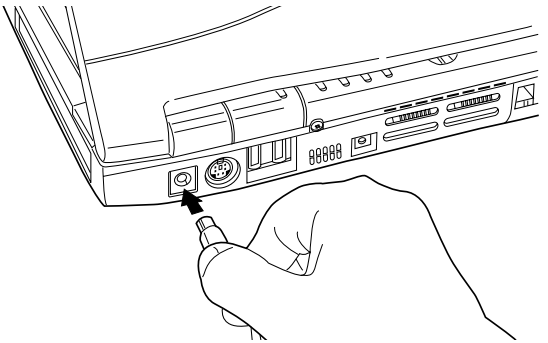
To connect AC power to the computer:

1 Connect the power cable to the AC adapter.



Connecting the power cable to the AC adapter

2 Plug the AC adapter into the DC-IN jack on the back of the computer.



Connecting the adapter to the computer

3 Connect the power cable to a live electrical outlet.

The AC power and battery indicator lights glow.

DANGER: Damaged power cables can cause fire or electric shock. Never modify, forcibly bend, place heavy objects on top of, or apply heat to the power cable.

If the power cable becomes damaged or the plug overheats, discontinue use. There is a risk of electric shock.

Never remove the power plug from the outlet with wet hands. Doing so may cause an electric shock.

CAUTION: Using the wrong AC adapter could damage your computer. Toshiba assumes no liability for any damage in such cases. The current rating for the computer is 3.0 amperes.

Never pull directly on the power cable to unplug it. Hold the power plug when removing the cable from the outlet.

Charging the battery

Before you can use the battery to power the computer, you must charge it. Connect the computer to a live power outlet using the AC adapter and power cable. The on/off light glows green and the battery light glows amber.

Once the computer is connected to a power outlet, you can charge the battery with the computer turned off or on. When the computer is turned off, the battery charges in two to three hours.

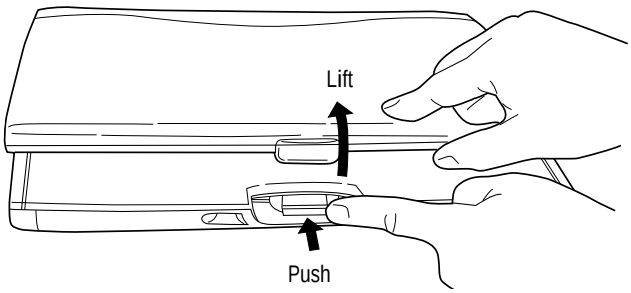
When the computer is turned on, the battery charges in four to ten hours, if the computer is not consuming full power. For more information on battery use, see Running the computer on battery power on page 94.

CAUTION: Once the battery is charged for the first time, avoid leaving the computer plugged in and turned off for more than a few hours at a time.

Using the computer for the first time

Opening the display panel

Press the display latch and lift the display panel.



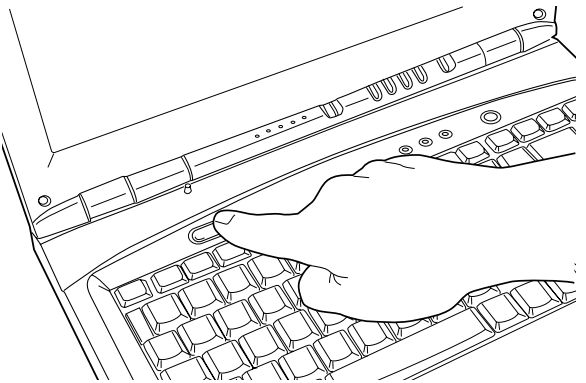
Opening the display panel

CAUTION: To avoid damaging the display panel, don't force it beyond the point where it moves easily.

Never lift or move the computer using the display panel.

Turning on the power

1. Check that all the drives are empty.
2. If you have a printer connected to your computer, turn on the printer and wait until the printer indicates that it is ready (on line).
3. Turn on the computer by pressing the power button located on the top of the keyboard.



Pressing the power button

NOTE: When you turn on the computer for the first time, don't turn off the power again until the operating system has loaded completely.

The AC power light glows when the computer is connected to an external power source.

The battery light:

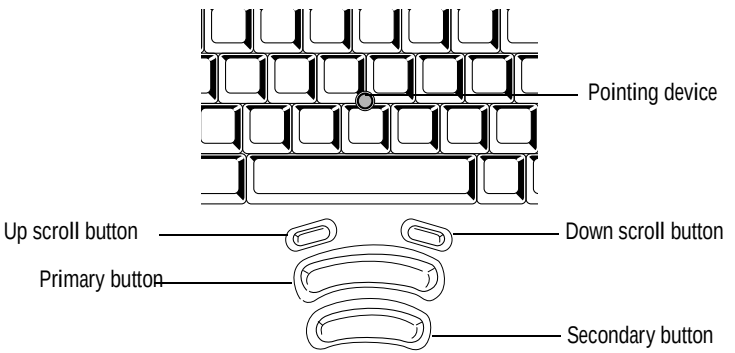
- Glows amber while the battery is being charged.
- Glows green when the battery is fully charged.
- Is unlit when the computer is not connected to an external power source.

The hard disk drive light flashes to indicate that the hard disk drive is currently in use.

CAUTION: Never turn off the computer while any of the drives are in use.

Using the AccuPoint II pointing device

The round button in the middle of the keyboard is the AccuPoint II pointing device. It enables you to move the cursor and to select items on the screen. (If you would rather use a mouse or trackball, you can connect one to the computer's USB port or PS/2 port. See Connecting a mouse on page 39 for more information.)



AccuPoint II control buttons and pointing device

To move the cursor, gently push the pointing device in the direction you want the cursor to move. Pushing harder on the pointing device moves the cursor faster.

When a step instructs you to click or choose an item, move the cursor to the item, then press and release the primary button. To double-click, press the primary button twice in rapid succession. The primary button usually corresponds to the left mouse button.

The function of the secondary button depends on the program you are using. It usually corresponds to the right mouse button. Check your program's documentation to find whether it uses the right mouse button.

Press the up or down scroll buttons to scroll through the document you are viewing.

Setting up your software

The first time you turn on your computer, Windows Millennium Edition guides you through several essential steps to set up your computer.

- Select Time Zone — Select one of the time zones listed by clicking the up and down arrow keys to highlight the appropriate time zone, then click **Next** to change the setting.
- End User License Agreement — You will be prompted to complete information for Microsoft's operating system.

- Register Online — Enables you to register your computer with Toshiba online. To register your computer at a later time, select **No, I do not want to register at this time**. You can click on the registration icon on your desktop or complete and mail the registration card that came with your computer.

  Registering your computer lets Toshiba keep you up-to-date with information about new products and upgrades, and also extends your Toshiba warranty worldwide at no charge to you.

NOTE: To perform online operations, your computer's modem must be connected to a voice-grade telephone line, or you must be connected to a local area network.

- Warranty Extensions and Upgrades — Provides important information from Microsoft.
- Internet Access — Guides you through signing up for a new Internet account with AT&T WorldNet® Service, or assists you in setting up your computer to work with your existing Internet account. If you choose to sign up for Internet access with AT&T WorldNet, you will not be charged for the call.

  Toshiba and Yahoo!® have joined together to offer you a free account on Yahoo!. In order to sign up for Yahoo!, you must have an Internet access account.

Completing installation

Upon completion, you will be prompted to click **Finish** to restart your computer.

Setting up a printer

If you started your computer with a printer connected and turned on, it may have been detected automatically (Plug and Play). If this is not the case, then you must install the printer driver for the model of printer that is connected to your computer. You install the printer driver either by following the instructions indicated in your printer manual, or by using the Windows Millennium Edition Add Printer Wizard.

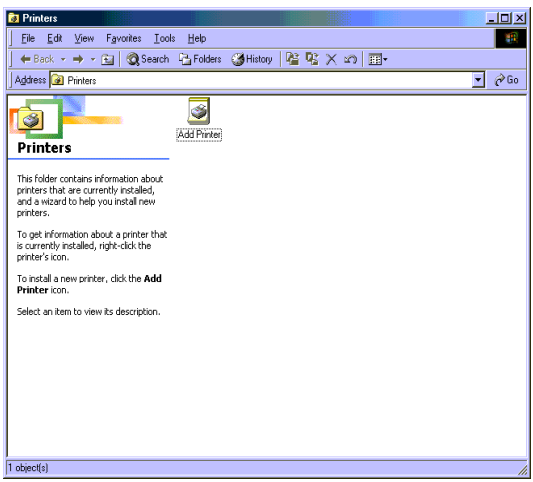
If you plan to set up a printer later, click **Cancel**.

Using the Add Printer Wizard

To set up a printer with the Add Printer Wizard:

1. Click the **Start** button, then point to **Settings**, and click **Printers**.

   The Printers window appears.



Printers window

2 Double-click **Add Printer**.

The Add Printer Wizard starts.

Add Printer Wizard

3 Click **Next**.

The Add Printer Wizard asks you to select your printer.

TECHNICAL NOTE: If your printer is Plug and Play, Windows Millennium Edition recognizes it automatically. You can ignore the remainder of this section. See your printer manual.

4 If the printer you are setting up:

- Is not connected to a network, select **Local printer**.
- Is connected to a network, select **Network printer**.

5 Click **Next**.

The Add Printer Wizard prompts you to select your printer.

6 From the list of manufacturers and printers, select your printer, then click **Next**.

7 Select the port settings according to the instructions in your printer's documentation and the port to which your printer is connected, then click **Next**.

The Add Printer Wizard prompts you to enter a "friendly" printer name.

8 Enter a name for your printer.

HINT: If you are using more than one printer, make sure the name is descriptive enough to help you tell the difference.

9 To set up the printer to be:

- ❖ The default printer for Windows Millennium Edition, click **Yes**.
- ❖ Available when specifically requested, click **No**.

10 Click **Next**.

Windows Millennium Edition prompts you to print a test page.

11 If your printer is connected and turned on, click **Finish** to print a test page.

To complete the setup procedure without printing a test page, click **No**, then click **Finish**.

You are now ready to print.

12 If you requested a test page, click **OK** to print.

Depending on your program, you may see various messages indicating the status of your print job.

Using a PS/2 mouse with the AccuPoint II

To set up a PS/2 mouse to work simultaneously with the AccuPoint II pointing device:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Toshiba HWSetup**, then select the **Pointing Devices** tab.
3. Under Pointing Devices, select **Simultaneous**.

   This option configures both the AccuPoint II pointing device and the PS/2 mouse to work at the same time. You must restart the computer for the setting to take effect.

TECHNICAL NOTE: The system cannot detect a PS/2 mouse if you connect it after you start the computer.

4. Click **OK**, then click **Yes** to restart the computer.

Shutting down the computer

It is very important that you let the operating system shut down your computer. As it shuts down, Windows Millennium Edition performs a number of tasks that ensure that everything is in place the next time you turn on the computer. To shut down Windows Millennium Edition and turn off your computer:

1. Click **Start**, then click **Shut Down**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the Shut Down Windows dialog box.

Shut Down Windows dialog box

2. Select **Shut down**, then click **OK**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays a message that it is shutting down and turns off the computer.

For other ways to shut down your computer, see Turning off the computer on page 84.

Caring for your computer

This section gives tips on cleaning and moving your computer, lists some basic precautions and explains how to fit an antitheft lock. For information about taking care of your computer's battery, see Running the computer on battery power on page 94.

Cleaning the computer

To keep your computer clean, gently wipe the display panel and exterior case with a lightly dampened cloth. Ask your Toshiba dealer for suggestions for appropriate cleaning products.

CAUTION: Keep liquid, including cleaning fluid, out of the computer's keyboard, speaker grille, and other openings. Never spray cleaner directly onto the computer. Never use harsh or caustic chemical products to clean the computer.

Moving the computer

Before moving your computer, even across the room, make sure all disk activity has ended (the drive activity lights stop glowing) and all external peripheral cables are disconnected.

CAUTION: Never pick up the computer by its display panel or by the back (where the ports are located).

Although your notebook computer is built to withstand reasonable shock and vibration, transport it in a carrying case for long trips. You can purchase a carrying case from your Toshiba dealer or through the *Toshiba Accessories Catalog.*

Other precautions

- Do not spill liquids into the computer's keyboard.

  If you do spill a liquid that gets into the keyboard, turn off the computer immediately. Leave the computer turned off overnight to let it dry out before you use it again.

- Never turn off the computer if a disk activity light indicates that a drive is being accessed.

  Turning off the computer while it is reading from or writing to a disk may damage the disk, the drive, or both.

- Keep the computer and diskettes away from objects that generate strong magnetic fields, such as large stereo speakers.

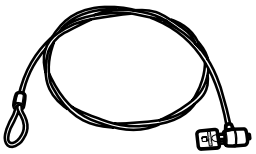
  Information on diskettes is stored magnetically. Placing a magnet too close to a diskette can erase important files.

- Scan all new files for viruses.

  This precaution is especially important for files you receive via diskette, email, or download from the Internet. Occasionally, even new programs you buy from a supplier may contain a computer virus. Your computer comes with a virus-scan program.

Using a computer lock

You may want to secure your computer to a heavy object such as your desk. The easiest way to do this is to purchase an optional PORT-Noteworthy computer lock cable.



PORT-Noteworthy computer lock cable

To secure the computer:

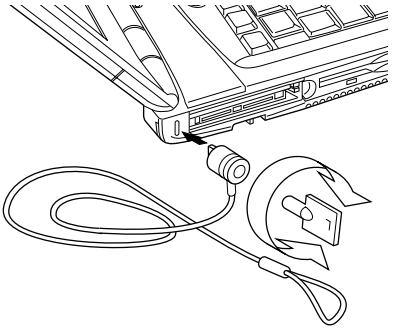
1. Loop the cable through or around some part of a heavy object.

   Make sure there is no way for a potential thief to slip the cable off the object.

2. Pass the locking end through the loop.

3 Insert the cable's locking end into the security lock slot located on the left side of the computer, then rotate the key a quarter turn and remove it.

The computer is now securely locked.



Locking the computer

Chapter 3

Learning the Basics

This chapter lists some computing tips and provides important information about basic features.

Computing tips

- Save your work frequently.

  Your work stays in the computer's temporary memory until you save it to the disk. You will lose all the work done since you last saved, if, for example, a system error occurs and you must restart your computer, or your battery runs out of charge while you are working.

HINT: Some programs have an automatic save feature which you can turn on. This feature saves your file to the hard disk at preset intervals. See your software documentation for details.

- Back up your files to diskettes (or other removable storage media) on a regular basis. Label the backup copies clearly and store them in a safe place.

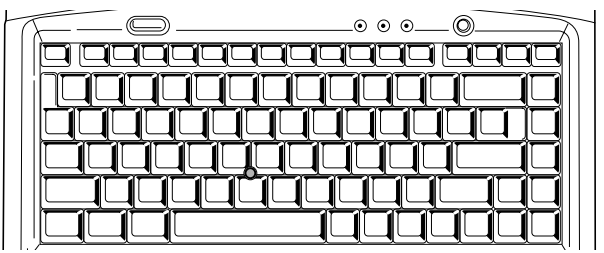
  It is easy to put off backing up because it takes time. If your hard disk suddenly fails, you may lose all the data on it unless you have a separate backup copy.

- Use ScanDisk, Disk Defragmenter, and the Maintenance Wizard regularly to conserve disk space and help your computer perform at its optimal level. Consult your Windows Millennium Edition documentation for more information on these and other utilities.

- Before turning off the computer, always use the Shut down command (unless you want to use Standby or Hibernation mode as described in Turning off the computer on page 84).

CAUTION: Windows Millennium Edition records information, such as your desktop setup, during its shutdown procedure. If you don't let Windows Millennium Edition shut down normally, details such as new icon positions may be lost.

Using the keyboard



Keyboard

Character keys

Typing with the character keys is very much like typing on a typewriter, except that:

- The spacebar creates a space character instead of just passing over an area of the page.
- The lowercase l (el) and the number 1 are not interchangeable.
- The uppercase letter O and the number 0 are not interchangeable.
- The Caps Lock key changes only the alphabet keys to upper case — the number and symbol keys are not affected. The caps lock light on the keyboard indicator panel illuminates when you press the Caps Lock key.

Ctrl, Fn, and Alt keys

Ctrl, Fn and Alt keys

The Ctrl, Fn, and Alt keys do different things depending on the program you are using. For more information, see your program documentation.

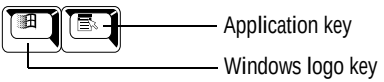
Function keys

The function keys (not to be confused with the Fn key) are the 12 keys at the top of the keyboard.

Function keys

F1 through F12 are called function keys because they run programmed functions when you press them. Used in combination with the Fn key, function keys marked with icons run specific functions on the computer.

Windows special keys

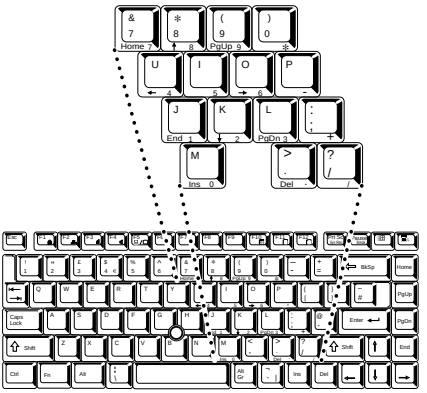


Windows special keys

The keyboard provides two keys that have special functions in Windows Millennium Edition:

- The Windows logo key opens the Start menu.
- The Application key has the same function as the secondary button of the AccuPoint II pointing device (or the right mouse button).

Overlay keys



Keyboard overlay keys

The keys with gray numbers and symbols on the front of them form the numeric and cursor overlay. This overlay lets you enter numeric data or control the cursor as you would using the ten-key keypad on a desktop computer's keyboard.

Using the numeric keypad overlay

To turn on the numeric keypad overlay, press **Fn** and **F11** simultaneously. The numeric mode light on the keyboard indicator panel glows when the numeric overlay is on.

You can still use the overlay keys to type alphabetic characters while the numeric overlay is on. To do so:

- For lowercase letters, hold down **Fn** while you type the letters.
- For uppercase letters, hold down both **Fn** and **Shift** while you type the letters.

To use the cursor control overlay when the numeric overlay is on, press and hold down **Shift** while you use the cursor control keys. To return to the numeric overlay, release **Shift**.

To turn off the numeric keypad overlay, hold down the **Fn** key and press **F11** again. The numeric mode light on the keyboard indicator panel goes out.

Using the cursor control overlay

To turn on the cursor control overlay, press **Fn** and **F10** simultaneously. The cursor control mode light on the keyboard indicator panel glows when the cursor control overlay is on.

To type alphabetic characters while the overlay is on:

- For lowercase letters, hold down **Fn** while you type the letters.
- For uppercase letters, hold down both **Fn** and **Shift** while you type the letters.

To use the numeric keypad overlay when the cursor control overlay is on, hold down **Shift** while you use the numeric overlay keys. To return to the cursor control overlay, release **Shift**.

To turn off the cursor control overlay, hold down the **Fn** key and press **F10** again. The cursor control mode light on the keyboard indicator panel goes out.

Starting a program

The easiest way to start a program is to click the name of the file that contains the information you want to work on. To find the file, use My Computer or Windows Explorer.

If you prefer to open the program first, you have four options. You can:

- Double-click the icon for the program on your desktop
- Use the Start menu
- Use Windows Explorer or My Computer to locate the program file
- Use the Run dialog box

The Windows Millennium Edition tutorial chapter gives step-by-step instructions for starting a program from the Start menu, Explorer and Run dialog box. See Lesson 6: Starting programs on page 126.

Saving your work

Before you turn off the computer, save your work to the hard disk drive or a diskette. This is one of the most important rules of computing.

NOTE: Save your data even when you are using the Standby command, in case the battery discharges before you return to work.

Many programs offer a feature that saves documents at regular intervals, such as every 15 minutes. Check your programs' documentation to see whether they have an automatic save feature.

To save:

- A file you are updating, open the **File** menu of your Windows program and click **Save**.
- A new file, choose **Save As** from the **File** menu, type a name for the file, and click **OK**.

HINT: To make another copy of the file you are currently working with, choose Save As from the File menu and give the new file a different name.

For information on how to name a file, see Windows Millennium Edition file system on page 115.

Printing your work

Verify that Windows Millennium Edition is set up for your printer as described in Setting up a printer on page 49.

TECHNICAL NOTE: You only need to set up the printer the first time you connect it. If you use more than one printer or are changing printers, you will need to set up Windows Millennium Edition to run with the additional printer(s).

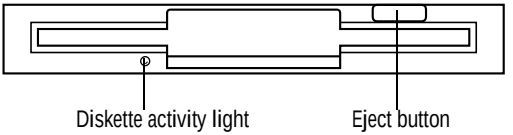
To print a file:

1. If your printer is not on, turn it on now.
2. In the **File** menu of your Windows program, click **Print**.

   The program displays a Print dialog box.

Using diskettes

The 3.5-inch diskette drive lets you use either double-density (720 KB) or high-density (1.44 MB) diskettes for data transfer and storage.



Diskette drive

The diskette activity light glows while the drive is being accessed. You will find that the disk activity light on the system indicator panel is easier to see while you are working.

Inserting and removing diskettes

1. Hold the diskette so that the arrow on its upper surface points toward the drive.
2. Push the diskette gently into the drive slot on the left side of the computer. When the diskette is in place, the eject button pops out.

To release a diskette from the drive, push the eject button.

CAUTION: Never press the eject button or turn off the computer while the light is glowing. Doing so could destroy data and damage the diskette or the drive.

Caring for diskettes

- Store your diskettes properly to protect them and keep them clean.
- If a diskette is dirty, clean it with a soft cloth moistened in water. Do *not* use cleaning fluids.
- Never slide back the protective metal cover.
- Never touch the magnetic surface of a diskette. Fingerprints can prevent the drive from reading the data stored on a diskette.
- Never twist or bend a diskette.
- Keep diskettes at room temperature and avoid exposing them to direct sunlight. Otherwise data may be lost.
- Never place heavy objects on your diskettes.
- Never eat, smoke, or use erasers near your diskettes. Foreign particles can damage the diskette's surface.
- Keep your diskettes away from sources of magnetism, such as speakers and radios, since these can destroy data.

Backing up your files

Backing up your files means copying individual files to a diskette or copying entire sections of your hard disk to another device, such as a tape drive.

Copying to a diskette

To back up your files to a diskette:

1. Insert a formatted diskette into the diskette drive.
2. Double-click the **My Computer** icon on the Windows desktop.
3. Double-click the drive that contains the file you want to copy.
4. Double-click the folder that contains the file, then click the file you want to copy.

HINT: You can use the Ctrl or Shift keys to select more than one file.

5. Click **File**, then click **Send To**.
6. Click the icon for the diskette drive (3 1/2 floppy [A:]).

HINT: You can also back up a file to a diskette by clicking the file (or files) you want to backup with the secondary button, then pointing to Send To *and clicking* 3 1/2 Floppy (A:).

Playing a CD or DVD

Your computer has a Toshiba DVD-ROM drive that can read both DVD-ROM and CD-ROM discs.

Digital Versatile Discs (DVDs) provide a significant increase in data storage and support features that are not available on any other video platform. These features include wide-screen movies, multiple language tracks, digital surround sound, multiple camera angles, and interactive menus. The computer can play high-resolution video at up to 30 frames per second.

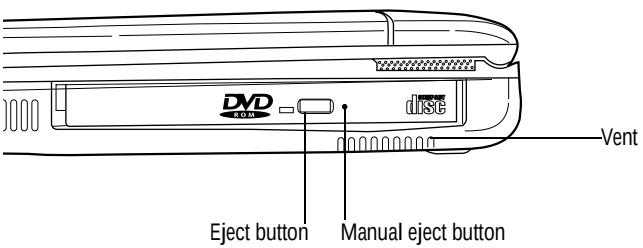
You use CD-ROMs to load and run software, and to access reference material such as catalogs.

A special feature allows you to play audio CDs even when the computer is turned off and the display panel is closed.

Drive components and control buttons

The DVD-ROM drive is on the right side of the computer. The CD/DVD control buttons are located on top of the keyboard and they can be accessed when the display panel is either closed or open.

Components



DVD-ROM drive

Use the eject button to release the disc tray. This button requires power to operate.

CAUTION: Never press the eject button or turn off the computer while the activity light is glowing. Doing so could damage the disc or the drive.

The manual eject button allows you to manually open the disc tray when power to the computer and the drive is off.

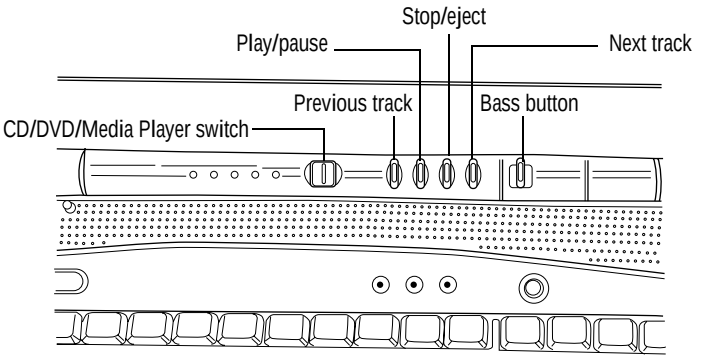
To open the disc tray manually, insert a straightened paper clip or other narrow object through the manual eject button's access hole.

The vent, located at the lower right-hand side of the drive, cools the DVD-ROM drive's internal mechanisms. Do not block this vent.

HINT: When the computer is off and the DVD-ROM drive is on, press the stop/eject control button on the top of the computer to eject a disc.

CD/DVD control buttons

The control buttons on the top of the computer enable you to play audio CDs when the computer is off. You can also use them to play CDs and DVDs when the computer is on.



CD/DVD control buttons on the top of the computer

The CD/DVD/Media Player switch:

- If there is a DVD-ROM in the drive when you slide the CD/DVD/Media Player switch to the CD/DVD side (the left), the system will power up and launch DVD Express.
- If there is a music CD in the drive when you slide the CD/DVD/Media Player switch to the CD/DVD side (the left), the sound system will start and play the music CD. To turn off the music CD player, slide the switch to the left and hold it for 2 seconds.
- Sliding the CD/DVD/Media Player switch to the right side turns on the system and launches Windows Media Player once the display is open.

The previous track button returns to the preceding track on the disc.

The play/pause button starts playing the disc or pauses it if it is currently playing.

The stop/eject button stops a disc that is currently playing and ejects the disc.

You can eject a disc by pressing the stop/eject button twice. Use this method to eject a disc when the computer is turned off and the eject button on the front of the drive is unavailable.

The next track button skips to the following track on the disc.

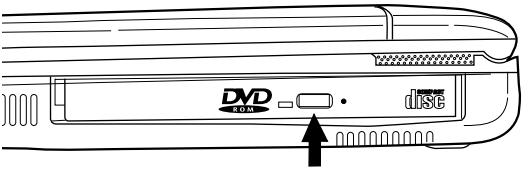
The bass button turns the subwoofer speakers on and off.

Inserting a disc

WARNING: Before playing an audio CD, turn the volume down. Playing the compact disc at maximum volume could damage your ears. To turn the volume down, use the Volume Control dial or access the Volume Control program (click Start, Programs, Accessories, Entertainment, Volume Control).

1. If the computer is turned on, press the eject button on the DVD-ROM drive.

   To play an audio CD when the computer is turned off, slide the CD/DVD/Media Player switch to the left to turn the DVD-ROM drive on, and press the CD/DVD control stop/eject button twice to release the disc tray.



Pressing the stop/eject button

The disc tray partially opens.

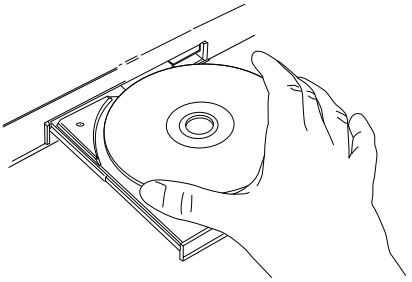
CAUTION: To avoid damaging a disc or losing data, check that the disc activity light is off before opening the disc tray.

2 Grasp the disc tray and pull it fully open.

3 Hold the disc by its edges and check that it is clean and free of dust.

CAUTION: Handle discs carefully. Do not touch the surface of the disc. Grasp it by its center hole and edge. If you handle the disc incorrectly, you could lose data.

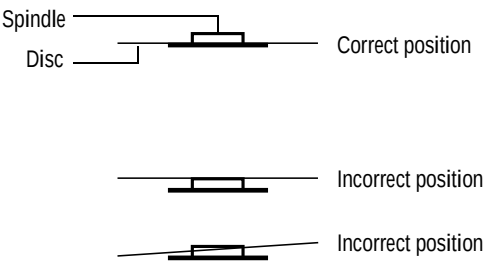
4 Carefully place the disc in the empty tray with its label facing up.



Inserting a disc

CAUTION: Be careful not to touch the drive's lens (located underneath the drive's spindle) or the area around it. Doing so could cause the drive to malfunction.

5 Gently press the center of the disc onto the center spindle until it locks into place.



Positioning the disc on the spindle

CAUTION: Make sure the disc is properly positioned on the spindle. If you position the disc incorrectly, it can jam the disc tray.

6 Close the disc tray by pressing gently on the center of the tray until it clicks indicating that it is locked.

Playing an audio CD

Insert an audio CD and close the disc tray. If the computer is turned off, use the CD/DVD/Media Player switch and the control buttons on the top of the computer. Slide the CD/DVD/Media Player switch to the left to turn on the CD/DVD player, then press the play/pause button twice. The CD will begin to play.

If the computer is turned on, Windows Media Player opens and the CD begins to play. You can use either the CD control buttons or the Windows Media Player program to control the CD.

To access the Windows Media Player, you can open it through the Start menu or activate it from the taskbar.

Windows Media Player screen

The CD Player control panel works much like an ordinary compact disc player:

- To stop the compact disc, click the **Stop** button.
- To play the CD or to pause, click the **Play/pause** button on the CD Player control panel.

Playing a DVD

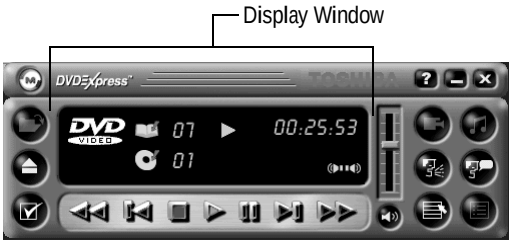
A DVD automatically starts playing when you insert it and close the disc tray.

When you play a DVD, a Mediamatics® DVD Player dialog box may advise you that video and audio playback performance is dependent upon processor speed (MHz) and system configuration.

Video and audio playback performance warning

The CD/DVD control buttons on the top of the computer do not work with DVDs if the computer is off. To view a DVD video, you must open the display panel and turn the computer on.

You can open the DVD Player through the Start menu before you insert the DVD or once the DVD is playing. To display the DVD Player, double-click the primary button.



Mediamatics DVDExpress DVD player

While your DVD content plays, you have access to all DVDExpress™ functions and features. For a detailed description of these features, see Status display window on page 190.

NOTE: DVDExpress does not support audio compact disc formats. Use CD Player instead.

Playing specific DVD files

1. On the DVDExpress control panel, click the **Open File** button.

   The Open file dialog box appears, allowing you to select the desired file by browsing.

2. Locate, then double-click the file you want to play.

   The selected file begins to play.

To play the same file again, you must reselect the file.

Viewing the contents of a CD or DVD

CDs and DVDs contain files just like diskettes and the hard disk. CDs are often used to install software or store files that require lots of space, such as photographs and large presentation files. You can use Explorer or My Computer to view the contents of any CD or DVD.

For each installed audio CD title, the hard disk stores a small program that displays the CD's icon. It does not store the CD's content. To view the contents of an audio CD:

1. Place the disc in the DVD-ROM drive.
2. Click **Start**, then point to **Programs**.
3. Locate the folder that contains the compact disc icon and title.
4. Click the icon.

If you click the icon without having the compact disc in the drive, Windows prompts you to insert the disc.

Removing a disc with the computer on

CAUTION: Never press the eject button while the computer is accessing the drive. Wait for the disk activity light on the system indicator panel to turn off before opening the disc tray.

1. Locate and press the eject button.

   The disc tray partially opens.
2. Grasp the sides of the disc tray and pull it fully open.

3 Remove the disc from the disc tray and place it in its protective cover.

CAUTION: If the disc is spinning when you open the disc tray, wait for the disc to stop before removing it.

4 Close the disc tray by pressing gently on the center of the tray until it clicks indicating that it is locked.

Removing a disc with the computer off

1 Insert a slender object, such as a straightened paper clip, into the manual eject button access hole.

CAUTION: Never use a pencil to press the manual eject button. Pencil lead can break off inside the computer and damage it.

2 Pull the tray fully open, remove the disc and place it in its protective cover.

3 Push the tray in to close the drive.

Caring for CDs and DVDs

- Store your discs in their original containers to protect them from scratches and keep them clean.
- Never bend a disc or place heavy objects on top of it.
- Hold a disc by its outside edge. Fingerprints on the surface of a compact disc can prevent the drive from reading the data properly.
- Avoid exposing discs to direct sunlight or extreme heat or cold.

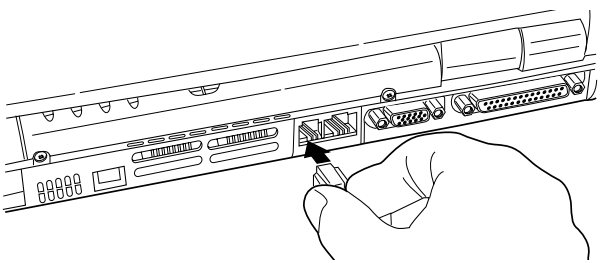
- To clean a disc, wipe it from the center outwards (not in a circle) with a clean, dry cloth. If necessary, moisten the cloth with water or a neutral cleaner (not benzine or rubbing alcohol). Let the disc dry completely before inserting it in the drive.

Using the modem

The Satellite 2800/2805 Series computers come with a built-in V.90 56K fax/modem and a built-in 10/100 Ethernet LAN connection. To use the modem, you must connect it to a standard voice-grade RJ11 telephone line.

TECHNICAL NOTE: Disable Call Waiting before you connect through the modem. Call Waiting interrupts data transmission.

1. Attach one end of a standard RJ11 telephone cable to the modem port.



Connecting the internal modem

2. Plug the other end of the RJ11 telephone cable into the modular jack of a standard voice-grade telephone line.

Connecting your computer to a network

You can connect your computer to a network locally or remotely:

- Locally, using the 10/100 Ethernet LAN connection by connecting it to a standard RJ45 LAN line.
- Remotely, using the modem and a dial-up connection. For specific information about connecting to the LAN or WAN, consult your network administrator.

To use a dial-up connection, have your network administrator configure your computer for the network and supply you with the telephone number for the dial-up connection. To set up the network connection, use the Dial-Up Networking Wizard:

1. Click **Start** and point to **Programs**.
2. Point to **Accessories**, then to **Communications**, and click **Dial-Up Networking**.
3. Enter the phone number of your network connection and let the program dial the number.

   The computer connects with the network.

Setting up for communications

To communicate across the telephone lines with another computer, you need:

- A modem (a 56Kflex modem comes with your computer)
- A telephone line
- A communications program

In essence, the telephone line is just a very long data cable that connects to another computer. You use a communications program to converse with the other computer or network. For the simplest of connections, you can use a terminal emulator program such as Microsoft's HyperTerminal. Connecting to America Online® requires a specialized communications program supplied by AOL to you at no charge. To connect to the Internet, you need a Web browser, such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer.

To connect your computer to a network, you need either:

- A network card (to connect to the network's communication system)
- A modem (to connect to the network through a dial-up connection)

For specific information about connecting to the LAN or WAN, consult your network administrator.

To use a dial-up connection, see Connecting your computer to a network on page 82.

Turning off the computer

When you power down the computer, you have three options to choose from: Shut down, Standby, and Hibernation. Each method has its advantages.

Shut down command

The Shut down command shuts the computer down completely. When you start up again, the computer runs a self-test and loads the operating system. You must open any programs and files you want to use.

Factors when choosing Shut down:

- No power is used while the computer is shut down. This is the most efficient mode if you will be away from your computer for an extended time.
- Restarting from Shut down uses the most time and battery power.
- When starting up again, the system does not automatically open programs and files you were previously using.

Standby command

The Standby command puts the computer into a power-saving mode. Standby holds the current state of the computer in memory so that, when you restart the computer, you can continue working from where you left off.

Factors when choosing Standby:

- While in Standby mode, the computer uses some battery power. A fully charged battery will last approximately eight hours in Standby mode.

- Restarting from Standby mode uses less time and battery power than restarting from Shut down or Hibernation mode.
- When starting up again, the computer returns to the mode in which you left it, including all open programs and files you were using.

NOTE: If you power down using the Standby command and the battery discharges fully, your information will be lost. Be sure to save your work first.

Hibernation command

Hibernation mode shuts the computer down completely, but it first saves the current state of the computer to the hard disk. Since Hibernation mode does not require power to maintain the saved information, the system settings are retained indefinitely. Restoring information from the hard drive takes longer than restoring it from memory. When you start up again, the computer runs a self-test, loads the operating system, and then returns to the state in which you left it.

Factors when choosing Hibernation mode:

- While in Hibernation mode, the computer uses no battery power.
- Because the state of the system is held on the hard disk, no data is lost if the battery discharges.
- Restarting from Hibernation mode uses less time and battery power than restarting from Shut down.

- Restarting from Hibernation mode uses a little more time and battery power than restarting from Standby because information is being retrieved from the hard disk instead of memory.
- When starting up again, the computer returns to the state in which you left it, including all open programs and files you were using.

TECHNICAL NOTES: Before using any of these methods to power down your computer, save your files and make sure the disk activity lights are off.

If you change your mind and decide to continue working after all, wait a few seconds before turning the computer on again.

Using Shut down

To power down the computer using the Shut down command, click **Start**, **Shut Down**, select **Shut down** from the drop down menu, then click **OK**.

The computer shuts down completely.

Shutting down more quickly

You can also shut down the computer by pressing the power button or closing the display panel.

To use either of these methods, you first need to turn on the feature in Toshiba's Power Saver utility.

1. Open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel.**
2. If the Toshiba Power Saver icon is not present: click **View all control panel options** on the left side of the panel.

3 In the Control Panel window, double-click the **Toshiba Power Saver** icon.

4 In the Running on batteries area, click the **Details** button, then select the **System Power Mode** tab.

5 Select **Shutdown** for the options you want.

- **When I press the power button**
  Set this option to Shutdown to have the computer shut down when you press the power button.
- **When I close the lid**
  Set this option to Shutdown to have the computer shut down when you close the display panel.

6 Click **Override all Modes with settings here**.

7 In the Set to range dialog box, do one of the following:

- Click **DC only** for the settings to apply only when you are using battery power.
- Click **All** for the settings to apply whether you are using battery power or outlet power.

8 Click **OK**.

9 Click **OK** again, then close the Control Panel.

NOTE: For more information about the Power Saver utility, see Power Saver *on page 187.*

Starting again after Shut down

To start the computer up again, press the power button until the on/off light changes to green.

Using Standby

To power down the computer using the Standby command, click **Start**, **Shut Down**, select **Stand by** from the drop down menu, then click **OK**.

The computer saves the status of all open programs and files to memory, turns off the display, and goes into a low-power mode. The on/off light blinks amber indicating the machine is in Standby mode.

Going into Standby mode more quickly

You can also put the computer into Standby mode by either pressing the power button or closing the display panel.

To use any of these methods, you first need to enable them in Toshiba's Power Saver utility.

1. Open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel.**
2. In the Control Panel window, double-click the **Power Saver** icon. If the Toshiba Power Saver icon is not present: click **View all control panel options** on the left side of the panel.
3. In the Running on batteries area, click the **Details** button, then select the **System Power Mode** tab.
4. Select **Standby** for the options you want.

   - **When I press the power button**
     Set this option to Standby for the computer to go into Standby mode when you press the power button.
   - **When I close the lid**
     Set this option to Standby for the computer to go into Standby mode when you close the display panel.

5 Click **Override all Modes with settings here.**

6 In the Set to range dialog box, do one of the following:

- Click **DC only** for the settings to apply only when you are using battery power.
- Click **All** for the settings to apply whether you are using battery power or outlet power.

7 Click **OK**.

8 Click **OK** again, then close the Control Panel.

NOTE: For more information about the Power Saver utility, see Power Saver *on page 187.*

Starting again from Standby

To start the computer from Standby mode, press the power button until the on/off light changes to green. The computer returns to the screen you were using.

If you put the computer in Standby mode by closing the display panel, you can start again by opening the display panel.

Using Hibernation mode

To power down the computer using the Hibernation option, click **Start**, **Shut Down**, select **Hibernate**, then click **OK**.

The computer saves the state of the system, including all open programs and files, to the hard disk, and then powers down completely.

Going into Hibernation mode more quickly

You can also put the computer into Hibernation mode by pressing the power button or closing the display panel.

To use either of these methods, you first need to turn it on in Toshiba's Power Saver utility.

1. Open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel.**
2. In the Control Panel window, double-click the **Power Saver** icon. If the Toshiba Power Saver icon is not present: click **View all control panel options** on the left side of the panel.
3. In the Running on batteries area, click the **Details** button, then select the **System Power Mode** tab.
4. Select **Hibernation** for the options you want.
   - **When I press the power button**
     Set this option to Hibernation for the computer to go into Hibernation mode when you press the power button.
   - **When I close the lid**
     Set this option to Hibernation for the computer to go into Hibernation mode when you close the display panel.
5. Click **Override all Modes with settings here.**
6. In the Set to range dialog box, do one of the following:
   - Click **DC only** for the settings to apply only when you are using battery power.
   - Click **All** for the settings to apply whether you are using battery power or outlet power.
7. Click **OK**.

8 Click **OK** again, then close the Control Panel.

NOTE: For more information about the Power Saver utility, see Power Saver *on page 187.*

Starting again from Hibernation mode

To start the computer from Hibernation mode, press the power button until the on/off light turns green. The computer returns to the screen you were using.

If you put the computer in Hibernation mode by closing the display panel, you can start it again by opening the display panel.

Chapter 4

Mobile Computing

This chapter covers all aspects of using your computer while traveling.

Toshiba's energy-saver design

Toshiba is a partner in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Energy Star Program and has designed this product to meet the Energy Star guidelines for energy efficiency.

Your computer enters a low-power standby mode when it is not being used, thereby conserving energy and saving money in the process. It has a number of other features that enhance its energy efficiency.

Many of these energy-saving features have been set by Toshiba. We recommend you leave these features active, allowing your computer to operate at its maximum energy efficiency, so that you can use it for longer periods while traveling.

Running the computer on battery power

The computer contains a removable lithium ion (Li-ion) high-capacity battery that provides power when you are away from an AC outlet. You can recharge it many times.

In addition, the computer has an internal real-time clock (RTC) battery. This is a nickel metal hydride (NiMH) battery. The RTC battery powers the RTC memory, which stores your system configuration settings and the current time and date for up to a month while the computer is turned off.

Using additional battery packs

If you spend a lot of time traveling and need to work for many hours without an AC power source, you may want to carry additional charged batteries with you. You can then replace a discharged battery and continue working.

Battery safety precautions

- Never try to disassemble a battery.
- Never overcharge or reverse charge a battery. Overcharging will shorten its life and reverse charging could destroy it, causing the release of toxic fumes.
- Avoid touching the metal terminals of the battery with another metal object. Short-circuiting the battery will cause it to overheat and may cause permanent damage to the battery or the computer.
- Never incinerate a spent battery as this will cause it to explode, releasing toxic materials.
- If a battery is leaking or damaged, replace it immediately. Use protective gloves when handling a damaged battery.

To replace the main battery, use an identical battery that you can purchase through the *Toshiba Accessories Catalog*.

Maximizing battery life

A main battery can be recharged many times. Gradually over time it will lose its ability to hold a charge. To maximize the life of your main battery:

- Avoid leaving the computer plugged in and unused for more than a few hours. Overcharging the main battery may shorten its life.
- If you are not going to use the computer for a long period of time, remove the battery.
- Alternate between batteries if you have a spare.
- Make sure your computer is turned off or in Hibernation mode when you are replacing the battery.
- Store spare batteries in a cool dry place out of direct sunlight.

Charging batteries

The main battery needs to be charged before you can use it to power the computer. You can charge the battery using your computer, or you can use an optional battery charger.

CAUTION: Never leave batteries in the battery charger for more than a week at a time. Doing so may reduce the potential charge of the battery.

Use only battery chargers designed to work with your notebook computer. You can order a Toshiba battery charger through the Toshiba Accessories Catalog.

Charging the main battery

To charge the main battery while it is in your computer, plug the computer into a live wall outlet. It takes several hours to charge the battery with the computer off. It takes much longer to charge the battery while the computer is on.

TECHNICAL NOTE: The battery does not charge while the computer is consuming full power.

The battery may not start charging immediately if:

- The battery is extremely hot or cold.

  To ensure that the battery charges to its full capacity, wait until it reaches room temperature (50 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, 10 to 26 degrees Celsius).

- The battery is almost completely discharged.

  Leave the power connected, and the battery should begin charging after a few minutes.

HINT: Once a battery is fully charged, we recommend that you operate your computer on battery power until the battery discharges completely. Doing this extends battery life and helps ensure accurate monitoring of battery capacity.

Charging the RTC battery

The computer contains an internal battery that provides power for the real-time clock (RTC) and calendar.

During normal use, the main battery keeps the RTC battery adequately charged. Occasionally, the RTC battery may lose its charge completely, especially if you have had the computer turned off for a long time.

To recharge the RTC battery, plug in the computer and turn it on for at least 24 hours.

NOTE: It is seldom necessary to charge the RTC battery because it charges while the computer is on. If the RTC battery is low, the real-time clock and calendar may display the incorrect time and date or stop working.

When Hibernation mode is enabled and the RTC battery is completely discharged, a warning prompts you to reset the real-time clock.

The computer can be used while the RTC battery is being charged, although the charging status of the RTC battery cannot be monitored. If the power is on, it takes approximately 24 hours to fully charge the RTC battery. If the power is off, the RTC battery will not charge.

Monitoring battery power

The battery light indicates the main battery's current charge. It glows green when the battery is fully charged. It glows amber while the battery is being charged. It does not glow if the external power source is disconnected or if the battery is completely discharged.

Determining remaining battery power

NOTE: Wait at least 16 seconds after turning on the computer before trying to monitor the remaining battery power. The computer needs this time to check the battery's remaining capacity and perform its calculations.

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Power Saver** icon.
3. Choose the **Power Save Modes** tab, then under the Running on Batteries section, click **Details**.
4. Click the Power Save Mode tab. The current power source and battery power remaining section displays the current charge state of the battery. The value displays as a percentage of remaining battery charge.

TECHNICAL NOTE: The computer drains the battery faster at low temperatures. Check your remaining charge frequently if you are working in temperatures below 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The computer calculates the remaining battery charge based on your current rate of power use and other factors such as the age of the battery.

Conserving battery power

How long a fully charged battery lasts when you are using the computer depends on a number of factors, such as:

- How the computer is configured.
- How much you use the display panel instead of an external monitor.
- How much you use the hard disk and other drives.
- Whether you use any optional devices to which the battery supplies power.
- Where you are working—since operating time decreases at low temperatures.

Toshiba's power-saving options greatly increase the length of time you can use the computer before it becomes necessary to recharge the battery.

Toshiba has combined these options into three preset power usage modes:

- Long Life
- Normal
- High Power

To change the power usage mode, hold down both the Fn and F2 keys. You may also set individual power-saving options to suit your own needs. See Power Saver on page 187 for details.

What to do when the battery runs low

When the battery runs low you can:

- Plug the computer into an external power source and recharge the battery.
- Put the computer in Hibernation mode and replace the battery with a charged spare.
- Save your work and turn off the computer.

If you don't manage to do any of these things before the battery completely runs out of power, the computer automatically enters Standby mode and turns itself off. Standby mode keeps track of where you were so, when you turn on the power again, you can continue where you left off.

The computer stores the information on what you were doing until the battery runs out of power. If you have Hibernation mode enabled (the default), the computer copies the details of your open programs and files to the hard disk before shutting down.

Setting alarms

Your computer can be configured to warn you when the battery is running low.

You can set multiple alarms. Each alarm can be set to alert you when a specified percentage of remaining battery power has been reached. You can set how the alarm action occurs—sound an alarm, display a message, both, or none. You can also set the computer to enter Standby mode or Hibernation mode, or to Shutdown when the alarm goes off.

To set an alarm:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Power Saver** icon.
3. Choose the **Power Save Modes** tab, then under the Running on Batteries section, click **Details**.
4. Click the **Alarm** tab and set the alarm, as desired.

Changing the main battery

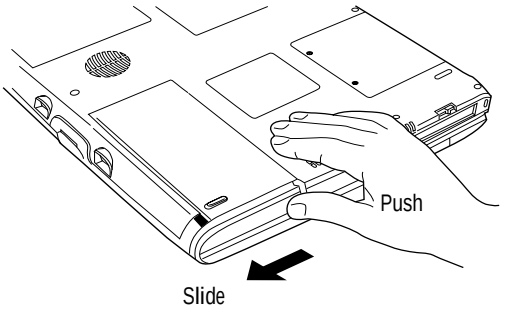
When your battery has run out of power, you have two options—plug in the computer or install a fresh battery.

CAUTION: When handling a battery, be careful not to drop it or short-circuit its terminals.

Removing the battery from the computer

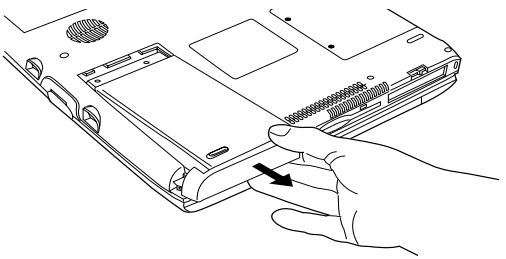
1. Save your work.
2. Shut down the computer or place it in Hibernation mode according to the instructions in Using Hibernation mode on page 89.
3. Remove all cables connected to the computer.

4 Close the display panel and turn the computer upside down with the left side of the computer facing you.



Sliding the battery release latch

5 Carefully push the battery release latch as shown, then slide the latch towards the front of the computer.



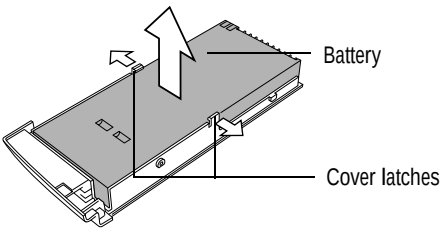
Sliding the battery out

6 Slide the battery toward the right side of the computer until it is free, then lift the discharged battery and the battery cover away from the computer.

WARNING: If the battery is leaking or its case is cracked, put on protective gloves to handle it, and discard it immediately following the advice in Disposing of used batteries safely *on page 105.*

Removing the battery from the battery cover

1. Position the battery cover with the battery facing you.
2. Press the battery cover latches outward.



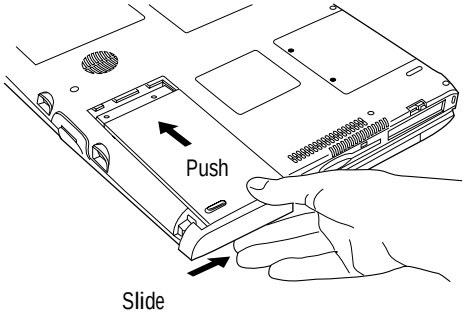
Removing the battery from the battery cover

3. Lift the battery from the battery cover.

Inserting a charged battery

1. Wipe the battery terminals of the charged battery with a clean cloth to ensure a good connection.
2. Place the charged battery into the battery cover so that the label is against the inside of the battery cover and the side terminals face away from the battery release latch.
3. Press the battery cover latches inward.
4. Position the battery and cover so that the battery latch is about 3/4 inch from the front of the computer, and slide the battery and cover into the computer casing. Hold it in position.

5 Move the battery release latch back to its locked position.



Inserting the battery

CAUTION: Failure to lock the battery cover can result in the battery falling out of the computer case.

6 Turn the computer right side up.

7 Reconnect any cables you removed.

8 Turn on the computer.

Disposing of used batteries safely

You can recharge a battery many times, so it should last for years. When the battery needs replacing, the battery light flashes amber shortly after you have fully recharged the battery.

You must discard a battery if it becomes damaged.

CAUTION: The computer's main battery is a lithium ion (Li-ion) battery, which can explode if not properly replaced, used, handled, or disposed of. Putting spent batteries in the trash is not only irresponsible, it may be illegal. Dispose of the battery as required by local ordinances or regulations.

Use only batteries recommended by Toshiba.

The materials that came with your computer may include an insert regarding the disposal of batteries. If not, check with your local government agency for information on where to recycle or dispose of old batteries.

Chapter 5

Getting to Know Windows® Millennium Edition

This chapter introduces Windows Millennium Edition by guiding you through a few basic tasks.

If you have used Windows 98, you will find Windows Millennium Edition familiar, since both operating systems are similar. Whether you have used a Windows operating system or not, the skill and confidence you will gain from this chapter will more than offset the short amount of time spent going through these lessons.

As you explore Windows Millennium Edition more deeply, you will often discover alternative ways of accomplishing a particular task.

For more detailed information on your operating system, refer to the Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition documentation that came with your computer.

Lesson 1: Exploring the desktop

The desktop is the launching pad for everything you can do in Windows Millennium Edition. You use its features to start programs, find documents, set up system components, and perform most other computing tasks.

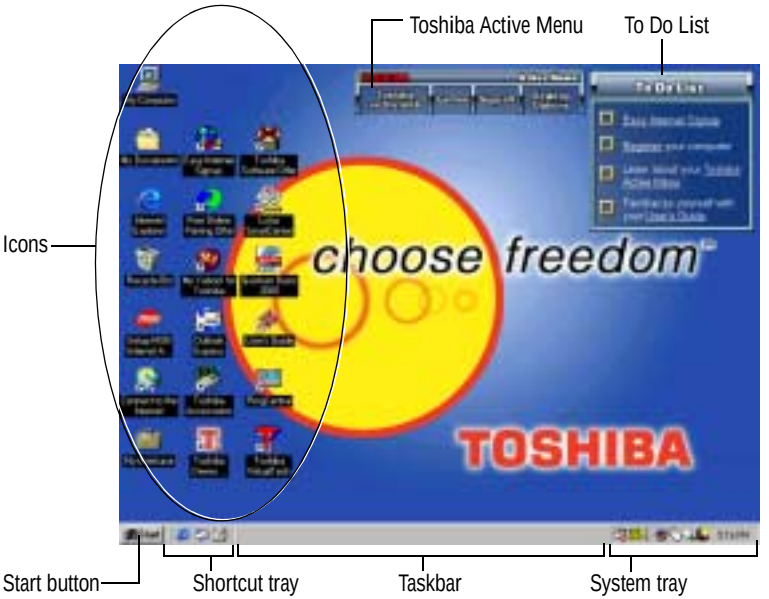
HINT: The illustrated examples in this guide may appear slightly different from the screens displayed by your system. However, the differences are not significant and do not indicate any change in the functionality of your system.

Finding your way around the desktop

Your computer's desktop includes several standard features: icons, Start button, shortcut tray, taskbar, system tray, and the desktop background pattern.

Toshiba has enhanced the standard desktop with these new features:

- Toshiba Active Menu™ provides quick and easy access to resources on the Web and on your computer.
- To Do List provides a list of tasks Toshiba recommends you complete shortly after setting up your computer.



Sample desktop

Icons

An icon represents a folder, file, or program that can be quickly activated by double-clicking the icon.

You can create a new desktop any folder, file, or program by dragging the elements icon from its location in a window to the desktop area.

The icons initially displayed on your Windows Millennium Edition desktop include:

My Documents — Provides a convenient place to store documents, graphics, or other files you want to access quickly.

My Computer — Shows the file system for your computer and the network (if any).

Recycle Bin — Holds files you've deleted using the Windows Explorer. You may retrieve these files until you empty the Recycle Bin.

TECHNICAL NOTE: If you delete a file from a diskette, it does not go into the Recycle Bin. For more information on the Recycle Bin, see Windows Help.

Internet Explorer — The Microsoft browser that provides access to the Internet.

Toshiba VirtualTech™ — A Toshiba utility to help answer technical questions and troubleshoot system problems. For more information about VirtualTech, see Using VirtualTech on page 239.

Toshiba Software Offer — A service provided by Toshiba that offers additional software to you.

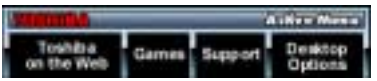
Toshiba Owner Privileges — Receive free offers and discounts, productivity solutions and a personalized Satellite experience.

NOTE: If you place the cursor over an icon, a popup description of the file contents appears.

Your desktop may contain other icons depending on your configuration. See Windows Millennium Edition online Help for more specific information on each icon and how to use it.

Toshiba Active Menu

The Toshiba Active Menu provides quick and easy access to resources on Toshiba Web sites and on your computer, including product information, services and support, and computer accessory information.



Sample Toshiba Active Menu

When you click one of the Active Menu topics, a menu appears listing several choices. Click an item on the menu to activate that feature.

Sample support menu items

Many items on the Toshiba Active Menu require Internet access. If you select one of these items, you will be prompted to connect to the Internet (if necessary).

The Toshiba Active Menu also allows you to launch several games and support-related programs, to change the look and feel of the desktop, and to show or hide the Toshiba Active Menu components installed on your computer.

When updated information about a menu item is available on a Toshiba Web site, the Toshiba Active Menu will ask you if you would like to receive the update. If you request the update, new information will be downloaded to your computer.

To Do List

The To Do list provides a list of things Toshiba recommends you do shortly after setting up your computer.

The To Do List includes signing up for free Internet access, registering your computer, learning how to use the Toshiba Active Menu, and familiarizing yourself with the Online user's guide. You can check off each task as you complete it.

Start button

You use the Start button to:

- Start programs
- Access Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition update information
- Open recently accessed documents
- Adjust system settings
- Search for files
- Access Windows Help and Support
- Run programs
- Suspend system activity and shut down the computer

For more information on starting programs, see Lesson 6: Starting programs on page 126.

Shortcut tray

The Shortcut tray displays icons of tasks or programs. These icons function much like the desktop icons, but are easily accessible even when the desktop is covered with open windows.

To activate a task or program, click the appropriate Shortcut tray icon.

To add an icon to the Shortcut tray, drag it to the Shortcut tray.

Taskbar

Each time you open a program, a button associated with that program appears on the taskbar. With some programs, a button appears on the taskbar for each document or window you open. You can use these buttons to quickly switch between the programs or windows.

To make a program or window the active one, click the associated button.

System tray

The system tray displays icons of tasks or programs that run continuously in the background. To learn more about each task, position the cursor over the icon for a few moments and a short description of the task appears.

Typical tasks in the system tray are Current time, Power usage mode, and speaker volume.

To activate a specific task, double-click the appropriate system tray icon.

Desktop background

When you first set up your computer, the background image (also called “wallpaper”) on the desktop is the Toshiba Choose Freedom background image.

There are two ways you can change the background of your desktop. One way retains the Toshiba Active Menu and To Do List, and the other way removes these features from the desktop.

To change the background and retain the Toshiba Active Menu and To Do List:

1. Click the Toshiba Active Menu’s **Desktop Options**.
2. Select **Change Background Image**, and choose the background you want to display on the desktop.

To change the background and remove the Toshiba Active Menu and To Do List:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings**, click **Control Panel,** and then double-click **Display**.
2. Select the **Background** tab, and choose the background you want to display on the desktop. Then click **OK**.

If you remove the Toshiba Active Menu and To Do List, but decide you want to use these features again, follow the procedure above and choose the background called **Toshiba Active Menu**.

For more information about changing the desktop background, Lesson 10: Changing the wallpaper on page 137.

Windows Millennium Edition file system

All files on your computer are organized for accessibility using a hierarchal file system.

Programs, documents, and other data are held in *files*. These files can be grouped together in *folders*, and folders can be grouped inside other folders for convenient organizing. All the files and folders reside in your computer on a storage *device*, such as a disk drive.

You can think of your computer storage system in terms of office equipment. You have a file cabinet (device), that contains folders, and each folder may contain documents. Your office may have more than one file cabinet, just as your computer may have more than one disk drive.

Computers can be connected together to form a *network*, so that programs, documents and other data can be quickly and easily shared between computers.

You can use the My Computer feature on the desktop to access any file in the Windows file system.

For more information, read the Microsoft documentation that comes with your computer.

Lesson 2: Using the AccuPoint II pointing device

"Getting Started" introduced you to the AccuPoint II pointing device, which is your basic tool for moving around the screen and performing computing tasks. This lesson lets you practice using the AccuPoint II pointing device.

1. Move the pointer to the **Start** button, then click the primary button (the larger one) to open the Start menu.

NOTE: In this guide, the term "click" refers to the primary button, which is the larger one. Instructions requiring the secondary button specifically mention that button. For example, "click the secondary button."

2. Click an empty area of the desktop to close the Start menu.
3. With the pointer in an empty area of the desktop, click the secondary button (the smaller one) to open the desktop shortcut menu. As the name implies, shortcut menus provide quick access to many Windows Millennium Edition features.

Sample desktop shortcut menu

4. Click an empty area to close the shortcut menu.

5 Move the pointer to the **My Computer** icon, then click the primary button twice rapidly. (This process is known as "double-clicking.")

The My Computer window opens.

Sample Desktop with the My Computer window open

6 Now click the **Close** button in the upper-right corner of this window.

The My Computer window closes.

7 Click an empty area of the taskbar at the bottom of the screen and, while holding down the primary button, drag the pointer to the right edge of the desktop, then release the primary button. This process is known as "clicking and dragging."

The taskbar moves from the bottom to the right edge of the desktop.

Sample Desktop with the taskbar on the right

HINT: You can move the taskbar to any of the desktop's four edges.

8 Click the taskbar once again and drag it back to the bottom of the desktop.

Lesson 3: Learning about the Internet

This lesson begins with Windows Millennium Edition Web Tutorial. It demonstrates how to access a Web page from a window and from the taskbar. The lesson assumes you have an account with an Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Exploring the Web Tutorial

Microsoft's Web Tutorial can answer a lot of questions about the Internet.

1. Click on the **Connect to the Internet** icon on your desktop.

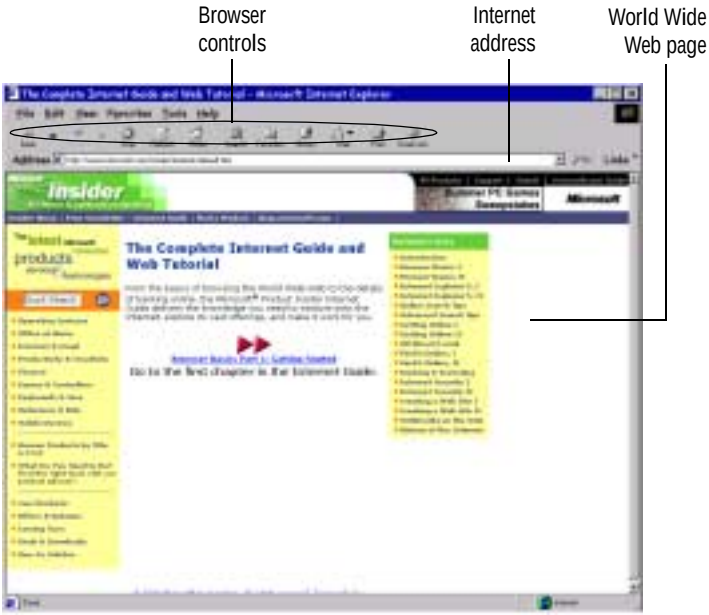
   The Internet Connection Wizard appears.

2. Follow the Wizard's steps to connect.
3. In Internet Explorer, click **Help**.

   The Help menu appears.

4. Click **Tour**.

Internet Explorer displays a page with information about how to use Internet Explorer.



Sample Web page from the Web Tutorial

HINT: The content on the Web Tutorial may be different from the content in this illustration. The information on Web pages is dynamic and can be changed at any time.

- The Browser controls provide various navigation features.
- The Internet address, also called a Universal Resource Locator (URL), is a line of information telling the browser where to look for a specific Web page.
- The large window contains the Web page itself.

Much more can be said about the Internet and how to use it. The best way to learn is to begin surfing yourself.

Opening a Web page from a window

The most common way to open a Web page is by typing a Web address in the address line of the Web browser itself. But you can also type a Web address in the My Computer window.

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.

   The My Computer window appears.

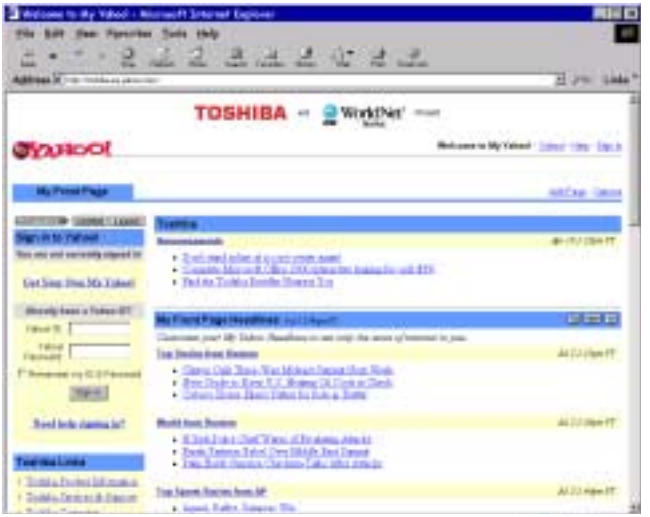
2. On the **View** menu, point to **Toolbars**, then click **Address Bar**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the address bar. It indicates that you are pointing to "My Computer."

Sample My Computer window

3 In the address bar, type **http://toshiba.my.yahoo.com**, and then press **Enter**.

If you are connected to the Internet, the Toshiba My Yahoo! Web site appears.



Sample Toshiba My Yahoo! Web site

HINT: You can customize your My Yahoo! Headlines to see only the news of interest to you.

Lesson 4: Creating a new document

This lesson teaches how to create a text file without having to first open a program.

1. Move the pointer to an empty area of the desktop, then click the secondary button.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays a shortcut menu of commands applicable to the desktop.

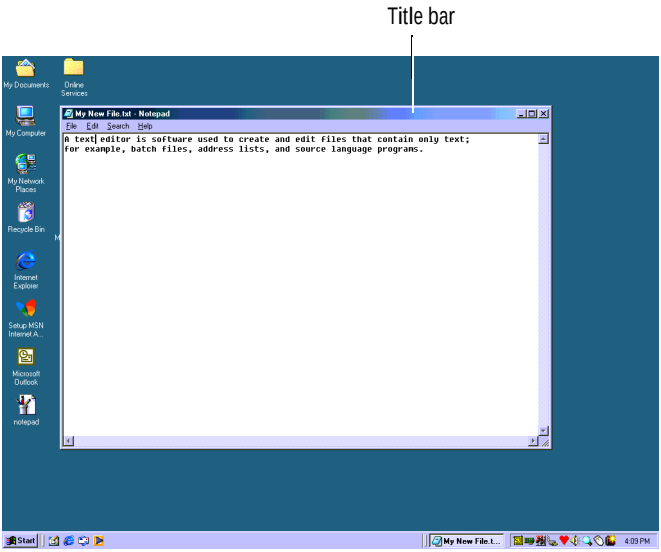
2. Click **New**, then click **Text Document**.

   Windows Millennium Edition creates an icon on the desktop called New Text Document with the icon name highlighted.

3. To give your document a meaningful name, type **My New Doc.txt** and press **Enter**.

4. Double-click the **My New Doc** icon.

   Windows Millennium Edition opens the new document in Notepad—the text editor built into Windows Millennium Edition.



Sample Notepad window

Notice that when the document opens, there is a new button on the taskbar that reads My New Doc - Notepad (the name may be too long to fit into the taskbar space but, if you point to the name, Windows Millennium Edition displays the complete name). By displaying buttons like this one, the taskbar helps you keep track of the programs and files you currently have open.

To learn more about Notepad, click **Start**, then click **Help** or open the Help menu by pressing **F1**. For now, leave Notepad open and go on to the next lesson.

Lesson 5: Creating a new folder

DEFINITION: A folder is an area where you can store documents and other types of files. It is analogous to a file folder stored in a file cabinet. In this case, a disk drive in the computer is the file cabinet.

Windows Millennium Edition stores documents and programs in folders. It even stores other folders in folders. In this lesson, you will create a folder in which to store your new document.

1. Move the pointer to an empty area of the desktop, then click the secondary button.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the desktop shortcut menu.

2. Click **New**, then click **Folder**.

   Windows Millennium Edition creates an icon on the desktop called New Folder with the icon name highlighted.

3. Type a name for the folder, such as **My Folder**, then press **Enter**.

4. Close the Notepad document you just created by clicking the **Close** button on the right side of the Notepad title bar.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the document as an icon on the desktop.

5 Click the document icon and drag it toward your New Folder icon. Position the document icon over the New Folder icon until it changes color, then release the primary button.

The outline of the document icon moves across the desktop and disappears into the folder.

6 To see your document, double-click the folder icon.

A window opens and displays the contents of the folder.

7 Close the window by clicking its **Close** button and continue with the next lesson to learn how to start programs.

Lesson 6: Starting programs

Usually, you will know which program you want to use for a particular task.

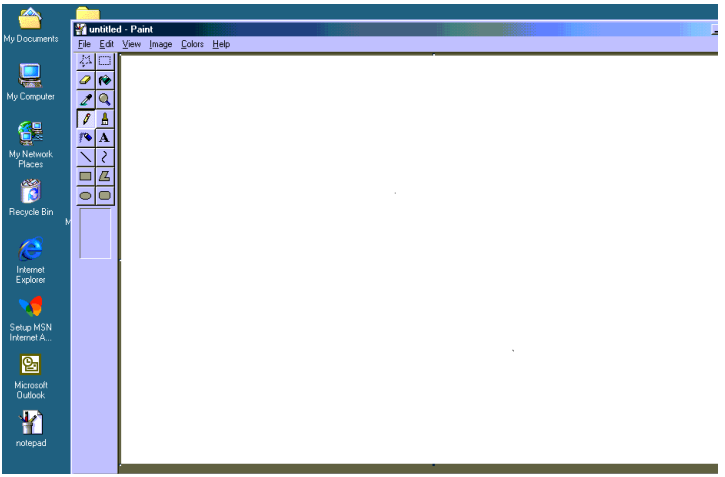
This lesson teaches you how to start programs, using two of the programs that are built into Windows Millennium Edition, Paint and Windows Explorer.

1 Click **Start**, then point to **Programs**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays a list of program folders.

2 Point to **Accessories**, then click **Paint**.

Windows Millennium Edition opens Paint—a basic drawing program.

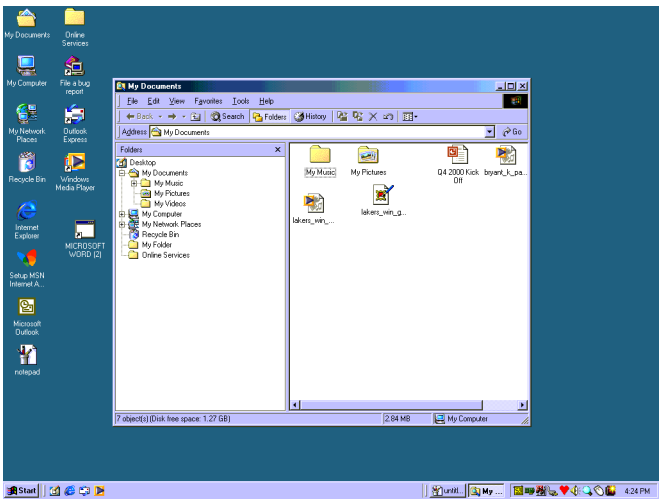


Sample Paint program open on the desktop

3 To open the second program, click **Start**, then click **Programs**.

4 Point to **Accessories**, then click **Windows Explorer**.

Windows Millennium Edition opens Windows Explorer, which provides access to all your computer's resources. For example, it lets you see all the files in a particular folder on the computer's hard disk.



Sample Windows Explorer open on the desktop

Notice the taskbar now has two buttons on it—one for Paint and one for Windows Explorer.

5 Click the **Paint** button on the taskbar.

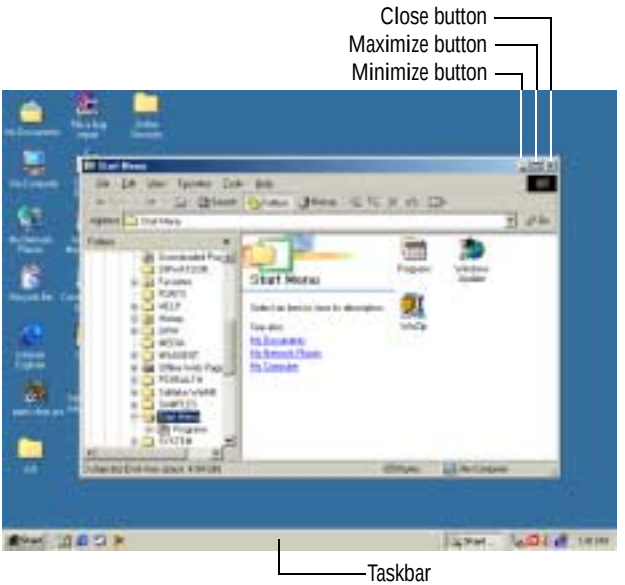
Windows Millennium Edition displays the Paint program.

Windows Millennium Edition places the active window on top of other windows on the desktop unless you have selected a different display option. You can move back and forth between the two programs by clicking each button alternately.

Lesson 7: Resizing, repositioning, and hiding windows

If you have followed the lessons in this chapter, you now have a screen cluttered with several program windows. Fortunately, it is easy to create order out of this chaos. You can resize and reposition windows so that you can see more than one of them at a time. You can also hide windows by removing them from the desktop without actually closing your document or program.

This lesson introduces several ways to adjust the size, shape, and position of windows open on the desktop.



Sample Windows Explorer open on the desktop

Using the taskbar

If you have applications open on the desktop, you can rearrange them by pointing your AccuPoint II device to the taskbar and clicking the secondary button. You have these options:

- Move windows
- Size windows
- Minimize all windows — display only the taskbar buttons
- Maximize windows
- Close windows

Choose your option depending on how you wish to set up your desktop.

Minimizing and maximizing windows

1. To make the Windows Explorer window the active window, click the **My Documents** button on the taskbar.

   Windows Millennium Edition highlights the Windows Explorer title bar to show that Windows Explorer is the active window.

2. Click the **Minimize** button at the top-right of the Explorer window to hide the window.

   Windows Explorer disappears from the desktop. However, it is still open, as you can see from the taskbar.

HINT: Minimizing program windows is a good way to clean up the desktop without actually closing programs.

3 Click the **Maximize** button in the top-right corner of the Paint window.

The Paint window expands to fill the screen, hiding everything except the taskbar. Notice that the Maximize button has changed. It is now called the Restore button.

HINT: Maximizing a program is a good way to work when you are only using that program and do not want any distractions on the screen.

Resizing and moving windows

1 Click the **Restore** button in the top-right corner of the Paint window.

Paint returns to its previous size and location. Notice that the Restore button has changed back into the Maximize button.

For the next few steps assume that you want to be able to see both Paint and Windows Explorer at the same time.

2 Move the pointer to the right-hand edge of the Paint window.

The pointer changes to a two-headed arrow.

3 Click and drag the edge of the window until it takes up just less than half the width of the desktop.

4 Click the title bar of the Paint window and drag it to the left side of the desktop.

You can move any window by clicking its title bar and dragging it.

5 Click the **My Documents** button on the taskbar.

6 Repeat steps 3 and 4 to change the size and position of Windows Explorer, placing it on the right side of the desktop.

Now that the windows are side by side, you can see how you could refer to one window while working in the other.

Resizing and moving windows allows you to rearrange the desktop to suit your needs. Experiment with different sizes and placements of windows to find the best arrangement for your work.

At this point you have two programs open on the desktop. The next lesson shows you how to close them.

Lesson 8: Closing programs and turning off the computer

Once you are finished working with a document or program, it is a good idea to close it. While you can run several programs at the same time, having a large number of programs and documents open simultaneously can slow down your computer.

This lesson teaches you how to close the programs you opened earlier in this tutorial.

To close the programs:

1 Click the **Close** button at the top-right of the Explorer window.

That is all there is to it. Windows Explorer closes, removing the Explorer button from the taskbar as well.

2 Close Paint and the My Computer window (assuming it is still open) by clicking the **Close** buttons for each program.

HINT: Always save your work before you close a program.

Lesson 9: Creating shortcuts

By adding shortcuts to your desktop, you can open programs or files with the click of a button. You will probably want to create shortcuts for the programs you use most frequently. This lesson explains how to create shortcuts using two Windows Millennium Edition accessories, Calculator and Character Map, as examples.

Creating a shortcut to the Calculator

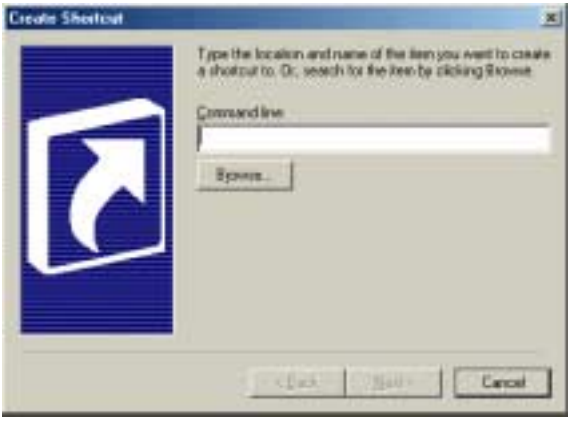
Use this method when you know the name and location of the program file to which you would like to create a shortcut.

1 Move the pointer to an empty area of the desktop, then click the secondary button.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the desktop shortcut menu.

2 Click **New**, then click **Shortcut**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the Create Shortcut dialog box.



Sample Create Shortcut dialog box

3 In the **Command line** box, type **c:\windows\calc.exe** and click **Next**.

4 Windows Millennium Edition prompts you to select a name for the shortcut.

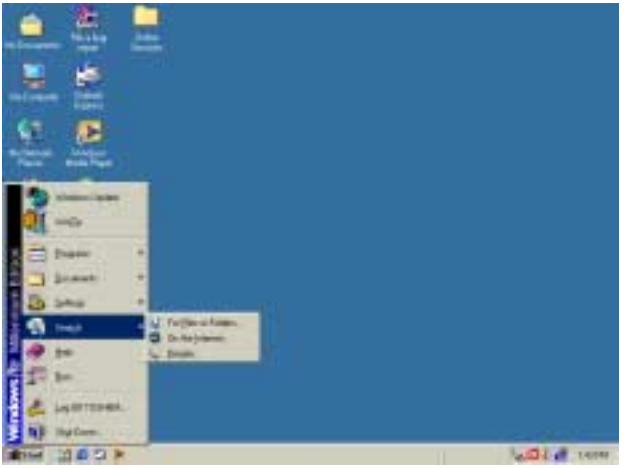
5 Type **Calculator** and click **Finish**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the new shortcut on your desktop.

Creating a shortcut to the Character Map

Use this method when you don't know the name and location of the program file.

1 Click **Start**, then point to **Search**.



Sample Search options on the Start menu

2 Click **Files or Folders**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the Search Results dialog box.

Sample Search Results dialog box

HINT: Search also allows you to perform searches on the Internet.

3 Type **char** in the **Search for files or folders named:** text box, and then click **Search Now**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays a list of all the files with "char" in their names.

4 Click the **Character Map** file with the secondary button and drag it to the desktop.

A shortcut menu appears.

5 Click **Create Shortcut**.

A shortcut to the Character Map appears on your desktop.

Clicking a shortcut icon opens the program or folder immediately. You can place as many shortcuts on your desktop as you find useful.

HINT: The Character Map is a useful tool when you want to add a special character to a document.

Lesson 10: Changing the wallpaper

You can personalize the background area of your desktop with pictures, patterns, or colors. The background of your desktop is also called "wallpaper."

The background of your desktop is considered a "property" of your desktop. This lesson will not only teach you how to change the background, but will also introduce you to properties.

Windows Millennium Edition treats all windows, icons, programs, drives, etc. as self-contained objects, each with its own set of properties (such as size, position on-screen, and color). Many of these properties can be customized to meet your particular needs and tastes.

DEFINITION: An object is an independent block of data, text, or graphics that was created by an individual application.

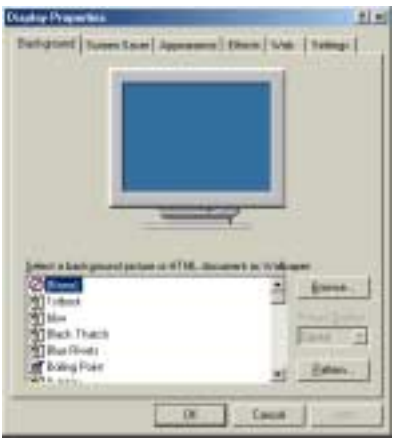
This lesson introduces object properties by showing you how to change one of the properties of the desktop—the wallpaper.

1. Move the pointer to an empty area of the desktop, then click the secondary button.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the desktop shortcut menu.

2. Click **Properties**.

   Windows Millennium Edition opens the Display Properties dialog box.



Sample Display Properties dialog box

3. Click the **Background** tab.
4. Scroll through the wallpaper options by clicking the scroll arrows in the Wallpaper list box.
5. Try a different wallpaper pattern by clicking a name in the list box.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays a sample of the wallpaper selection in the monitor above the list box. Try several patterns.

6 To apply a pattern to your desktop, click **Apply**.

7 After you have chosen a wallpaper pattern and applied it to your desktop, click **OK**.

Windows Millennium Edition returns you to the desktop, with your new wallpaper displayed.

NOTE: To change the wallpaper and retain the Toshiba Active Menu, click on the Active Menu's Desktop Options*, select* Change Background Image*, and choose the background wallpaper of your choice.*

You can view any object's properties by clicking the object with the secondary button, then choosing **Properties** from the shortcut menu that appears.

The next lesson explains how to set two other properties—the date and time.

Lesson 11: Setting the date and time

You initially set the computer's date and time properties when you turned the computer on the first time and set up Windows Millennium Edition.

To change the date and time settings:

1 Click **Start**, then point to **Settings**.

2 Click **Control Panel**.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the Control Panel.

3 Double-click the **Date/Time** icon.

Windows Millennium Edition displays the Date/Time Properties dialog box.

Sample Date/Time Properties dialog box

HINT: To open the Date/Time Properties dialog box more quickly, either click the time display on the taskbar with the secondary button, then click Adjust Date/Time*, or double-click the time display.*

4 Click the **Date & Time** tab and set the correct month, year, day, and time.

5 Click the **Time Zone** drop-down list box and set your time zone.

6 Click **OK**.

Continue with the next lesson to finish cleaning up the desktop.

Lesson 12: Using System Restore

The System Restore feature allows you to return your computer to the way it was configured on a specific date or time, a "restore point". This is useful if you are reconfiguring your computer for new hardware or software. In the event that your hardware or software causes your computer to malfunction, you can remove the offending item(s) and restore the system to the state it was in at the preset time.

To get to System Restore, click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Accessories**, **System Tools** and **System Restore**.

The System Restore Welcome screen appears.

Sample System Restore welcome screen

Windows Millennium Edition guides you through the process of restoring your system to the selected date or time.

Lesson 13: Removing objects from the desktop

Earlier in this tutorial, you created a new icon on the desktop. Since everything you have done to this point has been just practice, you may want to return the desktop back to its original uncluttered state. This lesson explains how to remove objects from the desktop and introduces the Recycle Bin.

1. Click the **New Folder** icon you created, drag it until it is over the Recycle Bin icon and it changes color, then release the primary button.

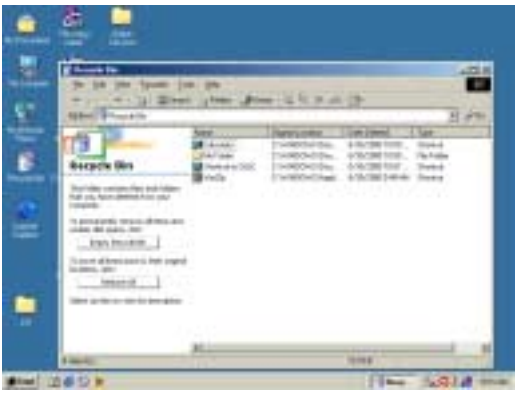
   The icon disappears. But, with Windows Millennium Edition, it is not really gone. It is merely set aside in the Recycle Bin so that you can restore or delete it later.

2. Repeat step 1 for any other icons you created during this tutorial.

   Each icon disappears as you drop it on the Recycle Bin.

3 Double-click the **Recycle Bin** icon.

Windows Millennium Edition opens the Recycle Bin window. Notice that all the icons you dropped on the Recycle Bin are listed.



Sample Recycle Bin open on the desktop

4 To completely remove an object, select it, and then click **File**, **Delete**.

The object is permanently deleted from the Recycle Bin.

Later on—in your real work, not in this tutorial—you will use the Recycle Bin to delete other objects such as folders, documents, and sometimes even programs. Still, the process is the same. Just drag an object's icon to the Recycle Bin.

If you change your mind and want to restore an object you sent to the Recycle Bin, select the object with the secondary button and click **Restore**. Windows Millennium Edition restores the object to the place from which it was deleted.

But when you are absolutely certain that you never want to see it again, delete it from the Recycle Bin.

To delete everything from the Recycle Bin at once, choose **Empty Recycle Bin** from the File menu.

HINT: Empty the Recycle Bin periodically. Even though an item is moved to the Recycle Bin, it still uses valuable space on the hard disk drive until it is deleted from the Recycle Bin.

Lesson 14: If I am lost, what do I do?

This lesson teaches you how to use some of the Help features in Windows Millennium Edition.

Windows Millennium Edition Help

Windows Millennium Edition has an excellent Help facility. If you cannot figure out how to do something, the answer is probably only a few clicks away.

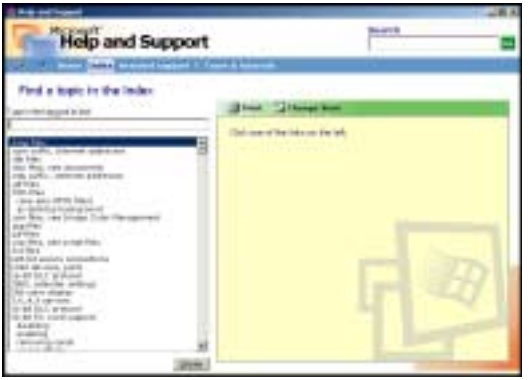
Assume that you want to draw a picture but don't know how.

1. If you have an application open, press **F1**, otherwise click **Start**, then click **Help**.

   Windows Millennium Edition opens the Help and Support window.

2 If you do not see the Index, click **Index**.

Help and Support displays the Index.



Sample Help and Support Index

The left side of the screen contains the index. The text box above the index, where the cursor is flashing, lets you type in a topic you want to find in the index.

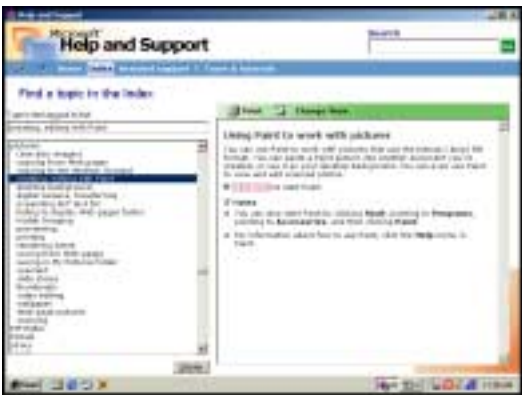
3 Type **pictures** in the text box.

Notice as you type that the index moves to locate what you typed. When you type the letter p, the topic list moves to the first entry that begins with P, and so on.

There are a number of topics listed under Picture. One of them, creating, editing with Paint, looks promising.

4 Double-click **creating, editing with Paint**.

Help opens a topic screen that gives a brief description of how to draw pictures, including an icon to start the Paint program.



Sample Drawing help window

5 Click the **Click Here** link.

Windows Millennium Edition opens the Paint program.

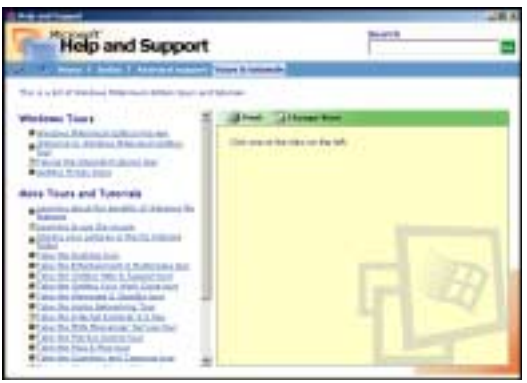
Not every Help topic contains a hot link to start the program it is talking about. However, when you do encounter one, it provides a convenient way to start the program to look at it while you read about the program in the Help topic.

Using the online tours and tutorials

Whether you are new to computers or you have some experience, the Windows Millennium Edition Tours and Tutorials collection is a good place to start.

If you are not familiar with either Windows 98 or Windows Millennium Edition, start with "Windows Millennium Edition Preview."

If you have used Windows 98, "Learning about the benefits of Windows Me features" is a helpful introduction to the new features in Windows Millennium Edition.



Sample Windows Millennium Edition Tours and Tutorials window

To start a Windows Millennium Edition tour or tutorial:

1. Click **Help**, then click **Tours and Tutorials**.

   The Microsoft Help and Support window takes you to the Tours and Tutorial section.

2. Scroll through the list of Tours and Tutorials and select the place you want to start.

3. Click the selected topic and follow the instructions on the screen.

Chapter 6

Exploring Your Options

In this chapter, you will explore other features of your Satellite notebook computer.

Windows Millennium Edition special features

Windows Millennium Edition offers you the best in digital media, improved user experience, enhanced home networking and a richer, Internet experience.

- Best in digital media—-For digital photos, it provides easier image acquisition and image management in the My Pictures folder. For digital games, it provides easier access to online games, and game partners, and it includes an assortment of bundled games.
- Improved user experience—New system file protection, a system restore function, allowing you to rollback the system to its previous state; an improved help center, and support automation, helping to eliminate time wasted on collecting data. It also provides automatic Windows update.

- Enhanced home networking—Wizards simplify setting up your home network; you can easily share one Internet connection among multiple PC's; and an automatic discovery feature allows your computer to detect new and intelligent devices.
- Richest Internet experience—Provides you with Internet Explorer 5.5, NetMeeting® 3.1, MSN® Messenger, and Outlook® Express.

Personalizing your desktop

Your desktop is your virtual workspace. This section explains how to customize its features for the way you like to work. You can customize the following aspects of the desktop:

- Taskbar — which resources to display for quick access
- Active Desktop™ — what information from the Internet to always display
- Desktop style — how windows are displayed and how to browse folders and files
- Toolbars — what information appears at the top of each window

Customizing the Taskbar

As you work, the Taskbar changes to reflect what you are doing. Its icons provide shortcuts to programs, documents, files, folders, system features, and components. Open applications also have Forward and Backward buttons to allow navigation through folders, documents, and Web sites.

For example, you can personalize the Taskbar to include not only Quick Launch icons, but also your favorite URL addresses or local folders and programs.

DEFINITION: URL stands for Universal Resource Locator, which is the address that defines the route to a file on the Web or any other Internet facility. Generically, it is known as the World Wide Web site address.

Having a list of favorite URLs handy saves time because using it bypasses the need for you to launch your browser first.

To access all Taskbar options:

1. Point to an empty space in the taskbar and click the secondary button.
2. Point to **Active Desktop** and customize your setting.

Bringing the world to your desktop

With Windows Millennium Edition you can set up your desktop with complete World Wide Web integration at a single click. As Microsoft Help says, "The Active Desktop interface lets you put 'active content' from Web pages or a channel on your desktop. You can make your desktop truly your own space by adding the active items you refer to on a regular basis: news, weather, sports, stock prices or whatever you want to have at hand."

Turning on the Active Desktop

The first step to bring active content to your desktop is to turn on the Active Desktop:

1. Place the cursor on an empty space on the desktop and click the secondary button.
2. Point to **Active Desktop**, then click **Show Web Content**.

   Your desktop is ready to set up.

Adding components to the Active Desktop

1. Point to an empty space on the desktop, click the secondary button, and click **Properties**.
2. Click the **Web** tab.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays a list of items to add to the desktop.
3. To view additional components, click **New.**

   The New Active Desktop Item dialog box appears.
4. To browse the Active Desktop Gallery for more components to add, click **Visit Gallery**.

   In order to browse, an active Internet connection must be established.
5. To select some other Web site, type the address of the Web site you want or click **Browse** to locate it.

You can configure the Active Desktop in several other ways. For further information, see your Windows Millennium Edition documentation or access Windows Help by clicking **Start,** and then **Help**.

Changing desktop and browsing style

Windows Millennium Edition provides several ways to view your desktop and browse the files and folders on your local computer or network file server.

You can choose from three different styles:

- Web style

  In this style, you can browse the desktop and folders like you browse Web pages, by single-clicking items. Files, folders, and applications open in a single window, instead of in separate windows.

- Classic style

  This desktop style is similar to the classic Windows 95 desktop. You double-click to open items, and a new window appears for each item you open.

- Custom style

  You can pick and choose which options you want. Custom settings include options for browsing folders, creating window backgrounds, and selecting and opening items. For example, you can use options from both the Web style and the Classic style so that you double-click to open items and use Web pages as window backgrounds.

The style you choose determines how you browse in Windows Millennium Edition, regardless of whether you start from the desktop, My Computer, Windows Explorer, or Internet Explorer.

For more information about changing your desktop style, enter **customizing the desktop** on the Index tab in Windows Help.

Working in Web style

You can work in Web style if you prefer to organize and browse your computer using these Web-like options:

- Single-click to browse the desktop and folder.

  You click only once to open an item, just as you click a Web link to jump. Similarly, you point to items to select them.

- Show Web page backgrounds in individual windows.

  You can display Web pages, or any HTML page, as background in a window. In Web style, any folder with HTML content that is displayed as a Web page can include artwork, Microsoft Office documents, multimedia, interactive forms, and so on. Some windows — such as My Computer and Control Panel — come with a background that displays a description of each feature when you point to its icon.

DEFINITION: Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is a special coding scheme used to prepare text and graphics for access over the World Wide Web.

Working in Windows 95 Classic style

The Classic style resembles the Windows 95 desktop. Using this option, you double-click to open items, and each item opens in a separate window.

Choosing a style

To select the desktop style and browsing option:

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer**.

   The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **Tools** menu, click **Folder Options**.

   The Folder Options dialog box appears.

3. Click the style you want to use, then click **OK**.

Personalizing individual windows

Just as you can display a Web page on your desktop, you can also display a Web page in an individual window. If you subscribe to the Web page, it can be automatically updated on a regular basis. For example, using this Web integration feature you can monitor weather, game scores, stock prices, or headlines — all in the window of your choice.

Adding a background to a window

If you select art or a Web page as a window background, set your desktop style to Web style — or select the **As Web Page** option from the View menu.

To add a background to a window:

1. Open the window you want to customize.
2. On the **View** menu, select **Customize this folder**, and follow the prompts.

Customizing window toolbars

You can display one or more customizable toolbars at the top of a window. As you browse, Windows Millennium Edition detects the kind of information presented in the window and automatically displays the appropriate toolbar buttons and menus.

You can also add these toolbars to the taskbar.

Sample toolbar locations

The elements you can add to the top of the window are:

Toolbar element	*Description*
Address Bar	Opens Web pages, programs, folders, or documents. By default, the address bar shows your current location, and whether it is a folder or a Web page. You can browse to another location by typing an address — a URL, a path, or even a program name. If you start typing a previously typed address, the AutoComplete feature finishes the address for you.
Standard buttons	Displays buttons for commonly used commands, such as copying, pasting, deleting items, changing views, and browsing backward and forward.
Quick Launch	Opens your browser or email program or allows you to view channels or instantly bring your desktop to the front. To add a new toolbar button, drag the program icon to the Quick Launch tray.

Displaying a toolbar in a window

1. On the desktop, double-click **My Computer.**

   The My Computer window appears.

2. On the **View** menu, point to **Toolbars**, then click the name of the toolbar you want to display.

   The toolbar appears below the menu bar of the current window.

Displaying information about each folder

In addition to displaying the contents of each window, you might find it helpful to have Windows Millennium Edition display the name of the folder and brief information about how to use the folder. In Windows Millennium Edition terminology, this means displaying an individual window "as a Web page."

1. Double-click **My Computer**.

   The My Computer window opens.

2. Open the folder you want to view as a Web page.
3. On the **Tools** menu, select **Folder Options.**
4. Make the selections in Web View, then click **OK**.

Control panel window as a Web page

The addition of the name of the folder and instructions for how to use the folder on the left give the window the appearance of a Web page.

Using your computer at the office

By connecting an external monitor, external full-size keyboard and a mouse, you can work with your notebook as if it were a standard office computer.

An external monitor connects to the monitor port.

An external PS/2-compatible keyboard or a PS/2 mouse connects to the PS/2 port. An optional Y-cable lets you connect both devices to the port simultaneously.

A USB mouse connects to one of the USB ports.

Exchanging data with another computer

To transfer a large amount of information between computers, you can use the Windows Millennium Edition Briefcase or a specialized synchronization program and the computer's parallel port.

Transferring files

To transfer files through the parallel port, you need a LapLink®- compatible parallel cable.

1. Connect the cable.
2. Load the transfer program on both computers.
3. Set any specific options.
4. Start the transfer.
5. When you have finished transferring files, close the programs on both computers.

Getting help transferring files

1. Click **Start**, then **Help**.
2. Choose the **Index** tab.
3. In the dialog box, type **communicating**.
4. Follow the online guide instructions.

An overview of using the Internet

The following sections give a quick introduction to the Internet and some of its exciting features, under these headings:

- The Internet
- The World Wide Web
- Internet Service Providers
- Connecting to the Internet
- Surfing the Internet
- Internet features
- Internet chat rooms
- Internet news groups
- Online shopping
- Uploading and downloading files from the Internet

For more information about the Internet, see Lesson 3: Learning about the Internet on page 119.

The Internet

The Internet is an association of thousands of networks and millions of computers around the world connected by communications lines. They all work together to share information.

The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (or "Web") is a subset of the Internet — a collection of interlinked documents (located on computers connected to the Internet) that work together using a specific Internet protocol called Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

The World Wide Web offers information as text, images, audio, or video to be referenced from anywhere in the world. Special programs called Web browsers are specifically designed to work with HTTP. They make it easier to connect to a particular network address and send and receive information.

Internet Service Providers

To connect a computer directly to the Internet, many people and businesses use an Internet Service Provider (ISP). An ISP is a company that has the equipment and the telecommunication lines necessary to maintain an Internet connection.

You can connect to the Internet by using a telephone and modem or through other higher-speed communication methods such as Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL), cable, and satellite links.

Connecting to the Internet

To connect to the Internet, you need:

- A modem
- A Web browser
- A telephone line
- An Internet Service Provider (ISP) account

Microsoft's Web browser Internet Explorer is automatically configured on your system so that when you first start it, it guides you through signing up for a new ISP account with AT&T WorldNet Service, or assists you in setting up your computer to work with your existing ISP. If you choose to sign up for Internet access with AT&T WorldNet, you will not be charged for the call.

Once you have established an ISP account, you can connect to the Internet.

1. Connecting your computer's modem to a telephone line.

   For more information on connecting a modem, see Using the modem on page 81.

2. Start your Web browser. Have your modem dial the ISP's telephone number, and establish a connection with the ISP's computer.

Toshiba and Yahoo! have joined together to offer you a free account on Yahoo!. In order to sign up for Yahoo!, you must have an Internet access account.

If you are using your computer at the office, then you probably connect to the Internet through your company's network. See your network administrator about connecting to the Internet.

Surfing the Internet

Once connected to the Internet, the Web browser displays a home page, for example, your ISP's home page on the Internet or company's Web site home page.

To visit a desired Web site, type in the Web address. The Web address, or Uniform Resource Locator (URL), is a unique identifier for that computer system linked to the Internet. Web addresses can also appear within a Web page's text, and are known as links. Clicking a link automatically transfers your Web browser to that site.

You can also use a Search Engine, a Web site specifically designed to help you look for information.

Internet features

The Internet offers many types of communication tools to help you perform many tasks.

- Internet email

  To send and receive email of your own, you need a mailbox on the Web, or an email address.

  If you have an account with an ISP, you can probably set up an email address at the same time you sign up for the service.

- Internet chat rooms

  A chat room is a Web site that offers a place where people with similar interests and ideas can communicate in real-time, one-on-one or in groups, by typing messages which are instantly viewed by others on their computer screens.

- Internet news groups

  A newsgroup is similar to a chat room, but instead of using a dedicated site to converse about a specialized subject with others in real-time, it uses a Web site as a clearinghouse where all the messages are placed, like a gigantic bulletin board.

- Online shopping

  Many Web sites offer products and services for sale.

Uploading and downloading files from the Internet

Transferring files from one computer to another is termed uploading (transferring data from your computer to a site on the Web), or downloading (transferring data from a site on the Web to your computer).

There are several ways to upload or download data. It can be as simple as attaching a file or document to an email, or you can use the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) features of your Web browser to transfer large amounts of data.

Toshiba's online resources

Toshiba maintains a number of online sites to which you can connect. These sites provide information about Toshiba products, give help with technical questions, and keep you up to date with future upgrades. For more information, see Contacting Toshiba on page 241.

Viewing presentations or DVD movies on your television

Your Satellite computer is equipped with a video/audio line-out jack and a video/audio cable.

To view a DVD movie or Windows presentation in full-screen mode on your TV:

1. Change your display properties setting to 800 x 600:
   - Right click anywhere on your desktop and select **Properties**.
2. In the Display Properties dialog box:
   - Click the **Settings** tab.
   - Slide the Screen Area slider bar toward **Less** until the setting reads **800 x 600**.
   - Click **Apply**, then **OK**.
3. Connect the video/audio cable to your television.
   - Your cable has three color-coded prongs. Be sure to connect the appropriate prongs that match the color-coded ports on your television.
   - If your television does not have a red colored port, you can still view your movie or presentation on TV but the sound will play in mono mode, not in stereo mode.
4. Click **Fn** and **F5** three times consecutively. Start playing your movie. The picture will automatically display on the TV screen.

If a movie is already playing, turn it off and repeat step 3.

TECHNICAL NOTE: If DVD Express is playing, Fn *and* F5 *will not toggle the display output.*

Playing VideoCDs

1. Place the VideoCD in the DVD drive.
2. Launch DVDExpress and press the **Play** button.

Mediamatics DVDExpress DVD player

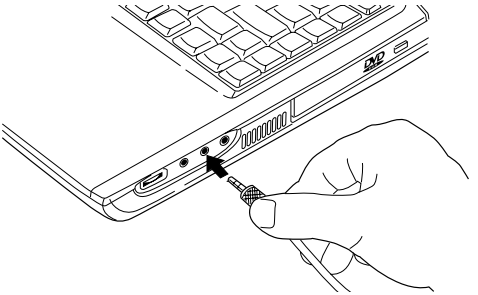
HINT: There are no menus for VideoCD 1.0 titles.

TECHNICAL NOTE: VideoCD playback capability is not enabled on all systems.

Recording sounds

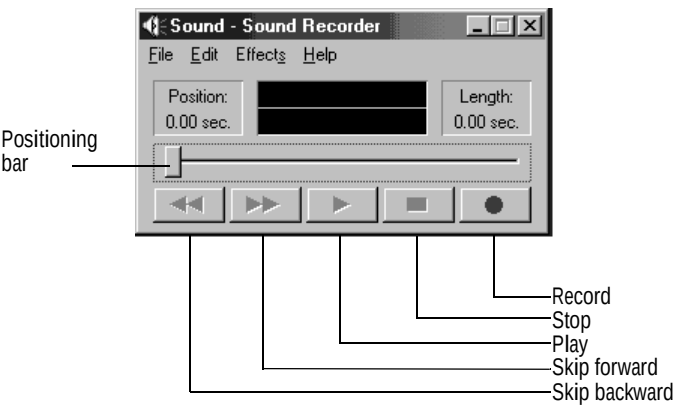
You may record sounds as .wav files by connecting an external microphone or other sound source to the microphone jack.

Using a microphone



Attaching a microphone

1. Connect an external microphone to the computer.
2. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Accessories**, **Entertainment**, then click **Sound Recorder**.



Sound Recorder screen

3 Click the **Record** button.

4 Speak normally into the microphone.

5 When you have finished recording, click the **Stop** button.

The Audio Recorder window displays the new sound file as a waveform.

6 To hear what you just recorded, click the **Play** button.

7 To save the file, select **Save** from the **File** menu.

Adjusting recording quality

The better the quality of the recording, the more disk space the sound file requires. Experiment to find a balance that fits your needs.

1 Open Sound Recorder, if necessary. (Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Accessories**, **Entertainment**, then click **Sound Recorder**.)

2 In the Sound Recorder window, click **Edit**, then click **Audio Properties**.

3 In the Audio Properties dialog box, adjust the Recording Volume, Preferred device, and Preferred quality.

4 Click **OK**.

Your new settings take effect the next time you record.

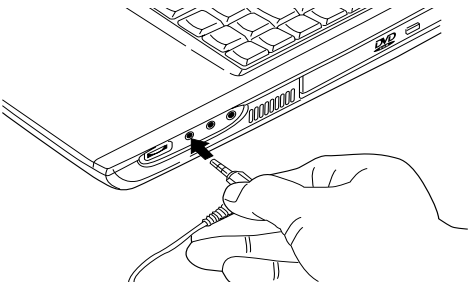
Using external speakers or headphones

Your computer is equipped with a full stereo sound system with a subwoofer and internal speakers. Instead of using the internal speakers, you can connect headphones or a pair of external stereo speakers.

TECHNICAL NOTE: Use amplified speakers that require an external power source. Other types of speakers will be inadequate to produce sound from the computer.

To play back sound files through external speakers or headphones:

1. Locate the headphone jack on the computer.



Attaching a headphone or speaker cable

2. Using any necessary adapters, plug the cable from the headphones or external speakers into the headphone jack.

   The headphone jack requires a 16-ohm stereo mini-jack.

3. Adjust the volume:

   - For external speakers, use the volume controls on each speaker.

- For headphones, use the computer's volume control dial.

Using PC Cards

PC Cards expand your computer's capabilities and usefulness. You can purchase additional PC Cards from your dealer. Most PC Cards conform to the PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association) standard.

Your computer has two stacked PC Card slots and supports three types of PC Cards:

- Type I cards and Type II cards are typically used for fax/modems, memory storage, network cards, etc. You can install up to two of these cards, one in each slot.
- Type III cards are used for removable hard disks and other functions that require a larger card. You can install just one of these cards.

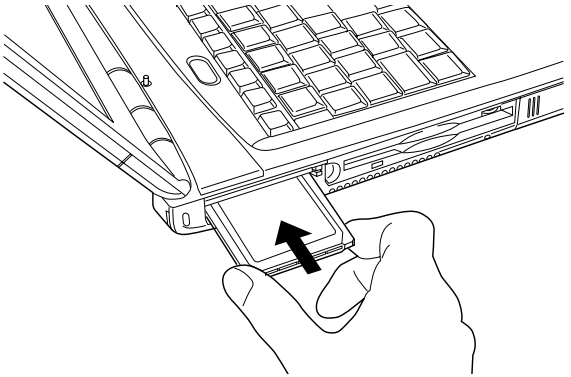
Check the documentation that came with the PC Card to see if it conforms to the PCMCIA 2.1 standard, or later. Other cards may work with your computer, but are likely to be much more difficult to set up and use.

PC Card supporting software

PC Cards require Card and Socket Services software — a set of programs that acts as a translator between the PC Card and the computer, and that makes hot swapping (switching cards while the computer is on) possible.

Windows Millennium Edition provides the Card and Socket Services for your PC Card. Even if your PC Card comes with its own version of Card and Socket Services, you should use the files included in Windows Millennium Edition.

Inserting PC Cards

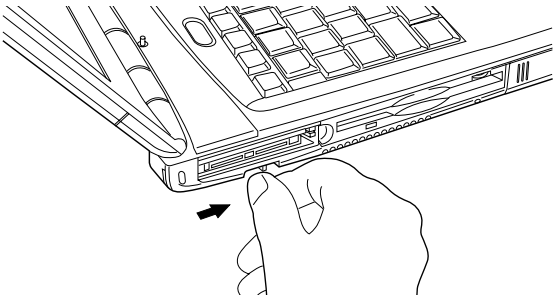


Inserting a PC Card

1. If your PC Card does not support hot swapping, save your data and turn off the computer before inserting the PC Card.
2. Slide the PC Card lock to the left.
3. Hold the PC Card with the arrow side up and the connector side toward the slot.
4. Align the card connectors with an available PC Card slot and carefully slide the card into the slot until it locks into place.

NOTE: If you have a Type III card, insert the connector into the lower slot. If you have a Type I or Type II card, insert it into either the upper or the lower slot.

There are two eject buttons, one per slot. When the PC Card is seated, the eject button for that slot pops out.



Locking the PC Card in place

CAUTION: To avoid damaging the PC Card or the computer, don't force the card into the PC Card slot.

5 Slide the PC Card lock to the right.

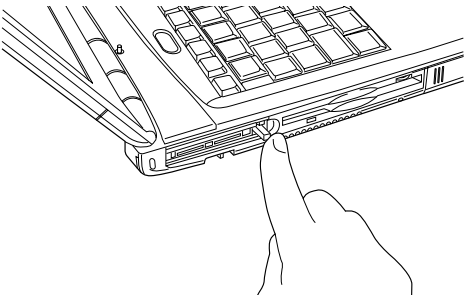
Removing PC Cards

1 Click the **PC Card** button on the taskbar.

2 Click **Stop *xxxx*** where *xxxx* is the identifier for your PC Card.

Windows Millennium Edition advises you that you may safely remove the card.

3 To remove the PC Card, slide the PC Card lock to the left, then press the slot's eject button once.



Ejecting a PC Card

4 Remove the PC Card and store it properly.

Hot swapping

One of the great things about PC Cards is that you can replace one PC Card with another while the computer is on. This is called "hot swapping."

Hot swapping precautions

Although you can insert a PC Card at any time, to avoid data loss never remove a card while it is in use. For example:

- Never remove a hard disk card while the system is accessing it.
- Never remove a network card while you are connected to a network.

- Never remove a SCSI card while any of the SCSI devices connected to it are operating.

DEFINITION: SCSI is an acronym for Small Computer Systems Interface. A single SCSI PC Card enables you to connect several SCSI devices, such as a scanner or digital camera to your computer.

Before removing a PC Card, shut it down by clicking the PC Card (PCMCIA) icon on the taskbar. Once the PC Card has stopped, you can safely remove it.

Emulating a full-size keyboard

Although the Satellite computer's keyboard layout is compatible with a standard full-size keyboard, it has fewer keys.

Pressing the Fn key simultaneously in combination with one of the specially marked keys allows you to emulate a full-size keyboard. For further information and instructions, see Assigning a key to a program or document on page 180.

Determining the COM Port

Your modem is connected to one of the computer's COM (communications) ports. The default setting for the modem is COM2.

If you are having trouble connecting through the modem, you may need to determine the current COM port name and possibly change it.

To find out which port your modem is connected to:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Settings,** and click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Modems**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the Modem Properties dialog box.
3. Click the **Diagnostics** tab.

   Your modem should be listed next to one of the computer's COM ports.
4. Make a note of the COM port number.
5. To verify that the modem is set up properly, click the port to which your modem is connected, and then click **More Info** to run the Windows Millennium Edition Modem Diagnostics.

   Windows Millennium Edition communicates with the modem and displays identifying information reported by the modem. If Windows Millennium Edition cannot communicate with the modem, it displays an error message. Consult the troubleshooting sections of your modem and Windows Millennium Edition documentation.
6. Click **OK** to close the Modem Properties dialog box.
7. Close the Control Panel.

PART II

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

What is in Part II

This part documents Toshiba-specific utilities and explains how to trouble shoot computer problems.

Chapter 7

Toshiba Utilities

Your computer includes several utilities designed to help you to reconfigure your system to best meet your individual needs. Together, these allow you to ascertain certain system details, set additional options, or change default options. Each of these utilities is described in this chapter.

- Fn-esse®
- Hardware Setup
- TSETUP
- Power Saver

Fn-esse

Windows Millennium Edition shortcuts and Toshiba's Fn-esse program provide quick ways to open programs, documents, and folders from within any Windows program without using the Start menu.

This section describes how to use the Fn-esse program to quickly access your programs and files. For information on creating Windows Millennium Edition shortcuts, see Lesson 9: Creating shortcuts on page 133.

With Fn-esse, you can assign an Fn key combination to:

- Open a Windows program.
- Open a file in its associated Windows program.
- Display a customized folder of Windows programs and/or files from which to choose.

Fn-esse also has several keys, known as hot keys, that perform preassigned operations. For more information, see Hot Keys on page 248.

You can assign any key that is not associated with a hot key or a keyboard overlay.

Starting Fn-esse

1 Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Toshiba Utilities**, then click **Fn-esse**.

The Fn-esse keyboard appears.

Fn-esse window

The keys are color-coded as follows:

- Available keys are black.
- Assigned keys and keys associated with a popup list are shown on the Fn-esse keyboard in the selected color.
- Unavailable keys are dark gray.

Assigning a key to a program or document

There are two ways to assign a key to open a program or document:

- Drag-and-drop.
- Use the keyboard or pointing device.

The method most often used is drag-and-drop.

Using drag-and-drop

To assign a key to a program or document:

1. Start both Fn-esse and Windows Explorer (or the program supporting drag-and-drop).
2. Resize the Explorer window so that you can see both the Fn-esse keyboard and Explorer at the same time.
3. In the Explorer window, highlight the program or document file you wish to assign to a key.
4. Click and hold the primary button as you drag the highlighted item from Explorer to the key on the Fn-esse keyboard to which you wish it assigned.
5. Release the primary button.

   Fn-esse displays the Add/Edit Command dialog box with the Description, Command Line, and Working Directory fields automatically completed.
6. Click **OK** to close the Add/Edit Command dialog box with your key assignment in place.

   The program or document is now associated with the key you just selected. To open the program or document, press **Fn** plus the appropriate key from within any Windows program.

Using the keyboard or pointing device

To assign a key to open a program or document:

1. Start Fn-esse.
2. Perform one of the following:
   - Using the keyboard, press and hold the **Fn** key, then press the desired assignment key.
   - Using the pointing device, move the cursor over the desired key and press the secondary button.

   The Assignment Type dialog box appears.

HINT: If you are making a direct key assignment, complete step 3. If you are making a popup assignment, complete step 4.

3. To make a direct key assignment, select **Direct** to display the Add/Edit Command dialog box, then complete these steps:
   - Enter the Description, Command Line, and Working Directory for the new Fn-esse key assignment, or click the **Browse** button to specify this information.
   - Click **OK**.
4. To make a popup assignment, select **Popup** to display the Application Explorer dialog box, then complete these steps:
   - Select the desired folder. The left side of the Application Explorer window displays the folders in the Programs menu. The right side lists the programs and documents in the folder. These are the items that appear in the popup list.

- To create a popup list with items from various folders, or to pick only a few items from a folder, create a new folder containing only the desired programs and documents. If you are unsure how to do this, refer to your Windows Millennium Edition documentation.
- Click **OK** to associate the folder with the key you just selected.
- To open a popup list showing the items in that folder, press **Fn** plus the appropriate key from within any Windows program.

Viewing existing key assignments

To view the existing key assignments, choose **Assignments** from the Fn-esse keyboard. Fn-esse displays the Function Key Assignments dialog box. This box lists all the key assignments and the program or document to which each key is assigned.

To view items in a popup list, click the **Expand popup lists** check box.

Changing or removing existing key assignments

1. In the Fn-esse keyboard, click the key you wish to change with the secondary button.

   Fn-esse displays the Assignment Type dialog box.

2. To change the key assignment, click **Direct** or **Popup** and continue as if you were creating a new assignment.
3. To remove the key assignment, click **Clear**.

Toshiba Hardware Setup

Toshiba Hardware Setup is the Toshiba configuration management tool available through Windows. To access it, open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings**, **Control Panel**, then double-click **Toshiba HW Setup**.

Toshiba HWSetup window

The tabs represent various dialog boxes. They are:

The tabs represent various dialog boxes. They are:

- Keyboard — Allows you to assign as well as disable various key combinations.
- USB — Allows you to enable or disable USB legacy emulation.
- LAN — Allows you to enable or disable the Wake On LAN® (WOL) option.
- Hardware Alarm — Allows you to control alarm volume and whether an alarm sounds when the battery power is low or when you close the display panel while the computer is on.

- Pointing Devices — Allows you to select types of devices.
- Display — Allows you to change various settings for the built-in display.
- CPU — Allows you to change the processing frequency and decrease the voltage depending on the power source
- Boot Priority — Allows you to change the sequence in which your computer searches the drives for the operating system.
- General — Allows you to view current BIOS, hard disk drive and memory settings
- Password — Allows you to set user passwords. If you do this, you can use SecureSleep™ to protect your work by requiring the password to be entered before accessing Windows.
- Device Config — Allows you to select device configurations.
- Parallel/Printer — Allows you to select the printer port type.

Setting the CPU Frequency Mode

For systems equipped with a Pentium® III processor with Intel® SpeedStep™ technology only, you can set the CPU Frequency Mode as:

Dynamically Switchable -This mode is the default setting for your computer, and automatically changes the processing frequency and decreases voltage depending on the power source:

- AC Power - If your computer is connected to the AC adapter, the CPU frequency mode is set to high for faster processing.
- Battery Power - If your computer is running on battery power, the CPU frequency mode is set to low, for slower processing. Switching the CPU to low allows you to conserve power and extend the operating time of your battery.

Always High - Sets the CPU speed to high when using either the battery or the AC adapter.

Always Low - Sets the CPU speed to low when using either the battery or the AC adapter.

By changing any of the options that appear in the dialog boxes and clicking **Apply**, you can reconfigure that function. Any options that you change will not take effect until after you restart your system.

TSETUP

To access TSETUP while starting your computer, hold down the **Esc** key, then turn on the computer. When you receive the following message:
"Check system. Then press [F1] key", press **F1**.

Power Saver

Toshiba Power Saver enhances your computer's power management capabilities. The Power Save Modes tab contains a series of settings for power management. You can change which mode your computer uses, change settings for each mode, or create your own mode.

To access Power Saver Properties:

1. Open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings**, then click **Control Panel.**
2. Double-click the **Power Saver** icon.

By changing the options that appear in the Toshiba Power Saver Properties dialog box and clicking **OK**, you can reconfigure that function. Any options that you change become effective when you click either **OK** or **Apply**.

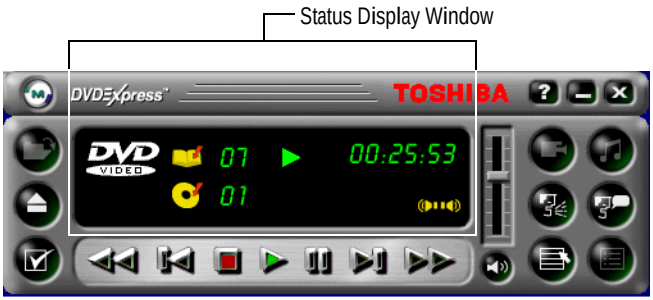
Chapter 8

DVDExpress™

This chapter documents the features of Mediamatics DVDExpress, an easy-to-use, full-featured multimedia control center that helps you get the most out of the exciting world of DVD technology.

Starting DVDExpress

1. Open the **Start** menu.
2. Point to **Programs**, then **Mediamatics DVDExpress.**
3. Click **Mediamatics DVD Player**.



Mediamatics DVDExpress DVD Player

Status display window

This window displays information about the content currently being played. In addition to the current play state (playing, paused, etc.) the window includes these indicators:

Disc type indicates one of the following:

- DVD Video
- Video CD
- Audio CD

Chapter — Indicates the chapter number being played.

Title/Track — Indicates the title or track number being played.

This indicator is displayed on Dolby-certified systems.

Audio mode indicates the current audio mode:


Stereo


Right


Left


3-D Stereo


Muted

DVD Player controls

The Mediamatics DVDExpress DVD Player resembles a standard home VCR, but it also has features that are unique to the DVD medium.

Here is a summary of the functions of the DVD Player controls and indicators:


Open — Opens video and/or audio files for selection and payback.

Keyboard shortcut: L


Eject — Opens the DVD-ROM drive for loading and/or removal of discs. Some systems also use this button as a toggle between Eject and Insert.

Keyboard shortcut: E


Options — Displays the DVDExpress Options dialog box, which provides information about the application and allows you to modify a number of settings.

Keyboard shortcut: None

Rewind — Moves the content back to a selected location. Click **Play** to resume playback.

Keyboard shortcut: B

NOTE: Some dialog pages will not appear while content is playing.

Previous — Moves the content back to the previous chapter or track and resumes playback.

Keyboard shortcut: <

Stop — Ceases playing content and displays the DVDExpress splash screen. To resume playback, click **Play** and the content will play from the start of the content file.

Keyboard shortcut: S

Play — Begins playback of selected content.

Keyboard shortcut: Enter

Pause — Temporarily stops content playback. Click **Pause** or **Play** to resume playback.

Keyboard shortcut: P

Next — Advances the content to the next chapter or track and resumes playback.

Keyboard shortcut: >

Fast Forward — Moves forward through the content at double speed to a selected location. Click **Play** to resume playback.

Keyboard shortcut: F

Volume — Increases the volume level when you drag the bar up and decreases the volume level when you drag the bar down.

Keyboard shortcut: + to increase volume
- to decrease volume

Mute — Suppresses the audio track. Click the **Mute** or Volume Control buttons to resume audio.

Keyboard shortcut: M

Help — Displays the Help file.

Keyboard shortcut: F1

Minimize — Minimizes the DVDExpress display window.

Keyboard shortcut: N

Close — Closes the DVDExpress application.

Keyboard shortcut: X

Camera Angle — Changes the camera angle (or view) of the content currently being played. This feature is enabled by the DVD content and is only available when the content was created using multiple cameras and camera angles.

Keyboard shortcut: V

NOTE: Due to differences in the content mastering process, some multi-angle views may not function properly.

3D Audio — Turns the 3D audio or virtual surround sound feature on and off. This button becomes active only when the appropriate 3D audio component is present in the system.

Keyboard shortcut: A

Audio — Changes the audio track currently being played to another audio track located on the DVD disc. This feature is most commonly used with multi-language content to change the spoken/heard language. This feature is enabled only when the content allows dynamic changes of the audio track.

Keyboard shortcut: 0

NOTE: Some audio changes must be made through the Title or Root menu.

Subtitle — Displays or changes subtitles to be viewed on-screen. This feature is enabled only for DVD content that includes subtitles and offers the ability to make dynamic changes of subtitle information. Some subtitle changes must be made through the Main Menu.

Keyboard shortcut: U

Root Menu/Resume — Displays the DVD root menu for selection of DVD content for playback. The functionality of the Resume feature depends on the content being played. Some content resumes playback when you click the Root Menu/Resume button again. This action starts the playback from the location where you left the content for the Root Menu. Other content requires an action within the menu (for example, click **Play Movie**) to resume playback.

Keyboard shortcut: R

Title Menu/Resume — Displays the Title Menu for selection of content for playback. The functionality of the Resume feature depends on the content being played. Some content resumes playback when you click the Title Menu/Resume button again. This action starts the playback from the location where you left the content for the Title Menu. Other content requires an action within the menu (for example, click **Play Movie**) to resume playback.

Keyboard shortcut: T

Using the DVDExpress shortcuts

The shortcut keys available in DVDExpress are listed in DVD Player controls on page 191.

HINT: To display the DVDExpress control panel when the video is in full screen mode, move your mouse pointer out of the viewing area (for example, to the bottom of the screen).

Accessing the shortcut menu

Shortcut menu

The shortcut menu appears when you click the secondary AccuPoint II button on the DVDExpress control panel. It offers alternative access to a number of features.

Using DVDExpress options

The Options window provides information about the application and allows you to modify a number of settings. To access DVDExpress DVD options:

1 Launch DVDExpress, if it is not already running.

2 On the DVDExpress control panel, click the **Options** button.

DVDExpress options

The DVD Options dialog box contains these tabs:

- About

  This tab displays copyright, trademark, version number, Region Code and other relevant information about your DVDExpress application.

- Audio

  Use this tab to enable or disable Digital Audio Output (SPDIF output). The Audio tab appears only if certain audio hardware is present in your system. It also appears only when playback is stopped.

- Display

  Use this tab to select or modify various video and display settings. This tab is available only when playback is stopped.

- DVD Region

  Use this tab to change the current region code for DVDExpress. This tab is only available when playback is stopped.

Region codes

Region coding is part of the protection system for DVD content. It divides the world into six regions. The intent is to enable specific content to be viewed in a specific region.

The current region code of the DVDExpress player installed in your computer is Region 1, comprising the United States and Canada. The region code is provided on the DVD Region tab in the DVD Options dialog box. It is noted in parenthesis following the application version number.

Chapter 9

If Something Goes Wrong

Some problems you may encounter when using the Satellite computer are relatively easy to identify and solve. Others may require help from your dealer or the manufacturer of a software program.

This chapter aims to help you solve many problems yourself without needing additional help. It covers the problems you are most likely to encounter. For further assistance and solutions, use Toshiba's support tool, VirtualTech™, to help diagnose and solve possible problems.

If all else fails, contact Toshiba. You will find information on Toshiba's support services at the end of this chapter.

Problems that are easy to fix

Your program stops responding.

If you are working with a program that suddenly freezes all operations, chances are the program has stopped responding. You can exit the failed program without shutting down Windows Millennium Edition or closing other programs.

To close a program that has stopped responding:

1. Press **Ctrl**, **Alt**, and **Del** simultaneously (once).

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the Close Program dialog box. This box lists all the programs and processes currently in operation. If a program has stopped responding, the words "not responding" appear beside its name in the list.

2. Select the program you want to close, then click **End Task**.

   Closing the failed program should allow you to continue working. If it does not, continue with step 3.

3. Close the remaining programs one by one by selecting the program name, then **End Task**.

4. Click **Shut Down**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the Shut Down Windows dialog box.

5. Select **Restart**, then click **Yes**.

   Your computer shuts down and restarts Windows Millennium Edition, thus restoring operations.

CAUTION: Typing Ctrl, Alt, *and* Del *simultaneously twice to restart your computer is not recommended. By closing all open programs before shutting down the system you ensure that all data is saved.*

Your program performs an illegal operation.

If you receive the message, "Your program has performed an illegal operation," you should record the details of the message and consult the software manufacturer.

To record the details:

1. Click the **Details** button and select the text Windows Millennium Edition displays.

   The Details button displays information that the software manufacturer needs to help you solve your problem.

2. Press **Ctrl** and **c** simultaneously to copy the text to the clipboard.

3. Open Notepad (click **Start**, point to **Programs**, then point to **Accessories** and click **Notepad**).

4. Press **Ctrl** and **v** simultaneously to paste the details into Notepad.

5. Add a paragraph break and type some notes describing what you were doing when you received the message.

6. Save the file and refer to it when you contact the software manufacturer.

Problems when you turn on the computer

These problems may occur when you turn on the power.

The computer will not start.

Make sure you attached the AC adapter and power cable properly or installed a charged battery.

Press and hold down the power button for a few seconds.

If you are using the AC adapter, check that the wall outlet is working by plugging in another device, such as a lamp.

The computer starts but, when you press a key on the keyboard or touch the AccuPoint II, nothing happens.

You are probably in Standby mode and have a software or resource conflict. When this happens, turning the power on returns you to the problem instead of restarting the system. To clear the condition, press **Ctrl**, **Alt**, and **Del** simultaneously, or press the reset button.

Clearing the condition may get the computer running, but it won't solve a resource conflict. Read the documentation that came with the conflicting device and Resolving a hardware conflict on page 209.

The computer is not accessing the hard disk or the diskette drive.

Your computer normally loads Windows from the hard disk. If you have a hard disk problem, you will not be able to start the computer. Insert a system diskette into the diskette drive and press **F10** while you turn on the power.

The computer displays the WARNING RESUME FAILURE message.

The computer was placed in Standby mode and the battery has discharged. Data stored in the computer's memory has been lost.

To charge the battery, leave the computer plugged into a live wall outlet for about three hours. For more information, see Power and the batteries on page 214.

The computer displays the Non-System disk or disk error message.

Make sure there is no diskette in the diskette drive. If there is one, remove it and press any key to continue. If pressing any key does not work, press **Ctrl**, **Alt**, and **Del**, or press the reset button to restart the computer.

Windows Millennium Edition is not working

Once you are familiar with the desktop and used to the way Windows Millennium Edition responds to your work routine, you can easily detect if the operating system is not working correctly. For example:

- Windows Millennium Edition fails to start after the Starting Windows Millennium Edition message appears.
- Windows Millennium Edition takes a long time to start.
- Windows Millennium Edition responds differently from the normal routine.
- The screen does not look right.

Unless a hardware device has failed, problems usually occur when you change the system in some way such as installing a new program or adding a device.

If you experience any of these problems, use the options in the Windows Millennium Edition Startup menu to fix the problem.

Using Startup options to fix problems

If Windows Millennium Edition fails to start properly, you may have to change your system's configuration or verify the startup procedure to fix the problem. To do this, use the options in the Startup menu. This section describes each option and when to use the procedure.

To open the Startup menu:

1. Restart your computer.
2. Press **F8** when your computer starts.

   The Windows Millennium Edition Startup menu displays these options:

   - Normal
   - Logged (BOOTLOG.TXT)
   - Safe mode
   - Step-by-step confirmation

TECHNICAL NOTE: If your computer is connected to a network, the Start menu may display different versions of Safe mode.

Normal

Selecting Normal starts Windows Millennium Edition under normal conditions. Start the computer in Normal mode when there are no apparent problems with the system.

Logged (Bootlog.txt)

Selecting Logged starts Windows Millennium Edition under normal conditions and creates a hidden startup log file named c:\Bootlog.txt. This file records every step of the system's startup process.

You or a qualified Windows Millennium Edition expert can use this log file to check the loading and initializing of device drivers.

DEFINITION: A device driver is a file that contains information to help the computer's BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) control the operation of devices connected to the system.

Safe mode

Selecting Safe mode bypasses basic start-up files and starts Windows Millennium Edition, enabling only the mouse, keyboard, and standard VGA display drivers.

Running Safe mode allows you to undo any changes you made to the system configuration that may have caused Windows Millennium Edition or a device to fail. For example, if you choose a screen resolution that is not supported by the display, the operating system will have a problem starting correctly. Safe mode bypasses the setting and allows you to change the screen resolution to one supported by the display. Once you have done this, Windows Millennium Edition will start correctly.

Other problems may involve a device driver. See Windows Millennium Edition can help you on page 208 to fix the problem.

TECHNICAL NOTE: Windows Millennium Edition automatically starts in Safe mode if it detects that system start-up failed or the Registry (the file that defines how Windows Millennium Edition is set up) is corrupted.

Step-by-step confirmation

When you turn on your computer, Windows Millennium Edition processes the start-up files. With Step-by-step confirmation, the system asks you to confirm each line of the start-up process once it appears.

Use this option:

- When the start-up process fails while loading the start-up files.
- To verify all drivers are being loaded.
- To temporarily disable one or more specific driver(s).
- To check for errors in the start-up files.

Windows Millennium Edition uses a file called io.sys, which contains all the information needed to start the computer. Although your computer does not need the Config.Sys and Autoexec.Bat files to start, it does process these files to support backward compatibility with some programs and device drivers. The same holds true for the System.Ini and Win.Ini files.

TECHNICAL NOTE: Programs and devices that are backward compatible are designed to work with older operating systems and other programs. For example, many features of Windows Millennium Edition are backward compatible with earlier versions of Windows. This lets you use older programs with Windows Millennium Edition.

Most of the information contained in these files is now stored in the Registry, but they are still processed during system startup. Bootlog.Txt file contains a record of all the components and drivers loaded during startup and the status of each. When you select Step-by-step confirmation, you can view all these files one line at a time to help diagnose the cause of a problem.

Internet problems

My Internet connection is very slow.

Many factors contribute to the speed with which you can surf the Internet. They include: modem speed, time of day (when everyone else is surfing, your access can be slow) and popularity of the site. If accessing a particular site is very slow, try later.

My browser can't find the URL address I typed in.

Make sure you separated the domain names of the address with the forward slash (/). Check the spelling of each name and the syntax of the address carefully. A single incorrect letter, missed period ("dot") or other mistake makes it impossible for your browser to locate the site.

My browser can't find a site I bookmarked.

The World Wide Web is constantly changing. A site you bookmarked yesterday may not be available today or its server may be down for temporary repair. Try again later.

Windows Millennium Edition can help you

If Windows Millennium Edition has started properly, but you still have a problem using your computer, the online Help can assist you in troubleshooting the problem.

To access Windows Millennium Edition Help:

1. Click the **Start** button and click **Help**.
2. Click the **Contents** tab, then double-click **Troubleshooting**.
3. Double-click a problem you would like help with, and follow the steps on the screen.

Working with troubleshooters

Windows Millennium Edition includes a wide range of helpful troubleshooters that can assist you with many common computer problems. For instance, if you are having difficulty setting up a new printer, the Print troubleshooter can walk you through the setup process step by step. Troubleshooters are available through Windows Help, and they are constantly updated and supplemented on the Microsoft Support Online Web site.

You can connect to Support Online by clicking the **Search Online Support** button in Windows Help or by connecting to:
http://support.microsoft.com/directory/

Resolving a hardware conflict

If you receive an error message telling you there is a device driver conflict or a general hardware problem, try using Windows Millennium Edition Help to troubleshoot the problem first.

For help on hardware conflicts:

1. From the Windows **Help** menu, double-click on **Troubleshooting**.
2. Click **Hardware and System device problems** and follow the steps.

If there is still a problem, Windows Millennium Edition should display a message that explains what the conflict is. If this happens, you may need to solve the problem on your own.

A plan of action

The smooth operation of the system depends on the interaction of all devices, programs, and features. If the system or one of its attached devices isn't working, resolving the problem can be time- consuming and frustrating.

The recommended procedure for getting multiple devices to work together is to add and set up one device at a time. After you add each device, test it to make sure it and all previously connected devices work.

The device most recently connected to the system is the one most likely to be causing a hardware conflict.

Resolving hardware conflicts on your own

Computer components need resources to accomplish a task. A device, such as a disk drive or a modem, needs a channel to the computer's Central Processing Unit (CPU). It also needs a direct channel to the computer's memory to store information as it works. These channels of communication are commonly referred to as system resources.

Interrupt Request Channel

The channel to the CPU is called an Interrupt Request (IRQ) because it interrupts what the processor is doing and requests some of the processor's time. If two or more devices use the same IRQ, the processor does not know which device is asking for attention. This causes a hardware conflict.

Direct Memory Access

Similarly, the data required by the device is stored in a specific place or address in memory called the Direct Memory Access (DMA). The DMA provides a dedicated channel for adapter cards to bypass the microprocessor and access memory directly. If two or more devices use the same DMA, the data required by one device overwrites the data required by the other, causing a hardware conflict.

Plug and Play

With Plug and Play and Windows Millennium Edition, avoiding hardware conflicts is easy. Plug and Play is a computer standard that helps the system BIOS (basic input/output system) and the operating system to automatically assign resources to Plug and Play-compliant devices. In theory, if every device connected to the computer is Plug and Play-compliant, no two devices will compete for the same system resources. Simply plug in the device and turn on your computer. Windows Millennium Edition automatically sets up your system to accommodate the new device.

If you install an older (legacy) device that Windows Millennium Edition cannot recognize, the operating system may have difficulty assigning resources to it. As a result, a hardware conflict can occur. To see what resources Windows Millennium Edition has assigned to the device, see Checking device properties on page 212.

Resolving conflicts

There are three things you can do to resolve hardware conflicts.

- Disable the device.

  For an older device, remove it from the computer. For a Plug and Play device, see Fixing a problem with Device Manager on page 212.

- Disable another system component and use its resources for the new device. See Fixing a problem with Device Manager on page 212.

- Reconfigure the device so that its requirements do not conflict. Refer to the device's documentation for instructions about changing settings on the device.

Fixing a problem with Device Manager

Device Manager provides a way to check and change the configuration of a device.

CAUTION: Changing the default settings using Device Manager can cause other conflicts that make one or more devices unusable. Device Manager is a configuration tool for advanced users who understand configuration parameters and the ramifications of changing them.

Disabling a device

1. Click the **My Computer** icon with the secondary button, then click **Properties**.

   The System Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Device Manager** tab.

3. Select the device and click **Properties**.

   A dialog box displays the device's properties.

4. In the General section of the dialog box, check the box next to **Disable in this hardware profile**.

5. Click **OK**.

Checking device properties

Device Manager provides a way to view the properties of a device. Properties include the name of the manufacturer, the type of device, the drivers installed, and the system resources assigned to the device.

To check a device's properties:

1. Click the **My Computer** icon with the secondary button, then click **Properties**.

   The System Properties dialog box appears.

2. Click the **Device Manager** tab.

3. To view the device(s) installed, double-click the device type.

4. To view the properties, double-click the device.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the Device Properties dialog box, which provides various tabs from which to choose. Some of the common ones are:

   - The **General** tab, which provides basic information about the device.
   - The **Resources** tab, which lists the resources assigned to the device. If you have a device conflict, it is shown in the Conflicting device list.
   - The **Drivers** tab, which displays the drivers being used by the device.

For more information about Device Manager, refer to Windows Millennium Edition online help.

Fixing device-related problems

If you do not have a hardware conflict, but you think your problem could be related to one of your computer's devices, the first thing to do is run the system verification test, TDIAGS, which is preinstalled on your computer. This test confirms that the factory-installed devices connected to the computer are working. It includes testing the memory, hard disk, diskette drive, display, and additional devices you may have connected to the system.

After running the test, read the part of this section that describes problems and solutions related to specific devices.

Memory card problems

Incorrectly connected or faulty memory modules may cause errors that seem to be device-related. So it is worthwhile checking for these first:

1. Click **Start**, then click **Shut Down**.
2. Click the button next to **Shut down**, then click **OK**.

   Windows Millennium Edition shuts down and turns off the computer automatically.
3. Remove the memory module.
4. Reinstall the memory module, following the instructions in Installing additional memory (optional) on page 36, and making sure it is seated properly.
5. Check for the error again.
6. If the error recurs, remove the memory module entirely and check for the error again.

   If removing the memory module eliminates the error, the memory module may be faulty. If the error recurs without the memory module installed, the error is not caused by the memory module.

Power and the batteries

Your computer receives its power through the AC adapter and power cable or from the system batteries (main battery and real-time clock (RTC) battery). Power problems are interrelated. For example, a faulty AC adapter or power cable will neither power the computer nor recharge the batteries.

Here are some typical problems and how to solve them:

The AC power light does not come on when you plug in the AC adapter and power cable.

Make sure the AC adapter and power cable are firmly plugged into both the wall outlet and the computer.

If the AC power light still does not come on, check that the wall outlet is working properly by plugging in a lamp or other appliance.

The AC adapter and power cable work correctly, but the battery will not charge.

The battery doesn't charge while the computer is consuming full power. Try turning off the computer.

The main battery may not be inserted correctly in the computer. Turn off the computer, remove the battery, clean the contacts with a soft dry cloth (if necessary) and replace the battery.

The battery may be too hot or too cold to charge properly. Its temperature needs to be in the range of 50 degrees to 88 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius). If you think this is the probable cause, let the battery reach room temperature and try again.

If the battery has completely discharged, it will not begin charging immediately. Leave the AC adapter and power cable connected, wait 20 minutes and see whether the battery is charging.

If the battery light is glowing after 20 minutes, let the computer continue charging the battery for at least another 20 minutes before you turn on the computer.

If the battery light does not glow after 20 minutes, the battery may have reached the end of its useful life. Try replacing it.

The battery appears not to power the computer for as long as it usually does.

If you frequently recharge a partially charged battery, it may not charge fully. Let the battery discharge completely, then try charging it again.

Check the power options using the Windows Millennium Edition Power Management utility. Have you added a device, such as a PC Card or memory module, that takes its power from the battery? Is your software using the hard disk more? Is the display power set to turn off automatically? Was the battery fully charged to begin with? All these conditions affect how long the charge lasts.

For more information on maximizing battery power, see Charging batteries on page 95.

Keyboard problems

If, when you type, strange things happen or nothing happens, the problem may be related to the keyboard itself.

The keyboard produces unexpected characters.

A keypad overlay may be on. If the numeric keypad or cursor control light is on, press **Fn** and **F10** simultaneously to turn off the cursor control light or press **Fn** and **F11** simultaneously to turn off the numeric keypad light.

If the problem occurs when both the keypad overlays are off, make sure the software you are using is not remapping the keyboard. Refer to the software's documentation and check that the program does not assign different meanings to any of the keys.

You have connected an external keyboard and Windows Millennium Edition displays one or more keyboard error messages.

If you have a second keyboard, try it. If it works, the first keyboard may be defective or incompatible with your computer.

Nothing happens when you press the keys on the external keyboard.

You may have plugged the external PS/2 keyboard in while the computer was turned on. Using the AccuPoint II pointing device, click **Start**, then click **Shut Down**. When the Shut Down dialog box appears, select **Restart** and click **OK**. The computer will restart and recognize the keyboard.

The keyboard locks and the computer will not restart.

Make sure the power is on and press the reset button.

AccuPoint II problems

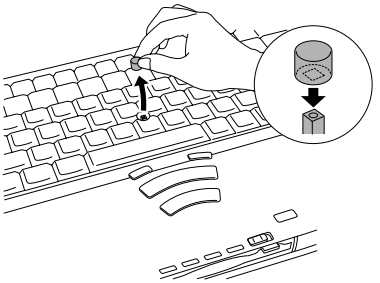
Some of the keyboard problems already listed may affect the AccuPoint II. In addition:

Your finger slides off the AccuPoint II easily.

If the AccuPoint II cap is oily, remove the cap and clean it with a cotton swab dipped in rubbing alcohol.

To remove the cap:

1 Firmly grasp the cap and pull it straight up.



Removing the AccuPoint II cap

2 After cleaning the cap, position it on the peg and press it into place.

NOTE: The peg is square, so be careful to align the cap's hole with the peg.

Display problems

Here are some typical display problems and their solutions:

The display is blank.

Display Auto Off may have gone into effect. Press any key to activate the screen.

You may have activated the instant password feature by pressing **Fn** and **F1** simultaneously. If you have registered a password, press **Enter**, type the password and press **Enter**. If no password is registered, press **Enter**. The screen reactivates and allows you to continue working.

If you are using the built-in screen, make sure the display priority is not set for an external monitor. To do this, press **Fn** and **F5** simultaneously (once). If this does not correct the problem, press **Fn** and **F5** simultaneously again to return the display priority to its previous setting.

If you are using an external monitor:

- Check that the monitor is turned on.
- Check that the monitor's power cable is firmly plugged into a working power outlet.
- Check that the cable connecting the external monitor to the computer is firmly attached.
- Try adjusting the contrast and brightness controls on the external monitor.
- Press **Fn** and **F5** simultaneously to make sure the display priority is not set for the built-in screen.

The screen does not look right.

You can change the display settings by clicking a blank area of the desktop with the AccuPoint II secondary button, then clicking Properties. This causes Windows Millennium Edition to open the Display Properties dialog box. The Appearance tab of this dialog box allows you to choose the colors for the screen. The Settings tab allows you to choose the screen resolution.

The built-in screen flickers.

Some flickering is a normal result of the way the screen produces colors. To reduce the amount of flickering, try using fewer colors.

A message tells you that there is a problem with your display settings and that the adapter type is incorrect or the current settings do not work with your hardware.

Reduce the size of the color palette to one that is supported by the computer's internal display.

The display mode is set to Simultaneous and the external display device does not work.

Make sure the device is capable of displaying at resolutions of 800 x 600 or higher. Devices that do not support this resolution will only work in Internal/External mode.

Disk drive problems

Problems with the hard disk or with a diskette drive usually show up as an inability to access the disk or as sector errors. Sometimes a disk problem may cause one or more files to appear to have garbage in them. Typical disk problems are:

You are having trouble accessing a disk, or one or more files appear to be missing.

Make sure you are identifying the drive by its correct name (A: or C:).

Run ScanDisk, which analyzes the directories, files and File Allocation Table (FAT) on the disk and repairs any damage it finds:

To run ScanDisk:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Accessories**, **System Tools,** and click **ScanDisk**.
2. Click the drive you want to test.
3. Select the type of test you want to use.

A thorough test is more complete but takes much more time than a standard test.

4 Click **Start**.

ScanDisk tests the disk.

Your hard disk seems very slow.

If you have been using your computer for some time, your files may have become fragmented. Run Disk Defragmenter. To do this, click **Start**, point to **Programs**, **Accessories**, **System Tools**, and click **Disk Defragmenter**.

Your data files are damaged or corrupted.

Refer to your software documentation for file recovery procedures. Many software packages automatically create backup files.

You may also be able to recover lost data using utility software, which is available from your dealer.

Some programs run correctly but others do not.

This is probably a configuration problem. If a program does not run properly, refer to its documentation and check that the hardware configuration meets its needs.

A diskette will not go into the diskette drive.

You may already have a diskette in the drive. Make sure the drive is empty.

You may be inserting the diskette incorrectly. Hold the diskette with the hub side facing down, and insert it so that the metal head window cover goes into the drive first.

The metal cover or a loose label may be obstructing the path into the drive. Carefully inspect the diskette. If the metal cover is loose, replace the diskette. If the label is loose, replace the label and try inserting the diskette again.

The computer displays the Non-system disk or disk error **message**.

If you are starting the computer from the hard disk, make sure there is no diskette in the diskette drive.

If you are starting the computer from a diskette, the diskette in the drive does not have the files necessary to start the computer. Replace it with a bootable diskette.

The drive cannot read a diskette.

Try another diskette. If you can access the second diskette, the first diskette (not the diskette drive) is probably causing the problem. Run ScanDisk on the faulty diskette (for instructions, see Disk drive problems on page 220).

DVD-ROM drive problems

DVDExpress has been configured to provide optimum performance and quality based upon your system's available resources. Changes made to the system or its configuration may impact the playback performance of the DVDExpress player.

General issues

DVDExpress controls are disabled.

Controls may be grayed out by commands on the DVD. For example, it is common for DVD movie titles to disable fast-forward and rewind during the legal notices at the beginning of a movie.

Playback performance is poor.

The use of DMA dramatically increases the DVD playback performance of your system.

To make sure DMA is turned on and to check its settings:

1. Open the **Start** menu, point to **Settings,** then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **System** icon, then select the **Device Manager** tab.
3. Open the **CDROM** device folder**,** select your DVD-ROM device driver, then click **Properties**.
4. Select the **Settings** tab, click the **DMA** check box, then click **OK**.

   The system must be restarted for this setting to take effect.

The Root or Title menu does not open.

Most DVD titles have one or both of the “Root” and “Title” menus. If one menu button appears to do nothing, try the other menu button.

DVDExpress performance decreases after making a system change.

DVD playback performance is dependent upon several system resources. Changes to these system resources caused, for example, by installing a new graphics or audio card may impact performance. Some software changes may also impact playback performance (for example, downloading new drivers from the Web).

Before installing a new hardware or software component on your system, check for any potential conflicts between its resource requirements and your current system configuration. Also, if you change your Operating System, check with your PC manufacturer or your graphics card vendor to ensure that you have the appropriate drivers for both your hardware (for example, the graphics card) and software (drivers must support the Operating System and DVD with DVDExpress).

Slow playback performance.

DVD playback is a resource intensive application. Other applications and/or changes to your system hardware, software or configuration can impact playback performance. If playback is slower than normal, try:

1. Closing any other open applications to improve the performance of the DVD playback.
2. Ensuring DMA is turned on. (See Playback performance is poor. on page 222.)
3. If you have installed new hardware (such as a new graphics card or audio card), ensure the component's drivers support Microsoft DirectX® 5.2b or higher and DVDExpress. Contact the manufacturer of the component.
4. Verifying that your display driver resolution, color depth and refresh rate are optimal for DVD playback. (Some systems do not support video overlays if these parameters are not optimal.) Try lowering these settings to improve performance.

Content issues

Movies exhibit poor performance of "Director's Commentary" or other similar optional content versions.

Some movies may exhibit poor performance of these features. In particular, the video portion of the movie may become jerky or show pauses. The normal version of the movie will not show this problem.

DVDExpress will not function properly with "debug" software installed.

The DVDExpress application will not function properly if it detects that debug software is present on the system. Remove the debug software to restore functionality of DVDExpress.

Minimum system requirements

DVDExpress performs best when these recommended components are present in your system:

- Sound card (with 48 KHz sampling rate support)
- DirectX Foundation 6.0 or higher (Source: Microsoft)
- DirectShow® 6.0 (Source: Microsoft)
- DVD-ROM drive with DMA enabled (only available with Microsoft OSR 2.1 or above with PIXX 4.0 and USB support added)
- Mediamatics DVDExpress software

Error messages

This table offers descriptions and resolutions for error messages that may appear when using DVDExpress.

Error message and additional information	*Resolution*
The disc in the DVD-ROM drive is not a valid disc type. Valid disc types are DVD-Video, VideoCD, and audio CD.	Ensure the disc is a valid disc type. If the disc works in other players, try using a disc cleaner. The disc may require features that are not supported by DVDExpress.
Microsoft DirectShow components are missing. Microsoft DirectShow is not installed properly on the system.	Reinstall Microsoft DirectShow version 6.0 or higher (available from the Microsoft Web site).
No audio subsystem could be found for playback. There is a problem with the audio card or audio component within the system. The problem may be one of the following: There is no audio card. The audio card is faulty. The wrong audio card is installed in the system. There is a problem with the audio driver.	Check installation of the audio sound card. Check installation of the sound card drivers.

Error message and additional information	*Resolution*
DVDExpress cannot display the selected resolution due to system limitations. The screen size exceeds the allowable display limit. There are not enough system resources to play the DVD at the selected setting.	Alter the display settings to reduce the resolution or number of colors. Update video drivers.
The audio settings are incorrect. Please check sound card or drivers. The audio card was found, but there is a problem with the audio card or drivers. The wrong audio card and/or audio driver may be installed in the system.	Check installation of audio sound card. Check installation of audio card drivers.
An unexpected error has occurred. This error is unclassified. Report the problem and any error code to your supplier's Technical Support.	This is usually a rare, title-specific problem.

Error message and additional information	*Resolution*
There is a problem with the copy protection system within the DVD-ROM drive. Playback cannot continue. The DVD-ROM drive failed to authenticate (authorize playback of) the DVD disc. There may be a problem with the DVD-ROM drive.	Try to play another disc. Contact your supplier's Technical Support.
DVDExpress does not support this version of the DVD specification.	Check that this is a DVD-Video 1.0 disc.
This DVD disc cannot be played in this region. The selected region cannot be used due to one of the following: The Region Code of DVDExpress and the DVD disc do not match. Check the Region Code of DVDExpress within the About tab and use a disc from the appropriate region. The Windows operating system is assigned to a region that does not match the Region Code of DVDExpress.	Use DVD content from the appropriate region. If applicable on your system, refer to the Help file for how to change the Region Code.

Error message and additional information	*Resolution*
Permission to play is denied. Please check the Parental Control setting. The Parental Control setting of DVDExpress is lower than the Parental Control level of the content being played. Playback of the DVD disc is not authorized.	Change the Parental Control level in the DVD Options dialog. Note that DVDExpress requires a password for this change.
Playback has stopped due to a Macrovision® copy protection error. Macrovision prevents unauthorized copying of content. The graphics card driver has notified DVDExpress of a Macrovision error. This error may indicate a problem with Macrovision and/or the graphics driver.	Reinstall the original graphics driver that came with your system. Contact your graphics vendor for a driver that supports Macrovision copy protection.
DVDExpress encountered an error.	Report the problem and any error code to your supplier's Technical Support.
This file appears to contain unsupported data.	Please refer to the Supported Formats section of the DVDExpress Help file and ensure that this file contains valid data.

Error message and additional information	*Resolution*
The drive or disc cannot be found. This may be caused by one of the following: No disc in the DVD-ROM drive. No DVD-ROM drive. A disc of an unsupported type in the DVD-ROM drive.	Check the DVD-ROM drive or DVD disc. Ensure the disc is a valid type (DVD-Video, Video-CD, or audio CD).

Sound system problems

You do not hear any sound from the computer.

Adjust the volume control.

If you are using external headphones or speakers, check that they are securely connected to your computer.

The computer emits a loud, high-pitched noise.

This is feedback between the microphone and the speakers. It occurs in any sound system when input from a microphone is fed to the speakers and the speaker volume is too loud. Adjust the volume control.

Changing the settings for the Record Monitor feature in the Recording Control Utility (default Off), or the Mute feature in the Mixer Utility (default Enabled), may cause feedback. Revert to the default settings.

PC Card problems

PC Cards (PCMCIA-compatible) include many types of devices, such as a removable hard disk, additional memory, or a pager.

Most PC Card problems occur during installation and setup of new cards. If you're having trouble getting one or more of these devices to work together, several sections in this chapter may apply.

Resource conflicts can cause problems when using PC Cards. See Resolving a hardware conflict on page 209.

Card Information Structure

When you insert a PC Card into a slot, the computer attempts to determine the type of card and the resources it requires by reading its Card Information Structure (CIS). Sometimes the CIS contains enough information for you to use the card immediately.

Other cards must be set up before you can use them. Use the Windows Millennium Edition PC Card (PCMCIA) Wizard to set up the card. Refer to your Microsoft documentation for more information, or refer to the documentation that came with the PC Card.

Some card manufacturers use special software called *enablers* to support their cards. Enablers result in nonstandard configurations that can cause problems when installing the PC Card.

If your system does not have built-in drivers for your PC Card and the card did not come with a Windows Millennium Edition driver, it may not work under Windows Millennium Edition. Contact the manufacturer of the PC Card for information about using the card under Windows Millennium Edition.

PC Card checklist

- Make sure the card is inserted properly into the slot.

  See Using PC Cards on page 170 for how to insert PC Cards.

- Make sure all cables are securely connected.
- Make sure the computer is loading only one version of Card and Socket Services.
- Occasionally a defective PC Card slips through quality control. If another PCMCIA-equipped computer is available, try the card in that machine. If the card malfunctions again, it may be defective.

Resolving PC Card problems

Here are some common problems and their solutions:

The slots appear to be dead. PC Cards that used to work no longer work.

Check the PC Card status:

1. Click the **My Computer** icon with the secondary button, then click **Properties**.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays the System Properties dialog box.

2. Click the **Device Manager** tab.
3. Double-click the device listed as your PC Card.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays your PC Card's Properties dialog box. This dialog box contains information about your PC Card configuration and status.

The computer stops working (hangs) when you insert a PC Card.

The problem may be caused by an I/O (input/output) conflict between the PCMCIA socket and another device in the system. Use Device Manager to make sure each device has its own I/O base address. See Fixing a problem with Device Manager on page 212 for more information.

Since all PC Cards share the same socket, each card is not required to have its own address.

Hot swapping (removing one PC Card and inserting another without turning the computer off) fails.

Follow this procedure before you remove a PC Card:

1. Click the **PC Card** icon on the taskbar.
2. Click **Stop *xxxx***, where *xxxx* is the identifier for your PC Card.

   Windows Millennium Edition displays a message that you may safely remove the card.
3. Remove the card from the slot.

The system does not recognize your PC Card or PCMCIA socket controller.

This problem may be caused by a low battery. Charge the battery fully:

1. Make sure the computer is not in Standby.
2. Turn off the computer.
3. Connect the AC adapter and power cable.
4. Keep the computer plugged in for about three hours with the power turned off.

The problem may also be caused by a conflict with any additional memory in your system.

Removing a malfunctioning card and reinstalling it can correct many problems. For more information, see Using PC Cards on page 170.

A PC Card error occurs.

Reinsert the card to make sure it is properly connected.

If the card is attached to an external device, check that the connection is secure.

Refer to the card's documentation, which should contain a troubleshooting section.

Printer problems

This section lists some of the most common printer problems.

The printer will not print.

Check that the printer is connected to a working power outlet, turned on and ready (on line).

Check that the printer has plenty of paper. Some printers will not start printing when there are just two or three sheets of paper left in the tray.

Make sure the printer cable is firmly attached to the computer and the printer.

If your printer is ECP- or IEEE 1284-compliant, make sure you have an IEEE 1284 printer cable.

Run the printer's self-test to check for any problem with the printer itself.

Make sure you installed the proper printer drivers, as shown in Setting up a printer on page 49.

You may have connected the printer while the computer is on. Disable Standby mode, turn off the computer, and turn off the printer. Turn the printer back on, make sure it is on line, then turn the computer back on.

Try printing another file. For example, you could create and attempt to print a short test file using Notepad. If a Notepad file prints correctly, the problem may be in your original file.

The printer will not print what you see on the screen.

Many programs display information on the screen differently from the way they print it. See if your program has a print preview mode. This mode lets you see your work exactly as it will print. Contact the software manufacturer for more information.

Modem problems

This section lists common modem problems.

The modem will not receive or transmit properly.

Make sure the telephone cable (the one that goes from the modem to the telephone line) is firmly connected to the modem port and the telephone line jack.

Check the serial port settings to make sure the hardware and software are referring to the same COM port (look in Device Manager under Modems for the built-in modem).

Check the communications parameters (baud rate, parity, data length and stop bits) specified in the communications program. It should be set up to transmit at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 28800, 33600 bps (bits per second) or higher. Refer to the program's documentation and the modem manual for information on how to change these settings.

The modem is on, set up properly and still will not transmit or receive data.

Make sure the line has a dial tone. Connect a telephone handset to the line to check this.

The other system may be busy or off line. Try making a test transmission to someone else.

Rebooting your computer from a USB diskette drive

How do I reboot using a system diskette inserted in an external diskette drive connected to a USB port?

To boot your computer from an external USB diskette drive you must enable the USB-FDD Legacy Emulation option.

TECHNICAL NOTE: The default setting for USB-FDD Legacy Emulation is Disabled.

Enabling the USB-FDD Legacy Emulation option

1. Click **Start**.
2. Double-click **My Computer** then **Control Panel**.
3. Select the USB tab and click **Enabled**.
4. Click **OK**.

If your operating system won't start

If you need access to the diskette drive but cannot start Windows, access System Setup:

1. Close all programs, shut down your computer and turn it off.

2 Turn on the computer by pressing the power button while holding down the **Esc** key.

The machine will beep, then display:

Check System, then press [F1] key.

3 Release the **Esc** key.

4 Press the **F1** key.

The System Setup screen appears.

5 Using the arrow keys, move to the USB-FDD Legacy Emulation option in the Peripheral section and press the space bar to select **Enabled**.

6 Press the **End** key to exit.

7 Press **Y** to save the change.

Your system will automatically restart.

NOTE: Enabling Legacy Emulation may interfere with other USB devices while running Windows. To set your system back to the default setting, follow the same instructions, but select Disabled for the USB-FDD Legacy Emulation option.

Develop good computing habits

Make sure you are prepared.

Save your work frequently.

You can never predict when your computer will lock, forcing you to close a program and lose unsaved changes. Many software programs build in an automatic backup, but you should not rely solely on this feature. Save your work! See Computing tips on page 59 for instructions.

On a regular basis, back up the information stored on your hard disk.

Here are some ways you can do this:

- Copy files to diskette in Windows Millennium Edition, following the steps in Saving your work on page 65.
- Connect a tape drive to the system and use specialized software to copy everything on the hard disk to a tape.

Some people use a combination of these methods, backing up all files to tape weekly and copying critical files to diskette on a daily basis.

If you have installed your own programs, you should back up these programs as well as your data files. If something goes wrong that requires you to reformat your hard disk and start again, reloading all your programs and data files from a backup source will save time.

Read the user's guides.

It's very difficult to provide a fail-safe set of steps you can follow every time you experience a problem with the computer. Your ability to solve problems will improve as you learn about how the computer and its software work together.

Get familiar with all the user's guides provided with your computer, as well as the manuals that come with the programs and devices you purchase.

Your local computer store or book store sells a variety of self-help books you can use to supplement the information in the manuals.

Using VirtualTech

VirtualTech is a suite of innovative support resources and tools installed on your computer. VirtualTech will make your computing experience easier and more fulfilling by assisting you when you have questions, run into problems, or need help with your computer or programs.

To access VirtualTech, double-click the VirtualTech icon located on your computer's desktop.

Here is a summary of the kinds of resources and tools VirtualTech has to offer:

- A library of solutions to common computer problems. These are arranged in easy to navigate topics like software, hardware and the Internet.
- A set of powerful support tools that can:
  - Retrieve hardware and software details whenever you need system configuration information.
  - Provide a real time view of your machine's condition and running applications.VirtualTech can take up to 10 "snapshots" of your applications to ensure you can restore your configuration and replace or repair damaged files.
  - Check and inform you of any updates whenever you go online. To load an update, click **yes**.
  - Run a detailed system report that harvests and compiles your system's hardware and software information.
    This report is also accessible to Toshiba's InTouch Center technicians to reference when you place a call or send a question electronically.

- Direct you to Ask IRIS Online™, Toshiba's instant response information service where you can ask questions and receive answers.
- Send a message electronically with your questions directly to our InTouch Center. A representative will address your situation and contact you.

If you need further assistance

If you have followed the recommendations in this chapter and are still having problems, you may need additional technical assistance. This section contains the steps to take to ask for help.

Before you call

Since some problems may be related to the operating system or the program you are using, it is important to investigate other sources of assistance first.

Try the following before contacting Toshiba:

- Review the troubleshooting information in your Windows Millennium Edition documentation.
- If the problem occurs while you are running a program, consult the program's documentation for troubleshooting suggestions. Contact the software company's technical support group for their assistance.
- Consult the dealer from whom you purchased your computer and/or program. Your dealer is your best source for current information.

For the number of a Toshiba dealer near you in the United States, call: (800) 457-7777.

Contacting Toshiba

If you still need help and suspect that the problem is hardware-related, Toshiba offers a variety of resources to help you.

1. Start with accessing Toshiba on the Internet using any Internet browser by typing www.pcsupport.toshiba.com
2. Next, try one of Toshiba's online services. The Toshiba Forum can be accessed through CompuServe®.

Toshiba voice contact

Before calling Toshiba, make sure you have:

- Your computer's serial number.
- The computer and any optional devices related to the problem.
- Backup copies of your Windows operating system and all other preloaded software on diskettes or CD.
- Name and version of the program involved in the problem along with its installation diskettes or CD.
- Information about what you were doing when the problem occurred.
- Exact error messages and when they occurred.

For technical support, call the Toshiba InTouch Center:

Within the United States at (800) 457-7777

Outside the United States at (949) 859-4273

Other Toshiba Internet Web sites

www.toshiba.com	Worldwide Toshiba corporate site
www.computers.toshiba.com	Marketing and product information in the USA
www.toshiba.ca	Canada
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PART III

APPENDIXES

What is in Part III

This part provides additional technical information about the Satellite computer. Review this material if you have additional questions or need additional information.

Appendix A

Hot Keys

Hot keys are keys that, when pressed in combination with the Fn key, turn system functions on and off. Hot keys have a legend on or above the key indicating the option or feature the key controls.

Instant password security

Fn + 

This hot key blanks the display and locks the keyboard.

To resume working, if you have registered a user password, press **Enter**, type your password and press **Enter**. If there is no registered password, press **Enter**.

Do not confuse the instant password security feature with:

- The Windows screen saver feature that merely blanks the display after a specified amount of time (and needs no password to resume operation),
  or

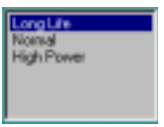
- The Toshiba Power Saver feature that turns off the display to conserve power (and needs no password to resume operation),
  or
- The use of an invalid Display mode hot key (**Fn** + **F5**) setting.

Power usage mode

Fn + 

This hot key displays the power usage pop-up window and cycles through the power usage modes.

The power usage modes are: Long Life, Normal, and High Power.



Power usage modes

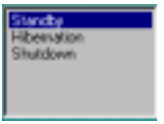
For more information, see Power Saver on page 187.

Shutdown mode

Fn + 

This hot key displays the shutdown mode pop-up window and cycles through the different Shutdown modes.

The Shutdown modes are: Standby, Hibernation, and Shutdown.



Shutdown modes

For more information, see Turning off the computer on page 84.

Sound

Fn + 

This hot key cycles through the different alarm volume levels.

The alarm volume options are:
Off, Low, Medium, and High.

Off is always first.

Display modes

Fn + 

This hot key cycles through the power-on display mode options.

The display mode options are:
Built-in display panel only, Built-in display panel and external monitor simultaneously, External monitor only, Built in display panel and TV (or other external video device) simultaneously, and TV (or other external video device) only.

TECHNICAL NOTE: In order to use simultaneous mode, you must set the resolution of the built-in display panel to match the resolution of the external display device.

Simultaneous mode works only with external monitors that support 640 X 480 resolution and higher.

Keyboard hot keys

Fn + 

This hot key turns the cursor control overlay on and off.

Fn + 

This hot key turns the numeric overlay on and off.

Fn + 

This hot key turns the scroll lock feature on and off.

For more information, see Overlay keys on page 63.

Appendix B

Features and Specifications

This appendix lists the features of the Satellite computer and summarizes its specifications.

Features

This section lists the features of your computer and any external devices that come with the system.

Technology and processor

Microprocessor	Your Satellite 2800/2805 Series computer comes equipped with one of the following: ❖ A Mobile Intel® Celeron® 650 MHz processor ❖ A Mobile Intel® Pentium® III 650 MHz processor with SpeedStep technology ❖ A Mobile Intel® Pentium® III 700 MHz processor with SpeedStep technology
Processor L1 cache	32 KB
Processor L2 cache	Celeron 650 MHz processor comes with 128 KB PIII 650 MHz and PIII 700 MHz processors have 256 KB
	100 MHz front side bus on all units

Main memory

Built-in memory	Celeron 650 MHz processor comes with 64 MB PC100 SDRAM (3.3V, 60ns) expandable to 320MB; internal memory expansion slot PIII 650 MHz and PIII 700 MHz processors have 128 MB PC100 SDRAM (3.3V, 60ns) expandable to 384 MB; internal memory expansion slot
Expansion memory	One expansion slot available for one 140-pin PC100 Toshiba proprietary memory module

Data / address bus width	64-bit / 32-bit

Storage capacity

Hard disk drive	2.5-inch service removable Enhanced IDE drive and controller provides nonvolatile storage for: Celeron 650 MHz processor comes with 6 billion bytes PIII 650 MHz processor has 10 billion bytes PIII 700 MHz processor has 20 billion bytes
3.5-inch diskette drive	Accommodates both 1.44 MB high-density (2HD) and 720 KB double-density (2DD) diskettes
DVD-ROM drive	Built-in 8X maximum speed DVD-ROM DVD/24XCR-ROM DVD-ROM compatibility: 8X DVD-R, DVD-RW (read only) CD-ROM compatibility: 24X CD-ROM, CD-R, CD-RW Random access time: 110 ms (DVD-ROM) 95 ms (CD-ROM) Data transfer rate: 4,469 KB/s to 10,816 KB/s (DVD-ROM) 1545 KB/s to 3,600 KB/s (CD-ROM)

Standard hardware

Display panel	Celeron 650 MHz processor comes with a 13.3-inch diagonal, TFT (Thin Film Transistor) active matrix color display; up to 16 million colors at 1024 x 768 resolution PIII 650 MHz processor has a 14.1-inch diagonal, TFT active matrix color display; up to 16 million colors at 1024 x 768 resolution PIII 700 MHz processor has a 15.0-inch diagonal, TFT active matrix color display; up to 16 million colors at 1024 x 768 resolution
External display support	640 x 480: 16/256/64K/16M colors (smaller image) 800 x 600: 256/64K/16M colors (smaller image) 1024 x 768: 256/64K/16M colors 1280 x 1024: 256/64K16M colors (virtual display) 1600 x 1200: 256/64K colors (virtual display)
Video controller	S3 Savage IX, 64-bit graphics accelerator; AGP bus, 128-bit BitBLT hardware; DirectMPEG and DirectVideo support via software, with 8 MB integrated video memory
Keyboard	Enhanced 85-key keyboard emulates the IBM PS/2 keyboard and includes embedded numeric and cursor control overlays, dedicated cursor control keys, and Windows special keys

Pointing device	The AccuPoint II pointing device provides the complete function of a mouse or other pointing device from within the keyboard
Sound	Yamaha YMF744B-R, 16-bit stereo, SoundBlaster® Pro and FM synthesis support; built-in stereo speakers; full duplex sound, 64-channel wavetable music synthesis; 3D sound support, DirectSound®, Direct3DSound®, DirectMusic®, headphone, external microphone and line-out jacks
Communications	Integrated V.90/56K modem with digital line protection and 10/100 Ethernet LAN connection
PC Card slots	Two 32-bit CardBus-ready PC Card slots let you install two Type II PC Cards or one Type III PC Card Maximum slot thickness: 10.5 mm

Ports

Parallel port	IEEE 1284 8-bit Enhanced Capability Port (ECP) for connecting a parallel device such as a printer. It provides increased performance when used with an ECP-compatible device
PS/2 port	PS/2-compatible port allows you to connect a full-size keyboard or a PS/2 mouse. You can purchase a Y-cable that allows you to connect a PS/2 keyboard and a PS/2 mouse simultaneously
Monitor port	15-pin D-shell connector lets you connect to an external video display, which is recognized automatically

USB ports	Two Universal Serial Bus ports provide connections for USB devices
Modem port	RJ11 telephone jack
LAN port	RJ45 LAN jack
Video/audio out jack	3.5 mm jack with NTSC/PAL output allows you to play DVD audio and video or Windows presentations on a projector or TV that accepts audio/video inputs
Headphone jack	3.5 mm jack lets you connect stereo headphones
Microphone jack	3.5 mm jack lets you connect an external microphone or other monaural audio input device

External power and batteries

AC adapter	60 watt autosensing external AC adapter; 100-240 VAC input voltage, 50-60 Hz
AC power cable	6-foot, two prong plug
DC power cable	6-foot, square twin plug
Main battery	Removable, rechargeable Li-ion high-capacity battery (4000 mAh, 10.8V) with 9 cells 8 hours* life *Battery life and charge time may vary depending on applications, power-management settings, and features used.
RTC battery	NiMH battery provides power for the internal real-time clock and calendar

Intelligent power supply	Detects low battery charge and displays the time remaining
Automatic power off	Saves battery power by automatically turning off the display and hard disk when they have not been accessed for a set length of time

Warranty

Warranty	1 year parts, labor and battery

Specifications

Physical dimensions

Size	Width x Depth x Height Celeron 650 MHz processor is 12.9 x 10.7 x 1.6 inches (322 x 282 x 40.4 mm) PIII 650 MHz processor is 12.9 x 10.7 x 1.6 inches (3 28 x 273.5 x 40.9 mm) PIII 700 MHz processor is 12.9 x 10.9 x 1.6 inches (328 x 277 x 42.7 mm)
Weight	Celeron 650 and PIII 650 MHz processors: 3.31kg (7.30 lbs) PIII 700 MHz processor: 3.51 kg (7.74 lbs)

Environmental conditions

	Operating	*Non-operating*
Temperature	41° to 95° F (5° to 35° C)	- 4° to 149° F (- 20° to 65° C)
Relative humidity	20% to 80% non-condensing	10% to 95% non-condensing
Altitude (relative to sea level)	-197 to 9,842 feet (- 60 to 3,000 meters)	-197 to 32,808 feet (- 60 to 10,000 meters)
Shock	10 G (11 ms)	60 G (66 ms)
Vibration	0.50 G	1 G

Optional devices and accessories

This section lists some of the options available for your Satellite computer. To order additional devices or and accessories, see the *Toshiba Accessories Catalog* or access the catalog online at: www.toshibaaccessories.com

Memory modules

64 MB	Toshiba proprietary SDRAM PC-100 memory module expands the computer's memory to: 128 MB for systems with Celeron 650 MHz processors 192 MB for systems with PIII 650 or PIII 700 MHz processors

128 MB	Toshiba proprietary SDRAM PC-100 memory module expands the computer's memory to: 192 MB for systems with Celeron 650 MHz processors 256 MB for systems with PIII 650 and PIII 700 MHz processors
256 MB	Toshiba proprietary SDRAM PC-100 memory module expands the computer's memory to: 320 MB for systems with Celeron 650 MHz processors 384 MB for systems with PIII 650 and PIII 700 MHz processors

Power devices

Battery charger	Charges extra batteries
Battery	Removable, rechargeable Li-ion high-capacity battery (4000 mAh, 10.8V x 6/9 cell) Use as spare or replacement batteries to extend the time you can operate the computer away from a live wall outlet
AC adapter	60 watt autosensing external AC adapter; 100-240 VAC input voltage, 50-60 Hz

Security

Computer Lock Cable	PORT-Noteworthy Computer Lock to deter computer theft

Other devices and accessories

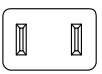
PC Cards	Many different Type II or Type III PC Cards are available for a wide variety of uses For a complete list of available PC Cards, see your authorized Toshiba dealer
Y-cable	Lets you connect both an external full-size keyboard and a PS/2-compatible mouse to the mouse/keyboard port
External monitor	Monitor to plug into the external monitor port A wide variety of monitors is available from your authorized Toshiba dealer
Printer	Printer to connect to the parallel port A wide variety of printers is available from your authorized Toshiba dealer
External keyboard	Full-size keyboard to plug into the PS/2 mouse/keyboard port
External mouse	PS/2-compatible mouse to plug into the PS/2 mouse/keyboard port; or USB mouse to plug into a USB port
Carrying case	Sturdy fabric or leather carrying cases are available to protect the computer while traveling

Appendix C

Power Cable Connectors

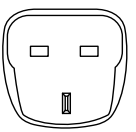
The Satellite computer features a universal power supply you can use worldwide. This appendix shows the shapes of the typical AC power cable connectors for various parts of the world.

USA and Canada



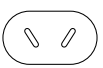
UL approved
CSA approved

United Kingdom



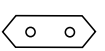
BS approved

Australia



AS approved

Europe



VDA approved
NEMKO approved

Appendix D

Video Modes

This appendix lists the video modes supported by the display adapter and identifies the characteristics of each mode.

The columns in the tables have the following meanings:

Mode is the mode number in hexadecimal and is generally used by programmers to specify video modes in programs.

Type identifies the display adapter that first supported the mode and specifies whether the mode is text or graphics.

Resolution is the measure of the screen's dimensions in terms of horizontal and vertical pixels (in graphics modes), or rows and columns of characters (in text modes).

Grid is the default number of pels per character. A *pel* is the smallest display element that the computer can control. It consists of a single pixel (dot), or a set of contiguous pixels.

LCD Colors is the maximum number of simultaneous colors, or shades of gray, that the mode can display on the built-in screen.

CRT Colors is the maximum number of simultaneous colors, or shades of gray, that the mode can display on an external monitor.

Scan Freq hor/vert is the horizontal and vertical scanning frequency in Hertz. This is for external monitors only.

Satellite video modes

Satellite computers support video modes defined in this table. If your application offers a selection of mode numbers that do not match the numbers on the table, select a mode based on mode type, resolution, character matrix, number of colors and refresh rates.

This table lists the Satellite video modes.

Mode (hex)	*Display mode*	*Resolution*	*LCD colors*	*CRT colors*	*Vertical frequency (Hz)*
NI[1] NI-HR[2] NI-FF[3]	8-bit linear	640 x 480	256/ 256K	256/ 256K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	8-bit linear	800 x 600	256/ 256K	256/ 256K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	8-bit linear	1024 x 768	256/ 256K (virtual)	256/ 256K	60 75 85
I[4] NI NI-FF	8-bit linear	1280 x 1024	256/ 256K (virtual)	256/ 256K	42 60 75
I	8-bit linear	1600 x 1200	256/ 256K (virtual)	256/ 256K	42

Mode (hex)	*Display mode*	*Resolution*	*LCD colors*	*CRT colors*	*Vertical frequency (Hz)*
NI	15-bit linear	640 x 480	32/32K	32/32K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	16-bit linear	640 x 480	64/64K	64/64K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	15-bit linear	800 x 600	32/32K	32/32K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	16-bit linear	800 x 600	64/64K	64/64K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	15-bit linear	1024 x 768	32/32K (virtual)		60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	16-bit linear	1024 x 768	64/64K (virtual)	64/64K	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	24-bit linear	640 x 480	16/16M	16/16M	60 75 85
NI NI-HR NI-FF	24-bit linear	800 x 600	16/16M	16/16M	60 75 85

[1] NI: Non Interlace
[2] NI-HR: Non Interlace, High Refresh rate
[3] NI-FF: Non Interlace, Flicker-Free
[4] I: Interlaced

Glossary

TECHNICAL NOTE: Some features defined in this glossary may not be available on your computer.

Acronyms

The following acronyms may appear in this user's guide.

AC	alternating current
BIOS	basic input/output system
bps	bits per second
CD	compact disc
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory
CMOS	complementary metal-oxide semiconductor
COM1	communications port 1 (serial port)
COM2	communications port 2 (serial port)
CPU	central processing unit
DC	direct current
DMA	direct memory access

DIMM	dual inline memory module
DOS	disk operating system
DPI	dots per inch
DSTN	dual supertwist nematic
DVD	digital versatile (or video) disc
DVD-ROM	digital versatile (or video) disc read-only memory
ECP	enhanced capabilities port
EPROM	erasable programmable read-only memory
FAT	file allocation table
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FIR	fast infrared
GB	gigabyte
HDD	hard disk drive
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
I/O	input/output
IRQ	interrupt request
ISP	Internet service provider
KB	kilobyte
LAN	local area network
LCD	liquid crystal display
LPT1	line printer port 1 (parallel port)
LSI	large-scale integration
MB	megabyte
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface
PC	personal computer
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
RAM	random access memory
RFI	radio frequency interference

ROM	read-only memory
RTC	real-time clock
SCSI	small computer system interface
SDRAM	synchronous dynamic random access memory
SRAM	static random access memory
SVGA	super video graphics adapter
TFT	thin film transistor
USB	universal serial bus
URL	universal resource locator
WAN	wide area network
www	World Wide Web

Terms

The following terms may appear in this user's guide.

A

active-matrix display—A liquid crystal display (LCD) made from an array of liquid crystal cells using active-matrix technology. Also known as a "TFT display," in its simplest form there is one thin film transistor (TFT) for each cell. This type of display works well with notebook computers because of its shallow depth and high-quality color. Active-matrix displays are viewable from wider angles than most passive-matrix displays.

adapter—A device that provides a compatible connection between two units. For example, the computer's internal display adapter receives information from the software and translates it into images on the screen. An adapter can take a number of forms, from a microprocessor to a simple connector. An intelligent adapter (one that is capable of doing some processing) may also be called a controller.

alternating current (AC)—The type of power usually supplied to residential and commercial wall outlets. AC reverses its direction at regular intervals. Compare *direct current (DC).*

application—A computer program that you use to perform tasks of a specific type. Applications include word processors, spreadsheets, and database management systems. See also *program*.

B

backup—A copy of a file, usually on a removable disk, kept in case the original file is lost or damaged.

basic input/output system (BIOS)—See *BIOS.*

baud rate—The speed at which a communication device, such as a printer or modem, transmits information. Baud rate is the number of signal changes per second (not necessarily the same as bits per second). See also *bits per second*.

BIOS (basic input/output system)—Basic instructions, stored in read-only memory (ROM), containing the information the computer needs in order to check hardware and load the operating system when you start up the computer.

bit:—Short for "binary digit." A bit is the smallest unit of information used by a computer. A group of eight bits is a byte. See also *byte*.

bits per second (bps)—A way of measuring the speed at which information is passed between two devices. The basic measure used in modem communications, bps is similar, but not identical, to the baud rate. See also *baud rate*.

boot—To start the computer. The term "boot" originates from bootstrap program (as in "pulling itself up by its bootstraps"), a program that loads and initializes the operating system. See also *reboot.*

boot disk—See *system disk.*

boot priority (startup sequence)—The order in which the computer accesses its disk drives to locate the startup files. Under the default startup sequence, the computer looks for the startup files in the diskette drive before checking the hard disk.

bus—An electrical circuit that connects the central processing unit (CPU) with other parts of the computer, such as the video adapter, disk drives, and ports. It is the pathway through which data flows from one device to another. See also *bus speed*, *frontside bus*.

bus speed—The speed at which the central processing unit (CPU) communicates with the other parts of the computer.

byte—A sequence of eight bits. A byte is the smallest addressable unit of data. See also *bit, gigabyte, kilobyte*, *megabyte*.

C

cache—A section of very fast memory in which frequently used information is duplicated for quick access. Accessing data from cache is faster than accessing it from the computer's main memory. See also *CPU cache, L1 cache, L2 cache.*

CD—An individual compact disc. See also *CD-ROM.*

CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory)—A form of high-capacity storage that uses laser optics instead of magnetic means for reading data. See also *CD*. Compare *DVD-ROM.*

central processing unit (CPU)—The chip that functions as the "brain" of the computer. It takes information from outside sources, such as memory or keyboard input, processes the information, and sends the results to another device that uses the information.

character—Any letter, number, or symbol you can use on the computer. Some characters are non-printing characters, such as a paragraph break in a word-processing program. A character occupies one byte of computer storage.

chip—A small piece of silicon containing computer logic and circuits for processing, memory, input/output, and/or control functions. Chips are mounted on printed circuit boards.

click—To press and release the AccuPoint control button or mouse button without moving the AccuPoint or mouse. In Windows, this refers to the left mouse button or primary AccuPoint control button, unless otherwise stated. See also *double-click*.

color palette—A set of specified colors that establishes the colors that can be displayed on the screen at a particular time.

compatibility—The extent to which computers, programs, or devices can work together harmoniously, using the same commands, formats, or language as another.

configuration—(1) The collection of components that make up a single computer system. (2) How parts of the system are set up (that is, configured).

controller—A device that controls the transfer of data from a computer to a peripheral device and vice versa. For example, disk drives, monitors, keyboards, and printers all require controllers.

CPU—See *central processing unit (CPU).*

CPU cache—A section of very fast memory residing between the CPU and the computer's main memory that temporarily stores data and instructions the CPU will need to execute commands and programs. See also *cache, L1 cache, L2 cache.*

cursor—A symbol that indicates the current position on the screen. The shape of the cursor varies, depending on the program you're using and what you're doing.

D

default—The setting selected by a program when the user does not specify an alternative setting.

device—A component attached to the computer. Devices may be external (outside the computer's case) or internal (inside the computer's case). Printers, disk drives, and modems are examples of devices.

device driver—A program (called a "driver") that permits a computer to communicate with a device.

dialog box—An on-screen window displayed by the operating system or a program giving a direction or requesting input from the user.

direct current (DC)—The type of power usually supplied by batteries. DC flows in one direction. Compare *alternating current (AC).*

direct memory access (DMA)—A dedicated channel, bypassing the CPU, that enables direct data transfer between memory and a device.

directory—See *folder*.

disable—To turn a computer option off. See also *enable*.

disc—A round, flat piece of metal, designed to be read from and written to by optical (laser) technology, and used in the production of optical discs, such as CDs and DVDs. Compare *disk.*

disk—A round, flat piece of material that can be magnetically influenced to hold information in digital form, and used in the production of magnetic disks, such as diskettes and hard disks. Compare *disc.* See also *diskette, hard disk.*

disk drive—The device that reads and writes information and programs on a diskette or hard disk. It rotates the disk at high speed past one or more read/write heads.

diskette—A thin, flexible disk in a protective jacket that stores magnetically encoded data. Diskettes can be removed from the computer and come in two sizes: 5.25-inch and 3.5-inch. Your computer uses 3.5-inch diskettes. See also *double-density diskette, high-density diskette.*

document—Any file created with an application and, if saved to disk, given a name by which it can be retrieved. See also *file*.

double-click—To press the AccuPoint control button or mouse button rapidly twice without moving the AccuPoint or mouse. In Windows, this refers to the primary AccuPoint control button or left mouse button, unless otherwise stated.

double-density diskette—A 3.5-inch diskette that can hold up to 720 KB of information (half the capacity of a high-density diskette). See also *diskette, high-density diskette.*

download—(1) In communications, to receive a file from another computer through a modem or network. (2) To send font data from the computer to a printer. See also *upload*.

drag—To hold down the AccuPoint control button or mouse button while moving the cursor to drag a selected object. In Windows, this refers to the primary AccuPoint control button or left mouse button, unless otherwise stated.

driver—See *device driver*.

DVD—An individual digital versatile (or video) disc. See also *DVD-ROM*.

DVD-ROM (digital versatile [or video] disc read-only memory)—A very high-capacity storage medium that uses laser optics for reading data. Each DVD-ROM can hold as much data as several CD-ROMs. Compare *CD-ROM.*

E

emulation—A technique in which a device or program imitates another device or program.

enable—To turn on a computer option. See also *disable*.

executable file—A computer program that is ready to run. Application programs and batch files are examples of executable files. Names of executable files usually end with a .bat or .exe extension.

extension—See *file extension*.

external device—See *device.*

F

file—A collection of related information, saved on disk with a unique name. A file may be a program, information used by a program, or a document. See also *document.*

file allocation table (FAT)—The section of a disk that keeps track of the location of files stored on the disk.

file name—A set of characters that uniquely identifies a file within a particular folder. It consists of two parts: the actual name and the file name extension. See also *file extension*.

file extension—The three characters following the period (pronounced “dot”) at the end of a file name. The extension indicates the type of file. Examples are .exe for program files and .hlp for help files. See also *file name.*

folder—Also called directory. A container for organizing files saved to a disk. A folder is symbolized on screen by a graphical image (icon) of a file folder. A folder can contain files and other folders.

format—(verb) To prepare a blank disk for use with the computer's operating system. Formatting creates a structure on the disk so the operating system can write information to the disk or read information from it.

frontside bus—The primary pathway (bus) between the CPU and the computer's main memory. Also called "system bus." See also *bus.*

function keys—The keys labeled F1 through F12, typically located on the keyboard. Their function is determined by the operating system and/or individual programs.

G

gigabyte (GB)—A unit of data equal to 1,073,741,824 bytes (1024 x 1024 x 1024 bytes). See also *byte.*

ground—A conductor to which all components of an electric circuit are connected. It has a potential of zero (0) volts, is connected to the earth, and is the point of reference for voltages in the circuit.

H

hard disk—A storage device composed of a rigid platter or platters that can be magnetically coded with data. Hard disks hold much more information than diskettes and are used for long-term storage of programs and data. The primary (or only) hard disk in a computer is usually fixed, but some computers have secondary hard disks that are removable. By default, the hard disk is referred to as drive C.

hardware—The physical components of a computer system. Compare *software.*

Hibernation—A feature of many Toshiba notebook computers that saves to the hard disk the current state of your work, including all open files and programs, when you turn the computer off. When you turn on the computer again, your work is returned to the same state it was when the computer was turned off. See also *Standby, Suspend.*

high-density diskette—A 3.5-inch diskette that holds 1.44 MB of data. See also *diskette.*

hot key—(1) A feature in which certain keys in combination with the Fn key can set system options or control system parameters, such as the battery save mode. (2) A key or combination of keys that activates a memory resident program.

hot swapping—The ability to add or remove devices from a computer while the computer is running and have the operating system automatically recognize the change.

I

icon—A small image displayed on the screen that represents a function, file, or program.

interlaced—A method of refreshing a computer screen, in which only every other line of pixels is refreshed. Interlaced monitors take two passes to create a complete screen image. Compare *non-interlaced.*

internal device—See *device.*

Internet—The decentralized, world-wide network of computers that provides electronic mail, the World Wide Web, and other services. See also *World Wide Web.*

K

keyboard shortcut—A key or combination of keys that you use to perform a task instead of using a pointing device such as the AccuPoint.

kilobyte (KB)—A unit of data equal to 1024 bytes. See also *byte*.

L

L1 (level one) cache—Memory cache built into the processor to help improve processing speed. See also *cache, CPU cache, L2 cache.*

L2 (level two) cache—Memory cache installed on the motherboard to help improve processing speed. It is slower than L1 cache and faster than main memory. See also *cache, CPU cache, L1 cache.*

LAN (local area network)—A group of computers or other devices dispersed over a relatively limited area and connected by a communications link that enables any device to interact with any other on the network.

liquid crystal display (LCD)—A type of display that uses a liquid substance between two transparent electrode panels. When an electric current passes through the electrodes, the molecules in the liquid form a crystalline pattern that polarizes the light passing through it. A filter over the electrodes permits only non-polarized light to pass to the surface of the display, creating light and dark pixels.

load—To move information from a storage device (such as a hard disk) into memory for processing.

local area network—See *LAN.*

logical drive—A section of a disk that is recognized by the operating system as a separate disk drive. A system's logical drives may differ from its physical drives. For example, a single hard disk drive may be partitioned into two or more logical drives.

M

megabyte (MB)—A unit of data equal to 1,048,576 bytes (1024 x 1024 bytes). See also *bytes.*

memory—Typically refers to the computer's main memory, where programs are run and data is temporarily stored and processed. Memory can be volatile and hold data temporarily, such as RAM, or it can be nonvolatile and hold data permanently, such as ROM. A computer's main memory is RAM. See *RAM*, *ROM*.

microprocessor—See *central processing unit (CPU).*

MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)—A standard for connecting musical instruments, synthesizers, and computers. The MIDI standard provides a way of translating music into a form computers can use, and vice versa.

modem—Short for "modulator/demodulator." A device that converts information from digital to analog and back to digital, enabling information to pass back and forth between digital computers and analog telephone lines.

motherboard—The main circuit board in the computer. It contains the processor, memory, and other primary components.

MS-DOS prompt—See *system prompt.*

multimedia—A combination of two or more media, such as sound, animation, and video in a computer program or presentation.

Musical Instrument Digital Interface—See MIDI.

N

network—A collection of computers and associated devices that are connected by communications facilities. A network allows you to share data and peripheral devices, such as printers, with other users and to exchange electronic mail.

non-interlaced—A method of refreshing a computer screen, in which each pixel of every line is refreshed as the electron beam scans across and down the screen. Compare *interlaced.*

non-system disk—A disk for storing programs and data that cannot be used to start the computer. Compare *system disk*.

O

online—Available through the computer. Online may refer to information being read from your own computer's hard disk, such as online documentation or online help, or to information coming from another company on a company network or the Internet.

operating system—A set of programs that controls how the computer works. Examples of operating systems are Windows 98 Second Edition and Windows 2000.

P

palette—See *color palette.*

parallel—Processes that occur simultaneously. In communications, it means the transmission of more than one bit of information at a time. On your computer, the parallel port provides a parallel communications interface between the computer and an appropriate device. Most modern printers are parallel. Compare *serial.*

password—A unique string of characters entered by a user to verify his or her identity to the computer or the network.

PC Card—A credit-card-sized expansion card designed to increase the capabilities of notebook computers. PC Cards provide functions such as modem, fax/modem, hard disk drive, network adapter, sound card, or SCSI adapter.

peripheral—Any device, such as a printer or joystick, that is attached to the computer and controlled by the computer's CPU.

pixel—Short for "picture element." The smallest dot that can be produced on a screen or printer.

Plug and Play—Generally, refers to the computer's ability to automatically configure itself to work with peripheral devices. When capitalized, refers to a standard that, when followed by a device manufacturer, allows a PC to configure itself automatically to work with the device.

pointing device—Any device, such as the AccuPoint or a mouse, that enables you to move the cursor on the screen.

port—A socket on the computer where you plug in a cable for connection to a network or a peripheral device.

processor—See *central processing unit (CPU)*.

program—A set of instructions that can be executed by a computer. The general classes of programs (also called software) are operating system, application, and utility. See also *operating system, application, utility*.

properties—The attributes of an object or device. For example, the properties of a file include the file's type, size, and creation date.

R

RAM (random access memory)—Volatile memory that can be written to as well as read. By volatile, we mean that information in RAM is lost when you turn off your computer. This type of memory is used for your computer's main memory. See also *memory.* Compare *ROM.*

random access memory—See *RAM.*

read-only memory—See *ROM.*

reboot—See *boot*, *restart*.

removable disk—A disk that can be removed from a disk drive. A diskette is one example of a removable disk.

resolution—A measure of the sharpness of the images that can be produced by a printer or displayed on a screen. For a printer, resolution is expressed in dots per inch (dpi). For a screen, it is expressed as the number of pixels available horizontally and vertically.

restart—Synonymous with reboot. To reset the computer by reloading the operating system without turning the computer off. See also *boot*.

RJ11—A modular connector used on most U.S. telephone systems and direct-connect modems. The RJ11 connector is a 6-wire connector.

ROM (read-only memory)—Non-volatile memory that can be read but not written to. By non-volatile, we mean that information in ROM remains whether or not the computer is receiving power. This type of memory is used to store your computer's BIOS, which is essential instructions the computer reads when you start it up. See also *BIOS, memory.* Compare *RAM.*

S

select—To highlight or otherwise specify text, data, or graphics with the intent to perform some operation on it.

serial—Processes that occur one at a time. In communications, it means the transmission of one bit at a time sequentially over a single channel. On your computer, the serial port provides a serial interface between the computer and an appropriate device. Compare *parallel.*

shortcut—See *keyboard shortcut*.

software—See *program.* Compare *hardware.*

Standby—A feature of some Windows operating systems that allows you to turn off the computer without exiting your open applications and to continue from where you left off when you turn the computer on again.

Suspend—A feature of some Windows operating systems that allows you to turn off the computer without exiting your open applications and to continue from where you left off when you turn the computer on again.

system disk—A diskette that contains the operating system files needed to start the computer. Any diskette can be formatted as a system disk. A system disk is also called a "bootable disk" or a "startup disk." Compare *non-system disk.*

system prompt—The symbol (in MS-DOS, generally a drive letter followed by a "greater than" sign) indicating where users are to enter commands.

T

TFT display—See *active-matrix display.*

U

universal serial bus (USB)—A serial bus that supports a data transfer rate of up to 12 Mbps (12 million bits per second). USB can connect up to 127 peripheral devices through a single all-purpose USB port. USB allows hot swapping of peripherals. See also *bus, hot swapping, serial.*

upload—To send a file to another computer through a modem or network. See also *download*.

USB—See *universal serial bus (USB).*

utility—A computer program designed to perform a narrowly focused operation or solve a specific problem. Utilities are often related to computer system management.

W

Web—See *World Wide Web*.

World Wide Web (www)—The worldwide network of Web sites linked together over the Internet. A user of the Web can jump from site to site regardless of the location of the computer hosting the site. See also *Internet.*

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