If you cannot run DiscWizard, follow the instructions on this installation sheet to install and configure your drive. Refer to the jumper settings below to configure the drive for your system.

- The Windows 98 operating system
- A software utility to confirm and activate Ultra ATA/66. Seagate provides a 40-pin 80-conductor cable (available from your dealer)
- A computer that supports UDMA modes 3 and 4
- An unused drive power cable for your new drive

Ultra ATA/66 Requirements

The drive can support transfer rates up to 66 Mbytes per second (UDMA 4) in Ultra ATA/66 mode. For your drive to run in this mode, you need the following:
- A computer that supports UDMA modes 3 and 4
- A 40-pin 80-conductor cable (available from your dealer)
- A software utility to confirm and activate Ultra ATA/66. Seagate provides a utility called UATA66.exe that is included on your CD, or you can download it from our Web site at www.seagate.com.
- The Windows 98 operating system

Handling Precautions

- Disc drives are extremely fragile. Do not drop or jar the drive.
- Keep the drive in the protective SeaShell container until you are ready to install it. This will minimize handling damage.
- The drive is enclosed in a black, flexible cover called a SeaShield. Do not remove this permanent cover—it protects the drive from electrostatic discharge (ESD) and minor impact damage.
- Protect your drive from static discharge by wearing a grounded wrist strap throughout the installation process.
- Always handle the drive by the edges or frame.
- Do not apply pressure or attach labels to the circuit board or the top of the drive.

Setting the Jumpers

Refer to the jumper settings below to configure the drive for your system.

- Master or single-drive: The drive is shipped configured for a master or a single-drive with a jumper set on pins 7 and 8.
- Drive is slave: To configure the drive as a slave, or second drive on the cable, remove all the jumpers.
- Master with non-ATA compatible slave: Use this setting if the slave drive is not recognized. To enable this option, configure the master drive with a jumper set on pins 5 and 6 and pins 7 and 8.
- Cable-select: Computers that use cable-select determine the master and slave drives by selecting or deselecting pin 28, CSEL, on the interface bus. To enable cable select, set a jumper on pins 5 and 6.

Attaching Cables and Mounting the Drive

1. Attach one end of the drive interface cable to the interface connector on your computer's motherboard (see your computer manual for connector locations).
2. Attach the interface connector and the power connector to the drive.
3. Secure the drive in the computer using four 6-32 UNC mounting screws in either the side-mounting or bottom-mounting holes. Insert the screws no more than 0.20 inch (5.08 mm) into the bottom-mounting holes and no more than 0.14 inch (3.55 mm) into the side-mounting holes.
4. Save and exit the system setup program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drive Model</th>
<th>Cylinders</th>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Total Sectors*</th>
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<td>63</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*One sector equals 512 bytes.
Preparing the Drive with Disk Manager

Installing a Single Drive

If you are installing a single drive, we recommend using Disk Manager to automatically partition and format your drive. This software is stored on the diskette or CD provided with your drive. To run Disk Manager:
1. Boot your computer from your Windows 98 or 95 startup diskette.
2. Insert your DiskWizard diskette or CD. If you are using the CD, change to the drive letter of your CD-ROM.
3. At the prompt, type dm. Then press ENTER. Disk Manager will guide you through the installation process.
4. Proceed to the section on “Loading the Operating System.”

Installing a Slave Drive

If you are installing a second drive, or slave, to your system, use the DiskWizard software provided with your drive.

Note. If you do not want to install your drive using Disk Manager, see “Standard DOS installation” below to partition and format your drive.

Standard DOS Installation

Caution. Partitioning or formatting a drive erases all data on it. Seagate assumes no liability if you erase your data.

Drive Partitioning

Partitioning divides the drive into sections or partitions that function as separate logical drives (labeled C,D,E, etc.). To partition your new drive:
1. Insert a bootable DOS diskette and restart your computer.
2. Type fdisk and press ENTER. If you have two drives installed, select your new drive from option five of the FDISK menu.
3. Select “Create DOS partition or logical DOS drive” by pressing 1. Then press ENTER.
4. Select “Create Primary DOS partition” by pressing 1 again. Create your first drive partition. To make the partition bootable, mark the partition as active.
5. Verify that all space on your new drive has been partitioned. If necessary, create an extended partition with additional logical drives.

Drive Formatting

Caution. Use the correct drive letters to prevent formatting a drive that already contains data.

At the A: prompt, type format x:s, where x is the letter of your first new partition. Repeat the format process for all new partitions. Proceed to “Loading the Operating System” below.

Loading the Operating System

1. Boot your computer from your Windows 98 or 95 startup diskette with the Windows CD loaded.
2. At the prompt, type x:setup, where x is the drive letter of your CD-ROM drive. Continue with the Windows setup instructions.

Troubleshooting

If your drive is not working properly, follow these troubleshooting steps.

1. Does the drive spin up? A spinning drive produces a faint whine and clicking noise that begins when power is applied. If your drive does not spin, check that the power connector and interface cable are securely attached and the jumpers are installed correctly.
2. Does the computer recognize the drive? Verify that the drive is enabled in the system CMOS or setup program. If not, select the autodetect option and enable it. If your drive has a problem, it may not be recognized by the system.
3. Does FDISK detect the drive? Run the FDISK program located on your Windows startup diskette. Type fdisk/status to verify that your hard drive is present.

4. Does Scandisk find the drive defect-free? Scandisk is a utility located on your Windows startup diskette that scans the drive for defects. If defects are detected, this may be an indication of a problem.
5. Why won’t the drive format to full capacity? Verify that your BIOS has autodetect and LBA mode enabled. Otherwise you may need to use Disk Manager. Run Scandisk located on your diskette or CD, to achieve the full capacity of your drive.

Note. If the above steps do not solve the problem, contact your dealer or visit www.seagate.com to download SeaTools diagnostics software and more troubleshooting advice.

Seagate Support Services

Internet

For online information about Seagate products, visit www.seagate.com or e-mail your disc questions to: DiscSupport@Seagate.com.

Technical Support

If you need further help installing your drive, first consult your dealer. Dealers are familiar with their unique system configurations and can help you with system conflicts and other technical issues. If you need additional help, you can talk to a Seagate technical support specialist. Before calling, note your system configuration and drive model number.

Warranty

To determine the warranty status of your Seagate disc drive, contact your place of purchase or visit our Web site at www.seagate.com for more information.

RMA (Return Merchandise Authorization) Before returning your drive, please verify that your drive is defective by following the troubleshooting checklist in this guide. Seagate offers comprehensive customer support for all Seagate drives worldwide. Seagate customer service centers are the only facilities authorized to service Seagate drives. Drive return procedures vary depending on geographical location and are subject to current International Trade Regulations.

Shipping Your Drive

Caution. Back up the data on your drive before shipping it. Seagate assumes no responsibility for data lost during shipping or drive repair. Shipping a drive in an unassembled container voids the warranty. Pack the drive with foam rubber only. Do not use peanuts, bubble wrap or newspapers.

Keep your original box and packing materials for storing or shipping your drive. To preserve the warranty status of your drive, any product returned to Seagate must be properly packaged in the original box or a Seagate-approved container to prevent physical and electrical damage while in transit.

Electromagnetic Compliance for the European Union

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