



Chapter 7 Configuring the Terminal: Setting Up PCMCIA Cards

Introduction

This chapter lists the supported PCMCIA cards, and describes the procedures involved in formatting SRAM cards.

Loading Software into the Terminal via an SRAM Card

This method of loading software into the terminal requires the use of an IBM-compatible PC which has the ability to write to an SRAM card. That is, the PC must have a PCMCIA card socket. If you do not have a PC with a PCMCIA card socket, you may use the PPT 41xx terminal to develop on a PCMCIA card, but you will need to place files onto the SRAM card by copying them to the SRAM card from the ROM disk, or by using a serial data transfer program (such as DataStorm Technologies' ProComm™) loaded from the ROM disk.

Formatting an SRAM Card on the PPT 41xx Terminal

The SRAM card may be formatted directly on the PPT 41xx terminal. To format the SRAM card on the terminal without a keyboard, and using the default ROM Disk AUTOEXEC.BAT:

1. Press and release the RESET switch on the terminal.
2. Press and hold the RIGHT side switch.
3. When a menu appears, press the RIGHT switch to select from MORE OPTIONS.
4. Press the LEFT switch to run SRAMFORM.EXE.

SRAMFORM.EXE is the utility on the terminal's default ROM disk which formats SRAM cards. You must have the default ROM disk loaded in the terminal for this procedure to work. This utility may also be run manually on the terminal using a PC-XT keyboard. See *Chapter 11, Utilities*, for more information on this utility.

Formatting a PCMCIA Card using a PC

Formatting a PCMCIA card using a PC requires having a Type II PCMCIA card socket installed in a PC. All PCs which have a Type II PCMCIA card socket have a utility to format a PCMCIA card, although the utility changes with each brand of PC. To format a PCMCIA card using the PC:

1. Insert the PCMCIA card in the Type II PCMCIA card socket.
2. Follow the instructions in the documentation which came with your PC to format the PCMCIA card. The following is a list of supported PCMCIA card drives, and their associated format commands:

DATABOOK DRIVE:

After installing the DATABOOK driver, note the drive letter. This drive letter, typically D: or E:, should be substituted on the command line in place of L: in all of the following command examples.

Note: The commands are not case-sensitive.

The general command line syntax is as follows:

```
TCPROG [-switches [values]] destination drive: source file
```

- To format 512K card with system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X80000 L: 512KSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 1MB card with system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X100000 L: 1MBSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 2MB card with system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X200000 L: 2MBSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 4MB card with system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X400000 L: 4MBSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 512K card without system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X80000 L: 512KNSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 1MB card without system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X100000 L: 1MBNSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 2MB card without system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X200000 L: 2MBNSYS.IMG
```

- To format a 4MB card without system files:

```
TCPROG -OVERRIDE -TYPE RAM -SIZE 0X400000 L: 4MBNSYS.IMG
```

DATA I/O DRIVE:

After installing the DATA I/O driver, note the drive letter. This drive letter, typically D: or E:, should be substituted on the command line in place of L: in all of the following command examples.

Note: The commands are not case-sensitive.

The general command-line syntax is as follows:

```
CPICOPY source file destination drive:
```

- To format 512K card with system files:

```
CPICOPY 512KSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 1MB card with system files:

```
CPICOPY 1MBSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 2MB card with system files:

```
CPICOPY 2MBSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 4MB card with system files:

```
CPICOPY 4MBSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 512K card without system files:

```
CPICOPY 512KNSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 1MB card without system files:

```
CPICOPY 1MBNSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 2MB card without system files:

```
CPICOPY 2MBNSYS.IMG L:
```

- To format a 4MB card without system files:

`CPICOPY 4MBNSYS.IMG L:`

Copying Files to an SRAM Card

Once the PCMCIA card has been formatted, copy the desired files onto the SRAM card, just as you would copy to a diskette, using the DOS copy command.

Running an Application on the Terminal from an SRAM Card

Note: The only way to use an SRAM card in the PPT 41xx is to select A: and/or B: in setup as PCMCIA. Once this is done and the terminal is rebooted, the terminal automatically recognizes A: and/or B: as PCMCIA diskettes.

If an SRAM card is inserted in A:, the terminal attempts to boot from it, provided it is bootable. If an SRAM card is inserted in B: and it has an AUTOEXEC.BAT, the default ROM disk, if present, automatically executes the AUTOEXEC.BAT file on B:. You cannot boot from B:.

Note: Always suspend the terminal (press the POWER button on the top of the terminal) before removing or inserting PCMCIA cards. The terminal should never be powered on while PCMCIA cards are being inserted or removed.

SRAMFORM.EXE

SRAMFORM.EXE is a utility which enables formatting SRAM cards on a PPT 41xx terminal. It may be run from a previously formatted SRAM card, or from the ROM disk. The destination 'drive' may be either of the drives that can be used for SRAM cards, A: or B:.

Note: We recommend that you use Drive B to format SRAM cards. The diskette drive used to format an SRAM card via SRAMFORM.EXE should be set to "NOT INSTALLED" via SETUP.COM. Drive B is set to "CARD DRIVER" as the default in SETUP.COM. (See *Chapter 8, Configuring the Terminal: Terminal Setup*, for detailed explanations on setting up PCMCIA sockets via SETUP.COM)

The SRAM syntax, complete with command-line parameters, is as follows:

```
SRAMFORM <Drive:> [/C<Size>] [/H] [/L<Label>] [/Q|/V]
```

The following command-line parameters are supported:

<Drive:> Drive to be formatted.

The **<Drive:>** parameter must be specified. If the SRAM card to be formatted is in PCMCIA socket 1, specify drive "A:". If it is in socket 2, specify "B:".

/C<Size> SRAM card capacity.

<Size> may be: 512K, 1M, 2M, or 4M. If this parameter is omitted, the full size of the SRAM card is used. This option may be used to format the card for a size less than its full capacity.

/H Display help screen.

This switch displays the command syntax, including the valid switches.

/L<Label> Volume label

The Volume label may be specified on the command line if being prompted for information is not desired. The label may be up to 11 characters, and may not contain the following characters: & () * + , . / : ; < = > ? [\] ^ | ' . If a Volume label is not specified, the user will be prompted for one. If none is desired, pressing ENTER will indicate such.

/Q Quiet mode.

Formatting an SRAM card in quiet mode does not display any messages on the console. This switch may not be specified if the /V (Verbose) switch has already been specified, as the two are mutually exclusive.

/V Verbose mode.

The /V switch specifies the desire to see detailed debug messages on the screen. This option contradicts the /Q (Quiet Mode) option; as such, specifying both on a single command line will generate an error.

Once formatted, SRAM cards may be made bootable (system) by running the DOS program SYS or made unbootable (non-system) by running NOSYS.COM to transfer the system files.