

# **EXP-MS/MX**

## **Reference**

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**NOTES**

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# 1. Product Description

The EXP-MS/MX mass storage modules are 6U (VMEbus-size) modules that plug into the EXM expansion interface of a RadiSys VMEbus embedded PC. The EXP-MS/MX mass storage module contains a disk controller board, a hard disk, and a 1.44 MB floppy diskette drive. Depending on the capacity and physical size of the internal hard disk, an EXP-MS/MX module occupies either two or three VMEbus slots.

Front-panel connectors are provided for adding an external SCSI hard disk and either a 3.5" or a 5.25" external floppy drive. There are also three indicator LEDs. Two indicate that the VMEbus +5V and +12V supplies are available (the +12V supply is needed for the hard disk drive). The third LED is lit whenever a hard disk access is underway.

All EXP-MS/MX models are fully MS-DOS compatible, as is the external SCSI port. The internal hard disk in an EXP-MS40 uses a SCSI interface. The EXP-MX series uses a faster IDE (Integrated Device Electronics) interface.

EXP-MX models are compatible with all PC operating systems, not just MS-DOS. The front-panel SCSI port on an EXP-MX model is not supported outside of the MS-DOS environment.

The EXP-MS/MX mates to an EXM expansion subplane that has a special right-most connector for the EXP-MS/MX, like the BP-3, -4, -5, and -6. Only one EXP-MS/MX module may be used in a system, and an EXP-MS/MX cannot be used with either EXM-3 or EXM-9 disk controllers, or with the EXM-MX series disk drives.

## Specifications

The following table defines the typical environmental and electrical specifications of the EXP-MS/MX. Individual drive types may vary.

Characteristic		Value
<b>Environmental</b>		
Temperature	operating	5 to 50°C ambient
	storage	-40 to 65°C
Humidity	operating	8 to 85% non condensing
	storage	5 to 95% non condensing
Altitude	operating	0 to 10,000 ft (3,000 m)
	storage	0 to 40,000 ft (12,000 m)
Vibration *	operating	1 G (max) acceleration, 5-500 Hz (peak to peak) sine wave
	storage	2 G (max) acceleration, 5-500 Hz (peak to peak) sine wave
Shock *	operating	10 G, 11 ms duration, half-sine shock pulse
	storage	70 G, 11 ms duration, half-sine shock pulse
<b>Electrical</b>		
Power	maximum	20 W for 15 seconds at power-up
	typical	10 W
Current	maximum	+5V @ 1.5A, +12V @ 1A
	typical	+5V @ 1A, +12V @ 0.4A
<b>Other</b>		
Weight	maximum	35 oz (1000 g), over all models

Table 1. EXP-MS/MX Specifications

\* Note: Shock and Vibration as measured on the hard disk itself. These values may not be equivalent to shock and vibration applied to the VMEbus chassis.



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## 2. Installation

Before installing the EXP-MS or EXP-MX, unpack and inspect it for shipping damage.

- ☛ DO NOT REMOVE THE MODULE FROM ITS ANTI-STATIC BAG UNLESS YOU ARE IN A STATIC-FREE ENVIRONMENT. THE EXP-MS/MX, LIKE MOST OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES, IS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ESD DAMAGE. ESD DAMAGE IS NOT ALWAYS IMMEDIATELY OBVIOUS, IN THAT IT CAN CAUSE A PARTIAL BREAKDOWN IN SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES THAT MIGHT NOT IMMEDIATELY RESULT IN A FAILURE.
- ☛ ENSURE THAT THE INSTALLATION PROCESS AS DESCRIBED HEREIN IS ALSO PERFORMED IN A STATIC-FREE ENVIRONMENT.

### Installing the EXP-MS/MX

Prior to insertion of the EXP-MS/MX, the EXM expansion subplane must be installed; follow the instructions in the EPC manual to do so.

The EXP-MS/MX is always inserted as the right-most module (assuming vertically oriented modules). Insert it so that its rear connector mates with the lower rightmost connector of the subplane. Tighten the top and bottom front-panel screws to hold it firmly in place.

- ☛ HANDLE THE DISK MODULE WITH CARE, AVOIDING SUDDEN DROPS AND JOLTS. INSERT IT WITH ADEQUATE CONTINUOUS FORCE RATHER THAN TAPPING OR HAMMERING ON IT.
- ☛ MAKE SURE THAT POWER TO YOUR VME SYSTEM IS OFF. INSERTING OR REMOVING THE DISK MODULE IN A LIVE BACKPLANE WILL DAMAGE THE MODULE.
- ☛ WHEN INSERTING THE MODULE, AVOID TOUCHING THE CIRCUIT BOARD AND CONNECTOR PINS, AND MAKE SURE THE ENVIRONMENT IS STATIC-FREE.

# Configuration

There are two aspects to configuring a hard disk in a PC/AT-compatible system. The first is setting up the correct parameters in the CPU BIOS. The second is actually partitioning and formatting the hard disk with the operating system. EPC systems shipped with software loaded have both the BIOS and the hard disks pre-configured at the factory. In these cases this configuration section can be skipped in its entirety, as the products can be plugged into the subplane and powered up with no user configuration required.

## The EPC BIOS

The BIOS in the EPC to which the EXP-MS/MX is attached needs to be configured for the number of floppy and hard disk drives, and for their *type*. For hard disks, the *type* identifies the basic hard disk parameters: the number of cylinders, heads, and sectors in the hard disk assembly. Invoke the BIOS setup function by pressing the CTRL-ALT-ESC keys simultaneously.

## Floppy Disk Drive

Diskette drive A should be defined as 1.4 MB, 3.5 inch, unless the jumper is removed as described in the section *Adding an External Floppy Drive*, page 7 and an external drive is connected as the A: drive. In this case drive A: needs to be defined with the characteristics of the external drive. Drive B: should be set to NONE unless an external B: floppy drive is installed, in which case it needs to be defined with the characteristics of the external drive.

## Fixed Disk Menu

Press F3 to bring up the fixed disk menu.

## EXP-MS40

For the EXP-MS40, set the BIOS definition of drive C: to SCSI; no other user configuration is required.

- ☛ **IF DRIVE C: IS SET TO SCSI, DRIVE D: MUST BE SET TO SCSI ALSO EVEN IF NO SECOND DRIVE IS PRESENT. OTHERWISE THE BIOS WILL DISPLAY AN ERROR MESSAGE AND PROMPT YOU TO CORRECT THIS.**

## Installation

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### EXP-MX series

For the EXP-MX series, set the BIOS definition of drive C: to AT. A line then displays which lets you select the drive *type*. Each EXP-MX drive is labeled with the drive type and/or parameters for use during this step.

Some of the newer, high-capacity drives may not appear in the BIOS list. In this case, most BIOS versions include user-editable drive types (type 48 and 49) that allow you to manually enter the drive's parameters.

If a user-editable drive does not have a label or the label is no longer readable, but you know the model number, refer to the table below.

Drive	Cylinders	Heads	Sectors	Capacity
MX100	814	9	32	115 MB
MX200 & MX200A	723	13	51	235 MB
MX500	1017	16	63	501 MB

Table 2. User-Editable Parameters

Drive D: should be defined as NONE (or SCSI if an external SCSI drive is attached through the EXM-MX front panel). Adding a second drive is covered in the section *Adding an External SCSI Hard Disk*, page 7.

### Low-level Formatting

Previous generations of hard disks sometimes needed to be formatted at a low level to set the interleave, map out bad sectors, or to clear the disk of all data. Disks were typically delivered by the manufacturer in an unformatted state. All disk drives used by RadiSys are pre-formatted by the manufacturer. Modern disks, with automatic bad block mapping, typically do not need low-level formatting.

No function is provided for low-level formatting IDE drives. Several commercial programs are available that perform a low-level format. However, RadiSys does not recommend any particular software for this purpose.

The BIOS provides a function for low-level formatting SCSI drives. This function is provided so that customers who add an external SCSI drive can low-level format that drive if necessary. The function is found in the BIOS setup under the Fixed Disk Menu only when a SCSI drive is specified.

### Disk Partitioning and Formatting

Configuring the BIOS for the hard disk is the first part of the configuration process. Next, the disk must be partitioned and formatted for the operating system.

Partitioning is the process of building the primary data structures on the hard disk which define the physical characteristics of the drive and divide the disk into one or more sections. Formatting (also called high-level formatting) is the process of actually building a file system on a disk drive partition - basically setting up each partition so that it can store the files and directory structure required.

Depending on the context in which you ordered the EXP-MS/MX, the hard disk could be

1. A bootable disk with DOS and other software pre-installed in a ready-to-run fashion. In this case the system is ready to use, and no further action is required.
2. An empty disk, with no partitioning. In this case, partitioning and formatting must be done before the disk can be used.

### Partitioning and Formatting for MS-DOS

The process for MS-DOS 5.0 is described here. Other operating systems have similar procedures, with different details.

- 1) Boot the system using the operating system SETUP diskette.
- 2) You are asked several questions. Follow the instructions on the screen until you see the following prompt:

Allocate all free hard disk space for MS-DOS
Allocate some free hard disk space for MS-DOS
Do not allocate free hard disk space for MS-DOS

The first option is highlighted. Allocate ALL the hard disk space by pressing ENTER. MS-DOS automatically partitions and formats the drive and loads the operating system.

## Installation

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The remainder of the installation process is automatic. Follow the instructions on the screen.

- **A DISK PARTITIONED, FORMATTED, AND LOADED AS ONE TYPE WILL PROBABLY NOT BE RECOGNIZED BY A CPU SET TO A DIFFERENT DRIVE TYPE. CHANGING THE DRIVE TYPE OF THE DISK LATER USUALLY REQUIRES COMPLETE RE-PARTITIONING AND RE-FORMATTING WITH LOSS OF ALL DATA ON THE DRIVE.**

## Adding an External SCSI Hard Disk

The EXP-MS/MX has two connectors on its front panel: a standard 50-pin SCSI connector and a 34-pin floppy disk drive cable connector. In the MS-DOS environment, the SCSI connector can be used to connect a second hard disk drive of up to 2 GB. Support for SCSI devices other than a hard disk, and support for operating systems other than MS-DOS, is *not* provided.

There are three parts to connecting a drive: selecting and configuring the drive, building the cable, and configuring the BIOS.

### Selecting and Configuring an External SCSI drive

Most SCSI hard disks that support the SCSI CCS (Common Command Set) will work with the EXP-MS/MX. Contact RadiSys Technical Support if you need a recommendation for a drive of a specific capacity.

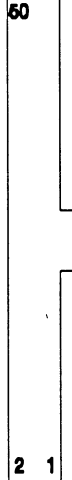
After you have selected a drive, it will have to be configured for its SCSI device number, and for SCSI bus termination. The manufacturers' documentation will describe this procedure, which usually consists of installing or removing one or two jumpers. If you are using the EXP-MS40, configure the external drive as SCSI unit 1. With any of the EXP-MX series, configure the external drive as SCSI unit 0. Consult the manual for your specific drive for instructions on how to configure the drive.

## EXP-MS/MX Reference

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### Cabling

The 50-pin connector on the front panel of the EXP-MS/MX matches the ANSI standard definition of a single-ended non-shielded SCSI device. Per the standard, all odd pins except pin 25 are Ground. Pin 25 is not used and is unconnected. The even-numbered pins are defined below.



Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
2	-DB(0)	28	Ground
4	-DB(1)	30	Ground
6	-DB(2)	32	-ATN
8	-DB(3)	34	Ground
10	-DB(4)	36	-BSY
12	-DB(5)	38	-ACK
14	-DB(6)	40	-RST
16	-DB(7)	42	-MSG
18	-DB(P)	44	-SEL
20	Ground	46	-C/D
22	Ground	48	-REQ
24	Ground	50	-I/O
26	TERMPWR		

Table 3. SCSI Cable Pin-Out

When making a cable, ensure that the wire ends are trimmed close so that they do not contact the EXP-MS/MX front panel. This can be prevented by using a connector designed for end-of-cable application, which provides insulation for the exposed ends of the wire. RadiSys recommends either of the following:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Part Number</u>
3M	3425-7000
Ansley	609-5030CE

EXP-MS/MX includes one jumper position JP1 (see diagram below) for supplying fused +5V to SCSI pin 26 (TERMPWR). The unit is shipped without the jumper, leaving pin 26 on the SCSI connector open. Most hard disk units provide power to their on-board terminators.

## Installation

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If the drive unit being attached needs TERMPWR supplied by the controller, install a standard 100 mil. center jumper connecting the two pins. A fuse protects the remainder of the EXP-MS from the TERMPWR pin. The fuse is not user replaceable, and its replacement is not covered by the warranty on the EXP-MS.

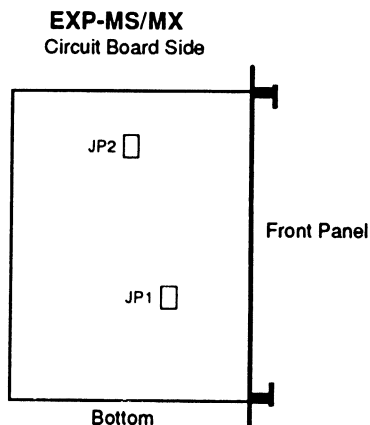


Figure 1. J1 Jumper Location

### BIOS Configuration

The external drive on the EPC will always be drive D: in the BIOS configuration. If using a SCSI drive connected to the front panel of the EXP-MS/MX, set drive D: to SCSI. The EPC BIOS automatically sizes the drive on power-up and calculates the appropriate drive parameters.

### Older EPC-3 Issues

EPC-3's with pre-2.14 BIOS versions require the user to define the drive parameters in terms of cylinders, heads, and sectors. The manufacturers' supplied drive parameters should be used. Some manufacturers do not supply this information (which is irrelevant to a SCSI drive, as addressing is done by logical sector number), but suitable values can be calculated from the specified capacity of the drive. Contact RadiSys Technical Support for assistance.

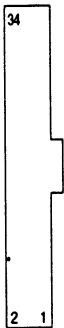
## Final Steps

Next the drive must be partitioned and formatted as described in the preceding section, *Disk Partitioning and Formatting*, page 6.

## Adding an External Floppy Drive

An external floppy drive can be used with the EXP-MS/MX via cable attachment to the 34-pin connector. Most standard 5.25" and 3.5" drives can be used. The EXP-MS/MX does not support drives that take their 5V power from the ribbon cable.

The 34-pin front-panel connector is defined in the following table. All odd-numbered pins are connected to Ground.



Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
2	-DENS	18	-DIRC
4	not used	20	-STEP
6	not used	22	-WD
8	-IDX	24	-WE
10	-MO1	26	-TRQ0
12	-DS2	28	-WP
14	-DS1	30	-RDD
16	-MO2	32	-HS
		34	-DCH

Table 4. Floppy Cable Pin-Out

Assuming the drive is to be configured as the B: drive on a straight (pin-1 to pin-1, etc.) cable, configure the floppy drive as follows:

- Set the DS (drive-select) jumper or switch to 2. (If numbering on the drive starts at 0 instead of 1, set it to 1.)
- For 5.25" drives, if the drive has an MM/MS (motor-control) jumper or switch, set it to MS (motor control derived from drive-select signal).
- For 5.25" drives, if the drive has a SR/DC (disk change) jumper or switch, set it to DC.



## Installation

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An application note is available from RadiSys Technical Support that describes the process of configuring an external floppy drive in more detail.

If the internal floppy drive is enabled, it is always configured as the A: drive. If you wish to add an external drive and it needs to be the A: drive, two actions must be taken:

- 1) Remove jumper JP2 (see diagram below) on the EXP-MS/MX circuit board. This disables operation of the internal floppy drive.

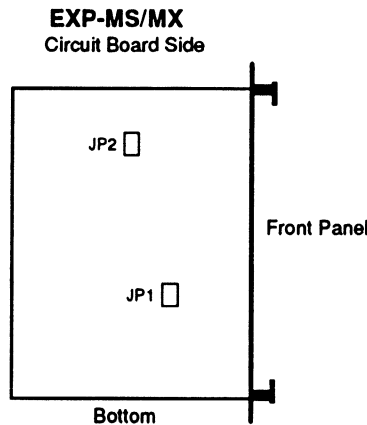


Figure 2. J2 Jumper Location.

- 2) Connect the drive through a "twist cable" (i.e., connect drive pin 10 to EXP-MS/MX pin 16, and drive pin 12 to EXP-MS/MX pin 14). If you are using a straight ribbon cable, configure the drive DS as 1 instead of 2 (or 0 instead of 1 if the numbering starts at 0).

### Additional Considerations

It is possible that data corruption can occur on a floppy diskette in the external floppy drive when the power is turned off, because the controller chip asserts the WRITE ENABLE bit. To prevent this, do one of the following:

1. Remove the floppy diskette from the external floppy drive before powering off the system.
2. Turn off the power to the external floppy drive before powering off the system.

## Troubleshooting

### Internal Floppy Drive Problems

If you cannot boot from or access the internal floppy disk drive, the problem could be any one of the following:

- (1) the software configuration
- (2) the drive configuration
- (3) power to the EXP-MS/MX
- (4) the drive-enable jumper
- (5) an improperly formatted diskette
- (6) the EXP-MS/MX.

To isolate the problem, perform the following operations:

- A. Invoke the BIOS setup program
- B. Ensure that drive A is specified as a 1.44 MB 3.5" drive.
- C. Ensure that the drive-enable jumper (JP2) on the circuit board in the EXP-MS/MX is installed.
- D. Ensure that the LEDs indicating +5V and +12V power to the EXP-MS/MX are lit.
- E. Ensure that you don't have another module in the system (e.g., EXM or PC card) whose I/O ports or interrupt and DMA usage conflict with those of the EXP-MS/MX. Refer to Chapter 3, *Programming Interface*, for the EXP-MX/MX requirements.
- F. Ensure that the trouble isn't with the diskette by attempting to read it or boot with it on another system.

### Internal Hard Drive Problems

If you cannot boot from or access the hard disk, the problems listed below may apply.

- A. Invoke the BIOS setup program and ensure that you have the correct fixed-disk *type* selected (see table in previous section).
- B. Check the voltage LEDs, and for devices that may conflict with the EXP-MS/MX (e.g., an EXM-3, EXM-9, or EXM-MX).
- C. Ensure that the device has been formatted as a system disk and the partition is active (which will require booting from a floppy).

### External Floppy Drive Problems

If you have trouble with an external floppy drive, review the previous section on connecting an external floppy drive to ensure that the drive is configured correctly.

- A. Ensure that you are supplying power to the drive. Check the cable connections and the cable itself.
- B. If you want the external drive to be A:, make sure that you've twisted the cable as described earlier, that the drive enable jumper on the circuit board has been removed (to disable the internal drive), and that the selection for drive A: on the BIOS setup screen matches the characteristics of your external drive.
- C. If you want the external drive to be B:, ensure that the selection for drive B: on the BIOS setup screen matches the characteristics of your external drive.
- D. Ensure that your diskette is readable or bootable on another system.

### External SCSI Drive Problems

If you have trouble with an external SCSI drive, first isolate the problem to one of the following by attempting to access the internal hard drive:

- (1) your EPC and EXP-MS/MX or
- (2) your external cable and device.

Once you have verified that the problem is with the external cable or drive, check the cable connections. Ensure that your external device correctly terminates the SCSI cable. Check power to the external device (typically both +5V and +12V).

### Common Error Messages

Some error messages that might appear and their interpretations are:

**Disk boot failure.** No boot disk could be found. Boot from a floppy and check to see that the hard disk is accessible, the partition is active, and the hidden system files are present.

**Diskette drives or types mismatch error.** The BIOS setup information is inconsistent with the floppy drives detected (or absent). Run the BIOS SETUP program and correct the inconsistencies.

**Floppy disk controller error.** The BIOS could not find the floppy disk controller in the EXP-MS/MX (e.g., unit is not installed, another device is using conflicting I/O addresses).

**General failure...** Usually indicates an unformatted disk or diskette.

**Non-system disk.** Trying to boot from a disk or diskette that is not formatted as a bootable system disk.

**SCSI controller failed.** The SCSI driver is enabled but the BIOS could not find the EXP-MS/MX (e.g., unit is not installed, another device is using conflicting I/O addresses).

**SCSI disk failed.** The SCSI device or cable is not operational, the disk is not powered, or there is no SCSI target unit 0 present.

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# 3. Programming Interface

The table in this chapter defines the I/O Port addresses used by the EXP-MS/MX modules. Anyone just using the EXP-MS/MX as a BIOS-controlled disk unit and interface can skip reading this chapter.

For an explanation of the SCSI controller registers, refer to documentation on the NCR 53C80 SCSI controller. For an explanation of the floppy diskette controller registers, refer to documentation on the WD37C65 controller chip. For an explanation of the *EXP-MX only* hard drive registers, refer to documentation on any standard PC/AT fixed-disk interface.

The floppy disk controller in the EXP-MS/MX uses interrupt IRQ6 and DMA channel 2. The SCSI disk controller in the EXP-MS/MX uses interrupt IRQ12 and DMA channel 3. The IDE disk controller in the EXP-MX uses interrupt IRQ14.

There is very limited support for programming external SCSI devices other than hard disks through the EPC BIOS. Some C-language source code samples are available from RadiSys, on an unsupported, as-is basis.

## EXP-MS/MX Reference

Address	Description	Notes:
1F0	Data Register (16 bits)	MX only
1F1	Error / Write Precompensation Register	MX only
1F2	Sector Count Register	MX only
1F3	Sector Number Register	MX only
1F4	Cylinder Low Register	MX only
1F5	Cylinder High Register	MX only
1F6	SDH Register	MX only
1F7	Status / Command Register	MX only
2B0	SCSI Data Register	
2B1	SCSI Initiator Command Register	
2B2	SCSI Mode Register	
2B3	SCSI Target Command Register	
2B4	SCSI Bus Status Register	
2B5	SCSI Bus and Status Register	
2B6	SCSI Input Data Register	
2B7	SCSI DMA/Interrupt Register	
3F2	Floppy Operations Register	
3F4	Floppy Command Register	
3F5	Floppy Data Register	
3F6	Alternate Status / Digital Output Register	MX only
3F7	Drive Address Register / Floppy Control Register	MX only

Table 5. EXP-MS/MX I/O Port Addresses

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# 4. Support and Service

## In North America

### Technical Support

RadiSys maintains a technical support phone line at (503) 646-1800 that is staffed weekdays (except holidays) between 8 AM and 5 PM Pacific time. If you have a problem outside these hours, you can leave a message on voice-mail using the same phone number. You can also request help via electronic mail or by FAX addressed to RadiSys Technical Support. The RadiSys FAX number is (503) 646-1850. The RadiSys E-mail address on Internet is support@radisys.com. If you are sending E-mail or a FAX, please include information on both the hardware and software being used and a detailed description of the problem, specifically how the problem can be reproduced. We will respond by E-mail, phone or FAX by the next business day.

Technical Support Services are designed for customers who have purchased their products from RadiSys or a sales representative. If your RadiSys product is part of a piece of OEM equipment, or was integrated by someone else as part of a system, support will be better provided by the OEM or system vendor that did the integration and understands the final product and environment.

### Bulletin Board

RadiSys operates an electronic bulletin board (BBS) 24 hours per day to provide access to the latest drivers, software updates and other information. The bulletin board is not monitored regularly, so if you need a fast response please use the telephone or FAX numbers listed above.

The BBS operates at up to 14400 baud. Connect using standard settings of eight data bits, no parity, and one stop bit (8, N, 1). The telephone number is:

(503) 646-8290.

### **Repair Services**

Factory Repair Service is provided for all RadiSys products. Standard service for all RadiSys products covers factory repair with customers paying shipping to the factory and RadiSys paying for return shipment. Overnight return shipment is available at customer expense. Normal turn-around time for repair and re-certification is five working days.

Quick Exchange services (immediate shipment of a loaner unit while the failed product is being repaired) or other extra-cost services can be arranged, but need to be negotiated in advance to allow RadiSys to pool the correct product configurations. RadiSys does not maintain a general "loaner" pool: units are available only for customers that have negotiated this service in advance.

RadiSys does not provide a fixed-price "swap-out" repair service, as customers have indicated that issues of serial number tracking and version control make it more convenient to receive their original products back after repair.

### **Warranty Repairs**

Products under warranty (see warranty information in the front of this manual) will have manufacturing defects repaired at no charge. Products sent in for warranty repair that have no faults will be subject to a recertification charge. Extended Warranties are available and can be purchased at a standard price for any product still under warranty. RadiSys will gladly quote prices for Extended Warranties on products whose warranties have lapsed; contact the factory if this applies.

Customer induced damage (resulting from misuse, abuse, or exceeding the product specifications) is not covered by the standard product warranty.

### **Non-Warranty Services**

There are several classes of non-warranty service. These include repair of customer induced problems, repairs of failures for products outside the warranty period, recertification (functional testing) of a product either in or out of warranty, and procurement of spare parts.



## Support and Service

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All non-warranty repairs are subject to service charges. RadiSys has determined that pricing repairs based on time and materials is more cost-effective for the customer than a flat-rate repair charge. When product is received, it will be analyzed and, if appropriate, a cost estimate will be communicated to the customer for authorization. After the customer authorizes the repair and billing arrangements have been made, the product will be repaired and returned to the customer.

A recertification service is provided for products either in or out of warranty. This service will verify correct operation of a product by inspection and testing of the product with standard manufacturing tests. There is a product-dependent charge for recertification.

There are only a few components that are generally considered field-repairable, but, because RadiSys understands that some customers want or need the option of repairing their own equipment, all components are available in a spares program. There is a minimum billing charge associated with this program.

### Arranging Service

To schedule service for a product, please call RadiSys Technical Support directly at (503) 646-1800. Have the product model and serial numbers available, along with a description of the problem. A Technical Support representative will issue a Returned Materials Authorization (RMA) number, a code number by which we track the product while it is being processed. Once you have received the RMA number, follow the instructions of the Technical Support representative and return the product to us, freight prepaid, with the RMA number clearly marked on the exterior of the package. If possible re-use the original shipping containers and packaging. In any case, be sure you follow good ESD-control practices when handling the product, and ensure that anti-static bags and packing materials with adequate padding and shock-absorbing properties are used.

Ship the product, freight prepaid, to

Product Service Center  
RadiSys Corporation  
15025 SW Koll Parkway  
Beaverton, Oregon 97006-6902

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## EXP-MS/MX Reference

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When shipping the product, include the following information: return address, contact names and phone numbers in purchasing and engineering, and a description of the suspected problem. Any ancillary information that might be helpful with the debugging process will be appreciated.

## Other Countries

Contact the sales organization from which you purchased your RadiSys product for service and support.

## Spare Parts List

There are only two field replacable parts on the EXP-MS/MX: the floppy drive and the hard disk. A list of the replacable drives is found in Table 6 below:

Floppy Drive	For use with all EXP-MS/MX modules	85-0017
40 MByte SCSI hard disk	For use with the EXP-MS40	85-0050
40 MByte IDE hard disk	For use with the EXP-MX40	85-0055
100 MByte IDE hard disk	For use with the EXP-MX100	85-0051
200 MByte IDE hard disk	For use with the EXP-MX200 & MX200A	85-0041
500 MByte IDE hard disk	For use with the EXP-MX500	85-0053

Table 6. Spare Parts List