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Erases and prepares a disk for new data.

Provides a variety of data protection options.

Prevents ejection of the disk.

Ejects the disk from the drive.

Launches the catalog portion of **Findit** before ejecting the disk.

Shows the disk size in megabytes (MB) and the size of each sector on the disk in bytes.

Displays the protection status of the disk: unprotected, write-protected, read/write protected, or unprotected until eject. To change the protection status, right mouse click on the drive icon in My Computer and select **Protect** from the drive shortcut menu.

Shows whether or not the disk can currently be removed from drive. To change the removable status, right mouse click on the drive icon in My Computer and select **Make removable** or **Make nonremovable** from the drive shortcut menu.

Shows whether or not disk life is currently OK. If Disk Life Status indicates "Marginal," the disk is approaching the end of its prime. In this case, move the data to a new disk and use the old one for less active service, such as archiving.

Shows whether or not the disk is DOS-formatted. DOS FAT format is used by Windows 95, DOS and Windows 3.1.

Shows whether the disk retains factory formatting or has been reformatted.

Provides the serial number of the current disk.

Displays the date the current disk was manufactured.

Shows whether or not the format status of the disk is currently OK. If Format Status indicates "Long Format Recommended," the disk needs to be reformatted (usually because file fragmentation and sector flagging have exceeded reasonable limits). Use Copy Machine to copy the data on the disk to another disk, then reformat the disk using the option for **Long Format with Surface Verify** in the Iomega Format tool.

Displays the drive type and capacity.

Displays how long the drive must be inactive before it automatically spins down to conserve energy. (A drive which has spun down will automatically spin back up when needed.) To change the Auto Sleep Time, select the Startup tab in Properties and adjust the Drive Sleep Time under Windows Startup Preferences.

Specifies what interface the drive is using.

Displays the SCSI ID number assigned to the drive. (SCSI is the acronym for Small Computer System Interface.)

Displays the logical unit number assigned to the drive.

Shows the version number for the drive firmware. ROM version information may be needed when contacting customer service.

Shows the release date for the drive firmware.

Displays the vendor for the VSD.

Displays the current version of the low-level software controlling the drive.

Sets the amount of time the drive must be inactive before it will spin down to conserve energy. (A drive which has spun down will automatically spin back up when needed.) You can change the drive sleep time by clicking on the up and down buttons. Changes in this setting take effect immediately you do not have to restart your computer.

Makes a removable disk look like a hard disk to your computer. When this option is selected, the disk in the currently selected drive will be set as nonremovable each time Windows starts. Making a disk nonremovable is sometimes required either by software installations to the disk, or by software running from the disk.

Prompts you to remove the protection on the disk at Windows startup. When disk is ejected or the system is shut down, protection is reapplied automatically.

Clicking "Diagnose Now" starts drive function tests and reports "Passed" or "Failed." If diagnostics reports "Failed," you should insert another disk and retry diagnostics. If diagnostics reports "Passed" with the second disk, the first disk is suspect. If diagnostics again reports "Failed," contact Iomega.

Erases a disk and prepares it for new data. Short Format is quick, but it does not verify the disk surface. Use it to reformat a disk only if you are sure the disk is undamaged.

Erases a disk and verifies the entire disk surface. Use Long Format when reformatting a disk that has developed read/write errors.

Copies the files needed to boot your computer onto the disk after it is formatted. Select this option if you plan to use the disk to start your system.

Provides a space for you to enter a label, or name, for the disk. If you type a name in this box, it will be placed on the formatted disk to help you identify it later.

Displays the current protection status of the disk.

Prevents anyone from overwriting critical data. For stronger Write protection, use a password. If you forget the password, the data can be recovered by simply copying the disk to another disk (using Copy Machine), and reformatting the original disk for reuse.

Read/Write Protection is like putting your disk in a safe, and should be reserved for highly sensitive data. This feature requires a password and carries a strong **CAUTION**: If you forget the password, the data is unrecoverable and the disk must be reformatted to be used again.

Gives temporary access to a protected disk. Protection is automatically reapplied when the disk is ejected.

Eliminates all protection-coding on the disk.

Allows you to update or vary the password assigned to the disk. You must know the old password in order to change it.

Activates an additional data protection feature. When this option is set to "Yes," the drive will take extra steps to make certain that everything it writes to any disk used in the drive is written correctly. Note: Some users may elect to select "No" to potentially increase performance of the drive.

