

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCI to IDE controller is a high-performance, highly integrated logic design for IDE drives application in PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) local bus system. It provides a bridge between a standard IDE drive and a PCI local bus. In addition to the Dual Channel design it can support up to 4 IDE drives and fully compatible with BIOS for both old and new designed PCI motherboard.

2. FEATURES

- * Fully compatible with the latest PCI IDE, ATA-2 and ATAPI specifications.
- * True 32 bit PCI Bus operation for fastest 133 MB/SEC. I/O transfers.
- * Four IDE drives support means expanded storage as your needs grow.
- * Fully supports and surpasses Enhanced IDE Mode-3
- * Incredible industry leading 13.3MB/SEC. Using the latest IDE disk drives.
- * Supports DOS, Windows, Windows NT, OS/2, Netware and SCO UNIX drivers.

3. BOARD LAYOUT

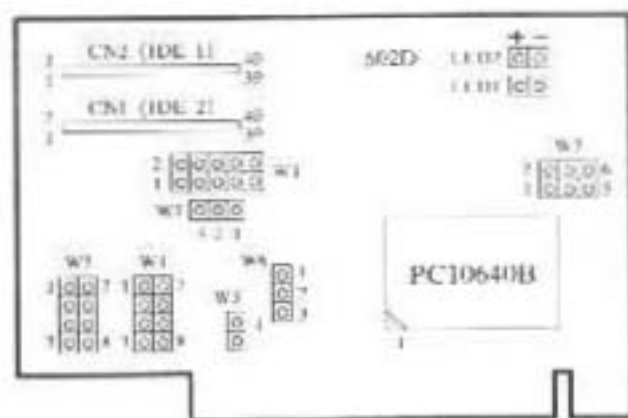


Figure 1: CONTROLLER BOARD LAYOUT

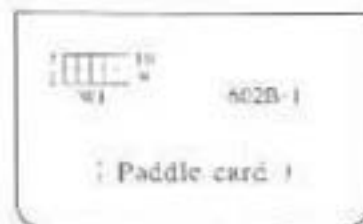


Figure 2: PADDLE CARD LAYOUT

4. CONNECTORS

- J1 : Primary IDE connector LED1, LED2 : HDD indication connector
 J3 : Secondary IDE connector W1 : Paddle card connector

If you have an older motherboard that does not have the capability to route IRQ14 and IRQ15 to the PCI slots, you must use the separate paddle card to transfer these signals to the PCI bus. The paddle card, which

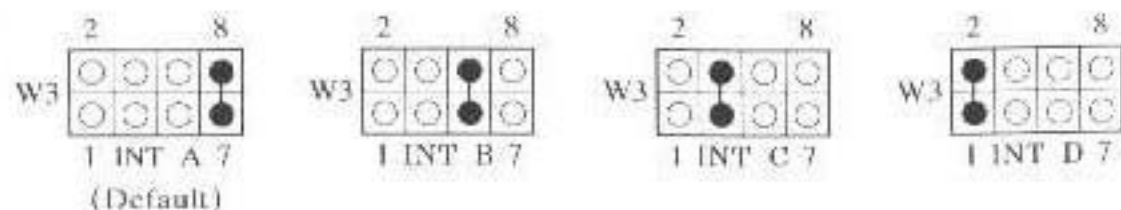
is shipped with the controller board, is inserted in an ISA slot and connected to W1 on the controller board with the supplied 10-pin cable.

When connecting the signal cable, Please align the color striped edge of the cable with the pin 1 of the connector in the board.

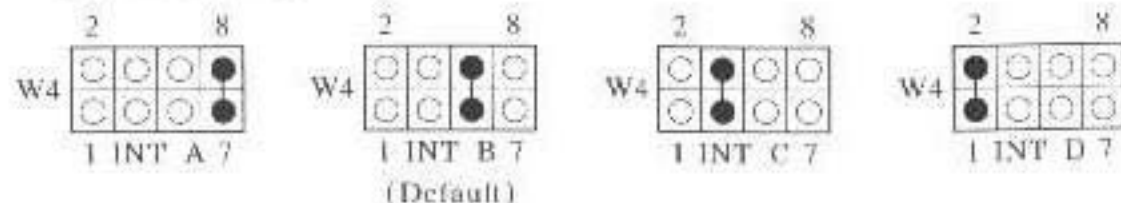
5. JUMPER SETTINGS

W3, W4 : INT SIGNAL SELECT JUMPERS SETTING

For : Primary IDE port



For : Secondary IDE port



As explained in the preceding sections, jumpers W3 and W4 set the PCI interrupts for the primary and secondary IDE ports. The other jumpers on the board (W2, W5, W6 and W7) configure the board for legacy or native mode. The PCI specification includes a legacy mode to accommodate motherboard and BIOS combinations that do not support the PCI plug-and-play standard. If your motherboard and BIOS supports plug and play, you can operate the controller board in PCI native mode. Consult the documentation for your motherboard and BIOS to determine which mode it requires and set the controller board jumpers according to the following table.

Primary and secondary IDE drives in legacy mode

W3	W4	W5	W6 *	W7 *	W2(2)
IN or PC *	IN or PC *	OUT	2-3	2-3	IN

Primary IDE drives in legacy mode

Secondary IDE drives in native mode

W3	W4	W5	W6 *	W7 *	W2(2)
IN or PC *	OUT	IN	2-3	OUT	OUT

Primary IDE drives in native mode
 Secondary IDE drives in legacy mode

W3	W4	W5	W6 ※	W7 ※	W2(2)
OUT	IN or PC †	IN	OUT	2-3	OUT

Primary and secondary IDE drives in native mode

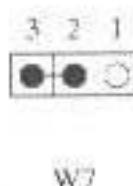
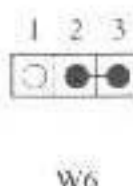
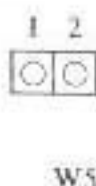
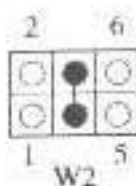
W3	W4	W5	W6 ※	W7 ※	W2(2)
OUT;No PC †	OUT;No PC †	IN	OUT	OUT	OU

W2(1)	Enables (IN) or disables (OUT) Disk Change. Some motherboards require Disk Change if you intend to connect a removeable media device, such as a floppy disk drive or CD-ROM
W2(3)	Default (OUT)

† PC = Paddle Card

※ Position 1-2 pin jumpers W6 and W7 is reserved.

6. DEFAULT SETTING



7. DEVICE DRIVERS

- DOSDRV : PCI IDE drivers for DOS.
- WINDRV : PCI IDE drivers for WINDOWS.
- NTDRV : PCI IDE drivers for WINDOWS NT.
- OS2DRV : PCI IDE drivers for OS/2.
- NETWARE 31X : PCI IDE drivers for Netware Rev 3.X.
- NETWARE 40X : PCI IDE drivers for Netware Rev 4.X.
- SCO : PCI IDE drivers for UNIX 3.2.4.X.

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