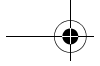


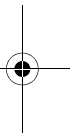
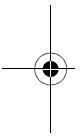


7

Specifications



LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Section Seven



Specifications

Specifications

This section provides the hardware and environmental specifications for your LifeBook T Series Tablet PC. Specifications of particular configurations will vary.

CONFIGURATION LABEL

Your LifeBook T Series Tablet PC has a configuration label located on the bottom. (See figure 2-8 on page 16 for location). This label contains specific information regarding the options you've chosen for your Tablet PC. Following is an example label and information on how to read your own configuration label.

New Label

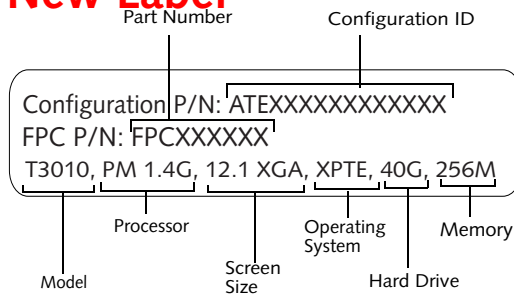


Figure 7-1. Configuration Label

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC Specifications	
The specifications for your particular model may vary. To determine the specifications for your system, please visit our Web site at: us.fujitsu.com/computers .	
Physical Specifications	
Dimensions	11.54" w x 9.61" d x 1.38" / 1.48" (293 mm x 244 mm x 35 / 37.5 mm)
Processing Specifications	
CPU/Speed	Intel® Pentium® M Processor 725/745*
Chip set	Intel 855GME - 400 MHz
Memory/Storage Specifications	
Main RAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 256 MB SDRAM (DDR 333 MHz) • 144-pin SO DIMM slots x 2 256 MB, 512 MB, and 1.0 GB modules available, with a system maximum of 2.0 GB.
L1 cache (CPU)	64 KB on-die
L2 cache	2 MB on-die

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC Specifications (Continued)	
BIOS ROM	1 MB (Boot Block Type Flash ROM)
Hard disk drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.5" HDD • Minimum 40 GB IDE (4200 rpm) Also available: 60 GB (4200 rpm) 80 GB (5400 rpm) • ATA 100 • Shock-mounted • SMART Support
Display Specifications	
Display	<p>12.1" TFT XGA (1024 x 768), 16M colors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color LCD • Active Digitizer • 32-bit color • External monitor support: VGA (1024 x 768 maximum) • Brightness: 8 levels • Dot pitch: 0.240 x 0.240 mm • Viewing Angle: Horizontal: 80 degrees (min.) Vertical: 80 degrees (min.) <p>12.1" TFT SXGA+ (1400 x 1050), 16M colors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color LCD • Active Digitizer • 32-bit color • External monitor support: (TBD maximum) • Brightness: 8 levels • Dot pitch: 0.1755 x 0.1755 mm • Viewing Angle: Horizontal: 45 degrees (min.) Vertical: 50 degrees (min.)
VRAM	Intel 855GME chipset with 8 MB shared memory using Dynamic Video Memory Technology (DVMT) delivers low-power, high-performance 3D/2D graphics, video, and display capabilities. Dynamic Video Memory Technology (DVMT) dynamically responds to application requirements and efficiently allocates the proper amount of memory (maximum is 64 MB) for optimal graphics and system performance.

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Section Seven

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC Specifications (Continued)	
Interface Specifications	
Integrated Interfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modem (RJ-11) • LAN (RJ-45) • USB 2.0 x 2 • DC-In • IrDA • IEEE1394 • 15-pin D-SUB connector for external VGA monitor • Docking connector
Interfaces on Optional Port Replicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC Power • Pass-through LAN Port • External Monitor • USB 2.0 x 4 • Line Out • Docking Port
PC Card Slots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Type I or Type II • PCMCIA CardBus version 3.0
SD/Memory Stick Slot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One slot for SD/Memory Stick card
Smart Card Slot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated slot for SmartCard
Modular Bay Devices	<p>One of the following devices is pre-installed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super-Multi DVD Drive: (modular 4x DVD-R, 2x DVD-RW, 2.4x DVD+R, 2.4x DVD+RW, 2x DVD-RAM, 8x DVD-ROM, 16x CD-R, 8x CD-RW, 24x CD-ROM) • DVD-RW Drive: 1x (DVD-R) / 1x (DVD-RW) / 8x (DVD-ROM) / 16x (CD-R) / 10x (CD-RW) / 24x (CD-ROM) • DVD/CD-RW Combo Drive: 16x (CD-R) / 10x (CD-RW) / 24x (CD) / plus 8x DVD • Modular Bay Battery • Weight Saver
Infrared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System IR Port • IrDA version 1.1 (FIR, 4 Mbps)
User Interface support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keyboard Pitch: 19 mm, Stroke: 2.7 mm • TouchPad pointing device with scroll button • Active digitizer with pen input • On-screen keyboard

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC Specifications (Continued)	
Audio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigmatel STAC9753A • Internal mono microphone x 2 • Stereo speaker x 2 • Mono microphone and stereo headphone jacks
User Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmable Application Buttons, each with primary and secondary functions (default applications: Microsoft Journal and Calculator) • Security button support • Trusted Platform Module (TPM) support (on some models) • Suspend/Resume button
Status Indicators (LCDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Charge/DC-In • Battery level • TBD - SECOND BATTERY? • HDD • PC Card • Caps Lock • Num Lock • Scroll Lock • TBD - Security?
Power Specifications	
Main Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-cell • Removable, Lithium ion • 10.8 V @4800 mAh, 51.8 Wh • Warm-swappable • TBD - Recharge Time: Approximately 3.2 hours • Suspend Life: Minimum 3 days Off State: Approximately 20 days
Optional Bay Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-cell • Removable, Lithium ion • 10.8V @ 3800 mAh, 41.0 Wh
Bridge Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-cell NiMH, 35 mAh • Life (with Suspend-to-RAM on bridge battery only): 5 minutes from full charge
AC Adapter	Autosensing 100 - 240V, supplying 19 VDC, with a current of 3.15 A
Environmental Specifications	
Temperature	<p>Operating: 41° to 95° F (5° to 35° C) Non-operating: 5° to 140° F (-15° to 60° C)</p>

Specifications

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC Specifications (Continued)	
Humidity	Operating: 20 to 85% non-condensing Non-operating: 8 to 85% non-condensing
Agency Approval Specifications	
Emissions	TBD - VERIFY ALL <ul style="list-style-type: none">• EN55022 (CISPR22) Class B• FCC 15, Class B• FCC 15C, 15.247• ETSI EN 300-328• ICES-003• Canada RSS-210
Immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EN55024 (1998)• ETSI EN 301-489-17 V.1.1.1 (2000-9)
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UL and cUL Listed, UL 60950• TuV T-Mark, EN60950
Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FCC Part 68• IC CS-03
Additional Specifications	
Operating systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microsoft® Windows® XP Tablet PC Edition

Regulatory Information



Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Fujitsu could void this user's authority to operate the equipment

FCC NOTICES

Notice to Users of Radios and Television

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet that is on a different circuit than the receiver.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Shielded interconnect cables must be employed with this equipment to ensure compliance with the pertinent RF emission limits governing this device.

Notice to Users of the US Telephone Network

This equipment contains an internal modem (Fujitsu Media Devices, MBH 7MD33) that complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules. On the bottom of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC registration number and ringer equivalence number (REN) for this equipment. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company.

This equipment is designed to be connected to the telephone network or premises wiring using a standard jack type USOC RJ11C. A plug and jack used to connect this equipment to the premises wiring and telephone network must comply with the applicable FCC Part 68 rules and requirements adopted by the ACTA. A compliant telephone cord and modular plug is provided with this product. It is designed to be connected to a compatible modular jack that is also compliant.

The ringer equivalent number (REN) of this equipment is 0.0B as shown on the label. The REN is used to determine the number of devices that may be connected to a

telephone line. Excessive RENs on a telephone may result in the devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed five (5.0). To be certain of the number of devices that may be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local telephone company.

If this equipment causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company will notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. But if advance notice isn't practical, the telephone company will notify the customer as soon as possible. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations or procedures that could effect the operation of the equipment. If this happens the telephone company will provide advance notice in order for you to make necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment, for repair or warranty information, please refer to the manual or contact Fujitsu Computer Systems Corporation, Customer Service. If the equipment is causing harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

The equipment cannot be used on public coin service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party line service is subject to state tariffs. (Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission or corporation commission for information).

If your home has specially wired alarm equipment connected to the telephone line, ensure the installation of this computer does not disable your alarm equipment. If you have any questions about what will disable alarm equipment, consult your telephone company or a qualified installer.

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 makes it unlawful for any person to use a computer or other electronic device to send any message via a telephone fax machine unless such message clearly contains in a margin at the top or bottom of each transmitted page or on the first page of the transmission, the date and time it is sent and an identification of the business or other entity, or other individual sending the message and the telephone number of the sending machine or such business, other entity, or individual.

DOC (INDUSTRY CANADA) NOTICES**Notice to Users of Radios and Television**

This Class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.

CET appareil numérique de la class B respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Notice to Users of the Canadian Telephone Network

NOTICE: This equipment (Fujitsu Media Devices modem, MBH 7MD33) meets the applicable Industry Canada Terminal Equipment Technical Specifications. This is confirmed by the registration number. The abbreviation, IC, before the registration number (4061A-8687) signifies that registration was performed based on a Declaration of Conformity indicating that Industry Canada technical specifications were met. It does not imply that Industry Canada approved the equipment.

Before connecting this equipment to a telephone line the user should ensure that it is permissible to connect this equipment to the local telecommunication facilities. The user should be aware that compliance with the certification standards does not prevent service degradation in some situations.

Repairs to telecommunication equipment should be made by a Canadian authorized maintenance facility. Any repairs or alterations not expressly approved by Fujitsu or any equipment failures may give the telecommunication company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment from the telephone line.

NOTICE: The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) for this terminal equipment is 0.0. The REN assigned to each terminal equipment provides an indication of the maximum number of terminals allowed to be connected to a telephone interface. The termination on an interface may consist of any combination of devices subject only to the requirement that the sum of the Ringer Equivalence Numbers of all the devices does not exceed five.



For safety, users should ensure that the electrical ground of the power utility, the telephone lines and the metallic water pipes are connected together. Users should NOT attempt to make such connections themselves but should contact the appropriate electric inspection authority or electrician. This may be particularly important in rural areas.

Avis Aux Utilisateurs Du Réseau Téléphonique Canadien

AVIS: Le présent matériel est conforme aux spécifications techniques d'Industrie Canada applicables au matériel terminal. Cette conformité est confirmée par le numéro d'enregistrement. Le sigle IC, placé devant le numéro d'enregistrement (4061A-8687), signifie que l'enregistrement s'est effectué conformément à une déclaration de conformité et indique que les spécifications techniques d'Industrie Canada ont été respectées. Il n'implique pas qu'Industrie Canada a approuvé le matériel.

Avant de connecter cet équipement à une ligne téléphonique, l'utilisateur doit vérifier s'il est permis de connecter cet équipement aux installations de télécommunications locales. L'utilisateur est averti que même la conformité aux normes de certification ne peut dans certains cas empêcher la dégradation du service.

Les réparations de l'équipement de télécommunications doivent être effectuées par un service de maintenance agréé au Canada. Toute réparation ou modification, qui n'est pas expressément approuvée par Fujitsu, ou toute défaillance de l'équipement peut entraîner la compagnie de télécommunications à exiger que l'utilisateur déconnecte l'équipement de la ligne téléphonique.

AVIS: L'indice d'équivalence de la sonnerie (IES) du présent matériel est de 0.0. L'IES assigné à chaque dispositif terminal indique le nombre maximal de terminaux qui peuvent être raccordés à une interface téléphonique. La terminaison d'une interface peut consister en une combinaison quelconque de dispositifs, à la seule condition que la somme d'indices d'équivalence de la sonnerie de tous les dispositifs n'excède pas 5.



Pour assurer la sécurité, les utilisateurs doivent vérifier que la prise de terre du service d'électricité, les lignes téléphoniques et les conduites d'eau métalliques sont connectées ensemble. Les utilisateurs NE doivent PAS tenter d'établir ces connexions eux-mêmes, mais doivent contacter les services d'inspection d'installations électriques appropriés ou un électricien. Ceci peut être particulièrement important en régions rurales.

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Section Seven

UL Notice

This unit requires an AC adapter to operate. Use only UL Listed Class 2 Adapters with an output rating of 19 VDC, with a current of 3.15 A.

AC Adapter output polarity:



The modem-to-telephone network connection must be a line cord using a minimum #26 AWG wire.

For Authorized Repair Technicians Only



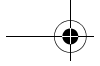
ⁿ For continued protection against risk of fire, replace only with the same type and rating fuse.

ⁿ Danger of explosion if Lithium (clock) battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instruction.

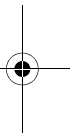
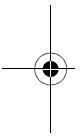


8

Glossary



LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Section Eight



Glossary

AC Adapter

A device which converts the AC voltage from a wall outlet to the DC voltage needed to power your Tablet PC.

ACPI

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

Active-Matrix Display

A type of technology for making flat-panel displays which has a transistor or similar device for every pixel on the screen.

AdHoc

A designation for wireless LAN network configuration. It indicates a form of communication limited to those personal computers which have wireless LAN function. For details, refer to "Ad hoc connection" on page 90.

ADSL

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

Technology for transporting high bit-rate services over ordinary phone lines.

Auto/Airline Adapter

A device which converts the DC voltage from an automobile cigarette lighter or aircraft DC power outlet to the DC voltage needed to power your Tablet PC.

BIOS

Basic Input-Output System. A program and set of default parameters stored in ROM which tests and operates your Tablet PC when you turn it on until it loads your installed operating system from disk. Information from the BIOS is transferred to the installed operating system to provide it with information on the configuration and status of the hardware.

Bit

An abbreviation for binary digit. A single piece of information which is either a one (1) or a zero (0).

bps

An abbreviation for bits per second. Used to describe data transfer rates.

Boot

To start-up a computer and load its operating system from disk, ROM or other storage media into RAM.

Bus

An electrical circuit which passes data between the CPU and the sub-assemblies inside your Tablet PC.

Byte

8 bits of parallel binary information.

Cache Memory

A block of memory built into the micro-processor which is much faster to access than your system RAM and used in specially structured ways to make your overall data handling time faster.

CardBus

A faster, 32-bit version of the PC Card interface which offers performance similar to the 32-bit PCI architecture.

CD-ROM

Compact disk read only memory. This is a form of digital data storage which is read optically with a laser rather than a magnetic head. A typical CD-ROM can contain about 600MB of data and is not subject to heads crashing into the surface and destroying the data when there is a failure nor to wear from reading.

Channel

The frequency band of wireless LAN to be used in communications over wireless LAN or at the access point.

CMOS RAM

Complementary metal oxide semiconductor random access memory. This is a technology for manufacturing random access memory which requires very low levels of power to operate.

Command

An instruction which you give your operating system. Example: run a particular application or format a floppy disk.

Configuration

The combination of hardware and software that makes up your system and how it is allocated for use.

CRT

Cathode Ray Tube. A display device which uses a beam of electronic particles striking a luminescent screen. It produces a visual image by varying the position and intensity of the beam.

Data

The information a system stores and processes.

DC

Direct current. A voltage or current that does not fluctuate periodically with time.

Default Value

A pre programmed value to be used if you fail to set your own.

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

A protocol used for automatically fetching communication parameters such as IP addresses. The side which assigns IP address is called DHCP server and the side that is assigned it is called DHCP client.

DIMM

Dual-in-line memory module.

DISE

Drive Image Special Edition.

A utility that allows you to restore the original factory image on your hard drive in the event of corruption or accidental erasure of files or applications.

Disk

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media. If the platter is very stiff it is a hard drive, if it is highly flexible it is a floppy disk, if it is a floppy disk in a hard housing with a shutter it is commonly called a diskette.

Disk Drive

The hardware which spins the disk and has the heads and control circuitry for reading and writing the data on the disk.

Diskette

A floppy disk in a hard housing with a shutter.

DMA

Direct Memory Access

Special circuitry for memory to memory transfers of data which do not require CPU action.

DMI

Desktop Management Interface

A standard that provides PC management applications with a common method of locally or remotely querying and configuring PC computer systems, hardware and software components, and peripherals.

DNS

Domain Name System

A function that controls the correspondence of IP addresses assigned to a computer with the name. Even for those computers whose IP addresses are unknown, if their names are known, it is possible to communicate with them.

DOS

Disk Operating System (MS-DOS is a Microsoft Disk Operating System).

Driver

A computer program which converts application and operating system commands to external devices into the exact form required by a specific brand and model of device in order to produce the desired results from that particular equipment.

ECP

Extended Capability Port. A set of standards for high speed data communication and interconnection between electronic devices.

Encryption Key (Network Key)

Key information used to encode data for data transfer.

This device uses the same encryption key to encode and decode the data, and the identical encryption key is required between the sender and receiver.

ESD

Electro-Static Discharge. The sudden discharge of electricity from a static charge which has built-up slowly. Example: the shock you get from a doorknob on a dry day or the sparks you get from brushing hair on a dry day.

Extended Memory

All memory more than the 640KB recognized by MS-DOS as system memory.

FCC

Federal Communication Commission.

Floppy Disk

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media which is highly flexible.

GB

Gigabyte.

Hard drive

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media where the platter is very stiff.

I/O

Input/Output. Data entering and leaving your Tablet PC in electronic form.

I/O Port

The connector and associated control circuits for data entering and leaving your Tablet PC in electronic form.

IDE

Intelligent Drive Electronics. A type of control interface for a hard drive which is inside the hard drive unit.

IEEE 1394

Industry standard that allows you to connect between your Tablet PC and a peripheral device such as a digital camera. Also known as "Firewire" or "iLINK".

IEEE802.11a

One of the wireless LAN standards prescribed by the 802 committee in charge of establishing standards of LAN technology in IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers). This standard allows communications at the maximum speed of 54 Mbps by using a 5 GHz band which can freely be used without radio communication license.

IEEE802.11b

One of the wireless LAN standards prescribed by 802 committee in charge of establishing standards of LAN technology in IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers). It allows communications at the maximum speed of 11 Mbps by a band of 2.4 GHz (ISM band) which can freely be used without radio communication license.

IEEE802.11g

One of the wireless LAN standards prescribed by 802 committee in charge of establishing standards of LAN technology in IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers). It allows communications at the maximum speed of 54 Mbps by a band of 2.4 GHz (ISM band) which can freely be used without radio communication license.

Infrared

Light just beyond the red portion of the visible light spectrum which is invisible to humans.

Infrastructure

A designation of Wireless LAN network configurations. It indicates a form of communication using an Access Point. For details, refer to "Infrastructure connection" on page 90.

IP Address

An address used for computers to communicate in the TCP/IP environment.

Current IPv4 (version 4) uses four values in the range between 1 and 255. (Example: 192.168.100.123).

There are two types of IP address: global address and private address.

The global address is an only address in the world. It is controlled by JPNIC (Japan Network Information Center). A private address is an only address in the closed network.

IR

An abbreviation for infrared.

IrDA

Infrared Data Association. An organization which produces standards for communication using infrared as the carrier.

IRQ**Interrupt Request**

An acronym for the hardware signal to the CPU that an external event has occurred which needs to be processed.

KB

Kilobyte.

LAN**Local Area Network**

An interconnection of computers and peripherals within a single limited geographic location which can pass programs and data amongst themselves.

LCD**Liquid Crystal Display**

A type of display which makes images by controlling the orientation of crystals in a crystalline liquid.

Lithium ion Battery

A type of rechargeable battery which has a high power-time life for its size and is not subject to the memory effect as Nickel Cadmium batteries.

LPT Port

Line Printer Port. A way of referring to parallel interface ports because historically line printers were the first and latter the most common device connected to parallel ports.

MAC Address

Media Access Control Address

A unique physical address of a network card. For Ethernet, the first three bytes are used as the vendor code, controlled and assigned by IEEE. The remaining three bytes are controlled by each vendor (preventing overlap), therefore, every Ethernet card is given a unique physical address in the world, being assigned with a different address from other cards. For Ethernet, frames are sent and received based on this address.

MB

Megabyte.

Megahertz

1,000,000 cycles per second.

Memory

A repository for data and applications which is readily accessible to your Tablet PC's CPU.

MHz

Megahertz.

MIDI

Musical Instrument Digital Interface. A standard communication protocol for exchange of information between computers and sound producers such as synthesizers.

Modem

A contraction for MOdulator-DEModulator. The equipment which connects a computer or other data terminal to a communication line.

Monaural

A system using one channel to process sound from all sources.

MPU-401

A standard for MIDI interfaces and connectors.

MTU

Maximum Transmission Unit

The maximum data size that can be transferred at a time through the Internet or other networks. You can set a smaller MTU size to obtain successful communication, if you have difficulty transferring data due to the fact that the maximum size is too large.

Network authentication

The method of authentication performed by wireless LAN clients to connect with the access point. There are two types: open system authentication and shared key authentication. The type of authentication must be set to each client and also coincide with the setting of access point with which to communicate. Network authentication is sometimes called authentication mode.

Network key

Data that is used for encrypting data in data communication. The personal computer uses the same network key both for data encryption and decryption, therefore, it is necessary to set the same network key as the other side of communication.

Network name (SSID: Security Set Identifier)

When a wireless LAN network is configured, grouping is performed to avoid interference or data theft. This grouping is performed with "Network name (SSID)". In order to improve security, the network key is set allowing no communication unless "Network name (SSID)" coincides with the network key.

NTSC

National TV Standards Commission. The standard for TV broadcast and reception for the USA.

Open system authentication

One of network authentication types for wireless LAN. Since there is no check of network key upon authentication, clients can connect to the access point without submitting correct network keys. However, in case of actual communications, the same network key must be set. Open system authentication is sometimes called Open key authentication.

Operating System

A group of control programs that convert application commands, including driver programs, into the exact form required by a specific brand and model of micro-processor in order to produce the desired results from that particular equipment.

Partition

A block of space on a hard drive which is set aside and made to appear to the operating system as if it were a separate disk, and addressed by the operating system accordingly.

PCI

Peripheral Component Interconnect

Self-configuring PC local bus. Designed by Intel, PCI has gained wide acceptance as a standard bus design.

PCMCIA

PCMCIA is a trademark of the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. The Personal Computer Memory Card International Association is an organization that sets standards for add-in cards for personal computers.

Peripheral Device

A piece of equipment which performs a specific function associated with but not integral to a computer. Examples: a printer, a modem, a CD-ROM.

Pitch (keyboard)

The distance between the centers of the letter keys of a keyboard.

Pixel

The smallest element of a display, a dot of color on your display screen. The more pixels per area the clearer your image will appear.

POST

Power On Self Test. A program which is part of the BIOS which checks the configuration and operating condition of your hardware whenever power is applied to your Tablet PC. Status and error messages may be displayed

before the operating system is loaded. If the self test detects failures that are so serious that operation can not continue, the operating system will not be loaded.

PPPoE

Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet.

A protocol for Ethernet, using a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), which is used for connection on the phone line.

Program

An integrated set of coded commands to your computers telling your hardware what to do and how and when to do it.

Protocol

Procedures and rules use to send and receive data between computers.

- Method of sending and receiving data
- Process used to handle communication errors

Conditions required for communication are organized in procedures for correct transfer of information.

RAM

Random Access Memory. A hardware component of your Tablet PC that holds binary information (both program and data) as long as it has the proper power applied to it.

RAM Module

A printed circuit card with memory and associated circuitry which allows the user to add additional memory to the computer without special tools.

Reset

The act of reloading the operating system. A reset erases all information stored in RAM.

Restart

See Reset.

Resume

To proceed after interruption. In your Tablet PC this refers to returning to active operation after having been in one of the suspension states.

ROM

Read Only Memory. A form of memory in which information is stored by physically altering the material. Data stored in this way can not be changed by your Tablet PC and does not require power to maintain it.

SDRAM

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory.

Serial Port

A connection to another device through which data is transferred one bit at a time on a single wire with any other wires only for control of the device not for transfer of data.

Shared key authentication

One of the network authentication types for wireless LAN. Upon authentication, the access point checks whether the same network key is set to the client. If the client uses a wrong network key or the network key itself is not set, authentication is unsuccessful, allowing no communications with the access point.

SMART

Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) is an emerging technology that provides near-term failure predictions for hard drives. When SMART is enabled the hard drive monitors pre-determined drive attributes that are susceptible to degradation over time. If a failure is likely to occur, SMART makes a status report available so that the Tablet PC can prompt the user to back up the data on the drive. Naturally not all failures are predictable. SMART predictability is limited to those attributes which the drive can self-monitor. In those cases where SMART can give advance warning, a considerable amount of precious data can be saved.

SRAM

Static random access memory. A specific technology of making RAM which does not require periodic data refreshing.

SSID

Service Set Identifier

Specifies which network you are joining. Some systems allow you to specify any SSID as an option so you can join any network.

Standby

To make inoperative for a period of time. Your Tablet PC uses various suspension states to reduce power consumption and prolong the charge of your battery.

Status Indicator

A display which reports the condition of some portion of your hardware. On your Tablet PC this is an LCD screen just above the keyboard.

Stereo (audio)

A system using two channels to process sound from two different sources.

Subnet mask

TCP-IP network is controlled by being divided into multiple smaller networks (subnets). IP address consists of the subnet address and the address of each computer.

LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Section Eight

Subnet mask defines how many bits of IP address comprise the subnet address. The same value shall be set among computers communicating with each other.

SVGA

Super VGA.

S-Video

Super Video. A component video system for driving a TV or computer monitor.

System Clock

An oscillator of fixed precise frequency which synchronizes the operation of the system and is counted to provide time of day and date.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A standard Internet protocol that is most widely used.

TFT

Thin Film Transistor – A technology for flat display panels which uses a thin film matrix of transistors to control each pixel of the display screen individually.

UL

Underwriters Laboratories – An independent organization that tests and certifies the electrical safety of devices.

USB

Universal Serial Bus.

Standard that allows you to simultaneously connect up to 127 USB devices such as game pads, pointing devices, printers, and keyboards to your computer.

VGA

Video Graphics Array. A video display standard originally introduced by IBM with the PS/2 series of personal computers.

VRAM

Video Random Access Memory. A memory dedicated to video display data and control.

WFM

Wired for Management is Intel's broad-based initiative to reduce the total cost of ownership (TCO) of business computing without sacrificing power and flexibility.

Wi-Fi Compatible

Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) Identifies that the product has passed the interoperability test, supplied by the WECA (Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance), which guarantees the interoperability of wireless IEEE 802.11 LAN products. For more information on the Wi-Fi standard, go to the WECA website at: www.wirelessethernet.com.

WLAN

Wireless Local Area Network. A wireless interconnection of computers and peripherals within a single limited geographic location which can pass programs and data amongst themselves.

Write Protect

Prevent alteration of the binary state of all bits in a storage media. Example: all information on a device such as a floppy diskette; a block of space in a storage media such as a partition of a hard drive; a file or directory of floppy diskette or hard drive.

XGA

Extended VGA.

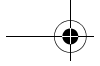
Zip Drive

A 100MB or 250MB read/write removable media disk drive.

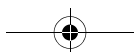
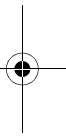
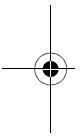
Appendix A

Integrated Wireless LAN* User's Guide

***Optional Device**



LifeBook T Series Tablet PC - Appendix A



FC FCC REGULATORY INFORMATION

Please note the following regulatory information related to the wireless LAN device.

Regulatory Notes and Statements Wireless LAN, Health and Authorization for use

Radio frequency electromagnetic energy is emitted from Wireless LAN devices. The energy levels of these emissions, however, are far much less than the electromagnetic energy emissions from wireless devices such as mobile phones. Wireless LAN devices are safe for use by consumers because they operate within the guidelines found in radio frequency safety standards and recommendations. The use of Wireless LAN devices may be restricted in some situations or environments, such as:

On board an airplane, or

In an explosive environment, or

In situations where the interference risk to other devices or services is perceived or identified as harmful.

In cases in which the policy regarding use of Wireless LAN devices in specific environments is not clear (e.g., airports, hospitals, chemical/oil/gas industrial plants, private buildings), obtain authorization to use these devices prior to operating the equipment.

Regulatory Information/Disclaimers

Installation and use of this Wireless LAN device must be in strict accordance with the instructions included in the user documentation provided with the product. Any changes or modifications made to this device that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer may void the user's authority to operate the equipment. The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized modification of this device, or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by the manufacturer. It is the responsibility of the user to correct any interference caused by such unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment. The manufacturer and its authorized resellers or distributors will assume no liability for any damage or violation of government regulations arising from failure to comply with these guidelines.

This device must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Federal Communications Commission statement

This device complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules.

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause interference, and, (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of this device.

FCC Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

1. Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
2. Increase the distance between the equipment and the receiver.
3. Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from the one the receiver is connected to.
4. Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Radio Frequency Exposure statement

This Wireless LAN radio device has been evaluated under FCC Bulletin OET 65C and found compliant with the requirements as set forth in CFR 47 Sections 2.1091, 2.1093, and 15.247 (b) (4) addressing RF Exposure from radio frequency devices. The radiated output power of this Wireless LAN device is far below the FCC radio frequency exposure limits.

The maximum SAR values measured from the devices are:

Intel PROSet Wireless LAN (WM3B2200BG): 0.600 W/kg
Intel PROSet Wireless LAN (WM3B2915ABG): 1.55 W/kg
Atheros Wireless LAN (WLL4030): 1.30 W/kg

Intel PROSet Wireless LAN (WM3B2200BG) + Bluetooth Simultaneous: 0.583 W/kg
Intel PROSet Wireless LAN (WM3B2915ABG) + Bluetooth Simultaneous: 1.28 W/kg
Atheros Wireless LAN (WLL4030) + Bluetooth Simultaneous: 1.41 W/kg

Export restrictions

This product or software contains encryption code which may not be exported or transferred from the US or Canada without an approved US Department of Commerce export license. This device complies with Part 15 of FCC Rules, as well as ICES 003 B / NMB 003 B. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesirable operation. Modifications not expressly authorized by Fujitsu Computer Systems Corporation may invalidate the user's right to operate this equipment.

Canadian Notice

To prevent radio interference to the licensed service, this device is intended to be operated indoors and away from windows to provide maximum shielding. Equipment (or its transmit antenna) that is installed outdoors is subject to licensing. High power radars are allocated as primary users of 5250 - 5350 MHz and 5650 - 5850 MHz and these radars could cause interference and/or damage to LELAN (license exempt LAN) devices operating in these bands.

Before Using the Wireless LAN

This manual describes the procedures required to properly setup and configure the integrated Wireless LAN Mini-PCI device (referred to as "WLAN device" in the rest of the manual). Before using the WLAN device, read this manual carefully to ensure it's correct operation. Keep this manual in a safe place for future reference.

Wireless LAN Devices Covered by this Document

This document is applicable to systems containing one of the following two devices. Most of the procedures are identical. Sections that differ between the two devices have been noted in the text:

- Intel PROSet Wireless LAN card (WM3B2200BG or WB3B2915ABG)
- Atheros Wireless LAN card (WLL4030)

Characteristics of the WLAN Device

The WLAN device is a Mini-PCI card attached to the mainboard of the mobile computer.

It is a dual-band radio that operates in two license-free RF bands, therefore eliminating the need to procure an FCC license to operate. It operates in the 2.4 GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) RF band. Additionally, the Atheros device operates in the lower and middle bands of the 5 GHz Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII) bands (for IEEE802.11a).

The Atheros and Intel(WM3B2915ABG) WLANs are capable of three operating modes, IEEE802.11a, IEEE802.11b and IEEE802.11g, wireless LAN standards governed by the IEEE(Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineers). The Intel(WM3B2200GB) and Broadcom WLANs are capable of two operating modes, IEEE802.11b and IEEE802.11g. The Intel(WM3B2100) is capable of one operating mode, IEEE802.11b.

Encoding of data is modulated using Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and Complementary Code Keying (CCK) when the WLAN device is operating in IEEE 802.11b mode and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) when operating in IEEE802.11a or IEEE802.11g mode.

The WLAN device is Wi-Fi certified and operates at the maximum data transfer rate of 54 Mbps in IEEE802.11a or IEEE802.11g mode and 11 Mbps in IEEE802.11b mode.

The maximum communication range indoors is approximately 80 feet (25 meters). However, that range will increase or decrease depending on factors such as number of walls, reflective material, or interference from external RF sources.

The specific WLAN devices support some or all of the following encryption methods - WEP, TKIP, AES, LEAP, EAP-TLS and PEAP encryption.

WIRELESS LAN MODES USING THIS DEVICE

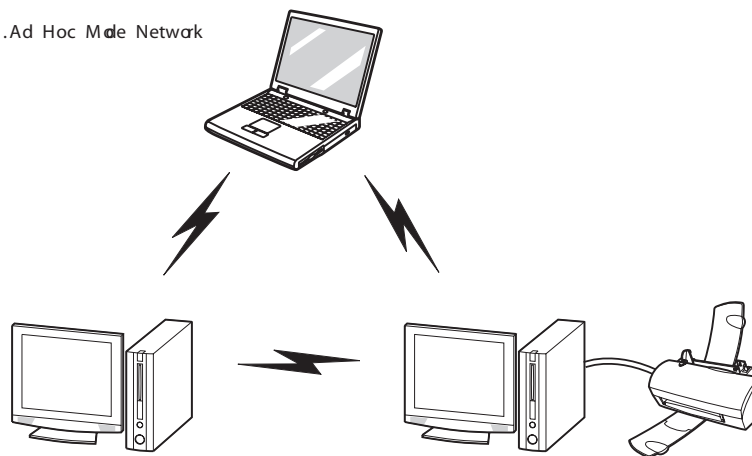
Ad Hoc Mode

(See Figure 5-1)

"Ad Hoc Mode" refers to a wireless network architecture where wireless network connectivity between multiple computers is established without a central wireless network device, typically known as Access Point(s). Connectivity is accomplished using only client devices in a peer-to-peer fashion. That is why Ad Hoc networks are also known as peer-to-peer networks. Ad Hoc networks are an easy and inexpensive method for establishing network connectivity between multiple computers.

Ad Hoc mode requires that the SSID, network authentication, and encryption key settings are identically configured on all computers in the Ad Hoc network.

Figure 5-1. Ad Hoc Mode Network



Access Point (Infrastructure) Mode

(See Figure 5-2)

Infrastructure mode refers to a wireless network architecture in which devices communicate with wireless or wired network devices by communicating through an Access Point. In infrastructure mode, wireless devices can communicate with each other or can communicate with a wired network. Corporate wireless networks operate in infrastructure mode because they require access to the wired LAN in order to access computers, devices, and services such as file servers, printers, and databases.

How to Handle This Device

The WLAN device comes pre-installed in your mobile computer. Under normal circumstances, it should not be necessary for you to remove or re-install it. The Operating System that your mobile computer comes with has been pre-configured to support the WLAN device.

WIRELESS NETWORK CONSIDERATIONS

The Intel (WM3B2200BG) and Broadcom WLAN devices are dual-mode wireless network cards (supports IEEE802.11b/g); the Atheros and Intel (WM3B2915ABG) WLAN devices support IEEE802.11a/b/g; the Intel(WM3B2100) WLAN device supports 802.11b.

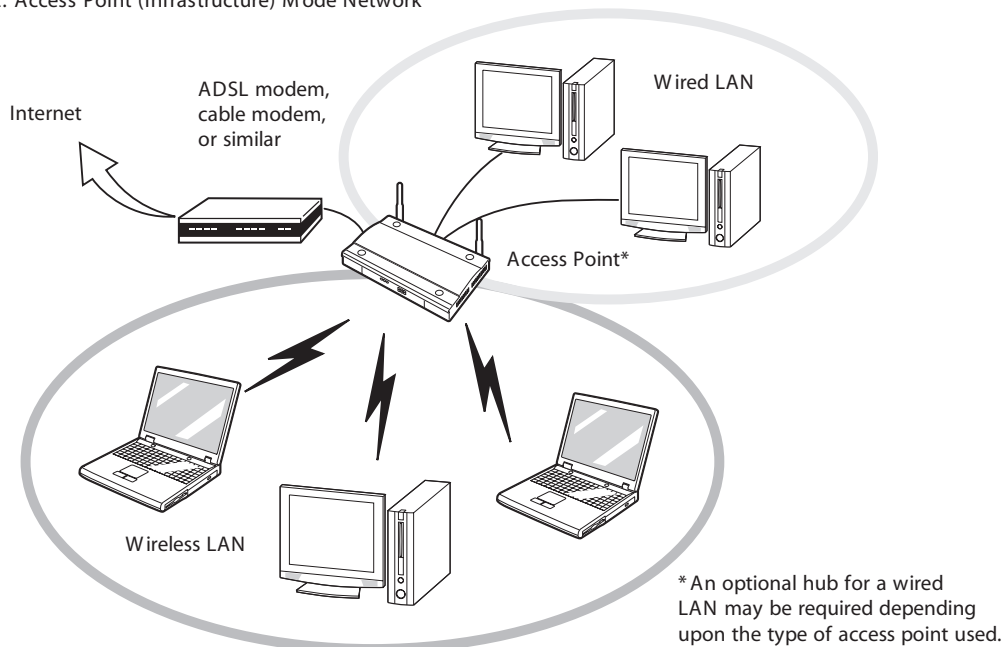
The Intel and Broadcom WLAN devices operate in the 2.4GHz ISM band; the Atheros WLAN device also operates in the 5 GHz lower and middle UNII bands.

The maximum range of the WLAN device indoors is typically 80 feet (25 meters). Please note that the maximum range you achieve may be shorter or longer than 80 feet, depending on factors such as access point transmit power, number and density of obstructions, or external RF interference.

Microwave ovens, cordless phones, and wireless cameras may interfere with the operation of WLAN device as microwave ovens operate in the same 2.4 GHz frequency range that IEEE802.11b/g devices operate in. Interference by microwaves does not occur with IEEE802.11a radio which operates in the 5 GHz RF band.

Wireless devices that transmit in the 2.4 GHz frequency range may interfere with the operation of WLAN devices in IEEE802.11b/g modes. Symptoms of interference include reduced throughput, intermittent disconnects, and large amounts of frame errors. It is HIGHLY recommended that these interfering devices be powered off to ensure the proper operation of the WLAN device.

Figure 5-2. Access Point (Infrastructure) Mode Network



DEACTIVATING THE WLAN DEVICE

Deactivation of the WLAN device may be desired in certain circumstances (to extend battery life) or where certain environments require it (e.g., hospitals, clinics, airplanes, etc.). Fujitsu mobile computers employ two methods with which to deactivate the WLAN device, 1) the Wireless On/Off Switch and 2) in Windows using the Intel PROSet, Atheros Client Utility, or Broadcom Wireless Utility software.

Deactivation using the Wireless On/Off Switch

The WLAN device can be deactivated quickly and efficiently by toggling the Wireless On/Off Switch to the Off position. (Figure 5-3)

The Wireless On/Off switch has no effect on non-Wireless LAN models.

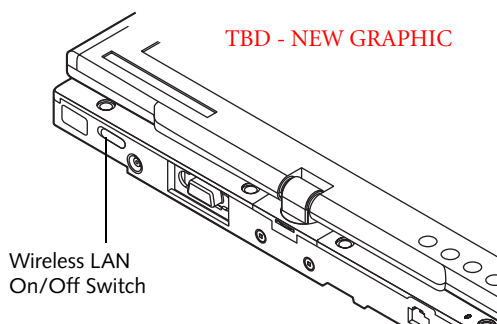


Figure 5-3. Wireless LAN On/Off Switch Location

Deactivation using the Intel PROSet Software

The WLAN device can also be deactivated in Windows using the Intel PROSet Software. The procedure to accomplish this:

1. Click [Start]-> [Control Panel].
2. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View"

which can be found in the left frame of the Control Panel window.

3. Click on the Intel PROSet for Wireless icon which will execute the Intel PROSet application.
4. Select the General tab if it is not already selected.
5. Check the Off radio button next to "Switch radio:" then click the [OK] button.

Deactivation using Atheros Client Utility software

1. Click [Start] -> [Program Files] -> [Atheros] -> Atheros Client Utility.
2. Choose Action and click Disable Radio.

Deactivation using Broadcom Wireless Utility

1. Click [Start] --> [Control Panel] --> [Broadcom Wireless Utility]. The Broadcom Wireless Configuration Utility window will be displayed.
2. Click the Wireless Networks tab.

Click the [Enable Radio] box to clear it, then click the [OK] button. Wireless communications on/off switching will be deactivated and the transmission of radio waves from the wireless LAN will be stopped

ACTIVATING THE WLAN DEVICE

Activation of the WLAN device can be accomplished using the same methods as the deactivation process

- Using the Wireless On/Off Switch
- In Windows using the Intel PROSet, Atheros, or Broadcom software.

Configuration of the WLAN Device

The WLAN Device can be configured to establish wireless network connectivity using one of the following tools:

- **Windows XP Wireless Zero Configuration (WZC)** - The WZC allows for multiple profile setup and support for most industry standard security solutions. This configuration should be used for the Broadcom WLAN device.
- **Intel PROSet Software** - The Intel PROSet Software allows for multiple profile setup and supports automatic profile switching. Support for most industry standard security solutions as well as Cisco Compatible Extensions (CCX) is contained in this software.
- **Atheros Client Utility** - The Atheros Client Utility software allows for multiple profile setups and supports automatic profile switching. Support for most industry standard security solutions, as well as Cisco Compatible Extensions (CCX), is contained in this software.

FLOW OF OPERATIONS

1. Activate the WLAN Device (See Activating the WLAN Device on page 96 for more information).
2. Configure the Wireless Network parameters (See Configure Wireless Network Parameters on page 98 for more information).
 - Enter the network name (SSID)
 - Choose the appropriate WLAN architecture (Ad Hoc or Infrastructure)
 - Choose Authentication method: Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK
 - If using static WEP keys, enter static WEP key and choose key index.
3. Configure network settings (See Configure Network Parameters on page 98 for more information)
 - TCP/IP settings
 - Workgroup or Domain settings.

CONFIGURATION USING WIRELESS ZERO CONFIGURATION TOOL

This section explains the procedure to properly configure the WLAN device using the WZC. Pre-defined parameters will be required for this procedure. Please consult with your network administrator for these parameters:

Network Name - Also known as the SSID

Network Key (WEP) - Required if using static WEP keys.

Authentication Type - Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK

Procedure

1. Activate the WLAN device using the Wireless On/Off Switch, the Intel PROSet software, or the Atheros Client Utility.
2. Click the [Start] button first and then [Control Panel].
3. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View" which can be found in the left frame of the Control Panel window.
4. Double-click the Network Connections icon. A list of previously configured networks will be displayed.
5. Right-click [Wireless Network Connection] in the list, and then click [Properties] in the menu displayed.
6. Click the [Wireless Networks] tab.
7. Click [Refresh], then choose the correct SSID from the [Available Networks] window. Click [Configure] and proceed to step 8. Please note that only wireless networks that broadcast their SSID will be displayed. If the SSID of the wireless network is not visible, you must manually add it. This can be accomplished by clicking [Add]
8. From within the Association tab configure the appropriate WLAN parameters. Please have ready the following parameters:
 - **Network name (SSID)** - ASCII string of up to 33 characters used by the WLAN to logically separate wireless networks.
 - **Authentication Type** - Options include Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK
 - **Network Key** - If Authentication Type is Open or Shared, choices are None or WEP. If Authentication Type is WPA or WPA-PSK, choices are WEP or TKIP.

Ad Hoc Networks: All computers in an Ad Hoc network must be assigned with the same SSID and

the checkbox for the field [This is a computer to computer (ad hoc) network, wireless access points are not used.] must be checked.

Access Point (Infrastructure) Networks: The SSID must be identical to the SSID of the access point(s) and the checkbox for the following field must be unchecked [This is a computer to computer (ad hoc) network wireless access points are not used.] Refer to the access point manual, or contact your network administrator

9. Configure Wireless Network Key parameters (Network Authentication and Encryption).

- a. Choose the Network Authentication method appropriate for your wireless LAN. Options include Open, Shared, WPA, and WPA-PSK.

Ad Hoc Networks: Network Authentication settings must be identical for all computers in the Ad Hoc network.

Access Point (Infrastructure Networks): Network Authentication setting must be configured to match the setting of the Access Point(s). Please contact your network administrator for this information.

- b. Choose the Encryption method appropriate for your wireless LAN. Options for Open or Shared Authentication are None or WEP. Options for WPA or WPA-PSK are WEP or TKIP.

- c. If using static WEP keys, clear the check mark from the [The key is provided for me automatically] check box. If using an authentication method that uses dynamic WEP (e.g., WPA, WPA-PSK, 802.1x/EAP), the check box should remain checked. Please contact your network administrator for the correct settings.

- d. Static WEP keys (if applicable) are entered in the [Network Key] box. Configuration of the [Network Key] is not required if the [The key is provided for me automatically] check box is checked.

- Static WEP keys entered in ASCII code format will be either five characters (40-bit) or thirteen characters (104-bit) in length. Valid characters are 0 - 9, A - Z.
- Static WEP keys entered in hexadecimal code format will be either ten characters (40-bit) or twenty-six characters (104-bit) in length. Valid characters are 0 - 9, A - F.

Ad Hoc Networks: Assign the same network key to all the personal computers to be connected.

Access Point (Infrastructure) Networks:

Assign the identical network key that is programmed into the access point. Please contact your network administrator for this information.

- e. If using static WEP keys, confirm the Network key by re-entering the same data in the [Confirm network key:] field.
- f. The Key index used must be identical to the transmit key used in the Access Point or other wireless device. This is only applicable when static WEP keys are used. Please contact your network administrator for this information.

10. **Access Point (Infrastructure) Networks Only:** If the wireless network you are establishing connectivity to implements an access control security mechanism, configuration of 802.1x parameters may be necessary. Please contact your network administrator for these settings. Configuration of these parameters is not applicable to home users.
11. Click [OK] to close the [Wireless Network] window which will cause the WLAN device to re-establish wireless network connectivity using the recently configured parameters.

CONFIGURATION USING INTEL PROSET SOFTWARE

This section explains the procedure to properly configure the WLAN device using the Intel PROSet Software. Pre-defined parameters will be required for this procedure. Please consult with your network administrator for these parameters:

Network Name - Also known as the SSID

Network Key (WEP) - Required if using static WEP keys.

Authentication Type - Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK

Procedure

1. Activate the WLAN device using either the Wireless On/Off Switch or the Intel PROSet software.
2. Click the [Start] button first and then [Control Panel].
3. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View" which can be found in the left frame of the Control Panel window.
4. Double-click the icon [Intel PROSet] to execute the Intel PROSet Software.
5. From the General page, click the Networks tab.

6. Click the [Add] button. The General Settings dialog displays.
7. From the General page, click the Networks tab.
8. Click the [Add] button. The General Settings dialog displays.
9. Enter a profile name in the Profile Name field.
10. Enter the network SSID, in the Network Name (SSID) field.
11. Click Infrastructure or Ad Hoc for the operating mode.
12. The Mandatory AP option is only used if Infrastructure mode is selected. Use this option to connect to a specific access point. Click the Mandatory AP button, enter the MAC address for the access point. Click OK to save the setting and return to the General Settings page.
13. If you are using Cisco CCX, click the Enable Cisco Client eXtentions option to enable Cisco CKIP data encryption on the Security Settings page. If you have checked the Cisco's "Mixed-Cell" box in the Advanced Setting, this option must also be checked.
14. Click Next.
15. Click the Security tab
16. Select Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK in the Network Authentication options.
17. Select either None, WEP, CKIP (if Enable Cisco Client eXtentions is enabled on the General Settings page), or TKIP for the data encryption.
18. If WEP is selected, select either 64 or 128-bit for the Encryption Level.
19. Select the key index 1, 2, 3 or 4.
20. Enter the WEP key if required. If your network does not employ a 802.1x/EAP security mechanism, please skip to step 24.
21. Click the 802.1x Enabled checkbox to enable the 802.1x security option. Please contact your network administrator if configuration of this setting is required.
22. Select the appropriate 802.1x/EAP Type. Please contact your network administrator if configuration of this setting is required.
23. After selecting your authentication type, click the Configure button to open the Settings dialog. Enter the user name and password of the user you have created on the authentication server. The user name and password do not have to be the same as name and password of your current Windows user login. The "Server Identity" can be use the default setting. The "Client Certificate" should be the one obtained from your RADIUS server or other certification server.
24. Click Close to save the settings.
25. From the General settings page, click the new profile name shown in the Profile List. Use the up and down arrows to position the priority of the new profile in the priority list.
26. Click the Advanced button to set the network connection preferences.
27. Click the Connect button to connect to the network.
28. Click OK to close the Intel(R) PROSet for Wireless utility

CONFIGURATION USING Atheros CLIENT UTILITY SOFTWARE

This section explains the procedure to properly configure the WLAN device using the Atheros Client Utility. Pre-defined parameters will be required for this procedure. Please consult with your network administrator for these parameters:

Network Name - Also known as the SSID

Network Key (WEP) - Required if using static WEP keys.

Authentication Type - Open, Shared, WPA, or WPA-PSK

Procedure

1. Activate the WLAN device using either the Wireless On/Off Switch or the Atheros Client Utility
2. Click the [Start] button first and then [Control Panel].
3. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View" which can be found in the left frame of the Control Panel window.
4. Double-click the icon [Atheros Client Utility] to execute the Atheros Client Utility.
5. From the Current Status page, click the Profile Management tab.
6. If this is your first time using this utility, highlight the profile [Default] and Click the [Modify] button, otherwise Click the [New] button. The General Settings dialog displays.
7. From the General page, enter a profile name in the Profile Name field.

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8. Enter the network SSID, in the SSID1 field. If you wish to create a profile that can connect to up to 3 different wireless networks, SSID's can be entered in the SSID2 and SSID3 fields as well.
9. Click the Security tab.
10. The Security tab allows for the configuration of the Security modes listed in the table below. Please select the radio button of the desired security mode. If these settings are not known to you, please consult with your network administrator for the correct settings.

Field Name	Description
WPA	Enables the use of Wi-Fi Protected Access. Choosing WPA opens the WPA EAP drop-down menu. Options include TLS and PEAP. If these settings are not known to you, please consult with your network administrator for the correct settings.
WPA-PSK	Enables WPA-Pre-Shared Key. Click on the Configure button to enter the WPA Passphrase. If these settings are not known to you, please consult with your network administrator for the correct settings.
802.1x	Enables 802.1x security. If these settings are not known to you, please consult with your network administrator for the correct settings. Choosing this option opens the 802.1x EAP type drop-down menu. Options include TLS, PEAP, and LEAP
Pre-Shared Key	Enables the use of pre-shared keys that are defined on both the access point and the station. This is where static WEP keys are entered. Click the Configure button to fill in the Define Pre-Shared Keys window.
None	No security

11. Click OK
12. Click the Advanced tab
13. The Advanced tab allows for the configuration of the options detailed in the table below.

Field Name	Description
Power Save Mode	Options are Maximum, Normal, or Off
Network Type	Options are AP (Infrastructure) or Ad Hoc
802.11b Preamble	Specifies the preamble setting in 802.11b. The default setting is Short and Long (Access Point mode), which allows both short and long headers in the 802.11b frames. Set to Long Only to override allowing short frames.
Transmit Power Level	Options are 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5% or Lowest transmit power (0mW)
Wireless Mode	Specifies 5 GHz 54 Mbps, 5 GHz 108 Mbps, 2.4 GHz 11 Mbps, or 2.4 GHz 54 Mbps operation in an access point network.
Wireless Mode when Starting Ad Hoc Network	Specifies 5 GHz 54 Mbps, 5 GHz 108 Mbps, 2.4 GHz 11 Mbps, 2.4 GHz 54 Mbps, or 2.4 GHz 108 Mbps to start an Ad Hoc network if no matching network name is found after scanning all available modes.

14. Click OK
15. If the profile you just created does not activate immediately, click the Profile Management tab, highlight the desired Profile, and click Activate.
16. Click OK to close the Atheros Client Utility.

CONNECTION TO THE NETWORK

This section explains connection to the network.

If there is an administrator of the network, contact the network administrator for data settings.

Setting the network

Perform the "Setting TCP/IP" and "Confirming the computer and work group names" operations required for network connection.

Setting TCP/IP



To change the setting of the IP address, you need to be logged in from Windows as an administrator.

1. Click the [Start] button first and then [Control Panel].
2. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View" under Control Panel the left frame. (If you are already in Classic view, "Switch to Category View" will be displayed.)
3. Double-click [Network Connections]. A list of currently installed networks will be displayed.
4. Right-click [Wireless Network Connection] in the list, and then click [Properties] in the menu displayed. The [Wireless Network Connection Properties] window will be displayed.
5. Click the [General] tab if it is not already selected.
6. Click [Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)] and then click [Properties]. The [Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties] window will be displayed.
7. Set the IP address as follows:
 - **For ad hoc connection:** Select [Use the following IP address:] and then enter data for [IP address] and [Subnet mask]. See page 107 for IP address setting.
 - **For access point (infrastructure) connection:** If your network uses DHCP, select [Obtain an IP address automatically] and [Obtain DNS server address automatically]. If your network uses static IP addresses, consult with your network administrator for the correct IP address settings.
8. Click the [OK] button. Processing will return to the [Wireless Network Connection Properties] window.
9. Click the [OK] button.
10. Close the [Network Connection] window.

Following this operation, confirm the names of the computer and the workgroup as follows.

Confirming the computer and work group names



To modify the computer name and/or the work group name, you need to be logged in from Windows as an administrator.

1. Click the [Start] button, then [Control Panel].
2. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking "Switch to Classic View" under Control Panel the left frame. (If you are already in Classic view, "Switch to Category View" will be displayed.)
3. Double-click the [System] icon. The [System Properties] window will be displayed.
4. Click the [Computer Name] tab.
5. Confirm the settings of [Full computer name:] and [Workgroup:].
 - a. The setting of [Full computer name:] denotes the name for identifying the computer. Any name can be assigned for each personal computer.



To change the name, click [Change] and then proceed in accordance with the instruction messages displayed on the screen.

Enter the desired name in less than 15 ASCII character code format. Identifiability can be enhanced by entering the model number, the user name, and other factors.

- b. [Workgroup name] is the group name of the network. Enter the desired name in less than 15 ASCII character code format.

For ad hoc connection: Assign the same network name to all personal computers existing on the network.

For access point (infrastructure) connection: Assign the name of the work group to be accessed.

6. Click the [OK] button. If a message is displayed that requests you to restart the personal computer, click [Yes] to restart the computer.

Setting the sharing function

Set the sharing function to make file and/or printer sharing with other network-connected personal computers valid.

This operation is not required unless the sharing function is to be used.

The folder and printer for which the sharing function has been set will be usable from any personal computer present on the network.



To share a file and/or the connected printer, you need to be logged in as an administrator.

Setting the Microsoft network-sharing service

1. Click the [Start] button first and then [Control Panel].
2. If the Control Panel is in Category view, switch to Classic view by clicking “Switch to Classic View” under Control Panel the left frame. (If you are already in Classic view, “Switch to Category View” will be displayed.)
3. Double-click [Network Connections]. A list of currently installed networks will be displayed.
4. Right-click [Wireless Network Connection] in the list, and then click [Properties] in the menu displayed. The [Wireless Network Connection Properties] window will be displayed.
5. If [File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks] is displayed, proceed to step 6. If [File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks] is not displayed, skip to step 7.
6. Make sure that the [File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks] check box is checked, and then click the [OK] button. Skip to “Setting file-sharing function”.
7. Click [Install]. The [Select Network Component Type] window will be displayed.
8. Click [Service], then click the [Add] button. The [Select Network Service] window will be displayed.
9. Click [File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks] and then click the [OK] button. Processing will return to the [Wireless Network Connection Properties] window, and [File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks] will be added to the list.
10. Click the [Close] button.

Setting the file-sharing function

The procedure for setting the file-sharing function follows, with the “work” folder in drive C: as an example.

1. Click the [Start] button first and then [My Computer].
2. Double-click [Local disk (C:)].

3. Right-click the “work” folder (or whichever folder you want to share), and then click [Sharing and Security...] in the menu displayed. The [Folder Name Properties] window will be displayed.



Setting the file-sharing function for the file which has been used to execute Network Setup Wizard is suggested on the screen. For the wireless LAN, however, since security is guaranteed by entry of the network name (SSID) and the network key, the steps to be taken to set the file-sharing function easily without using Network Setup Wizard are given below.

4. Click [Sharing] if it isn't already selected.
5. Click the link stating “If you understand the security risks, but want to share files without running the wizard, click here”.
6. Click “Just enable file sharing” and click [OK].
7. Check the [Share this folder on the network] check box.



To specify the corresponding folder as a read-only folder, select the [Read only] checkbox under the General tab.

8. Click the [OK] button. The folder will be set as a sharable folder, and the display of the icon for the “work.” folder will change.

Setting the printer-sharing function

1. Click the [Start] button first and then [Printers and FAX]. A list of connected printers will be displayed.
2. Right-click the printer for which the sharing function is to be set, and then click [Sharing] in the menu displayed. The property window corresponding to the selected printer will be displayed.



Setting the printer-sharing function when Network Setup Wizard has been executed is suggested on the screen. For the wireless LAN, however, since security is guaranteed by entry of the network name (SSID) and the network key, the steps to be taken to set the printer-sharing function without using Network Setup Wizard are laid down below.

3. Click the [Sharing] tab.
4. Click [Share this printer].
5. Enter the sharing printer name in [Share name].
6. Click the [OK] button.

Confirming connection

After you have finished the network setup operations, access the folder whose sharing has been set for other personal computers. Also, confirm the status of the radio waves in case of trouble such as a network connection failure.



In the case of access point (infrastructure) connection, enter the necessary data for the access point before confirming connection. Refer to the manual of the access point for the access point setup procedure.

Connecting your personal computer to another personal computer

1. Click [Start] first and then [My Computer]. The [My Computer] window will be displayed in the left frame.
2. Click [My Network Places] in the "Other Places" list. The window [My Network Places] will be displayed.
3. Click [View workgroup computers] under Network Tasks in the left frame.
4. Double-click the personal computer to which your personal computer is to be connected. The folder that was specified in "Setting the file-sharing function" on page 102 will be displayed.
5. Double-click the folder to be accessed.

Troubleshooting

Causes and countermeasures for troubles you may encounter while using your wireless LAN are described in the following table.

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Unavailable network connection	Incorrect network name (SSID) or network key	<p>Ad hoc connection: verify that the network names (SSID's) and network keys (WEP) of all computers to be connected have been configured correctly. SSID's and WEP key values must be identical on each machine.</p> <p>Access Point (Infrastructure) connection: set the network name (SSID) and network key to the same values as those of the access point.</p> <p>Set the Network Authentication value identically to that of the Access Point. Please consult your network administrator for this value, if necessary.</p> <p>For the method of setting network authentication, refer to the following page: "Assigning parameters" on page 98.</p>
	Weak received signal strength and/or link quality	<p>Ad hoc connection: Retry connection after shortening the distance to the destination computer or removing any obstacles for better sight.</p> <p>Access Point (Infrastructure) connection: Retry connection after shortening the distance to the access point or removing any obstacles for better sight.</p>
	The WLAN device has been deactivated or disabled	Check if the wireless switch is turned ON. Also verify "Disable Radio" is not checked in "Network setting" window. Refer to "Starting Transmission" on page 96.
	The computer to be connected is turned off	Check if the computer to be connected is turned ON.
	RF interference from Access Points or other wireless networks	The use of identical or overlapping RF channels can cause interference with the operation of the WLAN device. Change the channel of your Access Point to a channel that does not overlap with the interfering device.
	Wireless network authentication has failed	Re-check your Network Authentication, Encryption, and Security settings. Incorrectly configured security settings such as an incorrectly typed WEP key, a mis-configured LEAP username, or an incorrectly chosen authentication method will cause the LAN device to associate but not authenticate to the wireless network.
	Incorrectly configured network settings	<p>Recheck the configuration of your network settings.</p> <p>For the method of checking, refer to the following page: "Connection to the Network" on page 101.</p>
	Incorrect IP address configuration	This only applies to networks using static IP addresses. Please contact your network administrator for the correct settings.

Wireless LAN Glossary

Ad Hoc Mode

Ad Hoc Mode refers to a wireless network architecture where wireless network connectivity between multiple computers is established without a central wireless network device, typically known as Access Points. Connectivity is accomplished using only client devices in a peer-to-peer fashion. For details, refer to "Ad hoc connection" on page 94.

Channel

Range of narrow-band frequencies used by the WLAN device to transmit data. IEEE802.11b/g - 11 channels, 22 MHz wide channels.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

A protocol that provides a means to dynamically allocate IP addresses to computers on a local area network.

DNS (Domain Name System)

A data query service that provides a mechanism with which to translate host names into Internet addresses.

IEEE802.11a

Wireless LAN standard that supports a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. 802.11a devices operate in the 5 GHz lower and middle UNII bands.

IEEE802.11b

Wireless LAN standard that supports a maximum data rate of 11 Mbps. 802.11b devices operate in the 2.4 GHz ISM band.

Access point

Wireless network device used to bridge wireless and wired network traffic.

IP address

The logical 32-bit host address defined by the Internet Protocol that uniquely identifies a computer on a network. The IP address is usually expressed in dotted decimal notation.

LAN (Local Area Network)

A LAN or Local Area Network is a computer network (or data communications network) which is confined to a limited geographical area.

MAC address (Media Access Control Address)

A MAC address (also called an Ethernet address or IEEE MAC address) is the 48-bit address (typically written as twelve hexadecimal digits, 0 through 9 and A through F, or as six hexadecimal numbers separated by periods or colons, e.g., 0080002012ef, 0:80:0:2:20:ef) which uniquely identifies a computer that has an Ethernet interface.

MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit)

The maximum size of data which can be transmitted at one time in networks including the Internet. In an environment whose maximum size of data is too large to correctly receive data, normal communications can be restored by setting the size of MTU to a smaller value.

Network key

Data that is used for encrypting data in data communication. The personal computer uses the same network key both for data encryption and decryption, therefore, it is necessary to set the same network key as the other side of communication.

Network name (SSID: Security Set Identifier)

When a wireless LAN network is configured, grouping is performed to avoid interference or data theft. This grouping is performed with "Network name (SSID)". In order to improve security, the network key is set allowing no communication unless "Network name (SSID)" coincides with the network key.

Open system authentication

Null authentication method specified in the 802.11 standard that performs no authentication checks on a wireless client before allowing it to associate.

PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet)

A method of allowing the authentication protocol adopted in telephone line connection (PPP) to be used over an Ethernet.

Protocol

A procedure or rule of delivering data among computers. Ordered data communication is allowed by making all conditions required for communication including the method of data transmission/reception and actions upon communication errors into procedures.

Shared key authentication

802.11 network authentication method in which the AP sends the client device a challenge text packet that the client must then encrypt with the correct WEP key and return to the AP. If the client has the wrong key or no key, authentication will fail and the client will not be allowed to associate with the AP. Shared key authentication is not considered secure, because a hacker who detects both the clear-text challenge and the same challenge encrypted with a WEP key can decipher the WEP key.

SSID (Service Set Identifier)

Service Set Identifier, a 32-character unique identifier attached to the header of packets sent over a WLAN that acts as a password when a mobile device tries to connect to the BSS. The SSID differentiates one WLAN from another, so all access points and all devices attempting to connect to a specific WLAN must use the same SSID. A device will not be permitted to join the BSS unless it can provide the unique SSID. Because the SSID is broadcast in plain text, it does not supply any security to the network.

Subnet mask

TCP-IP network is controlled by being divided into multiple smaller networks (subnets). IP address consists of the subnet address and the address of each computer. Subnet mask defines how many bits of IP address comprise the subnet address. The same value shall be set among computers communicating with each other.

TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

A standard protocol of the Internet.

Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi, or Wireless Fidelity, is a set of standards for wireless local area networks (WLAN) based on the IEEE 802.11 specifications. Certified products can use the official Wi-Fi logo, which indicates that the product is interoperable with any other product also showing that logo.

IP address information



IP addressing is much more complicated than can be briefly explained in this document. You are advised to consult with your network administrator for additional information.

If IP address is unknown, set IP address as follows:

If you have an access point (DHCP server) on the network, set the IP address as follows:

[Obtain an IP address automatically]



A DHCP server is a server that automatically assigns IP addresses to computers or other devices in the network. There is no DHCP server for the AdHoc network.

If the IP address is already assigned to the computer in the network, ask the network administrator to check the IP address to be set for the computer.

If no access point is found in the network:

An IP address is expressed with four values in the range between 1 and 255.

Set the each computer as follows: The value in parentheses is a subnet mask.

<Example>

Computer A: 192.168.100.2 (255.255.255.0)

Computer B: 192.168.100.3 (255.255.255.0)

Computer C: 192.168.100.4 (255.255.255.0)

:

:

Computer X: 192.168.100.254 (255.255.255.0)

Specifications

Item	Specification
Type of network	Atheros WLAN and Intel WLAN(WM3B2915ABG) devices conforms to IEEE 802.11a/802.11b/g (Wi-Fi based)* Intel WLAN (WM3B2200BG) device conforms to IEEE 802.11b/g (Wi-Fi based)* Intel WLAN (WM3B2100) conforms to IEEE 802.11b (Wi-Fi based)
Transfer rate	(Automatic switching) IEEE 802.11a/g: 54 Mbps maximum data rate IEEE 802.11b: 11 Mbps maximum data rate
Active frequency	802.11b/g: 2400~2473 MHz 802.11a: 4900 ~ 5850 MHz
Number of channels	802.11a: 8 independent channels 802.11b/g: 11 channels, 3 non-overlapping channels
Security	Encryption Types - WEP, TKIP, AES** WPA 1.0 compliant Encryption Keylengths Supported: 64 bits, 128 bits, and 152 bits (Atheros module using AES encryption only) 802.1x/EAP CCX 1.0 compliant
Maximum recommended number of computers to be connected over wireless LAN (during ad hoc connection)	10 units or less ***

* "Wi-Fi based" indicates that the interconnectivity test of the organization which guarantees the interconnectivity of wireless LAN (Wi-Fi Alliance) has been passed.

** Encryption with network key (WEP) is performed using the above number of bits, however, users can set 40 bits/104 bits after subtracting the fixed length of 24 bits.

*** Depending on practical environments, the allowable number of computers to be connected may be decreased.

Using the Bluetooth Device

The integrated Bluetooth module is an optional device available for Fujitsu mobile computers.

WHAT IS BLUETOOTH?

Bluetooth technology is designed as a short-range wireless link between mobile devices, such as laptop computers, phones, printers, and cameras. Bluetooth technology is used to create Personal Area Networks (PANs) between devices in short-range of each other.

WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION ABOUT BLUETOOTH

The Bluetooth module contains a robust Help user's guide to assist you in learning about operation of the Bluetooth device.

To access the Help file, click [Start] -> All Programs, and click on Toshiba. Select Bluetooth, then select User's Guide.

For additional information about Bluetooth Technology, visit the Bluetooth Web site at: www.bluetooth.com.

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. The maximum power output is less than 20mW and meets the exemption criteria for radiation exposure limits.

The transmitters in this device must not be co-located or operated in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

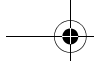
Canadian Notice

To prevent radio interference to the licensed service, this device is intended to be operated indoors and away from windows to provide maximum shielding. Equipment (or its transmit antenna) that is installed outdoors is subject to licensing.

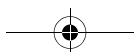
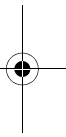
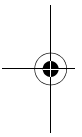
Warranty

Users are not authorized to modify this product. Any modifications invalidate the warranty.

This equipment may not be modified, altered, or changed in any way without signed written permission from Fujitsu. Unauthorized modification will void the equipment authorization from the FCC and Industry Canada and the warranty.



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