



Using Your Network Server SCSI Drive Adapter Kit

The Network Server SCSI Drive Adapter Kit provides interface cards and cables for connecting SCSI devices in internal drive bays of the Network Server.

Contents of the SCSI Drive Adapter Kit

The kit includes the following parts for connecting a 50-pin SCSI device:

- One 50-pin interface card (part number 820-0716)
- One 50-pin data cable (part number 590-0666)
- One SCSI ID cable for 50-pin DDS tape drives (part number 590-1508)
- One SCSI ID cable for 50-pin CD-ROM drives (part number 590-1509)
- One power cable (part number 590-0665)
- One LED cable (part number 590-0637)

The kit includes the following parts for connecting a 68-pin SCSI device:

- One 68-pin interface card (part number 820-0717)
- One 68-pin data cable (part number 590-0636)
- One SCSI ID cable for 68-pin devices (part number 590-1507)
- One power cable (part number 590-0665)
- One LED cable (part number 590-0637)

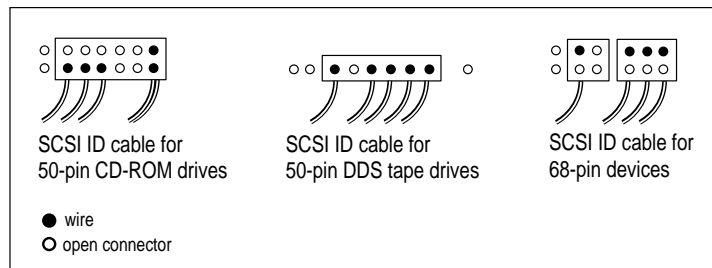
For ease of identification, each part is labeled with its part number.

The kit also includes a package of four M/3 screws for securing a CD-ROM drive or a tape drive to the drive tray, and a package of four 6/32 screws for securing a hard disk to the drive tray.

IMPORTANT To avoid potential damage from static electricity, use proper techniques when performing all operations covered in this guide. Use an antistatic mat, wear a grounding wrist strap, and touch an unpainted metal surface on the server cabinet to discharge any static electricity.

Using the included SCSI ID cables

The SCSI ID cables included in the Adapter Kit are compatible with a wide range of hard disks, CD-ROM drives, and tape drives. To see if your device can use an included cable, compare the SCSI ID port on the device to the cable diagrams in the following illustration.



If the SCSI ID port on your device does not match one of the cable diagrams, you need to obtain or make a SCSI ID cable that will work. For instructions, go to the section “Using a Customized SCSI ID Cable,” later in this guide.

If the device is a hard disk and its SCSI ID port matches one of the included cables, you need to determine if the device has an active high LED signal. Consult the specifications section of the documentation provided with the device.

If the hard disk has an active high LED signal, proceed to the next section, “Rewiring a SCSI ID Cable.” If the hard disk has an active low LED signal, or if the device is a CD-ROM drive or tape drive with a compatible SCSI ID port, proceed to “Attaching Cables and Securing the Device in a Drive Tray,” later in this guide.

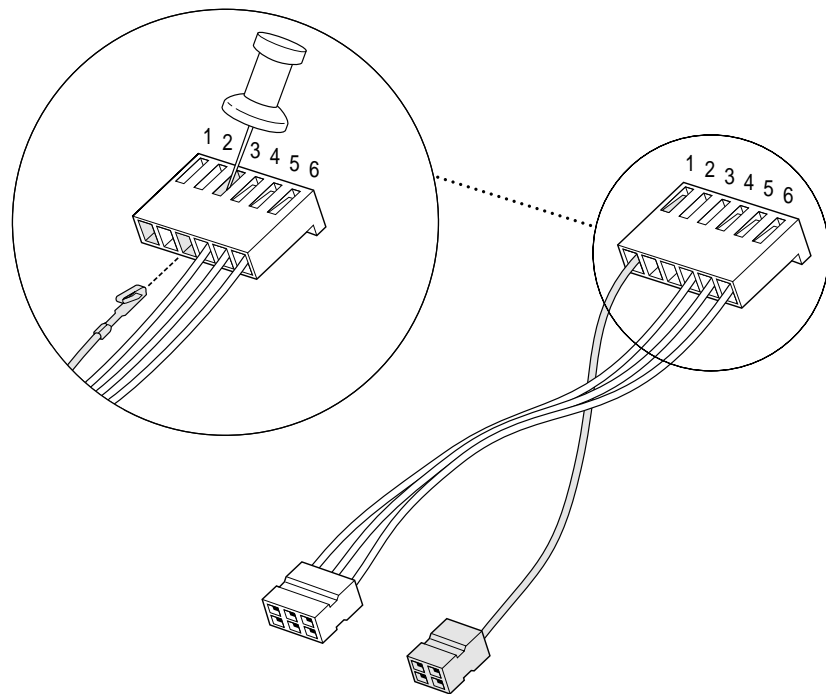
Rewiring a SCSI ID cable

If your hard disk has an active high LED signal, you need to rewire its SCSI ID cable following the instructions in this section. If your hard disk has an active low LED signal, you can use the cable without modification. For more information about LED signaling, consult the specifications section of the documentation provided with the device.

The SCSI ID cable for 68-pin devices has a six-pin connector that connects to the interface connector card and, at the other end, a four-pin connector and six-pin connector that connect to the device. To accommodate the active high LED signal, you need to rearrange a wire at the connector end, following these directions:

- 1 Using a push pin or similar object, push the wire connecting to the four-pin connector out of pin 3.
- 2 Reconnect the wire at pin 1.

Use the following illustration as a guide.



Using a customized SCSI ID cable

If a SCSI device does not have a compatible cable and you want to use the tray portability and LED functions of the Network Server, you may have to create your own cable. The cable end connecting to the drive itself must follow the specifications defined by the device's manufacturer. See the technical specifications for your device for more information. The cable end to connect to the interface connector card must match the following pinouts:

50-pin interface SCSI ID Connector (J2 on P/N 820-0716)

Pin	Function
1	No Connect
2	No Connect
3	No Connect
4	No Connect
5	LED Drive Signal
6	SCSI ID 0
7	SCSI ID 1
8	SCSI ID 2

68-pin interface SCSI ID Connector (J13 on P/N 820-0717)

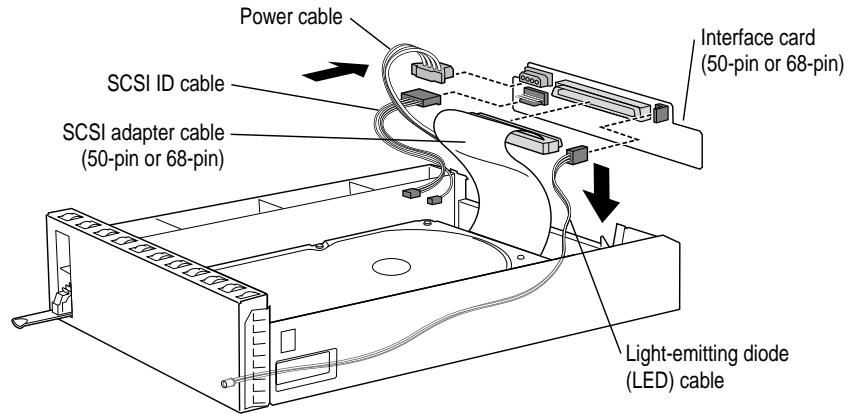
Pin	Function
1	LED Drive Signal (Active HIGH)
2	No Connect
3	LED Drive Signal (Active LOW)
4	SCSI ID 0
5	SCSI ID 1
6	SCSI ID 2

Note: The SCSI address of a device can also be set by setting jumpers on the device itself. If you do this, be sure to set the address to correspond to the drive bay in the Network Server. The drive bays are assigned SCSI IDs 0 through 6, with 0 being the topmost bay and 6 being the lowest.

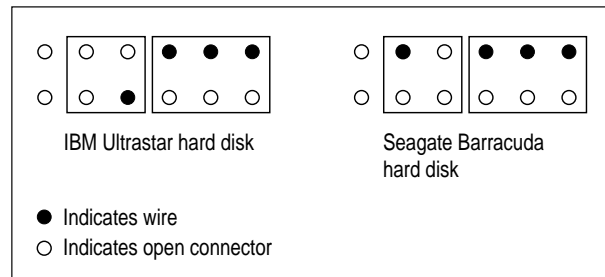
Attaching cables and securing the device in a drive tray

Once you have all the proper cables, you need to attach them to the device and to the connector board and then mount the device and the connector board in the drive tray. Follow these instructions to get the device ready for use:

1 Securely attach all cables, using the illustration that follows as a guide.



If you are connecting a hard disk, you may need to rotate the four-pin connector to connect to the drive. Various manufacturers place the LED drive signal on different pins. The following illustration shows how the four-pin connector must be oriented for the drives that are supplied with the Network Server.



See the technical specifications that came with your hard disk to determine which pin carries the LED signal and rotate the four-pin connector as appropriate.

2 Secure the device to the drive tray using one of the sets of screws provided.

Use the M/3 screws for a CD-ROM drive or tape drive. Use the 6/32 screws for a hard disk.

- 3 Slide the connector board into the plastic guides at the rear of the drive tray until you hear a click.**

If the connector board is not fully seated, the drive tray won't fit properly in the Network Server.

- 4 Make sure all cables are below the top of the connector board.**

Pay particular attention to the power cable, which must be pushed down firmly.

- 5 Slide the tray into an available drive bay in the Network Server.**

If the tray does not slide easily, do not force it. Pull the tray out and recheck the seating of the connector card and the position of the power cable. Then slide the tray into the drive bay. The device is now ready for use.



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