

## Setting the Drive Jumpers

The Piranha SP4200 and SP4200F drives have two jumper blocks, W1 and W3, located on either side of the internal LED. Some Piranha revisions have a third jumper, J4, and a fuse socket, J5. Figure 1 illustrates jumpers for both revisions.

If the drive is supplied with the faceplate installed, you must remove it to access the jumpers.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate all W1 and W3 jumper settings. If you need jumper shunts to reconfigure your drive, you may obtain them from your dealer.

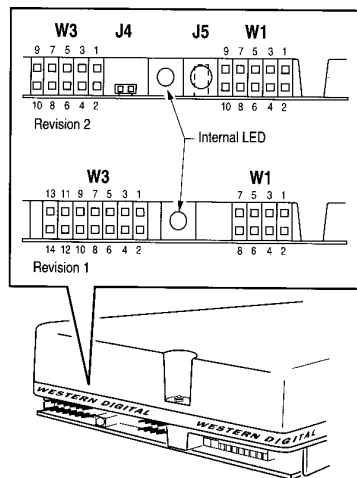


Figure 1. Piranha Jumpers

## Removing the Factory-Installed Faceplate

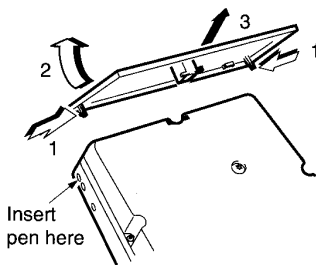
The Piranha faceplate is held on the drive by a hook on the upper edge and two spring-fit retaining pins on the bottom that engage holes in the drive base assembly. Follow these steps, illustrated in Figure 2, to remove the Piranha faceplate:

1. Place the drive, faceplate up, on an anti static surface.
2. Insert a ball point pen or similar tool in the retaining holes and carefully press each retaining pin to disengage it from the hole.
3. Lift the faceplate straight up to free the hook on the top surface of the drive.

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## SCSI Device ID

Each device on the SCSI bus must have a unique device identifying number in the range 0 to 7. W3 jumper pins 1 through 6 are used to set the device ID. The default setting is device 0 (no jumper shunt installed).



**Figure 2. Removing the Factory Faceplate**

## External Activity LED

If your system configuration allows the use of an activity LED external to the Piranha drive, you can power the LED from the drive.

Activity LED options if J4 is not present:

- W3 jumper pins 9-10 provide power for an external activity LED

Activity LED options if J4 is present:

- W1 jumper pins 9-10 provide power for an external activity LED. Jumper J4 also provides external activity LED power via a 2-pin 2-mm connector-

If you are using the WD 5.25 Kit, refer to the LED installation instructions in the kit. To install an external activity LED from the system, connect the positive lead

(anode) of the LED to pin 10 and the negative lead (cathode) to pin 9.

## SCSI Termination

The devices at each end of the SCSI bus must be terminated. Since the SCSI cable is actually an extension of the bus, you must terminate the devices physically located at the ends of the cable. All devices between the ends of the cable must be unterminated. The host bus adapter is unterminated if it is in the middle of the cable. If the Piranha drive is to be at either end of the SCSI cable, the drive must be terminated.

To terminate the Piranha drive, you must set a jumper, and you must have termination power. Termination power can come

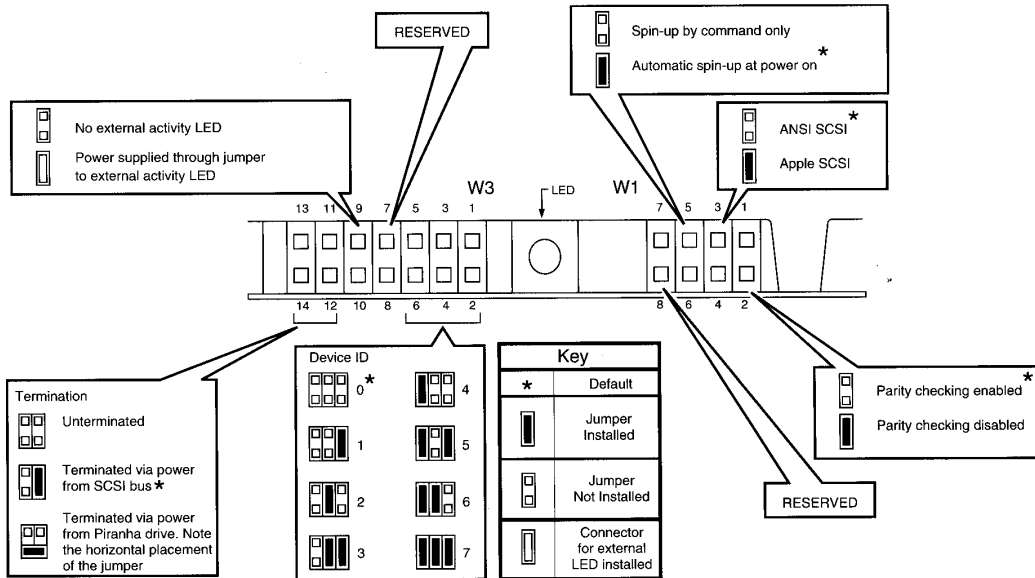


Figure 3. Jumper Settings and LED Connections (Revision 1: J4 not present)

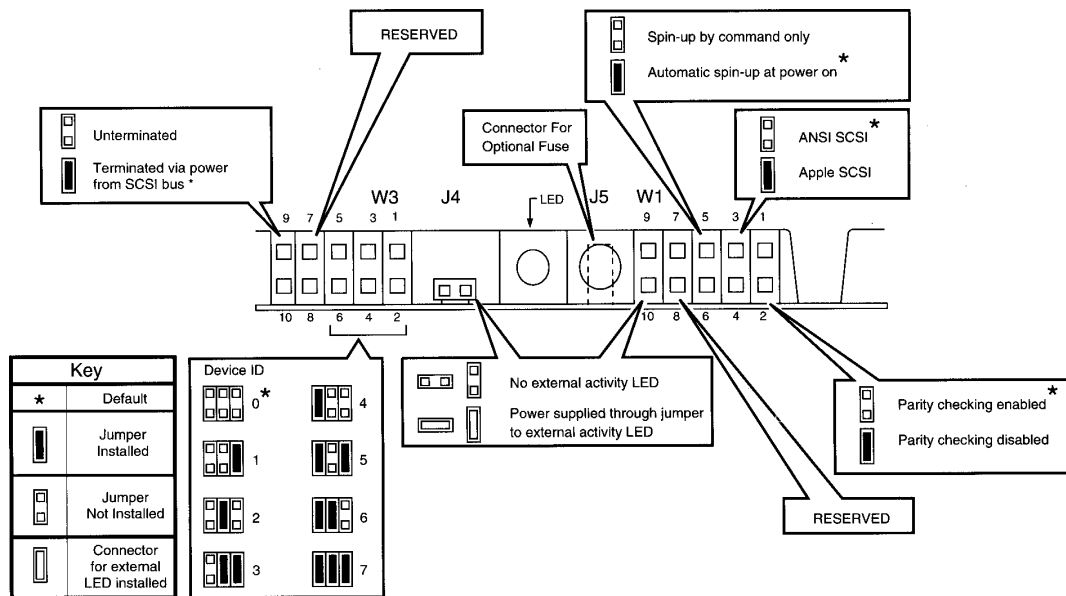


Figure 4. Jumper Settings and LED Connections (Revision 2: J4 present)

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from the SCSI bus (directly or through a host bus adaptor) or from the drive which is being terminated

There are different jumper options for termination, depending on whether the bus or the drive is to supply the termination power. Consult your system or host bus adapter documentation to determine if your SCSI bus supplies termination power. (Most systems do supply termination power.) If your system does not, then you must use the power supplied by the Piranha drive.

The jumper options for termination are on the W3 jumper block. They vary depending on which version of the Piranha you have. If you have not already done so, refer to Figure 1 and

identify whether your version has the J4 jumper. Then follow the appropriate set of instructions.

### ***Termination options if J4 is not present***

- To terminate the Piranha drive with termination power coming from the SCSI bus, leave the jumper shunt on pins 11-12. This is the factory default setting. If you are not sure whether your system supplies termination power, try this setting first, since it is the most common.
- To terminate the Piranha drive with termination power coming from the drive, move the jumper shunt from pins 11-12 to pins 12-14. Note that this requires an uncommon sideways placement of the jumper shunt.

- To make the drive unterminated, remove the jumper shunt from pins 11-12. The unterminated setting is no shunts on pins 11 through 14.

### ***Termination options if J4 is present***

- To terminate the Piranha drive, leave the jumper shunt on pins 9-10. This is the factory default setting.
- To make the drive unterminated, remove the jumper shunt from pins 9-10.
- In the unusual event that power is not supplied by the host or another SCSI device, the Piranha can supply termination power. To enable termination power from the Piranha drive, you must procure and install a fuse in

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the J5 connector. Disconnect the power source before installing the fuse. For fuse specification, refer to the reference section.

### ***Parity Checking***

The SCSI bus provides a parity bit to allow parity checking of data on the bus. Parity checking improves data reliability. The default mode of the Piranha drive enables parity checking. To disable parity checking, install a jumper shunt on W1 jumper pins 1-2.

### ***ANSI/Apple SCSI***

Apple Computer products use the SCSI bus in a slightly different manner than other computers. The Piranha drive supports both the Apple SCSI implementation and the conventional ANSI SCSI implementation via W1 jumper pins 3 and 4. The default configuration (no jumper shunt), enables ANSI SCSI. Install a jumper shunt on Pins 3-4 to enable Apple SCSI.

### ***Spin-Up at Power-On***

The Piranha drive can be configured to automatically spin up when power is applied to the drive, or to spin up only on command from the host. Regardless of whether automatic spin up

is enabled, the drive will always respond to the host command. A jumper shunt on W1 jumper pins 5-6 enables automatic spin up at power-on. This is the factory setting. To enable spin-up on command only, remove the jumper shunt from pins 5-6.