

Setting up your Macintosh Classic involves these steps:

- Plugging in the computer
- Connecting the mouse and keyboard
- Turning on your computer

Plugging In The Computer

Plug in the Macintosh before connecting anything to it. The plug grounds the computer and protects it from electrical damage while you are setting up.

1. Plug the socket end of the power cord into the socket on the back of the computer.
2. Plug the other end of the power cord into a three-hole grounded outlet or power strip.

To protect both yourself and the computer from electrical hazards, the Macintosh Classic should remain turned off until you are finished connecting its parts. In the unlikely event that the computer starts up when you plug it in, turn the computer off. The on/off switch is on the back of the computer. Press the bottom of the switch (marked with an "O") to turn the computer off.

!! WARNING: This equipment is intended to be electronically grounded. Your Macintosh Classic is equipped with a three-wire grounding plug -- a plug that has a third (grounding) pin. This plug will fit only a grounded AC outlet. This is a safety feature. If you are unable to insert the plug into the outlet, contact a licensed electrician to replace the outlet with a properly grounded outlet. Do not defeat the purpose of the grounding plug! !!

Connecting the Mouse and Keyboard

Follow these steps to connect the mouse and keyboard:

1. Plug the mouse cable into the port on the right side of the keyboard. (If you prefer to use the mouse with your left hand, plug the mouse cable into the port on the left side of the keyboard.)

The plug and the port are both marked with an Apple Desktop Bus (ADB) icon. Align the icons before you insert the plug. (The positions of the ADB port and ADB icon on your keyboard may be different from those pictured.)

2. Plug one end of the keyboard cable -- both ends are the same -- into the other port on the keyboard.

If you plugged the mouse cable in on the right, for example, plug the keyboard cable in on the left.

3. Plug the other end of the keyboard cable into the ADB port on the back of the computer.

This port is also marked with the ADB icon.

As you work with your Macintosh, you may find that you want to adjust the height of the keyboard. Your Macintosh User's Guide provides information on adjusting the keyboard so that you can work comfortably.

Turning the Computer On

To make sure everything is set up correctly, follow these instructions to turn on the computer:

- Turn on the computer by pressing the on/off switch at the back of the computer.

You should see the Macintosh desktop with a hard disk icon at the top-right corner of your screen.

If you see a blinking question mark instead of the Macintosh desktop, you need to install system software. See Chapter 8 of your Macintosh User's Guide for instructions on installing system software.

Problems Starting Up?

If you don't see anything on the screen, check these items to see if you can identify the problem:

- Is the computer firmly plugged into a power source? If it is plugged into a power strip, is the power strip turned on?

- Is the computer itself turned on?

- Is the keyboard cable connected correctly? (Don't disconnect the keyboard cable while your computer is on. You could damage your equipment.)

Working Comfortably

For greater comfort as you work with your Macintosh, make sure you've positioned your computer to minimize glare. As you work, you may want to adjust your work space and your work habits to suit your own needs. See Chapter 8 of your Macintosh User's Guide for tips on working comfortably.

What's Next?

You've completed setting up your computer. The next pages identify the various features of your Macintosh Classic and tell you how you can find out more about them. Continue with the following section, "Learning the Basics," to learn more about how to use your computer.

YOUR COMPUTER AT A GLANCE

LEARNING THE BASICS

Your computer comes with a variety of training and reference materials. Depending on your computer experience and the way you use your computer, you may use all, some, or none of them.

Experienced Macintosh Users

If you are an experienced Macintosh user, you can start right now on your own work. Consult the Macintosh User's Guide if you have questions as you work.

New Macintosh Users

If you are a new user, you should now begin the training provided with your Macintosh. Your training consists of two pieces:

- the Macintosh Basics tour
- the Learning Macintosh section of your Macintosh User's Guide

You should first take the training provided in the Macintosh Basics tour and then work through the Learning Macintosh section to learn other skills.

Before you begin: Make sure your computer is turned on, as described in "Turning the Computer On" earlier in this book.

1. Use your hand to scoot the mouse along the table.

Hold the mouse as shown, cable pointing away from you. Slide it so that it stays in contact with the table. Don't press the mouse button. Watch the arrow on your screen to see if it moves when you move the mouse.

2. Notice that the arrow on the screen moves in the same direction that you move the mouse.

If the arrow doesn't move on the screen, make sure that the cable connecting the mouse to the keyboard is secure and that your mouse is positioned as shown in the picture. (Don't disconnect the cable while your computer is on; you could damage your equipment.)

3. Use the mouse to move the arrow over the picture labeled "Macintosh HD."

Make sure the tip of the arrow is inside the rectangle and not over the text.

4. Being careful not to move the mouse, click the mouse button twice in a row.

Now your screen should look like this:

If your screen does not look like this, try step 4 again, paying attention to the following:

- Be sure to click twice.

- Make sure the tip of the arrow is inside the picture and not just over the text.

- Try clicking twice more quickly -- but be sure not to move the mouse while you're clicking.

5. Move the mouse to place the tip of the arrow inside the picture labeled "Macintosh Basics."

6. Being careful not to move the mouse, click the mouse button twice in a row.

Now your screen should look like the picture in the next step.

7. Move the mouse to place the tip of the arrow inside the picture labeled "Macintosh Basics."

8. Click the mouse button twice to start the tour.

Click twice. The tour begins in a few moments. After the second click, you should see the following screen:

9. Now follow the instructions on the screen and work through Macintosh Basics. When you have completed Macintosh Basics, turn to the Learning Macintosh section of your Macintosh User's Guide to continue your training.

Turning the Computer Off

If you plan to continue learning about how to use your Macintosh, or if you plan to continue working, don't turn off your computer yet. When you are ready to stop working, follow these steps:

1. Use the mouse to choose the Shut Down command from the Special menu.

Choosing Shut Down readies the hard disk for a fast restart the next time you turn on the computer. It also prompts you to save your work, if you haven't already done so, before turning the power off.

!! WARNING: If you switch off the computer before choosing Shut Down, you will lose any work you haven't previously saved onto a disk, and you risk permanently losing open documents. **!!**

2. When a message appears telling you it is safe to switch off your computer, press the on/off switch on the back of the computer.

To turn on the computer again, just press the on/off sw suggested size. After setting the memory size, close the Info window and try opening the program again.

Quit some programs before printing

Sometimes when you try to print, you'll see the Application menu begin to blink. When this happens, you need to quit a program to make more memory available for printing.

First, choose Finder from the Application menu. You'll see the alert box shown below. Click OK to close the alert box.

Next you should quit one or more open programs. To quit a program, make it active by

choosing it from the Application menu, then choose Quit from the File menu.

After quitting some programs, try printing again.

Set the disk cache to the smallest size

The disk cache is a portion of the computer's memory set aside to limit how often the computer must read from a disk--thus speeding the computer's performance. By reducing the size of the disk cache, you can make more memory available for application programs.

To adjust the disk cache, open the Memory control panel. (Choose Control Panels from the Apple menu, then double-click the Memory icon to open it.)

In the Memory control panel, click the down arrow repeatedly until the disk cache is the smallest possible size.

Click the down arrow until the cache size becomes as small as possible.

Finally, restart your computer (by choosing Restart from the Special menu).

Drag optional system extensions out of the System Folder

You can make more memory available for application programs by removing any system extensions (also known as INITs) that you don't need. You'll find system extensions in the Extensions folder, which is in the System Folder.

For instance, the DAL (Data Access Language) system extension allows your Macintosh to communicate with mainframe computers and other host databases. If your Macintosh isn't connected to a host database, you can conserve memory by dragging DAL out of the System Folder.

Likewise, if your Macintosh is not connected to a network, you can conserve memory by dragging the AppleShare system extension out of the System Folder.

After removing system extensions from the System Folder, restart the computer.

Restart the computer

If you have opened and closed a number of programs, your Macintosh memory can become fragmented so that you can't open a large program. You can alleviate this problem by quitting all the programs you have open and restarting the computer.

Turn off background printing

When background printing is turned on, you can print while using the program for other work. If you don't need background printing, you can reduce the amount of memory required to print by turning background printing off.

To turn off background printing, select the Chooser from the Apple menu. In the Chooser window, select a LaserWriter icon and click the button labeled "Background Printing: Off." Finally, close the Chooser.

Turn off file sharing

When file sharing is turned on, you can share information on your computer's hard disk with other users on a network. If you are not currently using file sharing, you can conserve memory by turning file sharing off.

To turn off file sharing, first open the Sharing Setup control panel. (Choose Control Panels from the Apple menu, then double-click the Sharing Setup icon to open it.)

In the File Sharing section of the Sharing Setup control panel, click Stop. A message appears asking how many minutes the computer should wait until file sharing is turned off. Type a number. Then click OK.

Turning on Virtual Memory

You can use hard disk space to increase your computer's memory. Your computer's performance will be best if you choose the same amount of virtual memory as the amount of RAM installed in your computer. See your Macintosh User's Guide for instructions.

Using a Modem with Your Macintosh Classic II

If you are using a modem with a baud rate of over 9600, you may experience some limitations in performance. To improve performance, try the following:

- Turn on 32-bit addressing. See your Macintosh User's Guide for instructions.

!! IMPORTANT: Not all programs support 32-bit addressing. The use of such programs when 32-bit addressing is turned on may cause problems with your computer. Check with the software manufacturer to find out whether your program is compatible. **!!**

- If you have virtual memory turned on, turn it off. See your Macintosh User's Guide for instructions.

Using the Macintosh Classic II Overseas

Your Macintosh Classic II is designed to operate at a nominal line voltage ranging from 100 volts (V) to 120 V at 50 or 60 hertz (Hz). In countries that employ a different standard (usually 220 V to 240 V at 50 Hz), you must use a grounded, step-down isolation transformer to convert 220-240 V to 100-120 V. Transformers are available at most electronics stores.

!! WARNING: Do not use a transformer whose plug lacks a third prong for use with a grounded outlet. Use of a nongrounded transformer can result in electrical shock to you or damage to the computer or other components. !!

Specifications

Main unit

Processor

- MC68030, 32-bit architecture, 16 megahertz (MHz) clock frequency (includes built-in memory management unit), provides internal connector for an optional floating-point unit

Memory

- 2 or 4 megabytes (MB) of random-access memory (RAM), expandable to 4, 6, or 10 MB

- 512K of read-only memory (ROM)

- 256 bytes of user-settable parameter memory

Disk drives

- Built-in 1.4 MB floppy disk drive

- Internal 40 or 80 MB Apple SCSI hard disk drive

- Optional external SCSI hard disk drives (several capacities available)

- Optional external 800K or 1.44 MB floppy disk drive

Video display

- Built-in 9-inch diagonal, high-resolution, 512-by-342-pixel, bitmapped display

Interfaces

- Apple Desktop Bus (ADB) port for keyboard, mouse, and other devices using a low-speed, synchronous serial bus
- Two RS-232/RS-422 serial ports, 230.4 kilobits (Kbits) per second maximum (up to 820 Kbits per second if clocked externally), for serial printers, modems, and other serial devices
- External floppy disk drive interface for external floppy disk drives
- SCSI interface for SCSI hard disks and other SCSI devices
- Sound output port capable of delivering monophonic sound to both channels of a stereo device
- Sound input port for monaural sound input

Sound generator

- 4-voice sound with 8-bit digital-analog conversion recording at 11 kHz or 22 kHz sample rate

Input

- Line voltage: 120 volts AC, RMS
- Frequency: 47-63 Hz single phase
- Power: 100 watts maximum

Clock/Calendar

- CMOS custom chip with long-life lithium battery

Fan

- 9 CFM axial

Keyboard

- Apple Desktop Bus keyboard, with numeric keypad

Mouse

- ADB mouse: either mechanical tracking, optical shaft, or contact encoding

Size and weight

Weight	Height	Width	Depth
Main unit			
7.3-7.8 kg*	336.4 mm	246.0 mm	284.9 mm
16-17.1 lb.	13.2 in.	9.7 in.	11.2 in.
Mouse			
0.17 kg	27.9 mm	53.3 mm	96.5 mm
6 oz.	1.1 in.	2.1 in.	3.8 in.
Keyboard			
0.89 kg	32.5 mm	405.3 mm	150.6 mm
1.96 lb.	1.3 in.	16.0 in.	5.9 in.

*Greater weight with internal hard disk

Apple Desktop Bus power requirements

- Maximum power draw for all ADB devices is 500 milliamperes (mA)

- Mouse draws 80 mA

- Keyboard draws 25 mA

Note: The maximum number of ADB devices recommended in a daisy-chain connected to the ADB port is three.

RAM configurations

Standard RAM is soldered to the main logic board. Additional RAM can be installed by means of Single In-line Memory Modules (SIMMs).

RAM chips and SIMMs must be rated at 100 nanoseconds RAM access time or faster.

!! WARNING: Do not attempt to install additional RAM yourself. Doing so will void the limited warranty on your computer. See your authorized Apple dealer or service provider for additional information about this or any other warranty question. !!

Microphone/Sound

- The microphone is an electret type, omnidirectional microphone that is powered by the computer. Microphone output voltage is 4 millivolts (mV) peak to peak at normal speaking volume.

Note: You can also use adapters to input sound from audio equipment with line level outputs, but the line level signals must be attenuated before reaching the computer's sound input port. An attenuation of 500:1 is recommended when inputting line level signals. Appropriate attenuation cables and adapters are available from most electronics stores.

Environment

Operating temperature

- 10 C to 40 C (50 F to 104 F)

Storage temperature

- -40 C to 47 C (-40 F to 116.6 F)

Relative humidity

- 20% to 95% (noncondensing)

Altitude

- 4722 m (15,000 ft.) maximum

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