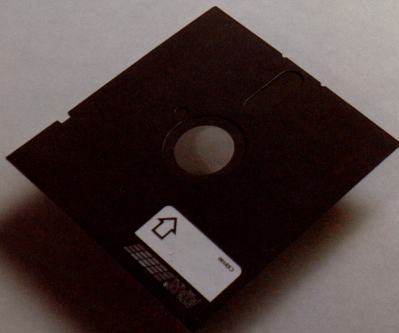


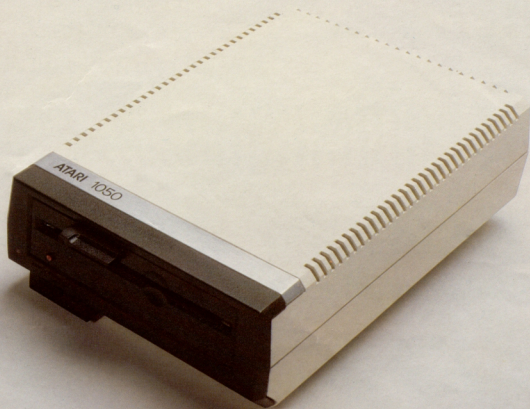
ATARI 1050™ DISK DRIVE

OWNER'S GUIDE



ATARI®
HOME COMPUTERS





YOUR ATARI 1050 DISK DRIVE

An extremely efficient high-speed memory device, the ATARI 1050 Disk Drive greatly enhances your ATARI Home Computer system. The ATARI 1050 enables you to store and manage large amounts of information in separate files on floppy diskettes. You can call up your files by name, copy or erase them, and manage them in many other useful ways.

The next few pages show in a few simple steps how to connect your ATARI 1050 to your computer, and how to handle the diskettes you'll be using to store your files.

1 Turn off the power to all components of your computer system.

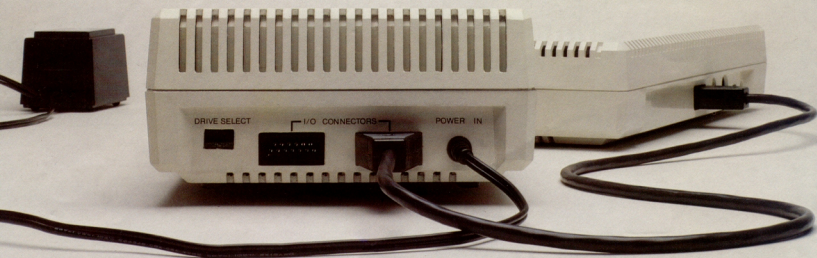
2 Plug the AC Power Adapter into the wall socket. Then plug the smaller end of the Adapter cord into the hole marked **POWER IN** on the back of the disk drive.

3 Plug one end of the Serial I/O Cable into the jack marked **PERIPHERAL** on the computer console. Then plug the other end of the cable into one of the two jacks marked **I/O CONNECTORS** located on the back of the disk drive. (If you have an Atari Program Recorder, you may want to plug it into the remaining I/O connector jack.)

WARNING: Your Atari 1050 Disk Drive should be placed 12 inches or more from your television. Your TV creates a strong magnetic field that could affect the information recorded on your diskettes.

4 Turn on the disk drive. Both the **POWER** light (next to the **ON/OFF** switch) and the **BUSY** light (above the switch) will go on. When the **BUSY** light goes off, you may insert a diskette.

CONNECTING YOUR ATARI 1050 DISK DRIVE



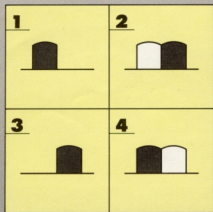
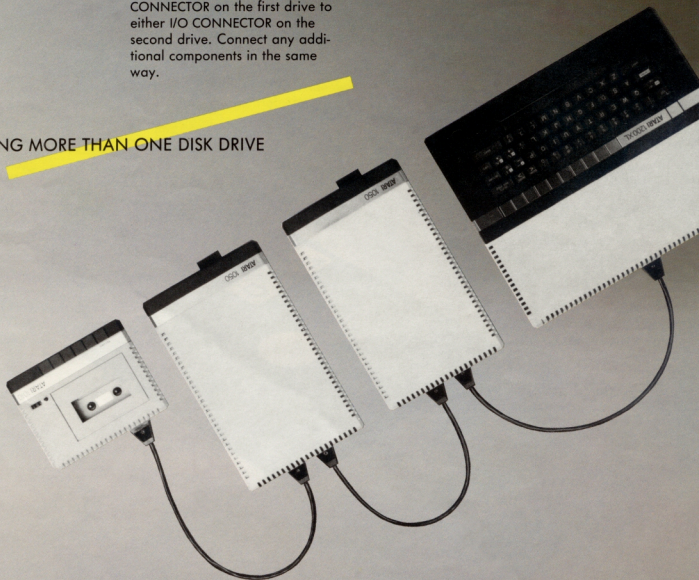
5 Insert a diskette carefully into the drive opening with the label facing up and toward you. After sliding the diskette all the way into the slot, turn the latch on the front of the drive to the down (vertical) position.

Although your disk drive is now ready to use with your computer, it's recommended that you read the rest of this manual and *An Introduction to the Disk Operating System* before operating the drive.

You can attach up to four ATARI disk drives, in addition to other components, to your ATARI Home Computer. Multiple disk drives (and other components, if you have them) are connected to each other in a *daisy chain*, using the Serial I/O Cables supplied with each component.

There are two I/O CONNECTOR jacks on the back of each disk drive. To install multiple drives, connect a Serial I/O Cable from one I/O CONNECTOR on the first disk drive to the jack labeled PERIPHERAL on the computer console. Then connect another Serial I/O Cable from the remaining I/O CONNECTOR on the first drive to the I/O CONNECTOR on the second drive. Connect any additional components in the same way.

CONNECTING MORE THAN ONE DISK DRIVE



If your system includes more than one disk drive, you must set two small identifier switches on the back of each drive. These switches tell the computer which drive you're referring to in your programs and commands.

To set the switches, first turn off the power to the disk drives. Then turn the drives around so that you can see the DRIVE SELECT window on the back of each drive. Inside the window is a black switch and, behind it, a white switch.

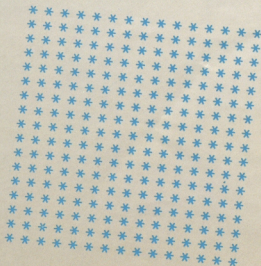
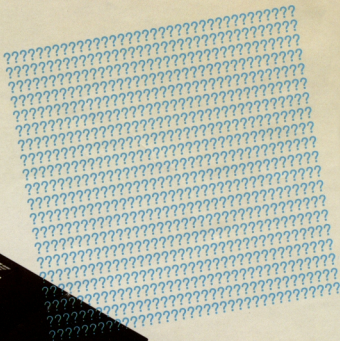
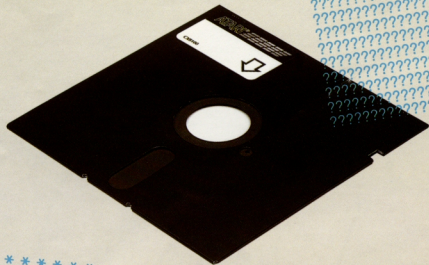
Using a pen or a small screwdriver, set the switches in the window to match the patterns shown here for Drive 1, Drive 2, and so forth. You must always have one drive set as Drive 1.

Once you've set up your ATARI 1050 Disk Drive, you're ready to begin using it. The Master Diskette included with your drive contains the Disk Operating System, or DOS, that enables the disk drive and computer to work together on such tasks as saving program and data files, loading files into the computer, making backup copies of diskettes, and so on.

DOS is easy to use. Even if you have no previous experience, with a little practice you'll soon be using several DOS functions with confidence.

To help you get to know the Disk Operating System, two books about DOS are included with your disk drive and Master Diskette. An *Introduction to the Disk Operating System* explains in simple language and with typical examples what DOS can do for you and how to use its most frequently needed features. The *Disk Operating System Reference Manual* is more technical and comprehensive. It explains all the features of DOS in detail, with a variety of examples. The *Reference Manual* also contains a wealth of information for serious programmers.

WHERE TO GO FROM HERE



The surface of a diskette is coated with a sensitive magnetic material that stores your data. To ensure the long life and reliability of your diskettes, you must handle them properly and with care.

Each diskette is permanently enclosed in a black protective envelope and is normally stored in a paper sleeve. Most diskettes have a small *write-protect* notch on one edge of the black protective envelope. By covering this notch with one of the small adhesive rectangular tabs provided by the diskette manufacturer, you can avoid accidentally erasing or writing over any data on a diskette.

Never turn your disk drive on or off with a diskette in the drive, and never leave a diskette in the drive while it's turned off.

Never wet or wash a diskette. Use a soft brush or compressed air from a spray can to remove any dust from the surface.

Do not bend your diskettes; they must turn freely in the protective envelope. Handle them with care when loading or unloading.

Store diskettes in their paper sleeves standing on edge.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR DISKETTES

Do not store your diskettes in direct sunlight. Keep them away from any excessive heat.

Because a diskette turns inside its envelope, damage to the envelope can result in damage to the diskette.

Do not write on your diskettes with a pencil or ball-point pen. The sharp point of a pencil or ball-point pen can score the surface of a diskette. Use a felt-tip pen to mark the diskette label or write on the label before you put it on the diskette.

Do not use erasers on diskette labels. Eraser dust is abrasive and will damage diskettes.

Do not attach paper clips to your diskettes.

Never touch a diskette where it is exposed through the diskette envelope. Fingerprints can damage the magnetic medium.

Important Information: Like any electrical appliance, this ATARI Home Computer equipment uses and produces radio frequency energy. If it's not installed and used properly according to the instructions in this guide, the equipment may cause interference with your radio and television reception.

It has been type tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart J of Part 15 of the FCC rules. These rules are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when the equipment is used in a residential setting. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular home or residence.

If you believe this equipment is causing interference with your television reception, try turning the equipment off and on. If the interference problem stops when the equipment is turned off, then the equipment is probably causing the interference. With the equipment turned on, you may be able to correct the problem by trying one or more of the following measures:

- Reposition the radio or television antenna.
- Reposition the equipment in relation to the radio or television set.
- Move the equipment away from the radio or television.
- Plug the equipment into a different wall outlet so the equipment and the radio or television are on different branch circuits.

If necessary, consult your ATARI Computer retailer or an experienced radio-television technician for additional suggestions.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the product documentation in this manual. However, because Atari, Inc. is constantly improving and updating the computer software and hardware, we are unable to guarantee the accuracy of the printed material after the date of publication and disclaim liability for changes, errors or omissions.

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