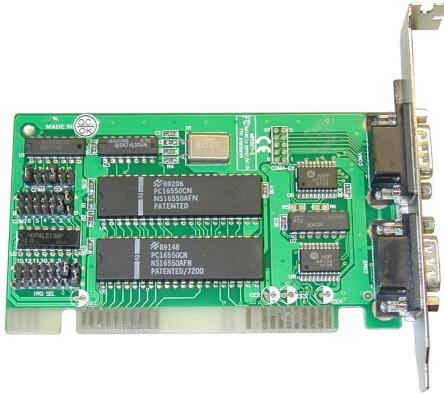


ISA 16bit 2S (16C550 16FIFO)

User Manual

English



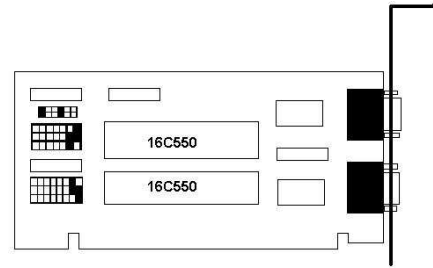
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Introduction

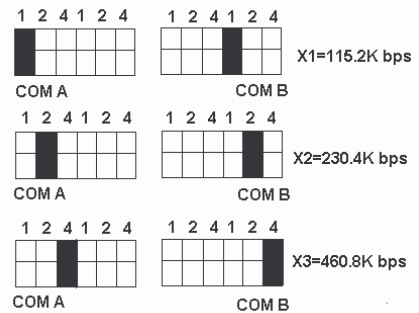
The ISA DUAL SERIAL is a true 16-bit ISA-Bus Multi-I/O Card. It supports the following I/O features:



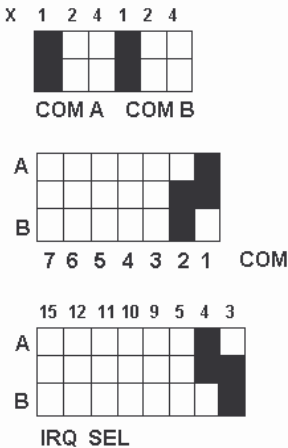
Two RS-232 serial ports:

- Supports two high-speed 16C550 compatible (16 Bytes FIFO) serial port
- Supports all of the IRQ selections on ISA Bus for port A & port B.
- Flexible I/O port address selectable for port A & port B.
- Provides three different clock sources for serial controller, reference transfer rate X1=115.2K bps ,X2=230.4K bps , X3=460.8Kbps
- Supports high and special modems.

Reference transfer rate



Factory settings & Base address



COM1	3F8-3FF Hex
COM2	2F8-2FF Hex
COM3	3E8-3EF Hex
COM4	2E8-2EF Hex
COM5	2F0 Hex
COM6	3E0 Hex
COM7	2e0 Hex

Certifications

FCC Certifications

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at their own expense.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. 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 undesired operation.

CE Certification

This equipment complies with the requirements relating to electromagnetic compatibility, EN 55024 and EN55022 class A for ITE, EN61000-3-2/-3 the essential protection requirement of Council Directive 89/336/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

Recycling Information



WEEE (Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment), Recycling of Electronic Products

United Kingdom

In 2006 the European Union introduced regulations (WEEE) for the collection and recycling of all waste electrical and electronic equipment. It is no longer allowable to simply throw away electrical and electronic equipment. Instead, these products must enter the recycling process. Each individual EU member state has implemented the WEEE regulations into national law in slightly different ways. Please follow your national law when you want to dispose of any electrical or electronic products. More details can be obtained from your national WEEE recycling agency.

Germany / Deutschland

Die Europäische Union hat mit der WEEE Direktive umfassende Regelungen für die Verschrottung und das Recycling von Elektro- und Elektronikprodukten geschaffen. Diese wurden von der Bundesregierung im Elektro- und Elektronikgerätegesetz – ElektroG in deutsches Recht umgesetzt. Dieses Gesetz verbietet vom 24.März 2006 an das Entsorgen von entsprechenden, auch alten, Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten über die Hausmülltonne! Diese Geräte müssen den lokalen Sammelsystemen bzw. örtlichen Sammelstellen zugeführt werden! Dort werden sie kostenlos entgegen genommen. Die Kosten für den weiteren Recyclingprozess übernimmt die Gesamtheit der Gerätehersteller.

France

En 2006, l'union Européenne a introduit la nouvelle réglementation (DEEE) pour le recyclage de tout équipement électrique et électronique. Chaque Etat membre de l' Union Européenne a mis en application la nouvelle réglementation DEEE de manières légèrement différentes. Veuillez suivre le décret d'application correspondant à l'élimination des déchets électriques ou électroniques de votre pays.

Italy

Nel 2006 l'unione europea ha introdotto regolamentazioni (WEEE) per la raccolta e il riciclo di apparecchi elettrici ed elettronici. Non è più consentito semplicemente gettare queste apparecchiature, devono essere riciclate. Ogni stato membro dell' EU ha tramutato le direttive WEEE in leggi statali in varie misure. Fare riferimento alle leggi del proprio Stato quando si dispone di un apparecchio elettrico o elettronico. Per ulteriori dettagli fare riferimento alla direttiva WEEE sul riciclaggio del proprio Stato.



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