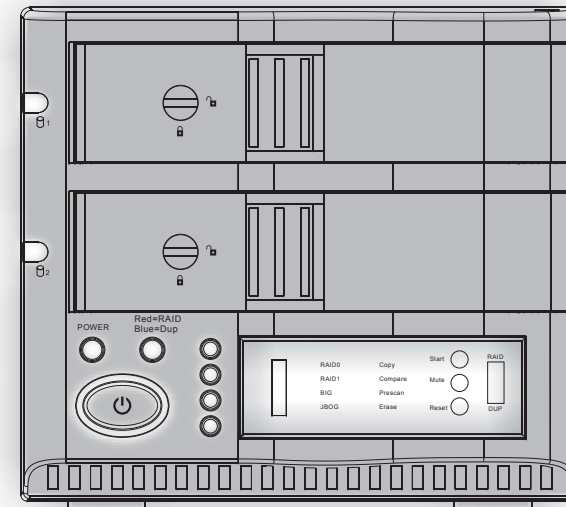


SI-1328D HARD DISK COPYSTATION



USER MANUAL

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8. Quick Start Operation in Copy Mode

(1) Insert the Source-HDD in slot 2 and Target-HDD into slot1.

Note:

The size of the "Target-HDD" be must equal or larger than the "Source-HDD".

(2) Set the function switch to "DUP" (Duplicate) operation and mode switch to "Copy".

(3) Connect the power cord.

(4) Push down the Power button.

(5) The front panel will display:

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Power LED On: | Blue |
| Operation LED On: | Blue |

(6) The unit will detect HDD automatically and HDD status LED will red twinkle during this time. After the detection has finished, the HDD status LED will become blue and mode LED will stay in green color.

Note:

The modes LED flashes according to your selected DUP mode.
For example, if you select "Copy", LED next to "100%" will flash.

(7) Press the "Start" button for more than 2 seconds and a buzzer will beep for two times. Now the system will start to run the selected mode. The progress will be displayed by the percent LEDs from 25% to 100% and the HDD status LED will twinkle in purple color.

(8) When the work has finished, the percent LED will stay green at 100% and the buzzer will beep 2 times/sec for about 5-6 seconds. The HDD status LED will stay in blue color.

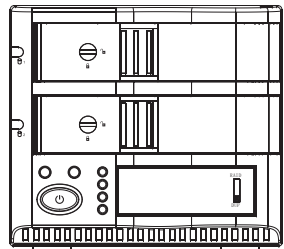
Note:

During DUP operation the USB interface of the unit is deactivated. Even if the USB cable is connected to PCs USB interface, the unit will not be detected by PC.

9. Package contents

SI-1328D
User manual
AC Cable
USB 2.0 Cable

7. Operation in DUP function (duplicate)



ATTENTION:
Please set the switch to DUP operation.



COPY
This mode copies all information from Source-HDD (slot2) to Target-HDD (slot1), incl. boot sectors, MBR, hard drive partitions and every single data block as a 1:1 copy. If the Target-HDD is larger than the Source-HDD, the remaing space will be left blank.

Note:
The size of the "Target-HDD" must be equal or larger than the "Source-HDD".

COMPARE
This mode compares the sectors of both HDDs. If the sectors are different, the buzzer will give an alarm beep and the HDD status LED of slot 1 will twinkle in red. If they are ok, the buzzer will beep for 5 times and the "Compare-LED" will stay green.

PRESCAN
This mode enables a bad sector scan of HDD2 (Source-HDD). If the sectors are ok, it will beep 6 times and the "Prescan-LED" will stay green.

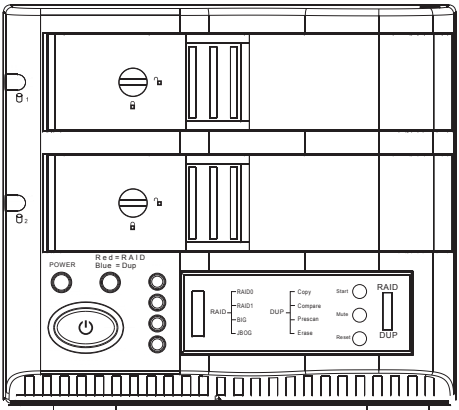
ERASE
This mode deletes partition information of HDD1 (slot1). After the task has finished, it will beep 6 times and the "Erase-LED" will stay green.

Troubleshooting

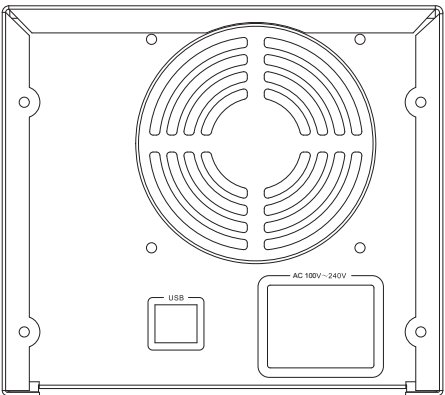
| EVENT | EFFECT |
|-------------------------------|---|
| No HDD detected or HDD failed | HDD Status LED will send red light |
| Detection OK | HDD Status LED will send blue light |
| HDD access | HDD Status LED will send blue/purple twinkle |
| HDD Read Failure | HDD1 LED will send red light |
| Copy error | HDD1 LED will send red light and buzzer will beep |
| Compare error | HDD1 LED will send red twinkle and buzzer will beep 3 times |
| Prescan error | HDD2 LED will send red light and buzzer will beep |
| Erase error | HDD1 LED will send red light and buzzer will beep |

1. Product Introduction
2 SATA HDDs to USB 2.0 interface.

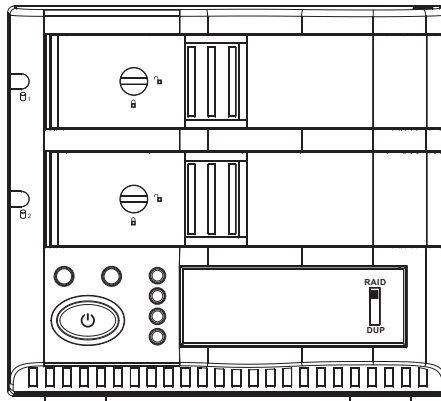
Front



Back

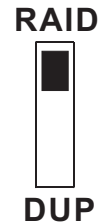



2. Operation in RAID function

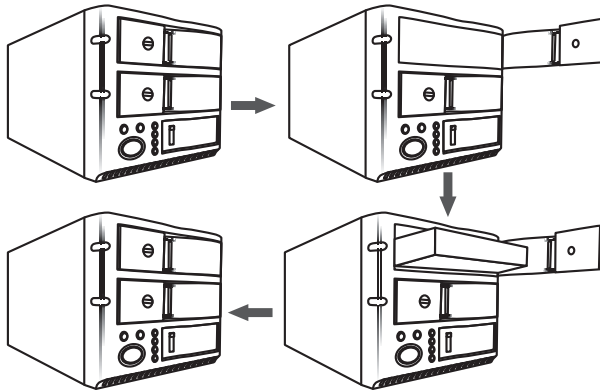




ATTENTION:

Please set the switch to RAID operation.



The Hard Disk Installation: Sway from side to side the lock , and pull the doorknob to insert 1 or 2 hard disk. Close the doorknob and the installation will be completed (The step will be represented in terms of following graphs)



Note: Sway from side to side the lock at the instructed point , which you could open the doorknob to install/ unload the hard disk. In Contrast, when you sway from side to side the lock at the instructed point , then you may not open it.

Note:

When the system is ready, the HDD status LED will display blue and Function LED will display green color.

(9) Connect USB cable to PC.

(10) When your PC detects the SI-1328D as USB storage device, you can start using it. In order to initialize and format the hard disks, please refer to page 10.

Troubleshooting:

(1) HDD Status LED (left side)

- a. No HDD detect or HDD detect fail = Red light
- b. Off Line = purple light
- c. Active normally = blue light
- d. HDD access = blue/purple twinkle
- e. HDD with Bad Sector = red twinkle 2 time/ 8sec
- f. RAID Fail = red twinkle 1 time /2sec

(2) Modus LED (right of the power switch)

- a. Mode active normally = stay green
- b. Mode no action = twinkle in green

(3) Buzzer

- a. HDD with bad sector = beep 2 time/ 8sec
- b. RAID Fail = beep 1 time /2sec
- c. Push down the Mute button to end the buzzer beep.

6. RAID1 Rebuild Mode (data recovery)

When the unit works in RAID1 mode and one of the HDDs was replaced (due to a damage or exchange), please press the Start button until it beeps two times in order to activate the rebuild of the RAID1 system. After the rebuild has finished it will beep again for one time. The rebuild will be executed from slot 1 to slot 2, if HDD in slot 2 was replaced. If HDD in slot 1 was replaced, the rebuild will operate from slot 2 to slot 1.

Note:

RAID1 Rebuild in continuous operation and USB connection to PC: If you change the HDD in running operation, the rebuild towards the new HDD has to be activated by "Start" button.

RAID1 Rebuild in continuous operation without connection to PC: If you change the HDD in running operation, the rebuild towards the new HDD has to be activated by "Start" button.

RAID1 Rebuild after power off the device and active USB connection: Please remove the damaged HDD and power on the device. After your PC has recognized the healthy HDD insert the new HDD and press "Start" to activate the rebuild.

RAID1 Rebuild after power off the device without connection to PC: Please remove the damaged HDD and insert the new HDD. Now power on the device. The rebuild will start automatically.

All rebuild processes are indicated by a purple/red twinkle of the new HDDs status LED. If the rebuild is not started yet, the LED of the healthy HDD will stay blue, the LED of the new HDD will stay purple.

The result of extending the hard disk partition/volume is illustrated below.
Before extend:

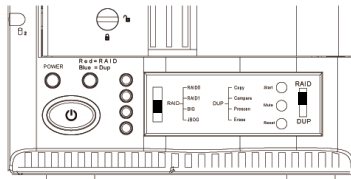
| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Disk 1 | My BIG Disk (E:) | |
| Basic | 152.66 GB NTFS | 152.67 GB |
| Online | Healthy | Unallocated |

2. At a command prompt, type diskpart.

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Disk 1 | My BIG Disk (E:) |
| Basic | 305.33 GB NTFS |
| Online | Healthy |

Note: Before the hard drive partition/volume has been extended the "152.67GB Unallocated" was not accessible for data usage. After using the disk part utility to extend the hard drive partition/volume capacity, the Windows host side matches the virtual hard drive partition/volume.

5. Quick Start Operation in RAID Mode



(1) Pull the doorknob to insert hard disks.

(2) Set the function button to RAID Operation

(3) Choose the RAID mode which you want use (RAID0/1/JBOD/BIG)

(4) Connect the power cord to power outlet.

(5) Push down the Power button.

(6) The front panel will display:

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Power LED On: | Blue |
| Operation LED On: | Red |
| Function LED On: | Green |

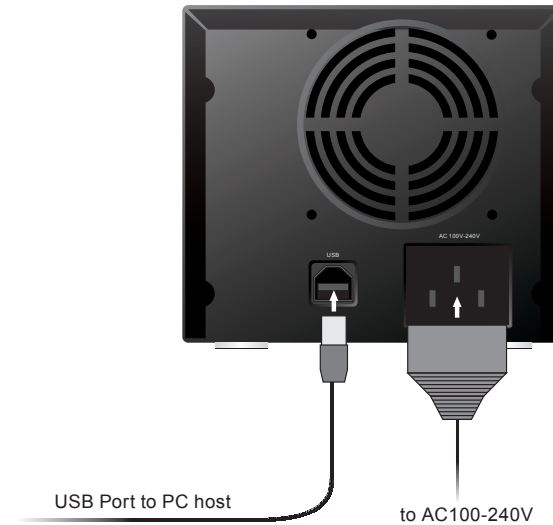
Note:

The function LED flashes according to your selected RAID mode.
For example, if you select "RAID0", LED next to "100%" will flash.

(7) The unit will detect HDD automatically and HDD status LED will red twinkle during this time. After the detection has finished, the HDD status LED will become purple and function LED will twinkle in green.

(8) Press the "Start" button for more than 2 seconds and a buzzer will beep for two times. Now the system will start to change the mode.

Connect to the computer host through USB, turn on the power and press the "Start" button (Instruction will be presented in the following graph).



Turn the switch to RAID0, LED will keep bright and the host will be entering the RAID0 active status.
Turn the switch to RAID1, RAID1 LED keep bright, and the host will be entering the RAID1 active status.
Turn the switch to JBOD, JBOD LED keep bright, and the host will be entering the JBOD active status.
Turn the switch to BIG, BIG LED will keep bright, the host will be entering the BIG active status.
Hard disk LED "0:"/"0:" sends blue light and has long-lasting bright light, which indicates the hard disk connection is correct.
Hard disk LED "0:"/"0:" sends the pink light and does not stop glittering, which indicates the hard disk is performing material transmission.
Hard disk LED "0:"/"0:" sends red light and has long-lasting bright light, which indicates a hard disk connection error.

LED condition:
switch on power and press “Start” button in terms of different working pattern

| PATTERN | HDD carries on the self-checking | Material transmission |
|---------|---|--|
| RAID0 | HDD1 and HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when LED sends blue light | Under the material transmission: The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter with purple light. The material transmission completes when LED sends the blue light |
| RAID1 | HDD1 and HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when LED sends blue light | Under the material transmission: The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter with purple light. The material transmission completes when LED sends the blue light |
| JBOD | HDD1 and HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when LED sends blue light | Under the material transmission condition: LED glitters with purple light while operating different HDD. The material transmission completes when LED sends blue light |
| BIG | HDD1 and HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when LED sends blue light | Under the material transmission: The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter with purple light. The material transmission completes when LED sends the blue light |

The following LED condition will display a HDD damage under the different working pattern. The explanation describes the case of HDD1 normal, HDD2 faulty, otherwise the opposite way around.)

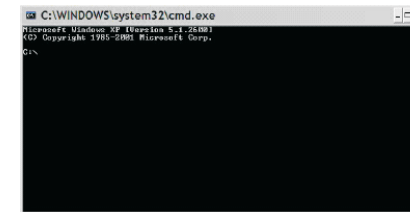
| PATTERN | HDD carries on the self-checking | Material transmission |
|---------|--|---|
| RAID0 | HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when the HDD2 LED sends blue light, and the HDD1 LED continues glittering in turn with blue& red lights. | Under the material transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light, and the HDD2 LED glitters in turn with blue & red lights. The material transmission completes when HDD2 LED sends blue light and the HDD1 LED continue glittering in turn with blue & red lights. |
| RAID1 | HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when the HDD2 LED sends blue light, and the HDD1 LED continues glittering in turn with blue& red lights. | Under the material transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light, and the HDD2 LED glitters in turn with blue & red lights. The material transmission completes when HDD2 LED sends blue light and the HDD1 LED continue glittering in turn with blue & red lights. |
| JBOD | HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when the HDD2 LED sends blue light, and the HDD1 LED continues glittering in turn with blue& red lights. | Under the material transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light, and the HDD2 LED glitters in turn with blue & red lights. The material transmission completes when HDD2 LED sends blue light and the HDD1 LED continue glittering in turn with blue & red lights. |
| BIG | HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter in turn with blue & red lights. Self-checking completes when the HDD2 LED sends blue light, and the HDD1 LED continues glittering in turn with blue& red lights. | Under the material transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light, and the HDD2 LED glitters in turn with blue & red lights. The material transmission completes when HDD2 LED sends blue light and the HDD1 LED continue glittering in turn with blue & red lights. |

perform similar volume management activities, but those products are very sophisticated and are not included in this manual.

Procedure

Before you can use DiskPart.exe commands on a hard drive disk partition/volume, you must first list and then select the partition/volume to extend their capacity to match the virtual hard drives created in the SteelVine Manager GUI.

1. Open a command prompt window by clicking Start --Run, then entering "cmd"



2. At a command prompt, type “diskpart”.



3. Type “list volume” to display the existing volumes on the computer.



4. Type select volume <volume_number> where “<volume_number>” is number of the volume that you want to extend. In this case that will be “2”.



5. Type “extend”



6. Type “exit” to quit Diskpart.exe



The volume size will be updated to reflect the expanded physical storage capacity while maintaining all of the existing data that is stored on the volume.

SAFE(RAID1)

The SAFE storage policy stores all data in duplicate on separate drives to protect against data loss due to drive failure. One drive mirrors the other at all times, equivalent to RAID 1. Every write operation goes to both drives. SAFE provides the highest level of data protection for critical data that you cannot afford to lose if a hard drive fails, but halves the amount of storage capacity because all data must be stored twice. The resulting storage capacity of the virtual SAFE volume will be equivalent to the size of one hard drive (if both drives are the same) or the smaller of the two drives (if they are different).

If one drive fails, the SAFE volume is still usable, but it is in a vulnerable state because its mirrored hard drive is inaccessible. When the offline drive comes back online, the appliance begins a rebuild process immediately to restore data redundancy. A message box appears in the GUI to notify you that a rebuild is in progress.

Although the volume remains available during the rebuild process, the volume is susceptible to data loss through damage to the remaining drive until redundancy is restored at the end of the rebuild and verification process. Host access takes precedence over the rebuild process. If you continue to use the SAFE volume during the rebuild, the rebuild process will take a longer time to complete, and the host data transfer performance will also be affected.

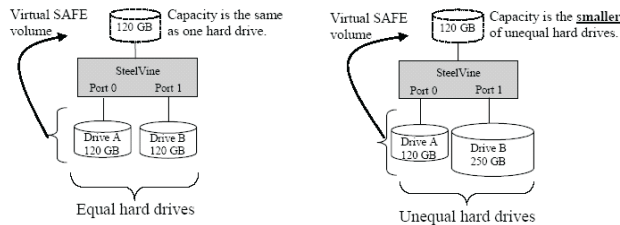


Figure 5 - SAFE storage policy sample configuration

4.4 Support system Windows 2000/XP/VISTA & Mac os 9.0 or above version

4.5 System Expansion for Windows Overview

This appendix describes the procedures needed with Microsoft Windows for expanding file systems that have been created on volumes that have increased in size, while preserving all of your existing data. After you have added more hard disk drives to increase the storage capacity of a BIG volume, you must use the supplemental procedure described below to allow the expanded capacity to be recognized by the Windows file system.

A command-line utility named "Disk part. exe" ("Disk Partition") enables you to manage hard disk partitions and volumes. This utility is included as part of Windows XP Professional Edition, Windows 2003 Server and Windows Vista. For Windows 2000 or Windows XP Home Edition, you must download the "disk part" utility from Microsoft's website.

Additional third-party products (such as Norton Partition Magic) are available to

Attention:

1. If you use two HDD simultaneously and discover that the LED1 or LED2 glittering with blue & red lights in turn for a long time. Please check and see if the HDD has installed correctly.
2. If you simultaneously use two HDD, and the HDD gets damaged under RAID0, JBOD, and BIG pattern, the data on the HDD will be lost. Under the RAID1 pattern, you may consider to take out the damaged HDD and replace formatted HDD instead. The "REBUILDING" function will start by pressing the "Start" button and the data will be recovered.

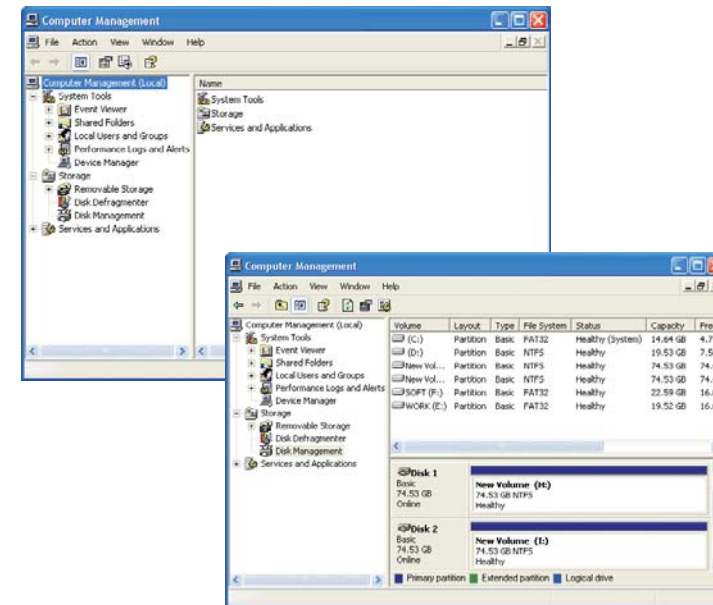
2.1.1 JBOD MODE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector.

USB&Power Cable were connected;

Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **JBOD** and press **START** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 2 drives.(If not drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format).At the moment you can Operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows(All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives).

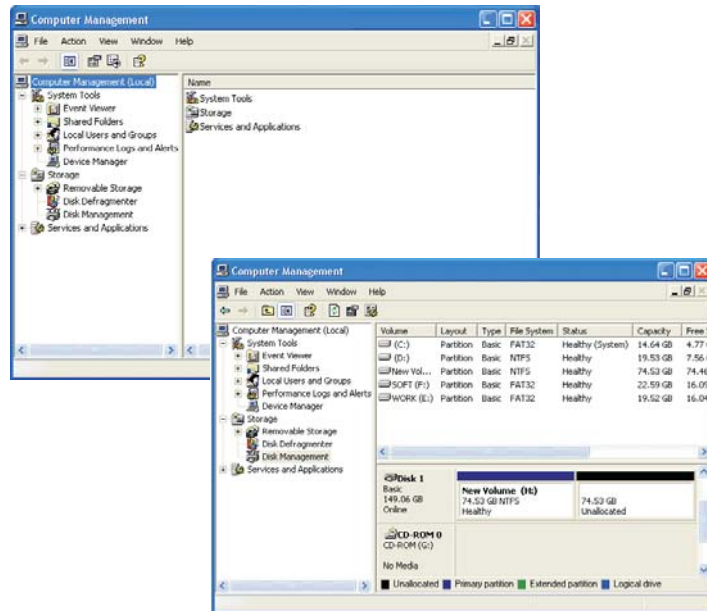
Click "**My Computer**", right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options "**manage**", pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



Click **"Disks Management"** plan:
 Right pop-up The additional disks (H :) and the additional disks (I :) menus, choose **"Delete disk segmentation"**.
 Click **"Segmentation additional disks"**, followed by a clew to operate.

2.1.2 BIG MODE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector. USB&Power Cable were connected;
 Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **BIG** and press **START** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices.
 Click **"My Computer"**, right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options **"manage"**, pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



Click **"Disks Management"** plan:
 Right pop-up the additional disks (H :) menus, choose **"Delete disk segmentation"**.
 Click **"Segmentation additional disks"**, followed by a clew to operate.

It is also possible to create a BIG volume using only a single hard disk drive connected to Port 0, and then increase the storage capacity of the volume later by adding another hard disk drive to Port 1 and pressing the Mode Change push-button. The new disk blocks of Port 1 will be concatenated to the end of the disk blocks of Port 0, and any data that is stored on the existing BIG volume will be preserved. However, it is not possible to expand an existing BIG volume by adding another hard disk drive to Port 0 and still preserve any existing data on that volume.

JBOD

The JBOD (Just a Bunch of Disks) storage policy enables each hard drive to be seen separately as one drive. They will get a single driver letter if each is used with one partition.

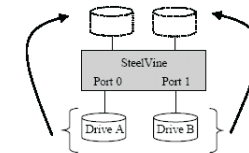


Figure 3 - JBOD storage policy sample configuration

FAST(RAID0)

The FAST storage policy distributes access across all hard disks, also called striping (equivalent to RAID 0). FAST presents the best data speed but no data redundancy. FAST storage policy accelerates hard disk operating speed by using many disks in parallel. Hard drive data segments are written to different disks simultaneously which increases performance while sacrificing data redundancy. To implement the FAST storage policy, the unit creates a single virtual volume that is striped across both hard drives, with a storage capacity that is equal to the sum of both hard disk drives.

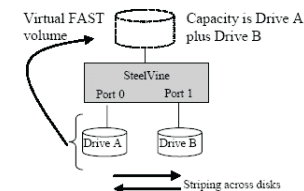


Figure 4 - FAST storage policy sample configuration

USB Features

The SI-1328D provides the following Universal Serial Bus (USB) features:
USB 1.0 and USB 2.0 specification compliance
For detailed information about USB technology, refer to the following specifications online:
Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 1.1
Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
The USB Organization web site is <http://www.usb.org/>

4.2 Serial ATA HDD

Populated with two Serial ATA (SATA) hard disk drives (HDDs), each unit can manage as much as 2,000 gigabytes (i.e., 2 terabytes) of data, depending on the capacity of the hard disk drives that are installed. By combining multiple units in a daisy-chained hierarchy structure, you can increase the total storage capacity of your system.

4.3. Four Working Mode (BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE)

You can configure the SI-1328D to use any of the following Storage Policies to map the appliance's physical hard drives to virtual drives that are visible to the host computer. The virtual drives are called volumes in the GUI. The host operating system treats each volume as if it were a single physical drive. This virtualization allows you to overcome restrictions that are imposed by physical hard drives, such as speed, storage capacity or data storage reliability.

BIG
The BIG storage policy concatenates a series of physical hard drives as a single large volume; resulting in a seamless expansion of virtual volumes beyond the physical limitations of singularly connected hard drives. The BIG storage policy delivers maximum storage space without a single large capacity and costly hard drive. Hard drive A and B are concatenated into a single virtual volume in the figure below with a storage capacity that is equal to the sum of each of the physical hard drives A and B.

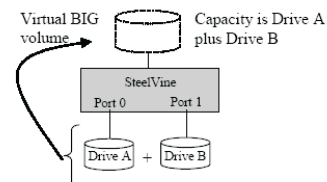
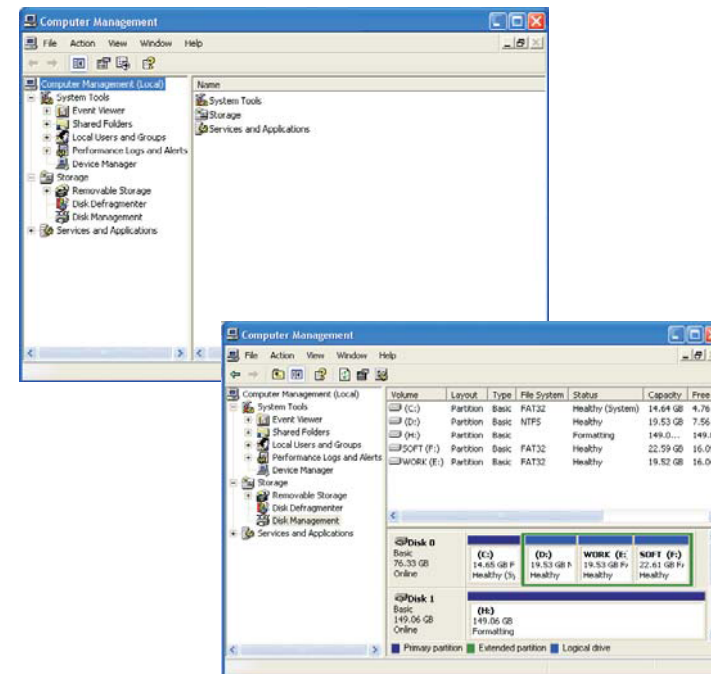


Figure 2 - BIG storage policy sample configuration

2.1.3 RAID0/FAST MODE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector.
USB & Power cable were connected;
Press power switch, set MODE switch to RAID0 and press START button. After a few seconds the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 1 drive (If no drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format). At this moment you can operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows (All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives). Click "My Computer", right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options "manage", pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



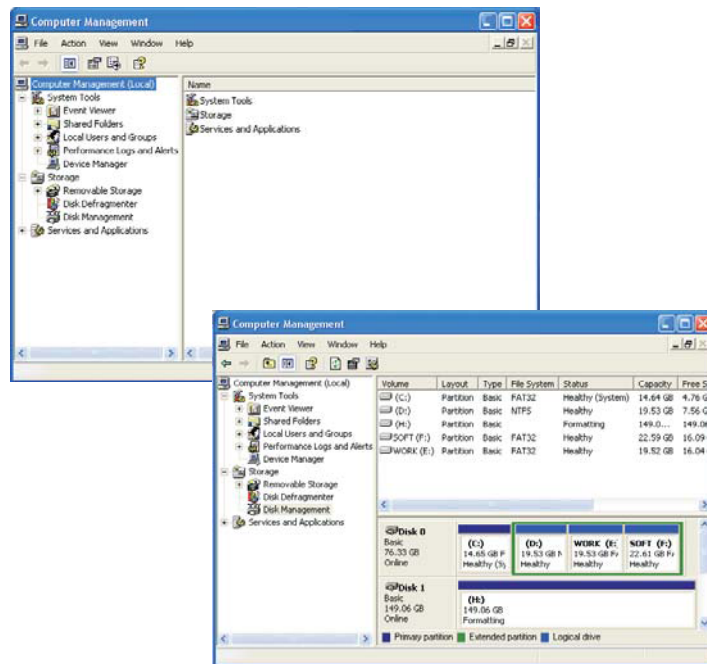
Click " Disks Management " plan:
Right pop-up the additional disks (H :) menus, choose "Delete disk segmentation ".
Click " Segmentation additional disks ", followed by a clew to operate.

2.1.4 RAID1/SAFE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector; USB & Power cable were connected.

Press power switch, set MODE switch to RAID1 and press RESET + START button. After a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 2 drives (If no drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format). At this moment you can operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows (All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives);

Click "My Computer", right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options "manage", pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



Click "Disks Management" plan :
Right pop-up The additional disks (H :) and the additional disks (F :) menus, choose "Delete Disk Segmentation".
Click "Segmentation additional disks", followed by a click to operate

5. Select Mac OS Extended (journaled) from the Format drop-down list.
6. Specify the size of the partition in the Size field.
7. Click the Partition button.
8. Click Partition to acknowledge the warning.



Disk Utility mounts the created partition and represents it with an icon on the desktop. The icon is labeled with the partition name.

3. NOTE :

1. If this product is in use for the first time or the mode (BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE) is changed, we must initialize and format the HDD before. (All information will be eliminated when format hard drives)
2. When you need to change different mode (BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE) you must press the RESET + START button, so that the enclosure can distinguish the exact mode.
3. If you require a faster data transfer, RAID0/FAST MODE will be suggested to use.
4. If you require a higher data security, RAID1/SAFE MODE will be suggested to use.
5. If you require a bigger hard disk capacity, BIG MODE will be suggested to use.

4. Features

4.1 High speed external storage solution, USB2.0 480 Mbps
SATA Features

The SI-1328D provides the following Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) features:

Automatic negotiation between SATA I (1.5Gbps) and SATA II (3.0 Gbps)
Serial ATA 2.5 specification compliance (Gen2m)

For detailed information about SATA technology, refer to the following specifications online:

Serial ATA: High Speed Serialized AT Attachment, Revision 1.0a

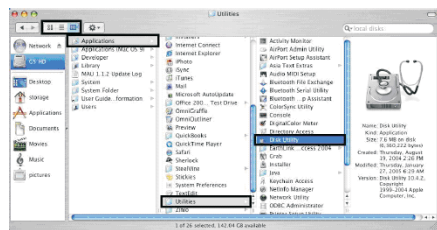
The Serial ATA web site is <http://www.serialata.org/>.

8. Name and format the partition and click **Next**.
9. Review the file system settings and click **Finish** to create the logical partition.

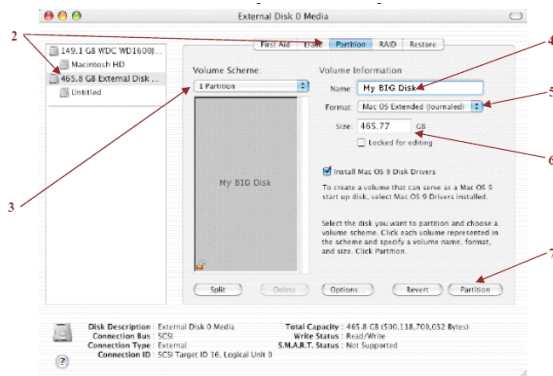
Mac OS X

Important: Before reconfiguring a volume, back up your data and drag the old drive to the trash to un-mount previously defined partition. If no hard drives are connected to the Storage Appliance, the disk (8.0 GB Config Disk Media) will appear. Do not remove or modify that partition. After you configure and partition the new volumes, restore the backed-up data to the new configuration.

1. Launch **Disk Utility** from the **Application > Utilities** folder.



2. Select a configured disk and click the Partition tab. This procedure illustrates the **BIG** Storage Policy configuration, which concatenates the capacity of all hard drives connected to the unit.



3. Select **1 Partition** from the **Volume Scheme** drop-down list.
4. Enter a name for the volume in the **Name** field (such as "My BIG disk").

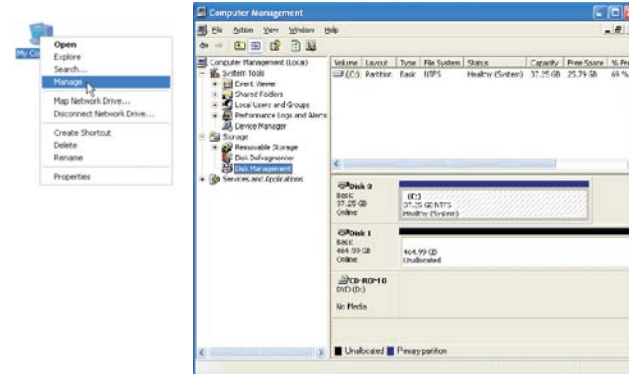
2.1.5 Partitioning Volumes

This section explains how to partition volumes after configuring them in the GUI. You must partition volumes for the host computer's operating system before you can store data on the volumes. Refer to the operating system's documentation for further guidance.

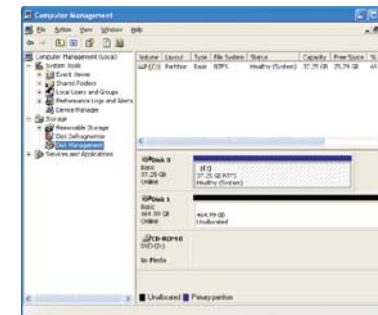
Partition a Volume MS Windows

Important: Before reconfiguring a volume, back up your data and delete previously defined partitions. If no hard disk drives are connected to the SteelVine Storage Processor, the SteelVine Processor device (the "Not Initialized" disk with no capacity allocated to it) will appear. Do not initialize or modify that device.

1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop and select **Manage** from the pop-up window.



2. Select **Disk Management** under **Storage** to open the Windows Disk Manager.



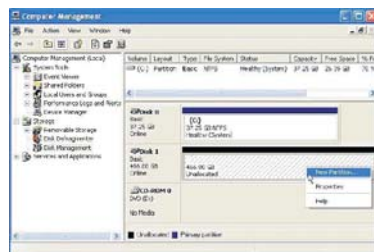
Every disk should appear with the word **"Basic"**, a size value that shows the available storage capacity, and a status of **"Online"**. Instead of Basic, a disk could appear **Unknown**, **Dynamic**, or **Not Initialized**.

If the disk appears as **"Unknown"**, right-click the disk icon and select **Write Signature**. A window opens with the selected disk (all Unknown disks may appear in this window). Make sure the box next to each disk is checked and click OK. The disk should now be marked as a **Basic** disk.

If a disk appears as **"Dynamic"**, right-click the disk icon, and select **Revert to Basic Disk**. Within a few seconds, the disk should be marked as a **Basic** disk.

If a disk is marked **"Not Initialized"**, right-click the disk icon and select **Initialize Disk**. An additional dialog box appears allowing you to select which disks to initialize. Uncheck the SteelVine Processor Disk item and click **OK**. Within a few seconds, the selected disk(s) should be marked as a **Basic** disk.

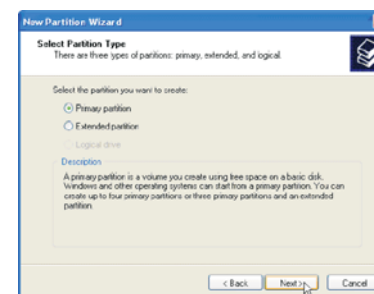
3. Right-click the configured disk's unallocated space and select **New Partition**. If the New Partition option is not available, select the disk and initialize it first. To do this, right-click on the disk item and select **"Initialize Disk"**.



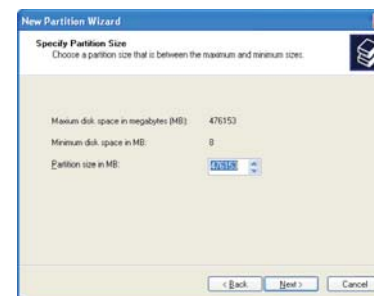
4. Click **Next** to start the Partition Wizard.



5. Select the Primary or Extended option and click **Next**.



6. Specify the partition size. By default, the partition occupies the entire volume. Click **Next**.



7. Assign a drive letter or mount path and click **Next**.

