

Your system can accommodate the following types of memory:

Base RAM (conventional memory) - Memory below 640KB, which can be used by MS-DOS and all MS-DOS applications without requiring drivers.

Shadow RAM (upper memory area) - Memory from 640KB to 1024KB (1MB), which is used by the system BIOS, video BIOS, and other BIOS extensions.

Extended memory: Continuous memory above 1MB, which can be addressed directly by i486 microprocessors. Extended memory is often used for software disk caches, RAM disks, and software print spoolers. Extended memory can be directly used by many Windows and MS-DOS applications when you use the appropriate memory-related operating system features. Refer to your operating system documentation to learn more about using extended memory.

Expanded memory: If you run programs that are designed to use expanded memory, you can use MS-DOS commands to enable your system to use expanded memory. Refer to your software documentation for more information on using expanded memory.

Operating systems such as OS/2 or UNIX can also use extended memory. Refer to the operating system documentation for details on how memory can be used.

The following diagram illustrates the arrangement of memory in your computer:

67,108KB or 52,428KB	1000000-3FFFFFFF or 1000000-31FFFFFF	Main Logic Board System RAM
16,384KB	100000-FFFFFF	Main logic Board System DRAM or ISA Bus
1,024KB	0F8000-0FFFFFFF	Shadow DRAM Containing AT System BIOS
992KB	0F0000-0F7FFF	Shadow DRAM Containing System Setup Utility
960KB	0E0000-0EFFFFF	Unused Not Available on ISA Bus
896KB	C8000-0DFFFFF	Shadow DRAM or ISA Bus
832KB	C0000-C7FFF	Video BIOS

768KB	0A0000-0BFFFF	Video DRAM
640KB	00000-09FFFF	System DRAM
0KB		

(smc 01/04/94)