

# READ ME

TAMS 80488 HP-IB Interface

Version 2.6 for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 and Red Hat Linux 9

December 2004

## Systems Supported

The TAMS 80488 HP-IB Interface Driver version 2.6 currently supports x86-compatible computers running Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 or Red Hat Linux 9 with the one of the supported uniprocessor or SMP kernels supplied by Red Hat. Customer-built kernels are not supported.

This version of the driver currently only supports the 2.4.20-6, 2.4.20-6smp, 2.4.20-8, 2.4.20-8smp, 2.4.21-4.EL, 2.4.21-4.ELsmp, 2.4.21-20.EL, and 2.4.21-20.ELsmp kernels provided by Red Hat. If you attempt to install the package under an unsupported kernel (e.g., 2.4.21-4.ELbigmem), the included kernel driver will not load. To determine whether you are using a supported kernel, type

```
uname -r
```

## Installation Overview

Before you begin using your HP-IB interface, you will need to complete the following tasks, explained in detail in the *Installation and Operation* manual included with your card.

1. Install the I/O Libraries for Linux.
2. Install the HP-IB card in your computer. This can be done either before or after the driver has been installed.
3. Install the T80488 RPM, which includes the Linux driver.
4. Configure your HP-IB card for use with SICL and, optionally, VISA.

## Important Note

To guarantee that the PCI cards on your system are configured, be sure that your BIOS is set to perform the PCI card configuration. This setting is often called Plug & Play OS and should be set to "NO". See the documentation that came with your computer/motherboard for more details.

## Changes

Since TAMS 80488 HP-IB Interface Driver version 2.5 (for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3), the following changes have been made.

- Support both Red Hat 9 (now UP **and** SMP) and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3, as well as Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 Update 3. Note that, if you are using I/O Libraries for Linux 2.0 (for Red Hat Linux 9), that only SICL can be used with the SMP version of this driver. I/O Libraries for Linux 2.2 does not have this limitation.
- Fixed a problem where attempting to write to a nonexistent device when other devices were present resulted in an I\_ERR\_IO rather than I\_ERR\_TIMEOUT error.