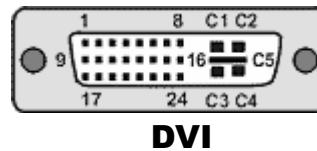
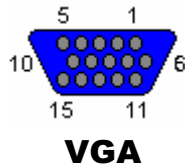


Dual Displays

Running DVI and VGA Displays Simultaneously

Analog computer displays (monitors and projectors) usually connect to a 15-pin female VGA (Video Graphics Array) connector on the back of your computer. The VGA connector contains 3 staggered rows of 5 holes each. Newer digital displays connect to a female DVI (Digital Visual Interface) connector that contains a digital interface with 3 rows of 8 holes each and may or may not also include an analog interface in 5 additional holes. If your display offers both DVI and VGA connections then it is generally preferable to use the DVI connection as it offers better image control. You should not connect a single display to your computer using both the DVI and the VGA connections at the same time.



The steps below describe how to activate both the Dell DVI (digital) PCI video adapter card and the on-board VGA (analog) video interfaces in a UDT-XP (Windows XP Pro) computer and have both connectors show the same image. This would allow you to connect a digital LCD monitor to the DVI connector and simultaneously connect a projector to the VGA display and have both monitors display the same image. If you need to connect two displays to the same connection (both displays to the DVI connector ...or... both displays to the VGA connector) then you should use a “splitter” (or a “Y-adapter”) rather than follow the instructions below.

Step 1: Turn UDT Protection Off

Steps 1 and 2 may be done in either order but both should be done before Step 3.

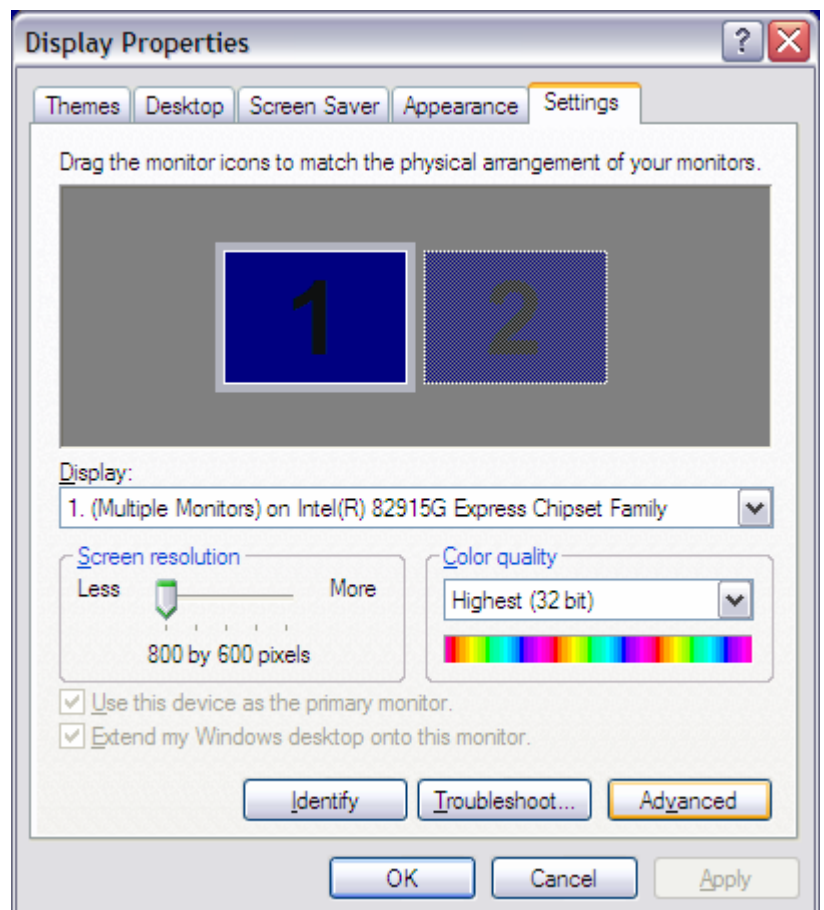
Step 2: Connect Both Displays

Turn your computer off. Connect your monitor to the DVI connector and your projector (or secondary monitor) to the VGA port.

Step 3: Display Properties

Right-click on an open/blank area of your desktop (not on an icon or in a window). Select **Properties** from the menu that appears to open the Display Properties window.

Click the **Settings** tab near the top of the window. You should see a window similar to the one on the right. (It is OK if your video settings are slightly different)



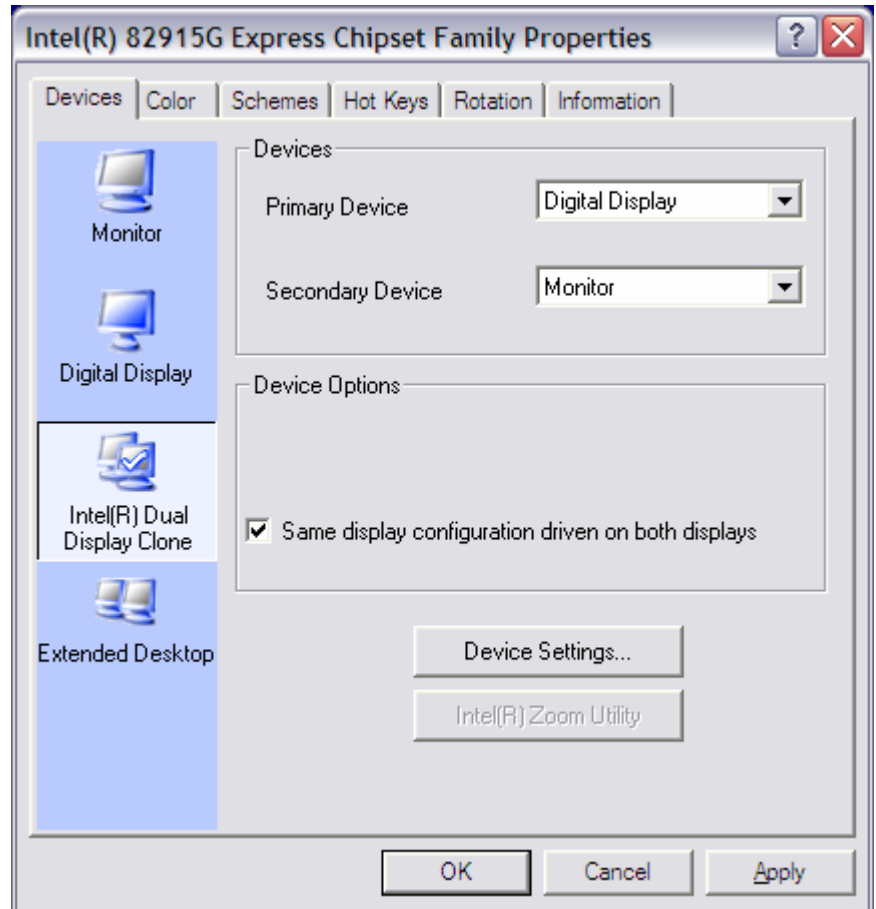
Step 4: Chipset Properties

Click on the **Advanced** button then select the **Intel(R) Graphics Media Accelerator Driver** tab near the top of the window. Click on the button labeled **Graphics Properties** to get to the Intel® 82915G Express Chipset Family Properties window (shown below).

Step 5: Set Up Dual Displays

Click on the **Intel® Dual Display Clone** icon in the blue field on the left part of the window.

Assuming your main computer monitor is connected to the DVI connection you should set the Primary Device to **Digital Display** (indicating the DVI connection) and set the Secondary Device to **Monitor** (indicating the VGA connection). If your main computer monitor is connected to the VGA connector then you should reverse those settings and set the Primary Device to **Monitor** (VGA) and the Secondary Device to **Digital Display** (DVI). Since you are setting both monitors to see the same image it probably does not really matter which you call Primary and which you call Secondary, but it is good practice to set the Primary Device to the connection for your main troubleshooting display device (your main computer monitor - usually the LCD monitor connected to the DVI Digital Display).



Put a check mark in the box labeled **Same display configuration driven on both displays**.

Click **Apply** then click the **OK** buttons to save your changes and exit. You should now be able to see your computer desktop in both display devices simultaneously.

Step 6: Turn UDT Protection Back On

After your computer reboots with Protection ON you are finished. Congratulations!