

Exhibit B 2 of 3

Palm V™ Organizer's Serial Connector Pin-out Description

The organizer's 10 pin connector has some EIA562 interface signals and some additional signals to support the use of the synchronizing cradle and the Palm V™ Modem.

PIN#	Signal Name & Direction	Function
1	DO(out)	Nonstandard implementation. The voltage doubler output from the transceiver's V+ pin (pin 3) named RS232_V+. * This is used as the Data Terminal Ready signal. When the serial port is "opened" by the Serial Manager, it enables the transceiver and the UART. As long as the transceiver is enabled this pin outputs an asserted signal. The signal is 3.0 volts when the transceiver is shutdown (normal mode) and is about 6.0 volts when the transceiver is enabled during synchronization. When this signal is at 6.0 volts it is a valid assertion. Note: According to spec, a 3.0 volt signal constitutes a valid assertion, but it "seems" at the time that all pocket modems which require DTR being valid, simply have a logic detector to detect the signal being greater than about 4 volts, so effectively 3 volts is not a valid assertion and that is why this simple implementation works.
2	VBATT +	This is tied to the battery + (VBATT_HI) through an inductor (HF 70 ACC321611). This signal is connected to the HotSync® button (normally open) on both the cradle and the Palm Modem. The other side of the HotSync button connects to pin 7 (I1). Warning: The battery connected here is Li-Ion . Only an approved Palm charging device should be used to charge the battery, because: 1) Applying a trickle charge can damage the battery 2) Exceeding the maximum voltage can cause the battery to explode
3	RXD (in)	Receive Data -- from PC to organizer. *
4	RTS (out)	Request To Send -- hardware flow control handshake signal. *
5	TXD (out)	Transmit Data -- from organizer to PC. *
6	CTS (in)	Clear To Send -- hardware flow control handshake signal. *
7	I1 (in)	Interrupt line for initiating the HotSync process. This signal passes through two 150 ohm resistors connected in series, at their center junction a 0.01uF 25Vcapacitor is connected to VBATT_LO. This input requires a voltage greater than about 0.7 volts in order to turn on a MUN5214T1 NPN transistor which asserts a low on pin 136 (IRQ1) of the MC68EZ3288GA processor.
8	I2 (in)	Peripheral ID line for synchronization. This input signal is asserted through input series resistance of 330 ohms (+5%) to the input of an A/D converter (AD57843E, Pin 8) with 33K ohms (+5%) to ground. If the Palm OS™ software detects: 1) A range of 0.727 Volts to 1.152 Volts then it is a valid CHARGER_ID signal 2) A range of 1.600 Volts to 2.491 Volts, because a 20K ohm (+5%) resistor is connected to Pin 2 (VBATT +) then it is a valid MODEM_ID signal.
9	UNUSED	Not connected. Palm Computing, Inc. a 3Com company, reserves this for future designs.
10	SG	Signal Ground. This is tied to the battery - (VBATT_LO) through an inductor (HF 70 ACC321611)

* This signal passes through two 150 ohm resistors connected in series, at their center junction a 330pF 50Vcapacitor is connected to VBATT_LO.

- Internal VCC is 3.3 Volts.
- Looking at the back of the organizer, the pins are counted 1 to 10 going from right to left
- Maximum transmission rate is 115,200 bps, using the modem it is limited to 57,600 bps.
- RTS and CTS are used to communicate at speeds above 2400 bps.
- The DO signal is not a standard implementation. It is important because some modems will not function without it and have no override. We found that this is particularly true with modems sold in Europe.
- All Palm organizer's released so far do not implement DSR, RI, CD and TC.
- No TC (Transmitter Clock) means synchronous transmission is not possible.
- Transceiver used: Linear Technology LTC1385CG
Sipex: SP385-1