Partition Manager Software

Super Fdisk

User Guide

Version Number 1.0

Short   View

SUPER FDISK is a driven disk partitioning utility.

With SUPER FDISK you can:

- Create primary, extended and logical partitions
- Delete primary, extended and logical partitions
- Format FAT partitions
- Backup or Restore the MBR, Partition Table, Boot sector
- Hide and unhide FAT, NTFS/HPFS, EXT2, EXT3, SWAP partitions
- Activate/deactivate a partition
- Show the partition table
- Show characteristics of hard disks
- Erase MBR for a hard disk
- and more...
-

in a highly flexible and comfortable way from the GRAPHICS.

SUPER FDISK supports all partition types. The original FDISK
program doesn't allow you to create more than one primary
partition. SUPER FDISK does, therefore it's a powerful tool
for creating any combinations of partitions. This can be
extremely useful for system administrators and OS deployment.

Notes for Using And Running

You'd better run Super Fdisk under pure MS DOS environment, because partition operations are independent of operating systems and very 'low level', some functions such as 'Create Partition', 'Format Partition', 'Delete and Secure Erase' only run under pure MS DOS environment.

Of course, you can run Super Fdisk under the MS DOS prompted window in WINDOWS 9x or WINDOWS ME. To execute Super Fdisk, just type 'sdisk' at MS DOS command prompt or double hit sdisk.exe using mouse in the path of Super Fdisk. Also you can use mouse to choose 'Create Emergency Disk' from 'General' menu or Burn a bootable CD to run Super Fdisk under pure MS DOS environment.

When restore partition table to hard disk, the master boot sector will be overwrote. So you should 'Disable' the 'Anti Virus' option in BIOS setup.

When running, the partitions circumstantialities will be displayed using chart and tables. The cylinder diagram in the top displays all partitions' position. The type and other detail parameters of partitions are listed in a table on the middle of screen. About the meanings of these parameters, please refer to 'About Partition Table'.

Before operating on a partition you must select it first. To select a partition, just click on the partition in the diagram or in the table. And also you can use Up or Down key for selecting.

In order to prevent mistakes, all operations except "Create Partition", "Format Partition", "Delete Partition" are not wrote to hard disk immediately. They are saved in memory buffer instead.

While complete and there are no errors, you can send out a 'apply' command use "CtrL+S" key or select "Save" from menu "General". Then Super Fdisk write all your operations to hard disk one-off.

Order

The information below helps you to order a full version for Super Fdisk software.

The main page where you can get complete information on how to order a full version for Super Fdisk software is located on Order page at PTDD Group web site:
http://www.ptdd.com/register.htm

Above Order page contains information on prices, payment terms, delivery options.

Once we get authorisation of your purchase, we'll send you a full version immediately.

O R D E R:
   License(s) Super Fdisk   each US$29.00

Copyright

Internet:

http://www.ptdd.com/

FAQ

Ask: I worked on Windows NT / 2000 / XP and used NTFS file system, how can I use Super Fdisk?
Answer:
1. Bootable floppy disk:

Run sdisk.exe under Windows NT / 2000 / XP, and insert an empty floppy to drive A. After

"Create Emergency Disk", run scopy.bat. Setup BIOS, boot from the emergency

disk.   More information see here.

2. Bootable CDROM :

You can download   Super Fdisk 1.0 Demo   (442K) Bootable ISO image to burn

CD.   More information see   here.

Ask: Does Super Fdisk support all the hardware?

Answer:
The Super Fdisk basically supports every Hardware. However, some hardware products have inherent errors, which become noticeable when using the Super Fdisk.   More details see Problems with Hardware

Ask: Does Super Fdisk support all the operating systems / file systems?
Answer:
Yes, Super Fdisk functions independently from the operating or file systems! A few operating systems, however, have some limitations, which need to be observed when using the Super Fdisk: More details see Problems with operating systems / file systems

Ask: Is it possible for Super Fdisk to manage one operating system(s) together with another operating system(s)?
Answer:
Yes, Super Fdisk functions independently from the operating or file systems! A few operating systems, however, have some limitations, which need to be observed when using the Super Fdisk: More details see Problems with operating systems / file systems

Ask:

I want to find my lost partitions, could Super Fdisk help me?

Answer:

Our company another product Partition Table Doctor could help you to recover lost partitions.

More details see [here](#).

Ask: One of partitions on hard disk is marked with 'X', what does it mean?

Answer:

If boot sector of one Fat16/Fat32/Ntfs partition was corrupt, it will be marked with 'X' by Super Fdisk. Our company another product Partition Table Doctor can repair boot sector of the partition.

More details see [fixboot](#).

Ask: What's the difference between 'Delete' and 'Delete And Secure Erase'?

Answer:

Use Delete to remove a partition from a hard disk. While the data within the partition will continue to reside on the hard disk, it can only be made accessible by the Undelete partition tool. (e.g. Partition Table Doctor)

If you prefer to remove a partition from a hard disk and destroy all the data, you can use the Delete and Secure Erase option. Once a partition has been securely erased, it cannot be brought back using the Undelete partition tool.

Ask: Does Super Fdisk create or format NTFS partitions?
Answer:
Currently Super Fdisk can create or format FAT partitions.

Ask: Cannot write to hard disk under pure MSDOS or Freedos.
Answer:

Setup BIOS, Disable the 'Anti Virus' or 'Virus warning' option in 'Advanced BIOS Features'.

Ask: Size of Hard disk display by Super Fdisk is different from the real size of hard disk.

Answer:

You should Setup BIOS and Run HDD IDE AUTO DETECTION to configure the Hard disk.

Ask: Is tech support free?

Answer:

Yes! It's free for all.

Ask: I have more questions - who should I write to?

Answer:

Please send your additional questions to support@ptdd.com.

Ask: I have tested the Demo version of the Super Fdisk and now would like to purchase it. How do I do that?

Answer:

You can use an online shop. **After registration, download Super Fdisk immediately!**

Ask: I want to purchase Super Fdisk, but I don't have a credit card.

Answer:

Purchasing Super Fdisk without a credit card, Please see here.

Ask: How do I get updates of the Super Fdisk?

Answer:

Current updates of the Super Fdisk are (only) obtainable via the Internet. Currently, all updates are free!

Ask: I have lost the full version of Super Fdisk.   Can you help me?

Answer:

please email us at support@ptdd.com. Please include your name, address, email address, and order confirmation number (if you have it). We will be happy to help you.

Problem / Solution

Problem with Hardware:

Problem:
  Error: The BIOS cannot support Interrupt 13 Extensions
Solution:
  Firmware Update to version 1.23 or higher

Problem:
  BIOS with Anti-Virus Options (Almost All BIOS)
Solution:
  You should 'Disable' the 'Anti Virus' option in BIOS setup.

Problem:
  Cannot write to hard disk under pure MSDOS or Freedos.
Solution:
  You should 'Disable' the 'Anti Virus' option in BIOS setup.

Problem:
  Size of hard disk display by Super Fdisk is different from
the real size of hard disk.
Solution:
  You should enter CMOS and Run HDD IDE AUTO DETECTION to setup
the hard disk.

Problem:
  Warning after which a program tries to modify the master boot record.
This is most likely a virus.
Solution:
  This might be a message from an anti-virus program: The Super
Fdisk modifies the master boot record. That is the reason why
some anti-virus programs erroneously report this as a virus. Please
permit the modification if you want Super Fdisk modify the partition
table.

Problem with Software:

Problem:
  Error: cannot allocate more memory

Program is too big to fit in memory
Solution:
  Restart computer and use Super Fdisk

Problem:
 Cannot use mouse under pure MSDOS or Freedos.
Solution:
 Edit config.sys and autoexec.bat, here are examples in the path of
Super Fdisk installation(e.g., c:\sdisk\Win98 and c:\sdisk\Dos6.22).
But we recommend if you want to run Super Fdisk under pure MSDOS, you'd
better [Create Emergency Disk](#) or [Burn a bootable CD.](#) Also you could run ctmouse.exe
under pure MSDOS before run Super Fdisk.

Program

Reload

Press "Ctrl+L" key or select "Reload" from "General" menu.
Reload means restart Super Fdisk.

Reports

Press "Ctrl+P" key or select "Reports" from "General" menu.
You should enter a file name for the reports of your hard disk partition table.
The report contains details of hard disk information and Cylinder/Head/Sector
parameters of each partition on one hard disk.

Save

 Press "Ctrl+S" key or select "Save" from "General" menu. In order to prevent mistakes, all operations except "Create Partition", "Format Partition", "Delete Partition" are not wrote to hard disk immediately. They are saved in memory buffer instead. If you want to save modification, We recommend you should save modification before exit.

Create Emergency Disk

Press "Ctrl+D" key or select "Create Emergency Disk" from "General" menu. You should insert an empty 1.44M floppy disk. We recommend you should Create Emergency Disk when you first run Super Fdisk. The Emergency Disk contains partition tables of your hard disks. **Backup is better than recovery**!

If you work under **Windows NT / 2000 / XP**, Run sdisk.exe and insert an empty floppy to drive A. After "Create Emergency Disk", **please run scopy.bat.**

Important note: "Create Emergency Disk" is available when the computer boot from hard disk.

See also:

[How to Create Bootable CD of Super Fdisk](#)

Exit

 Press "Alt+F4" key or select "Exit" from "General" menu. If you have done any operations for partition, Super Fdisk will automatically detect the modification, but We recommend you should save modification before exit if you want. After save modification, you should reboot immediately. If you run Super Fdisk under MS DOS, Super Fdisk will reboot immediately. If you run Super Fdisk under WINDOWS 9x or WINDOWS ME, you must choose Start->Close system to reboot computer immediately.

Create Partition

The Create operation lets you create primary partitions, extended partitions, and logical partitions. On a single hard disk, you can have up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions and one extended partition. Within an extended partition, you can create unlimited additional subdivisions called logical partitions. Creating a new partition can make your drive letters change, causing applications not to run because application shortcuts, initialization files, and registry entries refer to incorrect drives.

STEPS TO CREATE A PARTITION

If you have multiple hard disks and partitions, the process and available options may differ slightly from the following steps.

To create a partition:

1. From the harddisks drop-down list, select the disk where you want to create the new partition.

2. On the disk map, select a block of free space. If no free space exists, you must resize or delete an existing partition to create free space.

3. Click PARTITION>CREATE on the menu bar. The CREATE PARTITION dialog appears.

4. In the Type box, click LOGICAL PARTITION or PRIMARY PARTITION. If you select LOGICAL

PARTITION, Super Fdisk automatically creates an extended partition to enclose the logical partition, or, if you already have an extended partition, resizes the extended partition larger to encompass the logical partition (the free space must be inside of or adjacent to the extended partition). If LOGICAL PARTITION is unavailable, you may already have four primary partitions on the hard disk. Or, if you have an extended partition, you may not have selected a block of free space inside of or adjacent to the extended partition.

   5. From the System drop-down list, select the desired file system type:

   - FAT is the most common file system type. It is used by DOS and all versions of Windows.
   - FAT32 is used by Windows 95 OEM Service Release, Windows 98/Me, and Windows2000/XP.
   - EXTEND creates an extended partition which can contain any number of logical partitions. EXTEND is not an option if the hard disk already contains an extended partition or four primary partitions.
   -FORMATTED creates unformatted free space on your hard drive.

   6. If you want, enter a label (up to 11 alphanumeric characters) for the new partition. Descriptive labels help remind you what is stored in a partition (for example, DATA, APPS,WIN95, etc). If you choose EXTEND or UNFORMATTED from the System drop-down list, label is of no effect.

   7. In the SIZE box, enter the desired size for the partition. Super Fdisk automatically calculates a recommended size (based on the most efficient use of disk space), which you can accept or change.

   8. Click OK.

   NOTE: If you are running Windows NT/2000/XP, type or select the drive letter you want to assign to the partition in the DRIVE LLETTER box. An exception is Windows NT/2000/XP which can handle multiple primary active partitions.

   When the computer restarts, the operating system assigns the new partition a drive letter.
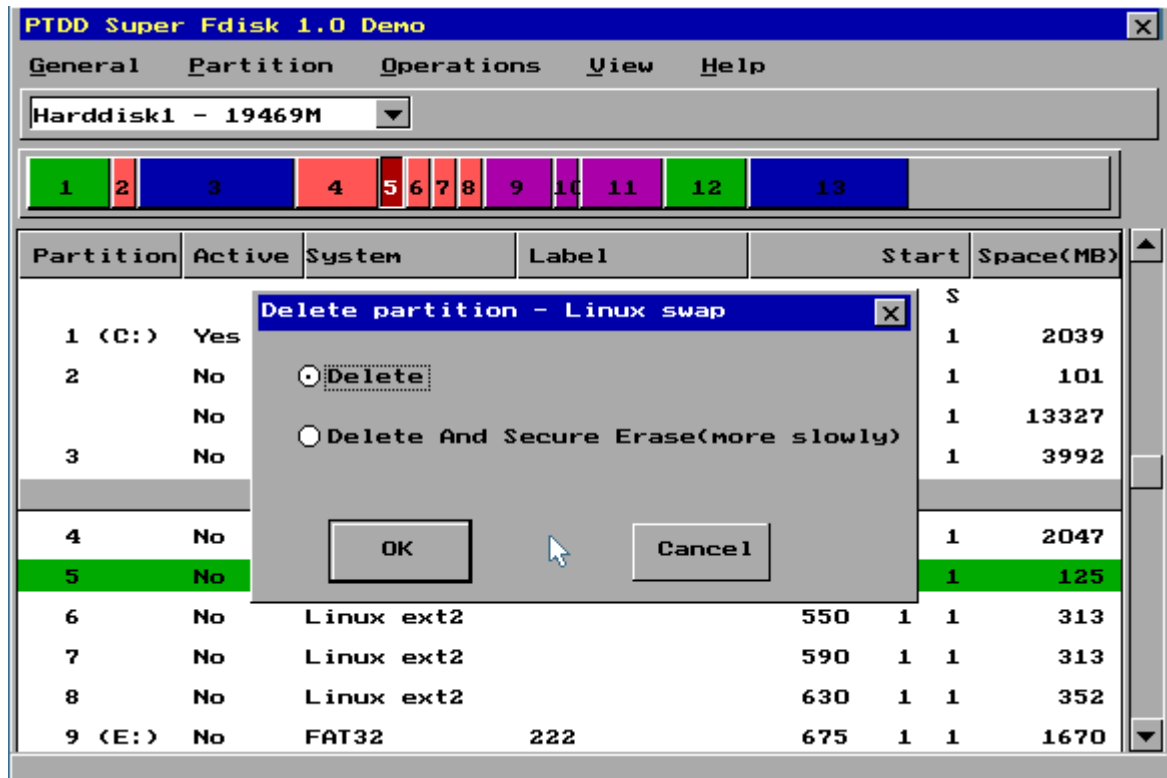
See:

   Format Partition
   Delete Partition
   Delete Extended Partition
    Delete All Partition

DELETE Partition


```
PTDD Super Fdisk 1.0 Demo                                              [X]
General    Partition    Operations    View    Help

Harddisk1 - 19469M      [v]

[ 1 | 2 |   3   | 4 |5|6|7|8| 9 |10| 11 | 12 |    13    ]

Partition Active System          Label              Start Space(MB)
                                                      S
  1 (C:)  Yes                                         1     2039
  2       No                                          1      101
          No                                          1    13327
  3       No                                          1     3992

  4       No                                          1     2047
  5       No                                          1      125
  6       No    Linux ext2                       550  1     313
  7       No    Linux ext2                       590  1     313
  8       No    Linux ext2                       630  1     352
  9 (E:)  No    FAT32          222               675  1    1670
```

Delete partition - Linux swap [X]
⊙ Delete
○ Delete And Secure Erase(more slowly)
[OK]   [Cancel]

   Use Delete to remove a partition from a hard disk. While the data within the partition will continue to reside on the hard disk, it can only be made accessible by the Undelete partition tool. (e.g. Partition Table Doctor)

   If you prefer to remove a partition from a hard disk and destroy all the data, you can use the Delete and Secure Erase option. Once a partition has been securely erased, it cannot be brought back using the Undelete partition tool.

   Note: The delete operations may change drive letter assignments.

   STEPS TO DELETE A PARTITION
   1. From the harddisks drop-down list, select the disk with the partition you want to delete.
   2. On the disk map, select the partition you want to delete and click PARTITION->DELLETE on the menu bar.
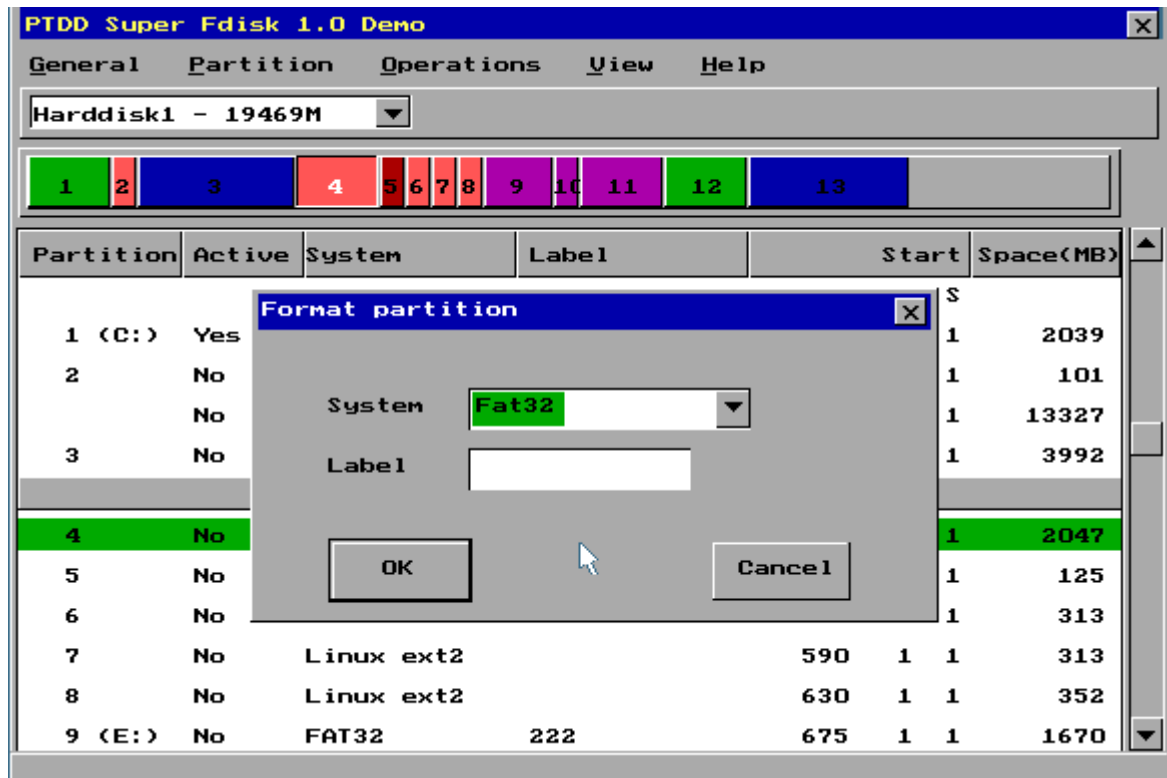   3. Click Delete or Delete and Secure Erase.
   4. Click OK.

See:

   [Create Partition](#)
   [Format Partition](#)
   [Delete Extended Partition](#)

[Delete All Partition](#)

FORMAT Partition

The FORMAT operation formats a partition, destroying all its data in the process. Formatting enables you to put a different file system on a partition.

To format a partition:

1. From the harddisks drop-down list, select the disk with the partition you want to format.

2. On the disk map, select the partition you want to format and click PARTITION->FORMAT on the menu bar. The FORMAT PARTITION dialog appears.

3. From the System drop-down list, select the desired file system tyEp..

E: If the partition is too small or too large, some system may not be available.

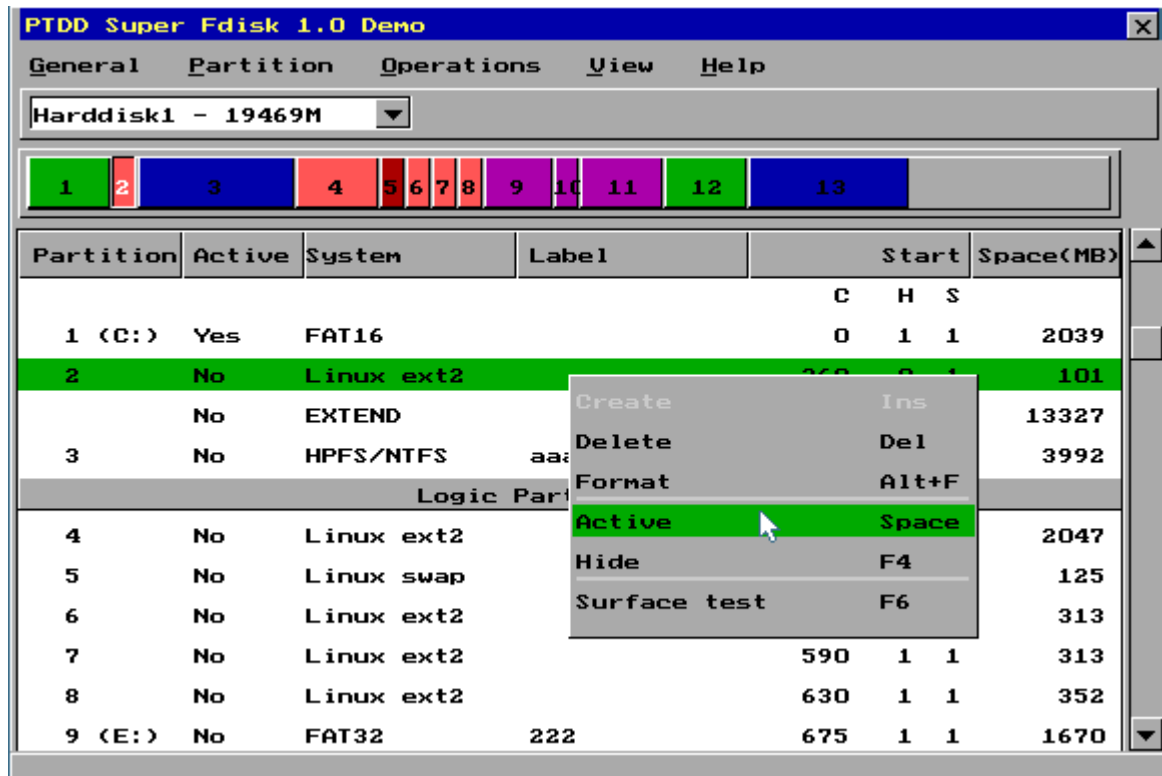4. If you want, type a label for the partition.

5. Click OK

See:

Create Partition

Delete Partition
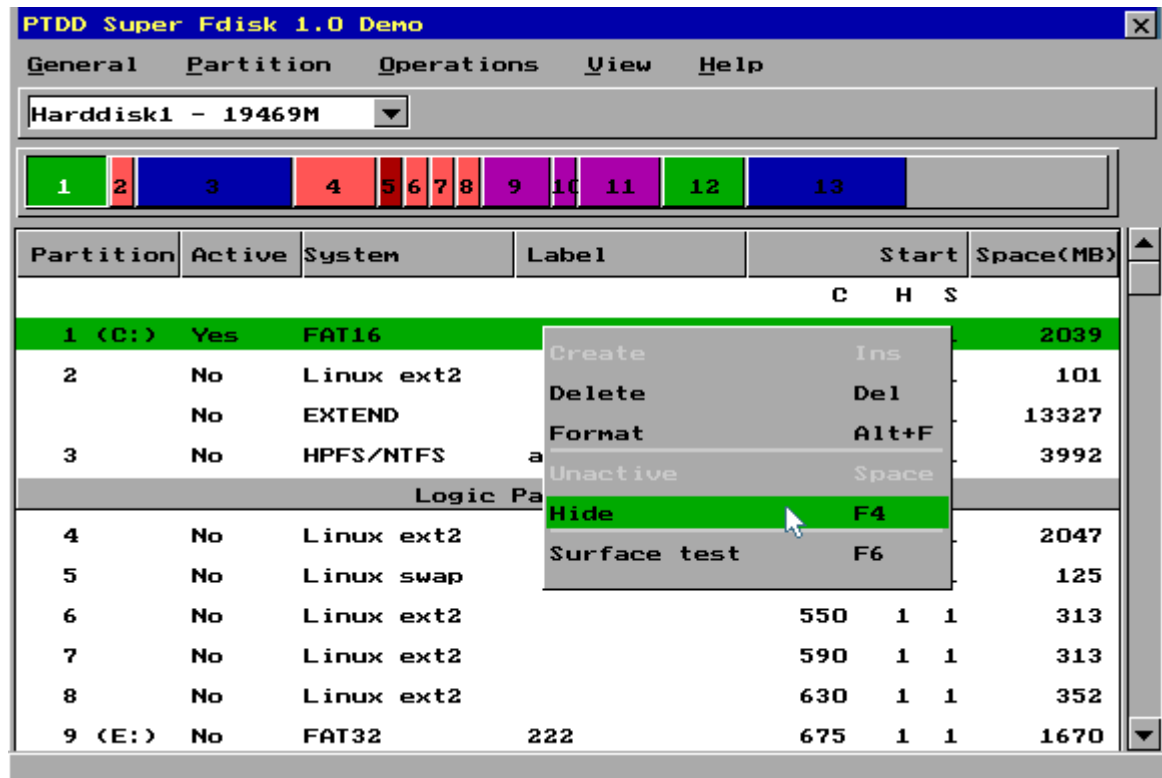
Delete Extended Partition

Delete All Partition

Active partition

Right click the partition you want to active and choose "Active". Only one Primary partition must be activated. Logic partition also could be activated. To unactive one logic partition, Right click the logic partition and choose "Unactive".

See: **Hide Partition**

Hide partition

Right click the partition you want to hide and choose 'hide'. To unhide it, Right click the partition and choose "unhide". hide partition support FAT16/FAT32/NTFS/Linux ext2/Linux swap file system.
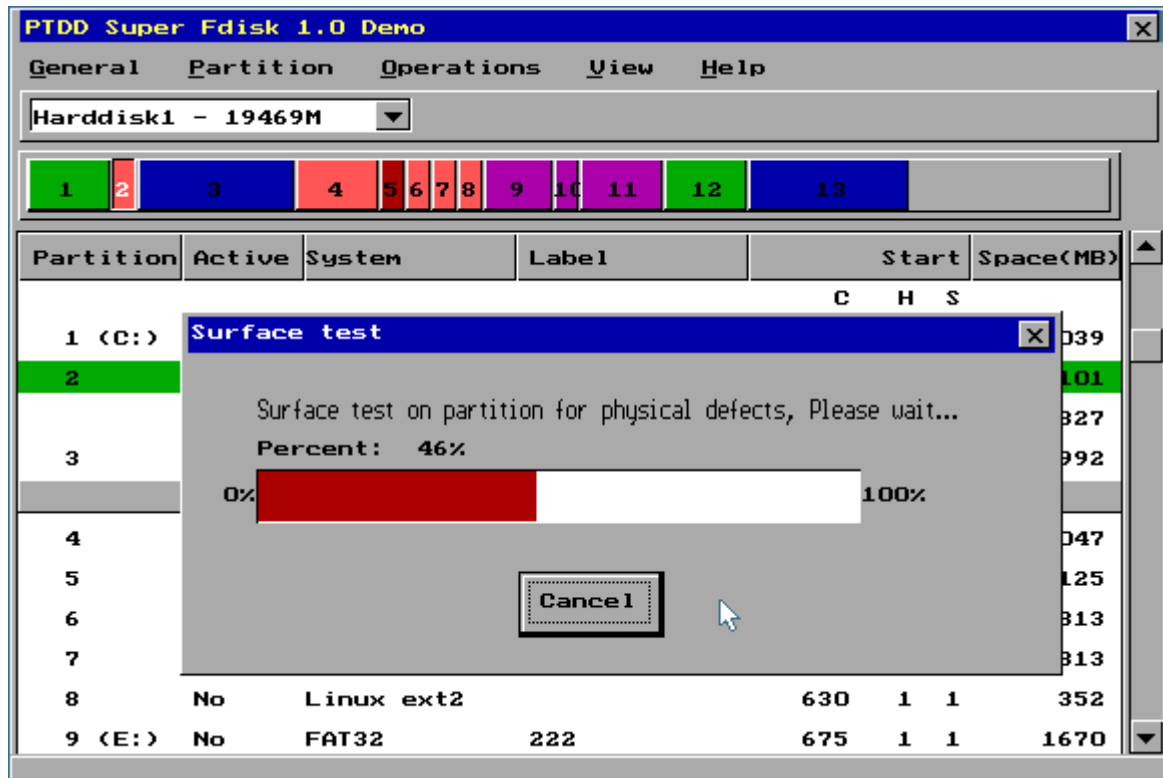
See: **Active partition**

Check properties

   Super Fdisk will automatically check all parameters when loading or updating partition table. To check it manually, just press "F5" key or select "Check properties" from "Partition" menu.
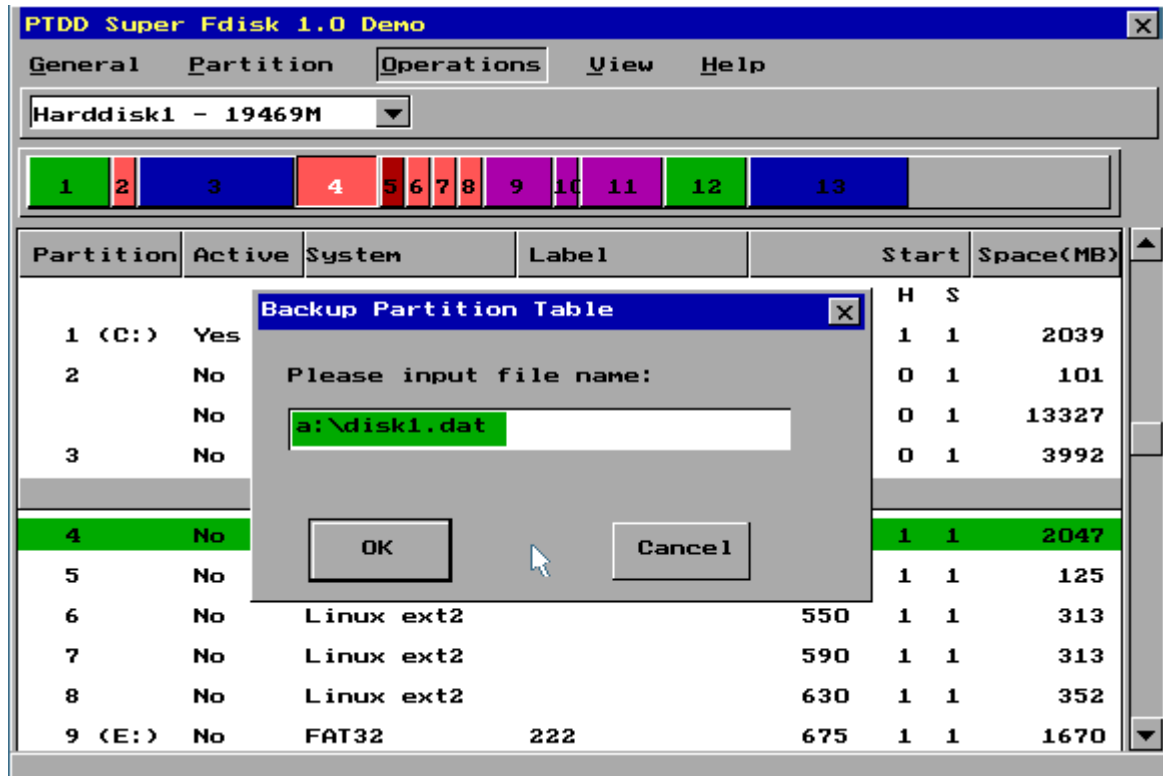
Surface test

This function is used for checking bad sectors on one partition. **It checks partitions not by "clusters" and doesn't label out the bad sectors on one partition**. Super Fdisk will check every sector and display when it found a bad track (head). while complete, a bad sectors list file **surface.txt** will be created.

Backup Partition Table

In order to backup hard disk partition table and boot sector of partition to a file, press "F1" key or select "Backup partition table" from "Operations" menu, then enter the file name you want backup to.
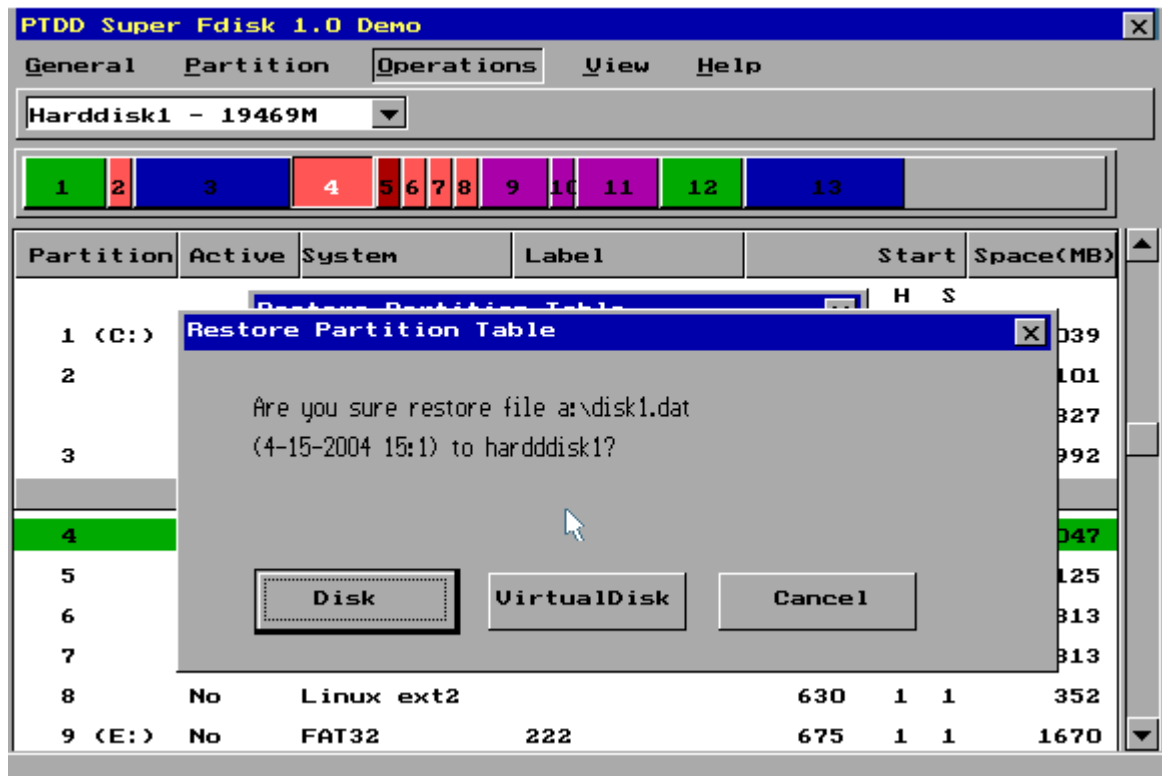
If you have backup partition table and boot sector of partition to a file, when you meet Frequent Partition Error, you just restore partition table to recover partition table and boot sector of partitions.

See: Restore partition table

Restore Partition Table

To restore the partition table and boot sector of partition from a backup file, press "F2" key or select "Restore partition table" from "Operations" menu, then enter the file name you want restore to hard disk.

If you have not created backup file of partition table and boot sector of partition, our company another product "**Partition Table Doctor**" can recover partition **automatically**.

There are two choice: "Disk": restore file directly to hard disk. **Warning: This operation could not be recovered!**

If you are not sure about your backup file, we recommend you choose "**VirtualDisk**" , **this choice uses memory instead**. So you can confirm that the partition table is Just which you want and apply by press "Ctrl+S" key or select "Save" from "General" menu later. If you choose "**VirtualDisk**", **boot sector of each partition will not be restored!**

See: **Backup partition table**

Erase MBR   (Master Boot Record)

Use this function to manually erase the master boot recdord (located on cylinder 0, head 0 and sector 1) and you can create new partitions on the hard disk.

Warning: The operation will delete all partitions on the hard disk. While the data within the partition will continue to reside on the hard disk, it can only be made accessible by the undelete partition tool. (e.g. Partition Table Doctor).

View

Harddisk Parameters:
  This function display size(GB), cylinder, head, sector of current
hard disk.

Dec(Hex):
  For convenience, the parameters for partition table are displayed
by Super Fdisk are in decimal numbers by default. The menu item
'Dec(Hex)' under 'View' menu is used for changing between hex and
decimal display.

Help

Contents:

  Displays the contents of this help file.

About:

  About Super Fdisk and The Super Fdisk homepage(http://www.ptdd.com).

Updates

Any updates will be informed at your registered email.

Current updates of the Super Fdisk are (only) obtainable via the Internet. Currently, all updates are free!

Change Harddisk

   Use mouse to hit the Disk drop-down list on the toolbar, and choose
Hard disk which you want.

   Also press 'Tab' key between the Disk drop-down list and table,
Press 'Enter' key and then Press 'Up' or 'Down' key to choose
Hard disk you want.

   Super Fdisk support four hard disks.

Others

About Partition Table

Partition is a piece of disk space marked to belong to some operating system. Partition table is located in the first sector (**cylinder 0 , head 0 and sector 1**), of every hard disk. It has information about sizes and locations of partitions on hard disk. The partition information is started on offset **1BEH** of master boot sector. Each partition entry is 16 bytes long. The total partition table is **64 bytes long**. Then partition table is limited to **maixmum 4 entries**. That's, there are maximum 4 partitions, called primary partition, can be created on hard disk.

But many people want to create more than 4 partitions. The extended partition is designed for this. Master extended partition is a primary partition. Differ from other partitions, the first sector of extended partition is not a boot sector, but another partition table, called logical partition table.

Commonly, there are only two partition entries in logical partition table. One points to a partition, called logical partition. And the boundary of this logical partition must be limited in the extended partition. The other entry, if needed, of the extended partition table points to next logical partition table. Similarly, its boundary is limited in its parents extended partition. The next logical partition table may has two partition entries too. The one points to a logical partition. The other points to another logical partition table and the rest may be deduced by analogy. Therefore, many partitions could be created in extended partition.

Now let us have a look on the layout of a partition entry.

The 16 bytes of one entry are as follows:

OFFSET	BYTE	DESCRIPTION
0	1	Boot label. Tell computer to boot from this partition
1	1	Starting head 1
2	1	Lower 6 bits (bit 0 to bit 5) is starting sector. Higher 2 bits (bit 6 to bit 7) is the higher bits of starting cylinder
3	1	The lower 8 bits of starting cylinder
4	1	Partition type

5	1	Ending head
6	1	Lower 6 bits (bit 0 to bit 5) is ending sector. Higher 2 bits (bit 6 to bit 7) is the higher bits of ending cylinder
7	1	The lower 8 bits of ending cylinder
8	4	Leading sectors of this partition
12	4	Number of sectors of this partition

(a) Boot label (offset 0):

Most disks have one primary partition, but some people want to have more than one operating system on their computers and therefore, have to create other primary partitions. In order to tell the computer which operating system is ready to boot from, one "Active" partition is needed. That's why partition table always keeps an indicator of the currently "Active" partition - the one from which the computer boots. In Partition Table Doctor or Super Fdisk, the active partition is figured out by "Active" with "Yes".

(b) Starting position (offset 1-3):

Describes the partition's starting position, the cylinder, the head and the sector. Also called starting CHS.

starting head (OFFSET 1)

starting sector = (OFFSET 2) && 0x3f

starting cylinder = (((OFFSET 2) & 0xc0)<<2)|(OFFSET 3)

(c) Partition type (offset 4):

Indicate what file system is in the partition. For example, 06 or 0E indicates a FAT file system. 0B or 0C indicates a FAT32 file system. 07 indicates NTFS or OS/2 HPFS file system.

(d) Ending position (offset 5-7):

Describes the partition's ending position, the cylinder, the head and the sector. Also called ending CHS.

(e) Leading sectors (offset 8-11):

The number of sectors before this partition. If we count all sectors on hard disk sequentially from zero, this field will exactly point to the first sector of this partition.

(f) Number of sectors (offset 12-15):

The total number of sectors on this partition. So the size of this partition will be (Number of sectors) *512 /1048576 MB.

How to delete Extended Partition while logical drives exist

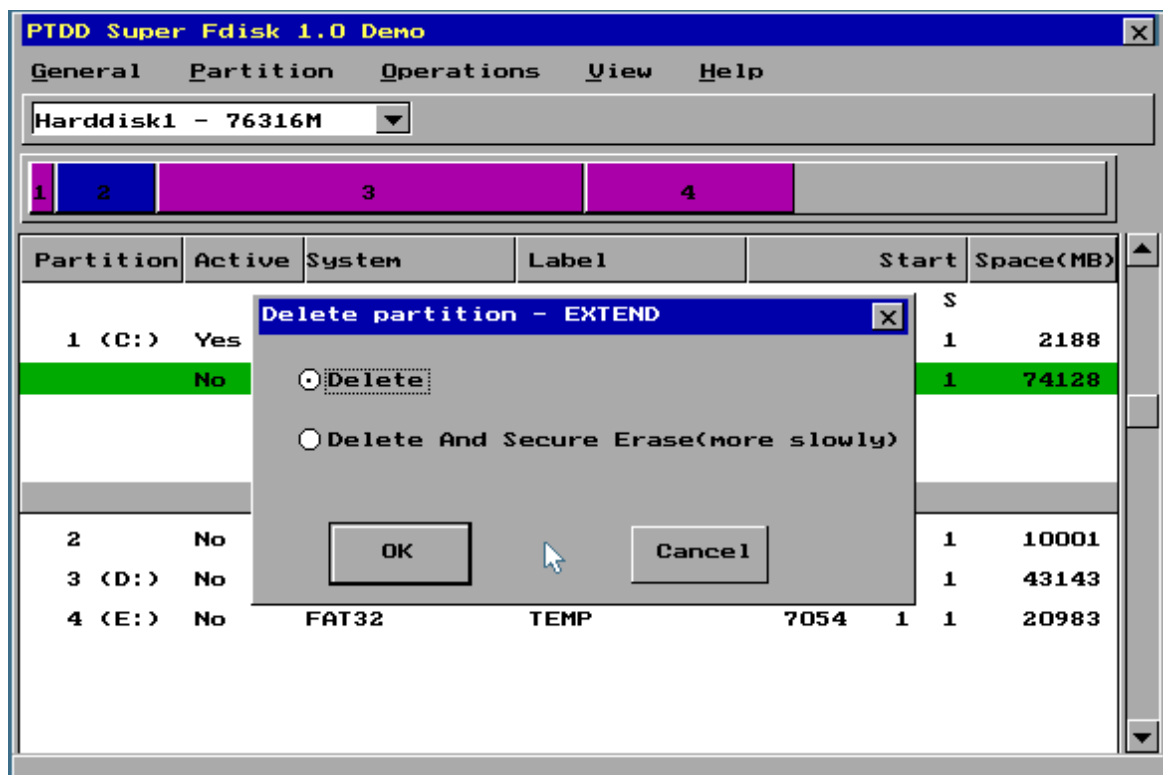## Deletes Hard Disk Drive Partitions When FDISK Won't

Super Fdisk is a cost-effective, no-headache solution to the infamous "Partitions exist but they don't exist" problem caused by Microsoft FDISK. This problem is well documented in Microsoft Kowledge Base Article 261473: .

> When you attempt to remove a partition using the Fdisk utility that is included with Microsoft Windows 95, Microsoft Windows 98, Microsoft Windows 98 Second Edition, or Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition (Me), you may receive the following error message:
> Cannot delete Extended DOS Partition while logical drives exist
>
> However, when you attempt to remove a logical drive in the extended DOS partition from within the Fdisk utility, you may receive the following error message:
> No Logical Drives defined

Note: The delete operations may change drive letter assignments.

STEPS TO DELETE EXTEND PARTITION

   1. From the Harddisks drop-down list, select the disk with the extended partition you want to delete.

   2. On the disk map, select the extended partition and click PARTITION-> DELLETE on the menu bar.

   3. Click Delete or Delete and Secure Erase.

   4. Click OK.

See:

     Create Partition.
     Format Partition.
     Delete Partition.
     Delete All Partition.

How to Delete Partition

Note: This operation will delete all partitions on the hard disk. While the data within the partition will continue to reside on the hard disk, it can only be made accessible by the Undelete partition tool. (e.g. Partition Table Doctor).

Erase MBR will delete all partitions on the hard disk.

See:

Create Partition
Format Partition
Delete Partition
Delete Extended Partition

Turn All Of Your Bootable Floppies Into Bootable CD's [the easy way]

First Of All You Need A Cd-Burner, Nero Burning Rom v5.5 or higher

1. Download the Bootable ISO image of Super Fdisk.

2. Load up Nero Burning ROM, select Recorder->Burn Image->choose File.

3. In the Burn option, choose "Determine maximum speed" and "Write", then Burn.

4. Done

If you have not A CD-Burner or Nero Burning Rom, buy the Bootable CD of Super Fdisk . Please be aware that add a CD-ROM (+$9.95 per copy)

Enjoy your new bootable CD!

See also:

Glossary

active partition:

    One primary partition (usually on the first hard disk) is marked 'active,' meaning it is the partition from which an operating system will be booted when the computer starts up.

boot sector:

    The first sector of a hard-disk partition. If the partition is bootable, the boot sector contains a boot record, which is code used to boot the operating system installed on that partition.

disk map:

    The section of the Super Fdisk main window that graphically displays a selected hard disk's partition information. The disk map, shows the partitions approximately to scale. Each partition is represented by a different color according to the file system it uses.

drive letter:

    A single character in the range A to Z that identifies a partition or logical drive for use by an operating system. Not all partitions or logical drives are accessible by all operating systems. Also, the drive letters assigned by different operating systems to the same partition or logical drive may not be the same.

extended partition:

    An extended partition is a special kind of primary partition that was developed to overcome the four partition limit. The extended partition is a container inside of which you can create logical partitions. The extended partition itself does not hold any data, nor is it assigned a drive letter. But logical partitions inside the extended partition can hold applications and data and are assigned drive letters.

Free space:

    A section of your hard disk that is not currently assigned to a partition. Free space is not recognized by the operating system. Usually, you do not want free space because that section of your hard disk will not be used. You can either resize a partition larger to incorporate free space or create a new partition in the free space.

label:

    The name that you give to a volume or partition.

MBR (Master Boot Record):

    The master boot record is contained in the first sector of the first physical hard disk. The MBR consists of a master boot program and a partition table that describes the disk partitions. The master boot program looks at the partition table to see which primary partition is active. It then starts the boot program from the boot sector of the active partition.

partition list:

    The section of the Super Fdisk main window that displays a selected hard disk's partition information in text form. The partition list, displays the following information about each partition: drive letter, volume label, file system type, size, status.

primary partition:

    A partition referenced in the master boot record (MBR) partition table. Only four primary partitions can exist on a hard disk. One of these may be an extended partition. Only one primary partition on a drive may be active at a time. When one primary partition is active, the other primary partitions are typically not accessible. Data and programs are often placed on a logical partition inside an extended partition. This enables the data to be accessed by all primary partitions.

Liability / Warranty

If this program is used improperly, it may result in the irretrievable destruction of all data on your hard disk!

It is thus absolutely necessary to create a backup before using the Super Fdisk. According to the ruling by the district court Konstanz 1 S 292/95 from May 10 1997, daily data backup is reasonable and can be expected!

Thus, any responsibility or liability for any losses or damages is not accepted! UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES!

The software can be evaluated before the actual purchase. The software is provided as is without warranty of any kind. Any rights for modifications or follow-up corrections do not exist. Should you find any errors, please let our support staff know and we will try to correct the error within a few days.

Any bug notifications will be rewarded with a full version of Super Fdisk!

The Super Fdisk is delivered together with a limited version of FreeDOS.

FreeDOS is a completely independent and different program. FreeDOS is freeware and does not grant any warranty claims.

More about FreeDOS on the Internet at: http://www.freedos.org/

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