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# HP-95LX

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Like most pocket computers, the HP 95LX owner's manual is larger and heavier than the computer itself.

Also known as  
Jaguar

Manufacturer  
Hewlett-Packard[1]

Type  
Palmtop PC

Release date  
April 1991; 24 years ago[2]

Introductory price  
\$550

Discontinued  
January 1, 2003

Units shipped  
400,000 (estimated production run)

Operating system  
Microsoft MS-DOS 3.22

CPU  
NEC V20 @ 5.37 MHz

Memory  
512 KB (F1000A) or 1 MB (F1010A)[3]

Removable storage  
SRAM card (0.5MB - 32MB)

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## Display

16 x 40 characters LCD screen (4.8 in x 1.8 in)

## Graphics

128 x 240 pixels(quarter-CGA resolution) monochrome STN , 2 scales

## Sound

PC Speaker - Piezo

## Input

Thumb keyboard w/80 keys & dedicated numeric keypad[4][5][6]

## Connectivity

RS-232-compatible serial port, infrared port, PCMCIA 1.0 type II (3.3mm or 5mm)

## Power

2x AA-size removable batteries, 1xCR2032 coin cell backup, optional AC adapter

## Dimensions

Length 8.5cm, Width 15.9cm, Height 2.6cm (3.4 inches x 6.3 inches x 1 inch)[4]

## Weight

11 ounces(312g)

## Backward

compatibility

Intel 8088

## Successor

HP 100LX

The HP 95LX (F1000A, F1010A), also known as project Jaguar, was the first MS-DOS pocket computer or personal digital assistant, introduced by Hewlett-Packard in April 1991 in collaboration with Lotus Development Corporation.

The HP 95LX had an NEC V20 CPU (an Intel 8088 clone running at 5.37 MHz) with an Intel Corporation System on a chip (SoC) device. It cannot be considered completely PC-compatible because of its quarter-CGA (MDA)resolution LCD screen.[7] It ran Microsoft's MS-DOS version 3.22 and had Lotus 1-2-3 built in. Other software inread-only memory (ROM) included a calculator, an appointment calendar, a telecommunications program, and a simple text editor. It also included a CR 2032 lithium coin cell for memory backup when the two AA main batteries run out. For mass storage, the HP 95LX had a single PCMCIA slot which could hold a static RAM card (which had its own CR 2025 back-up coin cell). An RS-232-compatible serial port was provided, as well as an infrared port for printing on compatible models of Hewlett Packard printers.[8] In character mode, the display showed 16 lines of 40 characters and had no backlight.

Successor models to the HP 95LX include the HP 100LX, HP Palmtop FX, HP 200LX, HP 1000CX, and HP OmniGo 700LX.

## See also

DIP Pocket PC

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Atari Portfolio  
Poqet PC  
Poqet PC Prime  
Poqet PC Plus  
ZEOS Pocket PC  
Yukyung ViliV N5  
Sub-notebook  
Netbook  
Palmtop PC  
Ultra-mobile PC

## References

Jump up^ HP 95LX. (palmtop computer) (Evaluation), by Peter Francis, COMPUTE! ISSUE 136 / DECEMBER 1991 / PAGE 128  
Jump up^ Hewlett-Packard 95LX computer, oldcomputers.net  
Jump up^ 95LX, HP Computer Museum  
^ Jump up to:a b HP 95LX: Remembering the early mobile DOS PC, By James Kendrick, 2015-04-07, ZDNet  
Jump up^ HP95LX - Page 76, 16 Dec 1991, How we test Palmtop computers, InfoWorld  
Jump up^ HP 95LX, Old Organizers Collection, Pictures  
Jump up^ DOS Palmtop: HP 95LX Details and specs, List of DOS-based palmtop computers, due to its main flaw - the MDA graphics (Like Atari Portfolio), which was barely compatible with any of the available DOS applications of the time. The graphics adapter features a special "LX graphics mode" which however no program uses besides a few handcrafted appz for the 95LX  
Jump up^ HP 95LX User's Guide, Hewlett packard part no. F1000-90003, edition 2, June 1991

## External links

Hewlett Packard Web site on HP 95LX  
HP 95LX technical information (contains PCB photos)[dead link] Archived September 26, 2006, at the Wayback Machine.  
Skolob's Hewlett Packard 95LX Palmtop Page (Information and FAQ on 95LX)

## Hewlett-Packard 95LX

Introduced:  
April 1991

Price:  
US\$699.99

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Weight:  
11oz / 312g

CPU:  
NEC V20 (80C88) @ 5.37 MHz

RAM:  
512K

Display:  
40 x 16 text LCD

248 x 128 graphics

Storage  
PCMCIA (RAM) slot

Ports:  
RS-232 serial

OS:  
MS-DOS 3.22 in ROM

It's never been easier to carry critical information with you, around the world or across the hall.

In 1991, Hewlett-Packard and Lotus joined forces to bring you the world's leading PC application, Lotus 1-2-3, in a palmtop PC.

In addition to having Lotus 1-2-3 (a text-based spreadsheet program) built-in, the HP-95LX also includes a calculator, an appointment calendar, a telecommunications program, and a simple text editor.

The optional Connectivity Pack, which includes a serial cable and a software application, allows the HP95LX to

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exchange data with a desktop PC. You can create schedules, phone lists and memos on your desktop PC, then transfer them to your HP-95LX for use 'in the field'.

The HP-95LX is a true palmtop - very tiny and light-weight, at 6.5 x 3.5 x 1 inches, weighing only 10 ounces. It was the most popular palmtop of its time, and is almost certainly the smallest MS-DOS computer ever.

The Atari Portfolio was released two years earlier, but it did not really run MS-DOS, it ran DIP-DOS, an MS-DOS clone OS.

Running MS-DOS 3.3, the Poqet PC was released in 1990, one year prior to the HP-95LX.

The Zeos Pocket PC was released after the HP-95LX, in 1992. It is somewhat larger, and has Microsoft Works built in, instead of Lotus 1-2-3.

## Related Links

[hermocom.com](http://hermocom.com)

[slolob.co.uk](http://slolob.co.uk)

[HP.com](http://HP.com)

[rskey.org](http://rskey.org)

[finseth.com](http://finseth.com)

[AtariMagazines.com](http://AtariMagazines.com)

[The HP Palmtop Paper](http://TheHPPalmtopPaper.com)

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## History of Hewlett-Packard Computers

1972: Hewlett-Packard pioneers the era of personal computing with the first scientific hand-held calculator, the HP-35, which makes the engineer's slide rule obsolete.

1973: Stephen Wozniak joins HP.

1976: Steve Wozniak proposes that HP create a personal computer. He is rejected.

1976: October - Steve Wozniak remains at HP, but is soon convinced that he should leave and join Apple Computer.

1976: HP begins Project Capricorn, to build a computer-like calculator.

1980: January - HP completes work on the Capricorn project, producing the HP-85. With a 32-character wide CRT display, small built-in printer, cassette tape recorder, and keyboard, it sold for US\$3250.

1980: February - HP announces that it will switch to Japanese makers of 16K RAM chips. HP had examined chips from Japan and the US, and found that chips from the best American firm had six times the failure rate of the worst Japanese producer.

1982: HP introduces the HP-75C portable computer. Price is US\$995.

1983: June - HP introduces the HP-7475A 6-pen plotter, for US\$1895.

1983: October - HP unveils the HP 150 microcomputer.

1984: May - HP introduces the HP 110 laptop computer.

1984: HP introduces the LaserJet laser printer, featuring 300dpi resolution, for US\$3,600

1987: HP releases the HP PaintJet color inkjet printer

1989: May - HP buys workstation maker Apollo Computer for US\$476 million.

Source: Chronology of Events in the History of Microcomputers

Hp 200LX 100LX Palmtop Pc Equipo Original 5 Mb 12v Disco Flash

HP AC Adapter F1011A for 95LX/100LX/200LX

- 100-240v, 50/60 Hz