

EM-552 Series

**Embedded SBC
with SSD, Three-LAN and
NS Geode GX1 Low-Power CPU**

User's Manual

COPYRIGHT©

This document is a copyright of the original manufacturer, 2001. The original manufacturer reserves the right to make improvements to the product(s) described in this manual at any time without notice. This manual may not, in whole or in part, be photocopied, reproduced, transcribed, translated, or transmitted in whatever form without the written consent of the manufacturer, except for copies retained by the purchaser for backup purposes. All rights are reserved.

TRADEMARKS

The following are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies: IBM, Intel, AMD, Cyrix, NS, Award, AMI, Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT, Novell, SCO, PC/104, PICMG, ALI, UMC, SMC, Winbond. Products mentioned in this manual are mentioned for identification purposes only. All names of products or services appearing in this manual are the trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective organizations and companies.

© Copyright 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.2	FEATURES	
	1.3	SPECIFICATION	2
	1.4	UNPACK YOUR EM-552A AND ACCESSORY	3
	1.5	BOARD LAYOUT	4
CHAPTER	2	JUMPER SETTINGS AND CONNECTORS	5
	2.1	BOARD OUTLINE OF EM-552A	5
	2.2	JUMPER SETTING AND I/O CONNECTORS	6
CHAPTER	3	AWARD BIOS SETUP	15
	3.1	RUNNING AWARD BIOS	15
	3.2	CMOS SETUP UTILITY	16
	3.3	STANDARD CMOS SETUP	18
	3.4	BIOS FEATURES SETUP	22
	3.5	CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP	25
	3.6	POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP	37
	3.7	PNP/PCI CONFIGURATION	29
	3.8	LOAD STE UP DEFAULTS	31
	3.9	INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS	32
	3.10	SUPERVISOR /USER PASSWORD	34
	3.11	IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION	34
	3.12	Save & Exit Setup	35
	3.13	EXIT WITHOUT SAVING	35
CHAPTER	4	DRIVERS SUPPORT	36
	4.1	USE YOUR DRIVER CD-ROM	36
	4.2	FILE DIRECTORY	36
APPENDIX A		TECHNICAL REFERENCE	37
		GLOSSARY	39
		TERMS AND CONDITIONS	
		RMA SERVICE REQUEST FORM	

1.1 Introduction

The EM-552 Series embedded SBC is especially designed for embedded applications and to meet the requirements of limited space, low-cost and high-performance to suit commercial and industrial needs. The EM-552 Series is equipped with NS CS5530A chipset to support NS Geode GX-1 300MHz CPU fanless function, ideal for the demanding Internet Access Devices that require a low-power and low-heat dissipation Single Board Computer.

Targeting on the rapid growing networking and embedded system markets, the EM-552 Series comes with highly integrated and cost-effective single-chip Fast Ethernet controller Realtek RTL8139C to support three 10/100Mbps Base-T connector (its LED is as a LAN indicator) gives it the ability to make it the perfect solution for popular networking devices like Gateway, Router, Thin Server, Firewall and E-Box.

The EM-552 Series can be expanded with one FDD interface support up to two floppy devices; one compactflash type II socket, support ATA mode, one 44-pin(2*22,2mm)IDE connector, supports PIO mode4 and Bus Master, also support multi-word DMA and Ultra DMA/33 interface helps designers and integrators improve system performance by retrieving and sending data faster.

In addition, it is also equipped with one RS-232 serial ports; two USB pin header; one multi-mode parallel port header which supports SPP, ECP and EPP modes. It provides more flexible functions to satisfy all users' different application requirements.

Further more the EM-552 Series also offers several industrial features such as I/O peripheral devices that support power saving and doze/standby/suspend modes. And with its industrial grade reliability, the EM-552 Series can operate continuously at temperatures up to 60° C (140° F). All these numerous features provide an ideal solution for commercial and industrial applications where stability and reliability are essential.

1.2 Features

- with NS CS5530A chipset to support NS Geode GX-1 300MHz fanless CPU
- Three Realtek RTL8139C 10/100 Base-T Ethernet controllers
- compactflash type II socket for SSD interface.

1.3 Specification

EM-552A Series

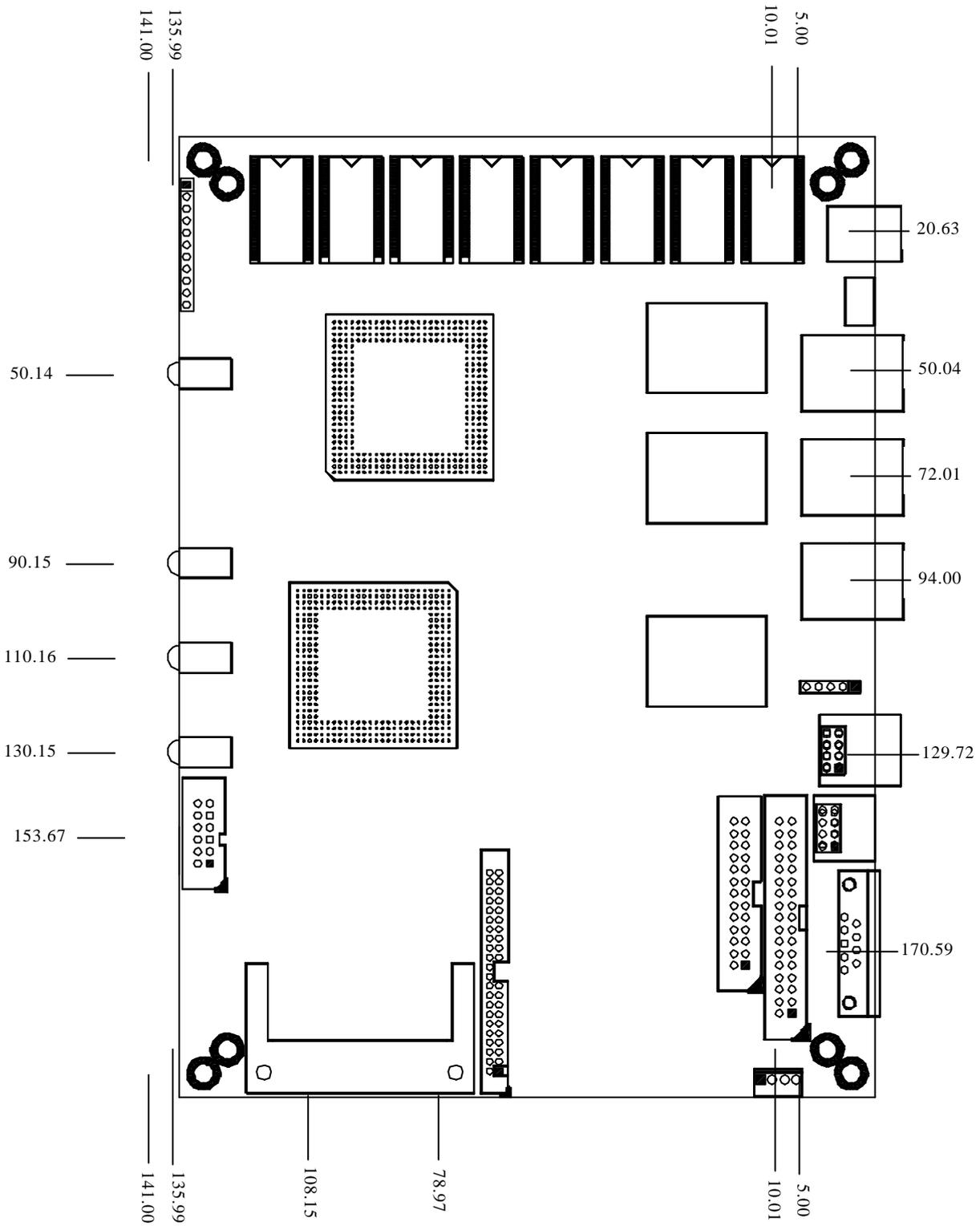
Processor	: NS Geode GX1 300 MHz Low-Power CPU on-board
Chipset	: NS CS5530A, Realtek RTL8139C, Winbond 83977F
System Memory	: 64/128 MB SDRAM on-board
BIOS	: 256KB Award license BIOS
Ethernet Controller	: Three Realtek RTL8139C, support three-10/100 Base-T interface with Link and Active signal header
IDE Drive Interface	: one compactflash type II socket, support ATA mode, one 44-pin(2*22,2mm)IDE connector, supports PIO mode4 and Bus Master, also support multi-word DMA and Ultra DMA/33
Floppy Drive Interface	: One FDD port , support two floppy devices
Serial Port	: One COM port
Parallel Port	: One Multi-mode parallel port header (SPP/EPP/ECP)
Bus Interface	: PCI bus (Rev. 2.2 compatible) Interface
RTC	: Internal RTC with Li battery
Keyboard/Mouse Connector	: One 6-pin PS/2 keyboard/mouse header
Watchdog Timer	: 16-level time-out intervals by software
Universal Serial Bus	: Two USB port header
Power Management	: I/O peripheral devices support power saving and doze/standby/suspend modes. APM 1.2 compliant.
Power Connector	: On-board 4-pin power connector (NC, GND, GND, +5), power adapter connector (+5v, GND) and reserve power-on process LED (Red/Green)
Health Monitoring	: Enhanced hardware monitor functions
Operating Temperature	: 0 °C~60 °C
Storage Temperature	: -20 °C~70 °C
Humidity	: 5 %~95% RH, non-condensing
Dimensions	: 203 x 146 mm ± 0.5 mm
Net weight	: 350 g
Note	: 4 layers PCB, one side SMT process

1.4 Unpack your EM-552A and Accessory

Before you begin to install your card, please make sure that you received the following materials as listed below:

Item	Qty	Remarks
●EM-552A 5.25" Embedded SBC	1	Embedded Single Board Computer

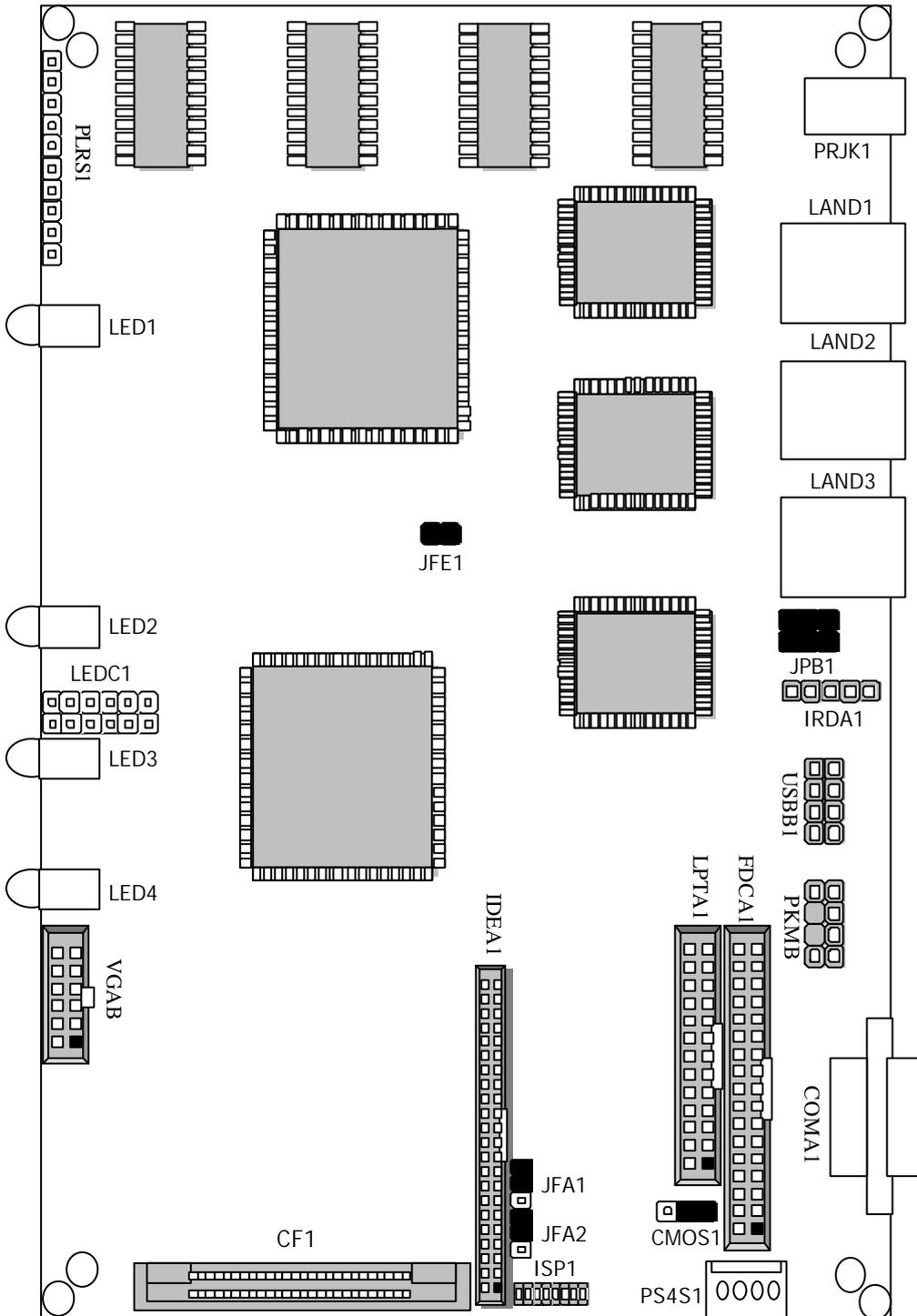
1.5 Board Layout



JUMPER SETTINGS AND CONNECTORS

The figure below shows the jumpers and connectors location:

2.1 Board Outline of EM-552A

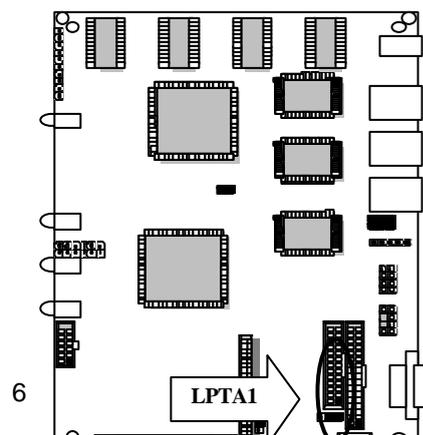
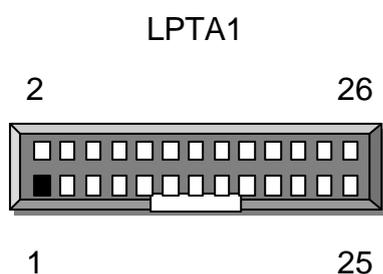


2.2 Jumper Setting & I/O Connector Summary of EM-552A

Connect or	Function
LPTA1	Parallel Connector (26Pin 2.54mm Pitch Header)
IDEA1	IDE Interface Connector (44 Pin 2.0mm Pitch Header)
FDCA1	Floppy Interface Connector (34 Pin Header)
VGAB1	External VGA Connector (12 Pin Header)
LAND1 ~3	Type 4 (RJ-45 + Transformer)
COMA1	RS-232 Serial Port#1 Connector (D-Sub)
IRDA1	Alternate IRDA
JFA1, JAF2	Factory Setting
JFB1	3 Lan Program Select
JFE1	Enable / Disable VGA
CPU1	CPU Socket
CMOS1	Clear CMOS Data
USBB1	USB Port#1 & #2 Connector 2x4 Pin 2.54mm
PLRS1	Power LED, HD LED, Reset, Speaker Connector (11 Pin 2.54mm)
CF1	Compact Flash Connector
PS4S1	4-Pin Power Connector (Small-4p)
LEDC1	2x6 Pin
LEDD1	System, Lan1~3 Status LED
PRJK1	3Pin Power Input Jack
PKMB1	PS/2 Keyboard & Mouse Connector (2X4 Header 2.54mm)

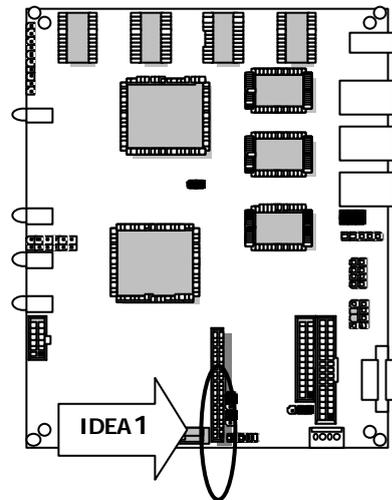
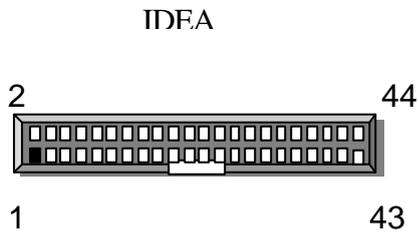
● LPTA1: Parallel Connector (26 Pin 2.54mm Pitch Header)

PIN NO.	Description	PIN NO.	Description
1	Strobe #	2	Auto Form Feed
3	Data0	4	Error #
5	Data1	6	Initialize #
7	Data2	8	Printer Select IN #
9	Data3	10	Ground
11	Data4	12	Ground
13	Data5	14	Ground
15	Data6	16	Ground
17	Data7	18	Ground
19	Acknowledge #	20	Ground
21	Busy	22	Ground
23	Paper Empty	24	Ground
25	Printer Select	26	NC



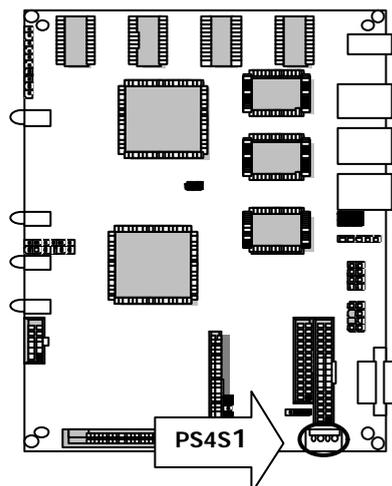
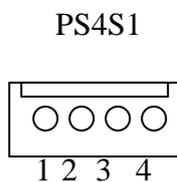
● IDEA1:IDE Interface Connector (44Pin 2.0mm Pitch Header)

Pin No.	Description	Pin No.	Description
1	Reset #	2	Ground
3	Data 7	4	Data 8
5	Data 6	6	Data 9
7	Data 5	8	Data 10
9	Data 4	10	Data 11
11	Data 3	12	Data 12
13	Data 2	14	Data 13
15	Data 1	16	Data 14
17	Data 0	18	Data 15
19	Ground	20	NC
21	DMA REQ #	22	Ground
23	IOW #	24	Ground
25	IOR #	26	Ground
27	IOCHRDY	28	Ground
29	DMA ACK #	30	Ground
31	Interrupt	32	NC
33	SA 1	34	NC
35	SA 0	36	SA 2
37	HDC CS 0#	38	HDC CS 1#
39	HDD Active	40	Ground
41	VCC	42	VCC
43	Ground	44	NC



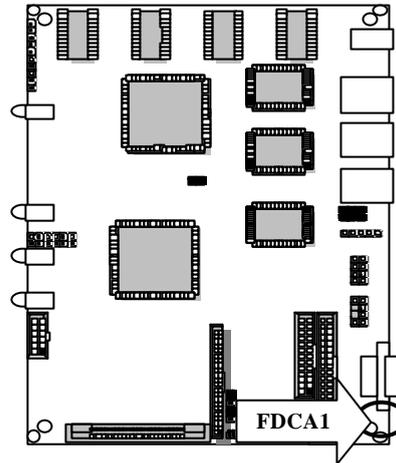
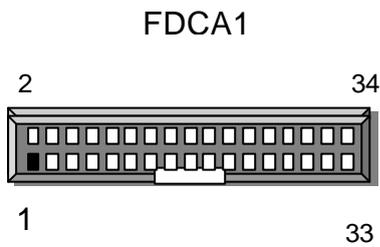
● PS4S1:4-Pin Power Connector (Small-4P)

Pin No.	Description
1	5V
2	Ground
3	Ground
4	NC



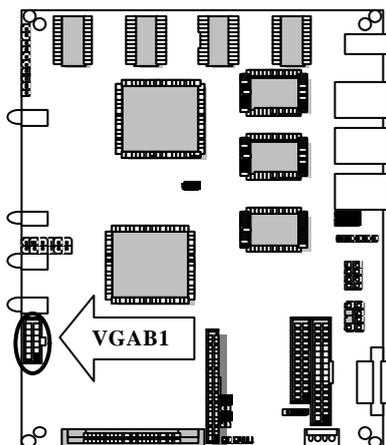
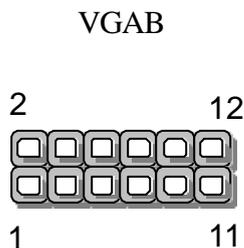
● **FDCA1:Floppy Interface Connector (34 Pin Header)**

Pin No.	Description	Pin No.	Description
1	Ground	2	Density Select
3	Ground	4	NC
5	Ground	6	DS1
7	Ground	8	Index #
9	Ground	10	Motor Enable A #
11	Ground	12	Drive Select B #
13	Ground	14	Drive Select A #
15	Ground	16	Motor Enable B #
17	Ground	18	Direction #
19	Ground	20	Step #
21	Ground	22	Write Data #
23	Ground	24	Write Gate #
25	Ground	26	Track 0 #
27	Ground	28	Write Protect #
29	NC	30	Read Data #
31	Ground	32	Head Side Select #
33	NC	34	Disk Change #



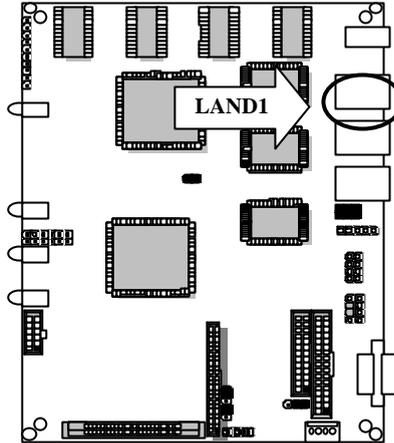
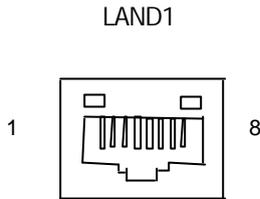
● **VGAB1:External VGA Connector (12 Pin Header)**

Pin No.	Description	Pin No.	Description
1	R	2	Ground
3	G	4	Ground
5	B	6	Ground
7	H-SYNC	8	Ground
9	V-SYNC	10	Ground
11	Detect-display Data	12	Detect-display CLOCK



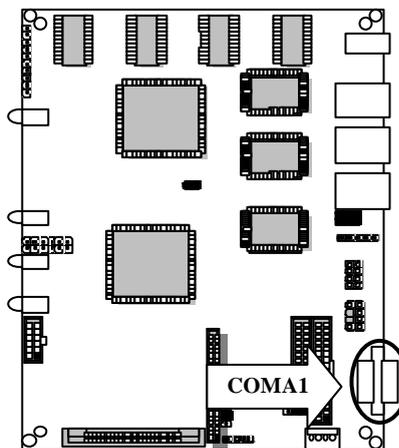
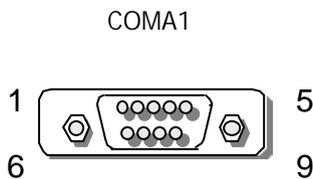
● LAND1~LAND3 :Type 4 (RJ-45+Transformer)

Pin No.	Description
1	TXD+
2	TXD-
3	RXD+
4	T45
5	T45
6	RXD-
7	T78
8	T78



● COMA1:RS-232 Serial Port #1 Connector (D-Sub)

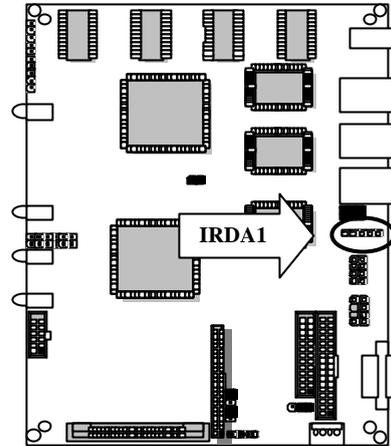
Pin No.	Description
1	Data Carrier Detect (DCDA #)
2	Receive Data (RXDA)
3	Transmit Data (TXDA)
4	Data Terminal Ready (DTRA #)
5	Ground (GND)
6	Data Set Ready (DSRA #)
7	Request To Send (RTSA #)
8	Clear To Send (CTSA #)
9	Ring Indicator (RIA #)



● **IRDA1:Alternate IRDA**

Pin No.	Description
1	+5V
2	NC
3	IRRX
4	GND
5	IRTX

IRDA1

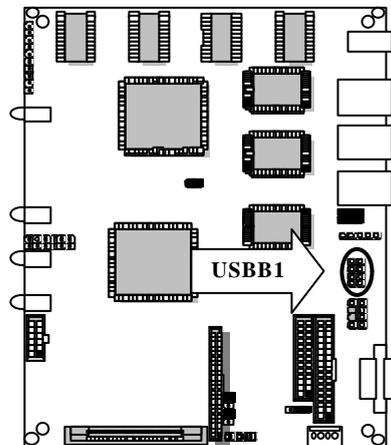
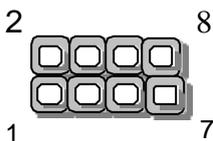


● **CPU1:CPU Socket**

● **USBB1:USB Port #1 & #2 Connector 2x4 Pin 2.54mm**

Pin No.	Description
1	USB_VCC
2	USB_VCC
3	USB D0
4	USB D1
5	USB D0
6	USB D1
7	Ground
8	Ground

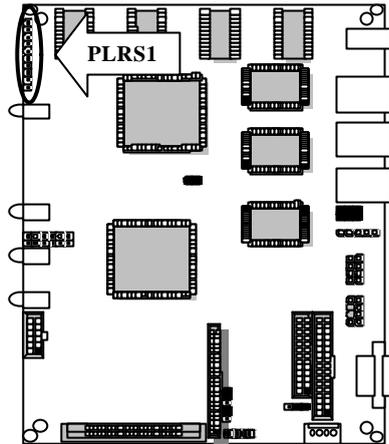
USBB



● **PLRS1:Power LED, HD LED, Reset, Speaker Connector(11 Pin 2.54mm)**

Pin No.	Description
1	Power LED +
2	Power LED +
3	GND
4	HDD LED +
5	HDD LED -
6	RESET SW +
7	RESET SW - (GND)
8	External Speaker -
9	Internal Buzzer -
10	NC
11	External Speaker +

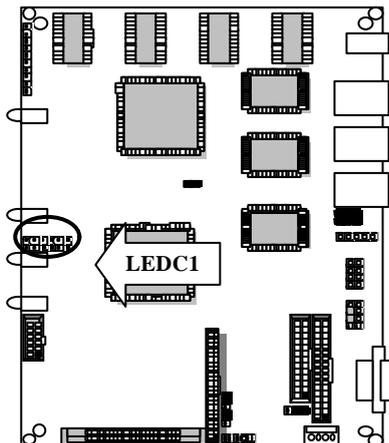
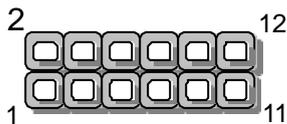
PLRS



● **LEDC1:2x6 Pin**

Pin No.	Signal	Pin No.	Signal
1	VCC	2	1LINK LED
3	VCC	4	1ACTIVE LED
5	VCC	6	2LINK LED
7	VCC	8	2 ACTIVE LED
9	VCC	10	3 LINK LED
11	VCC	12	3 ACTIVE LED

LEDC1



● **LEDD1~D3**

LEDD1 ·· System LED

Power LED (UP)

Status LED (DOWN)

LEDD2 ·· LAN1 Status LED

Green ·· Link LED (UP)

Yellow ·· Active LED (DOWN)

LEDD3 ·· LAN2 Status LED

Green ·· Link LED (UP)

Yellow ·· Active LED (DOWN)

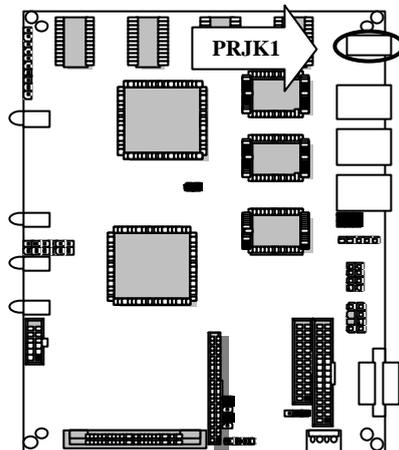
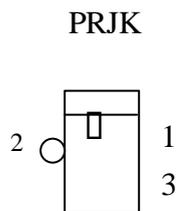
LEDD4 ·· LAN3 Status LED

Green ·· Link LED (UP)

Yellow ·· Active LED (DOWN)

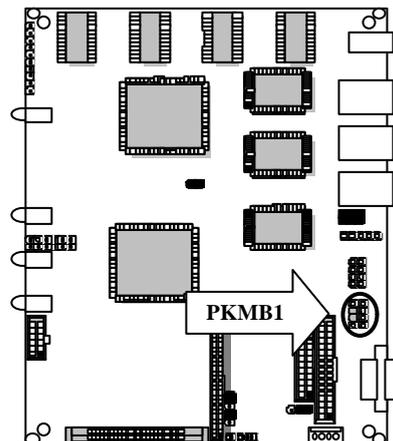
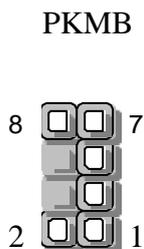
● **PRJK1:3 Pin Power Input Jack**

Pin No.	Description
1	GND
2	GND
3	+5V



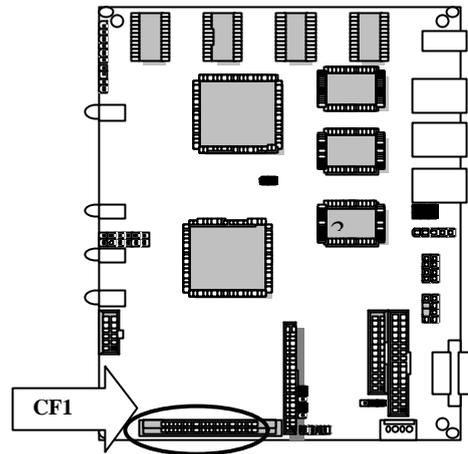
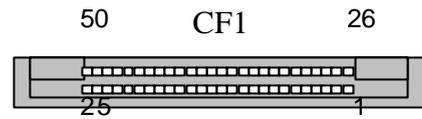
● **PKMB1:PS/2 Keyboard & Mouse Connector (2x4 Header 2.54mm)**

Pin No.	Description	Pin No.	Description
1	VCC	5	Keyboard Data
2	Mouse clock	6	Key
3	Mouse Data	7	GND
4	KEY	8	Keyboard clock



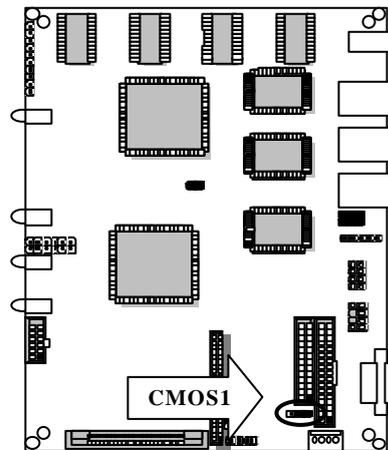
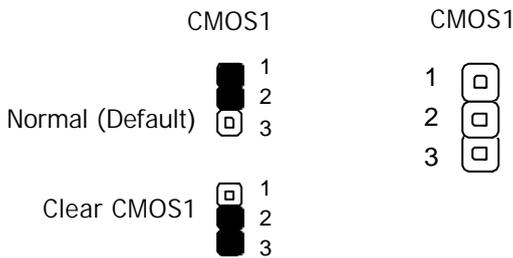
● **CF1: Compact Flash Connector**

Pin No.	Description	Pin No.	Description
1	GND	26	CD1-
2	DATA3	27	DATA11
3	DATA4	28	DATA12
4	DATA5	29	DATA13
5	DATA6	30	DATA14
6	DATA7	31	DATA15
7	CE1#	32	CE2#
8	A10	33	VS1#
9	OE#	34	IOR#
10	A9	35	IOW#
11	A8	36	WE#
12	A7	37	READ#
13	CFVCC3	38	CFVCC3
14	A6	39	CSEL
15	A5	40	VS2#
16	A4	41	RESET
17	A3	42	WAIT#
18	A2	43	INPACK#
19	A1	44	REG#
20	A0	45	DSAP#
21	DATA0	46	DIAG#
22	DATA1	47	DATA8
23	DATA2	48	DATA9
24	WP	49	DATA10
25	CD2-	50	GND



● **CMOS1 : Clear CMOS Data**

Description	CMOS1
Normal (Default)	1-2
Clear CMOS	2-3

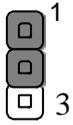


● **JFA1, JFA2 : Factory Setting**

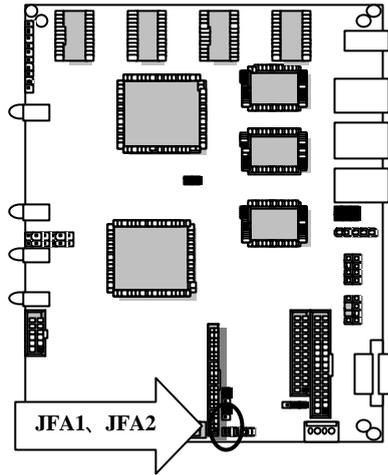
Normal :1x3 Pin

Default :1-2 Pin

JFA1



JFA



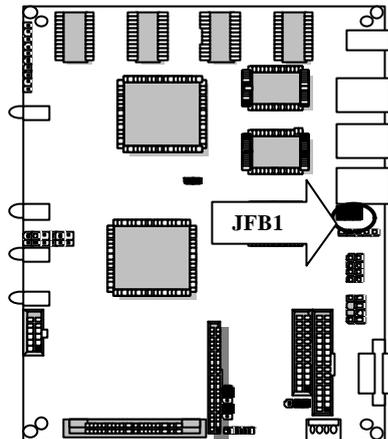
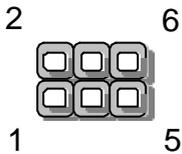
● **JFB1 : 3LAN Program Select**

Select programming EEPROM of LAN1~LAN3

Normal:1-2,3-4,5-6

Programming	JFB1
LAN1	1-2
LAN2	3-4
LAN3	5-6

JFB1

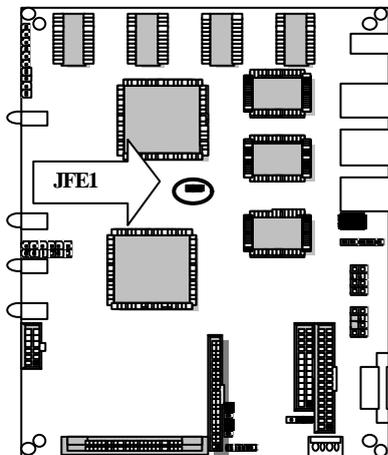


● **JFE1 : Enable / Disable VGA**

Description	JP4
Enable	ON (Default)
Disable	OFF

JFE1

1



AWARD BIOS SETUP

Award's ROM BIOS provides a built-in Setup program that allows user to modify the basic system configuration and settings. The modified data will be stored in a battery-backed CMOS RAM so that these data will be retained even when the power is turned off. In general, the information saved in the CMOS RAM stay unchanged unless there is configuration change in the system, such as hard drive replacement or new equipment is installed.

3.1 RUNNING AWARD BIOS

The Setup Utility is stored in the BIOS ROM. When the power of the computer system is turned on, a screen message appears to give you an opportunity to call up the Setup Utility; while the BIOS will enter the Power On Self Test (POST) routines. The POST routines perform various diagnostic checks while initializing the board hardware. If the routines encounter an error during the tests, the error will be reported in either of the two different ways, hear a series of short beeps or see an error message on the screen display. There are two kinds of error: fatal or non-fatal. The system can usually continue to boot up sequence with the non-fatal errors. Non-fatal error messages usually appear on the screen along with the following instructions:

“ Press <F1> to RESUME ”

Write down the message and press the F1 key to continue the boot up sequence. After the POST routines are completed, the following message appears:

“ Press DEL to enter SETUP ”

Entering Setup

Turn on the power of the computer system and press immediately. If you don't have the chance to respond, reset the system by simultaneously typing the <Ctrl>, <Alt> and <Delete> keys, or by pushing the ' Reset ' button on the system cabinet. You can also restart by turning the system OFF then ON.

Note: BIOS versions are regularly updated form time to time without notices. Therefore, the options available in your setup screen may differ from the options shown in this manual.

3.2 Cmos Setup Utility

To access the AWARD BIOS SETUP program, press the key. The screen display will appear as shown below:

Main Program Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74) CMOS SETUP UTILITY AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.	
STANDARD CMOS SETUP BIOS FEATURES SETUP CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP PNP / PCI CONFIGURATION LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS	INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS SUPERVISOR PASSWORD USER PASSWORD IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION SAVE & EXIT SETUP EXIT WITHOUT SAVING
ESC : Quit F10 : Save & Exit Setup	↑ ↓ → ← : Select Item (Shift) F2 : Change Color
Time, Date, Hard Disk Type....	

This screen provides access to the utility's various functions.

Listed below are explanations of the keys displayed at the bottom of the screen:

<ESC> : Exit the utility.

ARROW KEYS : Use arrow keys ↑ ↓ → ← to move cursor to your desired selection.

<F10> : Saves all changes made to Setup and exits program.

<Shift><F2> : Changes background and foreground colors.

Standard CMOS Setup: Use this menu for basic system configurations.

Advanced BIOS Features: Use this menu to set the Advanced Features available on your system.

Advanced Chipset Features: Use this menu to change the values in the chipset registers and optimizes your system's performance.

Integrated Peripherals: Use this menu to specify your settings for integrated peripherals.

PnP/PCI Configuration: This entry appears if your system supports PnP/PCI.

PC Health Status: This entry shows your PC health status if Hardware Monitor Chipset is installed.

Frequency / Voltage Control: Use this menu to specify your settings for frequency / voltage control.

Load Fail-Safe Defaults: Use this menu to load the BIOS default values for the minimal/settings for optimal performance system operations.

Load Optimized Defaults: Use this menu to load the BIOS default values that are factory settings for optimal performance system operations.

Set Supervisor Password: Use this menu to set Supervisor Passwords.

Set User Password: Use this menu to set User Passwords.

Save & Exit Setup: Save CMOS value changes to CMOS and exit setup.

Exit Without Saving: Abandon all CMOS value changes and exit setup.

3.3 Standard Cmos Setup

When you select the “STANDARD CMOS SETUP” on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

Standard CMOS Setup Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74) STANDARD CMOS SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.								
Date (mm : dd : yy) : Wed ,Jan 08 2003								
Time (hh : mm : ss) : 14 : 24 : 36								
HARD DISKS	TYP E	SIZE	CYL S.	HEA D	PREC OMP	LANDZ	SECTO R	MODE
Primary Master	: AUT O	0M	0	0	0	0	0	AUTO
Primary slave	: AUT O	0M	0	0	0	0	0	AUTO
Secondary Master	: AUT O	0M	0	0	0	0	0	AUTO
Secondary Slave	: AUT O	0M	0	0	0	0	0	AUTO
Drive A : None								
Drive B : None								
Video : EGA/VGA						Base Memory : 640K		
Halt : No Errors						Extended Memory : 62976K		
On						Memory : 384K		
						Other Memory : _____		
						Total Memory : 62976K		
ESC : Quit		↑ ↓ → ← : Select Item		PU / PD / + / - : Modify				
F1 : Help		(Shift) F2 : Change Color						

The Standard CMOS Setup utility is used to configure the following components such as date, time, hard disk drive, floppy drive, display and memory. Once a field is highlighted, on-line help information is displayed in the left bottom of the Menu screen.

Set Date : Month, Date, Year.

Set Time : Hour, Minute and Second. Use 24-hour clock format (for p.m. time, add 12 to the hour number, e.g. you would enter 4:30 p.m. as 16:30). When you select the "STANDARD CMOS SETUP" on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

Hard Disks: There are four hard disks listed: "Primary Master", "Primary Slave", "Secondary Master" and "Secondary Slave". For each IDE channel, the first device is the "Master" and the second device is "Slave". Hard disk types from 1 to 45 are the standard ones. To select or change the configuration, move the cursor to the desired position and press <Page Up> or <Page Down> to change the option: (1) Press "Auto" for IDE HDD auto detection, (2) Press "User" for user definable, and Press "None" for not installed (e.g. SCSI). There are six categories of information that you must enter for a HDD: "CYLS" for (number of cylinders), "HEADS" for (number of heads), "PRECOMP" for (write pre-compensation), "LANDZ" for (landing zone), "SECTOR" for (number of sectors) and "MODE" for (Normal, LBA, LARGE and AUTO). The hard disk vendor's or system manufacturer's documentation should provide you with the drive specifications. For an IDE hard drive, you can set "TYPE" to "Auto" or use the "IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION" utility in the main program screen to enter the drive specifications.

The AWARD BIOS supports three HDD modes: NORMAL, LBA and LARGE.

NORMAL mode: This is a Generic Access mode in which neither the BIOS nor the IDE controller will make any transformation during the accession. The maximum HDD size is supported by the NORMAL mode that is 528 Megabytes.

LBA mode: This is a Logical Block Addressing mode which is a HDD accessing method to overcome the 528 Megabytes restriction. The number of cylinders, heads and sectors that are shown in setup may not be the physical number contained in the HDD.

During the HDD accessing, the IDE controller will transform the logical address that is described by the cylinder, head and sector numbers into its own physical address as contained inside the HDD. The maximum HDD size that is supported by the LBA mode is 8.4 Gigabytes.

LARGE mode: Some IDE HDD's contain more than 1024 cylinders without the LBA support. This access mode tricks DOS (or other OS) with the number of cylinders that is less than 1024 by dividing it by 2. At the same time, the number of heads is multiplied by 2. A reverse transformation process will be made inside the INT13H in order to access the right HDD address. The maximum HDD size that is supported by the LARGE mode is 1 Gigabyte.

Note : 1. To support LBA or LARGE mode, there is software located in the AWARD HD Service Routine "INT13H". It may fail to access a HDD with LBA or LARGE modes selected if you are running under an Operating System that replaces the whole INT13H service routine.

2. Entering incorrect drive specifications will result in a hard disk drive that will function improperly or not function at all.

Primary Master / Primary Slave

Secondary Master / Secondary Slave: Press PgUp / <+> or PgDn / <-> to select Manual, None, Auto type. Note that the specifications of your drive must match with the drive table. The hard disk will not work properly if you enter improper information for this category. If your hard disk drive type is not matched or listed, you can use Manual to define your own drive type manually.

If you select Manual, related information is asked to be entered to the following items. Enter the information directly from the keyboard. This information should be provided in the documentation from your hard disk vendor or the system manufacturer.

If the controller of HDD interface is SCSI, the selection shall be “None”

If the controller of HDD interface is CD-ROM, the selection shall be “None”

Here is a brief explanation of drive specifications:

- **Access Mode:** The settings are Auto, Normal, Large, LBA.
- **Cylinder:** Number of cylinders
- **Head:** Number of heads
- **Precomp:** Write precomp
- **Landing Zone:** Landing Zone
- **Sector:** Number of sectors

Floppy Drive A and Floppy Drive B: The options are as follows –

360K, 5.25 in.	720K, 3.5in.	2.88M, 3.5in.
1.2M, 5.25in	1.44M, 3.5in.	None (for Not Installed).

Note : 1. Not Installed could be used as an option for diskless workstations.
2. Highlight the listing after each drive name and select the appropriate entry.

Video: This category selects the type of video adapter that is used for the primary system monitor. Although secondary monitors are also supported here, you do not have to select the type in the Setup.

EGA/VGA	Enhanced Graphics Adapter/Video Graphics Array. For EGA, VGA, SEGA, SVGA or PGA monitor adapters.
CGA 40	Color Graphics Adapter, power up in 40 column mode
CGA 80	Color Graphics Adapter, power up in 80 column mode

MONO	Monochrome adapter, includes high resolution monochrome adapters
------	------------------------------------------------------------------

Halt On: This category determines whether the computer will stop if an error is detected during power up.

No errors	Whenever the BIOS detects a non-fatal error the system will not be stopped and you will be prompted
All errors	The system boot will be stopped for any error that may be detected.
All, But Keyboard	The system boot will not stop for a keyboard error ; it will stop for all other Errors
All, But Diskette	The system boot will not stop for a disk error ; it will stop for all other Errors
All, But Disk/Key	The system boot will not stop for a keyboard or disk error; it will stop for all other errors

3.4 Bios Features Setup

When you select the “BIOS FEATURES SETUP” on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

BIOS Features Setup Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74)			
BIOS FEATURES SETUP			
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC			
Virus Warning	: Disabled	Video BIOS Shadow	: Enabled
CPU Internal Cache	: Enabled	C8000-CBFFF Shadow	: Disabled
Quick Power On Self Test	: Enabled	CC000-CFFFF Shadow	: Disabled
Boot Sequence	: C only	D0000-D3FFF Shadow	: Disabled
Swap Floppy Drive	: Disabled	D4000-D7FFF Shadow	: Disabled
Boot Up Floppy Seek	: Disabled	D8000-DBFFF Shadow	: Disabled
Boot Up NumLock Status	: On	DC000-DFFFF Shadow	: Disabled
Boot up System Speed	: High	Cyrix 6x86/MII CPUID	: Enabled
Gate A20 Option	: Fast		
Typematic Rate Setting	: Disabled		
Typematic Rate (Chars Sec.)	: 6		
Typematic Delay (M/Sec)	: 250		
Security Option	: Setup		
PCI/VGA Palette Snoop	: Disabled	ESC	: Quit
OS Select For DRAM >64MB	: Non-OS/2	↑↓→←	: Select Item
Report No FDD For WIN95	: Yes	F1	: Help
		PU /PD +/-	: Modify
		-	: Color
		(Shift) F2	: Color
		F5	: Old Values
		F6	: Load BIOS Defaults
		F7	: Load Setup Defaults

The following explains the options for each of the features as listed in the above menu:

Virus Warning: The default setting of the Virus Warning is “Disabled”. When it is enabled, any attempt to write to the boot sector and partition table will halt the system and cause a warning message to appear. If this happens, you can use an anti-virus utility on a virus free, bootable floppy diskette to reboot, to clean and to investigate your system.

CPU Internal Cache: The default setting is “Enabled”. This setting enables the CPU internal

cache.

Quick Power On Self Test: The default setting is “Enabled”. This speeds up the Power On Self Test (POST) by skipping some items that are normally checked during the full POST. If your system is functioning normally, you can choose this feature to speed the booting process.

Boot Sequence: The default setting is “C only”; the other options are “CDROM, C, A” and “C A” and “C, CDROM, A”. This setting determines where the computer looks first for an operating system, the hard disk, or the floppy disk, ...or other. The BIOS will load the operating system from the disk drives in the sequence as selected here.

Swap Floppy Drive: The default setting is “Disabled”. This setting gives you an option to swap A and B floppy disks. Normally, the floppy drive A is the one at the end of the cable and drive B is at the other end. If you set this option to “Enabled”, the Drive A will function as Drive B, and vice-versa under the DOS.

Boot Up Floppy Seek: The default setting is “Disabled”. When enabled, the BIOS will check whether there is a floppy disk drive installed.

Boot Up Numlock Status: The default setting is “On”. If set “Off”, the cursor controls will function on the numeric keypad.

Boot Up System Speed: The default setting is “High”. This sets the CPU speed at boot up.

Gate A20 Option: The default setting is “Fast”. This is the optimal setting for the CPU card. The other option is “Normal” .

Memory Parity Check: Select “Enabled”, ” Disabled”, or “Auto”. In Auto mode, the BIOS enabled memory checking automatically when it detects the presence of ECC or parity DRAM.

Typematic Rate Setting: The default setting is “Disabled”. If enabled, you can set the typematic rate and typematic delay.

Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec): This setting controls the speed at which the system registers the repeated keystrokes. The choices range from 6 to 30 Chars/Sec. The default setting is “6” Chars/Sec.

Typematic Delay (Msec): This setting controls the time between the display of the first and second characters. There are four delay choices: 250ms, 500ms, 750ms and 1000ms. The default setting is “250” ms.

Security Option: This setting controls the password in the main screen. The options are

“Setup” and “System”. Select “Setup” and it will protect the Setup Utility settings from being tampered with. Select “System” if you want to use password feature every time the system boots up. The default setting is “Setup”. You can create your password by using the “SUPERVISOR/USER PASSWORD” utility on the main program screen.

PCI/VGA Palette Snoop: The default setting is “Disabled”. Set to “Enable” if any ISA adapter card installed requires VGA palette snooping.

OS Select For DRAM > 64MB: The default setting is “Non-OS2”. Set to “OS2” if the system memory size is greater than 64MB and the operating system is OS/2.

Report No FDD For WIN 95: Select “Yes” to release IRQ6 when the system contains no floppy drive, for compatibility with Windows 95 logo certification. In the Integrated Peripherals screen select “Disabled” for the Onboard FDC Controller field.

Video BIOS Shadow: The default setting is “Enabled” which will copy the VGA display card BIOS into system DRAM to improve performance.

C8000-CBFFF Shadow to DC000-DFFFF Shadow: The default setting for the shadow feature is “Disabled”. When enabled, the ROM with the specific address is copied into system DRAM. It will also reduce the size of memory available to the system. After you have made your selection in the BIOS FEATURES SETUP, press the <ESC> key to go back to the main program screen.

16-bit/8-bit I/O Recovery (CLK): The I/O recovery mechanism adds bus clock cycles between PCI-originated I/O cycles to the ISA bus. This delay takes place because the PCI bus is so much faster than the ISA bus. These two fields let you add recovery time (in bus clock cycles) for 16-bit and 8-bit I/O.

USB Controller: Select Enabled if your system contains a Universal Serial Bus (USB) controller and you have USB peripherals

Audio I/O Base Address: Select a base I/O address for the audio port

MPU-401 I/O Base Address: Select a base I/O address for the MPU-401 interface

Audio IRQ Select: Select an interrupt for the audio port

Audio DMA Select: Select a DMA channel for the audio port

After you have made your selections in the CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP, press the <ESC> key to go back to the main program screen.

3.6 Power Management Setup

The “Power Management Setup” controls the CPU card’s “Green” features. When you select the “POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP” on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

Power Management Setup Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74) POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.			
Power Management	: User Define	IRQ1 (Keyboard)	: ON
** PM Timers **		IRQ3 (COM 2)	: OFF
Doze Mode	: Disabled	IRQ4 (COM1)	: OFF
Standby Mode	: Disabled	IRQ5 (LPT 2)	: OFF
HDD Power Down	: Disabled	IRQ6 (Floppy Disk)	: OFF
MODEM Use IRQ	: NA	IRQ7 (LPT 1)	: OFF
Throttle Duty Cycle : 33.3%		IRQ9 (IRQ2 Redir)	: OFF
		IRQ10 (Reserved)	: OFF
		IRQ11 (Reserved)	: OFF
		IRQ12 (PS /2 Mouse)	: OFF
		IRQ13 (Coprocesor)	: OFF
		IRQ14 (Hard Disk)	: OFF
		IRQ15 (Reserved)	: OFF
		: Quit	↑↓→← : Select Item
		ES	
		C	
		F1 : Help	PU : Modify
			/PD/+/-
		F5 : Old Values	(Shift) : Color
			F2
		F6 : Load BIOS Defaults	
		F7 : Load Setup Defaults	

Power Management: This setting controls the System Doze Mode, Standby Mode and Suspend Mode Timer features. There are four options namely --

User Define : Allows you to customize all power saving timer features.

Optimize : This is the recommended setting for general use.

Test/Demo: This is for test/demonstration purpose.

Disable : Disables the power management features.

Doze Mode: Options are from “1 Min” to “1 Hour” and “Disable”. The system speed will change from turbo to slow and the video signal will be suspended, if no Power Management events occur for a specified length of time. Full power function will return when a Wake-Up event is detected.

Standby Mode: Options are from “1 Min” to “1 Hour” and “Disable”. The system speed will change from turbo to slow and the video signal will be suspended, if no Power Management events occur for a specified length of time. Full power function will return when a Wake-Up event is detected.

HDD Power Down: Options are from “1 Min” . to “15 Min” . and “Disable”. The IDE hard drive will spin down if it is not accessed within a specified length of time.

MODEM Use IRQ: This field name interrupt request (IRQ) line assigned to the modem (if any) on your system. Activity of the selected IRQ always awakens the system.

Throttle Duty Cycle: When the system enters Doze mode, the CPU clock runs only part of the time. You may select the percent of time that the clock runs.

IRQ1~IRQ15: These fields are designed for selected peripherals, e.g. Keyboard, COM2, COM1, LPT2, Floppy Drive, etc... You can set it to either “ON” or “OFF” fields to activate or deactivate these peripherals.

After you have made your selection in the POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP, press the <ESC> key to go back to the main program screen.

3.7 PnP/PCI Configuration

Both the ISA and PCI buses on the CPU card use system IRQs & DMAs. You must set up the IRQ and DMA assignments correctly through the PnP/PCI Configuration Setup utility, otherwise the SBC will not work properly.

When you select the “PnP /PCI CONFIGURATION” on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

PnP/PCI Configuration Setup Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74)					
PNP/PCI CONFIGURATION					
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.					
PNP OS Installed	:	No	LAN 3 Use IRQ No.	:	Auto
Resources Controlled	:	Manual	LAN 2 Use IRQ No.	:	Auto
By			LAN 1 Use IRQ No.	:	Auto
Reset Configuration	:	Disabled	PCI IRQ Actived By	:	Level
Data			Used MEM base addr	:	N/A
IRQ-3	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-4	Assigned	:	ISA		
	to		Legacy		
IRQ-5	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-7	Assigned	:	ISA		
	to		Legacy		
IRQ-9	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-10	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-11	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-12	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-14	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		
IRQ-15	Assigned	:	PnP		
	to		PCI/ISA		

DMA-0	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA				
DMA-1	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA	ES C	: Quit	↑↓→←	: Select Item
DMA-3	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA	F1	: Help	PU /PD/+/-	: Modify
DMA-5	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA	F5	: Old Values	(Shift) F2	: Color
DMA-6	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA	F6	: Load BIOS Defaults		
DMA-7	Assigned to	:	PnP PCI/ISA	F7	: Load Setup Defaults		

PNP OS Installed: Select Yes if the system operating environment is Plug-and-Play aware (e.g., Windows 95).

Resources Controlled By: The other option is “Default Setting” which allows you to control IRQ’ s and DMAs individually. The defaults setting is “Auto” which will control all IRQ’ s and DMAs automatically.

Reset Configuration Data: The default setting is “Disabled”. When set to “Enabled”, the content of the ESCD block in flash BIOS will be cleared.

IRQ assigned to and DMA assigned to: If there is a legacy ISA device which uses an IRQ or a DMA, set the corresponding IRQ or DMA to “ Legacy ISA”; otherwise you should set to PCI/ISA PnP.

PCI IRQ Activated By: Options are “Level” or “Edge”. The default setting is ”Level“, this option is used to select the IRQ’ s trigger method.

Used MEM base addr: Because BIOSes fail to auto detect some specific ISA Legacy cards with requested memory space below 1M address, we have added the “Used MEM base addr” and “Used MEM Length” to support such kind of cards. Now, with these two functions, users can define where the used memory address is located and its length of the legacy area correspondingly. Based on this, the BIOS will skip the UMB area that is used by the legacy device to avoid the memory space conflict. For example, if the user selects “D000” for “Used MEM base addr” and “16K” for “Used MEM Length” that means the address region D0000H-D3FFFH is occupied by ISA legacy cards, and the BIOS will not assign this region for PnP/ISA and PCI cards.

3.8 Load Setup Defaults

“LOAD SETUP DEFAULTS” loads the optimal settings which are stored in BIOS ROM. The defaults loaded affect only the BIOS Features Setup, Chipset Features Setup, Power Management Setup, PnP/PCI configuration setup and Integrated Peripherals Setup. There is no effect on the Standard CMOS Setup. To use this feature, highlight the entry on the main screen and press <Enter>. A line will appear on the screen asking if you want to load the Setup default values. Press the <Y> key and then press the <Enter> key if you want to load the Setup defaults. Press <N> if you do not want to proceed.

3.9 Integrated Peripherals

When you select the “INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS” on the main program, the screen display will appear as:

Integrated Peripheral Setup Screen

ROM PCI / ISA BIOS (2A434L74)			
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS			
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.			
IDE HDD Block Mode	: Enabled	Onboard Parallel Port	: 378/IRQ7
Primary IDE Channel	: Enabled	Parallel Port Mode	: SPP
Master Drive PIO Mode	: Auto		
Slave Drive PIO Mode	: Auto		
Secondary IDE Channel	: Enabled		
Master Drive PIO Mode	: Auto		
Slave Drive PIO Mode	: Auto		
IDE Primary Master UDMA	: Auto		
IDE Primary Slave UDMA	: Auto		
IDE Secondary Master	: Auto		
UDMA			
IDE Secondary Slave UDMA	: Auto		
KBC input clock	: 8MHz	: Quit	↑↓→← : Select Item
Onboard FDC Controller	: Enabled	ES	
Onboard Serial Port 1	: 3F8/IRQ4	C	
Onboard Serial Port 2	: Disabled	F1 : Help	PU : Modify
Onboard IR Controller	: Disabled		/PD/+/-
		F5 : Old Values	(Shift) : Color
		F6 : Load BIOS Defaults	F2
		F7 : Load Setup Defaults	

IDE HDD Block Mode: The Default setting is “Enabled”. This feature enhances the hard disk performance by making multi-sector transfers instead of one sector per transfer. Most IDE drives, except the very early designs, have Block Mode transfer features.

Primary IDE Channel: Select “Enabled” to activate the on-chip IDE interface.

Master Drive PIO and Slave Drive PIO: There are six options namely “Auto”, “Mode 0”, “Mode 1”, “Mode 2”, “Mode 3” and “Mode 4”. The default setting is “Auto”. When it is set to “Auto”, the BIOS will automatically set the mode to match the transfer rate of hard disk. If the system won't boot up when set to “Auto,” set it manually to the lower mode (e.g. From Mode 3 to Mode 2). All IDE drives should work with PIO mode 0.

IDE Primary Master UDMA, IDE Primary Slave UDMA: Ultra DMA/33 implementation is possible only if your IDE hard drive supports it and the operating environment includes a DMA driver (Windows 95, OSR2, or a third-party IDE bus master driver). If your hard drive and your system software both support Ultra DMA/33, select Auto to enable BIOS support.

Onboard FDC Controller: Select Enabled if your system has a floppy disk controller (FDC) installed on the system board and you wish to use it. If you install an add-in FDC or the system has no floppy drive, select Disabled in this field.

Onboard Serial Port 1 / 2: These options are used to assign the I/O addresses for the two on-board serial ports. They can be assigned as follows:

Auto [**Default**]

3F8 / IRQ4

2F8 / IRQ3

3E8 / IRQ4

2E8 / IRQ3

Disabled (Disable the onboard serial port)

Onboard Parallel Port : This option is used to assign the I/O address for the onboard parallel port. The options are “378/IRQ7” (defaults), “278/IRQ7”, “3BC/IRQ7” and “Disabled” (disable the onboard parallel port). Note: Printer port always use IRQ7 when set to “378/IRQ7” or “278/IRQ7”, or from “3BE/IRQ7” to “Enabled”.

Parallel Port Mode: There are four options “Normal” (default), “ECP”, “ECP/EPP” and “EPP/SPP”. Change the mode from “Normal” to the enhanced mode only if your peripheral device can support it. When it is set to ECP mode, the printer port always uses DMA3.

3.10 Supervisor/User Password

The “SUPERVISOR/USER PASSWORD” utility sets the password. The SBC is shipped with the password disabled. If you want to change the password, you must first enter the current password, then at the prompt -- enter your new password. The password is case sensitive, and can be up to 8 alphanumeric characters. Press <Enter> after you have finished typing in the password. At the next prompt confirm the new password by re-typing it and pressing <Enter> again. When you are done the screen automatically reverts to the main screen. Remember that when you use this feature, the “Security Option” line in BIOS FEATURES SETUP will determine when entering the password will be required.

To disable the password, press the <Enter> key instead of entering a new password when the “Enter Password” in the dialog box appears. A message will appear confirming that the password is disabled.

If you have set both supervisor and user passwords, only the supervisor password will allow you to enter the BIOS SETUP PROGRAM.

Note : If you forget your password, the only way to solve this problem is to discharge the CMOS memory by turning the power off and placing a shunt on the S1 (open pad) for 5 seconds, then removing the shunt.

3.11 IDE HDD Auto Detection

If your system has an IDE hard drive, you can use this utility to detect its parameters and enter them into the Standard CMOS Setup automatically.

If the auto-detected parameters displayed do not match the ones that should be used for your hard drive, do not accept them. Press the <N> key to reject the values and enter the correct ones manually on the Standard CMOS Setup screen.

Note : If you are setting up a new hard disk drive (with nothing on it) that supports LBA mode, more than one line will appear in the parameter box, choose the line that lists LBA for an LBA drive.

Do not choose Large or Normal if the hard disk drive is already fully formatted when you install it, choose the mode “HDD Low Level Format” to format it.

3.12 Save & Exit Setup

Select this option and press the <Enter> key to save the new setting information in the CMOS memory and continue with the booting process.

3.13 Exit Without Saving

Select this option and press the <Enter > key to exit the Setup Utility without recording any new values or changing old ones.

4.1 Use Your Driver Cd-Rom

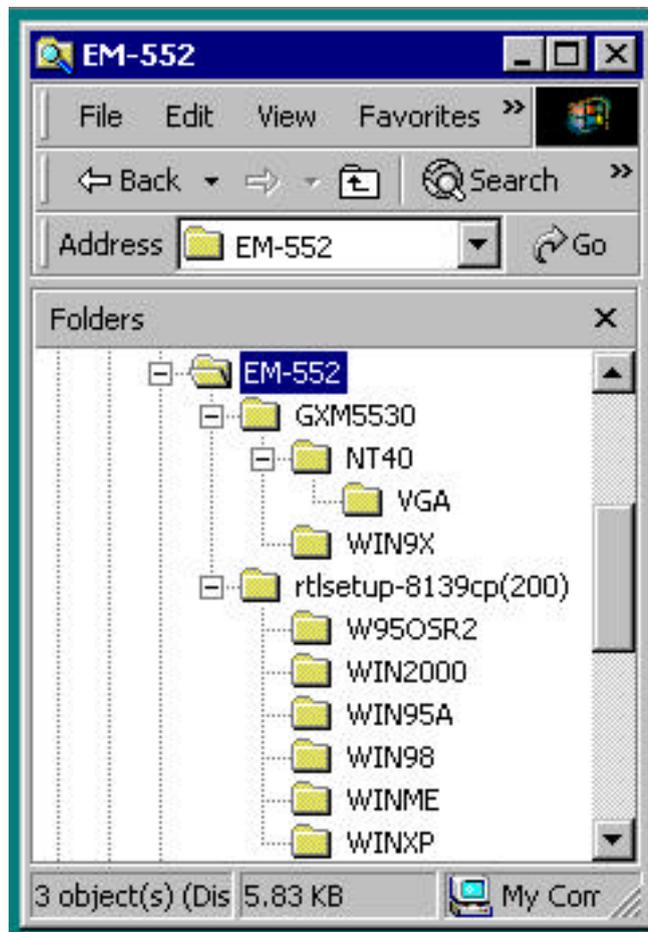
This chapter provides information on how to install the drivers that come in the CD-ROM with the package. Please follow the instructions set forth in chapter carefully.

Find the directory for your O/S accordingly.

Always read the README.TXT. before installation.

Run the *.EXE., and follow the installation prompt step by step.

4.2 File Directory



APPENDIX A.

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

I/O PORT ADDRESS MAP

Address	Function
000 - 01F	DMA Controller #1
020 - 03F	Interrupt Controller #1
040 - 05F	Timer Chip
060 - 06F	Keyboard Controller
070 - 07F	Read Time Clock/NMI Mask
080 - 09F	DMA Page Register
0A0 - 0BF	Interrupt Controller #2
0C0 - 0DF	DMA Controller #2
0F0 - 0F1	Clear/Reset Math Coprocessor
1F0 - 1F7	Hard Disk Controller
200 - 210	Game Port
278 - 27F	Parallel Port #2
2E8 - 2EF	Serial Port #4 (COM 4)
2F8 - 2FF	Serial Port #2 (COM 2)
300 - 31F	prototype Card/Streaming Tape Adapter
360 - 36F	PC Network
378 - 3FF	Parallel Port #1
380 - 38F	SDLC #2
3A0 - 3AF	SDLC #1
3B0 - 3BF	MDA Video Card (Including LPT0)
3C0 - 3CF	EGA Card
3D0 - 3DF	CGA Card
3E8 - 3EF	Serial Port #3 (COM 3)
3F0 - 3F7	Floppy Disk Controller
3F8 - 3FF	Serial Port #1 (COM 1)
443	Enable Watch-dog Timer Operation (read)
441	Disable Watch-Dog Times Operation (Read)

MEMORY ADDRESS MAP

Address Range (Hex)	Description
000000H - 09FFFFH	640 KB of Conventional RAM
0A0000H - 0BFFFFH	128 KB of Video RAM
0C0000H - 0EFFFFH	256 KB of I/O Expansion ROM
0F0000H - 0FFFFFFH	64 KB of System BIOS ROM
0100000H - 7FFFFFFFH	1 MB ~ 128MB of User RAM

DMA CHANNELS

CHANNEL	Function
DMA 0	Reserved
DMA 1	Reserved
DMA 2	Floppy Disk Controller
DMA 3	ECP Parallel Port
DMA 4	Cascade for DMA #1
DMA 5	Reserved
DMA 6	Reserved
DMA 7	Reserved

INTERRUPT CONTROLLER

IRQ	Function
IRQ 0	System timer output
IRQ 1	Keyboard
IRQ 2	Cascade for INTC #2
IRQ 3	Serial port #2
IRQ 4	Serial port #1
IRQ 5	Parallel port #2
IRQ 6	Floppy disk controller
IRQ 7	Parallel port #1
IRQ 8	Real time clock
IRQ 9	Software redirected to INT 0AH (IRQ 2)
IRQ 10	Reserved
IRQ 11	Reserved
IRQ 12	PS/2 Mouse
IRQ 13	Math Coprocessor (CPU Internal)
IRQ 14	Primary Hard disk
IRQ 15	Secondary Hard Disk
NMI	Parity Check Error

GLOSSARY

8-Bit Bus – Data is transmitted to expansion slots and other components on the bus only along 8 parallel data line.

10Base-T – It is a 10Mbps IEEE 802.3/Ethernet standard that uses unshielded twisted pair cable specification. 10Base-T supports network configuration using the CSMA/CD access method over a twisted pair transmission system up to 100 meters in length without the use of repeater.

16-Bit Bus or ISA Bus – Data is transmitted along either 8 or 16 data lines, depending on what kind of adapter card is used in an expansion slot. ISA is the abbreviation of Industry Standard Architecture.

100Base-TX – It is a 100Mbps IEEE 802.3/Ethernet standard that uses UTP cable. Also called Fast Ethernet, it uses RJ-45 connectors and EIA/TIA T568B pinning. Maximum cable length from hub to node is 100 meters without a repeater.

Adapter – It is also called an expansion board, expansion card, or adapter card. It is a small circuit board that is installed in the expansion slots on the motherboard. You can install a particular adapter that connects a new device such as internal modem, sound card, and scanner.

AGP (Accelerated Graphic Port) – is a 32-bit, 66MHz data bus that transmit a maximum of 528MB of data.

bps – Bits per second. Also often preceded by K (kilo/thousands), **Kbps** – Kilo bytes per second, and M (mega/million), **Mbps** – Mega bytes per second.

BIOS (Basic Input /Output System) – This is a chip on the motherboard that contains the instructions for starting up, or booting, the computer, and more.

Bus – Data that travels in a computer along the circuits on the motherboard are called buses. Although three main buses (data bus, address bus, and control bus) manage the computer' s operation, often these are collectively called the bus. The bus carries instructions back and forth between the CPU and other devices in the system. ISA, EISA, VL-Bus, PCI and SCSI are examples of PC buses.

Bus Mastering – A method of transferring data through a bus in which the device takes over the bus and directly controls the transfer of data to the computer's memory. Bus mastering is a method of Direct Memory Access (**DMA**) transfer.

Cache – Cache RAM is an extra holding area for program instructions that need to be frequently used by the CPU or swapped in and out of RAM. Your CPU can usually access those instructions from the cache more quickly than it could from a hard disk or even RAM, so a cache helps the system work more efficiently. Most systems sold today offer either 256K or 512K cache.

CPU (Central Processing Unit) – executes all commands and controls the flow of data, providing the “ brain ” that enables the PC to calculate and perform the operations like sorting information more quickly than a human is able to. The CPU makes perhaps the greatest contribution to a PC's speed and power. Note: Any additional information is subject to change without prior revision from the supplier.

Table 1 -- CPU Speeds

Processor type	Speed ratings (MHz)
NS Geode GX1	300 MHz

EIDE (Enhanced IDE) – It is a hard drive controller that enables your system to be able to handle fast hard disk drives at a speed of 10Mbps.

EISA or MCA Bus – Data is transmitted along 32 data lines to adapter cards designed specifically to work with the 32-bit buses. MCA expansion slots cannot accept 8-bit or 16-bit adapter cards. EISA stands for Extended Industry Standard Architecture, while MCA stands for MicroChannel Architecture. MCA is architecture used in IBM Microcomputer.

Expansion slots – Expansion slots are plug-in connectors that allow you to insert additional circuit boards that attach to the rest of the PC through special circuitry called the **bus**. By inserting the right circuit board -- usually called an **adapter** or an **expansion card** – you can increase the resolution and the number of colors used by the display, or you can transform your PC into a machine for recording and playing music.

Fast SCSI – The common nomenclature associated with SCSI-2, the second generation of SCSI offering mandatory parity checking improvements over SCSI-1.

IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics) – It was developed from ST-506 type hard drive interface, utilizing BIOS INT 13h hard drive with secondary software and supports two hard drives (Master and Slave). This device does not need extra software to run it since it is directly initiated in the BIOS. Data transfer rate is 4.1 Mbps. Take note that this interface cannot

support other drives like a CD-ROM drive.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) – It is an international professional society that issues its own standard, and is a member of ANSI and ISO. Popular known standards is:

- IEEE802.3** – is a physical layer standard for 10Base-T, 100Base-T, Ethernet, and StarLAN.
- IEEE802.5** – is a physical layer standard for Token Ring.
- IEEE802.11** – is a physical layer standard for Wireless LAN/WAN compatibility.
- IEEE802.12** – is a physical layer standard for 100VG AnyLAN.

LAN (Local Area Network) – A data communications network spanning a limited area. It provides communications between three or more computers and peripherals, in most cases using a high-speed media as its backbone.

Keyboard – This is a component that comes in direct contact for you with your PC. The mechanism of keyboard converts a key cap's movement into a signal sent to the computer. The most common key mechanisms are “ **capacitate** ” and “ **hard contact** “. Capacitate keyboard has a spring that causes the plastic and the metal plunger to move nearer to two pads that have large plates (plated in tin, nickel, and copper). These pads are connected to the keyboard's printed circuit board. Hard contact keyboard causes the key cap to collapse a foam rubber dome that presses against a sheet of plastic on the bottom of which is metallic area connected to the rest of the keyboard's circuit board.

LDCM (LANDesk Client Manager) – With the help of LDCM, PCs that are either stand-alone or on a network can not escape the control of a system administrator. Alerts will be sent to the user if an abnormal condition is encountered in a PC. It allows the administrator to give each PC a thorough check-up. Additionally, this feature is available to multiple OS' s on the market today. LDCM Key Features include the following : • Health Monitoring , • Real-Time Alerting , • Remote Accessibility , • Extensive Instrumentation. This is a product from Intel.

Mouse – The keyboard is a barrier to learn how to use a computer. Xerox Corporation first developed the concept of a pointing device, something a computer user could move with his or her hand, causing a corresponding move on screen. Because of its size and tail like cable, the device was named for the mouse. Apple Computer made the mouse a standard feature of its Macintosh computers, and with the popularity of Windows, a mouse is becoming standard equipment on all PCs, as well. “ **Trackballs** ” have survived more awkward methods of navigating with the keyboard. “ **Digitizing tablets** ” are popular with architects and engineers who must translate precise movements of a pen into lines on the screen. “ Touch screens “ , on which you press either your finger and a special light pen to control the software, are too tiring to use for any length of time.

Parallel port – Parallel ports (labeled **LPT1**, **LPT2**, and so on) are usually for plugging in printers. It is also often called a **Centronics port** – has been almost synonymous with **printer port**. Although a serial port can also be used to send data from a PC to some models of printers, the parallel port is faster. A serial port sends data one bit at a time over a single one-way wire; a parallel port can send several bits of data across eight parallel wires simultaneously. Take note that a serial connection sends a single bit, a parallel port send an entire byte.

PCI Bus (Peripheral Component Interconnect) – It is a connection slot in a motherboard that supports 32-bit bus transfer rates. The now standard PCI Local Bus carries data along at least 32 lines, that is, at least 32 bits at a time. Local bus computer designs add special buses so the CPU can communicate directly with key components like the monitor, resulting in much better performance. You should look for PCI local bus capabilities in any system you buy, especially PCI local bus video (which helps the monitor display more quickly).

POST (Power-On Self-Test) – is the first thing your PC does when you turn it on, and it's your first warning of trouble with any of the components. When the POST detects an error from the display, memory, keyboard, or other basic components, it produces a warning error in the form of a message on your display and —in case your display is part of the problem —in the form of a series of beeps.

RAM (Random Access Memory) – consists of a bank of chips that act as “ working memory ”, holding program instructions and data only while your computer is turned on. Unless the instructions and data are saved to a disk, RAM forgets them when you turn your computer off. RAM is measured in megabytes (M). Most computers today come with 32M of RAM, though some sell with only 16M installed. There are a few different flavors and speeds of RAM, as well. One of the most prominent today is Extended Data Output (EDO) RAM, but an even faster type of RAM that has just hit the market is called **SyncDRAM**.

Serial port – Serial ports are also sometimes called **COM** (short for COMmunications) ports, and are labeled **COM1**, **COM2**, and so on. It is simple in concept: one line to send data, another line to receive data, and a few other lines to regulate how data is sent over the other two lines – from commonplace modems and printers to plotters and burglar alarms. The most common use for serial port is with a **mouse** or **modem**. The reason for this is that a serial port is not a very efficient way to transfer data, so little data that speed is not crucial, and perfect for modems because with current technology, phone lines cannot transport more than one signal at a time anyway. The **serial port** is often referred to as an **RS-232 port**.

SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) – An intelligent bus for transmitting data commands between a variety of devices. There are many implementations of SCSI, including

Fast SCSI, Wide SCSI, Fast Wide SCSI, Fast-20, and Fast-40.

SCSI-2 – The second generation of SCSI; includes many improvements to SCSI-1, including Fast SCSI, Wide SCSI, and mandatory parity checking.

SCSI-3 – The third generation of SCSI; introduces Fast-20 and Fast-40 as improvements to the parallel bus. The standard also includes a number of specifications for high-speed serial bus architectures such as SSA, Fiber Channel, and IEEE 1394. Also known as Ultra SCSI.

Ultra SCSI – Also known as SCSI-3, is a third generation SCSI standard that introduced parallel bus speed improvements (FAST-20 and FAST-40), and the miniaturized 68-pin micro connector.

USB (Universal Serial Bus) – USB consolidates serial, parallel, keyboard, mouse, and game ports into one asynchronous and isochronous communications port with bandwidth for data transfer speeds up to 12 Mbps without termination. By daisy-chaining USB hubs, up to 127 I/O devices can be connected to one USB port on the PC. USB is completely plug-and play meaning peripherals can be correctly detected and configured automatically as soon as they are connected.

UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair) – Twisted pair cable with neither individual nor overall shielding. **Twisted Pair** are two wires twisted together to reduce susceptibility to RF crosswalk.

VGA (Video Graphics Array) – A video adapter that supports 640x480 pixels color resolution. The Windows OS provides medium text & graphics standard.

VL-Bus – It is also known as Local Bus; this is an I/O interface that is directly connected and depended of the system CPU. The VL-Bus is an abbreviation of VESA Local Bus.

Terms and Conditions

Date:1997.10.20

Warranty Policy

1. All products are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of two years from the date of purchase by the customer.
2. The buyer will bear the return freight charges for goods that are returned for repair within the warranty period whereas manufacturer will bear the other way after repair.
3. The buyer will pay for repair (for the replaced materials plus service time) and transportation charges (both ways) for items after the expiration of the warranty period.
4. If the RMA Service Request Form does not meet the stated requirement as listed on “RMA Service “ , RMA goods will be returned at the customer expense.
5. The following conditions are excluded from this warranty :
 - A. Improper or inadequate maintenance by the customer.
 - B. Unauthorized modification or misuse.
 - C. Operation outside of the environmental specifications for the product.

RMA Service

1. Request a RMA#:

Complete and fax to Supplier the “RMA Request Form” to obtain a RMA number.

2. Shipping:

- A. The customer is requested to fill up the problem code as listed . If none of the code is selected, please write the symptom description on the remark.
- B. Ship the defective units with freight prepaid.
- C. Mark the RMA # clearly on the box.
- D. Shipping damage as a result of inadequate packing is the customer' s responsibility.
- E. Use the original packing materials whenever possible .

3. All RMA# are valid for 30 days only:

When RMA goods are received after valid RMA# period , the goods will be rejected.

RMA Service Request Form

When requesting RMA service, please fill out this "RMA Service Request Form".

Without this form your RMA will be REJECTED!!!

RMA No:	Reasons to Return: (Please include failure details)	Repair (Please include failure details)
Company:	Testing Purpose	
Phone No.:	Contact Person:	
Fax No.:	Purchased Date:	
Return Shipping Address:	Applied Date:	
Shipping by: Air Freight Sea Express : _____ Others: _____		

Item	Model Name	Serial Number	Configuration

Item	Problem Code	Failure Status

***Problem Code:**

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 01: D.O.A. | 07: BIOS Problem | 13: SCSI | 19: DIO |
| 02: Second Time R.M.A. | 08: Keyboard Controller Fail | 14: LPT Port | 20: Buzzer |
| 03: CMOS Data Lost | 09: Cache RMA Problem | 15: PS2 | 21: Shut Down |
| 04: FDC Fail | 10: Memory Socket Bad | 16: LAN | 22: Panel Fail |
| 05: HDC Fail | 11: Hang Up Software | 17: COM Port | 23: CRT Fail |
| 06: Bad Slot | 12: Out Look Damage | 18: Watchdog Timer | 24: Others (Pls specify) |

Request Party

1.6 Confirmed By Supplier

Authorized Signatures / Date

Authorized Signatures / Date