

System board D1005

Technical Manual

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System board D1005

Technical Manual

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Product Description

This chapter describes the features of the motherboard. The remaining chapters explain how to:

- Use the BIOS Setup program to modify the motherboard's configuration
- Install components like processors or memory
- Interpret error messages you might encounter while running the computer

Figure 1 shows the components on the motherboard. Figure 2 shows the back panel connectors on the motherboard.

All functions are described here, including those not currently supported.

Please note that the BIOS delivery status does not always match the specified default values.

Microprocessor

The motherboard supports Intel Pentium® II processors with MMX™ technology and secondary (L2) cache.

The Pentium II processor is packaged in a Single Edge Contact (S.E.C.) cartridge that mounts in the Slot 1 processor connector on the motherboard.

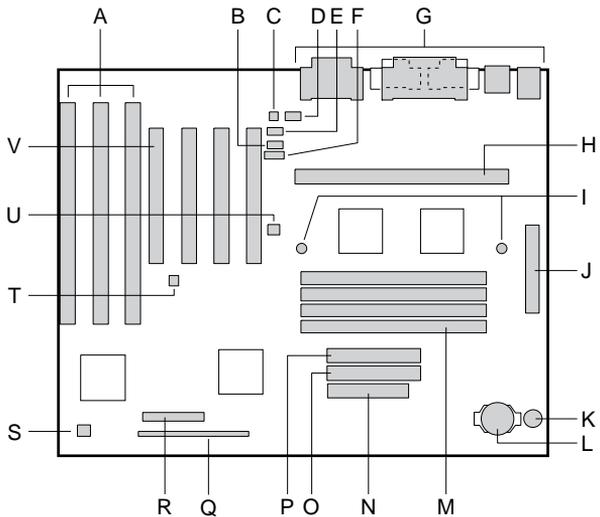
Main Memory (DRAM)

The motherboard supports up to 256 MB of DRAM. DRAM is implemented through four 72-pin SIMM sockets. The motherboard contains four SIMM sockets. To add memory to the motherboard, see *Installing and configuring motherboard options*. For the motherboard's main memory map, see *Technical Reference*.

Memory error checking and correction is supported with parity or ECC SIMMs. Parity or ECC SIMMs are automatically detected; however, the user must enter Setup to configure SIMMs for either parity or ECC operation. Parity memory will detect single-bit errors. ECC memory will detect multi-bit errors and correct single-bit errors. Errors may be generated by a defective memory module, mixing different speed memory modules, or by DMA or memory conflicts.

Product Description

Figure 1. Motherboard Components



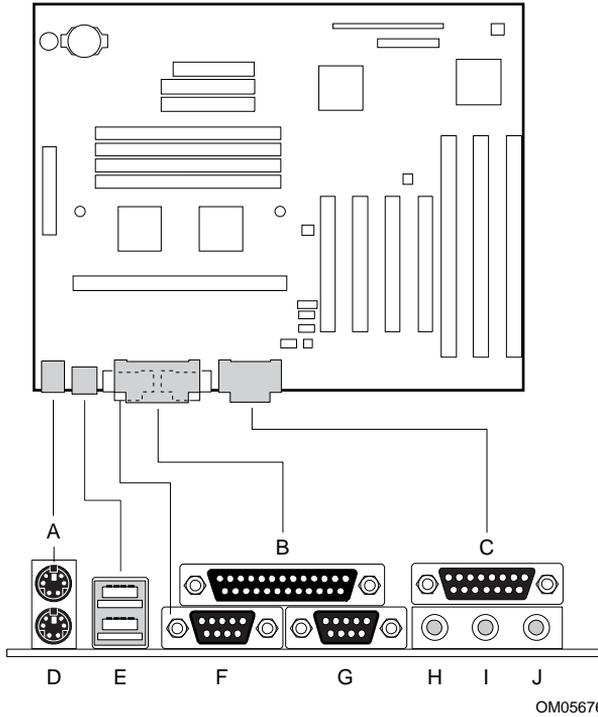
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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A = ISA connectors | L = Battery |
| B = CD-ROM audio connector | M = SIMM sockets |
| C = Telephony connector | N = Floppy drive connector |
| D = Wavetable connector | O = Primary IDE connector |
| E = Telephony connector | P = Secondary IDE connector |
| F = Audio line in connector | Q = Front panel connectors |
| G = Back panel I/O connectors | R = Jumper block |
| H = Slot 1 processor connector | S = Fan 1 connector |
| I = Heatsink support mounting holes | T = Chassis security connector |
| J = Power connector | U = Fan 3 connector |
| K = Speaker (optional) | V = PCI connectors |

Components labeled "optional" do not come on all motherboards.



Figure 2. Back Panel I/O Connectors



- A = PS/2 connector (mouse)
- B = Parallel port connector
- C = MIDI/game port connector
- D = PS/2 connector (keyboard)
- E = USB connectors

- F = Serial port 1 connector
- G = Serial port 2 connector
- H = Audio line out jack
- I = Audio line in jack
- J = Audio mic in jack

PCI/IDE Peripheral Interface

The motherboard has a high-speed, 32-bit PCI/IDE interface that supports the following:

- Up to four PCI/IDE hard drives on the PCI bus
- PIO Mode 3 and Mode 4 hard drives
- Logical block addressing (LBA) of hard drives larger than 528 MB
- Extended Cylinder Head Sector (ECHS) translation modes
- ATAPI devices (such as CD-ROMs)

I/O Features

The I/O controller integrates the functions for the serial ports, parallel port, diskette drive, and keyboard. This component provides:

- Multimode bidirectional parallel port:
 - Standard mode: Centronics-compatible operation
 - High-speed mode: Support for enhanced capabilities port (ECP) and enhanced parallel port (EPP)
- Two RS-232C NS16C450/550-compatible 9-pin serial ports
- Integrated real-time clock with an accuracy of ± 13 minutes/year at 25 °C and 5 V
- Integrated 8042-compatible keyboard controller
- Flexible IRQ and DMA mapping to support Windows 95
- Support for an IrDA or Consumer IR compatible infrared interface. The infrared interface supports data transfer rates of up to 115 K baud with either half- or full-duplex operation
- Industry standard diskette drive controller that supports 720 KB, 1.44 MB, and 2.88 MB 3.5-inch drives (at 135 tracks per inch); and 360 KB and 1.2 MB 5.25-inch drives

BIOS Features

The BIOS, from American Megatrends, Inc. (AMI), provides ISA and PCI compatibility. The BIOS is contained in a Flash memory device soldered to the motherboard. The BIOS provides the POST, the Setup program, a PCI and IDE auto-configuration utility, and BIOS recovery code.

PCI Auto-configuration

The PCI auto-configuration utility works in conjunction with the Setup program to support using PCI add-in cards in the computer. When you turn on the power after installing a PCI card, the BIOS automatically configures interrupts, DMA channels, and I/O space. Since PCI add-in cards use the same interrupt resources as ISA add-in cards, you must specify the interrupts used by ISA cards in the Setup program. The PCI auto-configuration program complies with version 2.1 of the PCI BIOS specification.

IDE Auto-configuration

The motherboard automatically detects installed IDE devices and configures them for operation.

ISA Plug and Play Capability

The motherboard provides auto-configuration of Plug and Play ISA cards and resource management for legacy (non Plug and Play) ISA cards when used with the ISA Configuration Utility (ICU) or a Plug and Play compatible operating system like Windows 95. To obtain the ICU, contact your computer supplier.

Security Features

The BIOS provides a password option that you can enable through the Setup program (refer to *Using the BIOS Setup Program*).

BIOS Upgrades

Because the BIOS is stored in a Flash memory device, you can upgrade the BIOS without having to disassemble the computer. The upgrade can be done with a utility stored on a diskette or hard disk or run over a network. To upgrade the BIOS, refer to *Upgrade the BIOS*.

Expansion Slots

The motherboard has two dedicated 16-bit ISA/AT-compatible and three dedicated PCI-compatible expansion slots. Another expansion slot is a combination slot that can be used for either a PCI or an ISA card. This allows you to install a maximum of six add-in cards.

Real-time Clock and CMOS RAM

The I/O controller provides a real-time clock and CMOS RAM. You can set the time for the clock and the CMOS values by using the Setup program described in *Using the BIOS SETUP Program*.

Battery

A battery on the motherboard keeps the clock and values in CMOS RAM current when your computer is turned off. To replace the battery, see *Installing and configuring motherboard options*.

Speaker

An optional speaker is mounted on the motherboard. The speaker provides audible error code information (beep codes) during the POST if the BIOS cannot use the video interface. For beep code descriptions, see *Error and Information Messages*.

- ➡ The board also has a connector for an optional offboard speaker. To install an offboard speaker, remove the jumper that enables the onboard speaker (refer to *Technical Reference*).

Fan Connectors

The motherboard has connectors for two fans. For the locations and pinouts of the fan connectors, see *Technical Reference*.

USB Interface Support

The USB ports permit the direct connection of two USB peripherals without an external hub. If more devices are required, an external hub can be connected to either of the built-in ports. The motherboard supports the standard universal host controller interface (UHCI) and uses standard software drivers that are UHCI-compatible.

Features of the USB include:

- Support for self-identifying, hot-pluggable peripherals
- Automatic device configuration
- Support for isochronous and asynchronous transfers over the same set of wires
- Support for up to 127 physical devices
- Bandwidth and low latencies appropriate for telephony, audio, and other applications
- Error handling and fault recovery built into protocol

Audio Subsystem

The onboard audio subsystem is based on the Yamaha OPL family of single-chip audio controllers (YM 715). The audio subsystem provides the digital audio and analog mixing functions needed for recording and playing sound on personal computers. The subsystem features:

- Line and microphone level inputs
- MIDI/Game port
- 3-D enhanced stereo
- Full digital control of all mixer and volume control functions
- Full duplex operation
- Sound Blaster Pro, Windows Sound System, Roland MPU-401, AdLib, and Multimedia PC Level 2 (MPCII) compatibility
- Onboard Yamaha YM 704 wavetable synthesizer (optional)
- Wavetable upgrade connector
- CD-ROM audio connector
- Telephony connectors

Hardware Monitor Option

For future purpose.

Using the BIOS Setup Program

This chapter explains how to use the BIOS Setup program. You can use the Setup program to change the computer's configuration information and boot-up sequence.

Setup information is stored in CMOS random access memory (RAM) and is backed up by a battery on the motherboard when power to the computer is off.

Please note that the BIOS delivery status does not always match the specified default values (see *Load Setup Defaults*).

Overview of the BIOS Setup Program

To enter the Setup program, turn the computer on and press <F1> when you see the message:

Press <F1> Key if you want to run SETUP.

You have about five seconds to press <F1> before the boot process continues.

➡ For reference purposes, you should write down the current Setup settings. When you make changes to the settings, update this record.

When you enter the Setup program, you will see the Main screen. Listed along the top of the display are three other screens: Advanced, Security, and Exit.

Select a screen by pressing the left <<-> or right <->> arrow keys.

Use the up <↑> or down <↓> arrow keys to select items within a screen. Use the <Enter> key to select an item you want to change. For some items, pressing <Enter> brings up a subscreen. After you have selected an item, use the arrow keys to change the setting.

Table 1 provides an overview of function keys in the Setup program. Table 2 provides an overview of the menu screens and subscreens in the Setup program.

Using the BIOS Setup Program

Table 1. Overview of the Setup Function Keys

Setup Key	Description
<F1>	Brings up a help screen for the current item
<Esc>	Backs up to the previous screen In the Main, Advanced, Security, or Exit screen allows you to exit while discarding changes (see page 39)
<Enter>	Selects the current item or option
<↑>	Selects the previous item or option
<↓>	Selects the next item or option
<<-> <->>	In the Main, Advanced, Security, or Exit menu screens, changes the menu screen
<F5>	Loads Setup defaults (see page 39)
<F6>	Discards current changes (see page 39)
<F10>	Exits while saving changes (see page 39)

Table 2. Overview of the Setup Screens

Setup Screen	This Screen is Used To
Main	Configure basic features such as time, date, floppy drives, and hard drives
Advanced	Configure advanced features such as peripheral configuration, audio configuration, and advanced chipset configuration
Security	Set passwords
Exit	Save or discard changes
Floppy Options	Configure a floppy drive
Primary/Secondary IDE Master/Slave Configuration	Configure IDE devices
Boot Options	Configure how the computer boots up

Setup Screen	This Screen is Used To
Peripheral Configuration	Configure the serial ports, the parallel port, and the hard disk drive interfaces
Advanced Chipset Configuration	Configure the memory and data buses
Setup Subscreen	This Subscreen is Used To
Power Management Configuration	Configure the computer's power management options
Plug and Play Configuration	Configure the computer's Plug and Play capabilities
Event Logging Configuration	Configure the computer's event logging functions
Single Bit ECC Events	Report about logged events
Multiple Bit ECC Events	Report about logged events
Parity Error Events	Report about logged events
Pre-Boot Events	Report about logged events

Main Screen

This section describes the options in the Main screen. If you select some options from the main screen (for example, Primary IDE Master), the Setup program displays a subscreen for the selected option.

System Date

Specifies the current date. Select the month from a pop-up menu and type the date and year.

System Time

Specifies the current time.

Using the BIOS Setup Program

Floppy Options

When selected, this displays the Floppy Options subscreen.

Primary IDE Master

Reports if an IDE device is connected to the Primary IDE Master interface. When selected, this brings up the Primary IDE Master Configuration subscreen.

Primary IDE Slave

Reports if an IDE device is connected to the Primary IDE Slave interface. When selected, this brings up the Primary IDE Slave Configuration subscreen.

Secondary IDE Master

Reports if an IDE device is connected to the Secondary IDE Master interface. When selected, this brings up the Secondary IDE Master Configuration subscreen.

Secondary IDE Slave

Reports if an IDE device is connected to the Secondary IDE Slave interface. When selected, this brings up the Secondary IDE Slave Configuration subscreen.

Language

Specifies the language of the text strings used in the Setup program and the BIOS. The options are any installed languages.

Boot Options

When selected, this brings up the Boot Options subscreen.

Video Mode

Reports the video mode. There are no options.

Mouse

Reports if a PS/2 mouse is installed. There are no options.

Base Memory

Reports the amount of base memory. There are no options.

Extended Memory

Reports the amount of extended memory. There are no options.

BIOS Version

Reports the BIOS version. There are no options.

Floppy Options Subscreen

Floppy A:

Reports if a floppy drive is connected to the system. There are no options.

Floppy B:

Reports if a second floppy drive is connected to the system. There are no options.

Floppy A: Type

Specifies the physical size and capacity of the floppy drive. The options are:

- Disabled
- 360 KB, 5.25-inch
- 1.2 MB, 5.25-inch
- 720 KB, 3.5-inch
- **1.44/1.25 MB, 3.5-inch (default)**
- 2.88 MB, 3.5-inch

Floppy B: Type

Specifies the physical size and capacity of the floppy drive. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- 360 KB, 5.25-inch
- 1.2 MB, 5.25-inch
- 720 KB, 3.5-inch
- 1.44/1.25 MB, 3.5-inch
- 2.88 MB, 3.5-inch

Floppy Access

The BIOS displays this item only if the motherboard supports changing the read/write or read-only access for floppy drives. The following options change the access for all attached floppy drives:

- **Read/Write (default)**
- Read Only

Primary/Secondary IDE Master/Slave Configuration Subscreens

There are four subscreens used to enable IDE devices (e.g., hard disks):

- Primary IDE Master
- Primary IDE Slave
- Secondary IDE Master
- Secondary IDE Slave

Each of these subscreens contains the following eight fields:

IDE Device Configuration

Used to manually configure or autoconfigure the attached IDE device. The options are:

- **Auto Configured (default)**
- User Definable
- Disabled

If you select User Definable, the Cylinders, Heads, Sectors items can be specified. If you select Disabled, the BIOS will not scan for a drive on that interface.

Cylinders

If IDE Device Configuration is set to User Definable, type the correct number of cylinders for the installed hard disk. If IDE Device Configuration is set to Auto Configured, this field reports the number of cylinders for the hard disk.

Heads

If IDE Device Configuration is set to User Definable, type the correct number of heads for the installed hard disk. If IDE Device Configuration is set to Auto Configured, this field reports the number of heads for the hard disk.

Sectors

If IDE Device Configuration is set to User Definable, type the correct number of sectors for the installed hard disk. If IDE Device Configuration is set to Auto Configured, this field reports the number of sectors for the hard disk.

Maximum Capacity

Reports the maximum capacity of the hard disk. Capacity is calculated from the number of cylinders, heads, and sectors. There are no options.

IDE Translation Mode



Do not change the IDE translation mode after the IDE device has been formatted. Changing the option could corrupt data.

Specifies the IDE translation mode. The options are:

- Standard CHS (standard cylinder head sector: fewer than 1024 cylinders)
- Logical Block
- Extended CHS (extended cylinder head sector: more than 1024 cylinders)
- **Auto Detected (default)** (BIOS detects IDE translation mode)

Multiple Sector Setting

Sets the number of sectors transferred by an IDE drive per interrupt generated. The options are:

- Disabled
- 4 Sectors/Block
- 8 Sectors/Block
- **Auto Detected (default)**

Check the specifications for the hard disk to determine which setting provides optimum performance.

Fast Programmed I/O Modes

Sets how fast transfers on the IDE interface occur. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Auto Detected (default)**

If this option is set to Disabled, transfers occur at a less than optimized speed. If it is set to Auto Detected, transfers occur at maximum speed.

Boot Options Subscreen

This section describes the options in the Boot Options subscreen.

First Boot Device

Sets which drive the computer checks first to find an operating system to boot from. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Floppy (default)**
- Hard Disk
- CD-ROM
- Network

Second Boot Device

Sets which drive the computer checks second to find an operating system to boot from. The options are:

Disabled

Floppy

Hard Disk (default)

Network

Third Boot Device

Sets which drive the computer checks third to find an operating system to boot from. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Floppy
- Hard Disk
- Network

Fourth Boot Device

Sets which drive the computer checks fourth to find an operating system to boot from. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Floppy
- Hard Disk
- Network

System Cache

Enables or disables both primary and secondary cache memory. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

Boot Speed

Sets the speed at which the motherboard operates at boot-up. The options are:

- Deturbo
- **Turbo (default)**

If turbo boot speed is enabled, the motherboard operates at full speed. If deturbo boot speed is enabled, the motherboard operates at a slower speed needed to support some legacy add-in cards.

Num Lock

Sets the Num Lock feature on your keyboard at boot-up. The options are:

- **Off (default)**
- On

Setup Prompt



This option does not affect your ability to access the Setup program. It only toggles the prompt.

Turns on (or off) the "Press <F1> Key if you want to run Setup" prompt during the power-up sequence. The options are:

- **Enabled (default)**
- Disable

Hard Disk Pre-Delay

Sets the hard disk drive pre-delay. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- 3 Seconds
- 6 Seconds
- 9 Seconds
- 12 Seconds
- 15 Seconds
- 21 Seconds
- 30 Seconds

When this option is enabled, the BIOS waits the specified time before accessing the first hard drive. If your computer contains a hard drive, and you don't see the drive type displayed during boot-up, the hard drive might need more time before it can communicate with the controller. Setting a pre-delay provides the additional time for the hard drive to initialize.

Typematic Rate Programming

Sets the typematic rates. The options are:

- **Default (default)**
- Override

Selecting Override enables the Typematic Rate Delay and Typematic Rate fields.

Typematic Rate Delay

Sets the delay time (in milliseconds) for the key-repeat function to start when you hold down a key on the keyboard. The options are:

- **250 msec (default)**
- 500 msec
- 750 msec
- 1000 msec

If the Typematic Rate Programming field is set to Default, this option will not appear.

Typematic Rate

Sets the speed (in characters per second) at which characters repeat when you hold down a key on the keyboard. The higher the number, the faster the characters repeat. The options are:

- **6 char/sec (default)**
- 8 char/sec
- 10 char/sec
- 12 char/sec
- 15 char/sec
- 20 char/sec
- 24 char/sec
- 30 char/sec

If the Typematic Rate Programming field is set to Default, this option will not appear.

Scan User Flash Area

Enables or disables scanning of user Flash area for ROMs. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Enabled (scan occurs during POST)

Power-On COM1 Ring

Enables the computer to power on when a telephony device operating on COM1 receives a call. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Enabled

Advanced Screen

This section describes the Setup options in the Advanced menu screen. If you select some options from the Advanced screen (for example, Peripheral Configuration), Setup displays a subscreen for the selected option. Subscreens are described in the sections following the description of the Advanced screen options.

Processor Type

Reports the processor type. There are no options.

Processor Speed

Reports the processor clock speed. There are no options.

Cache Size

Reports the size of second-level cache memory. There are no options.

Peripheral Configuration

When selected, this displays the Peripheral Configuration subscreen.

Advanced Chipset Configuration

When selected, this displays the Advanced Chipset Configuration subscreen.

Power Management Configuration

When selected, this displays the Power Management Configuration subscreen.

Plug and Play Configuration

When selected, this displays the Plug and Play Configuration subscreen.

Event Logging Configuration

When selected, this displays the Event Logging Configuration subscreen.

Peripheral Configuration Subscreen

This section describes the Setup options in the Peripheral Configuration subscreen.

When Auto Configured is selected for Primary PCI IDE Interface, Secondary PCI IDE Interface, Floppy Interface, Serial Port 1 Interface, Serial Port 2 Interface, Serial Port 2 IR Mode, or Parallel Port Interface, the computer automatically configures that peripheral during power up. Reported settings for these options reflect the current state of the computer.

Primary PCI IDE Interface

Use to disable or automatically configure the primary PCI IDE interface. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the Primary PCI IDE Interface is automatically configured during power up.

Secondary PCI IDE Interface

Use to disable or automatically configure the secondary PCI IDE interface. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the Secondary PCI IDE Interface is automatically configured during power up.

Floppy Interface

Enables or disables the floppy drive interface. The options are:

- Disabled
- Enabled
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the floppy interface is automatically configured during power up.

Serial Port 1 Interface

Selects the COM port, I/O address, and IRQ of serial port 1. The options are:

- Disabled
- COM1 3F8 IRQ4
- COM2 2F8 IRQ3
- COM3 3E8 IRQ4
- COM4 2E8 IRQ3
- COM1 3F8 IRQ3
- COM2 2F8 IRQ4
- COM3 3E8 IRQ3
- COM4 2E8 IRQ4
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the Setup program assigns the first free COM port (normally COM1, 3F8, IRQ4) as the serial port 1 address and IRQ.

Serial Port 2 Interface



If either serial port address is set, the address it is set to will not appear in the options dialog box of the other serial port. If an *ATI mach32* or an *ATI mach64* video controller is active, the COM4, 2E8, IRQ3 address will not appear in the options dialog box of either serial port.

Selects the COM port, I/O address, and IRQ of serial port 2. The options are:

- Disabled
- COM1 3F8 IRQ4
- COM2 2F8 IRQ3
- COM3 3E8 IRQ4
- COM4 2E8 IRQ3
- COM1 3F8 IRQ3
- COM2 2F8 IRQ4
- COM3 3E8 IRQ3
- COM4 2E8 IRQ4
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the Setup program assigns the first free COM port (normally COM2, 2F8, IRQ3) as the serial port 2 address and IRQ.

Serial Port 2 IR Mode

Makes Serial Port 2 available to infrared applications. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Enabled

Parallel Port Interface

Selects the printer port, I/O address, and IRQ of the parallel port. The DMA assignment for the port will be displayed if the Parallel Port Type is set to ECP. The options are:

- Disabled
- LPT3 3BC IRQ7
- LPT1 378 IRQ7
- LPT2 278 IRQ7
- LPT3 3BC IRQ5
- LPT1 378 IRQ5
- LPT2 278 IRQ5
- **Auto Configured (default)**

When Auto Configured is selected, the Setup program assigns LPT1, 378, IRQ7 as the parallel port address and IRQ.

Parallel Port Type

Selects the mode for the parallel port. The options are:

- **Compatible (default)**
- Bi-directional
- ECP
- EPP

Compatible means the parallel port operates in AT-compatible mode. Bi-directional means the parallel port operates in bidirectional PS/2-compatible mode. EPP and ECP mean the parallel port operates high-speed, bidirectionally.

USB Interface

Enables or disables the USB interface. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

Audio Interface

Enables or disables the onboard audio subsystem. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

Hardware Monitor Interface

Enables or disables the hardware monitor. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

This option is displayed only if the hardware monitor component is installed on the motherboard.

Primary PCI IDE Status

Reports if the Primary IDE Interface is enabled or disabled. There are no options.

Secondary PCI IDE Status

Reports if the Secondary IDE Interface is enabled or disabled. There are no options.

Floppy Status

Reports if the Floppy Interface is enabled or disabled. There are no options.

Serial Port 1 Status

Reports the COM port, I/O address, and IRQ for serial port 1 (COM1). There are no options.

Serial Port 2 Status

Reports the COM port, I/O address, and IRQ for serial port 2 (COM2). There are no options.

Parallel Port Status

Reports the printer port, I/O address, and IRQ for the parallel port. There are no options.

Advanced Chipset Configuration Subscreen

This section describes the options in the Advanced Chipset Configuration subscreen.

Base Memory Size

Sets the size of the base memory. The options are:

- 512 KB
- **640 KB (default)**

ISA LFB Size

Sets the size of the linear frame buffer. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- 1 MB
- 2 MB
- 4 MB

If this option is set to 1 MB, 2MB, or 4MB, the ISA LFB Base Address field appears.

ISA LFB Base Address

Reports the base address of the LFB. There are no options.

Video Palette Snoop

Controls the ability of a primary PCI graphics controller to share a common palette with an ISA add-in video card. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Enable

ISA VGA Write Combining

Sets the VGA frame buffer address (B000h - BFFFh) to the processor's Write Combined memory type. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- Enable

Latency Timer (PCI Clocks)

Sets the length of time (in PCI clocks) an agent on the PCI bus can hold the bus when another agent has requested the bus. The options are:

- **Auto Configured (default)**
- Valid numbers between 16 and 128 (in multiples of 8)

Memory Error Detection

In the delivery status, this setting is set to ECC. When the default values are being set (Load Setup Defaults), this value must then be reset to ECC.

Sets the type of memory error detection or correction. The options are:

- Disabled (default)
- **ECC (factory setting)**
- Parity

This option only appears if the memory installed on the motherboard supports error detection.

Bank 0

Reports the size and type of memory installed in bank 0. There are no options.

Bank 1

Reports the size and type of memory installed in bank 1. There are no options.

Power Management Configuration Subscreen

This section describes the options in the Power Management Configuration subscreen.

Advanced Power Management

Enables or disables the advanced power management (APM) support in the computer's BIOS. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

APM features require an APM-capable operating system. If this option is set to Disabled, only the Auto Start On AC Loss option will appear. If this option is set to Enabled, all the following options will appear.

IDE Drive Power Down

Sets any IDE drives to spin down when the computer goes into power-managed mode. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

VESA Video Power Down

Sets the command issued to your VESA-compliant graphics add-in card when the computer enters power-managed mode. The options are:

- Disabled (the monitor is not under power management)
- Standby (minimal power reduction)
- Suspend (significant power reduction)
- **Sleep (default)** (maximum power reduction)

Inactivity Timer

Sets how long (in minutes) the computer must be inactive before it enters power-managed mode. The range is 0-255 minutes. The default is 10 minutes.

Hot Key

Sets the hot key for power-managed mode. Press the hot key while holding down the <Ctrl> and <Alt> keys to enter power-managed mode. All alphabetic keys are valid entries for this field.

Auto Start On AC Loss

Specifies whether the power supply should resume after AC power interruption. The options are:

- Disabled
- **Enabled (default)**

Plug and Play Configuration Subscreen

This section describes the options in the Plug and Play Configuration subscreen.

Configuration Mode

In the delivery status, this setting is set to *Use BIOS Setup* . When the default values are being set (Load Setup Defaults), this value must then be reset to *Use BIOS Setup*.

Sets how the BIOS gets information about non-Plug and Play ISA add-in cards. The options are:

- Use PnP OS (default)
- **Use BIOS Setup (factory setting)**

If Use BIOS Setup is selected, specify the IRQ for each non-Plug and Play ISA add-in card you install on the motherboard (see page 32, IRQ 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15).

If Use PnP OS is selected, the BIOS uses run-time software to prevent conflicts between Plug and Play and non-Plug and Play add-in cards. If Use PnP OS is selected, PnP OS is the only option visible in the subscreen.

PnP OS

Enables the computer to boot with an operating system capable of managing Plug and Play add-in cards. The options are:

- Disabled
- Other PnP OS
- **Windows 95 (default)**

This field will only be visible if the Configuration Mode field is set to Use PnP OS.

ISA Shared Memory Size

Enables you to specify a range of memory addresses that will be directed to the ISA bus rather than to onboard memory. The options are:

- **Disabled (default)**
- 16 KB
- 32 KB
- 48 KB
- 64 KB
- 80 KB
- 96 KB

If this field is set to Disabled, the ISA Shared Memory Base Address field (described below) will not appear.

This field should be enabled only when you are using a non-Plug and Play ISA add-in card (legacy card) that requires non-ROM memory space. For example, video capture cards that have video buffer memory.

By default, allocation of upper memory is as follows: memory from C0000h-C7FFFh is automatically shadowed. (This memory range is typically reserved for video BIOS.) Memory from C8000h-DFFFFh is initially unshadowed. The BIOS scans this range for any ISA add-in cards that may be present and notes their location and size. The BIOS will then automatically configure the PCI and Plug and Play devices, shadowing the ROM requirements (other than video) into the area above E0000h until that area is full. It will then assign additional PCI and Plug and Play add-in cards to the area between C8000h and DFFFFh. If an ISA legacy card has non-ROM memory requirements, the autoconfigure routine may write into an area that is needed by the ISA add-in card. The ISA Shared Memory Size parameter signifies to the autoconfigure routine that this block of memory is reserved and should not be shadowed.

Shadowing copies a block of memory from an add-in card's ROM to the same address in computer DRAM memory. This improves computer performance.

ISA Shared Memory Base Address

Sets the base address for the ISA shared memory. The options are:

- **C8000h (default)**
- CC000h
- D0000h
- D4000h
- D8000h
- DC000h

This setting could affect the ISA Shared Memory Size field. The value entered in the ISA Shared Memory Size field cannot extend to the E0000h address. For example, if a size of 64 KB were selected, options D4000h, D8000h, and DC000h would not appear.

If the ISA Shared Memory Size field is disabled, this field will not appear.

IRQ 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15

Sets the status of the IRQ. The options are:

- **Available (default)**
- Used By ISA Card

The PCI auto-configuration code looks here to see if these IRQs are available for PCI add-in cards. If an IRQ is available, the PCI auto-configuration code can assign the IRQ to be used by the computer. If your computer has an ISA add-in card, select Used By ISA Card for one of these IRQs.



IRQs 5, 9, 10, and 11 are the default user available IRQs. Depending on the configuration of your computer, other IRQs could be listed. If you have disabled the parallel port or either of the serial ports, more IRQs will be available. Refer to *Technical Reference* ("Motherboard Resources", "Interrupts") for information on reserved and available IRQs.

If an ICU diskette was supplied with your computer, you can use the ICU (ISA Configuration Utility) utility to check how the interrupts are assigned. Boot your computer with the ICU diskette inserted and follow the instructions on the screen.

Event Logging Configuration Subscreen

This section describes the options in the Event Logging Configuration subscreen.

Event Log Capacity

Reports whether or not the log is full. There are no options.

Event Log Count Granularity

Reports the number of log events that must occur before the event log is updated. There are no options.

Event Time Granularity

Reports the amount of time (in minutes) that must pass before the event log is updated. There are no options.

Event Log Control

Enables or disables event logging. The options are:

- **All Events Enabled (default)**
- ECC Events Disabled
- All Events Disable

Clear Event Log

Clears the event log on the next pass through POST. The options are:

- **Keep (default)**

On Next Boot



If set to On Next Boot, this option reverts to the default on the next pass through POST.

Mark Existing Events as Read

Marks all events already in the log as having been not read (Do Not Mark) or read (Mark). The options are:

- **Do Not Mark (default)**
- Mark

Single Bit ECC Events

When selected, this displays the Single Bit ECC Events subscreen.

Multiple Bit ECC Events

When selected, this displays the Multiple Bit ECC Events subscreen.

Parity Error Events

When selected, this displays the Parity Error Events subscreen.

Pre-Boot Events

When selected, this displays the Pre-Boot Events subscreen.

Single Bit ECC Events Subscreen

If Clear Event Log is set to On Next Boot (see page 33), the following fields report information for the last single-bit ECC error to occur since the last pass through POST.

Date of Last Occurrence

Reports the date when the last single-bit ECC error occurred. There are no options.

Time of Last Occurrence

Reports the time when the last single-bit ECC error occurred. There are no options.

Total Count of Events/Errors

Reports the total number of single-bit ECC errors in the log. There are no options.

Memory Bank with Errors

Reports the memory bank that contained the last single-bit ECC error. There are no options.

Multiple Bit ECC Events Subscreen

If Clear Event Log is set to On Next Boot (see page 33), the following fields report information for the last multiple-bit ECC error to occur since the last pass through POST.

Date of Last Occurrence

Reports the date when the last multiple-bit ECC error occurred. There are no options.

Time of Last Occurrence

Reports the time when the last multiple-bit ECC error occurred. There are no options.

Total Count of Events/Errors

Reports the total number of multiple-bit ECC errors in the log. There are no options.

Memory Bank with Errors

Reports the memory bank that contained the last multiple-bit ECC error. There are no options.

Parity Error Events Subscreen

If Clear Event Log is set to On Next Boot (see page 33), the following fields report information for the last parity error to occur since the last pass through POST.

Date of Last Occurrence

Reports the date when the last parity error occurred. There are no options.

Time of Last Occurrence

Reports the time when the last parity error occurred. There are no options.

Total Count of Events/Errors

Reports the total number of parity errors in the log. There are no options.

Memory Bank with Errors

Reports the memory bank that contained the last parity error. There are no options.

Pre-Boot Events Subscreen

If Clear Event Log is set to On Next Boot (see page 33), the following fields report information for the last pre-boot event to occur since the last pass through POST.

Date of Last Occurrence

Reports the date when the last pre-boot event occurred. There are no options.

Time of Last Occurrence

Reports the time when the last pre-boot event occurred. There are no options.

Total Count of Events/Errors

Reports the total number of pre-boot events in the log. There are no options.

Security Screen

The Security screen enables you to set passwords for two access modes: administrative and user.

Administrative mode allows the administrative user to view and change all Setup program options while user mode limits access to Setup program options. User mode access to the Setup program is set in administrative mode by the Enter Password and User Privilege Level options. Setting a user privilege level enables system administrators to restrict who can view or change options in the Setup program. If you set the administrative password only, you can gain user mode access to the Setup program by pressing the <Enter> key at the password prompt.

To restrict who can boot the computer, set the user password. The computer will prompt the user for this password before booting. If you set the administrative

password only, the computer will boot without prompting the user for a password. If both passwords are set, a user can enter either the administrative or user password to boot the computer.

The following table shows how the passwords work together.

Password Set	Administrative Mode	User Mode	Password Needed to Boot
Neither	Can change all options	Can change all options	None
Administrative only	Can change all options	Access controlled by user privilege level setting	None
User only	N/A	Can change all options	User
Both	Can change all options	Access controlled by user privilege level setting	Administrative or user

Descriptions of the options in the Security screen follow.

User Password

Reports if there is a user password set. There are no options.

Administrative Password

Reports if there is an administrative password set. There are no options.

Enter Password

Sets the user password. The password can be up to seven alphanumeric characters.

Set Administrative Password

Sets the administrative password. The password can be up to seven alphanumeric characters.

Using the BIOS Setup Program

User Privilege Level

This option appears when an administrative password is set. User Privilege Level sets the level of user mode access to the Setup program. This option can only be set in administrative mode. The options are:

- **Limited Access (default)**
- No Access
- View Only
- Full Access

Privilege Level	User Mode Access to Setup Program
Limited Access	Can access the Setup program and change: System Date, System Time, User Password, Unattended Start, and Security Hot-Key
No Access	Cannot access the Setup program
View Only	Can access the Setup program and view options, but not change them
Full Access	Can access the Setup program and change all options except User Privilege Level and Set Administrative Password

Clear User Password

This option appears when both an administrative and user password are set. Press the <Enter> key to clear the user password.

Unattended Start

Controls when the user password is requested. The options are:

- Enabled
- **Disabled (default)**

The user password must be set before you can enable this option. If Enabled is selected, the computer boots, but the keyboard will be locked until the user password is entered.

Security Hot Key (CTRL-ALT-)

Sets a hot key that, when pressed, locks the keyboard until the user password is entered. The keyboard LEDs flash to indicate that the keyboard is locked. When you enter the user password, you do not have to press the <Enter> key.

Exit Screen

This section describes how to exit and save changes to the Setup program or exit and discard changes to the Setup program.

Exit Saving Changes

Exits and saves changes made to the Setup program. You can also press the <F10> key anywhere in the Setup program to exit and save changes.

Exit Discarding Changes

Exits without saving changes made to the Setup program. This means that any changes you made to the Setup program are discarded and **not saved**. You can also press the <Esc> key in the four main screens to exit the Setup program without saving changes.

Load Setup Defaults

Returns all Setup program options to their defaults. You can also press the <F5> key anywhere in the Setup program to load the Setup defaults.

When you execute this function, you must reset the values *Memory Error Detection* and *Configuration Mode* to those in the delivery status.

This option loads the default Setup values from the ROM table.

Discard Changes

Discards any changes you made during the current Setup session without exiting the program. You can also press the <F6> key anywhere in the Setup program to discard any changes to Setup without exiting the program.

This option loads the CMOS RAM values that were present when the computer was turned on.

Installing and Configuring Motherboard Options

This chapter describes the following:

- Jumper locations and functions
- How to set jumpers for Setup program functions
- How to install a processor and set jumpers for processor speed
- How to prepare the motherboard for installation of a boxed Pentium II processor
- How to install memory
- How to replace the battery
- How to remove the motherboard

Before You Begin



If you are installing this motherboard in a chassis, please note the information provided in the chapter "Safety" in the Operating Manual of the PC.

Always follow the steps in each procedure in the correct order.

Set up a log to record information about your computer such as model, serial numbers, and installed options. If you need this information, it will be easier to consult the log than to open up the computer.

We recommend you use an antistatic wrist strap and a conductive foam pad when working on the motherboard.



WARNINGS

The procedures in this chapter assume familiarity with the general terminology associated with personal computers and with the safety practices and regulatory compliance required for using and modifying electronic equipment.

Disconnect the computer from its power source and from any telecommunications links, networks, or modems before doing any of the procedures described in this chapter. Failure to disconnect power, telecom-munications links, networks, or modems before you open the computer or do any procedures can result in personal injury or equipment damage. Some circuitry on the motherboard may continue to operate even though the front panel power button is off.

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage components. Do the procedures described in this chapter only at an ESD workstation. If such a station is not available, you can provide some ESD protection by wearing an antistatic wrist strap and attaching it to a metal part of the computer chassis.

Jumpers

Figure 3 shows the location of the jumper block on the motherboard. The jumpers have been set correctly at the factory. Normally, the only time you will have to change a jumper is if you need to do one of the following:

- ▶ Clear the user or administrator password.
- ▶ Reset CMOS RAM to the default values.
- ▶ Disable or enable access to the Setup program.
- ▶ Configure the motherboard for a different processor speed.

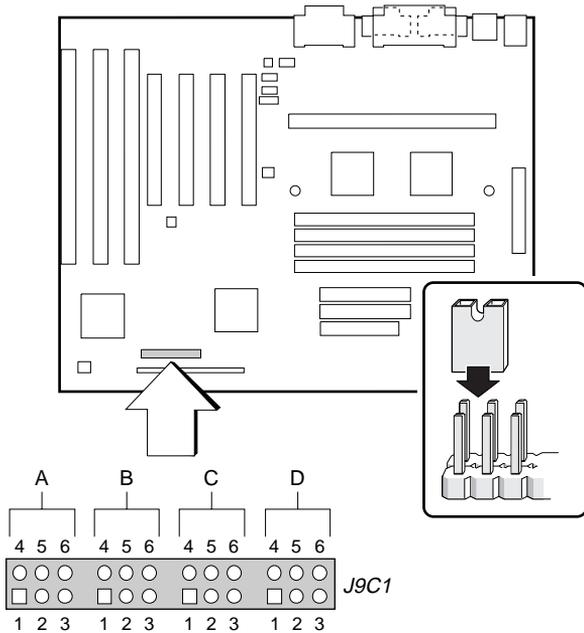


As shown in Figure 3, a jumper is a small plastic-encased conductor that slips over jumper pins. To change a jumper setting, remove the jumper from the pins and slide it onto the new pins to obtain the desired setting. You can use a pair of fine needle nose pliers to remove and install jumpers.



To avoid bending or breaking pins, use caution when removing or installing a jumper.

Figure 3. Jumper Block



OM05677

Jumpers for Setup Program Functions

Table 3 shows jumper settings for Setup program functions. Figure 3 shows the location of the jumper block. For each function, see the step-by-step instructions that follow. For more information about the Setup program, refer to *Using the BIOS Setup Program*.

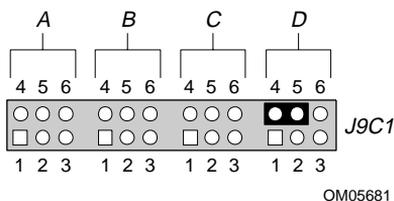
Table 3. Jumpers for Setup Program Functions

Function	Block	Pins	Description
Setup Program Access	J9C1-D	5-6	Enabled (default)
		4-5	Disabled
BIOS Recovery*	J9C1-A	5-6	Normal (default)
		4-5	Recover
CMOS Clear	J9C1-C	5-6	Keep (default)
		4-5	Clear

* Refer to *Upgrade the BIOS* for information on upgrading the BIOS.

How to Disable Access to the Setup Program

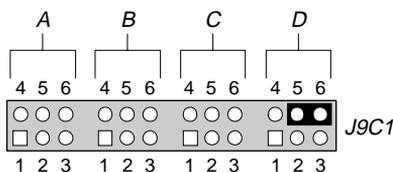
- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer. Turn off the computer.
- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ On jumper block J9C1-D, move the jumper from pins 5-6 to pins 4-5 as shown below.



- ▶ Replace the cover and turn on the computer.

How to Enable Access to the Setup Program

- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer. Turn off the computer.
- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ On jumper block J9C1-D, move the jumper from pins 4-5 to pins 5-6 as shown below.



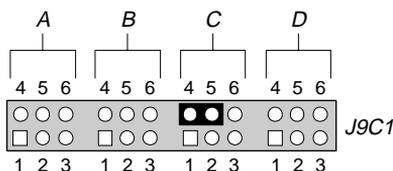
OM05680

- ▶ Replace the cover and turn on the computer.

How to Clear CMOS RAM

Normally, you should only have to do this procedure after you upgrade the BIOS.

- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer. Turn off the computer.
- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ On jumper block J9C1-C, move the jumper from pins 5-6 to pins 4-5 as shown below.

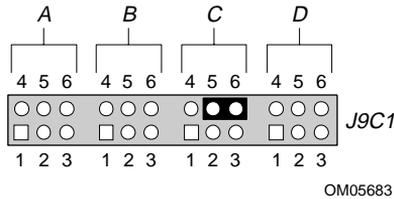


OM05682

- ▶ Turn on the computer and allow it to boot.
- ▶ Turn off the computer.

Installing and Configuring Motherboard Options

- ▶ Move the jumper back to pins 5-6 to restore normal operation as shown below.



- ▶ Replace the cover and turn on the computer.

How to Install a Processor

This section describes how to install a processor on the motherboard. The processor installs in the motherboard's Slot 1 connector shown in Figure 1.

To install a processor, you must:

- ▶ Install the processor.
- ▶ Set the processor speed jumpers.

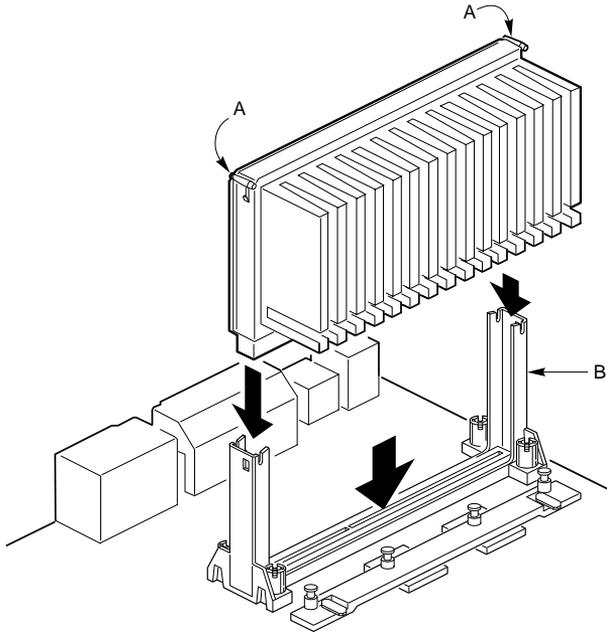
Detailed instructions for each of these procedures follow.

Install the Processor

To install the processor follow these steps:

- ▶ Insert the processor in the retention mechanism (B) as shown in Figure 4.
- ▶ Press down on the processor until it is firmly seated in the Slot 1 connector and the latches (A) on the processor lock into place.

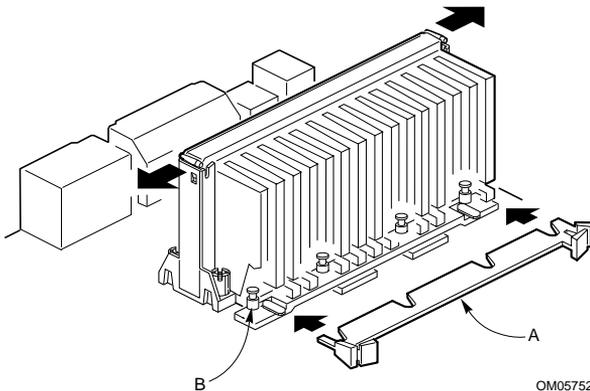
Figure 4. Installing the Processor



OM05751

- ▶ Slide the top heatsink support bar (A) onto the retaining pins (B) of the support's base as shown in Figure 5 (not used).

Figure 5. Installing the Heatsink Support Top Bar (not used)



OM05752

Remove the Installed Processor

- ▶ Remove the processor by pressing in on the latches (A) and pulling the processor straight up (see Figure 4). Place the processor aside.

Set the Processor Speed Jumpers

Make sure that motherboard jumpers J9C1-A, J9C1-B, and J9C1-C are set to the correct value for the speed of the processor. Table 4 lists jumper settings for 233 MHz, 266 Mhz and 300 MHz processors. Figure 3 shows the location of the jumper block.

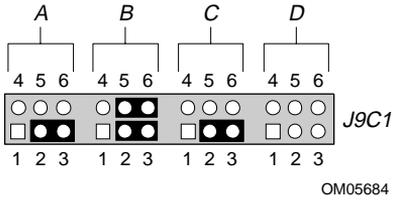
Table 4. Jumpers for Processor Speed (MHz)

Processor Speed*	Host Bus Speed	Block J9C1		
		A	B	C
233 MHz	66	2-3	2-3, 5-6	2-3
266 MHz	66	1-2	1-2, 4-5	2-3
300 MHz	66	1-2	2-3, 4-5	2-3

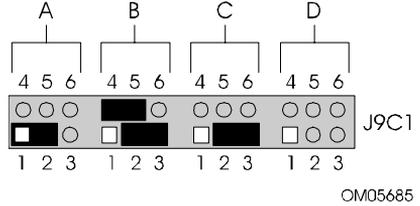
* See the processor's documentation for the correct speed (Mhz).

On jumper block J9C1, place the jumpers on the pins as shown below.

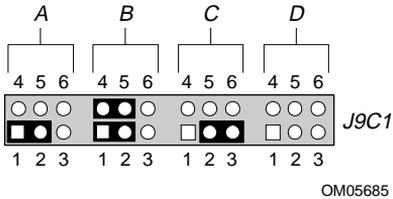
For a 233 MHz processor:



For a 300 MHz processor:



For a 266 MHz processor:



How to Install Memory

The motherboard has four 72-pin, tin-lead SIMM sockets that support from 8 MB to 256 MB of memory. The sockets are arranged as banks 0 and 1 (Figure 6). Two sockets make up one bank.

When adding memory, follow these guidelines:

- When adding SIMMs, use only tin-lead, 72-pin, 50 or 60 ns EDO DRAM. Faster devices will not improve system performance.
- When you install SIMMs, you must completely fill at least one bank; that is, you must install SIMMs in both sockets of the bank.
- The computer automatically detects the installed memory, so it doesn't matter which bank is used, as long as both sockets in the bank are filled. Because of limited space on the motherboard, it might be easier to install SIMMs in bank 0 first.
- Both SIMMs in one bank must be the same size. For example, don't install a 4 MB SIMM in one socket of bank 0 and an 8 MB SIMM in the second socket of bank 0. You may, however, use different size SIMMs in different banks.

Installing and Configuring Motherboard Options

-  The motherboard supports parity (x36) or non-parity (x32) SIMMs. Error checking and correction is supported with parity and ECC SIMMs. There is no error checking and correction with non-parity SIMMs.

Figure 6. Location of SIMM Sockets

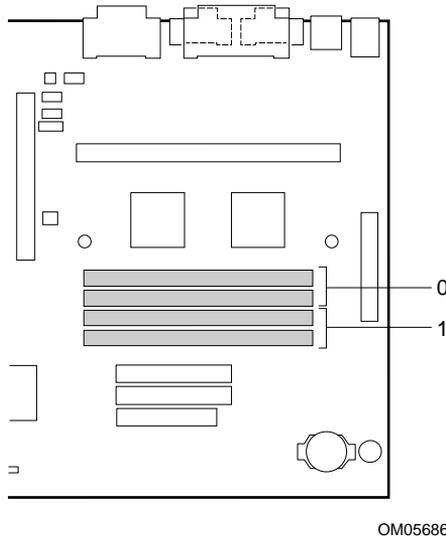


Table 5. Memory Options for SIMM Sockets

For a total system memory of	Install a SIMM of the following size in both sockets of bank 0	Install a SIMM of the following size in both sockets of bank 1
8 MB	4 MB (8 MB total in socket bank 0)	Empty
16 MB	4 MB (8 MB total in socket bank 0)	4 MB (8 MB total in socket bank 1)
16 MB	8 MB (16 MB total in socket bank 0)	Empty
32 MB	8 MB (16 MB total in socket bank 0)	8 MB (16 MB total in socket bank 1)

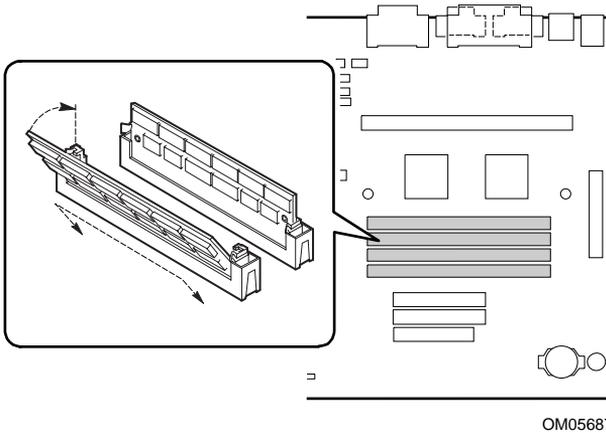
Installing and Configuring Motherboard Options

For a total system memory of	Install a SIMM of the following size in both sockets of bank 0	Install a SIMM of the following size in both sockets of bank 1
32 MB	16 MB (32 MB total in socket bank 0)	Empty
64 MB	16 MB (32 MB total in socket bank 0)	16 MB (32 MB total in socket bank 1)
64 MB	32 MB (64 MB total in socket bank 0)	Empty
128 MB	32 MB (64 MB total in socket bank 0)	32 MB (64 MB total in socket bank 1)
128 MB	64 MB (128 MB total in socket bank 0)	Empty
256 MB	64 MB (128 MB total in socket bank 0)	64 MB (128 MB total in socket bank 1)

To install SIMMs, do the following:

- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer. Turn off the computer.
- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ Holding the SIMM only by the edges, remove it from its antistatic package.
- ▶ Position the SIMM at about a 45° angle relative to the motherboard. Make sure the small notch in the middle of the bottom edge of the SIMM aligns with the notch in the SIMM socket.
- ▶ Insert the bottom edge of the SIMM into the SIMM socket and make sure it is seated firmly.
- ▶ When the SIMM seats correctly, hold it at each end and gently push the top edge towards the retaining clips of the connector until the SIMM snaps into place (Figure 7). If the SIMM does not install correctly, gently spread the retaining clips just enough so that you can pull away the top edge of the SIMM and try again.
- ▶ Reinstall and reconnect any parts you removed or disconnected to gain access to the SIMM sockets.
- ▶ Replace the computer cover.

Figure 7. Installing a SIMM



How to Remove Memory

To remove a SIMM, do the following:

- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer.
- ▶ Turn off the computer.
- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ Gently spread the retaining clip at each end of the SIMM socket, just enough to allow you to rotate the top edge of the SIMM downward to an angle of about 45°.
- ▶ Holding the SIMM only by the edges, lift it away from the socket, and store it in an antistatic package.
- ▶ Reinstall and reconnect any parts you removed or disconnected to gain access to the SIMM sockets.
- ▶ Replace the computer cover.

How to Replace the Battery

When your computer is turned off, a lithium battery keeps the time-of-day clock and the values in CMOS RAM current. Figure 8 shows the location of the battery.

The battery should last about seven years. When the battery begins to die, it loses voltage; when the voltage drops below a certain level, the Setup program settings stored in CMOS RAM (for example, the date and time) might not be accurate. If the battery dies, replace it with an equivalent battery.

If your local ordinances permit, you may dispose of individual batteries as normal trash. Do not expose batteries to excessive heat or fire. Keep all batteries away from children.



Danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Discard used batteries according to manufacturer's instructions.

Il y a danger d'explosion s'il y a un remplacement incorrect de la batterie. Remplacer uniquement avec une batterie du même type ou d'un type recommandé par le constructeur. Mettre au rebut les batteries usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosionsfare ved fejlagtig håndtering. Udskiftning må kun ske med batteri af samme fabrikat og type. Levér det brugte batteri tilbage til leverandøren.

Lithiumbatteri - Eksplosjonsfare. Ved utskifting benyttes kun batteri som anbefalt av apparatfabrikanten. Brukt batteri returneres apparatleverandøren.

Explosionsfara vid felaktigt batteribyte. Använd samma batterityp eller en ekvivalent typ som rekommenderas av apparattillverkaren. Kassera använt batteri enligt fabrikantens instruktion.

Paristo voi räjähtää, jos se on virheellisesti asennettu. Vaihda paristo ainoastaan laitevalmistajan suosittelemaan tyyppiin. Hävitä käytetty paristo valmistajan ohjeiden mukaisesti.

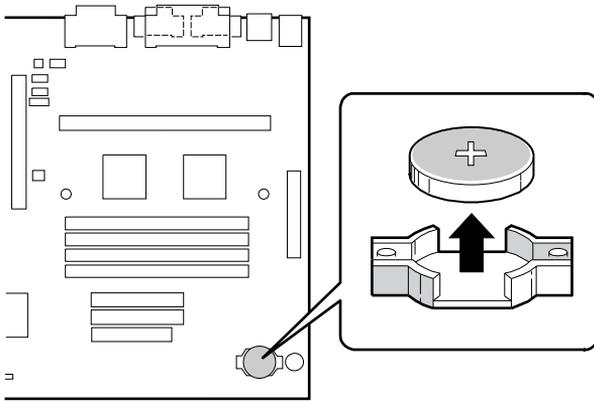
To replace the battery (see Figure 8):

- ▶ Observe the precautions in "Before You Begin" (see page 41).
- ▶ Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the computer. Turn off the computer.

Installing and Configuring Motherboard Options

- ▶ Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ With your fingers, gently pry the battery free from its socket, taking care to note the "+" and "-" orientation of the battery.
- ▶ Install the new battery in the socket.
- ▶ Replace the computer cover.

Figure 8. Replacing the Battery



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Error messages

This chapter contains error messages generated by the system board.

BIOS Beep Codes

One long beep followed by several short beeps indicates a video problem.

Table 6. Beep Codes

Beeps	Error Message	Description
1	Refresh Failure	The memory refresh circuitry on the motherboard is faulty.
2	Parity Error	A parity error occurred in system memory.
3	First Bank Memory Failure	Memory failure in the first bank of memory.
4	Timer Not Operational	Memory failure in the first bank of memory or Timer 1 on the motherboard is not functioning.
5	Processor Error	The processor generated an error.
6	Keyboard Controller Failure	The keyboard controller may be bad. The BIOS cannot switch to protected mode.
7	Processor Exception Interrupt Error	The processor generated an exception interrupt.
8	Display Memory Read/Write Error	The system video adapter is either missing or its memory is faulty. This is not a fatal error.
9	ROM Checksum Error	ROM checksum value does not match the value encoded in the BIOS.
10	CMOS Shutdown Register Read/Write Error	The shutdown register for CMOS RAM failed.

PCI Configuration Error Messages

The following PCI messages are displayed as a group with bus, device and function information.

Table 7. PCI Configuration Error Messages

Message	Explanation
Bad PnP Serial ID Checksum	The Serial ID checksum of a Plug and Play card was invalid.
Floppy Disk Controller Resource Conflict	The floppy disk controller has requested a resource that is already in use.
NVRAM Checksum Error, NVRAM Cleared	The ESCD data was reinitialized because of an NVRAM checksum error. Try rerunning the ICU.
NVRAM Cleared By Jumper	The "CMOS Clear" jumper has been moved to the "Clear" position and CMOS RAM has been cleared.
NVRAM Data Invalid, NVRAM Cleared	Invalid entry in the ESCD.
Parallel Port Resource Conflict	The parallel port has requested a resource that is already in use.
PCI Error Log is Full	This message is displayed when more than 15 PCI conflict errors are detected. No additional PCI errors can be logged.
PCI I/O Port Conflict	Two devices requested the same resource, resulting in a conflict.
PCI IRQ Conflict	Two devices requested the same resource, resulting in a conflict.
PCI Memory Conflict	Two devices requested the same resource, resulting in a conflict.
Primary Boot Device Not Found	The designated primary boot device (hard disk drive, diskette drive, CD-ROM drive, or network) could not be found.
Primary IDE Controller Resource Conflict	The primary IDE controller has requested a resource that is already in use.

Message	Explanation
Primary Input Device Not Found	The designated primary input device (keyboard, mouse, or other, if input is redirected) could not be found.
Secondary IDE Controller Resource Conflict	The secondary IDE controller has requested a resource that is already in use.
Serial Port 1 Resource Conflict	Serial port 1 has requested a resource that is already in use.
Serial Port 2 Resource Conflict	Serial port 2 has requested a resource that is already in use.
Static Device Resource Conflict	A non Plug and Play ISA card has requested a resource that is already in use.
System Device Resource Conflict	A non Plug and Play ISA card has requested a resource that is already in use.

BIOS Error Messages

Table 8. BIOS Error Messages

Error Message	Explanation
A20 Error	Gate A20 on the keyboard controller is not working.
Address Line Short!	Error in the address decoding circuitry on the baseboard.
CH-2 Timer Error	Most systems include two timers. There is an error in timer 2.
CMOS Battery State Low	The battery power is low. Replace the battery.
CMOS Checksum Failure	After CMOS RAM values are saved, a checksum value is generated for error checking. The previous value is different from the current value. Run Setup.
CMOS Display Type Mismatch	The video type in CMOS RAM does not match the type detected by the BIOS. Run Setup.

Error messages

Error Message	Explanation
CMOS Memory Size Mismatch	The amount of memory on the motherboard is different than the amount indicated in CMOS RAM. Run Setup.
CMOS System Options Not Set	The values stored in CMOS RAM are either corrupt or nonexistent. Run Setup.
CMOS Time and Date Not Set	Run Setup to set the date and time in CMOS RAM.
Diskette Boot Failure	The boot disk in floppy drive A is corrupt. It cannot be used to boot the system. Use another boot disk and follow the screen instructions.
DMA Error	Error in the DMA controller.
DMA #1 Error	Error in the first DMA channel.
DMA #2 Error	Error in the second DMA channel.
FDD Controller Failure	The BIOS cannot communicate with the floppy disk drive controller. Check all appropriate connections after the system is powered down.
HDD Controller Failure	The BIOS cannot communicate with the hard disk drive controller. Check all appropriate connections after the system is powered down.
INTR #1 Error	Interrupt channel 1 failed POST.
INTR #2 Error	Interrupt channel 2 failed POST.
Invalid Boot Diskette	The BIOS can read the disk in floppy drive A, but cannot boot the system. Use another boot disk.
Keyboard Is Locked...Unlock It	The keyboard lock on the computer is engaged. Unlock the computer to continue.
Keyboard Error	There is a timing problem with the keyboard.
KB/Interface Error	There is an error in the keyboard controller
Off Board Parity Error	Parity error in memory installed in an expansion slot. The format is: OFF BOARD PARITY ERROR ADDR (HEX) = (xxxx) where xxxx is the address where the error occurred.

Error Message	Explanation
On Board Parity Error	Parity error detected in system memory.
Parity Error	Parity error in system memory at an unknown address.

ISA NMI Messages

Table 9. ISA NMI Messages

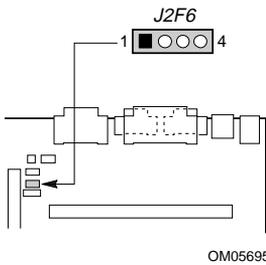
ISA NMI Message	Explanation
Memory Parity Error at xxxxx	Memory failed. If the memory location can be determined, it is displayed as xxxxx. If the memory location cannot be determined, the message is: Memory Parity Error ????.
I/O Card Parity Error at xxxxx	An expansion card failed. If the address can be determined, it is displayed as xxxxx. If the address cannot be determined the message is: I/O Card Parity Error ????.
DMA Bus Time-out	A device has driven the bus signal for more than 7.8 microseconds.

Technical Reference

Motherboard Connectors

CD-ROM Audio Connector

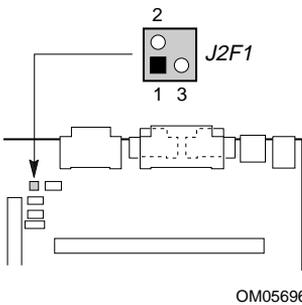
Table 10. CD-ROM Audio Connector Pinout



Pin	Signal Name
1	Ground
2	CD-Left
3	Ground
4	CD-Right

Telephony Connector

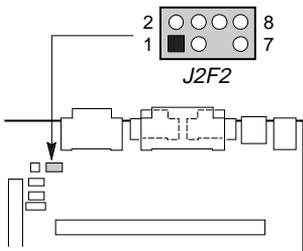
Table 11. Telephony Connector Pinout



Pin	Signal Name
1	Ground
2	Mono In
3	Mono Out
4	Key

Wavetable Connector

Table 12. Wavetable Connector Pinout

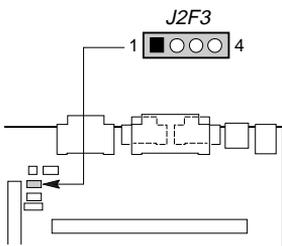


OM05697

Pin	Signal Name	Pin	Signal Name
1	Waveright	5	Key
2	Ground	6	Ground
3	Waveleft	7	No connection
4	Ground	8	MIDI_OUT

Telephony Connector

Table 13. Telephony Connector Pinout

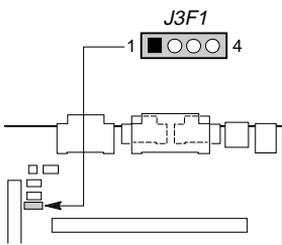


OM05698

Pin	Signal Name
1	Mono In
2	Ground
3	Ground
4	Mono Out

Audio Line In Connector

Table 14. Audio Line In Connector Pinout

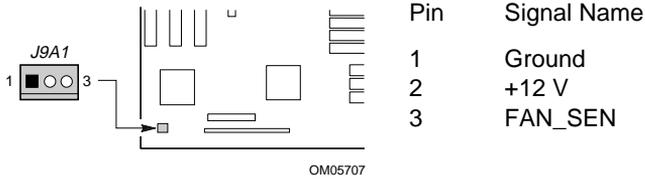


OM05699

Pin	Signal Name
1	Left Line In
2	Ground
3	Ground
4	Right Line In (monaural)

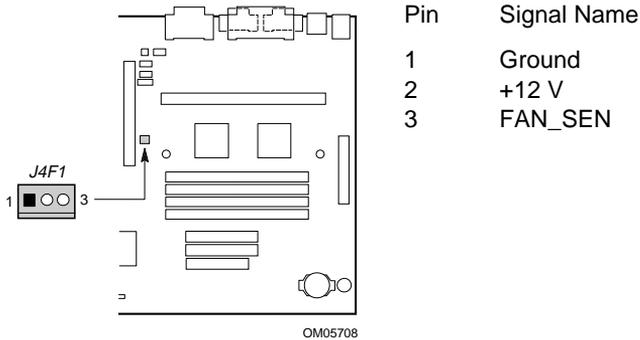
Fan 1 Connector

Table 15. Fan 1 Connector Pinout



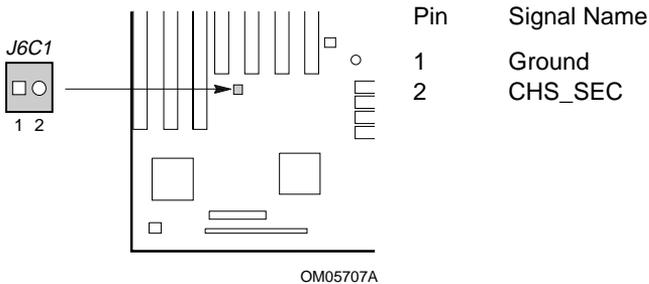
Fan 3 Connector

Table 16. Fan 3 Connector Pinout



Chassis Security Connector

Table 17. Chassis Security Connector Pinout



Front Panel Connectors

The motherboard has connectors for controls and indicators typically located on the front panel of the computer.

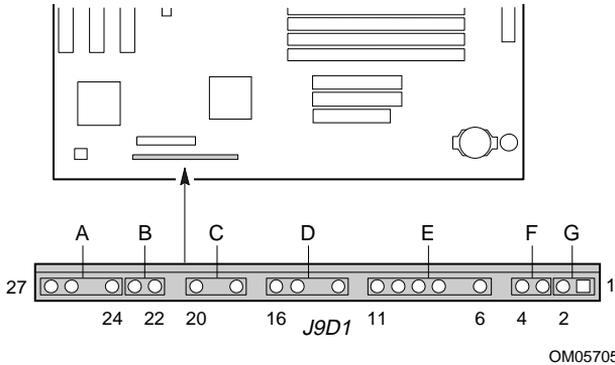


Table 18. Front Panel Connectors

Connector	Pin	Signal Name
A. Speaker*	27	SPKR_HDR
	26	PIEZO_IN
	25	Key
	24	Ground
B. Reset switch	23	SW_RST
	22	Ground
		Key
C. Power LED	20	+5 V
	19	Key
	18	Ground
		Key
D. Hard drive LED	16	+5 V
	15	HD Active#

Connector	Pin	Signal Name
	14	Key
	13	+5 V
		Key
E. Infrared	11	CONIR (consumer IR)
	10	IrTX (transmit)
	9	Ground
	8	IrRX (receive)
	7	Key
	6	+5 V
		Key
F. Sleep switch	4	+5 V
	3	SLEEP
G. Power switch	2	Ground
	1	SW_ON#

* A jumper on pins 26-27 enables the onboard speaker.

Motherboard Resources

Memory Map

Table 19. Memory Map

Address Range (Decimal)	Address Range (hex)	Size	Description
1024K-262144K	100000-10000000	255M	Extended memory
960K-1024K	F0000-FFFFF	64K	System BIOS
944K-960K	EC000-EFFFF	16K	Boot Block
936K-944K	EA000-EBFFF	8K	ESCD (Plug and Play configuration area)
932K-936K	E9000-E9FFF	4K	Reserved for BIOS
928K-932K	E8000-E8FFF	4K	OEM logo area
896K-928K	E0000-E7FFF	32K	BIOS reserved
800K-896K	C8000-DFFFF	96K	Available high DOS memory (open to ISA and PCI bus)
640K-800K	A0000-C7FFF	160K	Video memory and BIOS
639K-640K	9FC00-9FFFF	1K	Extended BIOS Data (moveable by memory management software)
512K-639K	80000-9BFFF	127K	Extended conventional memory
0K-512K	00000-7FFFF	512K	Conventional memory

I/O Map

Table 20. I/O Map

Address (hex)	Size	Description
0000 - 000F	16 bytes	PIIX3 - DMA 1
0020 - 0021	2 bytes	PIIX3 - Interrupt Controller 1
002E - 002F	2 bytes	I/O Controller Config. Reg.
0040 - 0043	4 bytes	PIIX3 - Timer 1
0048 - 004B	4 bytes	PIIX3 - Timer 2
0060	1 byte	Keyboard Controller Byte - Reset IRQ
0061	1 byte	PIIX3 - NMI, speaker control
0064	1 byte	Keyboard Controller, CMD/STAT Byte
0070, bit 7	1 bit	PIIX3 - Enable NMI
0070, bits 6:0	7 bits	PIIX3 - Real Time Clock, Address
0071	1 byte	PIIX3 - Real Time Clock, Data
0078	1 byte	Reserved - Brd. Config.
0079	1 byte	Reserved - Brd. Config.
0080 - 008F	16 bytes	PIIX3 - DMA Page Registers
00A0 - 00A1	2 bytes	PIIX3 - Interrupt Controller 2
00B2 - 00B3	2 bytes	APM Control
00C0 - 00DE	31 bytes	PIIX3 - DMA 2
00F0	1 byte	Reset Numeric Error
0170 - 0177	8 bytes	Secondary IDE Channel
01F0 - 01F7	8 bytes	Primary IDE Channel
0200 - 0207	8 bytes	Game Port
0220 - 022F	16 bytes	Audio
0240 - 024F	16 bytes	Audio

Technical Reference

Address (hex)	Size	Description
0278 - 027F	8 bytes	Parallel Port 2
0295	1 byte	Hardware monitor
0296	1 byte	Hardware monitor
02E8 - 02EF	8 bytes	Serial Port 4/Video (8514A)
02F8 - 02FF	8 bytes	Serial Port 2
0300 - 0301	2 bytes	MPU-401 (MIDI)
0330 - 0331	2 bytes	MPU-401 (MIDI)
0332 - 0333	2 bytes	MPU-401 (MIDI)
0334 - 0335	2 bytes	MPU-401 (MIDI)
0376	1 byte	Sec. IDE Chan. Cmd. Port
0377	1 byte	Floppy Chan. 2 Cmd.
0377, bit 7	1 bit	Floppy Disk Chg. Chan. 2
0377, bits 6:0	7 bits	Sec. IDE Chan. Status Port
0378 - 037F	8 bytes	Parallel Port 1
0388 - 038D	6 bytes	FM Synthesizer
03B4 - 03B5	2 bytes	VGA
03BA	1 byte	VGA
03BC - 03BF	4 bytes	Parallel Port 3
03C0 - 03CA	2 bytes	VGA
03CC	1 byte	VGA
03CE - 03CF	2 bytes	VGA
03D4 - 03D5	2 bytes	VGA
03DA	1 byte	VGA
03E8 - 03EF	8 bytes	Serial Port 3
03F0 - 03F5	6 bytes	Floppy Channel 1
03F6	1 byte	Pri. IDE Chan. Cmd. Port

Address (hex)	Size	Description
03F7 (Write)	1 byte	Floppy Chan.1 Cmd.
03F7, bit 7	1 bit	Floppy Disk Chg. Chan. 1
03F7, bits 6:0	7 bits	Pri. IDE Chan. Status Port
03F8 - 03FF	8 bytes	Serial Port 1
04D0 - 04D1	2 bytes	Edge/level triggered PIC
0530 - 0537	8 bytes	Windows Sound System
0604 - 060B	8 bytes	Windows Sound System
LPT + 400h	8 bytes	ECP port, LPT + 400h
0CF8 - 0CFB*	4 bytes	PCI Config. Address Reg.
0CF9**	1 byte	Turbo & Reset Control Reg.
0CFC - 0CFF	4 bytes	PCI Config. Data Reg.
0E80 - 0E87	8 bytes	Windows Sound System
0F40 - 0F47	8 bytes	Windows Sound System
0F86 - 0F87	2 bytes	Yamaha OPL3-SA Config.
FF00 - FF07	8 bytes	IDE Bus Master Reg.
FFA0 - FFA7	8 bytes	Pri. Bus Master IDE Reg.
FFA8 - FFAF	8 bytes	Sec. Bus Master IDE Reg.

* Only by DWORD accesses. **Only by Byte accesses.

PCI Configuration Space Map

Table 21. PCI Configuration Space Map

Bus Number (hex)	Device Number (hex)	Function Number (hex)	Description
00	00	00	Intel 82441FX (PMC)
00	07	00	Intel 82371SB (PIIX3) PCI/ISA Bridge
00	07	01	Intel 82371SB (PIIX3) IDE Bus Master
00	07	02	Intel 82371SB (PIIX3) USB
00	0B	00	PCI Expansion Slot 1 (J4E2)
00	0F	00	PCI Expansion Slot 2 (J4E1)
00	01	00	PCI Expansion Slot 3 (J4D1)
00	13	00	PCI Expansion Slot 4 (J4C1)

DMA Channels

Table 22. DMA Channels

DMA	Data Width	System Resource
0	8- or 16-bits	Audio if present, else parallel port
1	8- or 16-bits	Audio if present, else available
2	8- or 16-bits	Floppy drive
3	8- or 16-bits	Audio if present, else parallel port (for ECP/EPP configuration)
4	16-bits	Reserved - Cascade Channel
5	16-bits	Available
6	16-bits	Available
7	16-bits	Available

Interrupts

Table 23. Interrupts

IRQ	System Resource
NMI	I/O channel check
0	Reserved, interval timer
1	Reserved, keyboard buffer full
2	Reserved, cascade interrupt from slave PIC
3	Serial Port 2
4	Serial Port 1
5	Parallel Port 2
6	Floppy drive
7	Parallel Port 1
8	Real-time clock
9	User available
10	User available
11	Audio if present, else user available
12	Onboard mouse port if present, else user available
13	Reserved, math coprocessor
14	Primary IDE if present, else user available
15	Secondary IDE if present, else user available

Upgrading the BIOS

This chapter explains how to use the BIOS upgrade utility and how to recover the BIOS if an upgrade fails.

Record the Current BIOS Settings

- ▶ Boot the computer and press <F1> when you see the message:

```
Press <F1> Key if you want to run SETUP
```
-  Do not skip step 2. You will need these settings to configure your computer at the end of the procedure.
- ▶ Write down the current settings in the BIOS Setup program (see *Using the BIOS Setup Program*).

How to Upgrade the BIOS

To upgrade the BIOS, you will need the Flash upgrade utility, the files containing the new BIOS, and the files for BIOS recovery.

To obtain these files, contact your computer supplier.

The following steps explain how to upgrade the BIOS.

Make a Copy of the Current BIOS

- ▶ Insert the bootable floppy disk with the upgrade files into drive A of the computer you want to upgrade.
- ▶ Boot the computer. The BIOS Upgrade Utility appears.
- ▶ To go to the Main menu, press <Enter>.
- ▶ Select Save Flash Memory to a File.
- ▶ Select Save System BIOS.

Upgrading the BIOS

- ▶ Type the path and file name (with the .bio extension) for the saved BIOS. For example:
A:\oldbios.bio
 - ▶ Press <Enter>.
-  If there is not enough space on the disk, use another pre-formatted floppy disk to save the old BIOS.
- ▶ Type a description of this BIOS in the Image Title area.
For example:
Old BIOS as of 10 Oct 96
 - ▶ Press <Enter>.
 - ▶ To copy the current BIOS to the floppy disk, press <Enter>.
 - ▶ When the copy is complete, the Main menu displays.
 - ▶ If you used a different floppy disk to save the old BIOS, remove it. Insert the BIOS upgrade floppy disk in drive A.

Upgrade the BIOS

- ▶ Boot the computer. The BIOS Upgrade Utility appears.
- ▶ Select Update Flash Memory From a File.
- ▶ Select Update System BIOS. Press <Enter>.
- ▶ Use the arrow keys to select the correct .bio file. Press <Enter>.
- ▶ When the utility asks for confirmation that you want to load the new Flash into memory, select Continue with Programming. Press <Enter>.
- ▶ When the utility displays the message upgrade is complete, remove the floppy disk. Press <Enter>.
- ▶ As the computer boots, check the BIOS identifier (version number) to make sure the upgrade was successful.
- ▶ To enter the Setup program, press <F1> when you see the message:
Press <F1> Key if you want to run SETUP
- ▶ For proper operation you must load the Setup program defaults. To load the defaults, press <F5>.
- ▶ To accept the defaults, press <Enter>.

- ▶ Set the options in the Setup program to the settings that you wrote down before the BIOS upgrade.
- ▶ To save the settings, press <F10>.
- ▶ To accept the settings, press <Enter>.
- ▶ Turn off the computer and reboot.

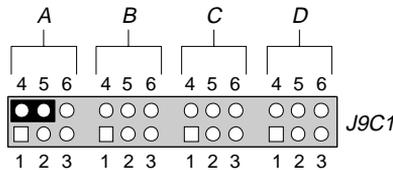
How to Recover the BIOS If an Upgrade Fails

It is unlikely that anything will interrupt the BIOS upgrade; however, if an interruption occurs, the BIOS could be damaged. The following steps explain how to recover the BIOS if an upgrade fails.



Because of the small amount of code available in the non-erasable boot block area, there is no video support. You will not see anything on the screen during the procedure. Monitor the procedure by listening to the speaker and looking at the floppy drive LED.

- ▶ Turn off the computer and disconnect the AC power cord from the computer. Remove the computer cover.
- ▶ See *Installing and configuring motherboard options* (Figure 3) for the location of the BIOS recovery jumper.
- ▶ On jumper block J9C1-A, move the jumper from pins 5-6 to pins 4-5 as shown below.

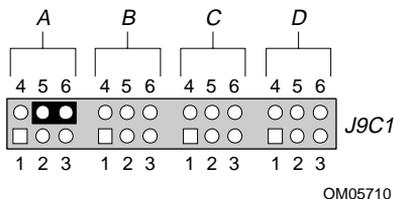


OM05709

- ▶ Replace the computer cover.
- ▶ Insert the bootable BIOS upgrade floppy disk into floppy drive A.
- ▶ Reconnect the AC power cord and turn on the computer. The recovery process will take a few minutes.

Upgrading the BIOS

- ▶ Listen to the speaker.
 - Two beeps and the end of activity in drive A indicate successful BIOS recovery.
 - A series of continuous beeps indicates failed BIOS recovery.
- ▶ If recovery fails, return to step 1 and repeat the recovery process.
- ▶ If recovery is successful, turn off the computer and disconnect the AC power cord from the computer. Remove the computer cover and continue with the following steps.
- ▶ On jumper block J9C1-A, move the jumper back to pins 5-6 as shown below.



- ▶ Replace the computer cover and reconnect the AC power cable; leave the upgrade disk in drive A and turn on the computer.
- ▶ Continue with the BIOS upgrade (see "Upgrading the BIOS").

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