

KM51G

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FCC Compliance Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits of a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

CE Mark

The device is in accordance with 89/336 ECC-ENC Directive.

Ver: EG100

KM51G

nVIDIA® nForce4 C51G & MCP51G

Supports Socket 939

AMD® Athlon™ 64/ Athlon™ 64 FX/

Athlon™ 64 x2 Dual-Core Processor

User Manual

Dimensions (Micro-ATX Form-Factor):

- 220mm x 244mm (W x L)

Operating System:

- Windows® 2000/ XP

Things You Should Know

- The images and pictures in this manual are for reference only and may vary from the product you received depending on specific hardware models, third party components and software versions.
- This mainboard contains very delicate IC chips. Always use a grounded wrist strap when working with the system.
- Do not touch any IC chip, lead, connector or other components.
- Always unplug the AC power when you install or remove any device on the mainboard or when configuring pins and switches.

Packing List

- ◇ KM51G Mainboard
- ◇ FDD Cable
- ◇ HDD Cable
- ◇ SATA Cable
- ◇ I/O Bracket
- ◇ 2-pin to 3-pin Adaptor
- ◇ USB Cable (Optional)
- ◇ SPDIF Cable (Optional)
- ◇ ABS Card (Optional)
- ◇ Mainboard User Manual CD
- ◇ Mainboard Setup Driver CD
- ◇ Mainboard Quick Installation Guide

Symbols

The following list explains the convention for symbols that will be used throughout this manual:



Attention- Important Information



Follow the procedures below...



Troubleshooting Tips



Refer to other sections in this manual...

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. GETTING STARTED	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
SPECIFICATION	2
CONFIGURATION	5
Layout of KM51G	5
HARDWARE INSTALLATION	6
CPU Processor Installation.....	6
Memory Installation	7
Back Panel Configuration.....	9
Connectors	11
Front Panel Headers.....	12
Headers & Jumpers.....	13
Audio Configuration.....	15
Slots	17
Power Supply Attachments.....	17
CHAPTER 2. BIOS SETUP.....	18
INTRODUCTION.....	18
KEY FUNCTION.....	18
MAIN MENU	19
ADVANCED BIOS FEATURES.....	21
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS	27
POWER MANAGEMENT	30
HARDWARE MONITOR	32
LOAD DEFAULTS/EXIT MENU	32
CHAPTER 3: SOFTWARE SETUP.....	33
SOFTWARE LIST	33
SOFTWARE INSTALLATION.....	33
CHAPTER 4: TROUBLESHOOTING.....	35
APPENDIX I: SUPER 5.1 CHANNEL AUDIO EFFECT SETUP.....	38
APPENDIX II: RAID SETUP.....	39
APPENDIX III: ABS (ALBATRON BIOS SECURITY) CARD SETUP	46

INSTALLATION NOTE

This mainboard complies with the ATX standard, which means the ACPI connector on this board is 2-pin. If the Power LED cable of your case uses a 3-pin adapter, you must use the 2-pin to 3-pin adapter (contained in the packaging).

本主機版之電路設計遵循標準 ATX 規格，標準 ATX 規格的 ACPI 針腳為 2 pin；若機殼面板的 Power LED 連接線為 3 pin 時，請利用隨產品包裝所附的 2 pin 轉 3 pin 連接線來連接。

本メインボードの電路は ATX 規格に基づいて、設計されたものだから、ACPI コネクタは 2-ピンです。ケースの Power LED ケーブルが 3-ピンである場合は、パッケージの中での 2-3 ピンアダプタを使って、LED をこのコネクタに接続してください。

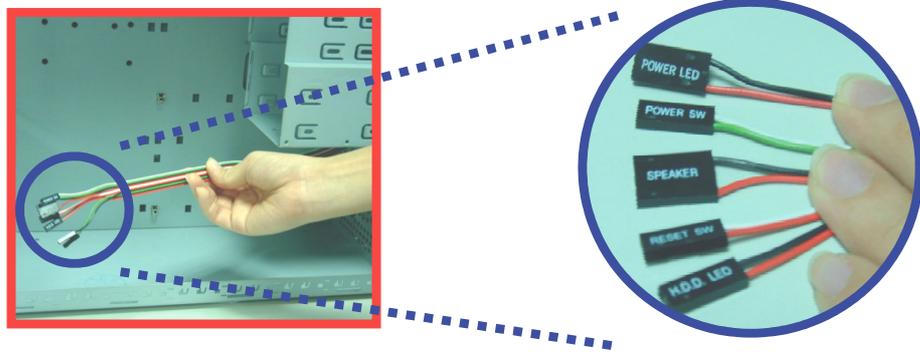
La carte de mère se conforme à ATX norme, signifie que l'adaptateur de ACPI sur cette carte est 2-broche. Si le ACPI câble de votre boîtier d'ordinateur est 3-broche, utilisez l'adaptateur 2-broche vers 3-broche dans le paquet pour le connecter.

Dieses Mainboard stimmt mit dem ATX-Standard überein (d.h. auf der Hauptplatine befindet sich ein 2-poliger ACPI-Anschluss). Falls Ihr Power-LED-Kabel 3-polig ist, benutzen Sie bitte einen 3 poligen zu 2 poligen Zwischenstecker.



120470017M1N

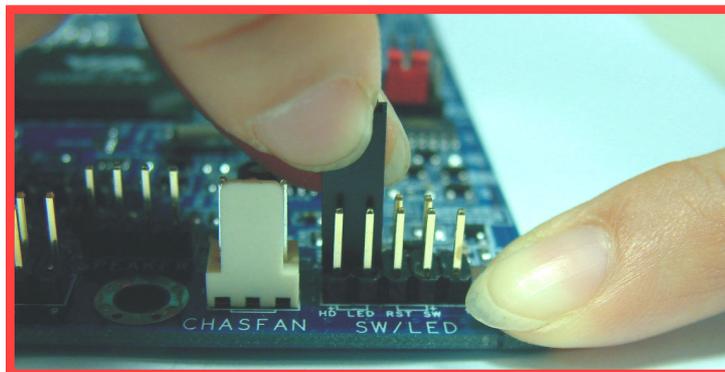
- ◆ Locate the Power LED cable attached to the case. If the Power LED cable has a 3-pin adapter, you must use the 2-pin to 3-pin adapter which comes with the packaging.



- ◆ The heads of the power cables usually have a triangular mark which indicates the positive electrode(+). Connect the 3-pin end of the adapter to the Power LED cable, matching up the positive electrodes(+).



- ◆ Finally, attach the 2-pin end of the adapter to the ACPI pins on the mainboard, making sure you match up the positive electrodes(+).



Chapter 1. Getting Started

Introduction

Congratulations on choosing the KM51G Mainboard. It is based on nVIDIA® nForce4 C51G (GeForce™ 6100) Northbridge chipset and nVIDIA® nForce4 MCP51G (nForce™ 410) Southbridge chipset; within integrated graphics engine. The mainboard supports AMD Athlon™ 64/ Athlon™ 64 FX/ Athlon™ 64 x2 Dual-Core Socket 939 Processor and also supports the system bus up to 1000 MHz (2000 MT/s).

The KM51G supports Dual Channel Technology and supports four DIMM (Dual In-Line Memory Modules) sockets. It allows you to install 184-pin, non-ECC, and unbuffered DDR400 (PC3200)/ DDR333 (2700) SDRAMs, and also supports to install a total memory capacity of 4GB.

This mainboard provides one PCI-Express x16 interface slot, which available you to install an additional graphics card or any expansion card with the interface compatible in it. Also it provides one PCI-Express x1 interface slot and two PCI interface slots allow you to install any expansion card which the interface is compatible in them.

The KM51G provides one 360KB/720KB/1.2MB/1.44MB/2.88MB FDD connector for up to two floppy disk drives attached and two Ultra ATA 66/ 100/ 133 IDE connectors for up to four IDE hard drives attached. Moreover, the onboard Serial ATA II feature comes two SATA II connectors, which the interface can provide up to 3 Gbps transmission speeds and supports RAID 0/ 1 mode (**See Appendix II**) for up to two SATA II hard disk drives attached.

In addition, the KM51G provides one VGA (D-Sub) port and a maximum of eight USB 2.0/ 1.1 ports on the board. Some headers are also available on the mainboard and allow you to connect an external printer port and an external COM port additionally.

The onboard AC' 97 Audio Codec supports high quality 6-channel audio play system (Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect) (**See Appendix I**) and also supports the Sony/Philips Digital Interfaces (SPDIF) functionality.

This mainboard also comes with an onboard 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN PHY chip, and a LAN port on the top of USB ports is available you to plug an Internet cable directly in.

Especially, the KM51G features an onboard header for an ABS (Albatron BIOS Security) Card (Optional) installed. The ABS Card is a small circuit card which with an additional BIOS ROM chip on it and it also provides full backup of BIOS functionality, in case BIOS failure or damage during the BIOS award-flash process (**See Appendix III**).

All the information (including hardware installation and software installation) in this manual are for reference only. The contents in this manual may be updated without notice. The company will not assume any responsibility for any errors or mistakes within.

Specification

CPU:

- Supports Socket 939
- Supports AMD Athlon™ 64/ Athlon™ 64 FX/ Athlon™ 64 x2 Dual-Core Processor
- Supports Hyper-Transport™ Technology
- Supports the system bus up to 1000 MHz (2000MT/s)

Chipset:

- Northbridge Chipset – nVIDIA® nForce4 C51G (GeForce™ 6100)
 - Integrated nVIDIA® Pure Video™ Technology
 - Supports Graphic Clock 425 MHz
 - Supports the basic resolution of MPEG-2 (DVD)/ WMV9 (HD-Video) playback
 - Supports the basic (2x2) Video Scaling feature
- Southbridge Chipset – nVIDIA® nForce4 MCP51G (nForce™ 410)
- I/O Controller – Winbond® W83627HF-AW
- AC' 97 Audio Codec – Realtek® ALC655
- Mb LAN PHY Controller – Broadcom® AC 131

Memory:

- Four DIMM sockets and support a total memory capacity of 4GB
- Supports to use 184-pin, non-ECC and unbuffered DDR400 (PC3200)/ DDR333 (PC2700) SDRAMs
- Supports Dual Channel Technology

Slots:

- One PCI-E x16 interface slot
- One PCI-E x1 interface slot
- Two PCI interface slots

FDD Connector:

- One FDD connector, supports up to two floppy disk drives attached
- Supports 360KB/720KB/1.2MB/1.44MB/2.88MB specification

IDE Connector:

- Two IDE connectors, support up to four IDE hard drives attached
- Supports Ultra ATA 33/ 66/100/133 specification
- Supports high capacity IDE hard disk drives

Serial ATA II Connector:

- Two SATA II connectors, support up to two SATA II hard disk drives attached
- Supports SATA 2.0 specification and the interface provides 3 Gbps transmission speeds
- Supports RAID 0/ 1 mode

I/O facility Ports:

- One PS/2 mouse port and one PS/2 keyboard port
- One VGA (D-Sub) port
- Six USB 2.0/1.1 ports
- One USB header allows you to connect two external USB 2.0/1.1 ports additionally
- Specific headers allow you to connect one external printer port and one external COM port additionally

Onboard AC' 97 Audio Codec:

- High performance Codec with high S/N ratio (>90 db)
- Compliant with AC' 97 2.3 specification
- Support 6/4/2-channel playback capability (Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect)
- Support 3D stereo enhancement
- Support Sony/ Philips Digital Interfaces (S/PDIF) functionality

Onboard LAN PHY Chip:

- Supports 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN

BIOS:

- Supports Phoenix-Award™ BIOS
- Supports APM1.2
- Supports ACPI2.0 power management

Green Function:

- Supports Phoenix-Award™ BIOS power management function
- Supports system-wake-from-power-saving-mode by keyboard or mouse touching

Hardware Monitor Function:

- Monitors CPU/ Chassis Fan Speed
- Monitors CPU and system temperatures
- Monitors system voltages

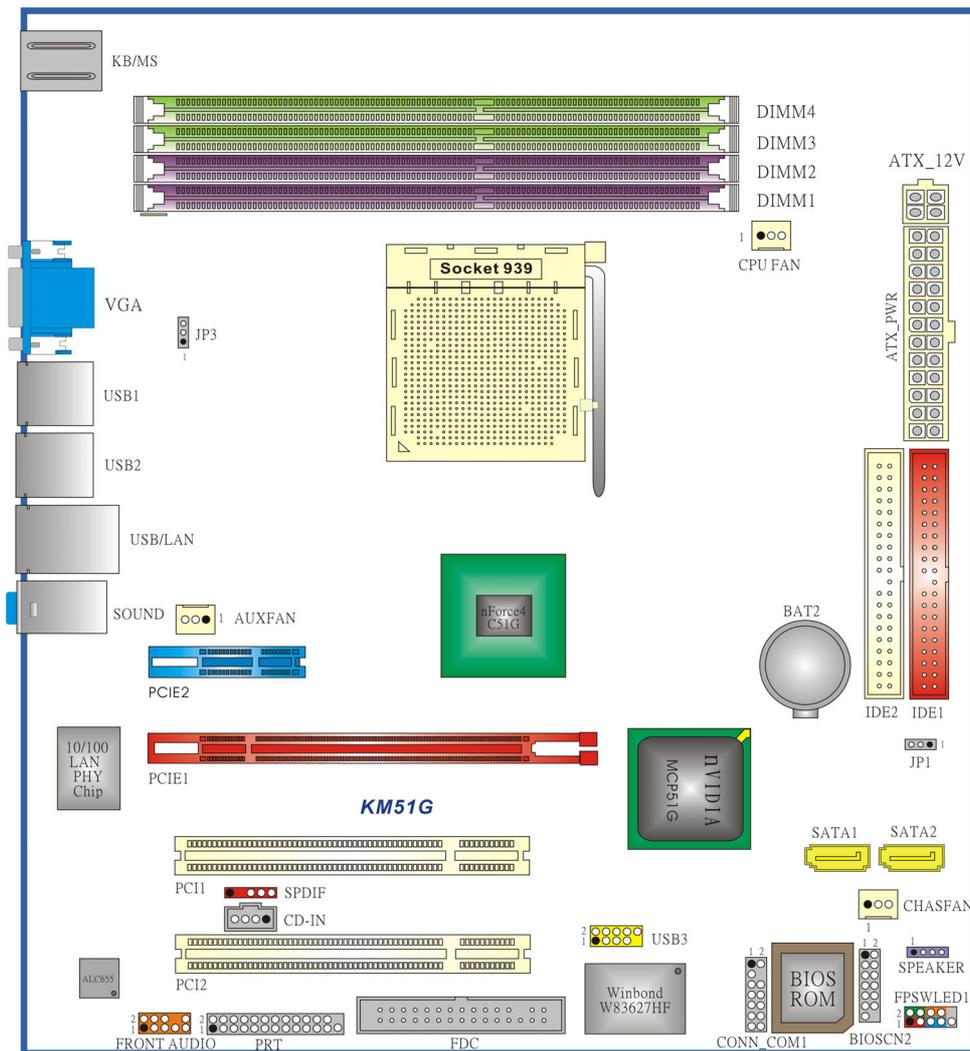
Watch Dog Timer:

- Supports to detect the system hangs during the POST stage due to conflicts resulting from changing the system BIOS settings. Once the problem is detected, the system will reset the configurations and reboot the system within five seconds.

ABS (Albatron BIOS Security):

- One BIOSCN2 header on the mainboard, supports to install an ABS Card (Optional)
- Supports BIOS backup

Configuration Layout of KM51G



Hardware Installation

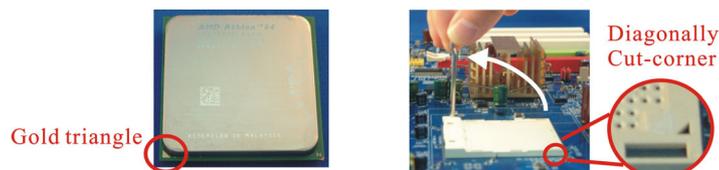
This section will assist you in quickly installing your system hardware. Wear a wrist ground strap before handling components. Electrostatic discharge may damage your system components.

CPU Processor Installation

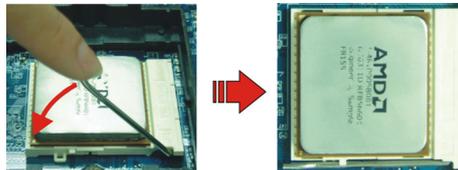
This mainboard supports AMD Athlon™ 64/ Athlon™ 64 FX/ Athlon™ 64 x2 Dual-Core of Socket 939 processor. Before building your system, we suggest you visit the AMD website and review the processor installation procedures. <http://www.amd.com>

CPU Socket 939 Configuration Steps:

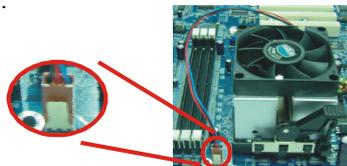
1. Locate the CPU socket on your mainboard and nudge the locking lever away from the socket. Then lift the lever to a 90-degree angle.
2. On the socket, locate the corner which has the “diagonally cut-corner” on the rectangular shaped pattern of pinholes (see diagram below-left). Match that corner with the “gold triangle” on the CPU (see diagram below-right) and lower the CPU onto the socket. The bottom of the CPU should be flush with the face of the socket.



3. Lower the lever until it snaps back into position. This will lock down the CPU.



4. Smear thermal grease on top of the CPU. Lower the CPU fan onto the CPU and use the clasps on the fan to attach it to the socket. Finally, extend the power cable from the fan and insert it onto the “CPUFAN” adapter.



Attention

DO NOT touch the CPU pins in case they are damaged. Also, make sure that you have completed all installation steps before powered on the system. Finally, double-check that the cooling fan is properly installed and the CPU fan power cord is securely attached, in case your CPU and other sensitive components are damaged because of high temperatures.

Cooling FAN Headers: CPUFAN, AUXFAN, CHASFAN

There are three headers on the mainboard and allow you to connect with cooling fans. The cooling fans play an important role in maintaining ambient temperatures in your system. The CPUFAN header is attached with a CPU cooling fan. The CHASFAN, and AUXFAN headers are attached with other cooling fans of the system supported.

 CPUFAN/ AUXFAN/ CHASFAN	Pin	Assignment
	1	Ground
	2	Power (+12V)
	3	FAN RPM rate sense

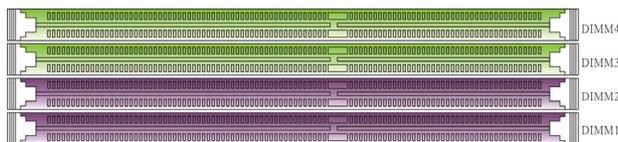


Attention

You can avoid damaging your CPU due to high temperatures with proper cooling equipment. It is recommended that attach a cooling fan on top of your CPU. Use the CPUFAN header to attach the fan cord.
On most of the fan power cord, the black wire of the fan cable is the “ground” and should be attached to pin-1 of the header.

Memory Installation: DIMM1/2/3/4

The KM51G supports Dual Channel Technology and supports four DIMM (Dual In-Line Memory Modules) sockets. It allows you to install 184-pin, non-ECC, and unbuffered DDR400 (PC3200)/DDR333 (2700) SDRAMs, and also supports to install a total memory capacity of 4GB.



Enable Dual-Channel functionality:

1. If you need to install two memories, use either DIMM1 socket & DIMM2 socket together or DIMM3 socket & DIMM4 socket together; or use all four DIMM sockets. If you need to install only one memory, use either DIMM1 socket or DIMM3 socket.
2. If you need to install two or more memories, it is recommended that install identical memory specifications as list below to achieve the best results.

- Same density (i.e., 128MB, 256MB, etc.)
- Same DRAM technology
- Same DRAM bus width (i.e., x8, x16, etc.)
- Same DDR speed
- Same brand name
- Same timing specifications

Mainboard KM51G

Please refer the table below to install memories:

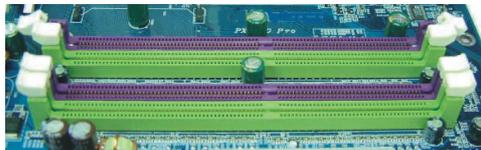
Data Bus	DIMM 1	DIMM 2	DIMM 3	DIMM 4	Maximum DRAM SPEED	
					1T	2T(Default)
64-bits Single channel	single side	X	---	X	DDR400	DDR400
	Double side	X	---	X	DDR400	DDR400
	---	X	single side	X	DDR333	DDR333
	---	X	Double side	X	DDR400	DDR400
	single side	X	single side	X	DDR333	DDR400
	single side	X	Double side	X	DDR200	DDR400
	Double side	X	single side	X	DDR200	DDR400
	Double side	X	Double side	X	DDR200	DDR333
128-bits Dual channel	single side	single side	---	---	DDR400	DDR400
	Double side	Double side	---	---	DDR400	DDR400
	---	---	single side	single side	DDR333	DDR333
	---	---	Double side	Double side	DDR400	DDR400
	single side	single side	single side	single side	DDR333	DDR400
	single side	single side	Double side	Double side	DDR200	DDR400
	Double side	Double side	single side	single side	DDR200	DDR400
	Double side	Double side	Double side	Double side	DDR200	DDR333

NOTE : 1T & 2T(default) can be switched in BIOS setting.

Memory Setup Steps:

The following instructions explain how to install memories onto the DIMM sockets for this mainboard.

1. Pull the white plastic tabs at both ends of the socket away.

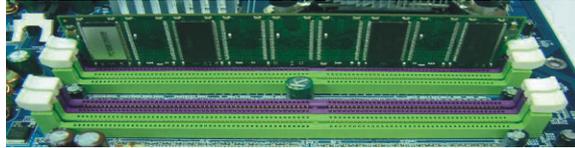


2. Align a memory on the socket such that the notch on the memory matches the break on the socket.



Mainboard KM51G

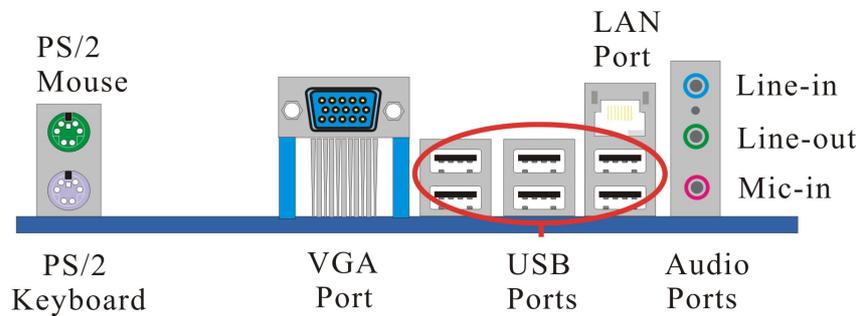
3. Lower the memory vertically into the socket and press firmly by using both thumbs until the memory snaps into place.



4. Repeat steps 1, 2 & 3 for the remaining memory and DIMM sockets setup.

* The pictures shown above are for reference only. The actual installation may vary depending on models.

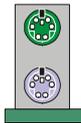
Back Panel Configuration



PS/2 Mouse & PS/2 Keyboard Ports: KB/MS

This mainboard provides a standard PS/2 mouse port and a PS/2 keyboard port. The pin assignments are described below.

PS/2 Mouse



PS/2 Keyboard

Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	Data	4	+5 V (fused)
2	N/A	5	Clock
3	Ground	6	N/A

VGA Connectors: VGA

The mainboard provides one VGA port on case back panel.

VGA (D-Sub) port delivers the analog signals, and is able to connect with a traditional CRT display, flat display, or other display device which the interface is D-Sub 15-pin compatible.



VGA Port

USB & LAN Ports: USB1, USB2, USB/LAN

There are six USB 2.0/ 1.1 ports on the mainboard. These USB ports are used to attach with USB devices, such as keyboard, mice and other USB supported devices. There is also a 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN port available you to plug an Internet cable directly in.

LAN Port



USB Ports

Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	TX+ (TX+)	5	NC (TRD2-)
2	TX- (TX-)	6	RX- (RX-)
3	RX+ (RX+)	7	NC (TRD3+)
4	NC (TRD2+)	8	NC (TRD3-)

Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1/5	+5 V (fused)	3/7	USBP0+/P1+
2/6	USBP0-/P1-	4/8	Ground

Audio Ports: Sound

This mainboard provides three audio ports, the Mic-in, Line-in and Line-out. These are the standard audio ports that provide basic audio function.

Line-In (Blue)

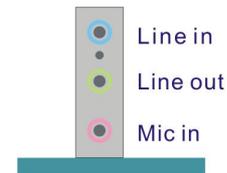
This port is for audio input and used to connect with an external audio device such as a CD player, tape player, etc. When the Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect is enabled, the rear speakers will then be functioned.

Line-Out (Green)

This port is an output audio port and used to connect with a pair of speakers or a headset. When the Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect is enabled, the front speakers will then be functioned.

Mic-In (Pink)

This port is used to connect with a microphone. When the Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect is enabled, the subwoofer or center speaker will be then functioned.



Audio Ports



This mainboard supports Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect which allows you to transform 2-channel speaker audio system into 6 –channel speaker audio system. See **Appendix I** for more information.

Connectors

FDD Connector: FDC

The mainboard provides a standard FDD connector that supports up to two 360KB/720KB/1.2MB/1.44MB/2.88 MB floppy disk drives attached with FDD ribbon cable.

IDE Connector:

The mainboard provides two IDE connectors that support up to four Ultra ATA 66/100/133 IDE hard drives attached, such as hard disk drive (HDD), CD-ROM drive, DVD-ROM drive, etc. with IDE ribbon cables.

Primary IDE Connector: IDE1

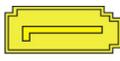
In general, two IDE hard drives can be attached on one IDE connector. If you attach two IDE hard drives, you must configure one as the master and the other one as the slave.

Secondary IDE Connector: IDE2

The IDE2 connector can also attach with two IDE hard drives, and remember to configure one as the Master and the other one as the Slave as well. In addition, it is recommended that attach the optical drives such as CD-ROM drive, DVD-ROM drive, etc. on this IDE2 connector.

SATA II Connector: SATA1/2

The interface of two SATA II connectors supports 3 Gbps transmission speeds and also supports RAID 0/ 1 mode. However, one SATA II connector can only attach with one SATA II hard disk drive each time with SATA cable.

 SATA1/2	Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
	1	Ground	2	TX+
	3	TX-	4	Ground
	5	RX-	6	RX+
	7	Ground		



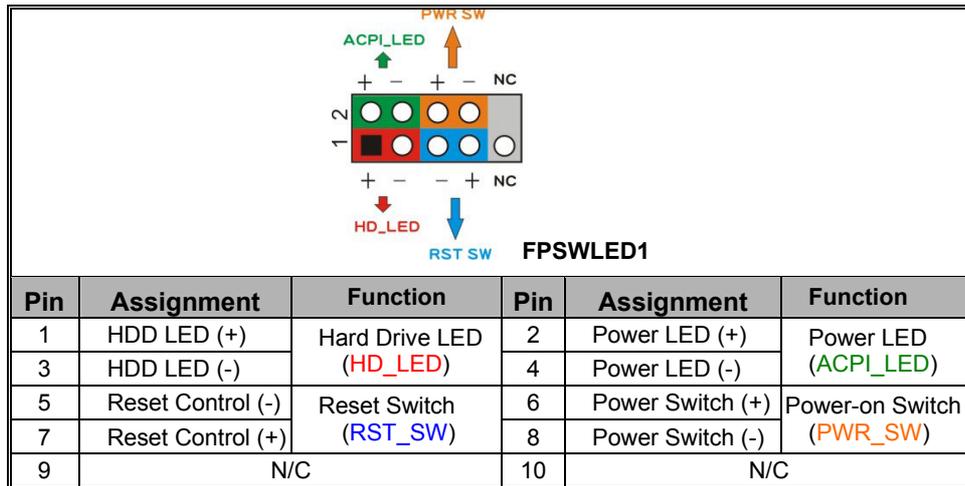
This mainboard supports RAID 0/ 1 mode, refer **Appendix II** for more information.



Attention

The FDD/IDE cable is designed and should be attached with a specific direction. One edge of the cable will usually in color such as red, to indicate that should line up with the header pin-1.

Front Panel Headers: FPSWLED1, SPEAKER



Hard Drive LED Header (Red): HD_LED

If your case front panel has a hard drive LED cable, attach it on this header. The LED will flicker when there is hard disk drive activity.

Reset Switch Header (Blue): RST_SW

This header can be attached with a momentary SPST switch (reset button) cable from your case front panel. The switch is normally left open. When the switch closed, it will cause the mainboard to reset and run the POST (Power-On Self Test).

Power-on Switch Header (Orange): PWR_SW

This header can be attached with a power switch cable from your case front panel. You can turn on/off your system by pressing the power button on your system.

Power LED Header (Green): ACPI_LED

Attach the power LED cord from your case front panel on this header, then the power LED will illuminate while the system is powered on.

Speaker Header (Purple): SPEAKER

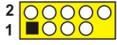
A speaker cable on your case front panel can be attached on this header. When you reboot the computer, this speaker will issue a short audible (beep). If there are problems during the Power On Self-Test, the system will issue an irregular pattern of audible beeps through this speaker.

Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	PC_BEEP	2	N/C
3	Ground	4	+5V

Headers & Jumpers

Front USB Header: USB3

There are six USB 1.1/2.0 ports on the mainboard and allow you to attach with USB devices. However, one USB header is also available on this board and allows you to set two more external USB 1.1/2.0 ports which giving you a possible 8 USB ports of use.

 USB3	Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
		1	+5V (fused)	2
	3	USB-	4	USB-
	5	USB+	6	USB+
	7	Ground	8	Ground
	9	Key	10	N/A

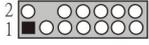


Attention

If you are using a USB 2.0 device with Windows 2000/XP, you will need to install the USB 2.0 driver from the Microsoft® website. If you are using Service pack 1 (or later) for Windows® XP, and using Service pack4 (or later) for Windows® 2000, you will not have to install the driver.

Serial Interface Header: CONN_COM1

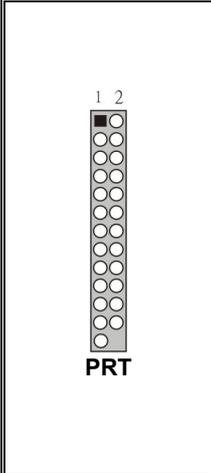
This mainboard provides a CONN_COM1 header and allows you to set an external serial COM port on your case back panel. Attach the COM port cable (optional) on this header, then you can use this COM port to connect with a mic, modem or other peripheral device.

 CONN_COM1	Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
		1	+12V	2
	3	-12V	4	Key
	5	DCD0-	6	SIN0
	7	SOUT0	8	DTR0-
	9	Ground	10	DSR0-
	11	RTS0-	12	CTS0-
	13	RI0-	14	RI-

Printer Interface Header: PRT

This mainboard provides a PRT header and allows you to set an external printer port on your case back panel. Attach the printer port cable (Optional) on this header, then you can use the printer port to connect with a printer device.

Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	RSTB-	2	RPDR0
3	RPDR1	4	RPDR2
5	RPDR3	6	RPDR4
7	RPDR5	8	RPDR6
9	RPDR7	10	ACK-
11	BUSY	12	PE
13	SLCT	14	RAFD-
15	ERR-	16	RINIT_P-
17	RSLIN-	18	Ground
19	Ground	20	Ground
21	Ground	22	Ground
23	Ground	24	Ground
25	Ground	26	Key



USB Power Selection Header: JP3

USB devices attached to the back panel USB ports can awaken the system from sleep mode. In order to enable this functionality, you must adjust the jumper caps on JP3 header for +5V or +5VSB mode depending on which USB port that the USB device is attached to.

JP3	Assignment	Assignment
 Pin 1-2 Close	+5V	S1 sleep mode (CPU stopped, DRAM refreshed, system running in low power mode)
 Pin 2-3 Close	+5VSB	S3/S4/S5 sleep modes (no power to CPU, DRAM in slow refresh, power supply in reduced power mode)

Note: Close stands for putting a jumper cap onto two header pins.

Clear CMOS Jumper: JP1

The “Clear CMOS” function is used when you are unable boot your system and need to reset the BIOS settings (CMOS settings) back to the manufacturer’s original settings. This is also a way to reset the system password if you have forgotten it.

JP1		Assignment
1	 Pin 1-2 Close	Normal (Default)
1	 Pin 2-3 Close	Clear CMOS Data

Note: Close stands for putting a jumper cap onto two header pins.



The following steps explain how to reset your CMOS configurations when you forgot a system password.

1. Turn off your system and disconnect the AC power cable.
2. Set JP1 header to OFF (2-3 Closed).
3. Wait several seconds.
4. Set JP1 header to ON (1-2 closed).
5. Connect the AC power cable and turn on your system.
6. Reset your new password.

Audio Configuration

CD-ROM Audio-In Connector: CD-IN

The CD-IN connector is used to attach with an audio device such as CD-ROM drive, DVD-ROM drive etc.

		Pin	Assignment
CD-IN		1	Left channel input
		2	Ground
		3	Ground
		4	Right channel input

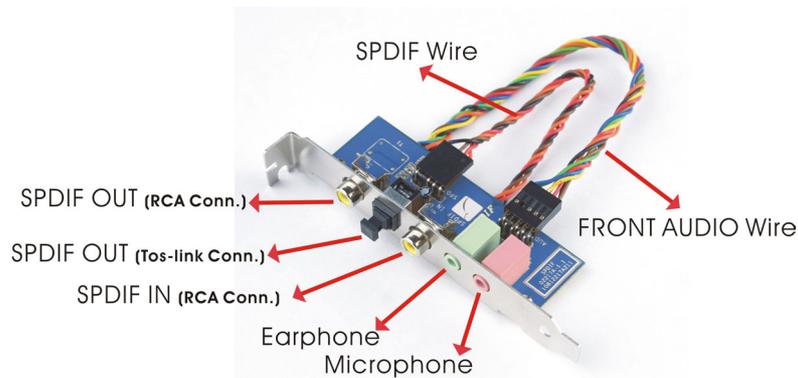
SPDIF Header: SPDIF

S/PDIF is a recent audio transfer file format, which provides high quality audio using optical fiber and digital signals. This mainboard is capable to deliver audio output and receive audio input through the SPDIF header. One way you would use this header is by using an SPDIF bracket

Mainboard KM51G

(optional) and attaching the cords on this SPDIF header. The RCA or TOS-Link connectors will also be provided by the bracket and which are convenient you to output or input audio format files between your system and the SPDIF featured devices.

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 1  </div> SPDIF			
Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	+5V	2	Key
3	SPDIF out	4	Ground
5	SPDIF in		



Front Audio Connector: FRONT AUDIO

If your case front panel has audio ports, you can connect them to the Front Audio Header of this mainboard. First, you must remove the jumper caps on this header and then attach the cables from the front panel to the pins of this header. You can use both the front audio panel and back panel audio simultaneously. If you are not using front panel audio ports, leave the jumper caps on the header pins (Note: pins 5&6, 9&10, 11&12, and 13&14) to avoid problems with the back panel audio ports.

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 2  </div> FRONT AUDIO			
Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
1	Mic in/center	2	Ground
3	Mic_VREF	4	Audio power +5V
5	Front out_R	6	Rear out_R
7	N/C	8	Key
9	Front out_L	10	Rear out_L

Slots

PCI-Express x16 Slot: PCIE1

This mainboard is able to install an additional graphics card which the PCI-Express x16 interface compatible in this PCIE1 slot.

PCI-Express x1 Slot: PCIE2

This mainboard is able to install an expansion card which the PCI-Express x1 interface compatible such as a network card, SCSI card, etc. in this PCIE2 slot.

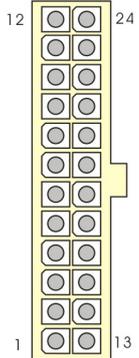
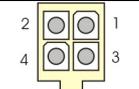
PCI Slots: PCI1, PCI2

PCI stands for Peripheral Component Interconnect and the interface is a bus standard for you to install an expansion card such as a network card, SCSI card, etc. in this PCI slot.

Power Supply Attachments

ATX Power Connector: ATX_PWR, ATX_12V

This mainboard provides two ATX power connectors, a 24-pin ATX_PWR connector and a 4-pin ATX_12V connector. You must use a power supply that has both of these connectors and both connectors must be attached before the system is powered on. These power connectors support several power management functions such as the instant power-on function. The connector pins are described below.

 <p>ATX_PWR</p>	Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
	1	+3.3V	13	+3.3V
	2	+3.3V	14	-12V
	3	Ground	15	Ground
	4	+5V	16	PS_ON
	5	Ground	17	Ground
	6	+5V	18	Ground
	7	Ground	19	Ground
	8	PW_ON	20	-5V
	9	+5V standby voltage	21	+5V
	10	+12V	22	+5V
	11	+12V	23	+5V
12	+3.3V	24	Ground	
 <p>ATX_12V</p>	Pin	Assignment	Pin	Assignment
	1	+12V	3	Ground
2	+12V	4	Ground	



Attention

In general, power cords are designed and should be attached with a specific direction. The black wire of the power cord is Ground and should be attached onto the header location of Ground.

Chapter 2. BIOS Setup

Introduction

This section describes PHOENIX-AWARD™ BIOS Setup program which resides in the BIOS firmware. The Setup program allows users to modify the basic system configuration. The configuration information is then saved to CMOS RAM where the data is sustained by battery after power-down.

The BIOS provides critical low-level support for standard devices such as disk drives, serial ports and parallel ports. As well, the BIOS control the first stage of the boot process, loading and executing the operating system.

The PHOENIX-AWARD™ BIOS installed in your computer system's ROM is a custom version of an industry standard BIOS. This means that it supports the BIOS of AMD based processors.

This version of the PHOENIX-AWARD™ BIOS includes additional features such as virus and password protection as well as special configurations for fine-tuning the system chipset. The defaults for the BIOS values contained in this document may vary slightly with the version installed in your system.

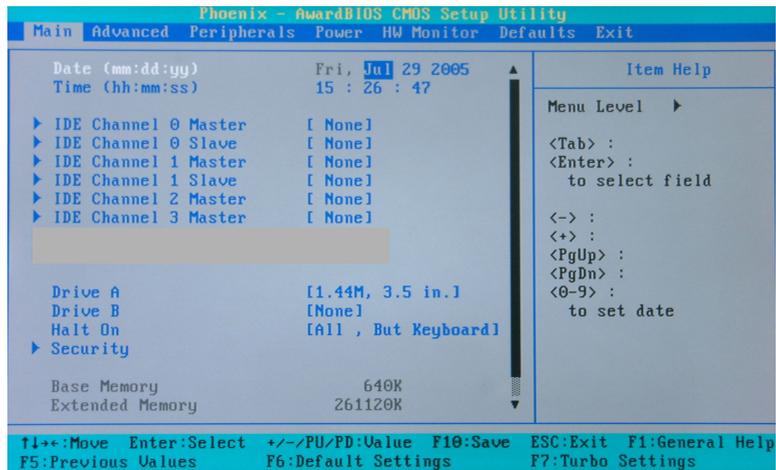
Key Function

In general, you can use the arrow keys to highlight options, press <Enter> to select, use the <PgUp> and <PgDn> keys to change entries, press <F1> for help and press <Esc> to quit. The following table provides more detail about how to navigate within the BIOS Setup program.

Keystroke	Function
Up arrow	Move to previous option
Down arrow	Move to next option
Left arrow	Move to the option on the left (menu bar)
Right arrow	Move to the option on the right (menu bar)
Esc	Main Menu: Quit without saving changes Submenus: Exit Current page to the next higher level menu
Move Enter	Move to the option you desire
PgUp key	Increase the numeric value or enter changes
PgDn key	Decrease the numeric value or enter changes
+ Key	Increase the numeric value or enter changes
- Key	Decrease the numeric value or enter changes
Esc key	Main Menu – Quit and do not save changes into CMOS Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu – Exit Current page and return to Main Menu
F1 key	General help on Setup navigation keys
F5 key	Load previous values from CMOS
F6 key	Load the defaults from BIOS default table

Main Menu

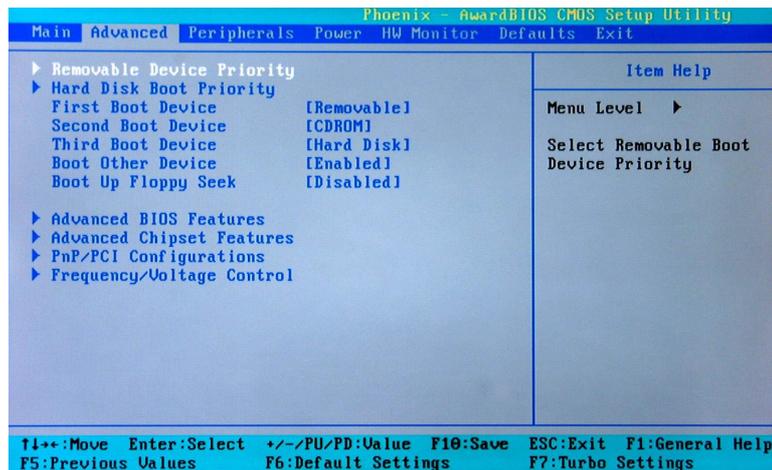
When you enter the PHOENIX-AWARD™ BIOS Utility, the Main Menu will appear on the screen. The Main menu allows you to select from several configuration options. Use the left/right arrow keys to select a particular configuration screen from the top menu bar or use the down arrow key to access and configure the information below.



Main Menu Setup Configuration Options

Item	Options	Description
Date	mm dd yyyy	Set the system date. Note that the 'Day' automatically changes when you set the date.
Time	Hh: mm: ss	Set the current time of the system.
IDE Primary Master	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
IDE Primary Slave	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
IDE Secondary Master	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
IDE Secondary Slave	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
IDE Channel 2/3 Master	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
Drive A Drive B	360K, 5.25 in 1.2M, 5.25 in 720K, 3.5 in 1.44M, 3.5in 2.88M, 3.5 in None	Select the type of floppy disk drive installed in your system.
Halt On	All Errors No Errors All, but Keyboard All, but Diskette All, but Disk/ Key	Select the situation in which you want the BIOS to stop the POST process and notify you.
Security	Options contained in sub menu.	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu.
Base Memory	N/A	Displays the amount of conventional memory detected during boot up.
Extended Memory	N/A	Displays the amount of extended memory detected during boot up.
Total Memory	N/A	Displays the total memory available in the system.

Advanced BIOS Features



Removable Device Priority

Select removable device boot priority.

Hard Disk Boot Priority

Select hard disk drive boot priority.

First /Second/Third Boot Device

Select the order in which devices will be searched in order to find a boot device.

Options: Removable (default for first boot device), CD ROM (default for second boot device), Hard Disk (default for third boot device), NVIDIA Boot Age, Disabled.

Boot Other Device

This setting allows the system to try to boot from other devices if the system fails to boot from the 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd boot devices.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Boot Up Floppy Seek

When Enabled, the BIOS tests (seeks) the floppy drives to determine whether they have 40 or 80 tracks. Only 360 KB floppy drives have 40 tracks. Drives with 720 KB, 1.2 MB and 1.44 MB drive capacities have 80 tracks. Because very few modern PCs have 40-tracks floppy driver, we recommend that you set this option to "Disabled".

Options: Enabled, Disabled (Default).

Advanced BIOS Features

Virus Warning

This option allows you to choose the Virus Warning feature for IDE Hard Disk boot sector protection. If this function is enabled and a program attempts to write data into this area, BIOS will display a warning message on the screen and sound an audio alarm (beep).

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

CPU Internal Cache

Make CPU internal cache active or inactive. System performance may degrade if you disable this item.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disable.

External Cache

This option allows you to enable or disable "Level 2" secondary cache on the CPU to enhance performance. Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Quick Power On Self Test

It allows the system to skip certain tests while booting. This will speed up the boot process.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Swap Floppy Drive

If the system has two floppy drives, choose "Enabled" to assign physical drive B to logical drive A and vice-versa.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

Boot Up NumLock Status

Determines the initial power-on state for NumLock.

Options: On (Default) Numpad keys are number keys.

Off Numpad keys are arrow keys.

Typematic Rate Setting

When the options "Typematic Rate," and "Typematic Delay" are configured, the Typematic Rate determines the keystroke repeat rate used by the keyboard controller.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled

Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)

This option determines how many characters per second are generated when a key is held down.

Options: 6 (Default), 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30.

Typematic Delay (Msec)

This option represents the delay value before keystrokes begin to repeat.

Options: 250 (Default), 500, 750, 1000.

APIC Mode

APIC stands for Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller, and is used to extend the number of available IRQs available in order to avoid sharing conflicts.

Options: Disabled, Enabled (Default).

MPS Version Control For OS

The 1.1 version is the older version that supports 8 more IRQs in the Windows NT environment. Choose the new 1.4 version for Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Options: 1.4 (Default), 1.1.

OS Select For DRAM > 64MB

Select "OS2" only if you are running the OS/2 operating system with greater than 64 MB of RAM.

Options: Non-OS2 (Default), OS2.

HDD S.M.A.R.T. Capability

The SMART (Self Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology) technology enables a PC to attempt to predict the possible failure of storage drives.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

Small LOGO (EPA) Show

This option allows you to show or hide the small LOGO EPA.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

Advanced Chipset Features

DRAM Configuration

Timing Mode

This option determines DRAM clock/ timing using SPD or manual configuration.

Make sure your memory module has SPD (Serial Presence Data) if you want to use the "By SPD" option.

Options: Auto (Default), Manual.

Memclock index value (Mhz)

This item allows you to select the memory clock. When it set to "auto", the system will automatically detect the memory clock. Options: 200 (Default), 100, 133, 166.

CAS# latency (Tcl)

This option determines CAS Latency. When synchronous DRAM is installed, the number of clock cycles of CAS latency depends on the DRAM timing. Do not reset this option from the default system manufacturer value. This option is adjustable only when "DRAM Timing Selectable" is set to "Manual". This option is locked when "DRAM Timing Selectable" is set to "By SPD" and is automatically determined by the system.

Options: 2.0, 2.5 (Default), 3.

Min RAS# active time (Tras)

This option allows you to select DRAM Active to Precharge Delay.

Options: Auto, 5T, 6T, 7T, 8T (Default), 9T, 10T, 11T, 12T, 13T, 14T, 15T.

Mainboard KM51G

RAS# to CAS# delay (Trcd)

This option allows to set the RAS# to CAS# delay to Rd/Wr command on the same bank.

Options: Auto, 2T, 3T (Default), 4T, 5T, 6T, 7T.

Row precharge Time (Trp)

You can set the Row precharge time. Precharge to Active or Auto-Refresh of the same bank.

Options: Auto, 2T, 3T(Default), 4T, 5T, 6T, 7T.

1T/2T Memory Timing

Use this option to select the memory timing.

Options: 1T, 2T(Dault).

Frame Buffer Size

This option allows you to set for pure DOS mode of using. You can set the amount of value to share main memory.

Options: 32M, 64M (Default), 128M, Disable.

System BIOS Cacheable

When enabled, accesses to system BIOS ROM addressed at F0000H-FFFFFH are cached, provided that the cache controller is enabled.

Options: Enabled, Disabled (Default).

PnP/PCI Configurations

PCI / VGA Palette Snoop

Some graphic controllers that are not VGA compatible take the output from a VGA controller and map it to their display as a way to provide boot information and VGA compatibility.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

PCI Latency Timer (CLK)

This option allows you to set up the PCI Latency Time (0-255). If you select "32" it will optimize PCI speeds.

Options: 0-255, 32 (Default).

****PCI Express relative items****

Maximum Payload Size

This item allows you to set the PCI-Express maximum payload size per time.

Options: 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096(Default).

Frequency/Voltage Control

CPU Speed Detected

This option displays the default CPU speed.

CPU Host Frequency (MHz)

This option displays the CPU Host frequency. You can set it from 200 to 450. The default depends on your CPU frequency and the CPU installed.

CPU Spread Spectrum

The Spread Spectrum function can reduce the EMI (Electromagnetic Interference) generated for CPU.

Options: Disabled, Center (Default), Down.

DDR Speed (strobe/sec)

This option displays the current DDR speed (CPU Host frequency * Max Memclock ÷ 100).

Hammer Fid control

This option displays the CPU ratio information detected by the system.

Options: The options that will be available will depend on the default value of the CPU installed.

For example, if the CPU default value is 10 then the options will be from Start up, and 4 to 12.

Note: Before you try to make any adjustments to this option, make sure that your CPU Ratio is adjustable and has not been locked by the CPU manufacturer.

CPU Speed Setting

This option displays the CPU speed.



CPU Speed = Current CPU Host Frequency x CPU Clock Ratio
DDR Speed = Current CPU Host Frequency x (Max Memclock ÷ 100)

K8 <—> NB HT Ratio

This option allows you to set Hyper Transport frequency for Northbridge chipset.

Options: 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, Auto (Default).

K8 <—> NB HT Frequency

This option displays the result of your HT Ratio setting for Northbridge chipset.

NB <—> SB HT Ratio

This option allows you to set Hyper Transport frequency between Northbridge chipset and Southbridge chipset.

Options: 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x(Default), 5x.

NB <—> SB HT Frequency

This option displays the result of your HT Ratio setting between Northbridge chipset and Southbridge chipset.

HT Spread Spectrum

The Spread Spectrum function can reduce the EMI (Electromagnetic Interference) generated for Hyper Transport.

Options: Disabled, Center (Default), Down.

PCIE Clock

This option allows you to select PCIE clock form 100 Mhz (Default) to 145Mhz.

PCIE Spread Spectrum

The Spread Spectrum function can reduce the EMI (Electromagnetic Interference) generated for PCI-Express.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

CPU Voltage (Volt)

This option allows you to adjust your CPU core voltage.

Options: Default, +5%, +10%, +15%.

DDR Voltage (Volt)

This option allows you to adjust the RAM voltage.

Options: 2.7V (Default), 2.8V, 2.9V, 3.0V.

Chipset Voltage (Volt)

This option allows you to adjust the North/ South bridge chipsets voltages.

Options: 1.20V (Default), 1.25V, 1.30V, 1.35V.



Attention

Before overclocking, please make sure your system components are capable of overclocking. If you are familiar with the overclocking, we strongly recommend you to set the clock to the default settings. We do not guarantee that damage will or will not occur when overclocking.

Integrated Peripherals



Init Display First

With systems that have multiple video cards, this option determines whether the primary display uses a PCI slot or a PCI-E slot.

Options: PCI Slot, Onboard, PCIEx.

IDE Function Setup

If you highlight the "IDE Function Setup" label and then press the enter key, it will take you to a submenu with the following options:

OnChip IDE Channel 0/1

The mainboard chipset contains a PCI IDE interface with support for two IDE channels. Select "Enabled" to activate the first and/or second IDE interface. Select "Disabled" to deactivate an interface if you are going to install a primary and/or secondary add-in IDE interface.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Primary/Secondary Master/Slave PIO

The IDE PIO (Programmed Input / Output) fields let you set a PIO mode (0-4) for each of the IDE devices that the onboard IDE interface supports. Modes 0 to 4 will increase performance incrementally. In Auto mode, the system automatically determines the best mode for each device. Options: Auto (Default), Mode0, Mode1, Mode2, Mode3, Mode4.

Primary/Secondary Master/Slave UDMA

Ultra DMA 100 functionality can be implemented if it is supported by the IDE hard drives in your system. As well, your operating environment requires 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 100, select "Auto" to enable BIOS support. Options: Auto (Default), Disabled.

IDE Prefetch Mode

The “onboard” IDE drive interface supports IDE prefetching for faster drive access. If you install a primary and/or secondary add-in IDE interface, set this option to “Disabled” if the interface does not support prefetching.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

IDE HDD Block Mode

Block mode is otherwise known as block transfer, multiple commands, or multiple sectors read/write. Select the “Enabled” option if your IDE hard drive supports block mode (most new drives do). The system will automatically determine the optimal number of blocks to read and write per sector.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

RAID Config

If you highlight the “RAID Config” label and then press the enter key, it will take you to a submenu with the following options:

RAID Enable

This allows you to enable or disable the RAID functionality. Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

SATA1 Primary/ Secondary RAID

This allows you to enable or disable the RAID function for the SATA1/2 Primary/Secondary device. Options: Enabled, Disabled(Default).

Serial-ATA 1

This item allows you to enable or disable the SATA1/2 device.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Onboard Device

If you highlight the “Onboard Device” label and then press the enter key, it will take you to a submenu with the following options:

OnChip USB

This option should be enabled if your system has a USB port installed on the system board. You will need to disable this feature if you add a higher performance controller.

Options: V1.1+V2.0 (Default), Disabled, V1.1.

USB Memory Type

This option allows you to set your USB Memory Type.

Options: SHADOW, Base Memory (640k) (Default).

USB Keyboard Support

This option allows you to enable the USB attached keyboards and storages.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

AC97 Audio

This option allows you to control the onboard AC’97 audio.

Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

MAC Lan

This option allows you to control the onboard LAN device. Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Onboard I/O Chip Setup

If you highlight the "Onboard I/O Chip Setup" label and then press the enter key, it will take you to a submenu with the following options:

Power On Function

This option allows you to select a method of awakening the system from sleep mode.

Options: Hot KEY, Mouse Left, Mouse Right, Any KEY, BUTTON ONLY (Default), and Keyboard 98.

Hot Key Power ON

This option allows you to use the Ctrl key along with a hot key (function key) to power on your system. This option is configurable only when "Power-On Function" is set to "Hot Key".

Options: Ctrl-F1 (Default), Ctrl-F2..... Ctrl-F12.

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". Options: Enabled (Default), Disabled.

Onboard Serial Port 1

Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the first/ second serial port.

Options: Disabled (Default for port1), 3F8/IRQ4, 2F8/IRQ3 (Default for port2), 3E8/IRQ4, 2E8/IRQ3, Auto.

Onboard Parallel Port

Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the onboard parallel port.

Options: 378/IRQ7, 278/IRQ5, 3BC/IRQ7, Disabled (Default).

Parallel Port Mode

This option allows you to select a parallel port mode for the onboard parallel port.

Options: ECP(Default) Extended Capabilities Port.

EPP Enhanced Parallel Port.

SPP Standard Printer Port.

ECP+EPP ECP & EPP mode.

Normal

EPP Mode Select

Select EPP port type 1.7 or 1.9. This field is only configurable if "Parallel Port Mode" is set to "EPP" or "ECP+EPP". Options: EPP 1.9(Default), EPP 1.7.

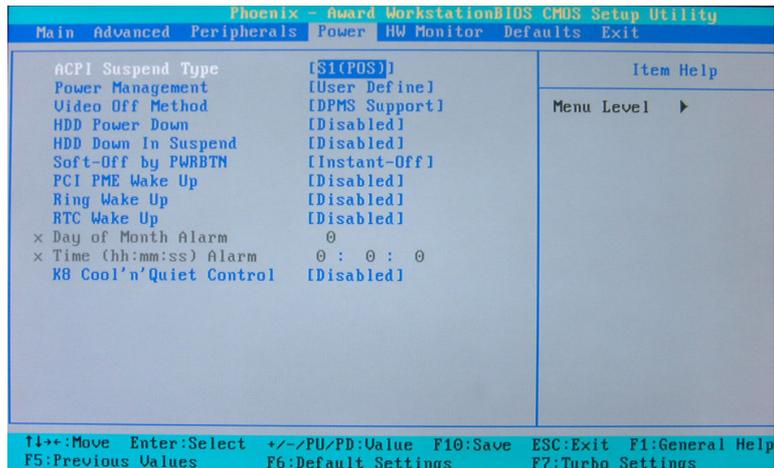
ECP Mode Use DMA

Select a DMA Channel for the parallel port when using the ECP mode. This option is only configurable if "Parallel Port Mode" is set to "ECP". Options: 3 (Default), 1.

PWRON After PWR-Fail

This option will determine whether your system will boot after restoring power after a power failure. If you select "On", the system will boot whether or not the system was on before power failure. If you select "Former-Sts", the system will be restored to the status before the power failure. Options: Off (Default), On, Former-Sts.

Power Management



The Power Management Setup Menu allows you to configure your system to utilize energy conservation features as well as power-up/ power-down options.

ACPI Suspend Type

The item allows you to select the suspend type using the ACPI operating system.

Options: S1 (POS) (Default) Power on Suspend
S3 (STR) Suspend to RAM
S1 & S3 POS and STR

Power Management

There are three options of Power Management:

1. Min. Power Saving

Minimum power management

Suspend Mode = 1 hour

HDD Power Down = 15 minutes

2. Max. Power Saving

Maximum power management (only available for SI CPUs).

Suspend Mode = 1 minute

HDD Power Down = 1 minute

3. User Defined (Default)

This option allows you to set each mode individually.

When this option is enabled, each of the ranges is from 1 minute to 1 hour except for HDD Power Down, which ranges from 1 minute to 15 minute and includes a "disable" option.

Note: If you select Min. or Max. Power Saving modes, the "HDD Power Down" value will be fixed. User Define, Min Saving, Max Saving

Video Off Method

This option determines the manner in which the monitor goes blank.

Options:

V/H SYNC+Blank This selection will cause the system to turn off the vertical and horizontal synchronization ports and write blanks to the video buffer.

Blank Screen This option only writes blanks to the video buffer.

DPMS Support (Default) Initial display power management signaling.

HDD Power Down

When enabled, the hard disk drive will power down after a certain configurable period of system inactivity. All other devices remain active.

Options: Disabled (Default), 1 Min, 2 Min, 3 Min, 4 Min, 5 Min, 6 Min, 7 Min, 8 Min, 9 Min, 10 Min, 11 Min, 12 Min, 13 Min, 14 Min, 15Min.

HDD Down In Suspend

This option allows you to enable/ disable the hard driver power down in the suspend state.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

Soft-Off by PWRBTN

In situations where the system enters a “hung” state, you can configure the BIOS so that you are required to press the power button for more than 4 seconds before the system enters the Soft-Off state. Options: Delay 4 Sec, Instant-Off (Default).

PCI PME Wake Up

This option will also cause the system to wake up with any onboard LAN activity.

Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

Ring Wake Up

This option allows you to awaken the system upon receiving an incoming call from a modem device. Options: Disabled (Default), Enabled.

RTC Wake Up

When “Enabled”, you can set the date and time at which the RTC (real-time clock) alarm awakens the system from Suspend mode. Options: Enabled, Disabled (Default).

Day of Month Alarm

You can choose which date of the month the system will boot up. This option is configurable only when “RTC Wake Up” is set to “Enabled”. (Min=0 Max=31)

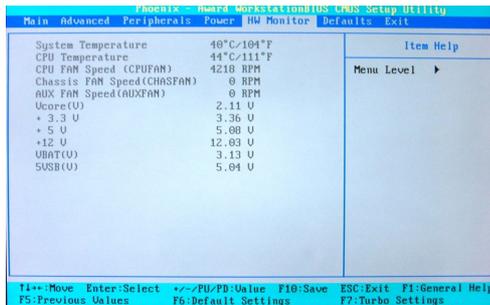
Time (hh: mm: ss) Alarm

You can choose the hour, minute and second the system will boot up. This option is configurable only when “RTC Wake Up” is set to “Enabled”.

K8 Cool'n'Quiet Control

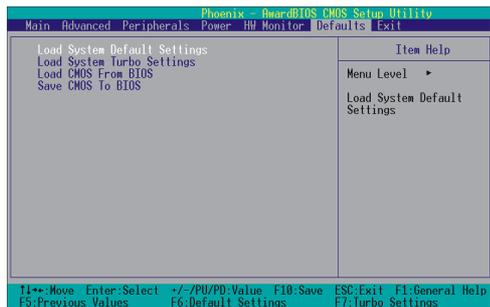
When this option is set to “Auto”, the system will auto control the CPU voltage and frequency depends the loading of system. Options: Auto, Disabled (Default).

Hardware Monitor



This menu is for monitoring the system status such as temperature, voltage, and so on.

Load Defaults/Exit Menu



Load Defaults

Load System Default Settings

Load System Default Settings.

Load System Turbo Settings

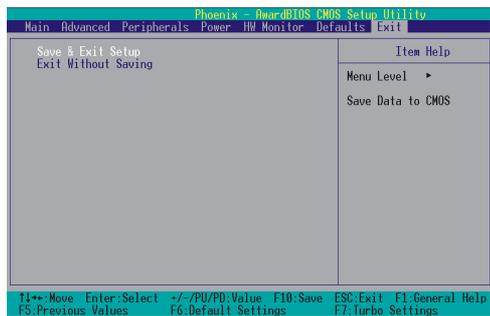
Load System Turbo Settings.

Load CMOS From BIOS

Load defaults from flash ROM for systems without batteries.

Save CMOS To BIOS

Save defaults to flash ROM for systems without batteries.



Exit Menu

Save & Exit Setup

Save all configuration changes to CMOS (memory) and exit setup. A confirmation message will be displayed before proceeding.

Exit Without Saving

Abandon all changes made during the current session and exit setup. A confirmation message will be displayed before proceeding.

Chapter 3: Software Setup

Software List

Category	Platform
Microsoft® DirectX9.0c	Windows 2000 /XP
nForce® Chipset Driver	Windows 2000 /XP
nForce® Display Driver	Windows 2000 /XP
Realtek® AC' 97 Audio Driver	Windows 2000 /XP
Trend PC-Cillin 2005	Windows 2000 /XP
Adobe® Acrobat Reader 5	Windows 2000 /XP
Dr. Speed	Windows 2000 /XP

Software Installation

Place the Driver CD into the CD-ROM drive and the Installation Utility will auto-run. You can also launch the Driver CD Installation Utility manually by executing the Intel.exe program located on the Driver CD. (For more details, please refer to the Readme.txt files that in each folder of the Driver.)

© The pictures shown below are for your reference only. The version of the software you received and shown on the screen may vary depending on models.

When you insert the driver CD into the CD ROM, you'll see the screen as the picture below. There are several buttons displayed in the main screen as shown below.



- Microsoft DirectX9.0c – It provides the software of Microsoft DirectX9.0c.

Mainboard KM51G

- nForce Chipset Driver – It provides all the drivers needed for the chipset.
- nForce Display Driver – It provides the driver for being able to display.
- Realtek Audio Driver – It provides the driver for being able to input/output audio.



Attention

Please install Microsoft DirectX 9.0c (or the latest version), and then install the nForce Chipset Driver.

2. Click the “Utilities” and you can choose the software to install.



- Trend PC-Cillin 2005 – It provides the software of Trend PC-Cillin 2005 (Anti-virus program).
- Adobe Acrobat Reader5 – Install this software, you can browse files with PDF format.
- Microsoft DirectX9.0c – It provides the software of Microsoft DirectX9.0c.
- Dr. Speed – Install this software, you can enhance the mainboard with higher efficiency of overclocking executed and more stable of voltages supplied.

3. If you click the “Browse CD” button from the screen in step 1, you can browse all the files in the Driver CD.

4. Click “Exit” button to exit the program.

Chapter 4: Troubleshooting

Problem 1:

No power to the system. Power light does not illuminate. Fan inside power supply does not turn on. Indicator lights on keyboard are not lit.

Causes:

1. Power cable is unplugged.
2. Defective power cable.
3. Power supply failure.
4. Faulty wall outlet; circuit breaker or fuse blown.

Solutions:

1. Make sure power cable is securely plugged in.
2. Replace cable.
3. Contact technical support.
4. Use different socket, repair outlet, reset circuit breaker or replace fuse.

Problem 2:

System inoperative. Keyboard lights are on, power indicator lights are lit, hard drive is active but system seems "hung"

Causes: Memory DIMM is partially dislodged from the slot on the mainboard.

Solutions:

1. Power Down
2. Using even pressure on both ends of the DIMM, press down firmly until the module snaps into place.

Problem 3:

System does not boot from the hard disk drive but can be booted from the CD-ROM drive.

Causes:

1. Connector between hard drive and system board unplugged.
2. Damaged hard disk or disk controller.
3. Hard disk directory or FAT is corrupted.

Solutions:

1. Check the cable running from the disk to the disk controller board. Make sure both ends are securely attached. Check the drive type in the standard CMOS setup.
2. Contact technical support.
3. Backing up the hard drive is extremely important. Make sure you periodically perform backups to avoid untimely disk crashes.



Mainboard KM51G

Problem 4:

System only boots from the CD-ROM. The hard disk can be read and applications can be used but booting from the hard disk is impossible.

Causes: Hard Disk boot sector has been corrupted.

Solutions: Back up data and applications files. Reformat the hard drive. Re-install applications and data using backup disks.

Problem 5:

Error message reading "SECTOR NOT FOUND" displays and the system does not allow certain data to be accessed.

Causes: There are many reasons for this such as virus intrusion or disk failure.

Solutions: Back up any salvageable data. Then performs low level format, partition, and then a high level format the hard drive. Re-install all saved data when completed.

Problem 6:

Screen message says "Invalid Configuration" or "CMOS Failure."

Causes: Incorrect information entered into the BIOS setup program.

Solutions: Review system's equipment. Reconfigure the system.

Problem 7:

The Screen is blank.

Causes: No power to monitor.

Solutions: Check the power connectors to the monitor and to the system.

Problem 8:

Blank screen.

Causes:

1. Memory problem.
2. Computer virus.

Solutions:

1. Reboot computer. Reinstall memory. Make sure that all memory modules are securely installed.
2. Use anti-virus programs to detect and clean viruses.

Problem 9:

Screen goes blank periodically.

Causes: Screen saver is enabled.

Solutions: Disable screen saver.



Mainboard KM51G

Problem 10:

Keyboard failure.

Causes: Keyboard is disconnected.

Solutions: Reconnect keyboard. Replace keyboard if you continue to experience problems.

Problem 11:

No color on screen.

Causes:

1. Faulty Monitor.
2. CMOS incorrectly set up.

Solutions:

1. If possible, connect monitor to another system. If no color appears, replace monitor.
2. Call technical support.

Problem 12:

The screen displays "C: drive failure."

Causes: Hard drive cable not connected properly.

Solutions: Check hard drive cable.

Problem 13:

Cannot boot the system after installing a second hard drive.

Causes:

1. Master/slave jumpers not set correctly.
2. Hard drives are not compatible / different manufacturers.

Solutions:

1. Set master/slave jumpers correctly.
2. Run SETUP program and select the correct drive types. Call drive manufacturers for possible compatibility problems with other drives.

Problem 14:

Missing operating system on hard drive.

Causes: CMOS setup has been changed.

Solutions: Run setup and select the correct drive type.

Problem 15:

Certain keys do not function.

Causes: Keys jammed or defective.

Solutions: Replace keyboard.

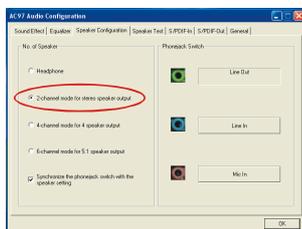


Appendix I: Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect Setup

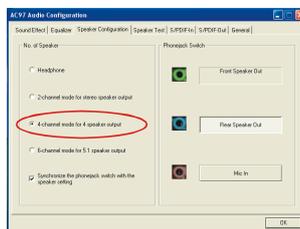
Channels Setup

1. After starting your system, click the Sound Effect Manager icon  from the tool bar on the desktop. You can also find the icon by going to Start-> Setting -> Control Panel.
2. Click the Speaker Configuration button. One of the screens will display as shown below.
3. You can choose a 2, 4 or 6 channel (speaker) system.

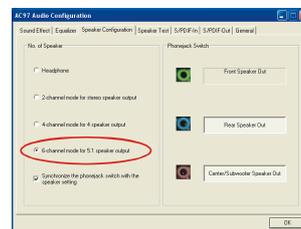
2 Channels



4 Channels



6 Channels



Super 5.1 Channel Audio Effect

This mainboard comes with an ALC655 Codec which supports high quality 5.1 Channel audio effects. With ALC655, you are able to use standard line-jacks for surround audio output without connecting to any auxiliary external modules. To use this function, you have to install the audio driver in the bonus Pack CD as well as an audio application supporting 5.1 Channel audio effects. See the audio Port Connectors in the Hardware Installation section for a description of the output connectors.

Speaker Test

Make sure the cable is firmly into the connector.

1. Click the audio icon  from the Windows screen.
2. Click Speaker Test button, you can see the screen like the pictures below.
3. Select the speaker which you want to test by clicking on it.

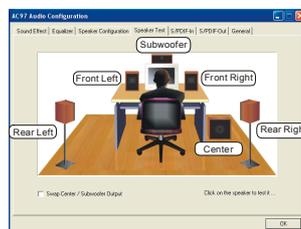
2 Channels



4 Channels



6 Channels



Appendix II: RAID Setup

Introduction to RAID

RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) technology is a sophisticated disk management system that manages multiple hard disk drives. It enhances I/O performance and provides redundancy in order to prevent the loss of data in case of individual hard disk drive failure. The RAID facility on this board provides RAID 0 and RAID 1.

Striping (RAID 0)

Striping is a performance-oriented, non-redundant disk storage technology. With RAID striping, multiple disks are used to form a larger virtual disk. Data is then striped or mapped across all the physical disks. In this way, multiple I/O operations can be executed in parallel, enhancing performance. Striping does not provide fault tolerance. The minimum number of hard disk drives for RAID 0 configuration is two.

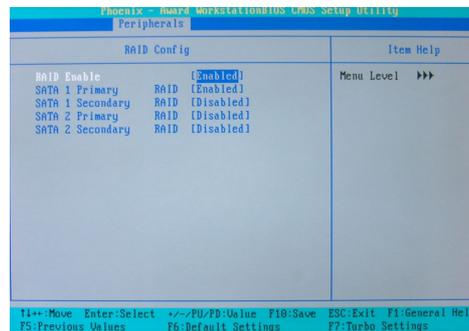
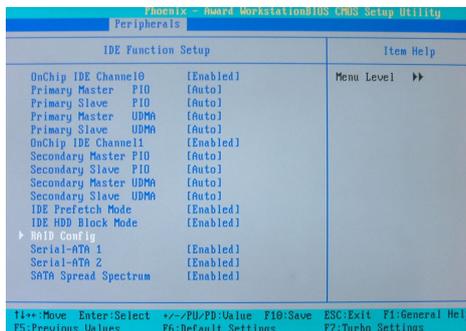
Mirroring (RAID 1)

With RAID Mirroring, there are redundant disks that mirror the primary disks. Data that is written to the primary disks are also written to the redundant disks. This redundancy provides fault tolerant protection from a single disk failure. If a read/write failure occurs on one disk, the system can still read and write data using the other disk. The minimum number of hard disk drives for RAID 1 configuration is two. You are required to use an even number of hard disk drives.

Before create RAID Array

Before you configure your RAID Array, you have to enable the “RAID Config” option in the BIOS Setup Utility.

1. After you boot your system, press the “Del” key when prompted to enter the BIOS Setup Utility.
2. The “RAID config” option for enabling RAID will be found on the “Peripherals” screen as part of the “IDE Function Setup” section shown as below-left (Peripherals >> IDE Function Setup >> RAID config). Arrow down to the IDE RAID item and press enter.
3. On the “RAID config” screen (shown below-right), enable the drives that you want to use as RAID drives.



NVIDIA RAID Utility Configuration

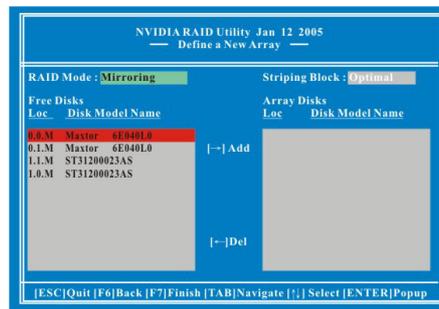
The NVIDIA RAID Utility is used to configure RAID disk management into your hard disk drives. This section will explain how to setup and maintain your RAID disk drives.

Starting up the NVIDIA BIOS RAID Utility

When the system boots up during the POST (Power-On Self Test), you will be given an opportunity to enter the NVIDIA BIOS RAID Utility when the screen prompts you with following message:

“Press F10 to enter RAID setup utility”

Press the <F10> key to enter the NVIDIA BIOS RAID utility (note that you will only have a short window of time to press <F10> before the system continues with the next step of the boot process). The Raid Utility screen will display as shown right.



Associating Screen Drive Names with Physical Drives on the Board

This section explains how to associate the drives listed on the “Define a New Array” screen with the physical drives attached to the connectors on the mainboard. This becomes important when identifying drives that need to be replaced or changed.

Channel, Controller, Master/Slave

Located here are 3 identifiers separated by periods. These identifiers represent the Channel, Controller, and Master/Slave ID for a drive. With these identifiers, you can associate the drives on this screen with a physical connector and drive on the board.

Channel 0 – Represents one of the PATA connectors

Channel 1 – Represents one of the SATA connectors

Controller 0 – 1st connector (e.g. PATA1 or SATA1)

Controller 1 – 2nd connector (e.g. PATA2 or SATA2)

Master/Slave – SATA drives will always be Master drives since an SATA connector can only support 1 drive. PATA connectors can support a Master and a Slave drive.

Examples:

On a board with 4 connectors (PATA1, PATA2, SATA1, SATA2), the following applies:

0.0.M = PATA1 (master drive)

0.0.S = PATA1 (slave drive)

0.1.M = PATA2 (master drive)

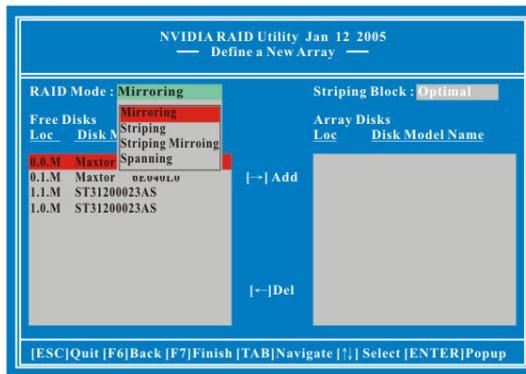
0.1.S = PATA2 (slave drive)

1.0.M = SATA1

1.1.M = SATA2

Creating New RAID Array

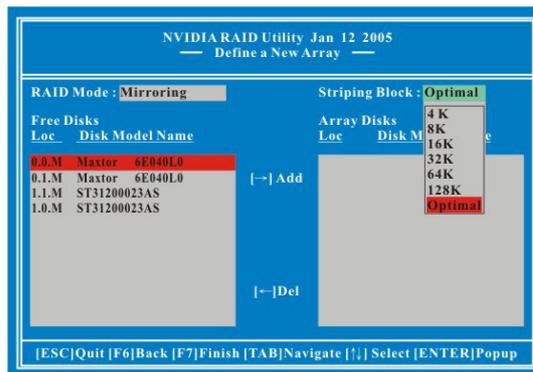
The first screen you will see upon initial configuration is the “Define New Array” screen. First, tab over to the “RAIDMode” text box and press <Enter>. The pop up menu will display as shown below. According to your configuration requirements, select “Mirroring” (RAID 1) or “Striping” (RAID 0)” and then press <Enter>.



Attention

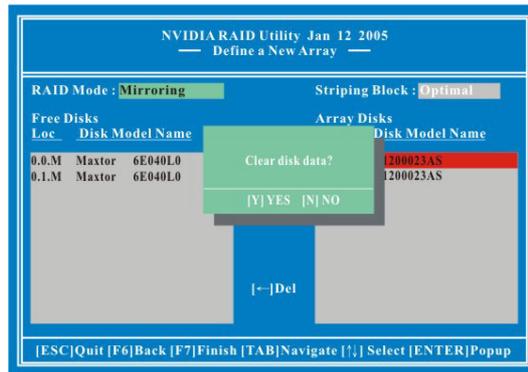
The “Loc” and “Disk Model Name”, located on this screen reflect the disk drives installed on the PATA or SATA connectors. The example disk drive information may differ with the information that displays on your screen.

Next, <Tab> over to the “Striping Block” option and press <Enter>. A pop menu will display as shown below. With this option you can manually select the striping block size for your array. This option will affect data access performance. We recommend that you to select “Optimal” option for automatic configuration. Press <Enter>.



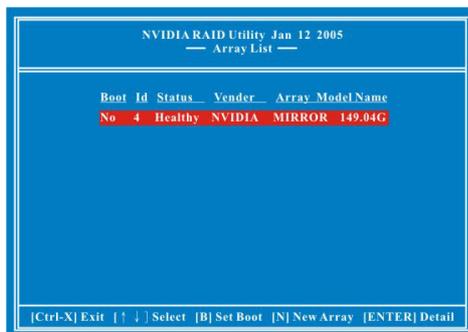
Mainboard KM51G

Next, in the “Free Drives” section, you can use the up/down arrow keys to select drives to be used in your RAID array. After highlighting a drive, use the right-arrow key to activate the drive as part of the RAID Array. The selected drive will move over to the “Array Drives” section. You can use the left-arrow key to reverse your selection. After you finish selecting all your drives, Press <F7>. A confirmation message will display as shown below. Then press <Y> to complete the RAID array creation.

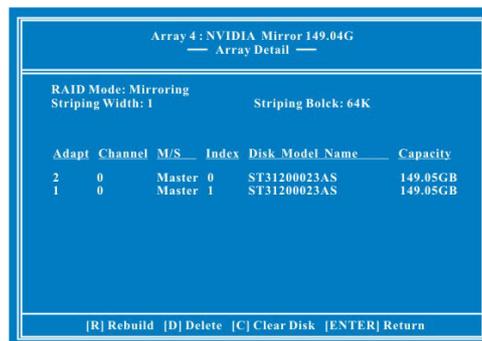


After the array has been successfully created, the Array List screen will display as shown below-left. You can press the Enter key to view the RAID details in the “Array Detail” screen.

RAID 1 mode (Array List)

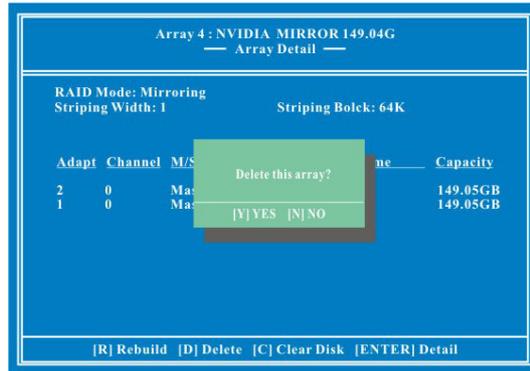


RAID 1 mode (Array Detail)

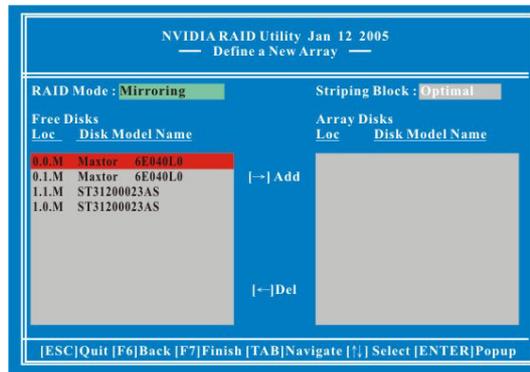


Deleting an Array

You can delete an existing array on the “Array Detail” screen. Press the <D> key. A warning/confirmation message will display (as shown below). Press <Y> to confirm.



After the array is successfully deleted, the screen will display as shown below.



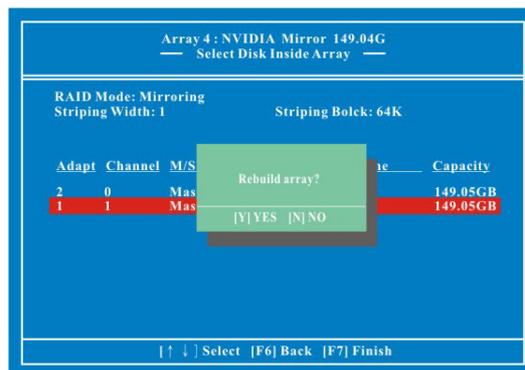
Rebuilding a RAID Mirrored Array

This section applies to Mirrored RAID configuration and describes how to reestablish the integrity of a mirrored environment after replacing one of the drives (typically because of a single drive failure). After replacing the errant drive, the rebuild process will move data from its mirrored sibling drive (the drive with information still intact) to the newly installed drive. This only applies to mirrored configurations (RAID 1).

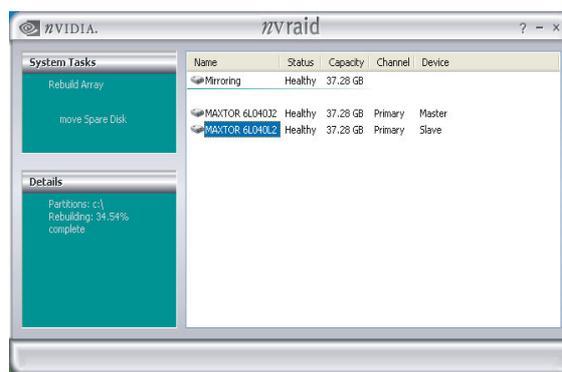
Before you rebuild a RAID Mirrored Array

Before you begin rebuilding a RAID Mirrored Array, you must copy the “NvRaidMan.exe” file from the bundled CD Driver to your C: drive. [CD File Location Path => D: \ Driver \ nForce \ 6.53 \ IDE \ WIN2K (or WINXP) \ NvRaidMan.exe]

To rebuild a mirrored array, bring up the NVIDIA RAID Utility. From the “Array List” screen, select the array with the newly installed drive. Then go to the “Array Detail” screen (press Enter). Then press the <R> key and use the up/down arrow keys to select the hard drive that you just installed. Then press <F7>. A confirmation message will display (as shown below). Press <Y> to confirm. Then press <Ctrl-X> to exit the “NVIDIA RAID Utility” setup.



Launch the NVRAID Management utility by double-clicking the NvRaidMan.exe that has been copied to the C: drive. You can view the status of rebuilding under the Details section from the screen as shown below.



Install the OS of Windows® 2000/XP into your RAID HDDs

In this section, it will tell you how to install the operating system of Windows® 2000/XP into your RAID drives. The installation steps below will assume that your HDDs have already been attached to either the PATA or SATA connectors, and also your BIOS RAID Utility has already been configured (see NVIDIA BIOS RAID Utility Configuration section).

Preparation: Before starting to install the OS, copy the “RAID Driver” and associated files from the bundle CD Driver to an empty floppy drive [The files location in CD-ROM => \ Driver \ nForce \ 6.53 \ IDE \ Floppy \ *.*]. This will have to be done on another system if you are installing the system from scratch.

1. During Windows installation, the “Windows Setup” screen will prompt you with “Press F6 if you need to install third party SCSI or RAID driver”. Press <F6>.
2. Press 's' when setup asks if you want to specify an additional device. Insert the floppy drive which includes the “RAID Driver” into the floppy drive. Press 'Enter' and select the appropriate OS device driver.
3. Press 'Enter' again to continue the setup process.
4. Follow the setup instructions and select your choice for partition and file system.
5. After setup examines your drives, it will copy files to the Windows® 2000/ XP installation folders and restart the system. After the system is rebooted the setup program will continue with the installation all the way to completion.
6. Wait until Windows® 2000/ XP finishes installing devices, regional settings, networking settings, components, and the final set of tasks. Reboot the system if you are asked to do so.



Attention

The RAID array can only work with the OS of Windows® 2000/ XP.

Appendix III: ABS (Albatron BIOS Security) Card Setup

Introduction

The ABS (Albatron BIOS Security) system provides your system with a recovery BIOS backup when your onboard BIOS has been damaged beyond system boot capability.

Preparation and Setup

You should prepare a boot floppy disk and have it ready in case of such BIOS failures. Otherwise you will have to find another computer to make the boot floppy disk from. When you make the disk, you should visit our website and download the latest version of the BIOS for your mainboard along with the AWDFLASH.exe executable, placing both in the floppy disk.

Onboard BIOS Recovery Procedures

1. Make sure your system is turned off.
2. Set the jumper cap on the ABS_JP1 header located on the ABS Card to the "Rescue BIOS" position (Figure 1).
3. Remove the jumper caps (on pins 1-2, pins 3-4) from the mainboard BIOSCN2 header (Figure 2).
4. Insert the ABS Card onto the BIOSCN2 header on the mainboard. The ABS will fit over the entire BIOSCN2 header and can only be inserted in one direction.

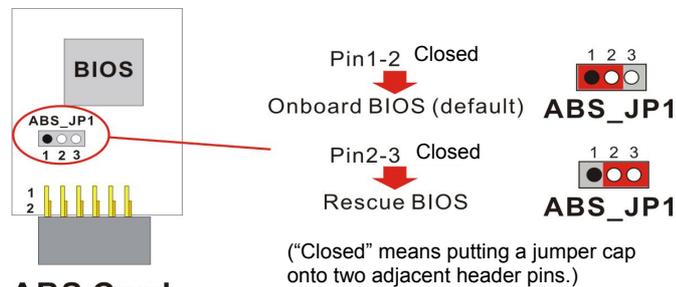
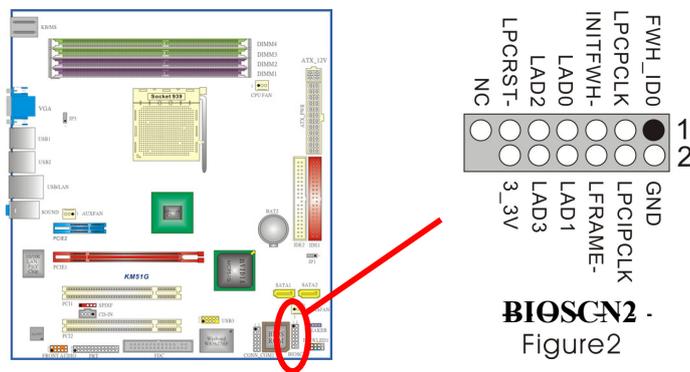


Figure 1

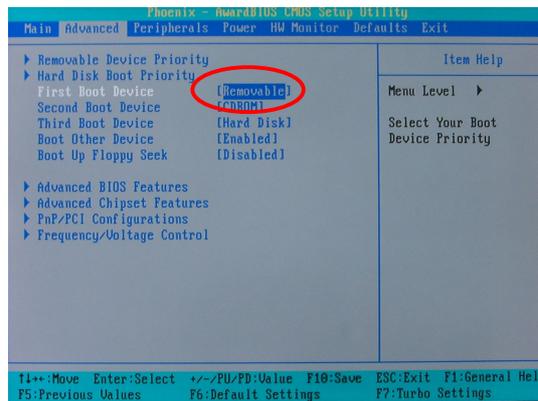


Mainboard KM51G

5. Place the boot floppy disk (from the “Preparation and Setup” section) into the floppy drive and turn on your system.

Note: If your system is not setup to use the floppy drive as the first boot drive, you must enter the BIOS setup utility and make the appropriate adjustments. During the initial boot up sequence the screen will display a message that will give you an opportunity to enter the BIOS setup utility (typically, “Press Delete Key to enter BIOS utility”).

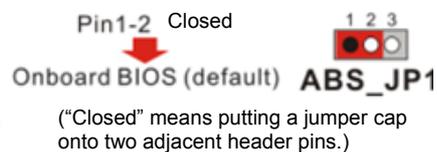
Once in the BIOS Utility, follow this path: Advanced -> Hard Disk Boot Priority -> First Boot Device and set the “First Boot Device” to “Removable”.



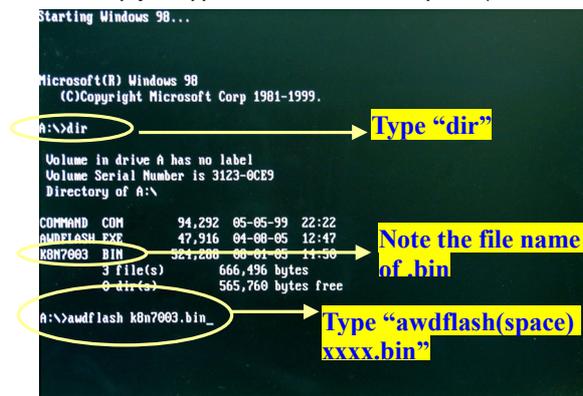
After the system boots from the floppy, the system will enter into the DOS mode (note that the system has booted using the ABS card's BIOS).

6. With the system still running, you must carefully move the jumper cap on the ABS Card (ABS_JP1 header) back to its “Onboard BIOS” position.

This disables the ABS BIOS which will now allow you to flash the corrupted mainboard BIOS from the floppy disk.



7. At the DOS prompt, type “DIR” and take notice of the name of the BIOS file name which ends with the extension “.bin” (e.g. K8N7003.bin”). There should also be an AWDFLASH.exe file present. Then type: **awdflash(space)(the file name of .bin).bin** (For example: awdflash(space)k8n7003.bin)



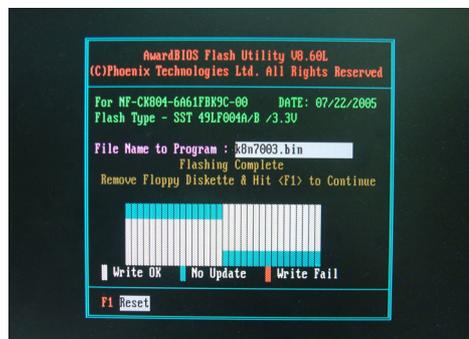
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8. The initial AWARD BIOS FLASH screen (shown below-left) will appear and prompt you with the message, “Do you want to save BIOS?” Type “N” (**Note:** Typing “Y” is only used when saving the BIOS from the onboard BIOS to the floppy disk).



The next screen (shown above-right) will display a message “Press 'Y' to Program or 'N' to Exit”. Then type 'Y' to begin the onboard BIOS flash procedure.

9. The flashing procedure will take several minutes and will show its progress on the screen. After the flash BIOS procedures have completed, press 'F1' to reboot the system.



When the flash process is complete, press 'F1'

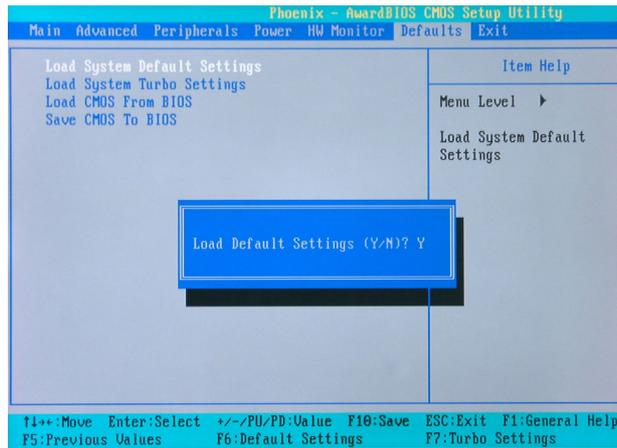


Attention

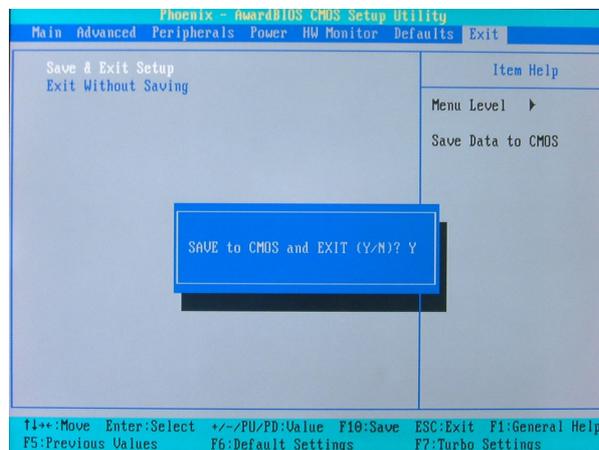
While processing the flash BIOS procedures, DO NOT power off or restart your system. Otherwise, it may damage the onboard BIOS.

Mainboard KM51G

10. During the next boot sequence, enter the BIOS utility program (**Note:** During the boot sequence you will be given a chance to enter the BIOS utility by pressing the “DEL” key on most systems). Load the system with the default settings, and save the changes before exit the BIOS utility program. Then the onboard BIOS recovery procedures are completed at this time.



Follow the path: Defaults -> Load System Default Settings -> Y .

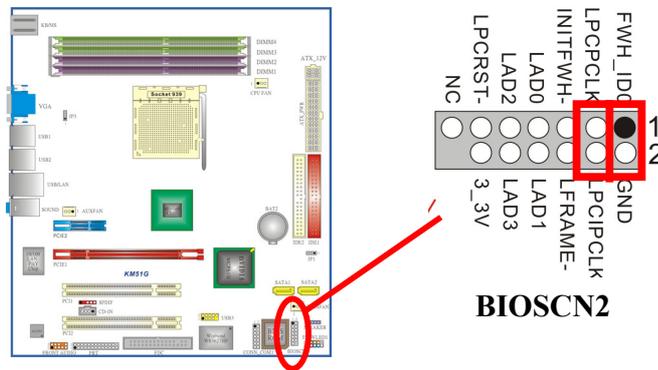


Follow the path: Exit -> Save & Exit Setup -> Y .

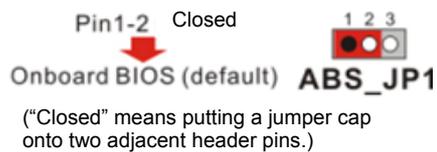
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11. After you have recovered your onboard BIOS, you can choose to remove or not remove the ABS Card from the mainboard.

If you do choose to remove the ABS Card from the mainboard, make sure that the system is powered off before you remove the card. After you remove the ABS card you must replace the two jumper caps on the BIOSCN2 header back to the default positions (pins 1-2 and pins 3-4 are both closed as shown).



If you choose not to remove the ABS Card from the mainboard, make sure that the jumper caps on the ABS_JP1 header located on the ABS Card to the "Onboard BIOS" as below, in order to reduce the damage opportunity of the rescue BIOS in ABS Card and on the other hand to extend the usage life of the ABS Card.



Attention

If both your onboard BIOS and rescue BIOS are damaged unfortunately, the ABS Card will fail the feature of providing BIOS backup. Therefore, it is recommended that recover the onboard BIOS in advance, and take the ABS Card as emergency happen.