VIA KT266A Chipset Motherboard USER'S MANUAL AMD Duron/Athlon Socket A CPU

VIA KT266A Chipset Motherboard

Supporting AMD Socket A Duron/Athlon/Athlon XP Series Processors
100/133 MHz Front Side Bus Frequency
AGP 4X

VIA® KT266A Chipset

Welcome!

Congratulations on your purchase of this great value motherboard with its range of special features and innovative onboard functions built around the advanced architecture of the new VIA® KT266A Chipset. More details will follow later in this manual.

Your User's Manual

This User's Manual is designed to help end users and system manufacturers to setup and install the motherboard. All of the information within has been carefully checked for accuracy. However, the manufacturer is not responsible or liable for any errors or inaccuracies, which this manual may contain. This includes references to products and software. In addition, the information and specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

Disclaimer

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Manual Version: 1.0
Release Date: December 2001

BIOS Upgrading Utility and Motherboard Shield

BIOS Upgrading Utility—One Click is All it Takes!
We are proud to inform you that your new motherboard comes with a BIOS upgrading and motherboard protection utility**.** This BIOS updating program makes BIOS updating easy, and enhances the security and stability of systems built with your motherboard.

BIOS Upgrading Utility Features:

- Anti-Virus BIOS Protection – This motherboard comes with a new hardware monitoring function that can prevent any unauthorized BIOS updating caused by viruses. Only this BIOS upgrading utility can update the BIOS for this motherboard.

- BIOS Updating Confidence – Beyond preventing viruses, the BIOS upgrading utility allows BIOS updating with confidence. In the past, any failure or incorrect operation during BIOS updating could crash the whole system. Normally the user wouldn't have the capability to retrieve and reestablish the system, they could only return the computer to the supplier for costly, time-consuming repairs. With the enhanced security of this BIOS upgrading utility, users of this motherboard can completely avoid these problems. No matter what happens during BIOS updating, the user's system can still boot from the floppy drive, allowing the updating command to be executed again.

- One-Click, Online BIOS Updating – For users of Windows 9X/Me/2000/XP/NT 4.0, the BIOS upgrading utility allows you to use an innovative online updating technology. Just one click can detect the BIOS version of your system, download the latest version, and execute all the updating commands automatically from the Internet. Restarting the computer completes the BIOS updating. This feature should be very handy for users who need to update BIOS repeatedly, especially MIS staff. The online BIOS updating program is included on the drivers CD-ROM included in the box with your motherboard. Following the step-by-step instructions, you can easily update or backup your BIOS. (If you have a different OS, see "Chapter 4 BIOS Upgrade" for your BIOS updating procedure.)

- Linear Overclocking – the BIOS upgrading utility also provides a linear overclocking function. Users can fine-tune the Front Side Bus (FSB) by increasing or reducing it by as little as 1.0MHz to find the optimum FSB setting for the system. Should the FSB be set too high, the system can be returned to the default setting by pressing the "INS" key.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Essential Handling Precautions

IMPORTANT. Read this section before unpacking your motherboard!

- **Power Supply**

  Be careful! Always ensure that the computer is disconnected from the power supply when working on the motherboard and its components. On the motherboard are 2 LEDs. One is green and indicates that the power connector is attached and the system is in Standby, with 5V of power active to the motherboard. The other is red and indicates that the system is in Suspend Mode. Serious damage could occur if you remove or install any components when the green LED is lit; while additionally, you could experience a nasty shock if you touch anything inside the case when the red LED is lit.

- **Static Electricity**

  Static electricity may cause damage to the delicate integrated circuit chips on your motherboard. Before handling the motherboard outside of its protective packaging, ensure that there is no static electric charge in your body. A static discharge strong enough to damage computer components is not perceptible by a human. Observe these precautions while handling the motherboard and other computer components:

  1. If possible, wear an anti-static wrist strap connected to a natural earth ground.
  2. Touch a grounded or anti-static surface, or a metal fixture such as a pipe or the chassis of your system, before touching the motherboard.
  3. When you have removed the motherboard from its anti-static packaging, try to hold it only by the edges, without touching any components.
  4. Avoid contacting the components on add-on cards, motherboards, and modules with the gold-colored connectors which plug into the expansion slots.
  5. Handle system components only by their mounting brackets.
  6. Keep components which are not connected to the system in their anti-static packaging whenever possible.

- **Battery Replacement**

  The battery which holds the system settings memory (CMOS RAM) on your motherboard should not require replacement for at least five years, and probably much longer. In picture 2.1, it is located near the lower edge of the motherboard. Incorrect computer time and/or loss of time may indicate a weak motherboard battery. Please replace your battery only with the same type, or a similar type recommended by the battery manufacturer. If the battery is replaced incorrectly, there is a risk of a short circuit or explosion. Used batteries should be disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local environmental regulations.

1.2 Checklist: Hardware Required for Setup

It is advisable to have all of these items of hardware available before you unpack your motherboard from its anti-static packaging and start building your system.

- Computer case and chassis with appropriate power supply
- Monitor
- Socket A Central Processing Unit (CPU) and CPU fan
- DIMM memory module(s)
- PS/2 or USB Keyboard
- PS/2 or USB Mouse
- Hard Disk Drive
- Floppy Disk Drive
- CD-ROM Drive
- (Optional) External Peripherals: printer, speakers, plotter, modem
- (Optional) Internal Peripherals: modem, LAN cards

1.3 Package Contents

This motherboard package should contain the following items. Please check them as soon as you unpack. If you find any damaged or missing items, please contact your retailer.

- VIA KT266A Chipset motherboard
- 1 x CD-ROM
- 1 x FDD cable
- 1 x Ultra DMA/66/100 cable
- User's Manual

1.4 Specifications and Features

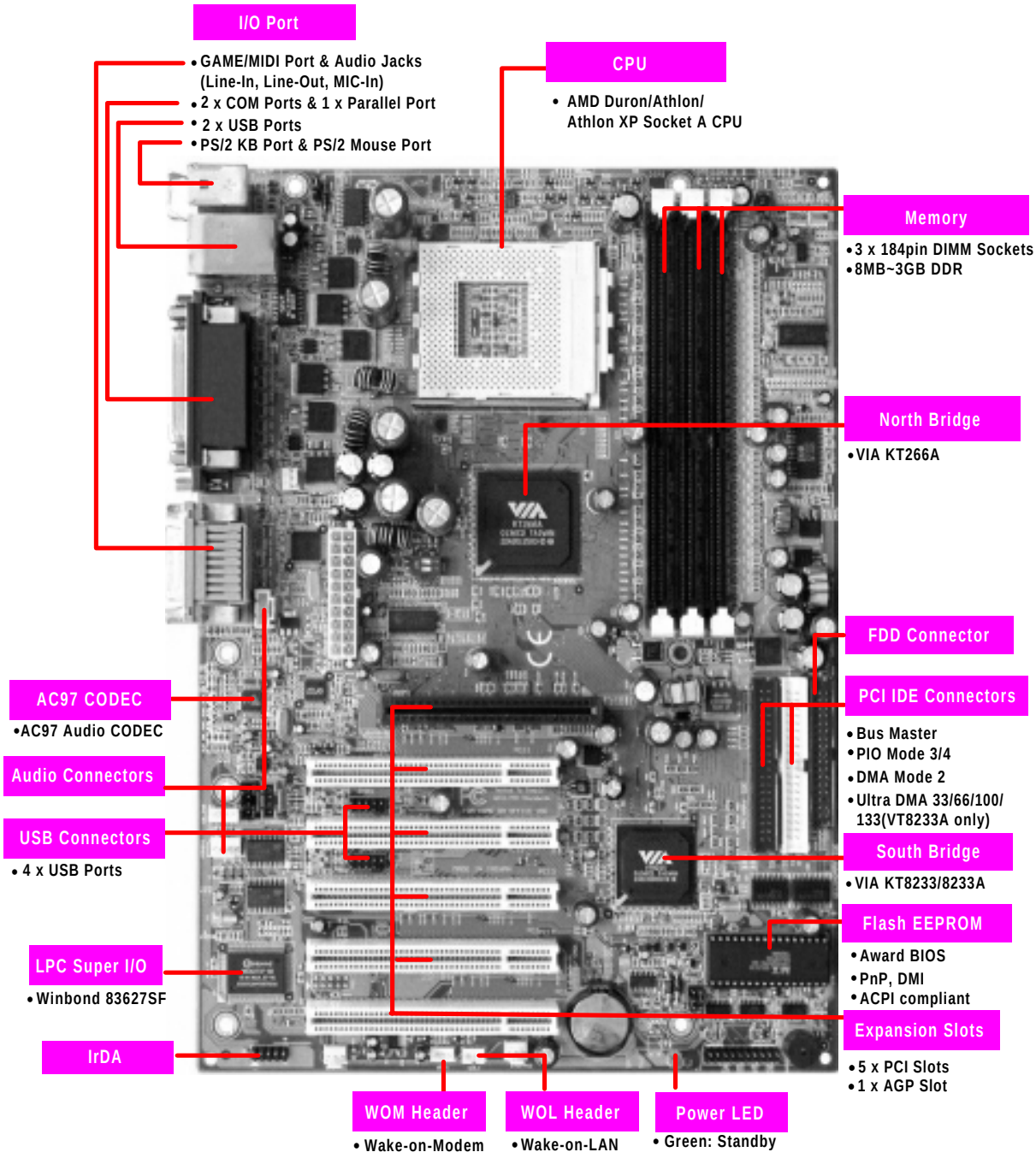
- **CPU**
  - Supports AMD Duron/Athlon/Athlon XP, Socket A CPUs
- **Chipset**
  - North Bridge: VIA KT266A
  - South Bridge: VIA VT8233/VT8233A
- **DRAM Memory**
  - Supports DDR Memory
  - 3 x 184pin DIMM module slots onboard
  - 8MB~3GB memory capacity
  - 8/16/32/64/128/256/512MB DDR DRAM
  - 64 data bits structure only
  - PC1600/PC2100 DDR DRAM
- **I/O BUS Slot**
  - 1 x AGP slot
  - 5 x Master/Slave PCI slots (PCI 2.2 compliant)
- **I/O Functions**
  - Supports PIO Mode 3, 4 ATAPI devices and Ultra DMA 33/66/100/133 EIDE (Only VT8233A South Bridge supports Ultra DMA 133)
  - Supports 2 high speed UART 16550 COM ports

- Supports 1 SPP/EPP/ECP LPT port
- Supports 2 1.44/2.88 MB floppy disk drive(s)
- Supports PS/2 Mouse and PS/2 Keyboard
- Supports 1 IrDA port
- Supports 6 Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports(VIA VT8233A South Bridge only supports 4 USB ports)
- Supports Line-out, Line-in, and MIC-in jacks.
- Supports 1 Game/MIDI port

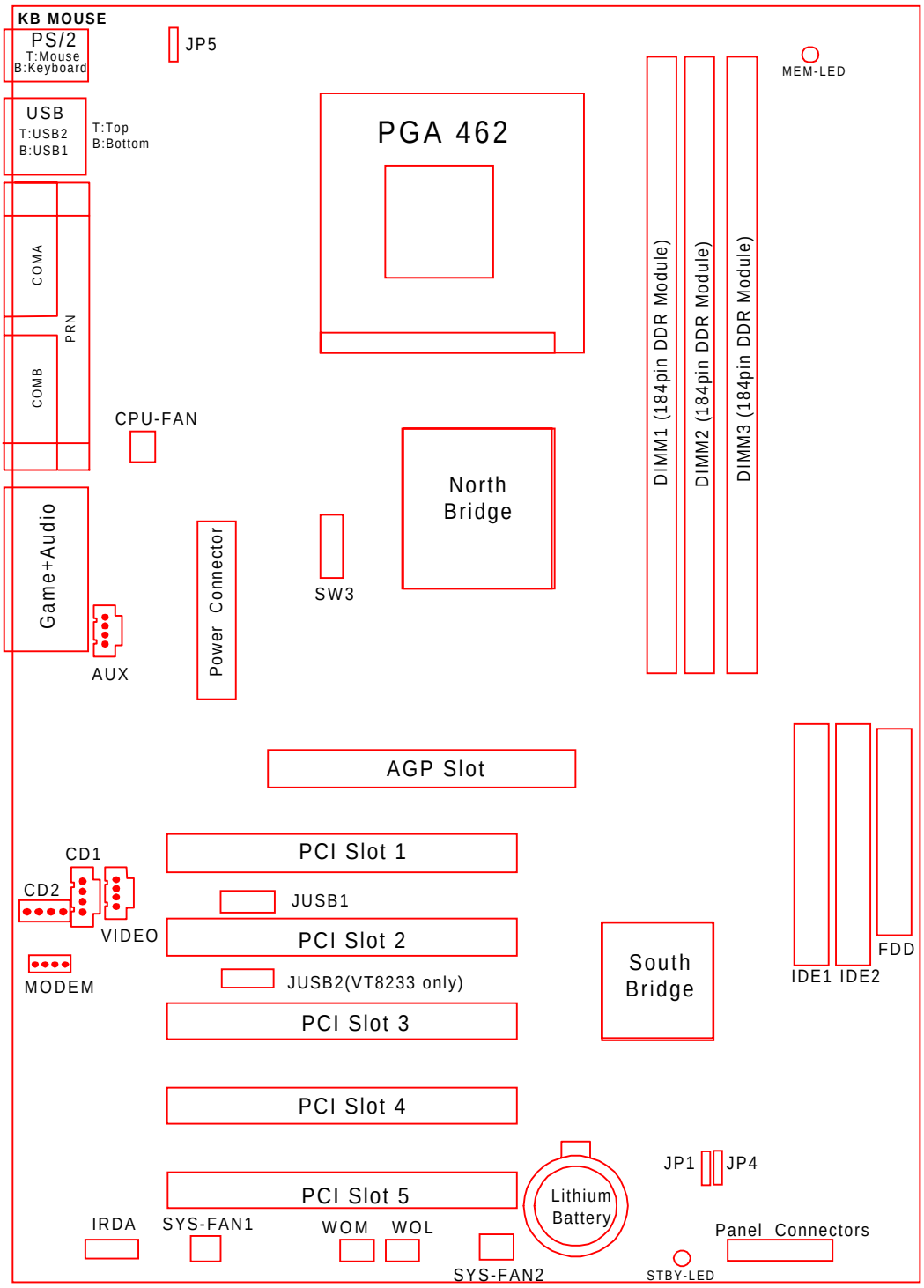
- **Build-in AC97 CODEC**
  - AC97 2.1 Compliant
- **Award BIOS**
  - Supports Plug and Play, PC99
  - Supports ACPI, APM, DMI and Green Features
- **Wakeup Features**
  - Supports Wake-on-LAN function
  - Remote Ring Wakeup
  - Time Wakeup
- **Other Features**
  - Year 2000 compliant
  - Anti-Virus Boot up
  - System voltage monitors for CPU Vcore, VDDQ, +3.3V, +5V, +12V, -12V, -5V, VBAT(V) and 5VSB(V)
  - CPU temperature monitor
  - System temperature monitor
  - FAN speed monitors
- **PCB Dimensions**
  - ATX form factor, 4-layer PCB, 22 cm x 30.5 cm (8.5 in. x 12 in.)

CHAPTER 2 HARDWARE INSTALLATION

2.1 VIA KT266A Chipset Motherboard



2.2 Layout of VIA KT266A Chipset Motherboard



2.3 CPU (Central Processing Unit) Installation

All this point you should be familiar with the handling precautions; checked that you have all of the necessary hardware for building your system; inspected the motherboard package contents and, looked at the layout of the motherboard. This chapter will take you step-by-step through the process of installing the different hardware devices onto your new motherboard.

Caution!

1. **Remember to always make sure the system power is off before installing or removing any devices. Check the Power Indicator LEDs on the motherboard as shown in Figure 2.2 and described in Section 1.1.**
2. **Don't forget the static electricity precautions. (See Section 1.1.)**
3. **Be careful! Incorrectly inserting hardware onto your motherboard can permanently damage the motherboard.**

The motherboard has a ZIF Socket 462 to house the CPU. A CPU fan is necessary to prevent overheating. If no fan has been supplied with the CPU, purchase and install one before you turn on your system.

Warning! CPUs generate tremendous heat while operating. Make sure to install a CPU fan with enough heat-dissipation grease to completely cover the CPU die before powering up the computer. Never run the processor without the heatsink properly and firmly attached.

PERMANENT DAMAGE COULD RESULT!

Please follow the steps below to install the CPU:

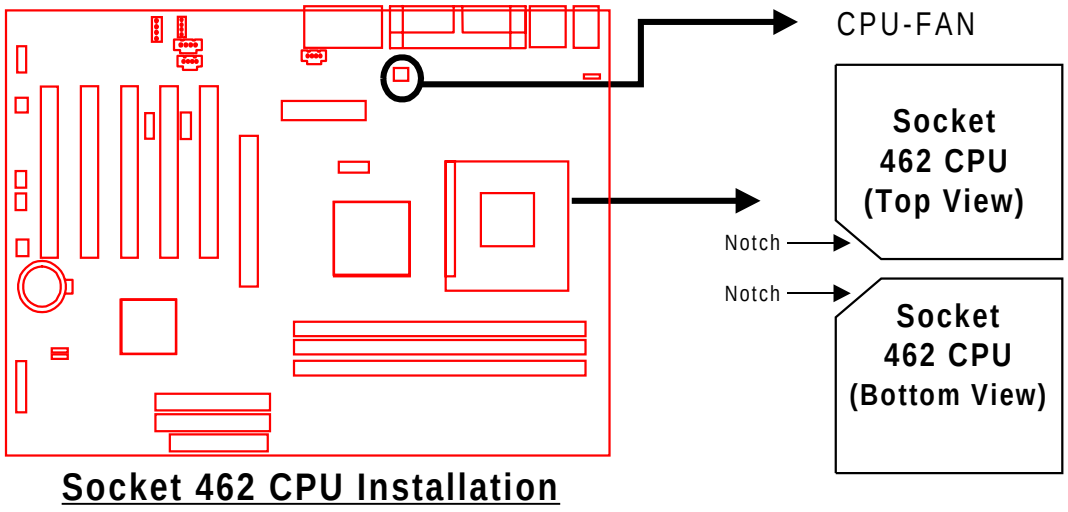
Step 1:

To install the CPU, first turn off your system and remove its cover. Locate the ZIF socket and open it by first pulling the lever sideways away from the socket then upwards at a 90-degree right angle. Insert the CPU in the correct direction, smear the heat-dissipation grease over the CPU die, then put a CPU fan on to cover the face of the CPU. With the added weight of the CPU

fan, no force is required to insert the CPU into the socket. Once completely inserted, close the socket's lever while holding down the CPU. This locks the CPU into the socket.

Step 2:

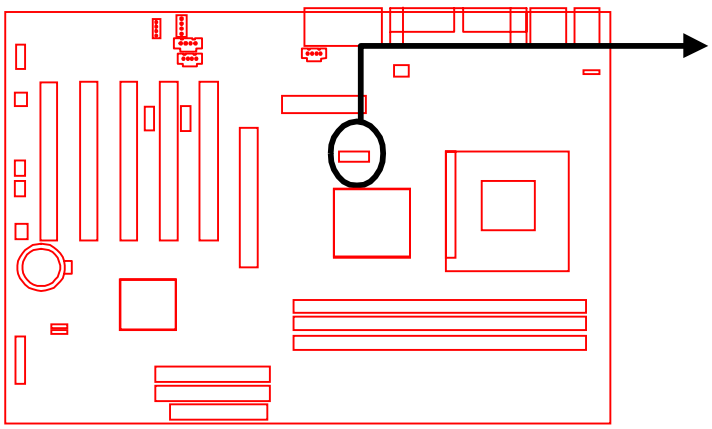
Connect the CPU fan's cable to the CPU-FAN connector indicated on the diagram below. Ensure that the cable is connected correctly! It will be obvious which way it must fit.



Socket 462 CPU Installation

2.4 100/133 MHz System Configuration

SW3 allows you to set the FSB (Front Side Bus) for 100 or 133MHz Configuration. Please leave the SW3 setting as “133” if you want to adjust the FSB Clock from BIOS. (Please refer Section 3.10 Frequency/Voltage Control on page 46).



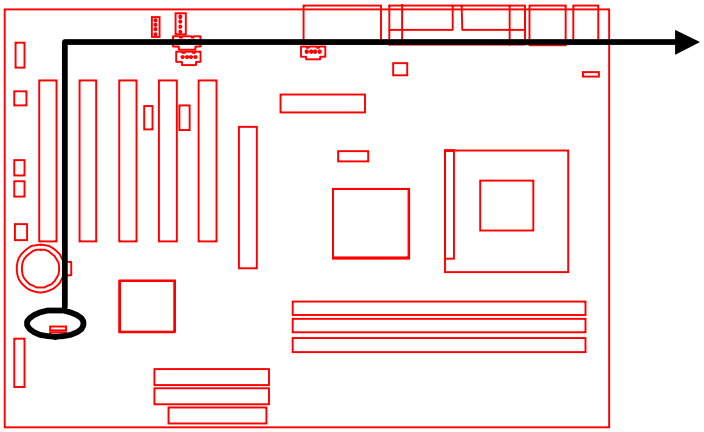
SW3	1	2	
100	o	o	
133	x	x	(Default)

O: ON
X: OFF

100/133 MHz FSB Configuration Jumper

2.5 Clear CMOS Jumper (3-pin JP1)

To clear the CMOS data, you should turn off your computer’s power and put Jumper JP1 in the Clear position as shown below for at least 10 seconds. Return the jumper to NORMAL and reboot.

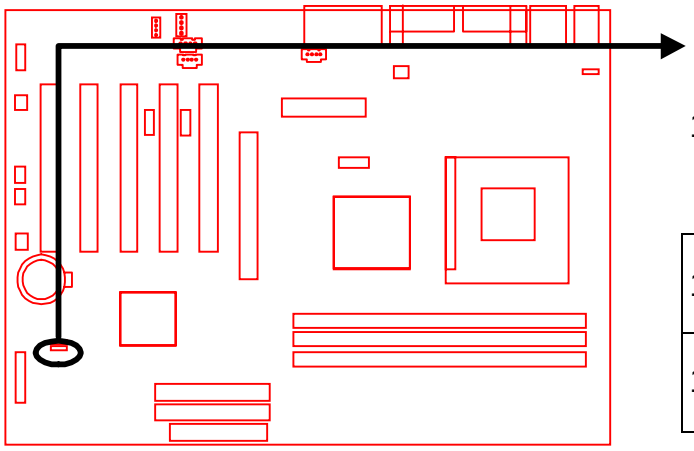


1	Normal (Default)
1	Clear

Clear CMOS Jumper

2.6 Suspend To RAM Setting (3-Pin JP4)

To use the STR Function, turn off system power and short pin 2 and 3 of JP4. Reboot the system and enter BIOS Setup to turn on STR. Please left the Jumper setting at “STR_OFF”, then you can select the ACPI Suspend Type only through BIOS Menu. Please refer to section “3.7 Power Management Setup” for detail.(The future version will fix the setting on-board, and remove JP4).

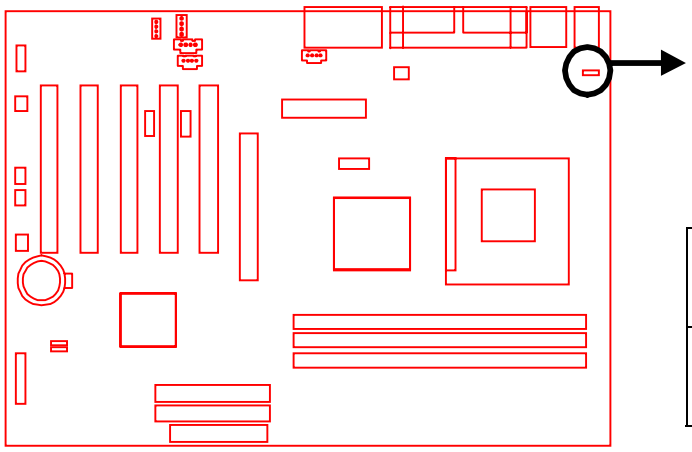


1	SOFT_OFF
1	STR_OFF (Default)

Suspend To RAM Setting Jumper

2.7 Keyboard Wake UP (3-pin KB-AWK)

This function or enables you to use the keyboard to power up the system. Set this jumper to “Enable” if you wish to use your keyboard to power up your computer.



1	Enable (Default)
1	Disable

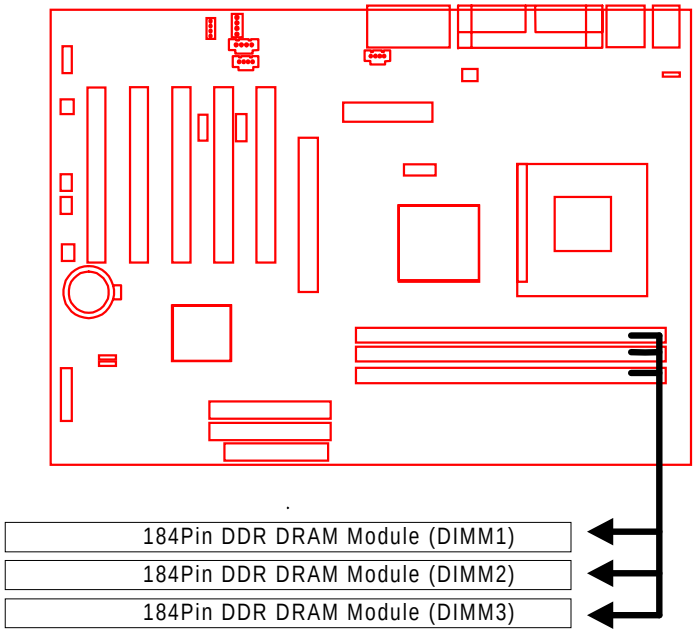
Keyboard Wake Up

2.8 Memory Configuration

This motherboard must be installed with DIMMs (Dual Inline Memory Modules). The DIMMs must be 2.5V DDR DRAM modules. The VIA KT266 chipset supports PC1600 and PC2100 DDR DIMMs. You can install memory in any combination as follows:

DIMM Location	184pin DIMM
DIMM1	DDR DRAM 8,16, 32, 64,128, 256, 512 MB and1GB
DIMM2	DDR DRAM 8,16, 32, 64,128, 256, 512 MB and1GB
DIMM3	DDR DRAM 8,16, 32, 64,128, 256, 512 MB and1GB
Total Memory	3 GB (max.)

NOTE: Different types of DRAM modules (eg. DDR200 and DDR266) should not be installed on one motherboard at the same time.

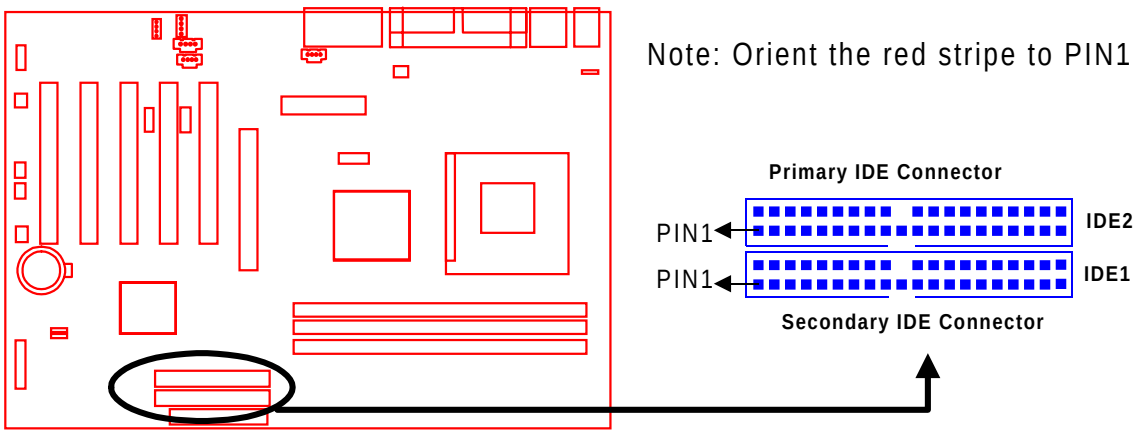


184Pin DDR DIMM Sockets

2.9 Primary/Secondary IDE Connectors (Two 40-pin IDE)

This motherboard supports two 40-pin IDE connectors marked as IDE1 (primary IDE channel) and IDE2 (secondary IDE channel). Each channel supports two IDE devices, for a total of four devices. Connect your Hard Disk Drive (HDD) (the main one if you are using more than one) to the "Master" connector (at the end of the cable) and connect it to IDE1 (see important note below). If your HDD supports UltraDMA/66/100, you must use an 80-wire cable, otherwise the HDD won't be able to reach this speed. If you intend to operate two IDE devices from the same channel, one device must be set to "Master" mode, the other to "Slave" mode. Hard disk drives, CD ROM drives and other IDE devices can be set as either "master" or "slave", depending on the device's jumper settings. Please refer to the device's user manual for more information.

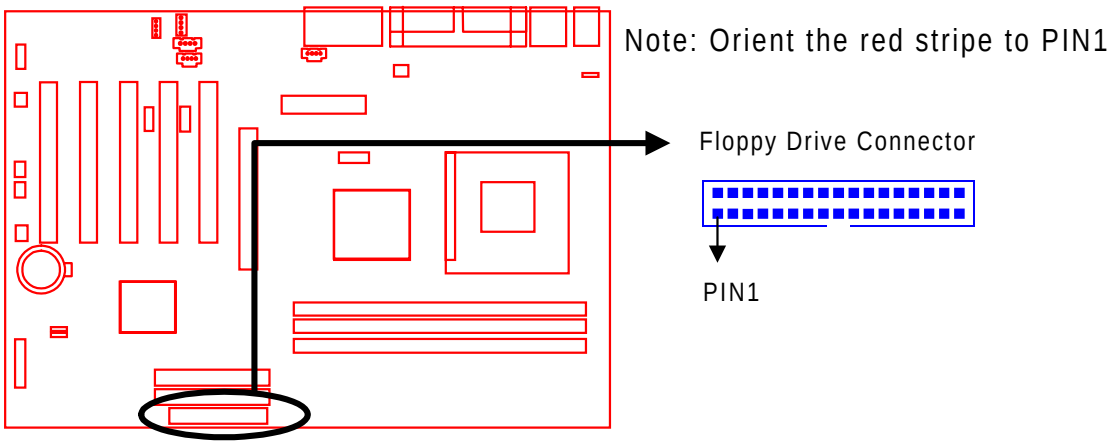
NOTE: The connectors must be attached properly to the IDE channels. Ensure that the red stripe on one edge of the ribbon cable (this may be faint and could also be a dotted line) is the closest to PIN1 (on the left with the motherboard as oriented in the picture below).



IDE Connectors

2.10 Floppy Disk Drive Connector (34-pin FDC)

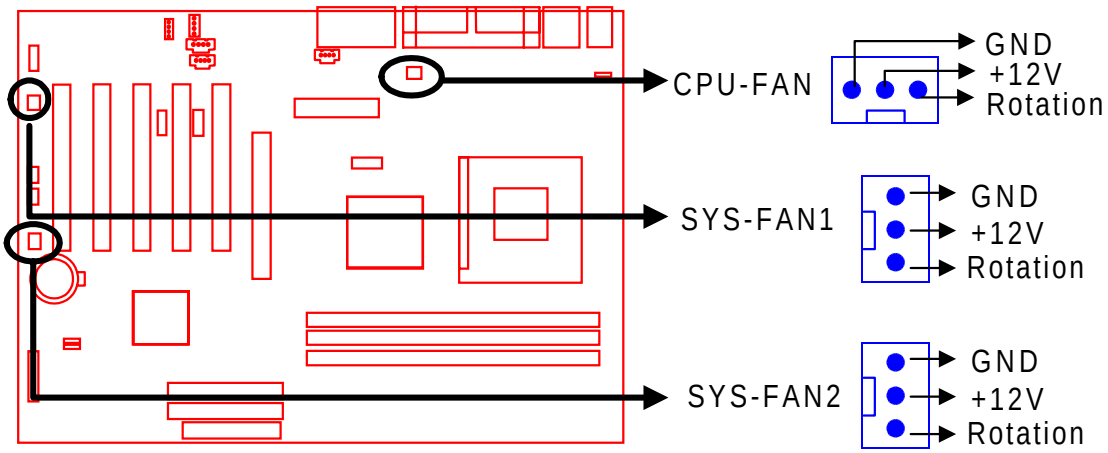
This connector supports the provided floppy disk drive ribbon cable. After connecting the single plug end of this cable to the motherboard, connect the two plugs on the other end to the floppy disk drive(s).



Floppy Disk Drive Connector

2.11 Fan Power Connectors

There are three fan power connectors on the motherboard: CPU-FAN, SYS-FAN1, and SYS-FAN2. Each connector provides +12V power. Make sure the power cables are connected in the right direction or damage may occur. These connectors support cooling fans of 500 mA (6W) or less.

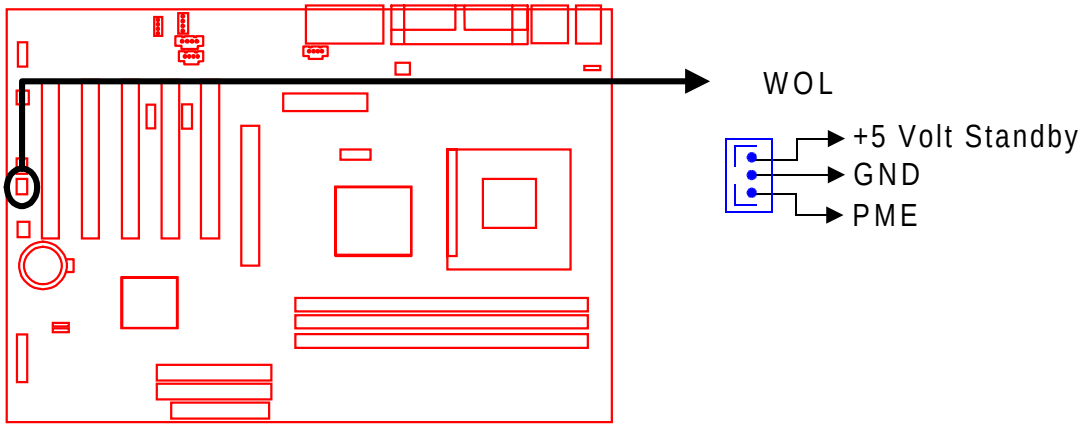


Fan Power Connectors

2.12 Wake-on-LAN Connector (3-pin WOL)

This connector connects to LAN cards with a Wake-on-LAN output. The system can be powered up when a wakeup packet or signal is received from the LAN card.

NOTE: This function requires the "Ring/WOL Resume" function in Power Management Setup-IRQ/Event Activity Detect to be "Enabled" and that your system have an ATX power supply with at least 720mA +5V standby power.

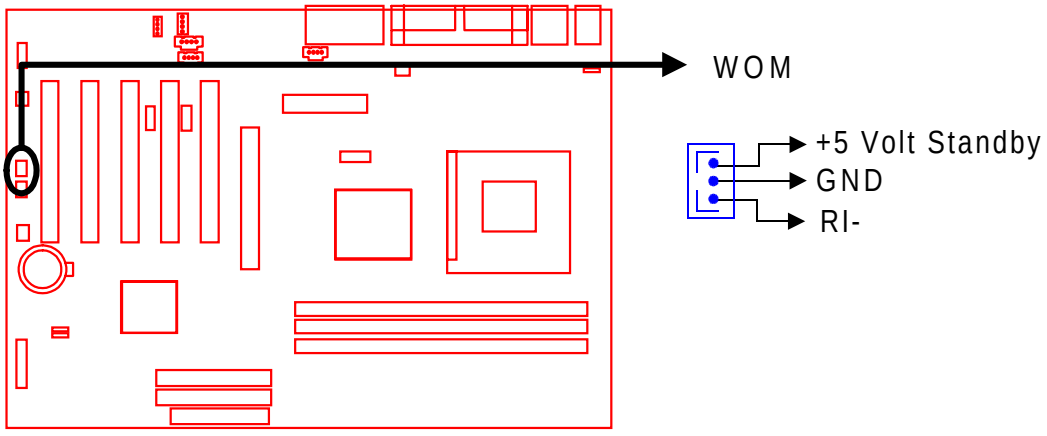


Wake-On-LAN Connector

2.13 Wake-on-Modem Connector (3-pin WOM)

This connector allows the system to be powered up upon receipt of a call via the modem.

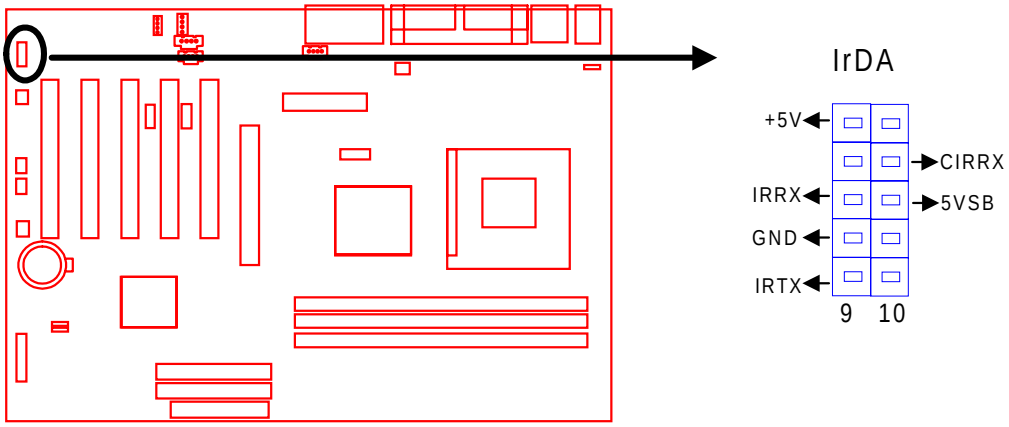
NOTE: This function requires a modem which supports the Ring Wake-Up function, the "Ring/WOL Resume" function in Power Management Setup-IRQ/Event Activity Detect to be "Enabled", and your system to have an ATX power supply with at least 720MA+5V standby power.



Wake-On-Modem Connector

2.14 IrDA-Compliant Infrared Module Connector (10-pin IrDA)

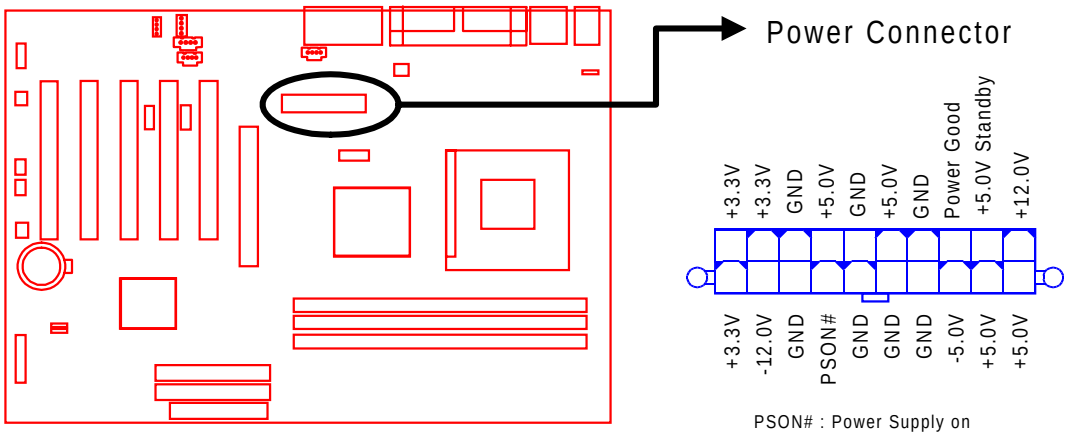
The IrDA connector can be configured to support a wireless infrared module. With this module and application software such as Laplink or Win95 Direct Cable Connection, the user can transfer files to or from laptops (notebooks), PDAs, and printers. You must also configure the setting through "UART Mode Select" in "Integrated Peripherals-SuperIO Device" in BIOS to select "IrDA".



IrDA Connector

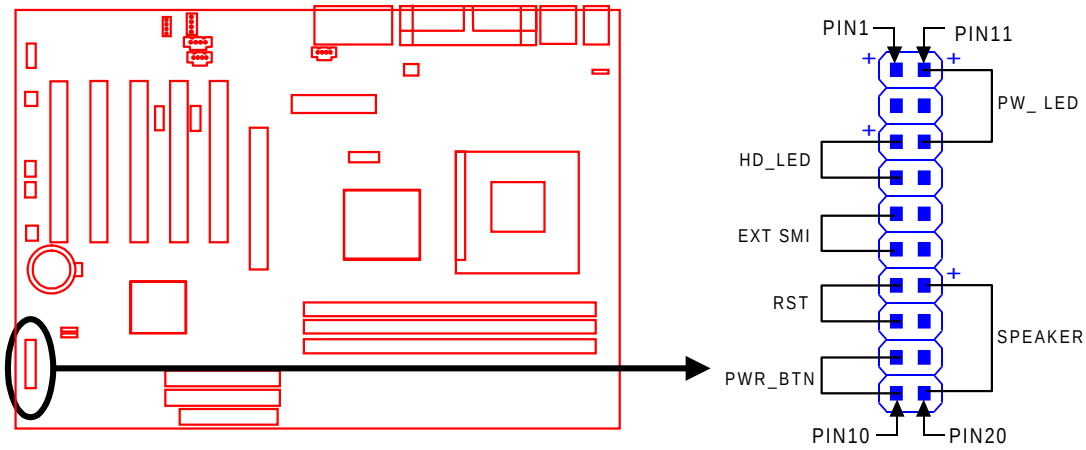
2.15 Power Connector (20-pin PWR-CONN)

Make sure to plug the ATX power supply connector in the right direction. The pin definition is shown below. Make sure that your ATX power supply can support at least 720mA on standby.



Power Connector

2.16 Panel Connectors



Panel Connectors

HDD_ LED (2-pin HD_LED)

This 2-pin connector connects to the LED of the HDD. The LED lights up when the HDD is active.

PIN3: +5V

PIN4: GND

Sleep Button (2-pin EXT_SMI)

This 2-pin connector connects to the Sleep Button on the case to put the computer into Suspend Mode.

PIN5: EXT_SMI(Sleep Button)

PIN6: GND

Reset Switch (2-pin RST)

This 2-pin connector connects to the case-mounted reset switch for rebooting your computer without turning off your power switch.

PIN7: RST

PIN8: GND

Power Button (2-pin PWR_BTN)

Attach the PWR_BTN Switch of the panel to this connector. Use the switch to Power On/Off your system. Set “Soft-Off by PWRBTN” in “Power Management Setup” in BIOS to either “Instant-Off” or “Delay 4 Sec.”

PIN9: PW_BN

PIN10: GND

Power LED (3-pin PW_ LED)

This 3-pin connector attaches to the power LED.

PIN11: +5V

PIN12: NC

PIN13: GND

Speaker (4-pin SPEAKER)

This 4-pin connector connects to the case-mounted speaker.

PIN17: +5V

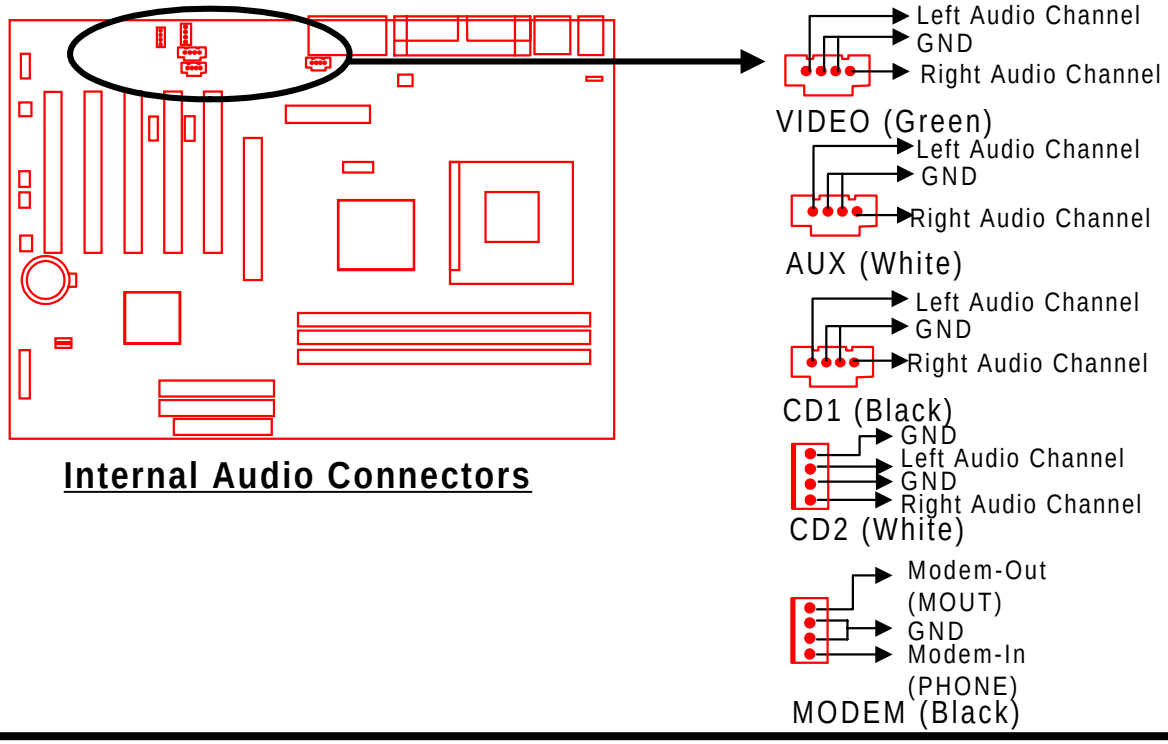
PIN18: NC

PIN19: NC

PIN20: SPK

2.17 Internal Audio Connectors

These connectors allow you to receive stereo audio input from sound sources such as a CD-ROM, TV tuner, or MPEG card. The MODEM connector allows the onboard audio to interface a voice modem card with a matched connector. It also allows the sharing of mono_in (such as a phone) and mono_out (such as a speaker) between the onboard audio and the voice modem card.

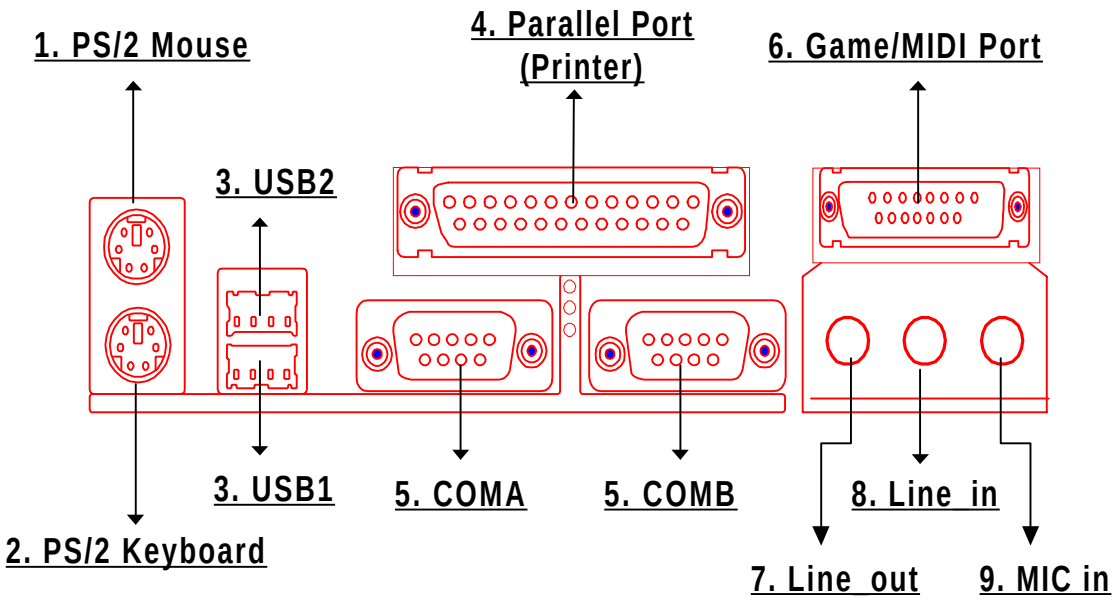


Internal Audio Connectors

2.18 External Back Panel I/O Ports

There are 9 kinds of external connectors on the motherboard. The view in the drawing is the back panel of the motherboard housing.

1. PS/2 Mouse Port (Green 6-pin MOUSE)
2. PS/2 Keyboard Port (Purple 6-pin KB)
3. USB (Universal Serial Bus) Ports USB1 & USB2 (Black two 4-pin USBs) (Four additional USB Ports can be added using optional 2x5 headers to the onboard connectors JUSB1 and JUSB2.).
4. Parallel Port (Burgundy 25-pin PRN)
5. Serial Port COMA & COMB (Turquoise 9-pin COMA & COMB)
6. Game Port/MIDI Port (Gold 15-pin GAME)
7. Line_out (Lime Green 1/8" LINE_OUT)
8. Line_in (Light blue 1/8" LINE_IN)
9. MIC_in (Pink 1/8" MIC)

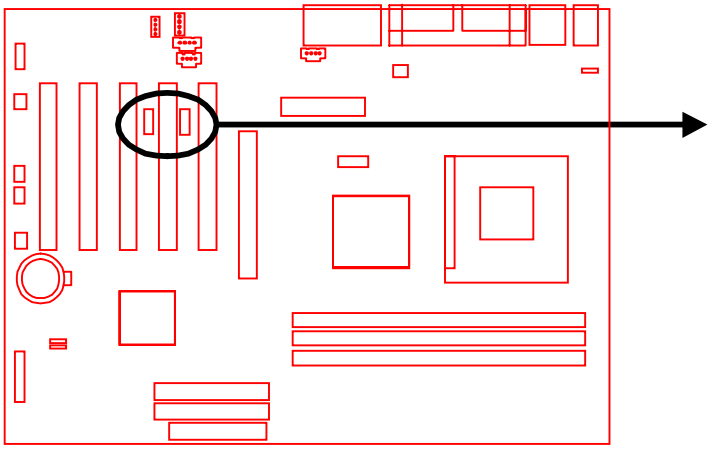


External Back Panel I/O Ports

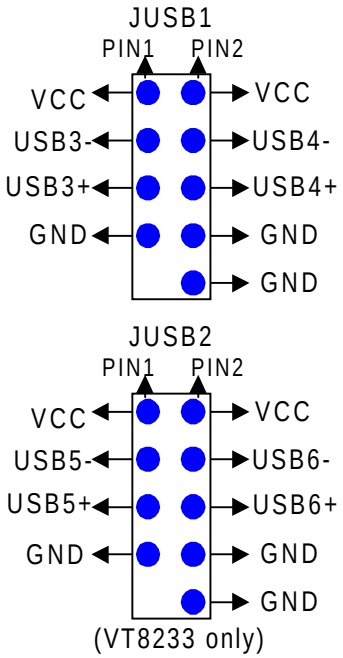
2.19 Internal USB Port Connectors (10-Pin JUSB1/2)

You can use one or two optional serial port brackets to add two or four additional serial ports for additional serial devices. Regarding the external USB ports (USB1 and USB2), please refer to Section 2.18 “External Back Panel I/O Ports”.

NOTE: Please make sure that the two red stripes on the cable are seated on PIN1 and PIN2.



Internal JUSB1/2 Port Connector



Congratulations! You have completed Hardware Setup!

You may now continue with “Chapter 3 BIOS Setup” and turn on your PC.

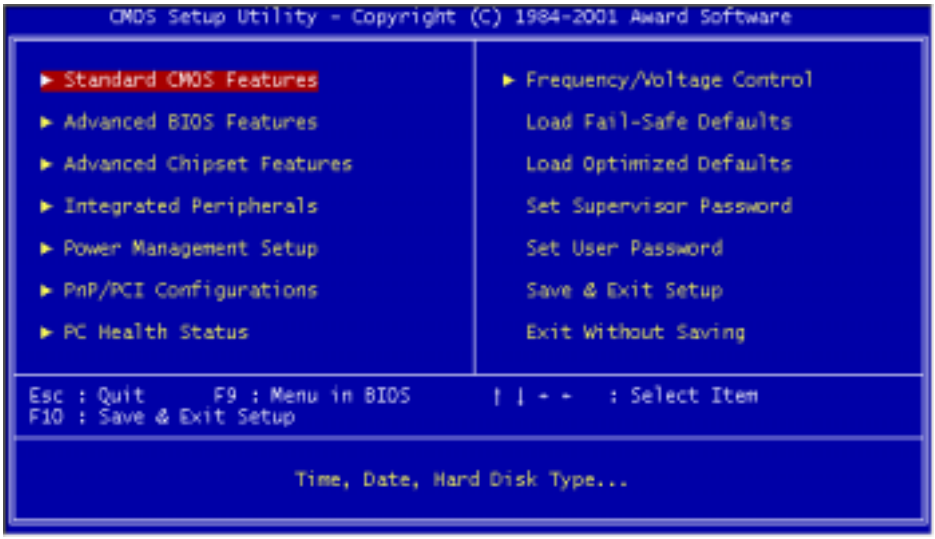
CHAPTER 3 BIOS SETUP

3.1 BIOS Setup

Award BIOS has a built-in Setup program that allows users to modify the basic system configuration. This information is stored in CMOS RAM, so it can retain the Setup information when the power is turned off. If the CMOS battery fails, these data will be lost. If that happens, you must setup your configuration parameters again after replacing the battery. Refer to Section 1.1, Essential Handling Precautions for instructions on replacing the CMOS battery.

3.2 The Main Menu

As you turn on or reboot the system, the BIOS is immediately activated. It will read the system configuration information, and check the system through the Power On Self Test (POST). During the POST process, press the [Del] key, to enter the Award BIOS Setup configuration system. The following screen will appear:



In the Award BIOS system, you can use the arrows (↑ ↓ → ←) to highlight an item. Pressing the [Enter] key enters the item's submenu. The following keys help navigate in Setup.

[Esc] Main Menu: Quit and do not save changes into CMOS RAM
Other pages: Exit current page and return to Main Menu

[PgUp] Increase the numeric value or make changes

[PgDn] Decrease the numeric value or make changes

[+] Increase the numeric value or make changes
[-] Decrease the numeric value or make changes
[F1] General help on Setup navigation keys
[F5] Load previous values from CMOS
[F6] Load the Fail-Safe Defaults from the BIOS default table
[F7] Load the Optimized Defaults
[F10] Save all the CMOS changes, and exit

The Following is a brief summary of each Setup category:

- **Standard CMOS Features**
  Options in the original PC AT-compatible BIOS
- **Advanced BIOS Features**
  Award enhanced BIOS options
- **Advanced Chipset Features**
  Available options specific to your system's Chipset
- **Integrated Peripherals**
  I/O subsystems that depend on the integrated peripheral controllers in your system
- **Power Management Setup**
  Advanced Power Management (APM) and Advanced Configuration Power Interface (ACPI) options
- **PnP/PCI Configurations**
  Plug and Play standard and PCI Local Bus configuration options
- **PC Health Status**
  To display status of fans, CPU temperature, etc., and provide the temperature monitoring option
- **Frequency/Voltage Control**
  To control the frequency and voltage of the CPU
- **Load Fail-Safe Defaults**
  To load the most basic BIOS default values required for your system to operate
- **Load Optimized Defaults**
  To load the BIOS default values that are factory settings for optimal system performance

- **Set Supervisor/User Password**

  To change, set, or disable a password

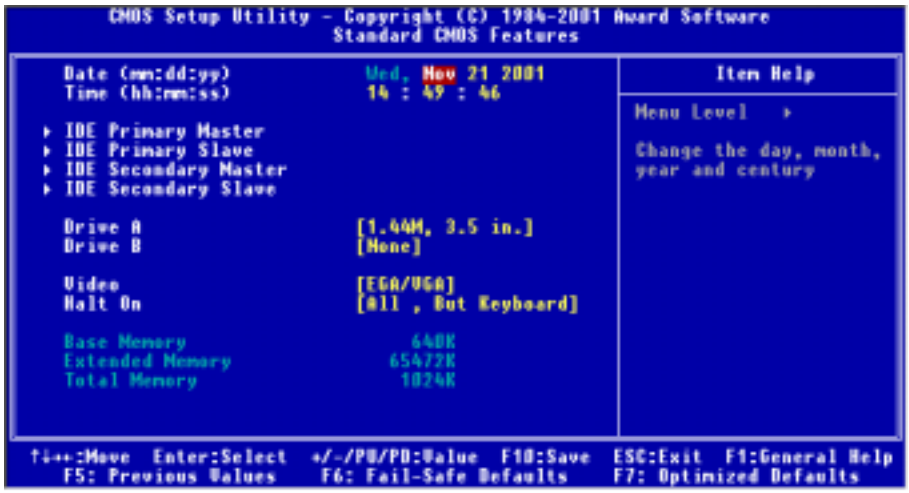
- **Save & Exit Setup**

  To save settings in nonvolatile CMOS RAM and exit Setup

- **Exit Without Saving**

  To abandon all changes and exit Setup

3.3 Standard CMOS Features

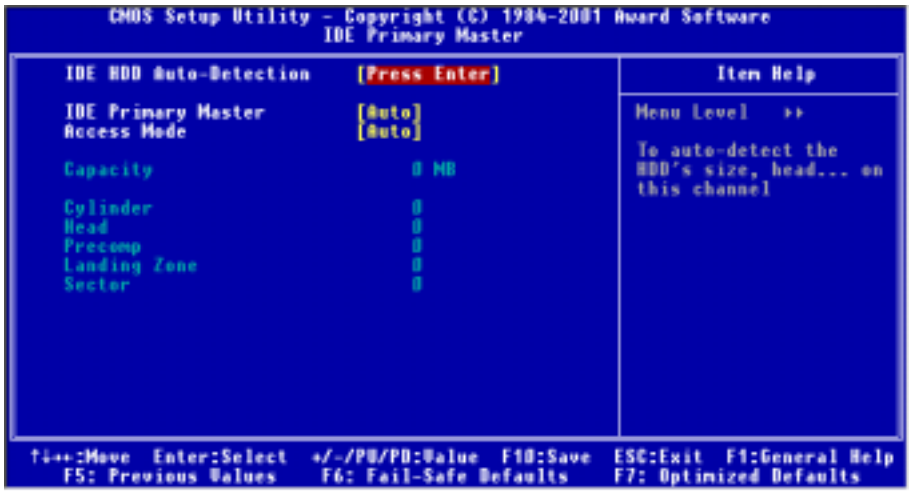


- **Date (mm:dd:yy)/Time (hh:mm:ss)**

  Highlight the items and use [PageUp]/[PageDown] to change the value of Date/Time.

- **IDE Primary/Secondary Master/Slave**

  Press [Enter] to enter the submenu shown below:



- IDE HDD Auto-Detection: Detect the HDD on this channel. If the detection is successful, the remaining fields on this menu are automatically filled in.
- IDE Primary/Secondary Master/Slave: We recommend that you select “AUTO” for all drives. The BIOS can automatically detect the specifications during POST (Power On Self Test) while the system boots. You can also choose “Manual” and “CHS” in Access Mode to set the specifications yourself. The “None” setting means there is no device installed on the indicated IDE channel.
- Access Mode: “CHS”, “LBA”, “Large”, or “Auto”.
  - CHS: Maximum number of Cylinders, Heads, Precomp, Landing Zone, and Sectors supported are 65535, 255, 65535, 65535, and 255, respectively.
  - LBA (Logical Block Addressing): During drive access, the IDE controller transfers the data address described by sector, head, and cylinder number into a physical block address. This will significantly improve data transfer rates for drives with more than 1024 cylinders.
  - Large: For drives that do not support LBA and have more than 1024 cylinders.
  - Auto: The BIOS automatically determines the optimal access mode.
- Capacity: Disk drive capacity. Note that this size is slightly greater than the size of a formatted disk given by the disk-checking program.
- Cylinder: Number of cylinders
- Head: Number of heads
- Precomp: Write precompensation cylinder
- Landing Zone: Landing zone
- Sector: Number of sectors

- **Drive A/Drive B**

  Select the correct types of diskette drive(s) installed in the computer.
  - None: No floppy diskette drive installed
  - 360K, 5.25 in.: 5-1/4 inch standard drive; 360 KB capacity
  - 1.2M, 5.25 in.: 5-1/4 inch high-density drive; 1.2 MB capacity
  - 720K, 3.5 in.: 3-1/2 inch double-sided drive; 720 KB capacity
  - 1.44M, 3.5 in.: 3-1/2 inch double-sided drive; 1.44 MB capacity
  - 2.88M, 3.5 in.: 3-1/2 inch double-sided drive; 2.88 MB capacity

- **Video**

  Select the type of primary video subsystem in your computer. The BIOS will detect the correct video type automatically.

  – EGA/VGA: Enhanced Graphics Adapter/Video Graphics Array. For EGA, VGA, SEGA, SVGA, or PGA monitor adapters.
  – CGA 40: Color Graphics Adapter, powers up in 40-column mode.
  – CGA 80: Color Graphics Adapter, powers up in 80-column mode.
  – MONO: Monochrome adapter, including high resolution.

- **Halt On**

  During POST, the computer stops if the BIOS detects a hardware error. You can set the BIOS to ignore certain errors during POST and continue the boot-up process. The followings are the selections.

  – All Errors: If the BIOS detects any nonfatal errors, POST stops and prompts you to take corrective action.
  – No Errors: POST does not stop for any error.
  – All, But Keyboard: If the BIOS detects any nonfatal errors except keyboard, POST stops and prompts you to take corrective action.
  – All, But Diskette: If the BIOS detects any nonfatal errors except the diskette drive, POST stops and prompts you to take corrective action.
  – All, But Disk/Key: If the BIOS detects any nonfatal errors except keyboard or the diskette drive, POST stops and prompts you to take corrective action.

3.4 Advanced BIOS Features

The “Advanced BIOS Features” option allows you to improve your system performance, and setup system features according to your preferences.

- **Virus Warning**

  When this function is “Enabled”, you will receive a warning message if a program (specifically, a virus) attempts to write to the boot sector or the partition table of the hard disk drive. You should then execute an anti-virus program. Keep in mind that this feature protects the boot sector only, not the entire hard drive.

NOTE: Many disk diagnostic programs that access the boot sector table can trigger the virus warning message. If you plan to run such a program, we recommend that you first disable this virus warning.

- **CPU Internal Cache/External Cache**

  Cache memory is additional memory that is much faster than conventional DRAM (system memory). CPUs from 486-type and up contain internal cache memory. Most, but not all, modern PCs have additional (external) cache memory. When the CPU requests data, the system transfers the requested data from the main DRAM into cache memory for even faster access by the CPU. The “External Cache” field may not appear if your system does not have external cache memory.

- **CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking**

  Select “Enabled” to ensure that the data are accurate.

- **Processor Number Feature**

  This function was designed with the internet in mind. Select “ Enabled” to make the processor serial number serve as a means of identifying your system.

- **Quick Power On Self Test**

  Select “Enabled” to reduce the amount of time required to run the POST. The Quick POST skips certain steps. We recommend that you normally disable Quick POST. It is better to find a problem during POST than to lose data during your work.

- **First/Second/Third Boot Device; Boot Other Device**

  The original IBM PCs loaded the DOS operating system from drive A (floppy disk). Therefore, IBM PC-compatible systems are designed to search for an operating system first on drive A, and then on drive C (hard disk). However, the BIOS attempts to load the operating system from the devices in the sequence selected in these fields. In addition to the traditional drives A (“Floppy”) and C (“HDD-0”), options include: “HDD-1”, “HDD-2”, “HDD-3”, “CDROM”, a “SCSI” hard drive, a “LS120” drive, a “ZIP100” drive and a “LAN” drive. If your boot device is not included in the list, you can set the “Boot Other Device” field to “Enabled”, and let the system detect the drive automatically.

- **Swap Floppy Drive**

  This field is effective only in systems with two floppy drives. Selecting “Enabled” assigns physical drive B to logical drive A, and physical drive A to logical drive B.

- **Boot Up Floppy Seek**

  When you select “Enabled”, the BIOS tests (seeks) floppy drives to determine whether they have 40 or 80 tracks. Only 360-KB floppy drives have 40 tracks; drives with 720KB, 1.2MB, and 1.44MB capacity all have 80 tracks.

- **Boot Up NumLock Status**

  Toggle between “On” and “Off” to control the state of the NumLock key when the system boots. When toggled “On”, the numeric keypad generates numbers instead of controlling cursor operations.

- **Gate A20 Option**

  Choose “Fast” (default) or “Normal”. “Fast” allows RAM access above 1MB to use the fast Gate A20 line.

- **Typematic Rate Setting**

  When this function is “Disabled”, the following two items (Typematic Rate and Typematic Delay) are irrelevant, and keystrokes repeat at a rate determined by the keyboard controller in your system. When this function is “Enabled”, you can select a typematic rate and typematic delay.

- **Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)**

  When the Typematic Rate setting is enabled, you can select a typematic rate (the rate at which characters repeat) of “6”, “8”, “10”, “12”, “15”, “20”, “24” or “30” characters per second.

- **Typematic Delay (Msec)**

  When the Typematic Delay setting is “Enabled”, you can select a typematic delay (the delay before key strokes begin to repeat) of “250”, “500”, “750” or “1000” milliseconds.

- **Security Option**

  If you have set a password, you can select whether the password is required while the system boots, or only when you enter “Setup”.

- **OS Select for DRAM > 64MB**

  Select “OS2” only if you are running the OS/2 operating system with more than 64 MB of RAM on your system.

- **Video BIOS Shadow**

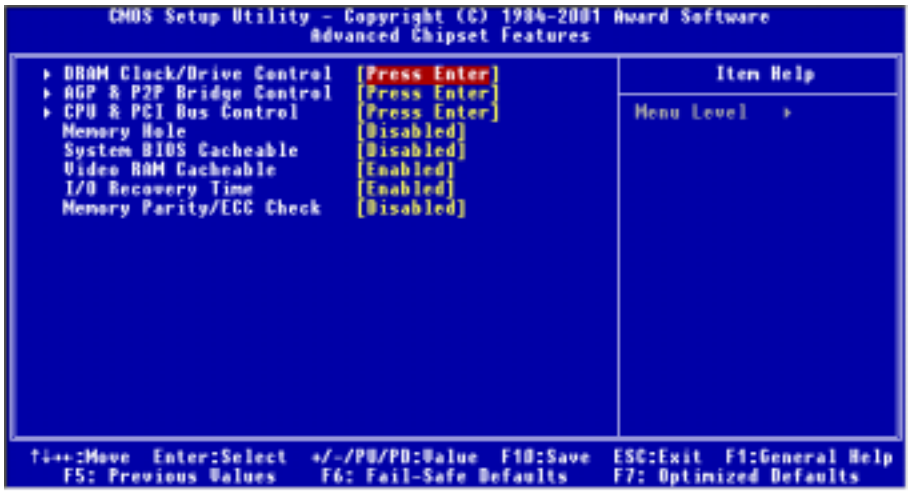
  Select “Enabled” to change the video BIOS location form ROM to RAM, where the CPU can read data through the 64-bit DRAM bus. This can enhance system performance.

- **Delay For HDD(Secs)**

  Default is “’0” .You may need to increase the delay time for BIOS to detect the right type of HDD for some older HDDs.

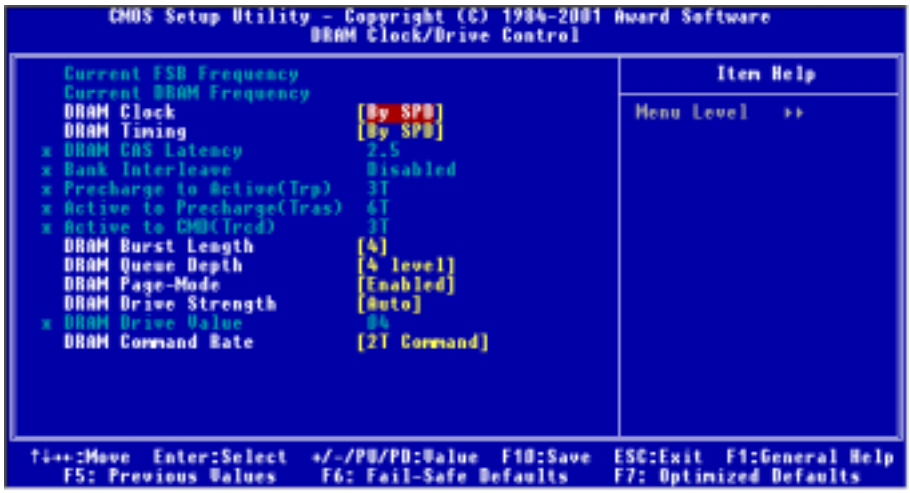
3.5 Advanced Chipset Features

This option will change the values of the chipset registers and the system settings will alter. Do not change any values if you are unfamiliar with the chipset.



- **DRAM Clock/Drive Control**

  This submenu allows you to adjust DRAM timing for stability or overclocking.



- **Current FSB Frequency**

  This field will display the current Front Side Bus (FSB) frequency.

- **Current DRAM Frequency**

  This field will display the current DRAM frequency.

- **DRAM Clock**

  You can select “By SPD” and let BIOS detect the DRAM Clock automatically. You can also set this field to “200MHz” or “266MHz”. The Default value is “By SPD”.

- **DRAM Timing**

  This item allows you to configure the next five BIOS items manually. If you aren’t familiar with these features, just leave this field as “By SPD”

- **DRAM CAS Latency**

  This feature controls the DRAM performance. Default is “2.5” clocks. If your DRAM DIMM specification is 2 CAS latency, change “2.5” to “2” for better performance.

- **Bank Interleave**

  This function allows you to enhance the DRAM performance. Selections are: “Disabled”, “2 Bank”, and “4 Bank”.

- **Precharge to Active (Trp)**

  Precharge to Active (Trp) time is the number of clock cycles it takes for the DRAM to finish its precharge. If insufficient time is selected, precharge may be incomplete and data lost. Options are: “2T” and “3T”.

- **Active to Precharge (Tras)**

  Active to Precharge (Tras) time is the number of clock cycles it takes for DRAM to open (or make active) a row in a particular bank for the subsequent precharge command. If insufficient time is selected, the subsequent precharge command might fail. Options are: “5T” and “6T”.

- **Active to CMD (Trcd)**

  Active to CMD (Command) (Trcd) time is the number of clock cycles it takes for the DRAM to open a column in a particular row for the subsequent read or write command. If insufficient time is selected, the subsequent command might fail. Options are: “2T” and “3T”.

- **DRAM Burst Length**

  The Burst Length determines the maximum number of column locations that can be accessed for a given Read or Write command. Options are: “4” and “8”.

- **DRAM Queue Depth**

  You can select the DRAM Queue Depth to enhance system performance. Options are: “2 level”, “4 level” and “3 level”.

- **DRAM Page-Mode**

  Select “Enabled” to enhance DRAM performance.

- **DRAM Drive Strength**

  Selecting “Manual” instead of “Auto” allows you to set the DRAM Drive Value.

- **DRAM Drive Value**

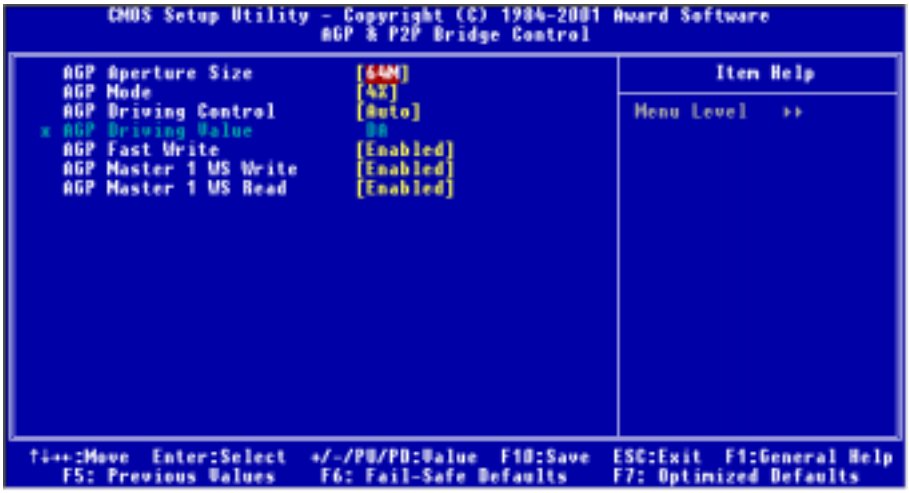
  The field allows you to adjust the DRAM diving force (from 0000~00FF).

- **DRAM Command Rate**

  You can select “1T Command” or “2T Command” for different DRAM types.

- **AGP & P2P Bridge Control**

  This submenu controls the AGP related register settings.



- **AGP Aperture Size**

  Memory-mapped graphics data structures can reside in a Graphics Aperture. This item lets you determine the effective size of the AGP Graphics Aperture, which is a memory area used to transfer data to/from the AGP card. Access to the aperture range is forwarded to AGP without any translation. Available options are “4MB” to “256MB”. We suggest you leave this field on the default setting.

- **AGP Mode**

  This item configures the chipset’s fastest AGP Mode. You can set this field to “2” to force a 4X AGP card to run at 2X speed. Options are: “4X”, “2X”, and “1X”.

- **AGP Driving Control**

  This function allows you to adjust the AGP driving force. Choosing 'Manual' allows you set the AGP Driving Value in the next field. We recommend that you set this field to "Auto" to avoid any errors in system settings.

- **AGP Driving Value**

  This field allows you to adjust the AGP driving force (from 0000~00FF).

- **AGP Fast Write**

  This field allows you to enable AGP Fast Write.

- **AGP Master 1 WS Write**

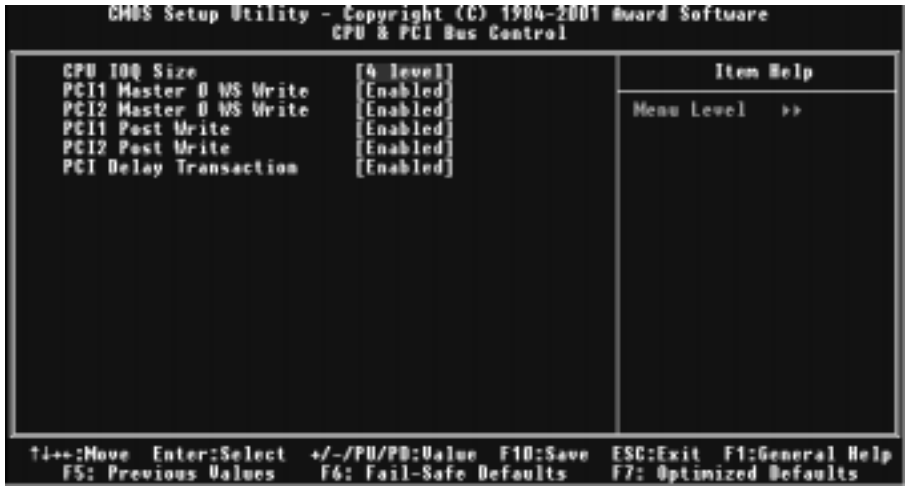
  Selecting "Enabled" will implement a single delay when writing to the AGP Bus. By default, two wait states are used by the system, allowing for greater stability.

- **AGP Master 1 WS Read**

  This implements a single delay when reading to the AGP Bus. By default, two wait states are used by the system, allowing for greater stability.

- **CPU & PCI Bus Control**

  This submenu controls the CPU and PCI Bus controller register.



- **CPU IOQ Size**

  Select "4 level" to enhance system performance. The other option is "1 level".

- **PCI 1/2 Master 0 WS Write**

  When "Enabled", writes to the PCI bus are executed with zero wait states. (PCI1 is for an AGP device and PCI2 is for standard PCI devices)

- **PCI 1/2 Post Write**

  When “Enabled”, writes to the PCI devices are posted in the buffers.

- **PCI Delay Transaction**

  The chipset has an embedded 32-bit posted write buffer to support delay transaction cycles. Selecting “Enabled” supports compliance with PCI specification version 2.1.

- **Memory Hole**

  Enabling this feature reserves memory address space (between 15 and 16MB) to ISA expansion cards that specifically require this setting. This makes between 15 and 16MB of memory unavailable to the system. Expansion cards can only access memory up to 16MB. The default setting is “Disabled”.

- **System BIOS Cacheable**

  Selecting “Enabled” allows caching of the system BIOS. This action can increase system performance.

- **Video RAM Cacheable**

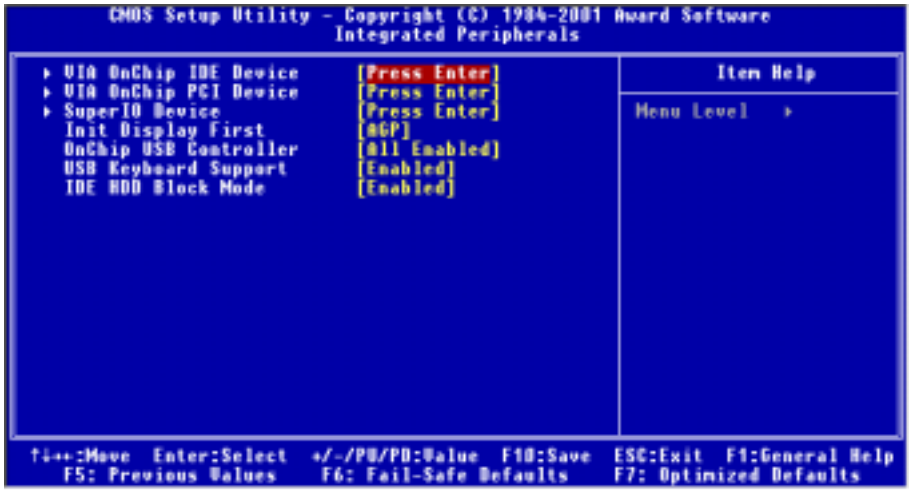
  Selecting “Enabled” allows caching of the Video RAM. This action can increase system performance.

- **Delay Prior to Thermal**

  Options are: “4”, “8”, “16”, or “32 minutes”.

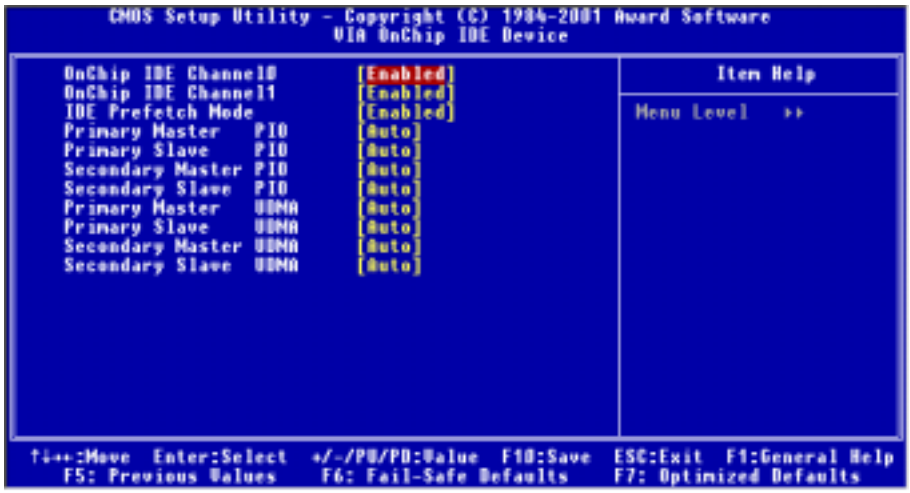
3.6 Integrated Peripherals

Choose this option and the following display appears:



- **VIA OnChip IDE Device**

  This submenu configures the OnChip IDE controller.



- **OnChip IDE Channel0/1**

  The chipset contains a PCI IDE interface which supports two IDE channels. Select "Enabled" to activate the first and/or second IDE interface. Select "Disabled" to deactivate this interface if you install a primary and/or secondary add-in IDE interface.

- **IDE Prefetch Mode**

  The Onboard IDE drive interface supports IDE prefetching for faster drive access. If your IDE drive has an add-in IDE interface and doesn't support prefetching, please set this field to "Disabled".

- **Primary/Secondary Master/Slave PIO**

  The four IDE PIO (Programmed Input/Output) fields let you set a PIO mode (0-4) for each of the four IDE devices that the onboard IDE interface supports. Modes 0 through 4 provide successively increased performance. In "Auto" mode, the system automatically determines the best mode for each device.

- **Primary/Secondary Master/Slave UDMA**

  Ultra DMA33/66/100 implementation is possible only if your IDE hard disk drive (HDD) can support it and the operating environment includes a DMA driver (Windows 95 OSR2 or a third-party IDE bus master driver). If both your HDD and your system software can support Ultra DMA33/66/100, select "Auto" to enable BIOS support.

- **VIA On-Chip PCI Device**

  This submenu allows you to enable OnChip PCI devices.

- **VIA-3058 AC97 Audio**

  Select “Auto” to enable the OnChip Audio Controller, which lets you use Onboard CODEC. If you use a PCI add-on Audio Card with an Audio Controller built-in, please set this field to “Disabled”.

- **VIA Super IO Device**

  This submenu allows you to configure various input/output devices.

- **Onboard FDC Controller**

  The onboard FDD controller can be “Enabled” or “Disabled” with this function.

- **Onboard Serial Port 1/Port 2**

  Select an address and the corresponding interrupt for each of the first and second serial ports. The Choices are: “Disabled”, “3F8/IRQ4”, “2F8/IRQ3”, “3E8/IRQ4”, “2E8/IRQ3”, and “Auto”. **The second serial port shares resources (address and IRQ) with IrDA.**

- **UART Mode Select**

  Choose the right type of infrared device. Selections are:

  - IrDA: IrDA compliant serial infrared port
  - ASKIR: Amplitude Shift Keyed Infrared Port
  - Normal: Standard operation

- **RxD, TxD Active**

  Consult your IR peripheral’s documentation to set this field. Options are: “Hi, Hi”, “Hi, Lo”, “Lo, Hi”, and “Lo, Lo”.

- **IR Transmission Delay**

  Consult your IR peripheral's documentation to set this field. Options are: "Enabled" and "Disabled".

- **UR2 Duplex Mode**

  Consult your IR peripheral's documentation to select the proper setting for your IR device. Options are: "Full" and "Half".

- **Use IR Pins**

  Consult your IR peripheral's documentation to set this field. Options are: "RxD2, TxD2" and "IR-Rx2Tx2".

- **Onboard Parallel Port**

  Select a logical LPT port name and matching address for the physical parallel (printer) port. The choices are: "378/IRQ7", "278/IRQ5", "3BC/IRQ7" and "Disabled".

- **Parallel Port Mode**

  This field allows you to set the operation mode of the parallel port. Selections are:

  - SPP: Allows normal-speed operation, but in one direction only.
  - EPP: Allows bidirectional parallel port operation at maximum speed.
  - ECP: Allows DMA and bidirectional operation. This is faster than EPP mode.
  - ECP + EPP: Allows normal speed operation in two-way mode.

- **EPP Mode Select**

  Select EPP port type "EPP1.7" or "EPP1.9"

- **ECP Mode Use DMA**

  Assign DMA channel "1" or "3" to the port for ECP mode operation.

- **Game Port Address**

  Assign Game Port resources. Selections are: "201", "209", or "Disabled".

- **Midi Port Address**

  Assign Midi Port resources. Selections are: "330", "300", "290", or "Disabled".

- **Midi Port IRQ**

  Assign Midi Port IRQ. Selections are: "5" or "10".

- **Init Display First**

  This item allows you to select which to activate first depending on the location of your video card: "PCI Slot" or "AGP".

- **OnChip USB Controller**

  The VIA 8233 South Bridge has 3 USB Controllers. One of them is for the external USB ports (USB1 and USB2). The other two USB Controllers are for the internal USB connector headers (JUSB1-USB3 and -USB4, and JUSB2-USB5 and -USB6). This field allows you to enable any one of the controllers, any two of them, all of them, or to disable all of them.

- **USB Keyboard Support**

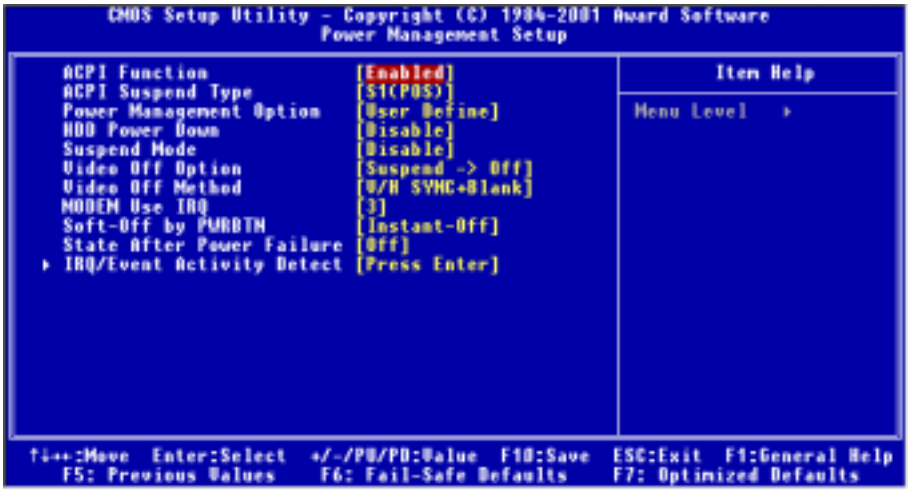
  Select "Enabled" if you want to use a USB Keyboard.

- **IDE HDD Block Mode**

  Block Mode is also called Block Transfer, Multiple Commands, or Multiple Sector Read/ Write. If your IDE HDD supports Block Mode (most new drives do), select "Enabled" for automatic detection of the optimal number of Block Read/Writes per sector that the drive can support.

3.7 Power Management Setup

Power Management Setup allows you to configure your system to minimize energy consumption according to your own style of computer use and preferences.



- **ACPI Function**

  The Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) can be “Enabled” or “Disabled” with this item.

- **ACPI Suspend Type**

  Select the ACPI Suspend Type: “S1(POS)” or “S3(STR)”. If your expansion cards do not support the STR (Suspend-to-RAM) function, you must leave this field on the “S1(POS)” setting. STR is an energy-saving feature. It takes only a few seconds to wake-up the system and return it to its previous situation.

NOTE: This function (STR) requires an ATX power supply with at least 720mA and 5V standby power for the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) functions. Otherwise, the system will fail to return from suspend mode.

- **Power Management Option**

  This category allows you to select the type (or degree) of power saving and is directly related to the Suspend Mode.

There are three selections for the Power Management Option. Two of them have fixed Suspend Mode settings.

1. "Min Saving":
   Minimum power management mode. Inactivity period is defined as 1 hour, at which point the system goes into Suspend Mode.
2. "Max Saving":
   Maximum power management mode. Inactivity period is defined as 1 minute, at which point the system goes into Suspend Mode.
3. "User Define":
   Allows you to set the Suspend Mode from "1 minute" to "1 hour" or "Disabled".

- **HDD Power Down**

  The item lets you select the time-out period for HDD Power Down. Selections are: 1 to 15 minutes or "Disabled".

- **Video Off Option**

  This function allows the monitor to remain on or be blanked during a power saving mode.
  - Always On: Monitor remains on during power saving modes.
  - Suspend → Off: Monitor is blanked when the system enters the Suspend Mode.

- **Video Off Method**

  This function defines the Video Off features.
  - "Blank Screen": Blanks the screen. Use this setting for monitors without power management or "green" features.
  - "V/H SYNC+Blank": Blanks the screen and turns off vertical and horizontal scanning
  - "DPMS Support": The DPMS (Display Power Management System) feature allows BIOS to control the video display card if it supports the DPMS feature.

- **MODEM Use IRQ**

  You can select one of the following interrupt resources for modem use: "N/A", "3", "4", "5", "7", "9", "10", or "11".

- **Soft-Off by PWRBTN**

  When set to "Instant-off", the ATX power switch can be used as a normal system Power Off button. When set to "Delay 4 Sec", you need to press the ATX power switch for more than 4 seconds if you want to Power Off the system.

- **State After Power Failure**
  - On: After a power failure, the system will automatically reboot as soon as power is restored.
  - Off: After a power failure, the system will not reboot when power is restored. The system needs to be turned on again manually.
  - Auto: After a power failure, the system will automatically reboot as soon as power is restored if the PC was turned on when the power failed. If the PC was turned off when the power failed, the system needs to be turned on again manually.
- **IRQ/Event Activity Detect**

- **VGA**

  If you select “On”, you can set the VGA to wake-up the system.
- **LPT & COM**

  Any activity from LPT or COM ports can wake-up the system if selected. Selections are: “NONE”, “LPT”, “COM” or “LPT/COM”.
- **HDD & FDD**

  If you select “On”, any activity from a HDD or FDD wakes up the system.
- **PCI Master**

  If select “On”, any activity on the PCI Master wakes up the system.
- **PowerOn by PCI Card**

  This feature supports a PCI Device, which is provided with Power Management function to power on the system without an additional connector.

- **Ring/WOL Resume**

  Select “Enabled” to Power On your system when the external modem receives a call or when a LAN card receives a wake-up packet or signal.

NOTE: This function requires a modem or an add-on LAN device, which supports the Ring Wake-Up or Wake-on-LAN (WOL) function, respectively.

- **RTC Alarm Resume**

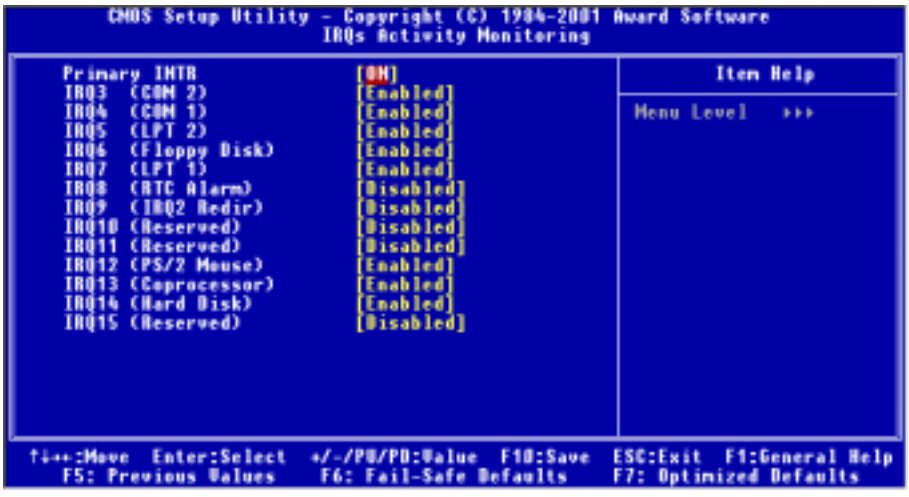
  Select “Enabled” if you want to Power On your system at a certain time on the same day every month or at a certain time every day.

- **Date/Resume Time**

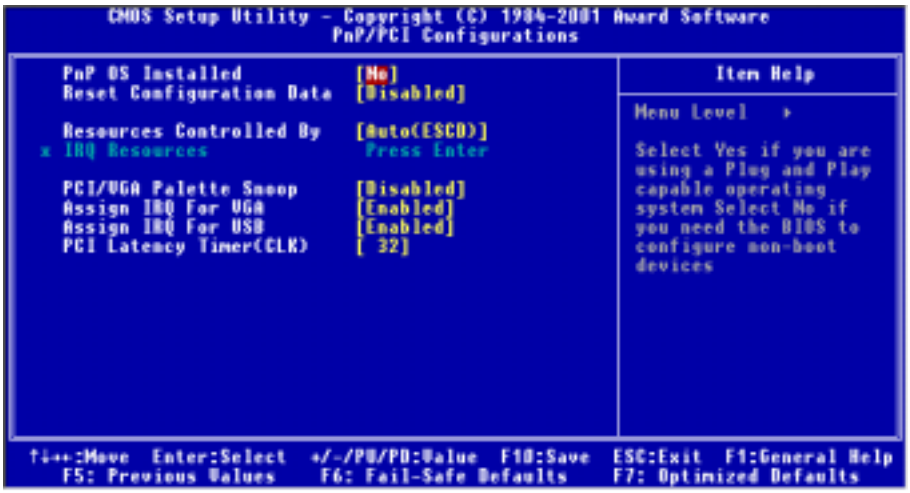
  Set the Date and Time to Power On the system. System is activated only when the “RTC Alarm Resume” field is “Enabled”.

- **IRQs Activity Monitoring**

  If you select “ON”, the IRQs Activity Monitoring Function will be enabled. In the screen, you can see a list of IRQs (Interrupt Requests). When an I/O device wants to gain the attention of the Operating System, it asserts an IRQ signal. When the Operating System is ready to respond to the request, it interrupts itself and performs the service. The IRQs Activity Monitoring function monitors the IRQs you select as “Enabled”. Activity from any of them will awaken a system which has been powered down.



3.8 PnP/PCI Configurations



- **PnP OS Installed**

  This field allows you to use a Plug and Play (PnP) operating system to configure the PCI bus slots instead of using the BIOS. Thus, interrupts may be re-assigned by the OS when “Yes” is selected. When a non-PnP OS is installed, to prevent re-assigning of interrupt settings, select the Default setting of “No”.

- **Reset Configuration Data**

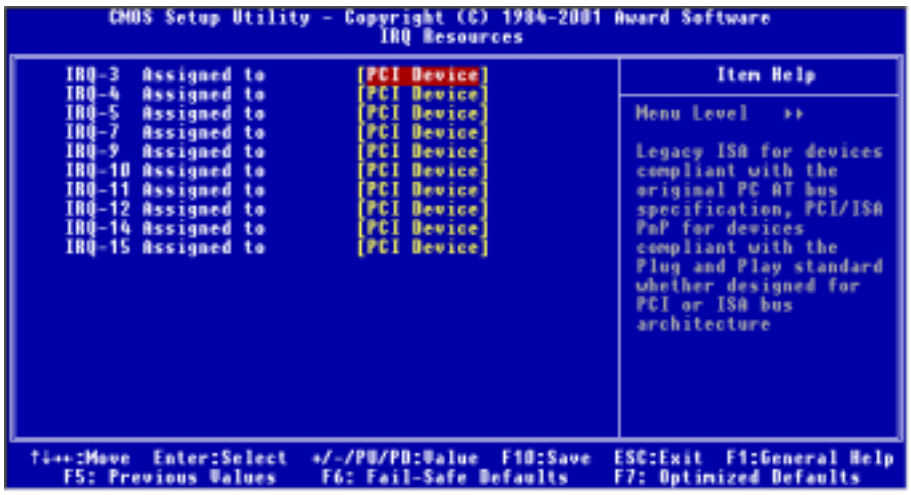
  Normally, you leave this field on “Disabled”. Select “Enabled” to reset Extended System Configuration Data (ESCD), if you have just installed a new add-on card and the system reconfiguration has caused such a serious conflict that the operating system cannot boot. The setting will automatically be set back to “Disabled” when the system reboots.

- **Resources Controlled by**

  The Award Plug and Play BIOS can automatically configure all the boot and Plug and Play (PnP) compatible devices. If you select “Auto(ESCD)”, all of the Interrupt Requests (IRQs) and DMA assignment fields will be deactivated as the BIOS automatically assigns them. If you select “Manual” the “IRQ Resources” submenu is activated.

- **IRQ Resources**
  - "IRQ-n Assigned to"

    When the resources are controlled manually, assign each system interrupt to one of the following, depending on which type of device is using the interrupt.
    - PCI Device: PCI/ISA PnP devices, whether designed for PCI or ISA bus architecture, compliant with the Plug and Play standard.
    - Reserved: Legacy ISA Devices, requiring a specific interrupt (such as IRQ4 for serial port1), compliant with the original PC AT bus specification.



- **PCI/VGA Palette Snoop**

  Some VGA cards such as graphics accelerators or MPEG video cards might not show colors properly. Select "Enabled" to correct this problem. If you don't have such problems, leave this field as "Disabled".
- **Assign IRQ For VGA**

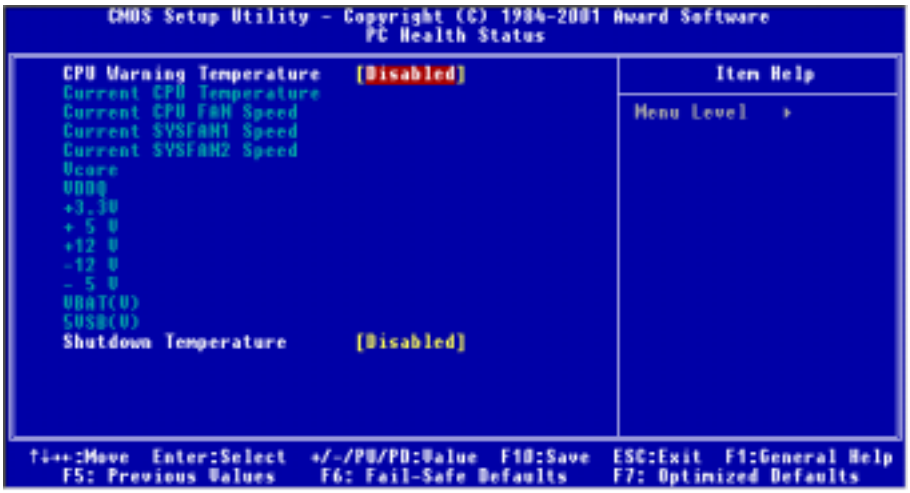
  Select "Enabled" only if your VGA card requires an assigned IRQ. Most ordinary cards do not, but some high-end cards with video capture function do. Consult your VGA documentation to set this field. Activity of the selected IRQ always awakens the system.
- **Assign IRQ For USB**

  When "Enabled", BIOS will assign an IRQ channel for the USB controller.
- **PCI Latency Timer (CLK)**

  Some PCI Devices need more Bus cycle to work normally. You can increase the PCI Latency Timer setting to solve this problem.

3.9 PC Health Status

This menu provides two thermo-protection functions (CPU warning temperature and shutdown temperature) and a hardware monitoring center. These features let you know the health status of your PC.



- **CPU Warning Temperature**

  This field allows you to set the CPU warning temperature. You can choose from “50°C/122°F” to “70°C/158°F” or even “Disabled” if you like.

- **Current CPU Temperature**

  This field displays the current CPU Temperature.

- **Current CPUFAN/SYSFAN1/SYSFAN2 Speed**

  These fields display the fan speeds of the CPU and system cooling fans.

- **VCORE/VDDQ/+3.3V/+5 V/+12 /-12 V/-5V/VBAT(V)/5VSB(V)**

  These fields display actual system voltage values.

- **Shutdown Temperature**

  This field allows you to set the CPU shutdown temperature. Selections are: “60°C/140°F”, “65°C/149°F”, “70°C/158°F”, ”75°C/167°F” or “Disabled”.

3.10 Frequency/Voltage Control

- **CPU Clock Ratio**

  This function allows you to set the CPU internal frequency ratio. It determines the CPU internal frequency according to the following formula:

  CPU internal frequency = frequency ratio x system bus frequency.*

NOTE: Because AMD has locked the frequency ratio for new CPU settings, this field to adjust the frequency ratio is usually useless.

- **Auto Detect DIMM/PCI Clk**

  "Enable" can stop the frequency output for unused DIMM/PCI slots.

- **Spread Spectrum**

  "Enabled" provides spread Spectrum for better EMI solution.

- **CPU Clock**

  This field allows you to set the CPU Clock Frequency from a minimum of “100” to a maximum of “132” if the FSB (Front Side Bus) is 100MHz. If the FSB is 133MHz, you can set this field from “133” to “166”.

- **FSB Clock**

  This field allows you to change the system FSB (Front Side Bus) Clock. If you want to select the FSB Clock with this item, remember to set the SW3 to “133”(off, off). (Please refer to Section 2.4 100/133MHz System Configuration, page 9)

- **CPU Voltage Requlator**

  You may change your CPU voltage for overclocking; but, this may cause the CPU to malfunction. Be careful if you want to adjust the CPU voltage.

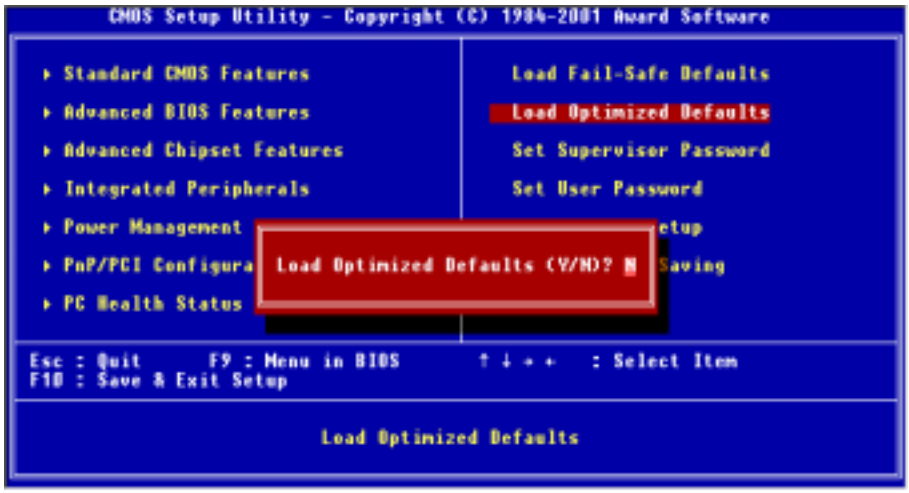
3.11 Load Fail-Safe Defaults

This option allows you to load the troubleshooting default values permanently stored in the BIOS ROM.

NOTE: These default settings are non-optimal and disable all high performance features.

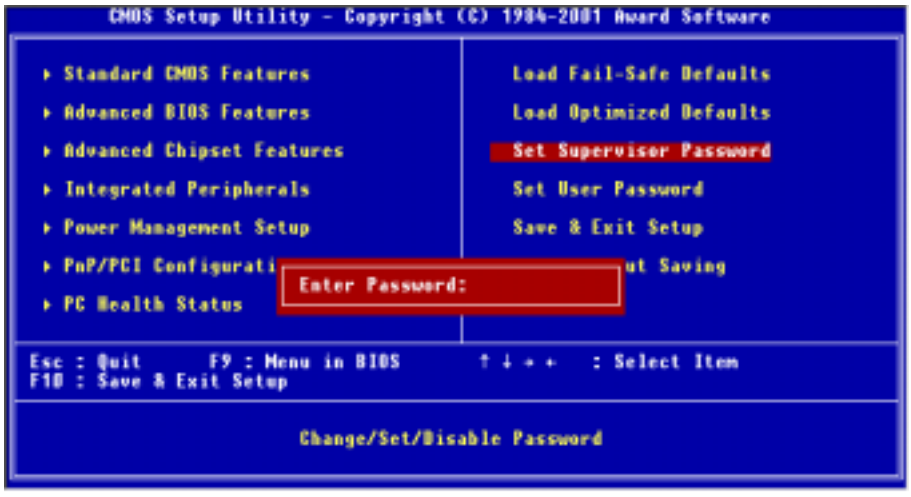
3.12 Load Optimized Defaults

This option allows you to load the default values to the system configuration fields. These default values are the optimized configuration settings for the system.



3.13 Supervisor Password

This option allows you to set a password to prevent others from changing the BIOS settings of your system.



The password prevents any unauthorized use of your computer. If you set a password, the system prompts for the correct password before you boot or access “Setup”.

To set a password:

1. At the prompt, type your password. Your password can be up to 8 alphanumeric characters. When you type the characters, they appear as asterisks on the password screen box. After typing the password, press the [Enter] key.
2. At the next prompt, re-type your password and press the [Enter] key again to confirm the new password. After password entry, the screen automatically reverts to the main menu screen.

To disable the password, press the [Enter] key when prompted to enter the password. The screen displays a message confirming that the password has been disabled.

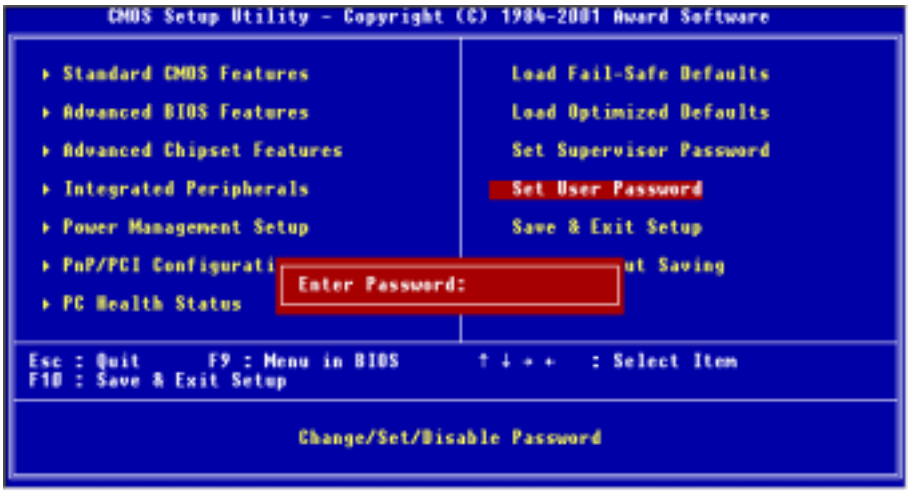
Forget the password?

If you forget the password, you can clear it by erasing the CMOS Real Time Clock (RTC) RAM with jumper 1 (JP1). (See “2.5 Clear CMOS Jumper”.) To erase the RTC RAM:

1. Record your BIOS settings. Unplug your computer.
2. Set JP1 to “Clear CMOS” for about 10 seconds, then return to “Normal”.
3. Turn on your computer.
4. Hold down [Delete] key during the POST process and enter BIOS setup to re-configure the BIOS settings.

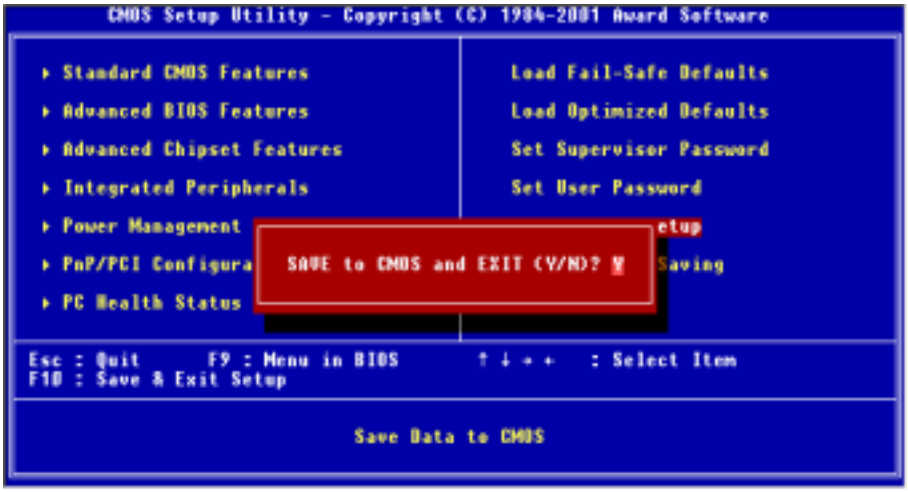
3.14 Set User Password

This option allows you to set a password to prevent others from changing the BIOS setting of your system. This operation is the same as Supervisor Password.



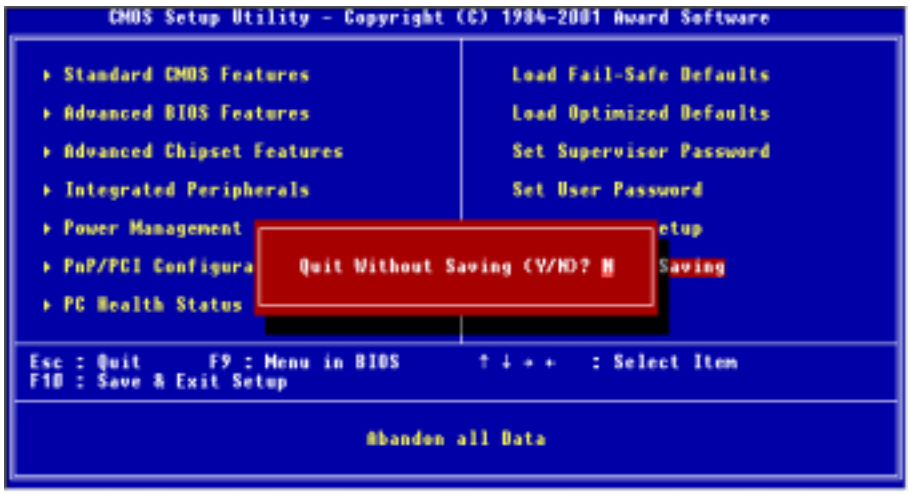
3.15 Save & Exit Setup

Save the settings and exit the BIOS utility.



3.16 Exit Without Saving

Abort the current changes and exit the BIOS utility.



CHAPTER 4 BIOS UPGRADE

Caution!

Only users familiar with the upgrade procedure are recommended to update the BIOS of the motherboard and only when there is a need to do so. Please note that you have to download and install the right file for your motherboard. Otherwise, you might cause some serious system malfunctions.

WARNING: Your system could be seriously damaged if a wrong BIOS version is accidently used. If you are not sure what version you should choose, do not attempt to update the BIOS yourself. Get professional assistance.

4.1 How to Upgrade Your Motherboard BIOS

Please follow the 5 steps listed below to upgrade your BIOS:

Step 1: Make a record of your original or existing BIOS Setup parameters.

- Press [Del] during the Power On Self Test to enter the BIOS Setup Program when you start your system.
- Write down the values of each parameter to enable you to re-configure your system after the BIOS upgrade.

Step 2: Make a System Disk

- Put a clean 3.5” disk in Drive A

  MS-DOS: Key in **FORMAT A:/s** and press [Enter].

  Windows O/S: Select the icon [My Computer]
  Click [3.5” Floppy (A:)]
  Select [File/Format] from Command Bar
  Under **Format 3.5** Floppy (A:) **Menu** Select
  Format type = Full item and
  Other Options = Copy system files
  Click [Start] button

Step 3: Download the updated BIOS EXE file from the web site to a floppy disk or other storage device.

Step 4: Execute the downloaded file to decompress it.

Step 5: Please read the Readme.TXT file carefully, and follow the instructions step-by-step.

Continue upgrading BIOS and reconfigure your system.