
Chapter 2

Hardware Installation

This chapter gives you a step-by-step procedure on how to install your system. Follow each section accordingly.



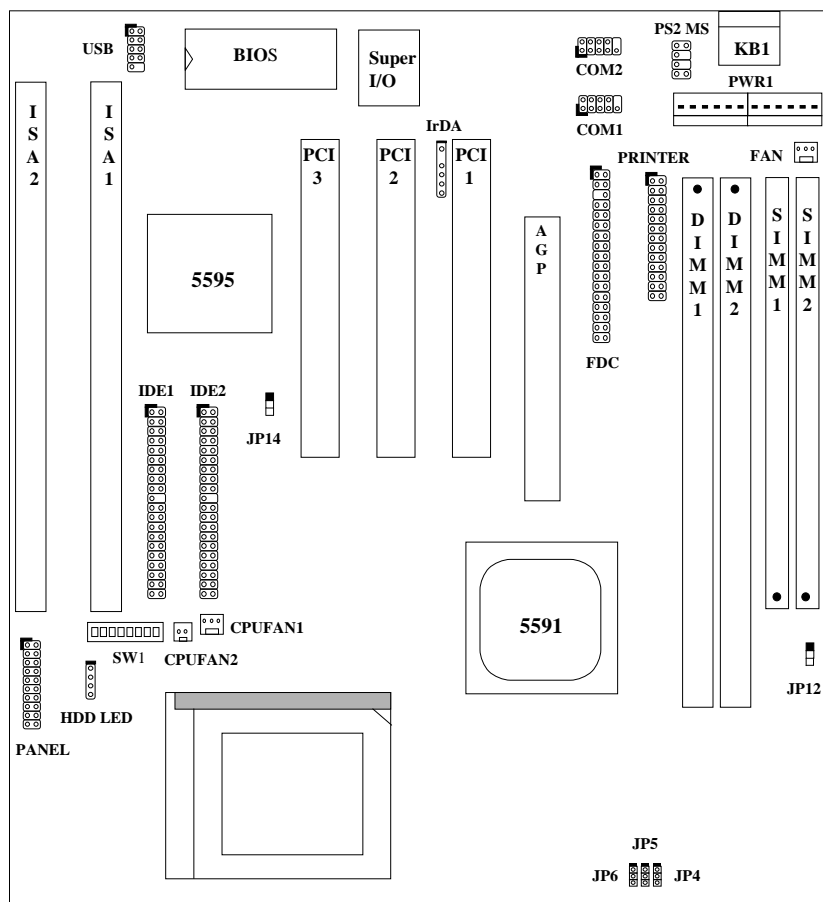
Caution: *Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage your processor, disk drives, expansion boards, and other components. Always observe the following precautions before you install a system component.*

1. *Do not remove a component from its protective packaging until you are ready to install it.*
2. *Wear a wrist ground strap and attach it to a metal part of the system unit before handling a component. If a wrist strap is not available, maintain contact with the system unit throughout any procedure requiring ESD protection.*

Hardware Installation

2.1 Jumper and Connector Locations

The following figure shows the locations of the jumpers and connectors on the system board:



Hardware Installation

Jumpers:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| SW1: | DIP Switch for CPU voltage and clock ratio |
| JP4,JP5,JP6: | CPU external (bus) clock |
| JP12: | I/O Voltage |
| JP14: | Clear CMOS |

Connectors:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| KB1: | AT keyboard connector |
| PWR1: | AT (PS/2) power connector |
| PS2 MS: | PS/2 mouse connector |
| USB: | USB connector |
| COM1: | COM1 connector |
| COM2: | COM2 connector |
| FDC: | Floppy drive connector |
| PRINTER: | Printer connector |
| IDE1: | IDE1 primary channel |
| IDE2: | IDE2 secondary channel |
| CPUFAN1: | 3-pin CPU fan connector |
| CPUFAN2: | 2-pin CPU fan connector |
| FAN: | 3-pin housing fan connector |
| IrDA: | IrDA (Infrared) connector |
| HDD LED: | HDD LED connector |
| PANEL: | Front panel (Multifunction) connector |

Hardware Installation

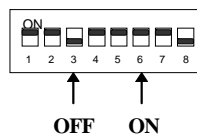
2.2 Jumpers

Jumpers are made by pin headers and plastic connecting caps for the purpose of customizing your hardware. Doing so requires basic knowledge of computer hardware, be sure you understand the meaning of the jumpers before you change any setting. The onboard jumpers are normally set to their default with optimized settings.

On the mainboard, normally there is a bold line marked beside pin 1 of the jumper, sometimes, there are numbers also. If we connect (short) plastic cap to pin 1 and 2, we will say set it at 1-2, and when we say jumper is open, that means no plastic cap connected to jumper pins.



For your convenience to install a CPU, this motherboard also use a DIP switch to set CPU voltage and frequency ratio. The following figure simply shows you how to set this DIP switch, please see also to next sections for more details.

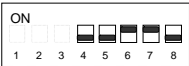
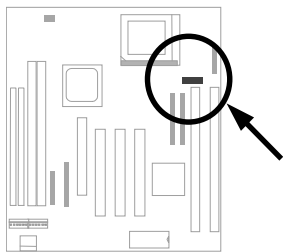


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2.2.1 Setting the CPU Voltage

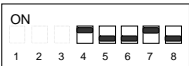
| <u>S4</u> | <u>S5</u> | <u>S6</u> | <u>S7</u> | <u>S8</u> | <u>Vcore</u> |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.52V |
| OFF | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.45V |
| ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | 3.3V |
| OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | 3.2V |
| ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.9V |
| OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.8V |
| OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | 2.2V |
| OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON | 1.8V |

SW1 is used to select CPU core voltage (Vcore) and ratio, there are totally eight switches on this DIP. After installing a CPU, remember to set the switch 4-8 to specify a proper Vcore.



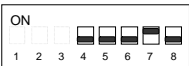
3.2V

K6-233



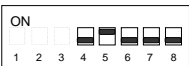
2.9V

K6-166/200 or M2



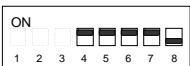
2.8V

P55C (MMX)



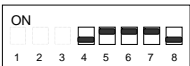
2.2V

K6-266/300



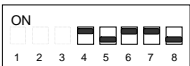
3.52V

6x86, K5 or IDT C6



3.45V

P54C



3.3V

IDT C6

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Warning: Please make sure that you have installed CPU fan properly if Intel PP/MT-233 or AMD K6 CPU is being selected to use. It may cause your system unstable if you can not meet the heat dissipation requirement from above CPU type. It is recommended to adopt larger fan on these CPU for better air flow in the system. Please refer to AOpen's web site (<http://www.aopen.com.tw>) to choose a proper CPU fan.

Warning: If your CPU is IDT C6, note that this processor supports one of two voltage range, 3.135 ~ 3.465V (3.45V) and 3.45 ~ 3.6V (3.52V). See the CPU specification to set the correct voltage.



Tip: Normally, for single voltage CPU, Vcpuio (CPU I/O Voltage) is equal to Vcore, but for CPU that needs dual voltage such as PP/MT (P55C) or Cyrix 6x86L, Vcpuio is different from Vcore and must be set to Vio (PBSRAM and Chipset Voltage). The single or dual voltage CPU is automatically detected by hardware circuit.

Tip: For supporting more different CPUs in future, this motherboard uses five switches to specify Vcore. There are 32 settings totally, and the range is from 1.3V to 3.5V.

| CPU | Type | S4 | S5 | S6 | S7 | S8 | Vcore |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| INTEL P54C | Single Voltage | OFF | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.45V |
| INTEL MMX P55C | Dual Voltage | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.8V |
| AMD K5 | Single Voltage | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.52V |
| AMD K6-166/200 | Dual Voltage | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.9V |
| AMD K6-233 | Dual Voltage | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | 3.2V |
| AMD K6-266/300 | Dual Voltage | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | 2.2V |
| Cyrix 6x86 | Single Voltage | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.52V |
| Cyrix 6x86L | Dual Voltage | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.8V |
| Cyrix M2 | Dual Voltage | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | 2.9V |
| IDT C6 | Single Voltage | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF | 3.52V |
| | | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | 3.3V |

Hardware Installation

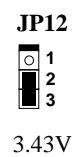
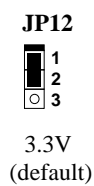
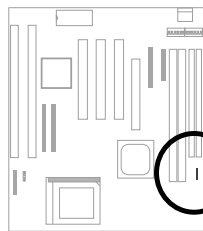
This motherboard supports the CPU core voltage from 1.3V to 3.5V, that can be applied to the various CPU type in future. For your reference, all settings are listed in the following table.

| <u>Vcore</u> | <u>S4</u> | <u>S5</u> | <u>S6</u> | <u>S7</u> | <u>S8</u> |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1.30V | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| 1.35V | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON |
| 1.40V | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
| 1.45V | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | ON |
| 1.50V | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| 1.55V | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
| 1.60V | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | ON |
| 1.65V | ON | ON | ON | OFF | ON |
| 1.70V | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| 1.75V | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON |
| 1.80V | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON |
| 1.85V | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON |
| 1.90V | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON |
| 1.95V | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON |
| 2.00V | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON |
| 2.05V | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON |
| 2.1V | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| 2.2V | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| 2.3V | ON | ON | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| 2.4V | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| 2.5V | ON | OFF | ON | OFF | OFF |
| 2.6V | OFF | ON | ON | OFF | OFF |
| 2.7V | ON | ON | ON | OFF | OFF |
| 2.8V | OFF | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
| 2.9V | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | OFF |
| 3.0V | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| 3.1V | ON | ON | OFF | ON | OFF |
| 3.2V | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
| 3.3V | ON | OFF | ON | ON | OFF |
| 3.4V | OFF | ON | ON | ON | OFF |
| 3.5V | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |

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| JP12 | I/O Voltage (Vio) |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1-2 | 3.3V (default) |
| 3-4 | 3.43V |

JP12 is reserved for testing purposes only. This jumper enables you to set the voltage of the onboard chipset and PBSRAM (Vio). For dual-voltage CPU, this jumper also functions as CPU I/O voltage (Vcpuio) controller.



2.2.2 Selecting the CPU Frequency

Intel Pentium, Cyrix 6x86, AMD K5/K6 and IDT C6 CPU are designed to have different Internal (Core) and External (Bus) frequency.

Core frequency = Ratio * External bus clock

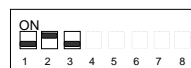
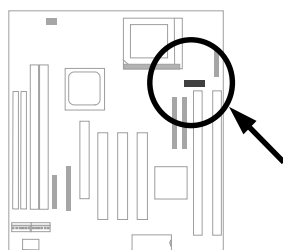
| S1 | S2 | S3 | CPU Frequency Ratio |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| OFF | OFF | OFF | 1.5x (3.5x) |
| ON | OFF | OFF | 2x |
| ON | ON | OFF | 2.5x (1.75x) |
| OFF | ON | OFF | 3x |
| ON | OFF | ON | 4x |
| ON | ON | ON | 4.5x |
| OFF | ON | ON | 5x |

The ratio of Core/Bus frequency is selected by the switch 1-3 of **SW1**.



Note: Intel PP/MT MMX 233MHz is using 1.5x jumper setting for 3.5x frequency ratio, and AMD PR166 is using 2.5x setting for 1.75x frequency ratio.

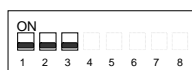
Hardware Installation



3x



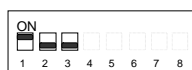
4x



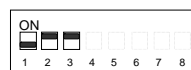
1.5x (3.5x)



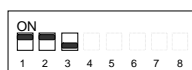
4.5x



2x



5x



2.5x (1.75x)



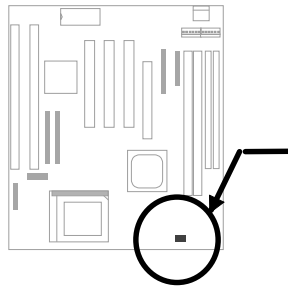
Note: Intel PP/MT 233MHz is using 1.5x jumper setting for 3.5x frequency ratio, and AMD PR166 is using 2.5x setting for 1.75x frequency ratio.

Note: AP59S can automatically detect the CPU type and select CPU burst mode of SIS chipset. (Only SiS chipset provide this feature.) For Cyrix CPU, AP59S will set to Linear Mode for better performance. For Intel and AMD CPU, Toggle Mode is set.

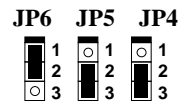
| <u>JP6</u> | <u>JP5</u> | <u>JP4</u> | <u>SDRAM</u> | <u>PCI</u> | <u>AGP</u> |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 2-3 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 60MHz | 30MHz | 60MHz |
| 1-2 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 66MHz | 33MHz | 66MHz |
| 2-3 | 2-3 | 1-2 | 75MHz | 32MHz | 64MHz |
| 1-2 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 75MHz | 37MHz | 75MHz |
| 1-2 | 2-3 | 1-2 | 83MHz | 32MHz | 64MHz |
| 2-3 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 90MHz | 30MHz | 60MHz |
| 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 100MHz | 33MHz | 66MHz |

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JP4, JP5 and JP6 are the selections of CPU external clock (bus clock), which is actually the clock from clock generator.



60MHz



66MHz



75MHz (Asynchronous)



75MHz (Synchronous)



83MHz



90MHz



100MHz



Warning: SIS 5591 chipset supports maximum 83MHz external CPU bus clock, the 90MHz and 100MHz settings are for internal test only, set to 90MHz or 100MHz exceeds the specification of 5591 chipset, which may cause serious system damage.



Caution: Following table are possible settings of current CPU available on the market. The correct setting may vary because of new CPU product, refer to your CPU specification for more details.

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| INTEL Pentium | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|---------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| P54C 90 | 90MHz = | 1.5x | 60MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 100 | 100MHz = | 1.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 120 | 120MHz = | 2x | 60MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 133 | 133MHz = | 2x | 66MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 150 | 150MHz = | 2.5x | 60MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 166 | 166MHz = | 2.5x | 66MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P54C 200 | 200MHz = | 3x | 66MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |

| INTEL Pentium MMX | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| PP/MT 150 | 150MHz = | 2.5x | 60MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PP/MT 166 | 166MHz = | 2.5x | 66MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PP/MT 200 | 200MHz = | 3x | 66MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PP/MT 233 | 233MHz = | 3.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |

| AMD K5 | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|--------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| PR90 | 90MHz = | 1.5x | 60MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR100 | 100MHz = | 1.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR120 | 90MHz = | 1.5x | 60MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR133 | 100MHz = | 1.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR166 | 116MHz = | 1.75x | 66MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |

| AMD K6 | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| PR2-166 | 166MHz = | 2.5x | 66MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR2-200 | 200MHz = | 3x | 66MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR2-233 | 233MHz = | 3.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR2-266 | 266MHz = | 4x | 66MHz | ON | OFF | ON | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| PR2-300 | 300MHz = | 4.5x | 66MHz | ON | ON | ON | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |

| Cyrix 6x86 & 6x86L | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| P150+ | 120MHz = | 2x | 60MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P166+ | 133MHz = | 2x | 66MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| P200+ | 150MHz = | 2x | 75MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 1-2 |

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| Cyrix M2 | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|----------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| MX-PR166 | 150MHz = | 2.5x | 60MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| MX-PR200 | 166MHz = | 2.5x | 66MHz | ON | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| | 150MHz = | 2x | 75MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 1-2 |
| MX-PR233 | 200MHz = | 3x | 66MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| | 166MHz = | 2x | 83.3MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 1-2 |
| MX-PR266 | 233MHz = | 3.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| MX-PR300 | 225MHz = | 3x | 75MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 1-2 |
| | 233MHz = | 3.5x | 66MHz | OFF | OFF | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| | 240MHz = | 4x | 60MHz | ON | OFF | ON | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |

| IDT C6 | CPU Core Frequency | Ratio | External Bus Clock | S1 | S2 | S3 | JP6 & JP5 & JP4 |
|--------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| C6-150 | 150MHz = | 2x | 75MHz | ON | OFF | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 1-2 |
| C6-180 | 180MHz = | 3x | 60MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| C6-200 | 200MHz = | 3x | 66MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 1-2 & 2-3 & 2-3 |
| C6-225 | 225MHz = | 3x | 75MHz | OFF | ON | OFF | 2-3 & 2-3 & 1-2 |
| C6-240 | 240MHz = | 4x | 60MHz | ON | OFF | ON | 2-3 & 2-3 & 2-3 |



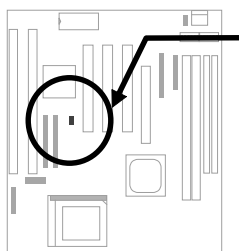
Note: Cyrix 6x86 and AMD K5 CPU use P-rating for the reference of CPU benchmark compared with INTEL P54C, their internal core frequency is not exactly equal to P-rating marked on the CPU. For example, Cyrix P166+ is 133MHz but performance is almost equal to P54C 166MHz and AMD PR133 is 100MHz but performance is almost equal to INTEL P54C 133MHz.

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2.2.3 Clearing the CMOS

| JP14 | <u>Clear CMOS</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-2 | Normal operation (default) |
| 2-3 | Clear CMOS |

You need to clear the CMOS if you forget your system password. To clear the CMOS, follow the procedures listed below:



JP14
1
2
3
Normal
Operation
(default)

JP14
1
2
3
Clear
CMOS

The procedure to clear CMOS:

1. Turn off the system power.
2. Locate **JP14** and short pins 2-3 for a few seconds.
3. Return **JP14** to its normal setting by shorting pins 1-2.
4. Turn on the system power.
5. Press **DEL** during bootup to enter the BIOS Setup Utility and specify a new password, if needed.

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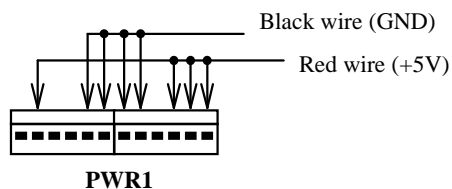
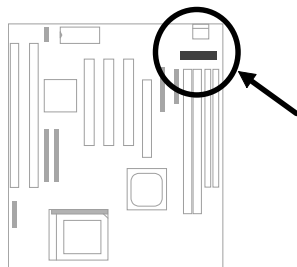
2.3 Connectors

2.3.1 Power Cable

A standard baby AT (PS/2) power supply has two cables with six wires on each. Plug in these cables to the onboard power connector in such a way that all the black wires are in the center. The power connector is marked as **PWR1** on the system board.

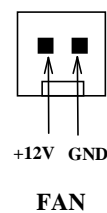
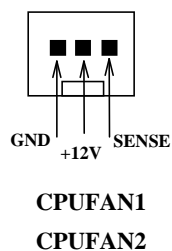
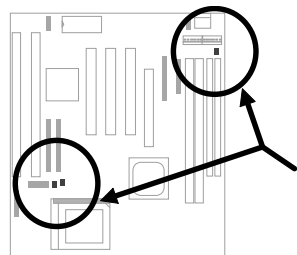


Caution: Make sure that the power supply is off before connecting or disconnecting the power cable.



2.3.2 CPU Fan

Plug in the fan cable to the fan connectors onboard. The fan connectors are marked **FAN**, **CPUFAN1** and **CPUFAN2** on the system board. You can plug the CPU fan cable to both the 2-pin fan connector FAN and the 3-pin fan connector CPUFAN1. CPUFAN2 can be reserved for the housing fan. Note that only CPUFAN1 and CPUFAN2 supports the fan monitoring function, because 3-pin fan has an extra pin called SENSE, which periodically sends fan signal out.

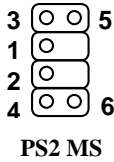
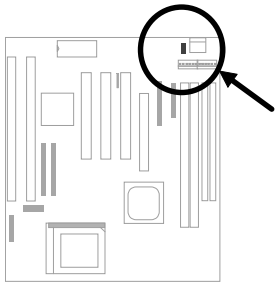


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2.3.3 PS/2 Mouse

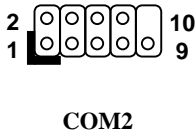
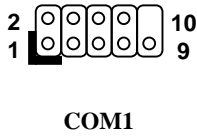
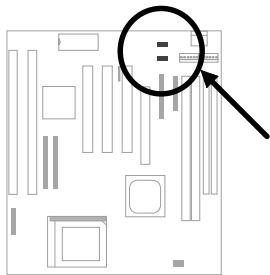
To connect a PS/2 mouse, insert the PS/2 mouse bracket connector to **PS2 MS** on the system board. Then plug in the PS/2 mouse cable to the mouse port on the bracket.

| Pin | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| 1 | MS DATA |
| 2 | NC |
| 3 | GND |
| 4 | +5V |
| 5 | MS CLK |
| 6 | NC |



2.3.4 Serial Devices (COM1/COM2)

To support serial devices, insert the serial device connector into the serial port on the bracket. Plug in the 10-pin flat cable to the appropriate onboard connectors. The serial port 1 connector is marked as **COM1** and the serial port 2 connector is marked as **COM2** on the system board.

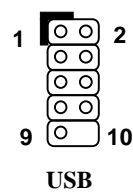
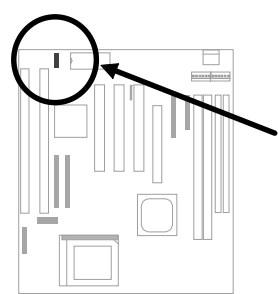


Hardware Installation

2.3.5 USB Device (optional)

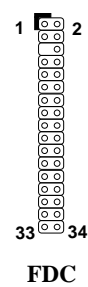
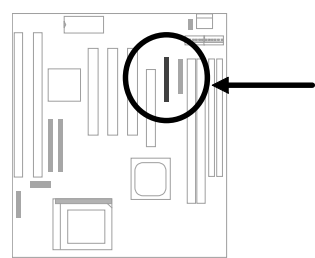
You need a USB bracket to have your system to support additional USB device(s). To attach a USB bracket, simply insert the bracket cable to the onboard USB connector marked as **USB**.

| <u>Pin</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Pin</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | V0 | 2 | V1 |
| 3 | D0- | 4 | D1- |
| 5 | D0+ | 6 | D1+ |
| 7 | GND | 8 | GND |
| 9 | NC | 10 | NC |



2.3.6 Floppy Drive

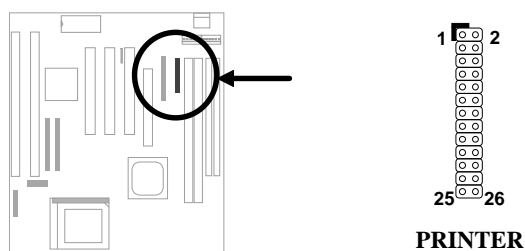
Connect the 34-pin floppy drive cable to the floppy drive connector marked as **FDC** on the system board.



Hardware Installation

2.3.7 Printer

Plug in the 26-pin printer flat cable to the onboard parallel connector marked as **PRINTER** on the board.



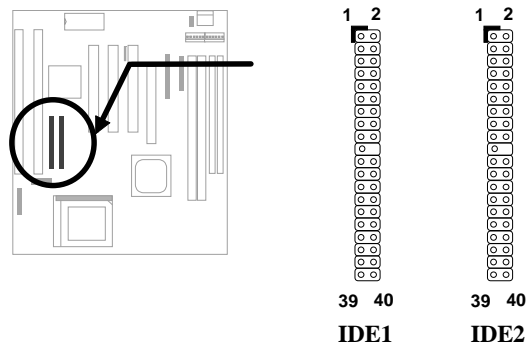
2.3.8 IDE Hard Disk and CD ROM

This mainboard supports two 40 pin IDE connectors marked as **IDE1** and **IDE2**. IDE1 is also known as primary channel and IDE2 as secondary channel, each channel supports two IDE devices that makes total of four devices.

In order to work together, the two devices on each channel must be set differently to master and slave mode, either one can be hard disk or CDROM. The setting as master or slave mode depends on the jumper on your IDE device, please refer to your hard disk and CDROM manual accordingly.

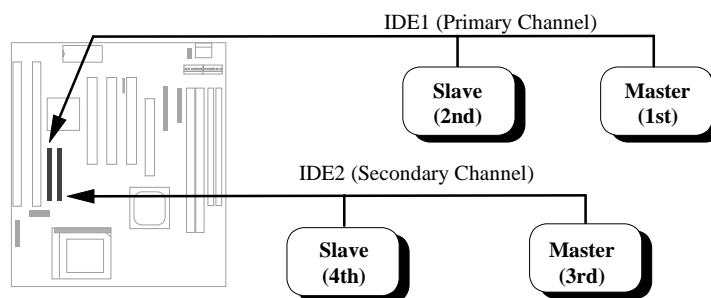
Connect your first IDE hard disk to master mode of the primary channel. If you have second IDE device to install in your system, connect it as slave mode on the same channel, and the third and fourth device can be connected on secondary channel as master and slave mode respectively.

Hardware Installation



Caution: The specification of IDE cable is maximum 46cm (18 inches), make sure your cable does not exceed this length.

Caution: For better signal quality, it is recommended to set far end side device to master mode and follow the suggested sequence to install your new device. Please refer to following figure.

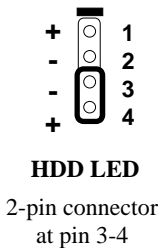
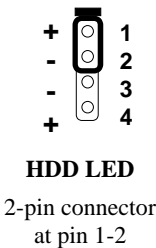
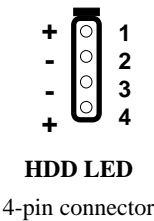
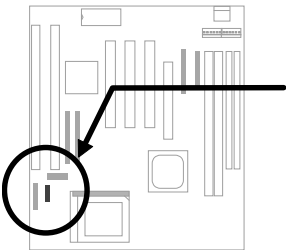


Hardware Installation

2.3.9 Hard Disk LED

The HDD LED connector is marked as **HDD LED** on the board. This connector is designed for different type of housing, actually only two pins are necessary for the LED. If your housing has four pin connector, simply plug it in. If you have only two pin connector, please connect to pin 1-2 or pin 3-4 according to the polarity.

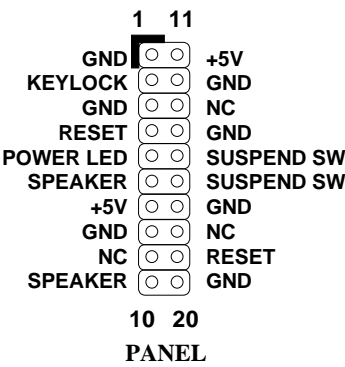
| Pin | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| 1 | HDD LED |
| 2 | GND |
| 3 | GND |
| 4 | HDD LED |



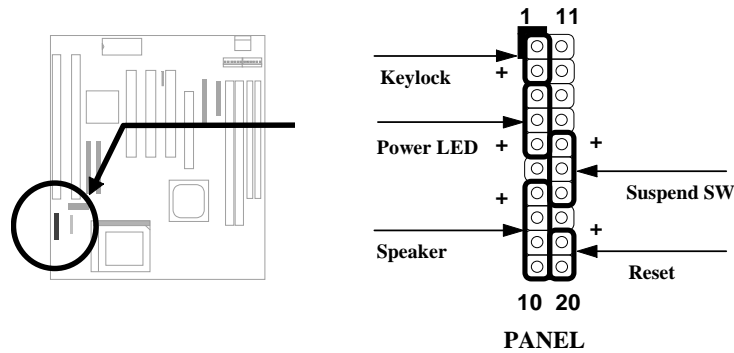
2.3.10 Panel Connector

The Panel (multifunction) connector is a 20-pin connector marked as **PANEL** on the board. Attach the power LED, keylock, speaker, reset switch, and suspend switch connectors to the corresponding pins as shown in the figure.

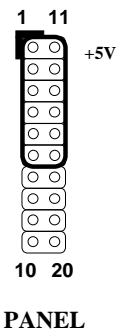
Some housings have a five-pin connector for the keylock and power LED. Since power LED and keylock are aligned together, you can still use this kind of connector.



Hardware Installation



Other housings may have a 12-pin connector. If your housing has this type of connector, connect it to PANEL as shown in the figure. Make sure that the red wire of the connector is connected to +5V.



Note: If your housing comes with Turbo switch connector, you may use this connector for Suspend switch functions.

Note: Pressing the Suspend switch allows you to manually force the system to suspend mode. However, this is possible only if the Power Management function in the BIOS Setup menu is enabled.

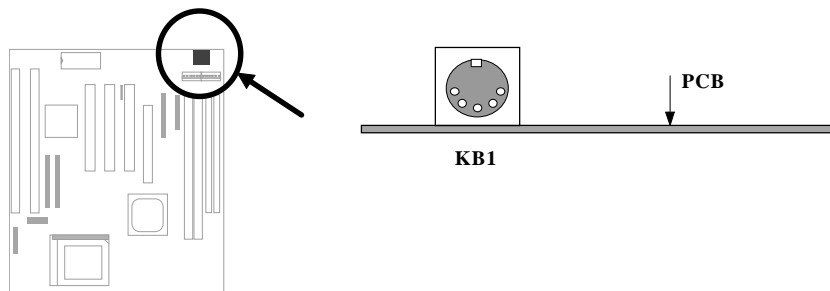
Hardware Installation

2.3.11 Keyboard

The onboard keyboard connector is a five-pin AT-compatible connector marked as **KB1**. The view angle of drawing shown here is from back panel of the housing.



Note: The mini DIN PS/2 keyboard connector is optional.



Hardware Installation

2.3.12 IrDA Connector

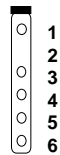
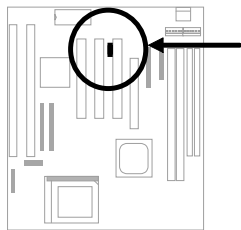
Serial port 2 can be configured to support wireless infrared module, with this module and application software such as Laplink, user can transfer files to or from laptops, notebooks, PDA and printers. This mainboard supports IrDA (115Kbps, 1 meter) as well as ASK-IR (19.2Kbps).

Install infrared module onto **IrDA** connector and enable infrared function from BIOS setup, make sure to have correct orientation when you plug onto IrDA connector.

| Pin | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| 1 | +5V |
| 2 | NC |
| 3 | IRRX |
| 4 | GND |
| 5 | IRTX |
| 6 | +3.3V |



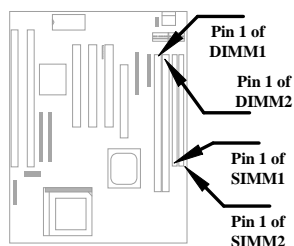
Note: Onboard serial port 2 (COM2) will not be available after IrDA connector is enabled.



IrDA

Hardware Installation

2.4 Configuring the System Memory



This mainboard has two 72 pin SIMM sockets (Single-in-line Memory Module) and two 168 pin DIMM socket (Dual-in-line Memory Module) that allow you to install system memory from minimum 8MB up to maximum 768MB. Note that both SIMMs in this board must be in the same size and type.

The SIMM supported by this mainboard can be identified by 4 kinds of factors:

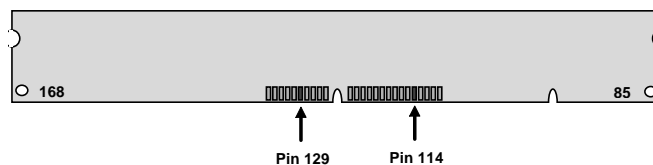
- I. **Size:** single side, 1Mx32 (4MB), 4Mx32 (16MB), 16Mx32 (64MB), and double side, 1Mx32x2 (8MB), 4Mx32x2 (32MB), 16Mx32x2 (128MB).
- II. **Speed:** 60ns or 70ns access time
- III. **Type:** FPM (Fast page mode) or EDO (Extended data output)
- IV. **Parity:** without parity (32 bit wide) or with parity (36 bit wide).

The DIMM supported by this motherboard are always 64-bit wide DIMMs, which can be identified by following factors:

- I. **Size:** single side, 1Mx64 (8MB), 2Mx64 (16MB), 4Mx64 (32MB), 8Mx64 (64MB), 16Mx64 (128MB), and double side, 1Mx64x2 (16MB), 2Mx64x2 (32MB), 4Mx64x2 (64MB), 8Mx64x2 (128MB), 16Mx64x2 (256MB).



Tip: Here is a trick to check if your DIMM is single-side or double-side -- if there are traces connected to golden finger pin 114 and pin 129 of the DIMM, the DIMM is probably double-side; otherwise, it is single-side. Following figure is for your reference.



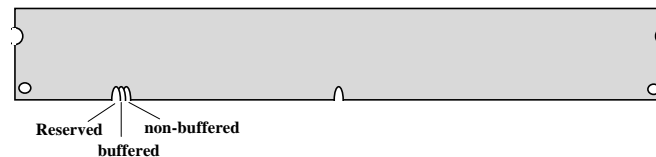
Hardware Installation

II. Speed:

SDRAM: normally marked as -12, which means the clock cycle time is 12ns and maximum clock of this SDRAM is 83MHz. Sometimes you can also find the SDRAM marked as -67, which means maximum clock is 67MHz.

EDO: the access time of EDO RAM can be 60ns or 70ns.

III. Buffered and non-buffered: This motherboard supports non-buffered DIMMs. You can identify non-buffered DIMMs and buffered DIMMs according to the position of the notch, following figure is for your reference:



Because the positions are different, only non-buffered DIMMs can be inserted into the DIMM sockets on this motherboard. Although most of DIMMs on current market are non-buffered, we still recommend you to ask your dealer for the correct type.

IV. 2-clock and 4-clock signals: Although both of 2-clock and 4-clock signals are supported by this motherboard, we strongly recommend you to choose 4-clock SDRAM in consideration of reliability.



Tip: To identify 2-clock and 4-clock SDRAM, you may check if there are traces connected to golden finger pin 79 and pin 163 of the SDRAM. If there are traces, the SDRAM is probably 4-clock; Otherwise, it is 2-clock.

V. Parity: This motherboard supports standard 64 bit wide (without parity) DIMMs.

VI. SPD support: BIOS will automatically detect DIMM with SPD, and set to appropriate timing. DIMMs without SPD are still able to work fine on this board, but BIOS POST screen will give you a warning message that you use a DIMM without SPD.

Hardware Installation

There is no jumper setting required for the memory size or type. It is automatically detected by the system BIOS. You can use any single side SIMM and DIMM combination list below for SIMM or DIMM socket, and the total memory size is to add them together. This motherboard supports maximum 768 MB system memory. To achieve this, you may install two 256MB DIMMs and two 128MB SIMMs.

| SIMM1 | SIMM2 | Subtotal of Bank0 |
|-------|-------|-------------------|
| None | None | 0MB |
| 4MB | 4MB | 8MB |
| 8MB | 8MB | 16MB |
| 16MB | 16MB | 32MB |
| 32MB | 32MB | 64MB |
| 64MB | 64MB | 128MB |
| 128MB | 128MB | 256MB |

| DIMM1 | Size of DIMM1 |
|-------|---------------|
| None | 0MB |
| 8MB | 8MB |
| 16MB | 16MB |
| 32MB | 32MB |
| 64MB | 64MB |
| 128MB | 128MB |
| 256MB | 256MB |

| DIMM2 | Size of DIMM2 |
|-------|---------------|
| None | 0MB |
| 8MB | 8MB |
| 16MB | 16MB |
| 32MB | 32MB |
| 64MB | 64MB |
| 128MB | 128MB |
| 256MB | 256MB |

**Total Memory Size = Subtotal of SIMM1 + Subtotal of SIMM2
+ Size of DIMM1 + Size of DIMM2**



Warning: It is not recommended to use SIMM and SDRAM DIMM together unless you have 5V tolerance SDRAM (such as Samsung or TI). The FPM/EDO operate at 5V while SDRAM operates at 3.3V. If you combine them together the system will temporary work fine; however after a few months, the SDRAM 3.3V data input will be damaged by 5V FPM/EDO data output line.

Hardware Installation



Caution: Make sure that you install the same SIMM type and size for each bank.

Caution: There are some old DIMMs made by EDO or FPM memory chip, they can only accept 5V power and probably can not fit into the DIMM socket, make sure you have 3.3V true SDRAM DIMM before your insert it.

The driving capability of new generation chipset is limited because the lack of memory buffer (to improve performance). This makes DRAM chip count an important factor to be taking into consideration when you install SIMM. Unfortunately, there is no way that BIOS can identified the correct chip count, you need to calculate the chip count by yourself. The simple rule is: By visual inspection, use only SIMM with chip count less than 24 chips.



Warning: Do not install any SIMM that contains more than 24 chips. SIMMs contain more than 24 chips exceed the chipset driving specification. Doing so may result in unstable system behavior.

Warning: Although Intel SIS chipset supports x4 SDRAM chip. Due to loading issue, it is not recommended to use this kind of SDRAM.



Tip: The SIMM/DIMM chip count can be calculated by following example:

1. For 32 bit non-parity SIMM using 1M by 4 bit DRAM chip, $32/4=8$ chips.
2. For 36 bit parity SIMM using 1M by 4 bit DRAM chip, $36/4=9$ chips.
3. For 36 bit parity SIMM using 1M by 4 bit and 1M by 1 bit DRAM, the chip count will be 8 data chips($8= 32/4$) plus 4 parity chips($4=4/1$), total is 12 chips.
4. For 64 bit DIMM using 1M by 16 bit SDRAM, the chip count is $64/16=4$ chips.

Hardware Installation

There is an important parameter affects SDRAM performance, CAS Latency Time. It is similar as CAS Access Time of EDO DRAM and is calculated as number of clock state. The SDRAM that AOpen had tested are listed below. If your SDRAM has unstable problem, go into BIOS "Chipset Features Setup", change CAS Latency Time to 3 clocks.

| Manufacturer | Model | Suggested CAS Latency Time | 5V Tolerance |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Samsung | KM416511220AT-G12 | 2 | Yes |
| NEC | D4S16162G5-A12-7JF | 2 | No |
| Hitachi | HM5216805TT10 | 2 | No |
| Fujitsu | 81117822A-100FN | 2 | No |
| TI | TMX626812DGE-12 | 2 | Yes |
| TI | TMS626812DGE-15 | 3 | Yes |
| TI | TMS626162DGE-15 | 3 | Yes |
| TI | TMS626162DGE-M67 | 3 | Yes |

Following table list the recommended DRAM combinations of SIMM and DIMM:

| SIMM Data chip | SIMM Parity chip | Bit size per side | Single/ Double side | Chip count | SIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1M by 4 | None | 1Mx32 | x1 | 8 | 4MB | Yes |
| 1M by 4 | None | 1Mx32 | x2 | 16 | 8MB | Yes |
| 1M by 4 | 1M by 1 | 1Mx36 | x1 | 12 | 4MB | Yes |
| 1M by 4 | 1M by 4 | 1Mx36 | x1 | 9 | 4MB | Yes |
| 1M by 4 | 1M by 4 | 1Mx36 | x2 | 18 | 8MB | Yes |
| 1M by 16 | None | 1Mx32 | x1 | 2 | 4MB | Yes |
| 1M by 16 | None | 1Mx32 | x2 | 4 | 8MB | Yes |
| 1M by 16 | 1M by 4 | 1Mx36 | x1 | 3 | 4MB | Yes |
| 1M by 16 | 1M by 4 | 1Mx36 | x2 | 6 | 8MB | Yes |
| 4M by 4 | None | 4Mx32 | x1 | 8 | 16MB | Yes |
| 4M by 4 | None | 4Mx32 | x2 | 16 | 32MB | Yes |
| 4M by 4 | 4M by 1 | 4Mx36 | x1 | 12 | 16MB | Yes |
| 4M by 4 | 4M by 1 | 4Mx36 | x2 | 24 | 32MB | Yes |

Hardware Installation

| SIMM Data chip | SIMM Parity chip | Bit size per side | Single/Double side | Chip count | SIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 16M by 4 | None | 16Mx32 | x1 | 8 | 64MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 16M by 4 | None | 16Mx32 | x2 | 16 | 128MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 16M by 4 | 16M by 4 | 16Mx36 | x1 | 9 | 64MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 16M by 4 | 16M by 4 | 16Mx36 | x2 | 18 | 128MB | Yes, but not tested. |

| DIMM Data chip | Bit size per side | Single/Double side | Chip count | DIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1M by 16 | 1Mx64 | x1 | 4 | 8MB | Yes |
| 1M by 16 | 1Mx64 | x2 | 8 | 16MB | Yes |
| 2M by 8 | 2Mx64 | x1 | 8 | 16MB | Yes |
| 2M by 8 | 2Mx64 | x2 | 16 | 32MB | Yes |
| 4M by 16 | 4Mx64 | x2 | 8 | 64MB | Yes |

| DIMM Data chip | Bit size per side | Single/Double side | Chip count | DIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 2M by 32 | 2Mx64 | x1 | 2 | 16MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 2M by 32 | 2Mx64 | x2 | 4 | 32MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 4M by 16 | 4Mx64 | x1 | 4 | 32MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 8M by 8 | 8Mx64 | x1 | 8 | 64MB | Yes, but not tested. |
| 8M by 8 | 8Mx64 | x2 | 16 | 128MB | Yes, but not tested. |



Warning: 64MB SIMMs using 16M by 4 bit chip (64M bit technology) are not available in the market and are not formally tested by AOpen quality test department yet. However they are supported by design specification from Intel and they will be tested as soon as they are available. Note that 64MB SIMMs using 16M by 1 bit chip (16M bit technology) have chip count exceed 24 and are strongly not recommended.

Hardware Installation



Tip: 8 bit = 1 byte, 32 bit = 4 byte. The SIMM size is represented by number of data byte (whether with or without parity), for example, the size of single side SIMM using 1M by 4 bit chip is 1Mx32 bit, that is, 1M x 4 byte= 4MB. For double side SIMM, simply multiply it by 2, that is, 8MB.

Following table are possible DRAM combinations that is **NOT** recommended:

| SIMM Data chip | SIMM Parity chip | Bit size per side | Single/ Double side | Chip count | SIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1M by 1 | None | 1Mx32 | x1 | 32 | 4MB | No |
| 1M by 1 | 1M by 1 | 1Mx36 | x1 | 36 | 4MB | No |
| 1M by 4 | 1M by 1 | 1Mx36 | x2 | 24 | 8MB | No |
| 4M by 1 | None | 4Mx32 | x1 | 32 | 16MB | No |
| 4M by 1 | 4M by 1 | 4Mx36 | x1 | 36 | 16MB | No |
| 16M by 1 | None | 16Mx32 | x1 | 32 | 64MB | No |
| 16M by 1 | 16M by 1 | 16Mx36 | x1 | 36 | 64MB | No |

| DIMM Data chip | Bit size per side | Single/ Double side | Chip count | DIMM size | Recommended |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 4M by 4 | 4Mx64 | x1 | 16 | 32MB | No |
| 4M by 4 | 4Mx64 | x2 | 32 | 64MB | No |
| 16M by 4 | 16Mx64 | x1 | 16 | 128MB | No |
| 16M by 4 | 16Mx64 | x2 | 32 | 256MB | No |