

# **PB60-VB**

## **Rev. B+ System Board User's Manual**

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### **Caution:**

Danger of explosion if battery incorrectly replaced.

Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.

Dispose of used batteries according to the battery manufacturer's instructions.

## FCC and DOC Statement on Class B

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio TV technician for help.

Notice:

1. The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
2. Shielded interface cables must be used in order to comply with the emission limits.

# Table of Contents

## Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Features and Specifications .....	6
1.2 Package Checklist .....	10

## Chapter 2 - Hardware Installation

2.1 System Board Layout .....	11
2.2 System Memory .....	12
2.3 DIP Switch Settings of the Processors .....	12
2.4 Jumper Settings for CPU Front Side Bus .....	14
2.5 Jumper Settings for CMOS Clear .....	15
2.6 Jumper Settings for Wake-On-Keyboard/Mouse .....	16
2.7 Connecting the Ribbon Cables and Wires of the Ports and Connectors .....	17

## Chapter 3 - Award BIOS Setup Utility

3.1 The Basic Input/Output System .....	28
3.1.1 Standard CMOS Setup .....	28
3.1.2 BIOS Features Setup .....	32
3.1.3 Chipset Features Setup .....	35
3.1.4 Power Management Setup .....	38
3.1.5 PNP/PCI Configuration .....	42
3.1.6 Load Fail-Safe Settings .....	43
3.1.7 Load Optimal Settings .....	44
3.1.8 Integrated Peripherals .....	44
3.1.9 Supervisor Password .....	49
3.1.10 User Password .....	49
3.1.11 IDE HDD Auto Detection .....	50
3.1.12 Save & Exit Setup .....	51
3.1.13 Exit Without Saving .....	51

## Chapter 4 - Supported Softwares

4.1 Desktop Management Interface .....	52
4.2 System Health Monitor Utility .....	55
4.3 Drivers .....	56

## Appendix A - System Error Messages

A.1 POST Beep .....	57
A.2 Error Messages .....	57

## Appendix B - Troubleshooting

B.1 Troubleshooting Checklist .....	59
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# Chapter 1 - Introduction

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## 1.1 Features and Specifications

### 1.1.1 Features

#### Chipset

- VIA® BX Plus AGPset

#### Processor

The system board is equipped with a 242-pin Intel® Slot 1 processor slot for installing an Intel Pentium® II processor that is packaged in an SEC (Single Edge Contact) cartridge or an Intel Celeron™ processor:

- 233/66MHz, 266/66MHz, 300/66MHz, 333/66MHz, 350/100MHz, 400/100MHz or 450/100MHz Pentium® II processor with 512KB L2 cache
- 266/66MHz, 300/66MHz, 300A/66MHz, 333/66MHz or 366/66MHz Intel Celeron™ processor

#### System Memory

The system board supports 8MB to 384MB memory. It is equipped with three 168-pin DIMM sockets using x64/x72 unbuffered PC SDRAM, 3.3V. The PC SDRAMs supported are PC-66 SDRAM for 66MHz/100MHz FSB and PC-100 SDRAM for 100MHz FSB. The system board also supports ECC (uses x72 PC SDRAM).

#### Expansion Slots

The system board is equipped with 1 dedicated AGP slot, 3 dedicated PCI slots, 2 dedicated 16-bit ISA slots and 1 shared PCI/ISA slot. All PCI and ISA slots are bus masters.

#### Desktop Management Interface (DMI)

The system board comes with a DMI 2.0 built into the BIOS. The DMI utility in the BIOS automatically records various information

about your system configuration and stores these information in the DMI pool, which is a part of the system board's Plug and Play BIOS. DMI, along with the appropriately networked software, is designed to make inventory, maintenance and troubleshooting of computer systems easier. Refer to Chapter 4 for instructions on using the DMI utility.

### Onboard I/O

- Two NS16C550A-compatible DB-9 serial ports
- One SPP/ECP/EPP DB-25 parallel port
- One floppy drive interface supports up to two 2.88MB floppy drives
- One mini-DIN-6 PS/2 mouse port
- One mini-DIN-6 PS/2 keyboard port
- One WOL (Wake-On-LAN) connector

### PCI Bus Master IDE Controller

- Two PCI IDE interfaces support up to four IDE devices
- Ultra DMA/33 supported (Synchronous Ultra DMA mode - data transfer rate up to a maximum of 33MB/sec.)
- PIO Mode 3 and Mode 4 Enhanced IDE (data transfer rate up to 16.6MB/sec.)
- Bus mastering reduces CPU utilization during disk transfer
- ATAPI CD-ROM supported
- LS-120 and ZIP supported

### IrDA Interface

The system board is equipped with an IrDA connector for wireless connectivity between your computer and peripheral devices. It supports peripheral devices that meet the IrDA or ASKIR standard.

### USB Ports

The system board is equipped with two USB ports. USB allows data exchange between your computer and a wide range of simultaneously accessible external Plug and Play peripherals.

## BIOS

- Award BIOS, Windows® 95 Plug and Play compatible
- Flash EPROM for easy BIOS upgrades

## I.1.2 Intelligence

### Monitors Processor Temperature and Overheat Alarm

The system board is able to detect the temperature of the processor. An alarm will sound in case of processor overheat. Refer to Chipset Features Setup (Chapter 3) and System Health Monitor Utility (Chapter 4).

### Monitors Processor/Chassis Fan Speed and Failure Alarm

The system board is able to detect the fan speed (RPM-Revolution Per Minute) and alerts you to attend to any irregularity that may damage your system. Refer to Chipset Features Setup (Chapter 3) and System Health Monitor Utility (Chapter 4).

### Monitors Power Voltages and Failure Alarm

The system board is able to detect the output voltage of the power supply. An alarm will sound warning you of voltage irregularity. Refer to Chipset Features Setup (Chapter 3) and System Health Monitor Utility (Chapter 4).

### Automatic Fan Control

With the system's power switched on, the processor's fan will rotate only if the temperature of the processor is over 25°C. This saves energy, prevents system overheat, prolongs fan life and implements a silent system.

### Dual Function Power Button

Depending on the setting in the BIOS setup, this switch will allow your system to enter the Soft-Off or Suspend mode.



## External Modem Ring-on

The Modem Ring-on feature allows the system that is in the Suspend mode or Soft Power Off mode to wake-up/power-on to respond to incoming calls.



**Note:**

*This feature supports external modem only.*

## RTC Timer to Power-On the System

The RTC installed on the system board allows your system to automatically power-on on the set date and time.

## Wake-On-LAN Ready

The Wake-On-LAN function allows the network to remotely wake up a Soft Power Down (Soft-Off) PC. Your LAN card must support the remote wakeup function.



**Important:**

*The 5VSB power source of your power supply must support 720mA (minimum).*

## Wake-On-Keyboard/Wake-On-Mouse

This function allows you to use the keyboard or mouse to power-on the system. Refer to "Jumper Settings for Wake-On-Keyboard/Wake-On-Mouse" in Chapter 2 and "Keyboard/Mouse Power On" in the Integrated Peripherals setup of the Award BIOS in Chapter 3 for more information.



**Important:**

*The power button will not function once a keyboard password has been set in the "KB Power On Password" field of the Integrated Peripherals setup. You must type the password to power-on the system.*

## Virus Protection

Most viruses today destroy data stored in hard drives. The system board is designed to protect the boot sector and partition table of your hard disk drive.

## I.2 Package Checklist

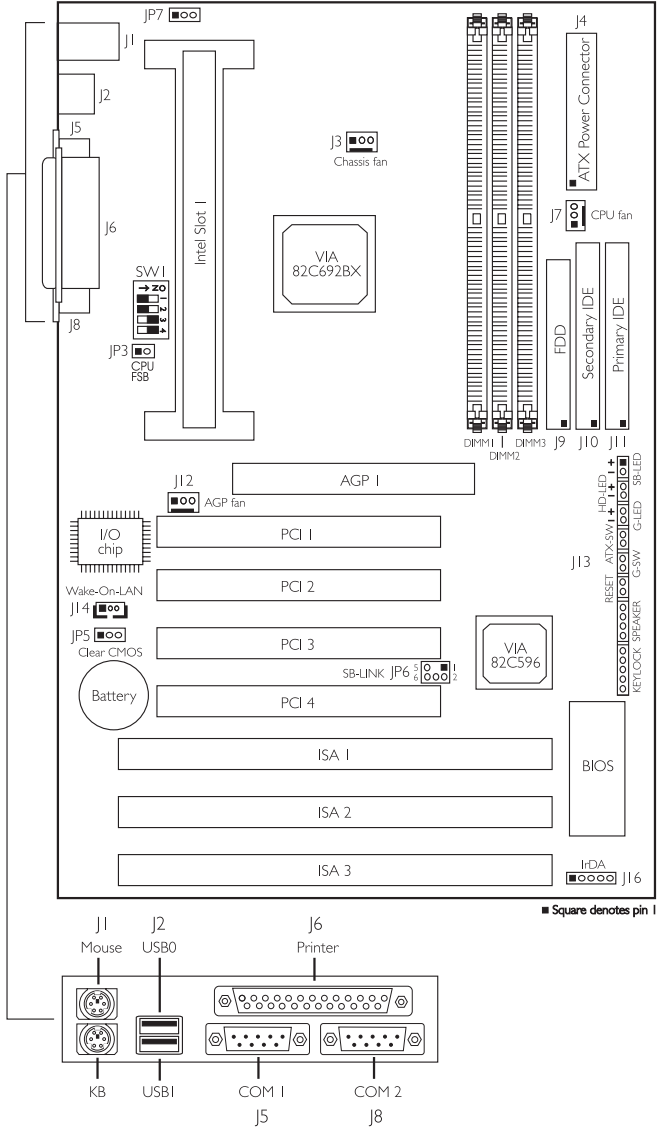
The system board package contains the following items:

- The system board
- A user's manual
- One 40-pin IDE hard disk cable
- One 34-pin floppy disk drive cable
- One CD

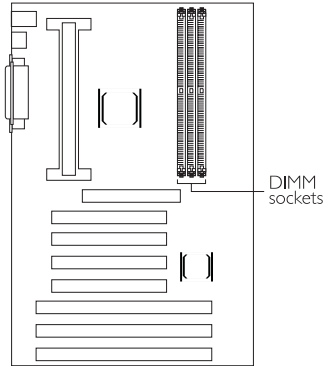
If any of these items are missing or damaged, please contact your dealer or sales representative for assistance.

# Chapter 2 - Hardware Installation

## 2.1 System Board Layout

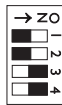
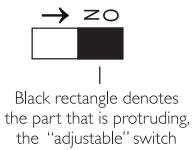


## 2.2 System Memory



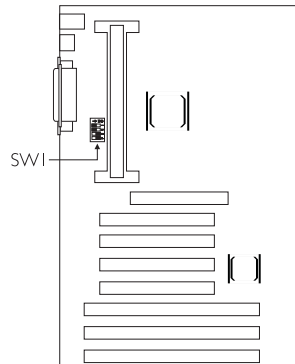
## 2.3 DIP Switch Settings of the Processors











The table below shows the supported processors and their corresponding DIP switch settings (SW1). There are 4 switches on SW1. The black rectangle in the diagram denotes the part that is protruding, the “adjustable” switch. Make sure SW1 is set correctly before applying power; otherwise you will not be able to power-on the system.



In the example above:

- Switch 1: Off
- Switch 2: Off
- Switch 3: On
- Switch 4: On



Processor		Frequency Ratio	SWI
66MHz	100MHz		
233MHz	350MHz	3.5x	
266MHz	400MHz	4x	
300MHz	450MHz	4.5x	
333MHz	Future processor	5x	
366MHz	Future processor	5.5x	
Future processor	Future processor	6x	
Future processor	Future processor	6.5x	
Future processor	Future processor	7x	
Future processor	Future processor	7.5x	
Future processor	Future processor	8x	



**Note:**

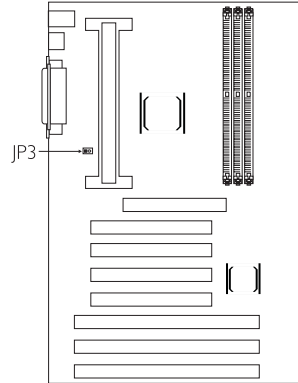
Intel Pentium® II processor or Intel Celeron™ processor supports VID (Voltage Identification). The switching voltage regulator on the system board will automatically set the voltage regulator according to the voltage of the processor.

## 2.4 Jumper Settings for CPU Front Side Bus

### Jumper JP3

#### CPU Front Side Bus Select

The default is set at 1-2 On, Auto.  
The system will automatically set the bus speed according to the FSB of the processor. If it is Off, FSB is set to 100MHz.



### **Warning:**

*If you set JP3 to Off for 66MHz FSB processor, it will provide better system performance. However, we do not guarantee that the system will work properly.*



On : Auto(default)



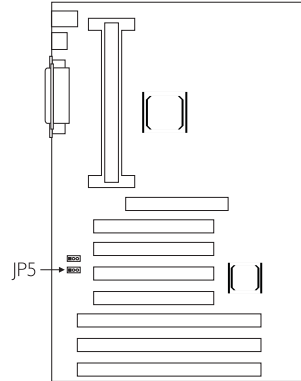
Off : 100MHz

## 2.5 Jumper Settings for CMOS Clear

### Jumper JP5

#### CMOS Clear

If, for some reason, the CMOS data becomes corrupted, the system can be reconfigured with the default values stored in the ROM BIOS. To load the default values, power-off your system and **unplug the power cord**. Set JP5 pins 2 and 3 to On. Wait for a few seconds and set JP5 back to its default setting, pins 1 and 2 On. You may now plug the power cord and power-on your system.



1-2 On:  
Normal (default)

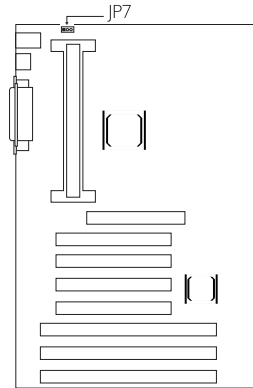


2-3 On:  
Clear CMOS Data

## 2.6 Jumper Settings for Wake-On-Keyboard/ Wake-On-Mouse

Jumper JP7  
Wake-On-Keyboard/Wake-On-Mouse

The system board supports the Wake-On-Keyboard/Wake-On-Mouse function. This function allows the keyboard or mouse to power-on the system. By default, JP7 is disabled. Make sure “Keyboard/Mouse Power On” in the Integrated Peripherals setup of the Award BIOS is also disabled.



1-2 On: Disable (default)



2-3 On: Enable



### Warning:

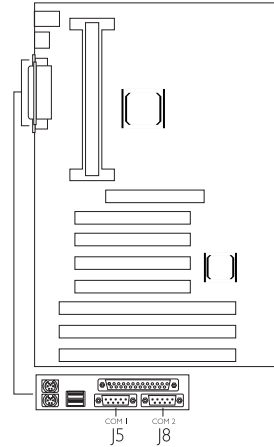
1. If JP7 was previously enabled with a password set in the BIOS setup, and now you wish to disable the Wake-On-Keyboard function, make sure to disable the password in the BIOS setup prior to setting JP7 to disabled. You will not be able to boot up the system if you fail to do so.
2. The power button will not function once a keyboard password has been set in the “KB Power On Password” field of the Integrated Peripherals setup. You must type the password to power-on the system.
3. The 5VSB power source of your power supply must support 720mA (minimum).



## 2.7 Connecting the Ribbon Cables and Wires of the Ports and Connectors

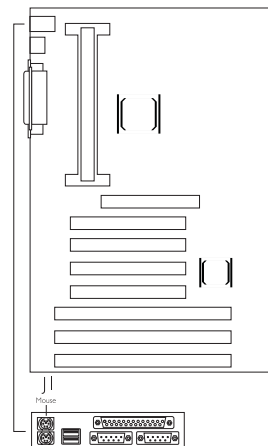
### 2.7.1 Serial Ports

The built-in serial ports are RS-232C asynchronous communication ports with 16C550A-compatible UARTs that can be used with modems, serial printers, remote display terminals, and other serial devices. You can set the serial ports' I/O address in the Integrated Peripherals setup of the Award BIOS.



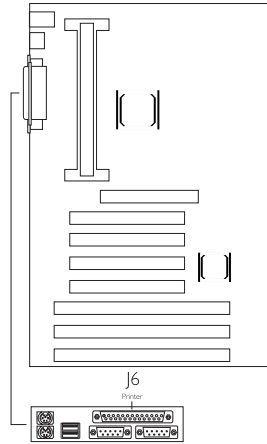
### 2.7.2 PS/2 Mouse Port

The PS/2 mouse port uses IRQ12. If a mouse is not connected to this port, the system will reserve IRQ12 for other expansion cards.



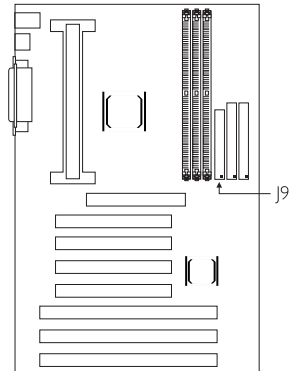
### 2.7.3 Parallel Port

The system board has a standard printer port for interfacing your PC to a parallel printer. It supports SPP, ECP and EPP modes. You can set the port's mode in the Integrated Peripherals setup of the Award BIOS.



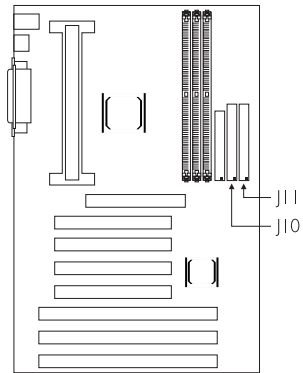
### 2.7.4 Floppy Disk Drive Controller

1. Install the 34-pin header connector into the shrouded floppy disk header (J9) on the system board. The colored edge of the ribbon should be aligned with pin 1 of J9.
2. Install the other 34-pin header connector(s) into the disk drive(s). Align the colored edge of the daisy chained ribbon cable with pin 1 of the drive edge connector(s). The end-most connector should be attached to the drive you want to designate as Drive A.



## 2.7.5 IDE Hard Disk Interface

1. If you are connecting two hard drives, install the 40-pin connector of the IDE cable into the primary shrouded IDE header (connector J11). If you are adding a third or fourth IDE device, install the 40-pin connector of the other IDE cable into the secondary shrouded IDE header (connector J10).
2. Install the other 40-pin header connector(s) into the device with the colored edge of the ribbon cable aligned with pin 1 of the drive edge connector(s).



**Note:**

Refer to your disk drive user's manual for information about selecting proper drive switch settings.

## Adding a Second IDE Hard Drive

When using two IDE drives, one must be set as the master and the other as the slave. Follow the instructions provided by the drive manufacturer for setting the jumpers and/or switches on the drives.

We recommend that you use Enhanced IDE or ATA-2, ATA-3 and Ultra DMA hard drives be from the same manufacturer. In a few cases, drives from two different manufacturers will not function properly when used together. The problem lies in the hard drives, not the system board.



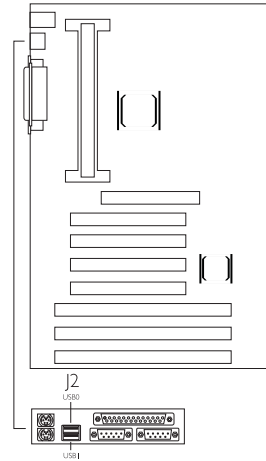
**Important:**

If you encountered problems while using an ATAPI CD-ROM drive that is set in Master mode, please set the CD-ROM drive to Slave mode. Some ATAPI CD-ROMs may not be recognized and cannot be used if incorrectly set in Master mode.

## 2.7.6 Universal Serial Bus Ports

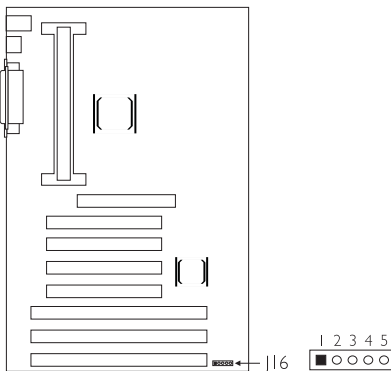
The system board is equipped with two USB ports. USB allows data exchange between your computer and a wide range of simultaneously accessible external Plug and Play peripherals.

You must have the proper drivers installed in your operating system to use these ports. Refer to your operating system's manual or documentation.



## 2.7.7 IrDA Connector

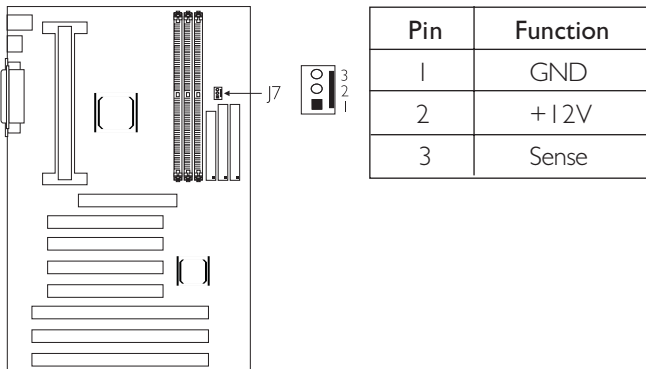
The system board is equipped with an IrDA connector for wireless connectivity between your computer and peripheral devices. Connect your IrDA cable to connector J16 on the system board. Refer to "UART2 Mode Select" in the Integrated Peripherals setup (Chapter 3). You must have the proper drivers installed in your operating system to use this connector. Refer to your operating system's manual or documentation.



Pin	Function
1	IRTX
2	GND
3	IRRX
4	N. C.
5	VCC

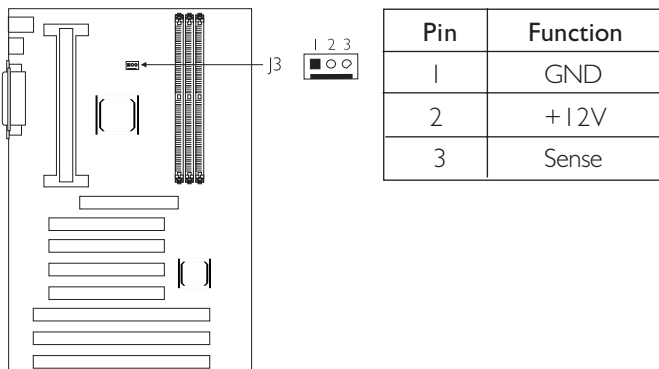
## 2.7.8 CPU Fan Connector

The processor must be kept cool by using a fan with heatsink. Connect the CPU fan to the 3-pin fan connector at location J7 on the system board.



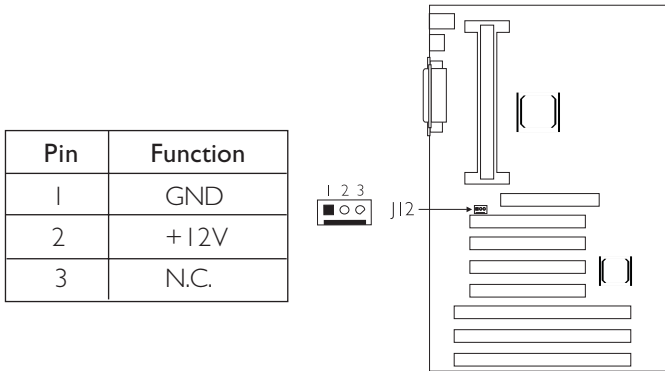
## 2.7.9 Chassis Fan Connector

The system board is equipped with a chassis fan connector: If you are installing a fan in the system unit, connect the fan's connector to location J3 on the system board. The fan will provide adequate airflow throughout the chassis to prevent overheating the processor.

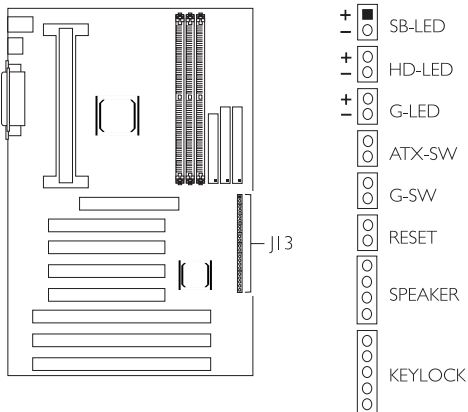


### 2.7.10 AGP Fan Connector

The system board is equipped with an AGP fan connector. If the system board is installed with an AGP add-in card and you wish to install a fan on the add-in card, connect the fan's connector to location J12 on the system board. Refer to the add-in card's manual for instructions on installing the fan.



### 2.7.11 J13 (LEDs and Switches)



	Pin	Pin Assignment
<b>SB-LED</b> (ATX power LED)	1	ATX Power
	2	Ground
	3	Open
<b>HD-LED</b> (Primary/Secondary IDE LED)	4	HDD LED Power
	5	HDD
	6	Open
<b>G-LED</b> (Green LED)	7	Green LED Power
	8	Green
	9	Open
<b>ATX-SW</b> (ATX power switch)	10	PWRBT
	11	Ground
	12	Open
<b>G-SW</b> (Green switch)	13	SMI
	14	Ground
	15	Open
<b>RESET</b> (Reset switch)	16	H/W Reset
	17	Ground
	18	Open
<b>SPEAKER</b> (Speaker connector)	19	Speaker Data
	20	N. C.
	21	Ground
	22	Speaker Power
	23	Open
<b>KEYLOCK</b> (Keylock Connector)	24	LED Power
	25	N.C.
	26	Ground
	27	Keylock
	28	Ground
		Use pins 24 to 26 for the Power LED.

**SB-LED: ATX 5VSB Standby LED**

This LED will light when the 5VSB power is active.

**HD-LED: Primary/Secondary IDE LED**

This LED will light when the hard drive is being accessed.

**G-LED: Green LED**

This LED will light when the system is in the Suspend mode.

**ATX-SW: ATX Power Switch**

Depending on the setting in the BIOS setup, this switch is a “dual function power button” that will allow your system to enter the Soft-Off or Suspend mode. Refer to “Soft-Off By PWRBTN” in the Power Management Setup (Chapter 3).

**G-SW: Green Switch(For APM only)**

Pressing this switch will allow your system to enter the Suspend mode. Pressing it again or using the keyboard/mouse (that is, when the Wake-On-Keyboard/Mouse function is enabled) will allow the system to wake up completely from the Suspend mode.

**RESET: Reset Switch**

This switch allows you to reboot without having to power off the system thus prolonging the life of the power supply or system.

**SPEAKER: Speaker Connector**

This connects to the speaker installed in the system chassis.

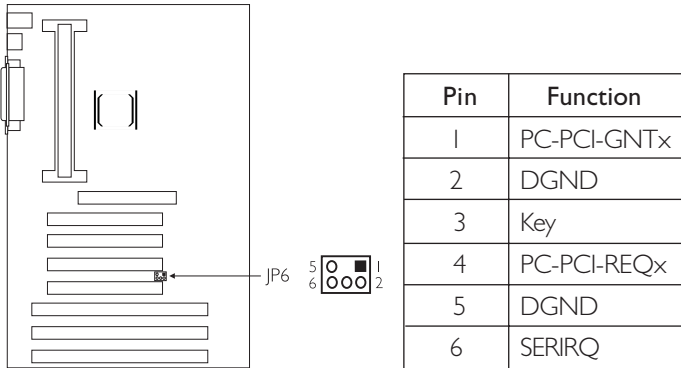
**KEYLOCK: Keylock and Power LED Connector**

This is used to connect to the keyboard lock (located on the front panel of the system chassis) for locking the keyboard. Use pins 24 to 26 to connect to the Power LED.



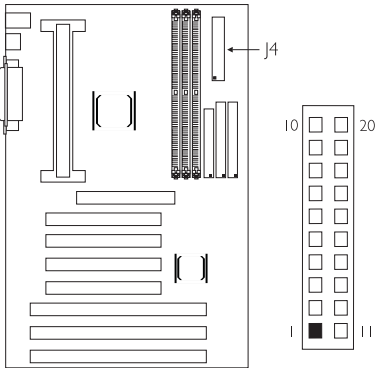
## 2.7.12 SB-LINK™ Connector

If the system board is installed with a Creative sound card that requires connecting the card to the SB-LINK™ connector; connect the cable that came with the sound card to connector JP6. Refer to the sound card's manual for more information.



### 2.7.13 Power Connector

The system board is equipped with an ATX power connector at location J4 of the system board.



Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	3.3V/14A	11	3.3V/14A
2	3.3V/14A	12	-12V
3	Ground	13	Ground
4	+5V	14	PS-ON
5	Ground	15	Ground
6	+5V	16	Ground
7	Ground	17	Ground
8	PW-OK	18	-5V
9	5VSB	19	+5V
10	+12V	20	+5V



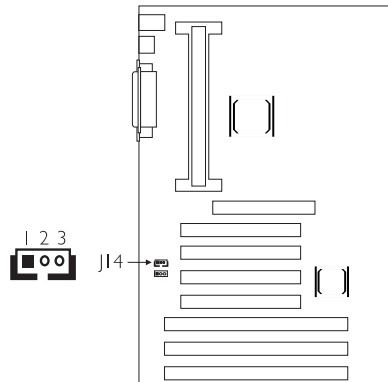
**Important:**

*Your power supply must meet the ATX specification - supporting 3.3V/14A (minimum), otherwise your system will not boot properly.*

### 2.7.14 Wake-On-LAN (WOL) Connector

The system board supports the Wake-On-LAN function. This function will allow the network to wake up a Soft Power Down (Soft-Off) PC. However, if your system is in the Suspend mode, you can wake-up the system only through an IRQ or DMA interrupt. To use the Wake-On-LAN function, you must enable the "Resume On LAN" field in the Power Management Setup of the Award BIOS. Connect the cable that comes with your LAN card to location J14 on the system board. Refer to the add-in card's manual for details. Note: Your LAN card must support Magic Packet in order to use the Wake-On-LAN function.

Pin	Function
1	5VSB (720mA)
2	GND
3	Signal



**Important:**

The 5VSB power source of your power supply must support 720mA (minimum).

## Chapter 3 - Award BIOS Setup Utility

### 3.1 The Basic Input/Output System

The Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) is a program that takes care of the basic level of communication between the processor and peripherals. In addition, the BIOS also contain codes for various advanced features found in this system board. This chapter explains the Setup Utility for the Award BIOS.

After you power up your system, the BIOS message appears on your screen and the memory count begins. After the memory test, the following message will appear on the screen:

Press DEL to enter setup

If the message disappears before you respond, restart your system or press the "Reset" button. You may also restart the system by pressing the <Ctrl> <Alt> and <Del> keys simultaneously.

When you press <Del>, the main program screen will appear:

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS CMOS SETUP UTILITY AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.	
STANDARD CMOS SETUP BIOS FEATURES SETUP CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP PNP/PCI CONFIGURATION LOAD FAIL-SAFE SETTINGS LOAD OPTIMAL SETTINGS	INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS SUPERVISOR PASSWORD USER PASSWORD IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION SAVE & EXIT SETUP EXIT WITHOUT SAVING
Esc : Quit F10 : Save & Exit Setup	↑↓→← : Select Item (Shift) F2 : Change Color

#### 3.1.1 Standard CMOS Setup

Use the arrow keys to highlight "Standard CMOS Setup" and press <Enter>. A screen similar to the one on the next page will appear:

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS  
STANDARD CMOS SETUP  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

Date (mm:dd:yy) : Mon, Jul 29 1996							
Time (hh:mm:ss) : 13: 27: 50							
HARD DISKS	TYPE	SIZE	CYLS	HEAD	PRECOMP	LANDZ	SECTOR MODE
Primary Master	: Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0 Auto
Primary Slave	: Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0 Auto
Secondary Master	: Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0 Auto
Secondary Slave	: Auto	0	0	0	0	0	0 Auto
Drive A : 1.44M, 3.5 in.							
Drive B : None							
Video : EGA/VGA						Base Memory : 640K	
Halt on : All Errors						Extended Memory : 64512K	
						Other Memory : 384K	
						Total Memory : 65536K	
Esc : Quit			↑↓→← : Select Item			PU/PD/+/- : Modify	
F10 : Save & Exit Setup			(Shift)F2 : Change				

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

## Date

The date format is <day>, <month>, <date>, <year>. Day displays a day, from Sunday to Saturday. Month displays the month, from January to December. Date displays the date, from 1 to 31. Year displays the year, from 1994 to 2079.

## Time

The time format is <hour>, <minute>, <second>. The time is based on the 24-hour military-time clock. For example, 1 p.m. is 13:00:00. Hour displays hours from 00 to 23. Minute displays minutes from 00 to 59. Second displays seconds from 00 to 59.

## Primary Master, Primary Slave, Secondary Master and Secondary Slave

These categories allow you to enter the appropriate specifications for the type of hard disk drive(s) installed in your system. Press <PgUp> or <PgDn> to select a numbered hard disk type or type the number and press <Enter>. The hard disk will not work properly if you enter improper information for this category. You can use Type "User" to define your own drive type manually. This information should be included in the documentation from your hard disk vendor. If you select Type "Auto", the BIOS will auto-detect the HDD & CD-ROM drive at the POST stage and show the IDE for the HDD & CD-ROM drive. If a hard disk has not been installed, select "None" and press <Enter>.

### Drive A and Drive B

These categories identify the types of floppy disk drives installed. Choosing an incorrect type might cause your system to format the floppy disk improperly and you cannot access your data. The options for drive A and B are:

<i>None</i>	No floppy drive is installed
<i>360K, 5.25 in.</i>	5-1/4 in. standard drive; 360KB capacity
<i>1.2M, 5.25 in.</i>	5-1/4 in. AT-type high-density drive; 1.2MB capacity
<i>720K, 3.5 in.</i>	3-1/2 in. double-sided drive; 720KB capacity
<i>1.44M, 3.5 in.</i>	3-1/2 in. double-sided drive; 1.44MB capacity
<i>2.88M, 3.5 in.</i>	3-1/2 in. double-sided drive; 2.88MB capacity

### Video

This category selects the type of video adapter used for the primary system monitor. Although secondary monitors are supported, you do not have to select the type in Setup. The default setting is EGA/VGA (BIOS default, Setup default).

<i>EGA/VGA</i>	Enhanced Graphics Adapter/Video Graphics Array. For EGA, VGA, SVGA and PGA monitor adapters.
<i>CGA 40</i>	Color Graphics Adapter. Power up in 40-column mode.
<i>CGA 80</i>	Color Graphics Adapter. Power up in 80-column mode.
<i>Mono</i>	Monochrome adapter. Includes high resolution monochrome adapters.

### Halt On

This category determines whether the system will stop if an error is detected during power up. The default setting is All, But Keyboard (BIOS default, Setup default).

<i>No Errors</i>	The system boot will not stop for any errors detected.
<i>All Errors</i>	The system boot will stop whenever the BIOS detects a non-fatal error.
<i>All, But Keyboard</i>	The system boot will not stop for a keyboard error; it will stop for all other errors.
<i>All, But Diskette</i>	The system boot will not stop for a disk error; it will stop for all other errors.
<i>All, But Disk/Key</i>	The system boot will not stop for a disk or keyboard error; it will stop for all other errors.

## Memory

The base memory size, extended memory size and the other memory size cannot be altered; your computer automatically detects and displays them.

*Base Memory* The POST will determine the amount of base (or conventional) memory installed in the system. The value of the base memory is typically 512K for systems with 512K memory installed on the motherboard or 640K for systems with 640K or more memory installed on the motherboard.

*Extended Memory* The BIOS determines how much extended memory is present during the POST. This is the amount of memory located above 1MB in the CPU's memory address map.

*Other Memory* This refers to the memory located in the 640K to 1024K address space. This is the memory that can be used for different applications. DOS uses this area to load device drivers in an effort to keep as much base memory free for application programs. The BIOS is the most frequent user of this RAM area since this is where it shadows the ROM.

### 3.1.2 BIOS Features Setup

The BIOS Features Setup allows you to configure your system for basic operation. Some entries are defaults required by the system board, while others, if enabled, will improve the performance of your system or let you set some features according to your preference.

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS BIOS FEATURES SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.	
Virus Warning	: Disabled
CPU L1 Cache	: Enabled
CPU L2 Cache	: Enabled
CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking	: Enabled
Quick Power On Self Test	: Enabled
Boot Sequence	: A, C, SCSI
Swap Floppy Drive	: Disabled
Boot Up Floppy Seek	: Disabled
Boot Up NumLock Status	: On
Typeomatic Rate Setting	: Disabled
Typeomatic Rate (Chars/Sec)	: 6
Typeomatic Delay (Msec)	: 250
Security Option	: Setup
PCI/VGA Palette Snoop	: Disabled
OS Select For DRAM > 64MB	: Non-OS2
HDD S.M.A.R.T. Capability	: Disabled
ESC	: Quit      ↑↓←→ : Select Item
F1	: Help      PU/PD/+/- : Modify
F5	: Old Values (Shift) F2 : Color
F6	: Load Fail-Safe Settings
F7	: Load Optimal Settings

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

#### Virus Warning

This category protects the boot sector and partition table of your hard disk drive. When this item is enabled, the Award BIOS will monitor the boot sector and partition table of the hard disk drive. If an attempt is made to write to the boot sector or partition table of the hard disk drive, the BIOS will halt the system and an error message will appear.

After seeing the error message, if necessary, you will be able to run an anti-virus program to locate and remove the problem before any damage is done.

Many disk diagnostic programs which attempt to access the boot sector table will cause the warning message to appear. If you are running such a program, we recommend that you first disable this category. Also, disable this category if you are installing or running certain operating systems like Windows® 95 or the operating system may not install nor work.



### CPU L1 Cache and CPU L2 Cache

These categories speed up the memory access. The default value is enabled. Enable the External Cache for better performance.

### CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking

Intel Pentium® II processor comes with built-in Level 2 cache. By default, ECC is enabled to check the Level 2 cache. If you are not using this function, set this field to Disabled.

### Quick Power On Self Test

This category speeds up Power On Self Test (POST) after you power on your system. When Enabled, the BIOS will shorten or skip some check items during POST.

### Boot Sequence

This category determines which drive to search first for the disk operating system. The default is A, C, SCSI. The options are:

A, C, SCSI;	C, A, SCSI;	C, CDROM, A;	CDROM, C, A;
D, A, SCSI;	E, A, SCSI;	F, A, SCSI;	SCSI, A, C;
SCSI, C, A;	C only;	LSI 20/ZIP, C.	

### Swap Floppy Drive

When this option is enabled and the system is booting from the floppy drive, the system will boot from drive B instead of drive A. When this option is disabled and the system is booting from the floppy drive, the system will boot from drive A. You must have two floppy drives to use this function.

### Boot Up Floppy Seek

When enabled, the BIOS will check whether the floppy disk drive installed is 40 or 80 tracks. Note that the BIOS cannot distinguish between 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88M drive types as they are all 80 tracks. When disabled, the BIOS will not search for the type of floppy disk drive by track number. Note that there will not be any warning message if the drive installed is 360KB.

### Boot Up NumLock Status

This allows you to determine the default state of the numeric keypad. By default, the system boots up with NumLock on wherein the function of the numeric keypad is the number keys. When set to Off, the function of the numeric keypad is the arrow keys.

### Typematic Rate Setting

When disabled, continually holding down a key on your keyboard will cause the BIOS to report that the key is down. When the typematic rate is enabled, the BIOS will not only report that the key is down, but will first wait for a moment, and, if the key is still down, it will begin to report that the key has been depressed repeatedly. For example, you would use such a feature to accelerate cursor movements with the arrow keys.

### Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec)

This selection allows you to select the rate at which the keys are accelerated.

### Typematic Delay (Msec)

This selection allows you to select the delay between when the key was first depressed and when the acceleration begins.

### Security Option

*System* The system will not boot and access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.

*Setup* The system will boot, but access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.

### PCI/VGA Palette Snoop

It determines whether the MPEG ISA/VESA VGA Cards can work with PCI/VGA or not. The default value is Disabled.

*Enabled* PCI/VGA working with MPEG ISA/VESA VGA cards.

*Disabled* PCI/VGA not working with MPEG ISA/VESA VGA cards.

### OS Select for DRAM > 64MB

This item allows you to access the memory that is over 64MB in OS/2. The options are: Non-OS/2 and OS/2.

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

The system board supports SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology) hard drives. SMART is a reliability prediction technology for ATA/IDE and SCSI drives. The drive will provide sufficient notice to the system or user to backup data prior to the drive's failure. The default is Disabled. If you are using hard drives that support S.M.A.R.T., set this field to Enabled. SMART is supported in ATA-3 or later hard drives.

## 3.1.3 Chipset Features Setup

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.	
DIMM 1 DRAM Timing : Normal	CPU Clock Frequency : Default
DIMM 2 DRAM Timing : Normal	
DIMM 3 DRAM Timing : Normal	**** System Health Monitor ****
SDRAM CAS Latency : 3	Current CPU Temperature : 36°C/96°F
Read Around Write : Disabled	Current CPU Fan Speed : 3750 RPM
Concurrent PCI/Host : Disabled	Current Chassis Fan Speed : 0 RPM
CPU to PCI Write Buffer : Enabled	CPU Temperature Limit : Ignore
PCI Dynamic Bursting : Enabled	CPU Fan Speed Limit : Ignore
PCI Master 0 WS Write : Enabled	Chassis Fan Speed Limit : Ignore
PCI Delay Transaction : Enabled	+3.3V Voltage : Ignore
PCI#2 Access #1 Retry : Disabled	+12V Voltage : Ignore
AGP Master 1 WS Write : Enabled	+5V Voltage : Ignore
AGP Master 1 WS Read : Disabled	+1.5V Voltage : Ignore
Video RAM Cacheable : Disabled	
Memory Hole At 15M-16M : Disabled	
AGP Aperture Size (MB) : 64	
AGP-2X Mode : Enabled	
	ESC : Quit ↑↓→← : Select Item
	F1 : Help PU/PD/+/- : Modify
	F5 : Old Values (Shift) F2 : Color
	F6 : Load Fail-Safe Settings
	F7 : Load Optimal Settings

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

This section gives you functions to configure the system based on the specific features of the chipset. The chipset manages bus speeds and access to system memory resources. It also coordinates communications between the conventional ISA bus and the PCI bus. **These items should not be altered unless necessary.** The default settings have been chosen because they provide the best operating conditions for your system. The only time you might consider making any changes would be if you discovered some incompatibility or that data was being lost while using your system.

### CPU Clock Frequency

The options in the “CPU Clock Frequency” field are: Default, 66MHz, 75MHz, 83MHz, 100MHz, 103MHz, 112MHz, 124MHz and 133MHz. The default setting is “Default”. Under this setting, the system will run at 66MHz or 100MHz depending on the processor’s clock frequency.

However, if you selected an option other than “Default” and is unable to boot up the system, there are 2 methods of going back to its default setting.

Method 1: Clear the CMOS data by following the procedure in section 2.5 (chapter 2) of this manual. All fields in the BIOS Setup will automatically be set to its default settings.

Method 2: Press the <Insert> key and Power button simultaneously until the power-on screen appears. This will allow the system to boot according to the FSB of the processor. Now press the <Del> key to enter the Award BIOS setup utility. Select “Chipset Features Setup” and set the “CPU Clock Frequency” field to “Default” or a suitable clock frequency.

### System Health Monitor



**Note:**

*The system board comes with a System Health Monitor utility. Once this utility is installed, the system will ignore the settings in the “System Health Monitor” field of the Chipset Features Setup.*

*If you are using Windows® 95 or Windows NT® 4.0, you may select between using the utility and the Chipset Features Setup. For other operating systems, you may only use the Chipset Features Setup. Refer to the “System Health Monitor Utility” section (Chapter 4) for more information.*

### Current CPU Temperature, Current CPU Fan Speed and Current Chassis Fan Speed

These fields show the current temperature of the processor, and the current fan speed of the CPU and chassis fans in RPM (Revolutions Per Minute).

### CPU Temperature Limit

This field allows you to manually set a limit to the processor's temperature. If the temperature of the processor is over the temperature set in this field (70°C/158°F recommended), an alarm will sound warning you of system overheat. The sound of the alarm is continuous low to high beeps. Some of the most common causes leading to high temperature are:

- The fan is not functioning normally or has stopped. Turn off your system and replace the fan.
- The space clearance of the processor, fan and heat sink is inadequate to maintain proper airflow and heat dissipation.
- The chassis or cabinet has poor ventilation.

### CPU Fan Speed Limit and Chassis Fan Speed Limit

These fields allow you to manually set a limit to the speed of the CPU and chassis fans. If the CPU/chassis fan speed is under the speed set in these fields, an alarm will sound informing you to attend to any issue that may damage your system. The sound of the alarm resembles that of the siren of an ambulance. The "failure detection" circuit requires a fan to operate at greater than 3600 RPM.

### +1.5V, +3.3V, +5V and +12V Voltages

Set these fields to "Monitor" if you want the system board to detect the output voltage of the power supply. If the output voltage is over or under +1.5V/+3.3V/+5V/+12V ( $\pm 10\%$ ), an alarm will sound warning you of voltage issue. The sound of the alarm is continuous low to high beeps but shorter than the temperature alarm. Some of the most common causes leading to unstable output voltage of a power supply are:

- The power supply is not functioning normally. Turn off your system and replace the power supply.
- The AC input from the power outlet to your system is unstable. Please consult your MIS department or an electrician.

### 3.1.4 Power Management Setup

The Power Management Setup allows you to configure your system to most effectively save energy. If you like to use the soft power down feature of Windows 95, you must enable the Power Management below. Select Min. Power, Max. Power or User Defined. Either one can be used as long as it is NOT disabled.

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.		
ACPI Function	: Disabled	
Power Management	: User Define	** PM Events **
PM Control by APM	: Yes	IRQ3 (COM 2) : Primary
Video Off Method	: DPMS	IRQ4 (COM 1) : Primary
Video Off After	: Suspend	IRQ5 (LPT 2) : Primary
Standby Mode	: Disabled	IRQ6 (Floppy Disk) : Primary
Suspend Mode	: Disabled	IRQ7 (LPT 1) : Primary
HDD Power Down	: Disabled	IRQ8 (RTC Alarm) : Disabled
Soft-Off by PWRBTN	: Instant-Off	IRQ9 (IRQ2 Redir) : Secondary
Resume on Ring	: Disabled	IRQ10 (Reserved) : Secondary
Resume on LAN	: Disabled	IRQ11 (Reserved) : Secondary
Resume on Alarm	: Disabled	IRQ12 (PS/2 Mouse) : Secondary
		IRQ13 (Coprocesor) : Primary
		IRQ14 (Hard Disk) : Primary
		IRQ15 (Reserved) : Disabled
		ESC : Quit      ↑ ↓ → ← : Select Item
		F1 : Help      PU/PD/+/- : Modify
		F5 : Old Values (Shift) F2 : Color
		F6 : Load Fail-Safe Settings
		F7 : Load Optimal Settings

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

#### ACPI Function

By default, the ACPI function is disabled. This function should be enabled only in operating systems that support ACPI such as Windows® 98 and Windows NT® 5.0.

#### Power Management

This category allows you to select the type (or degree) of power saving by changing the length of idle time that elapses before the Standby mode and Suspend mode are activated.

- Min Saving*      Minimum power management. Standby Mode = 1 hr., and Suspend Mode = 1 hr.
- Max Saving*      Maximum power management. Standby Mode = 10 sec., and Suspend Mode = 10 sec.
- User Define*      Allows you to set each mode individually. When enabled, each option ranges from 10 sec. to 1 hr.

### PM Control by APM

- Yes** An Advanced Power Management device will be activated to enhance the Max. Saving mode and stop the CPU's internal clock. Use this option in Windows® 95. (default)
- No** The system BIOS will ignore APM when initiating the Power Management mode.

### Video Off Method

This determines the manner in which the monitor is blanked.

- V/H SYNC + Blank** This selection will cause the system to turn off the vertical and horizontal synchronization ports and write blanks to the video buffer.
- Blank Screen** This option only writes blanks to the video buffer.
- DPMS** Initializes display power management signaling. Use this option if your video board supports it.

### Video Off After

- N/A** The system BIOS will never turn off the screen.
- Suspend** The screen is off when the system is in the Suspend mode.
- Standby** The screen is off when the system is in the Standby mode.

### Standby Mode

This is user configurable only when the Power Management category is set to User Define. When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the CPU clock will run at a slower speed while all other devices still operate at full speed.

### Suspend Mode

This is user configurable only when the Power Management category is set to User Define. When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the CPU and onboard peripherals will be shut off.

### HDD Power Down

This is user configurable only when the Power Management category is set to User Defined. When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the hard disk drive will be powered down while all other devices remain active.

### Soft-Off by PWRBTN

This category allows you to select the method of powering off your system.

*Hold 4 Sec.* Regardless of whether the Power Management field is enabled or disabled, if the power button is pushed and released in less than 4 sec, the system enters the Suspend mode. The purpose of this function is to prevent the system from powering off in case you accidentally “hit” or pushed the power button. Pushing the power button for more than 4 seconds will power off the system.

*Instant-Off* Pressing and then releasing the power button at once will immediately power off your system.

### Resume on Ring

With an external modem installed, the Modem Ring-on function allows your system to power-on to respond to incoming calls. To use this function, set this field to Enabled.

### Resume on LAN

With a LAN card installed, the Wake-On-LAN function allows the network to wake up a Soft Power Down (Soft-Off) PC. However, if your system is in the Suspend mode, you can wake-up the system only through an IRQ or DMA interrupt. To use this function, set this field to Enabled. Refer to the “Wake-On LAN Connector” section in Chapter 2 of this manual for more information.



### Resume on Alarm

*Enabled* When Enabled, you can set the date and time you would like the Soft Power Down (Soft-Off) PC to wake up. However, if the system is being accessed by incoming calls or the network (Resume on Ring/Resume on LAN) prior to the date and time set in this field, the system will give priority to the incoming calls or network. "Date (of Month)" and "Timer (hh:mm:ss)" will appear right below this field.

*Disabled* Disables the automatic wake up function. (default)

### Date (of Month)

0 The system will power-on everyday according to the time set in the "Timer (hh:mm:ss)" field.

1-31 Select a date you would like the system to power-on. The system will power-on on the set date, and time set in the "Timer (hh:mm:ss)" field.

### Timer (hh:mm:ss)

This is used to set the time you would like the system to power-on. If you want the system to power-on everyday as set in the "Date (of Month)" field, the time set in this field must be later than the time of the RTC in the Standard CMOS Setup.

### PM Events

When enabled, access to the specified IRQ will cause the system to wake up completely from the power management mode. When disabled, the system will not wake up from the power management mode despite access to the specified IRQ.

### 3.1.5 PNP/PCI Configuration

This section describes configuring the PCI bus system. It covers some very technical items and it is strongly recommended that only experienced users should make any changes to the default settings.

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS PNP/PCI CONFIGURATION AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.			
Resources Controlled By	: Auto	Assign IRQ For VGA	: Enabled
Reset Configuration Data	: Disabled	PCI Slot 1 IRQ	: Auto
		PCI Slot 2 IRQ	: Auto
		PCI Slot 3 IRQ	: Auto
		PCI Slot 4 IRQ	: Auto
		ESC	: Quit
		F1	: Help
		F5	: Old Values (Shift) F2 : Color
		F6	: Load Fail-Safe Settings
		F7	: Load Optimal Settings
		↑ ↓ → ←	: Select Item
		PU/PD +/-	: Modify

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

#### Resources Controlled By

The Award Plug and Play BIOS has the capability to automatically configure all of the boot and Plug and Play compatible devices.

- Auto* The system will automatically detect the settings for you. The categories that follow will not be shown on the screen.
- Manual* This will allow you to set the IRQ/DMA (you have assigned your add-in card) to Legacy ISA or PCI/ISA PnP. For non-PnP ISA cards, select Legacy ISA. For PnP ISA or PCI cards, select PCI/ISA PnP.

### Reset Configuration Data

*Enabled* The BIOS will reset the configuration data once automatically. It will then recreate a new set of configuration data.

*Disabled* The BIOS will not reset the configuration data.

### Assign IRQ for VGA

When Enabled, the system automatically assigns an IRQ for the VGA card installed. Your VGA card will need an IRQ only when using the video capture function of the card. If you are not using this function and a new device requires an IRQ, you can set this function to Disabled. The IRQ (previously occupied by the VGA card) will be available for your new device.



**Note:**

*When Disabled, a “Yellow” mark will appear in Windows® 95's Device Manager.*

### PCI Slot 1 IRQ to PCI Slot 4 IRQ

By default, an IRQ is automatically assigned to each PCI slot. You may also specify an IRQ to these slots. The options are: 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15.

## 3.1.6 Load Fail-Safe Settings

The “Load Fail-Safe Settings” option loads the troubleshooting default values permanently stored in the ROM chips. These settings are not optimal and turn off all high performance features. You should use these values only if you have hardware problems. Highlight this option on the main menu and press <Enter>. The message below will appear:

Load Fail-Safe Settings (Y/N)? N

If you want to proceed, type <Y> and press <Enter>. The default settings will be loaded.

### 3.1.7 Load Optimal Settings

The “Load Optimal Settings” option loads optimized settings from the BIOS ROM. Use the Setup default values as standard values for your system. Highlight this option on the main menu and press <Enter>. The message below will appear:

Load Optimal Settings (Y/N)? N

Type <Y> and press <Enter> to load the Setup default values.

### 3.1.8 Integrated Peripherals

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS  
INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

Onboard Primary PCI IDE : Enabled	KBC Input Clock : 8MHz
Onboard Secondary PCI IDE : Enabled	Onboard FDC Controller : Enabled
IDE Prefetch Mode : Enabled	Onboard Serial Port 1 : 3F8/IRQ4
IDE HDD Block Mode : Enabled	Onboard Serial Port 2 : 2F8/IRQ3
IDE Primary Master PIO : Auto	UART2 Mode Select : Normal
IDE Primary Slave PIO : Auto	Onboard Parallel Port : 378/IRQ7
IDE Secondary Master PIO : Auto	Parallel Port Mode : ECP+EPP
IDE Secondary Slave PIO : Auto	ECP Mode Use DMA : 3
IDE Primary Master UDMA : Auto	EPP Mode Select : EPP1.7
IDE Primary Slave UDMA : Auto	Keyboard/Mouse Power On : Disabled
IDE Secondary Master UDMA : Auto	
IDE Secondary Slave UDMA : Auto	
Init Display First : AGP	
USB Controller : Disabled	
	ESC : Quit      ↑ ↓ → ← : Select Item
	F1 : Help      PU/PD/+/- : Modify
	F5 : Old Values (Shift) F2 : Color
	F6 : Load Fail-Safe Settings
	F7 : Load Optimal Settings

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

#### Onboard Primary PCI IDE and Onboard Secondary PCI IDE

These categories allow you to enable or disable the primary and secondary IDE controller. The default is Enabled. Select Disabled if you want to add a different hard drive controller.

### IDE Prefetch Mode

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

### IDE HDD Block Mode

*Enabled* The IDE HDD uses the block mode. The system BIOS will check the hard disk drive for the maximum block size the system can transfer. The block size will depend on the type of hard disk drive.

*Disabled* The IDE HDD uses the standard mode.

### IDE Primary Master/Slave PIO and IDE Secondary Master/Slave PIO

PIO means Programmed Input/Output. Rather than have the BIOS issue a series of commands to effect a transfer to or from the disk drive, PIO allows the BIOS to tell the controller what it wants and then let the controller and the CPU perform the complete task by themselves. Your system supports five modes, 0 (default) to 4, which primarily differ in timing. When Auto is selected, the BIOS will select the best available mode after checking your drive.

*Auto* The BIOS will automatically set the system according to your hard disk drive's timing.

*0-4* You can select a mode that matches your hard disk drive's timing. Caution: Do not use the wrong setting or you will have drive errors.

### IDE Primary Master/Slave UDMA and IDE Secondary Master/Slave UDMA

These categories allow you to set the Ultra DMA in use. When Auto is selected, the BIOS will select the best available option after checking your hard drive or CD-ROM.

*Auto* The BIOS will automatically detect the settings for you.

*Disabled* The BIOS will not detect these categories.

### Init Display First

This field applies only to systems installed with both PCI and AGP cards. It allows you to select which one to initialize first when the system boots.

*AGP* When the system boots, it will first initialize AGP.

*PCI Slot* When the system boots, it will first initialize PCI.

### USB Controller

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

### USB Keyboard Support

By default, USB Keyboard Support is Disabled. If you are operating under DOS, make sure to enable this function.

### KBC Input Clock

This is used to select the input clock of your keyboard. The options are: 6MHz, 8MHz, 12MHz and 16MHz. The default is 8MHz.

### Onboard Serial Port 1 and Onboard Serial Port 2

*Auto* The system will automatically select an I/O address for the onboard serial port 1 and serial port 2.

*3F8/IRQ4, 2F8/IRQ3, 3E8/IRQ4, 2E8/IRQ3* Allows you to manually select an I/O address for the onboard serial port 1 and serial port 2.

*Disabled* Disables the onboard serial port 1 and/or serial port 2.

### UART2 Mode Select

The system board supports IrDA function for wireless connectivity between your computer and peripheral devices. You may not use IrDA (J16) and the COM 2 serial port (J8) at the same time. If you are using the COM 2 serial port, make sure "UART2 Mode Select" is set to Normal.

To use the IrDA function, follow the steps below.

1. Connect your IrDA cable to connector J16 on the system board.
2. Set "UART2 Mode Select" to the type of IrDA standard supported by your IrDA peripheral/device (IrDA or ASKIR).
3. The following will appear right after "UART2 Mode Select".

### IR Transmission Delay

If this option is Enabled, transmission of data will be slower. This is recommended when you encounter transmission problem with your device. The options are: Enabled and Disabled.

### Onboard Parallel Port

*378H/IRQ7, 3BCH/IRQ7, 278H/IRQ5* Selects the I/O address and IRQ for the onboard parallel port.  
*Disabled* Disables the onboard parallel port.

### Parallel Port Mode

Parallel Port Mode will appear only if you selected an I/O address and IRQ in the Onboard Parallel Port field. This option applies to a standard specification and will depend on the type and speed of your device. Refer to your peripheral's manual for the best option. Select the parallel port mode according to the type of printer device connected to your onboard parallel port.

The parallel modes are SPP, EPP, ECP and ECP+EPP. The default is ECP+EPP. Both "ECP Mode Use DMA" and "EPP Mode Select" will appear on the screen. If you selected EPP, "EPP Mode Select" will appear. This field applies to standard specification. The options are EPP1.9 and EPP1.7. Default setting: EPP1.7. If you selected ECP, "ECP Mode Use DMA" will appear. This is used to select a DMA channel for the parallel port. The options are 1 and 3. Default setting: 3.

### Keyboard/Mouse Power On

This field allows you to use the keyboard or mouse to power-on the system. To use this function, make sure JP7 is set to 2-3 On - the Wake-On-Keyboard/Mouse function enabled. Refer to "Jumper Settings for Wake-On-Keyboard/Wake-On-Mouse" in Chapter 2 of this manual for more information.

Disabled

Default setting.



**Warning:**

*If JP7 was previously enabled with a password set in this field, and now you wish to disable the "password" function, make sure to set this field to Disabled prior to setting JP7 to 1-2 On - Disabled, otherwise you will not be able to boot up the system.*

Password

When this option is selected, the "KB Power On Password" field will appear. Move the cursor to this field and press <Enter>. Enter your password. You can enter up to 5 characters. Type in exactly the same password to confirm, then press <Enter>.



**Important:**

*The power button will not function once a keyboard password has been set in the "KB Power On Password" field. You must type the password to power-on the system.*

Hot Key

When this option is selected, the "KB Power On Hot Key" field will appear. Move the cursor to this field to select a function key you would like to use to power-on the system. The options are Ctrl-F1 to Ctrl-F12.

Mouse Left

When this option is selected, double-click the left button of the mouse to power-on the system.

Mouse Right

When this option is selected, double-click the right button of the mouse to power-on the system.

Any Key

You can press any key to power-on the system.



### 3.1.9 Supervisor Password

If you want to protect your system and setup from unauthorized entry, set a supervisor's password with the "System" option selected in the BIOS Features Setup. If you want to protect access to setup only, but not your system, set a supervisor's password with the "Setup" option selected in the BIOS Features Setup. You will not be prompted for a password when you cold boot the system.

Use the arrow keys to highlight the "Supervisor Password" option and press <Enter>. The message below will appear:

Enter Password:

Type in the password. You are limited to eight characters. When done, the message below will appear:

Confirm Password:

You are asked to verify the password. Type in exactly the same password. If you type in a wrong password, you will be prompted to enter the correct password again. To delete or disable the password function, highlight "Supervisor Password" and press <Enter>, instead of typing in a new password. Press the <Esc> key to return to the main menu.

### 3.1.10 User Password

If you want another user to have access only to your system but not to setup, set a user's password with the "System" option selected in the BIOS Features Setup. If you want a user to enter a password when trying to access setup, set a user's password with the "Setup" option selected in the BIOS Features Setup. Using user's password to enter Setup allows a user to access only the "User Password" option that appears on the main screen. Access to all other options is denied. To set, confirm, verify, disable or delete a user's password, follow the procedures described in the section "Supervisor Password". If you forget your password, refer to the procedure described in the same section.

### 3.1.11 IDE HDD Auto Detection

Use this option to detect the parameters for the hard disk drives installed in your system. These parameters will then be automatically entered into the "Standard CMOS Setup". The IDE HDD Auto Detection screen displays the following categories of information: Size, Cylinders, Heads, Precomp, LandZone, Sectors and Mode.

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS  
CMOS SETUP UTILITY  
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

HARD DISKS	TYPE	SIZE	CYLS	HEAD	RECOMP	LANDZ	SECTOR	MODE
Primary Master:								
Select Primary Master Option (N=Skip): N								
OPTIONS	SIZE	CYLS	HEAD	RECOMP	LANDZ	SECTOR	MODE	
2 (Y)	853	827	32	0	1653	63	LBA	
1	853	1654	16	65535	1653	63	Normal	
3	853	827	32	65536	1653	63	Large	
Note: Some OS (like SCO-UNIX) must be "NORMAL" for installation								
ESC: Skip								

The settings on the screen are for reference only. Your version may not be identical to this one.

For hard drives larger than 528MB, you would typically select the LBA type. Certain operating systems require that you select Normal or Large. Please check your operating system's manual or Help desk on which one to select.

### 3.1.12 Save & Exit Setup

When all the changes have been made, highlight "Save & Exit Setup" and press <Enter>. The message below will appear:

Save to CMOS and Exit (Y/N)? N

Type "Y" and press <Enter>. The modifications you have made will be written into the CMOS memory, and the system will reboot. You will once again see the initial diagnostics on the screen. If you wish to make additional changes to the setup, press <Ctrl> <Alt> <Esc> simultaneously or <Del> after memory testing is done.

### 3.1.13 Exit Without Saving

When you do not want to save the changes you have made, highlight "Exit Without Saving" and press <Enter>. The message below will appear:

Quit Without Saving (Y/N)? N

Type "Y" and press <Enter>. The system will reboot and you will once again see the initial diagnostics on the screen. If you wish to make any changes to the setup, press <Ctrl> <Alt> <Esc> simultaneously or <Del> after memory testing is done.

## Chapter 4 - Supported Softwares

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### 4.1 Desktop Management Interface (DMI)

The system board comes with a DMI built into the BIOS. DMI, along with the appropriately networked software, is designed to make inventory, maintenance and troubleshooting of computer systems easier. With DMI, a network administrator or MIS engineer can remotely access some information about a particular computer system without physically going to it. Quite often a service call may be unnecessary as the problem can be solved remotely.

The DMI utility in the BIOS automatically records various information about your system configuration. Information about the type and speed of CPU, type and amount of memory for each memory slot, BIOS revision level, types of add-in PCI boards and components, certain revision numbers of hardware installed, etc. are automatically detected and stored in the DMI pool, which is a part of the system board's Plug and Play BIOS. Additional information, such as ISA based peripherals, which may not be automatically detected, can be manually recorded in the DMI pool by using the Add DMI menu. The DMI pool data is then verified or updated whenever the system hardware or setup is altered.

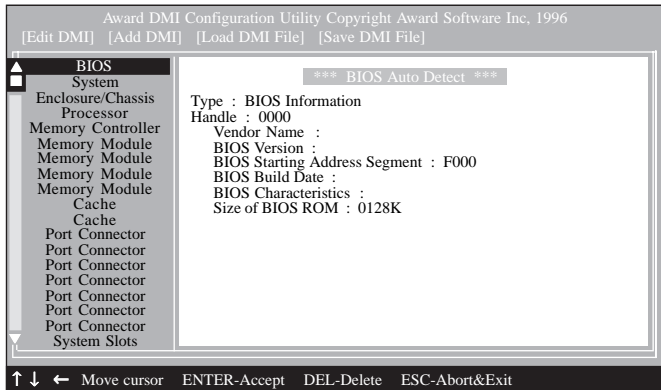
#### 4.1.1 Running the DMI Utility

To run the DMI utility, type: DMICFG.EXE. Please contact your sales representative for the utility.

The DMI utility must run in real mode with at least 180K of base memory. Memory managers like HIMEM.SYS (required by Windows) must not be installed. You may do this by using one of the 3 methods listed below.

1. Boot up from a system diskette without the AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files,
2. "REM" HIMEM.SYS in the CONFIG.SYS, or
3. Press <F5> during bootup to bypass your AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files.

## 4.1.2 Using the DMI Utility



The four menus located on top of the DMI Configuration Utility screen are Edit DMI, Add DMI, Load DMI File and Save DMI File. Use the ← or → (left or right) arrow keys to select a menu from the Menu bar.

On the left side of the screen is a list of the system configuration items. Use the ↑ or ↓ (up or down) arrow keys to select an item.

The commands at the bottom of the screen will allow you to navigate through the various setup menus.

### Edit DMI

1. Use the ← or → arrow keys to select the Edit DMI menu.
2. Highlight the item on the left screen that you would like to edit by using the ↑ or ↓ arrow keys, then press <Enter>.
3. The cursor will move to the screen you select allowing you to edit information. The screen will also display the auto-detected information.
4. Press <F10> to update the edited information into the flash ROM.

## Add DMI

1. Use the ← or → arrow keys to select the Add DMI menu.
2. Highlight the item on the left screen that you would like to add by using the ↑ or ↓ arrow keys, then press <Enter>.
3. The cursor will move to the screen you select allowing you to enter information about the added item.
4. Press <F10> to save information into the flash ROM.

To view information about the added items, go to the Edit DMI menu.

## Load DMI File

1. Use the ← or → arrow keys to select the Load DMI File menu.
2. The following message will appear:  
*Press [Enter] to select DMI file for load*  
Press <Enter>.
3. The DMI files will appear on the screen. Select the file you would like to load and press <Enter>.
4. The following message will appear:

*Do you want to execute? (Y/N)*

Type <Y>. All previous DMI structures will be destroyed and the new file will be saved into the flash ROM.

## Save DMI File

1. Use the ← or → arrow keys to select the Save DMI File menu.
2. The following message will appear:  
*Press [Enter] to select DMI file for save*  
Press <Enter>.
3. Enter the directory and filename under which you would like the DMI file saved.

## 4.2 System Health Monitor Utility

The system board comes with a System Health Monitor utility contained in the provided CD. This utility shows the current temperature of the processor, power voltages, and processor/chassis fan speed.

The utility also allows you to manually set the range of the processor's temperature, power voltages, and processor/chassis fan speed. If the settings/values are over or under the set range, an error message will pop-up and an alarm will sound. There are three types of sound for the three different failure alarms (temperature, voltage and fan). Refer to the Chipset Features Setup (Chapter 3) section for details.

When you hear a failure alarm, you must power off your computer and check the following: processor fan/heatsink, chassis fan and power supply. We recommend that you use the "Default Setting" which is the ideal setting that would keep the system in good working condition.

**Genesys Logic System Health Monitor Rev.A**

The time interval for monitoring the system: Polling Interval: 4 Seconds

Temperature: CPU Over-Heat Temperature: 75, CPU Hysterisis Temperature: 70, CPU Temperature: 29

Voltage (V)	High Limit	Current Voltage	Low Limit
3.3V	3.63	3.29	2.97
12.0V	13.20	11.98	10.80
5.0V	5.50	5.00	4.50
1.5V	1.65	1.54	1.35

Fan (RPM): CPU Fan: 2000 (Current Speed: 4285), Chassis Fan: 1000 (Current Speed: 3478)

Alarm when:  CPU Over Heat,  3.3V Abnormal,  12V Abnormal,  5V Abnormal,  1.5V Abnormal,  CPU Fan Abnormal,  Chassis Fan Abnormal

When enabled, this screen will minimize and display a histogram icon after boot-up

These items when enabled will alert you in case of detected failure

**Important:**

*Once this utility is installed, the system will ignore the settings in the "System Health Monitor" field of the Chipset Features Setup. If you are using Windows® 95 or Windows NT® 4.0, you may select between using the utility and the Chipset Features Setup. For other operating systems, you may only use the Chipset Features Setup.*

## 4.2.1 Installing the Utility

Insert the CD that came with the system board into a CD-ROM drive. Run SETUP.EXE of the System Health Monitor utility. After completing installation, you will find this utility in "StartUp" under "Programs" of Windows® 95/NT4.0. Please refer to the "Readme" file for details on using the utility.

## 4.3 Drivers

The system board package comes with drivers for different operating systems contained in the provided CD. To install the drivers, please refer to the "Readme" file contained in the provided CD.

If you are running Windows® 95 (Win95, Win95+, Win95 OSR1: Windows 95 OEM Service Release 1, Win95 OSR2: Windows 95 OEM Service Release 2.0 or Win95 OSR2.1: Windows 95 OEM Service Release 2.0 plus USB Supplement), you need to run a utility. Please refer to the "Readme" file contained in the provided CD.

All steps or procedures to install software drivers are subject to change without notice as the softwares are occasionally updated. Please refer to the readme files for the latest information.



## Appendix A - System Error Message

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When the BIOS encounters an error that requires the user to correct something, either a beep code will sound or a message will be displayed in a box in the middle of the screen and the message, PRESS F1 TO CONTINUE, CTRL-ALT-ESC or DEL TO ENTER SETUP, will be shown in the information box at the bottom. Enter Setup to correct the error.

### A.1 POST Beep

There are two kinds of beep codes in the BIOS. One code indicates that a video error has occurred and the BIOS cannot initialize the video screen to display any additional information. This beep code consists of a single long beep followed by three short beeps. The other code indicates that a DRAM error has occurred. This beep code consists of a single long beep.

### A.2 Error Messages

One or more of the following messages may be displayed if the BIOS detects an error during the POST. This list indicates the error messages for all Awards BIOSes:

#### CMOS BATTERY HAS FAILED

The CMOS battery is no longer functional. It should be replaced.



#### **Caution:**

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

#### CMOS CHECKSUM ERROR

Checksum of CMOS is incorrect. This can indicate that CMOS has become corrupt. This error may have been caused by a weak battery. Check the battery and replace if necessary.

#### DISPLAY SWITCH IS SET INCORRECTLY

The display switch on the motherboard can be set to either monochrome or color. This indicates the switch is set to a different

setting than indicated in Setup. Determine which setting is correct, either turn off the system and change the jumper or enter Setup and change the VIDEO selection.

**FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (80)**

Unable to reset floppy subsystem.

**FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (40)**

Floppy type mismatch.

**Hard Disk(s) fail (80)**

HDD reset failed.

**Hard Disk(s) fail (40)**

HDD controller diagnostics failed.

**Hard Disk(s) fail (20)**

HDD initialization error.

**Hard Disk(s) fail (10)**

Unable to recalibrate fixed disk.

**Hard Disk(s) fail (08)**

Sector Verify failed.

**Keyboard is locked out - Unlock the key**

The BIOS detects that the keyboard is locked. Keyboard controller is pulled low.

**Keyboard error or no keyboard present**

Cannot initialize the keyboard. Make sure the keyboard is attached correctly and no keys are being pressed during the boot.

**Manufacturing POST loop**

System will repeat POST procedure infinitely while the keyboard controller is pull low. This is also used for the M/B burn in test at the factory.

**BIOS ROM checksum error - System halted**

The checksum of ROM address F0000H-FFFFFH is bad.

**Memory test fail**

The BIOS reports memory test fail if the memory has error(s).

## Appendix B - Troubleshooting

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### B.1 Troubleshooting Checklist

This chapter of the manual is designed to help you with problems that you may encounter with your personal computer. To efficiently troubleshoot your system, treat each problem individually. This is to ensure an accurate diagnosis of the problem in case a problem has multiple causes.

Some of the most common things to check when you encounter problems while using your system are listed below.

1. The power switch of each peripheral device is turned on.
2. All cables and power cords are tightly connected.
3. The electrical outlet to which your peripheral devices are connected is working. Test the outlet by plugging in a lamp or other electrical device.
4. The monitor is turned on.
5. The display's brightness and contrast controls are adjusted properly.
6. All add-in boards in the expansion slots are seated securely.
7. Any add-in board you have installed is designed for your system and is set up correctly.

#### Monitor/Display

**If the display screen remains dark after the system is turned on:**

1. Make sure that the monitor's power switch is on.
2. Check that one end of the monitor's power cord is properly attached to the monitor and the other end is plugged into a working AC outlet. If necessary, try another outlet.
3. Check that the video input cable is properly attached to the monitor and the system's display adapter.
4. Adjust the brightness of the display by turning the monitor's brightness control knob.

### The picture seems to be constantly moving.

1. The monitor has lost its vertical sync. Adjust the monitor's vertical sync.
2. Move away any objects, such as another monitor or fan, that may be creating a magnetic field around the display.
3. Make sure your video card's output frequencies are supported by this monitor.

### The screen seems to be constantly wavering.

1. If the monitor is close to another monitor, the adjacent monitor may need to be turned off. Fluorescent lights adjacent to the monitor may also cause screen wavering.

## Power Supply

### When the computer is turned on, nothing happens.

1. Check that one end of the AC power cord is plugged into a live outlet and the other end properly plugged into the back of the system.
2. Make sure that the voltage selection switch on the back panel is set for the correct type of voltage you are using.
3. The power cord may have a "short" or "open". Inspect the cord and install a new one if necessary.

## Floppy Drive

### The computer cannot access the floppy drive.

1. The floppy diskette may not be formatted. Format the diskette and try again.
2. The diskette may be write-protected. Use a diskette that is not write-protected.
3. You may be writing to the wrong drive. Check the path statement to make sure you are writing to the targeted drive.
4. There is not enough space left on the diskette. Use another diskette with adequate storage space.

## Hard Drive

### Hard disk failure.

1. Make sure the correct drive type for the hard disk drive has been entered in the BIOS.
2. If the system is configured with two hard drives, make sure the bootable (first) hard drive is configured as Master and the second hard drive is configured as Slave. The master hard drive must have an active/bootable partition.

### Excessively long formatting period.

1. If your hard drive takes an excessively long period of time to format, it is likely a cable connection problem. However, if your hard drive has a large capacity, it will take a longer time to format.

## Parallel Port

### The parallel printer doesn't respond when you try to print.

1. Make sure that your printer is turned on and that the printer is on-line.
2. Make sure your software is configured for the right type of printer attached.
3. Verify that the onboard LPT port's I/O address and IRQ settings are configured correctly.
4. Verify that the attached device works by attaching it to a parallel port that is working and configured correctly. If it works, the printer can be assumed to be in good condition. If the printer remains inoperative, replace the printer cable and try again.

## Serial Port

The serial device (modem, printer) doesn't output anything or is outputting garbled characters.

1. Make sure that the serial device's power is turned on and that the device is on-line.
2. Verify that the device is plugged into the correct serial port on the rear of the computer.
3. Verify that the attached serial device works by attaching it to a serial port that is working and configured correctly. If the serial device does not work, either the cable or the serial device has a problem. If the serial device works, the problem may be due to the onboard I/O or the address setting.
4. Make sure the COM settings and I/O address are configured correctly.

## Keyboard

Nothing happens when a key on the keyboard was pressed.

1. Make sure the keyboard is properly connected.
2. Make sure there are no objects resting on the keyboard and that no keys are pressed during the booting process.

## System Board

1. Make sure the add-in card is seated securely in the expansion slot. If the add-in card is loose, power off the system, re-install the card and power up the system.
2. Check the jumper settings to ensure that the jumpers are properly set.
3. Verify that all memory modules are seated securely into the memory sockets.
4. Make sure the SIMMs are in the correct locations.
5. If the board fails to function, place the board on a flat surface and seat all socketed components. Gently press each component into the socket.
6. If you made changes to the BIOS settings, re-enter setup and load the BIOS defaults.