GA-K8NSNXP

AMD Socket 754 Processor Motherboard

User's Manual

Rev. 1002
12ME-K8NSNXP-1002

Declaration of Conformity

We, Manufacturer/Importer
(full address)

G.B.T. Technology Trading GMbH
Ausschlager Weg 41, 1F 20537 Hamburg, Germany

declare that the product
(description of the apparatus, system, installation to which it refers)

Mother Board

GA-K8NSNXP

is in conformity with
(reference to the specification under which conformity is declared)
in accordance with 89/336 EEC-EMC Directive

☐ **EN 55011**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) high frequency equipment	☒ **EN 61000-3-2**	Disturbances in supply systems caused
		☒ **EN 61000-3-3**	Disturbances in supply systems caused by household appliances and similar electrical equipment "Voltage fluctuations"
☐ **EN 55013**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of broadcast receivers and associated equipment	☒ **EN 55024**	Information Technology equipment-Immunity characteristics-Limits and methods of measurement
☐ **EN 55014-1**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of household electrical appliances, portable tools and similar electrical apparatus	☐ **EN 50082-1**	Generic immunity standard Part 1: Residual, commercial and light industry
		☐ **EN 50082-2**	Generic immunity standard Part 2: Industrial environment
☐ **EN 55015**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of fluorescent lamps and luminaries	☐ **EN 55014-2**	Immunity requirements for household appliances tools and similar apparatus
☐ **EN 55020**	Immunity from radio interference of broadcast receivers and associated equipment	☐ **EN 50091- 2**	EMC requirements for uninterruptible power systems (UPS)
☒ **EN 55022**	Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment		
☐ **DIN VDE 0855** ☐ **part 10** ☐ **part 12**	Cabled distribution systems; Equipment for receiving and/or distribution from sound and television signals		

☒ **CE marking**

(EC conformity marking)

The manufacturer also declares the conformity of above mentioned product
with the actual required safety standards in accordance with LVD 73/23 EEC

☐ **EN 60065**	Safety requirements for mains operated electronic and related apparatus for household and similar general use	☐ **EN 60950**	Safety for information technology equipment including electrical business equipment
☐ **EN 60335**	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances	☐ **EN 50091-1**	General and Safety requirements for uninterruptible power systems (UPS)

Manufacturer/Importer

Signature : *Timmy Huang*

(Stamp)

Date : Apr. 2, 2004

Name : Timmy Huang

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Per FCC Part 2 Section 2.1077(a)

F©C

Responsible Party Name: G.B.T. INC. (U.S.A.)

Address: **17358 Railroad Street**

City of Industry, CA 91748

Phone/Fax No: (818) 854-9338/ (818) 854-9339

hereby declares that the product

Product Name: Motherboard

Model Number: GA-K8NSNXP

Conforms to the following specifications:

FCC Part 15, Subpart B, Section 15.107(a) and Section 15.109 (a),Class B Digital Device

Supplementary Information:

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful and (2) this device must accept any inference received, including that may cause undesired operation.

Representative Person's Name: ERIC LU

Signature: *Eric Lu*

Date: Apr. 2, 2004

⚠ CAUTION Read Me First!

When you installing AGP card, please make sure the following notice is fully understood and practiced. If your AGP card has "AGP 4X/8X (1.5V) notch" (show below), please make sure your AGP card is AGP 4X/8X.

AGP 2X notch   AGP 4X/8X notch

Caution: AGP 2X card is not supported by nVIDIA® nForce™ 3 250. You might experience system unable to boot up normally. Please insert an AGP 4X/8X card.

WARNING: *Never run the processor without the heatsink properly and firmly attached. PERMANENT DAMAGE WILL RESULT!*

Mise en garde : *Ne faites jamais tourner le processeur sans que le dissipateur de chaleur soit fix correctement et fermement. UN DOMMAGE PERMANENT EN RÉSULTERA !*

Achtung: *Der Prozessor darf nur in Betrieb genommen werden, wenn der Wrmeableiter ordnungsgem ß und fest angebracht ist. DIES HAT EINEN PERMANENTEN SCHADEN ZUR FOLGE!*

Advertencia: *Nunca haga funcionar el procesador sin el disipador de calor instalado correcta y firmemente. ¡SE PRODUCIRÁ UN DAÑO PERMANENTE!*

Aviso: *Nunca execute o processador sem o dissipador de calor estar adequado e firmemente conectado. O RESULTADO SERÁ UM DANO PERMANENTE!*

警告： 将散热板牢固地安装到处理器上之前，不要运行处理器。过热将永远损坏处理器!

警告: 將散熱器牢固地安裝到處理器上之前，不要運行處理器。過熱將永遠損壞處理器!

경고: 히트싱크를 제대로 또 단단히 부착시키지 않은 채 프로세서를 구동시키지 마십시오. 영구적 고장이 발생합니다!

警告: 永久的な損傷を防ぐため、ヒートシンクを正しくしっかりと取り付けるまでは、プロセッサを動作させないようにしてください。

Prepare your computer...

Computer motherboards and expansion cards contain very delicate Integrated Circuit (IC) chips. To protect them against damage from static electricity, you should follow some precautions whenever you work on your computer.

1. Unplug your computer when working on the inside.
2. Use a grounded wrist strap before handling computer components. If you do not have one, touch both of your hands to a safely grounded object or to a metal object, such as the power supply case.
3. Hold components by the edges and try not touch the IC chips, leads or connectors, or other components.
4. Place components on a grounded antistatic pad or on the bag that came with the components whenever the components are separated from the system.
5. Ensure that the ATX power supply is switched off before you plug in or remove the ATX power connector on the motherboard.

Installing the motherboard to the chassis...

If the motherboard has mounting holes, but they don't line up with the holes on the base and there are no slots to attach the spacers, do not become alarmed you can still attach the spacers to the mounting holes. Just cut the bottom portion of the spacers (the spacer may be a little hard to cut off, so be careful of your hands). In this way you can still attach the motherboard to the base without worrying about short circuits. Sometimes you may need to use the plastic springs to isolate the screw from the motherboard PCB surface, because the circuit wire may be near by the hole. Be careful, don't let the screw contact any printed circuit write or parts on the PCB that are near the fixing hole, otherwise it may damage the board or cause board malfunctioning.

Table of Content

Chapter 1 Introduction

Features Summary

CPU	• Socket 754 for AMD Althlon™ 64 processor (K8)
	• 1600MHz system bus
	• Supports core frequencies in excess of 1.6 GHz(2800+) and faster
Chipset	• nVIDIA® nForce3™ 250
Memory	• 3 184-pin DDR DIMM sockets, support up to 3GB DRAM (Max.)
	• Supports DDR400/333/266 DIMM
Slots	• 1 AGP slot supports 8X/4X(1.5V) mode
	• 5 PCI slots
On-Board IDE	• 2 IDE controllers provide IDE HDD/CD-ROM (IDE1, IDE2) with PIO, Bus Master(DMA33/ATA66/ATA100/ATA133) operation modes
	• IDE3 and IDE4 compatible with RAID, Ultra ATA133/100, Built-in GigaRAID IT8212
On-Board Floppy	• 1 Floppy port supports 2 FDD with 360K, 720K,1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88M bytes
On-Board SATA	• 4 Serial ATA connectors
	• 2 SATA connectors controlled by nVIDIA® nForce3™ 250 (SATA0_SB, SATA1_SB) ; 2 SATA connectors controlled by SiI3512(SATA0_SII, SATA1_SII)
On-Board Peripherals	• 1 Parallel port supports Normal/EPP/ECP mode
	• 2 Serial ports (COMA & COMB)
	• 8 x USB 2.0/1.1 ports (4 x rear, 4 x front by cable)
	• 3 x IEEE1394b ports (by cable)
	• 1 Front audio connector
	• 1 IrDA connector for IR/CIR
	• 1 PS/2 keyboard
	• 1 PS/2 mouse
On-Board LAN	• Built-in Marvell 8001 (10/100/1000 Mbit)(LAN1)
	• Built-in ICS 1883 (10/100 Mbit)(LAN2)
	• 2 RJ45 ports
On-Board Sound	• ALC850 CODEC (UAJ)
	• Supports Jack Sensing function
	• Supports 2-/4-/6-/8-channel
	• Line Out / Line In / Mic In
	• Surround Back Speaker (by optional Surround-Kit)
	• SPDIF In / Out
	• CD In / Game connector
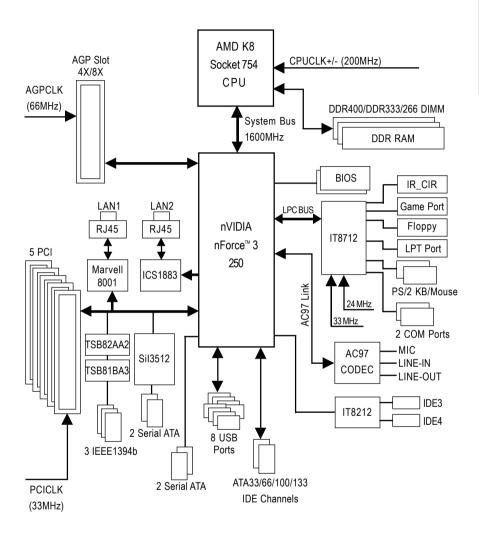
to be continued...

On-Board SATA RAID	• Built-in nVIDIA® nForce3™ 250
(SATA0_SB, SATA1_SB)	• Supports disk striping (RAID 0) or disk mirroring (RAID 1)
	• Supports JBOD function
	• Supports up to 150MB/s data transfer rate
	• Supports hot plug function
	• Up to 2 SATA devices
On-Board SATA RAID	• Built-in Silicon Image SiI3512
(SATA0_SII, SATA1_SII)	• Supports disk striping (RAID 0) or disk mirroring (RAID 1)
	• Supports up to 150MB/s data transfer rate
	• Supports hot plug function
	• Up to 2 SATA devices
On-Board IDE RAID	• Built-in GigaRAID IT8212 chipset
(IDE3, IDE4)	• Supports disk striping (RAID 0) or disk mirroring (RAID 1) or striping + mirroring (RAID 0 + RAID 1)
	• Supports JBOD function
	• Supports concurrent dual ATA133 IDE controller operation
	• Supports ATAPI mode for HDD
	• Supports IDE bus master operation
	• Supports ATA133/RAID mode switch by BIOS
	• Displays status and error checking messages during boot-up
	• Mirroring supports automatic background rebuilds
	• Features LBA and Extended Interrupt 13 drive translation in controller onboard BIOS
I/O Control	• IT8712
Hardware Monitor	• CPU/System/Power fan revolution detect
	• CPU/System/Power fan fail warning
	• CPU temperature detect
	• CPU warning temperature
	• System voltage detect
	• CPU smart fan control
	• Thermal shutdown function
BIOS	• Licensed AWARD BIOS
	• Supports Dual BIOS/Q-Flash
Additional Features	• Supports CPU Dual Power System (DPS)
	• Supports @BIOS
	• Supports EasyTune 4
Overclocking	• Over clock (CPU/AGP) by BIOS
	• Over voltage (CPU/VDDQ/VCC12_HT/DDR) by BIOS
Form Factor	• ATX size form factor, 30.5cm x 24.4cm

GA-K8NSNXP Motherboard Layout
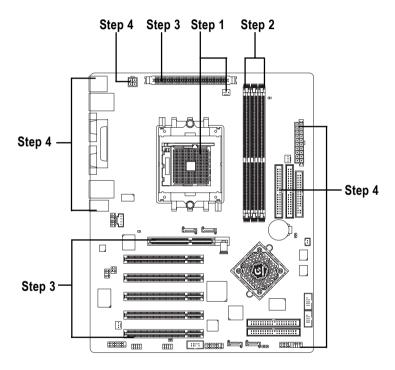
Block Diagram

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Chapter 2 Hardware Installation Process

To set up your computer, you must complete the following steps:

Step 1 - Install the Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Step 2 - Install Memory Modules

Step 3 - Install Expansion Cards

Step 4 - Install I/O Peripherals Cables

Step 4   Step 3   Step 1   Step 2

Step 4

Step 4

Step 3

Congratulations! You have accomplished the hardware installation!

Turn on the power supply or connect the power cable to the power outlet. Continue with the BIOS/software installation.

Step 1: Install the Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Before installing the processor and cooling fan, adhere to the following warning:

CAUTION

1. Please make sure the CPU type is supported by the motherboard.
2. The processor will overheat without the heatsink and/or fan, resulting in permanent irreparable damage.
3. If you do not match the CPU socket Pin 1 and CPU cut edge well, it will cause improper installation. Please change the insert orientation.
4. Apply thermal grease between the processor and cooling fan.
5. Never run the processor without the heatsink properly and firmly attached. Permanent damage will result.
6. Please set the CPU host frequency in accordance with your processor's specifications. We don't recommend you to set the system bus frequency over the CPU's specification because these specific bus frequencies are not the standard specifications for CPU, chipset and most of the peripherals. Whether your system can run under these specific bus frequencies properly will depend on your hardware configurations, including CPU, Memory, Cards…etc.

The installation of the processor and cooling fan is performed in four main steps:

Step1-1. First, check the processor pins to see that none are bent. Move the socket lever to the unlocked position as shown in Figure 1.(90° to the plane of the motherboard) prior to inserting the processor. The pin 1 location is designated on the processor by a copper triangle that matches up to a triangle on the socket as shown in Figure 2. Align the processor to the socket and gently lower it into place. Do not force the processor into the socket.

Figure 1.
Pull the lever to the 90-degree directly.

◄— **Socket Lever**

Figure 2.
Pin 1 location on the Socket and Processor. Move the socket lever to the locked position while holding pressure on the center of the processor.

Step1-2. When the processor is installed in the socket, apply thermal grease to the processor(as shown in Figure 3) prior to installing the heatsink. Phase change materials develop strong adhesive forces between the heatsink and processor. **Removing the heatsink under such conditions can cause the processor to be removed from the socket without moving the socket lever to the unlocked position and then damage the processor pins or socket contacts.**

** We recommend you to apply the thermal tape to provide better heat conduction between your CPU and heatsink. (The CPU cooling fan might stick to the CPU due to the hardening of the thermal paste. During this condition if you try to remove the cooling fan, you might pull the processor out of the CPU socket alone with the cooling fan, and might damage the processor. To avoid this from happening, we suggest you to either use thermal tape instead of thermal paste, or remove the cooling fan with extreme caution.)

Figure 3.
Application of thermal grease to the processor.

Step 1-3.Once the thermal grease has been applied to the processor, the heatsink can be attached to the processor. Align the heatsink assembly with the support frame mating with the backer plate standoffs as shown in Figure 4 & 5.

Figure 4 & 5.
Alignment of heatsink assembly with standoffs.

Step 1-4. Connect the fan power wires to the header on the motherboard as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6.
Connecting the fan power wires.

Step 2: Install Memory Modules

 CAUTION
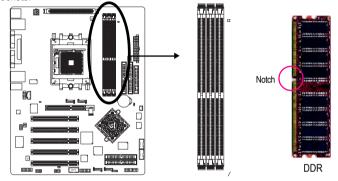
Before installing the memory modules, adhere to the following warning:
1. When RAM LED is ON, do not install / remove DIMM from socket.
2. Please note that the DIMM module can only fit in one direction due to the notch. Wrong orientation will cause improper installation. Please change the insert orientation.

The motherboard has 3 dual inline memory module (DIMM) sockets. The BIOS will automatically detects memory type and size. To install the memory module, just push it vertically into the DIMM socket. The DIMM module can only fit in one direction due to the notch. Memory size can vary between sockets.

Notch

DDR

1. The DIMM socket has a notch, so the DIMM memory module can only fit in one direction.

2. Insert the DIMM memory module vertically into the DIMM socket. Then push it down.
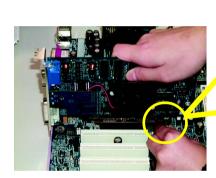
3. Close the plastic clip at both edges of the DIMM sockets to lock the DIMM module.
   Reverse the installation steps when you wish to remove the DIMM module.

Step 3: Install Expansion Cards

Step 3-1: AGP Card Installation

1. Read the related expansion card's instruction document before install the expansion card into the computer.
2. Remove your computer's chassis cover, screws and slot bracket from the computer.
3. Press the expansion card firmly into expansion slot in motherboard.
4. Be sure the metal contacts on the card are indeed seated in the slot.
5. Replace the screw to secure the slot bracket of the expansion card.
6. Replace your computer's chassis cover.
7. Power on the computer, if necessary, setup BIOS utility of expansion card from BIOS.
8. Install related driver from the operating system.

AGP Card

Please carefully pull out the small white-drawable bar at the end of the AGP slot when you try to install / uninstall the AGP card. Please align the AGP card to the onboard AGP slot and press firmly down on the slot. Make sure your AGP card is locked by the small white-drawable bar.

When an AGP 2X (3.3V) card is installed the 2X_DET will light up, indicating a non-supported graphics card is inserted. Informing users that system might not boot up normally due to AGP 2X (3.3V) is not supported by the chipset.

CAUTION

Step 3-2: K8 DPS (Dual Power System) Installation

What is K8 DPS ?

K8 DPS (Dual Power System) is a daughter card which can provide you the Dual Power System function. A cool stylish neon blue K8 DPS that supply a total 6-phase power circuit design, delivers a high durable power design for the new generation motherboard.
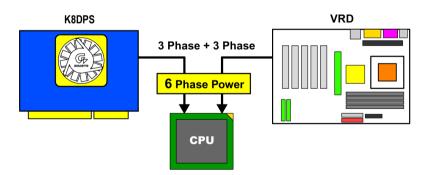
The K8 DPS can work in a Dual Power System:

• Parallel Mode :

K8 DPS and motherboard CPU power can work simultaneously, providing a total of 6-phase power circuit.
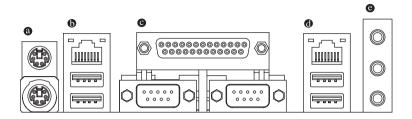
How to install a K8 DPS?

1. The K8 DPS connector has a notch, so the K8 DPS can only fit in one direction.
2. Insert the K8 DPS vertically into the socket and then push it down.
3. Fix the K8 DPS on the motherbard with the clip.
4. Reverse the installation steps if you want to remove the K8 DPS.

K8DPS   **VRD**

3 Phase + 3 Phase

6 Phase Power

CPU

Step 4: Install I/O Peripherals Cables

Step 4-1: I/O Back Panel Introduction

ⓐ PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse Connector
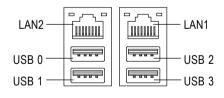
PS/2 Mouse Connector
(6 pin Female)

PS/2 Keyboard Connector
(6 pin Female)
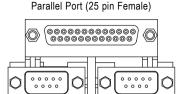
➢ This connector supports standard PS/2 keyboard and PS/2 mouse.

ⓑ / ⓓ USB/LAN Connector

LAN2 —————— LAN1

USB 0 —————— USB 2

USB 1 —————— USB 3

➢ Before you connect your device(s) into USB connector(s), please make sure your device(s) such as USB keyboard, mouse, scanner, zip, speaker...etc. Have a standard USB interface. Also make sure your OS supports USB controller. If your OS does not support USB controller, please contact OS vendor for possible patch or driver upgrade. For more information please contact your OS or device(s) vendors.

➢ LAN1 connector is fast Ethernet with 10/100/ 1000 Mbps speed.

➢ LAN2 connector is fast Ethernet with 10/100 Mbps speed.

⊙ Parallel Port, Serial Ports (COMA / COMB)

Parallel Port (25 pin Female)

COMA   COMB
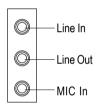
Serial Port (9 pin Male)

➢ This connector supports 2 standard COM ports and 1 Parallel port. Devices like printer can be connected to Parallel port; mouse and modem etc. can be connected to Serial ports.

⊙ Audio Connectors

Line In

Line Out

MIC In

➢ After install onboard audio driver, you may connect speaker to Line Out jack, microphone to MIC In jack. Devices like CD-ROM, walkman etc. can be connected to Line-In jack.
Please note:
You are able to use 2-/4-/6-/8-channel audio feature by S/W selection.
If you want to enable 8-channel function you can refer to page 30, and contact your nearest dealer for optional SUR_CEN cable.
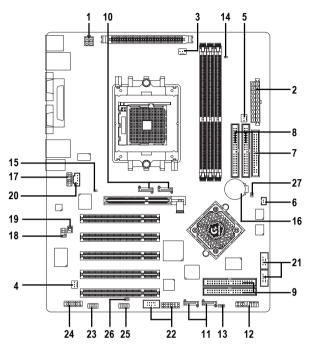
If you want the detail information for 2-/4-/6-/8-channel audio setup installation, please refer to page 66.
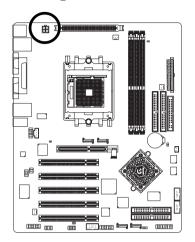
Step 4-2: Connectors Introduction

1)	ATX_12V	15)	2X_DET
2)	ATX (Power Connector)	16)	BATTERY
3)	CPU_FAN	17)	F_AUDIO
4)	SYS_FAN	18)	SUR_CEN
5)	PWR_FAN	19)	SPDIF_IO
6)	NB_FAN	20)	CD_IN
7)	FDD	21)	F_USB1 / F_USB2
8)	IDE1 / IDE2	22)	F1_1394 / F2_1394
9)	IDE3 / IDE4	23)	IR_CIR
10)	SATA0_SB / SATA1_SB	24)	GAME
11)	SATA0_SII / SATA1_SII	25)	INFO_LINK
12)	F_PANEL	26)	C I
13)	PWR_LED	27)	CLR_CMOS
14)	RAM_LED		

1) ATX_12V (+12V Power Connector)

This connector (ATX_12V) supplies the CPU operation voltage (Vcore).
If this "ATX_12V connector" is not connected, system cannot boot.
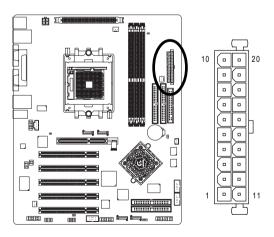
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	GND
3	+12V
4	+12V

2) ATX (ATX Power Connector)
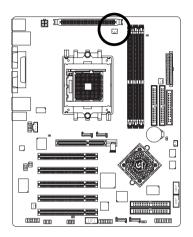
AC power cord should only be connected to your power supply unit after ATX power cable and other related devices are firmly connected to the motherboard.

Pin No.	Definition
1	3.3V
2	3.3V
3	GND
4	+5V
5	GND
6	+5V
7	GND
8	Power Good
9	5V SB (stand by +5V)
10	+12V
11	3.3V
12	-12V
13	GND
14	PS_ON(soft on/off)
15	GND
16	GND
17	GND
18	-5V
19	+5V
20	+5V

3) CPU_FAN (CPU Fan Connector)

Please note, a proper installation of the CPU cooler is essential to prevent the CPU from running under abnormal condition or damaged by overheating. The CPU fan connector supports Max. current up to 600 mA.
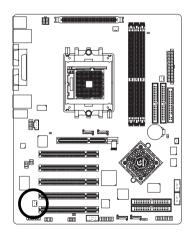
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V
3	Sense

4) SYS_FAN (System Fan Connector)

This connector allows you to link with the cooling fan on the system case to lower the system temperature.
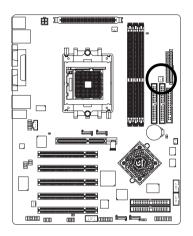
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V
3	Sense

5) PWR_FAN (Power Fan Connector)

This connector allows you to link with the cooling fan on the system case to lower the system temperature.
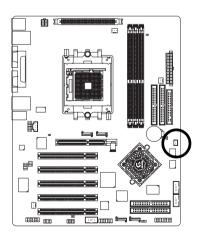
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	+12V
3	NC

6) NB_FAN (Chip Fan Connector)

If you installed wrong direction, the chip fan will not work. Sometimes will damage the chip fan. (Usually black cable is GND)
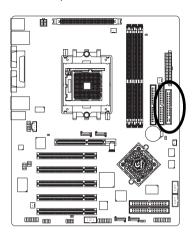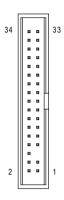
Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	GND

7) FDD (Floppy Connector)

Please connect the floppy drive ribbon cables to FDD. It supports 360K, 1.2M, 720K, 1.44M and 2.88M bytes floppy disk types.
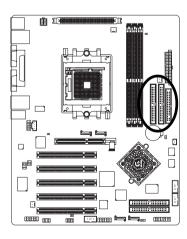
The red stripe of the ribbon cable must be the same side with the Pin1.
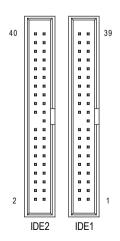
8) IDE1 / IDE2 (IDE1 / IDE2 Connector)
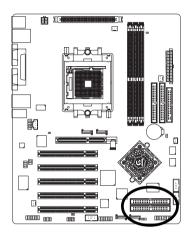
Please connect first hard disk to IDE1 and connect CD-ROM to IDE2.

The red stripe of the ribbon cable must be the same side with the Pin1.

Hardware Installation Process
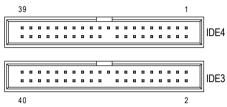
9) IDE3 / IDE4 (IDE3 / IDE4 Connector, RAID/ATA133)

The red stripe of the ribbon cable must be the same side with the Pin1. If you wish to use IDE3 and IDE4, please use it in unity with BIOS (either RAID or ATA133). Then, install the correct driver to have proper operation. For details, please refer to the GigaRAID manual.

39   1

IDE4

IDE3

40   2
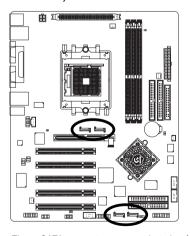
10) SATA0_SB / SATA1_SB (Serial ATA Connector, Controlled by nVIDIA nForce3 250)
11) SATA0_SII / SATA1_SII (Serial ATA Connector, Controlled by Sil3512))

You can connect the Serial ATA device to this connector. If you wish to use RAID function, please use it in unity with BIOS and install the correct driver to have proper operation.
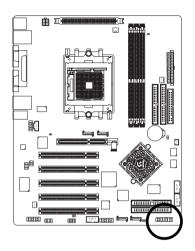
SATA0_SB / SATA1_SB

1 ▢ 7

SATA0_SII / SATA1_SII

7 ▢ 1
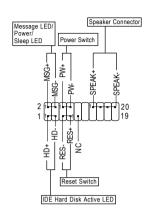
Pin No.	Definition
1	GND
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	GND
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	GND

These SATA connectors support hot plug function.

12) F_PANEL (2 x 10 pins Connector)

Please connect the power LED, PC speaker, reset switch and power switch etc. of your chassis front panel to the F_PANEL connector according to the pin assignment below.
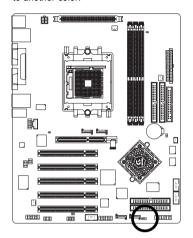
HD (IDE Hard Disk Active LED)	Pin 1: LED anode(+)
(Blue)	Pin 2: LED cathode(-)
SPK (Speaker Connector)	Pin 1: VCC(+)
(Amber)	Pin 2- Pin 3: NC
	Pin 4: Data(-)
RES (Reset Switch)	Open: Normal Operation
(Green)	Close: Reset Hardware System
PW (Power Switch)	Open: Normal Operation
(Red)	Close: Power On/Off
MSG(Message LED/ Power/ Sleep LED)	Pin 1: LED anode(+)
(Yellow)	Pin 2: LED cathode(-)
NC (Purple)	N C

13) PWR_LED
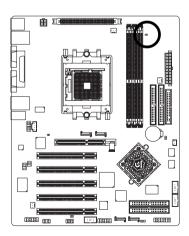
PWR_LED is connect with the system power indicator to indicate whether the system is on/off. It will blink when the system enters suspend mode. If you use dual color LED, power LED will turn to another color.

1

Pin No.	Definition
1	MPD+
2	MPD-
3	MPD-

14) RAM_LED
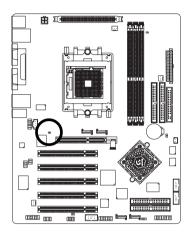
Do not remove memory modules while RAM_LED is on. It might cause short or other unexpected damages due to the stand by voltage. Remove memory modules only when AC power cord is disconnected.

+ ☐ –
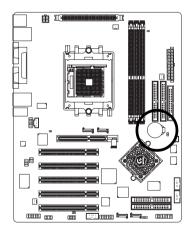
15) 2X_LED
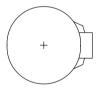
When an AGP 2X (3.3V) card is installed the 2X_DET will light up, indicating a non-supported graphics card is inserted. Informing users that system might not boot up normally due to AGP 2X (3.3V) is not supported by the chipset.

− ☐ +

16) BATTERY

CAUTION

❖ Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced.

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

❖ Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
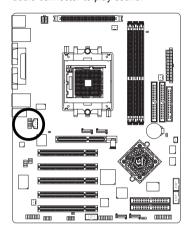
If you want to erase CMOS...

1. Turn OFF the computer and unplug the power cord.
2. Remove the battery, wait for 30 seconds.
3. Re-install the battery.
4. Plug the power cord and turn ON the computer.

17) F_AUDIO (Front Audio Connector)

If you want to use Front Audio connector, you must remove 5-6, 9-10 Jumper.

In order to utilize the front audio header, your chassis must have front audio connector. Also please make sure the pin assignments for the cable are the same as the pin assignments for the front audio header. To find out if the chassis you are buying support front audio connector, please contact your dealer. Please note, you can have the alternative of using front audio connector or of using rear audio connector to play sound.
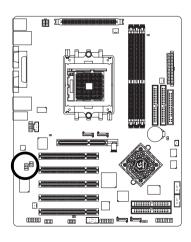
12 11

2   1

Pin No.	Definition
1	Front MIC
2	GND
3	MIC_BIAS
4	Power
5	Front Audio (R)
6	Rear Audio (R)
7	NC
8	No Pin
9	Front Audio (L)
10	Rear Audio (L)
11	FAUDIO_JD
12	Front MIC 2

18) SUR_CEN (Surround Center Connector)

Please contact your nearest dealer for optional SUR_CEN cable.

8   7

2   1
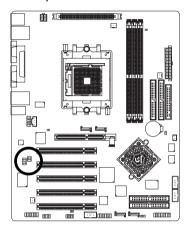
Pin No.	Definition
1	SUR OUTL
2	SUR OUTR
3	GND
4	No Pin
5	CENTER_OUT
6	BASS_OUT
7	AUX_L
8	AUX_R

19) SPDIF_IO (SPDIF In / Out Connector)

The SPDIF output is capable of providing digital audio to external speakers or compressed AC3 data to an external Dolby Digital Decoder. Use this feature only when your stereo system has digital input and output function. Use SPDIF in feature only when your device has digital output function. Be careful with the polarity of the SPDIF_IO connector. Check the pin assignment carefully while you connect the SPDIF cable, incorrect connection between the cable and connector will make the device unable to work or even damage it. For optional SPDIF cable, please contact your local dealer.
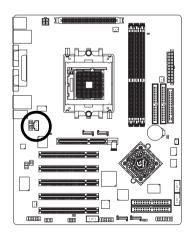
6 5

2 1

Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	No Pin
3	SPDIF
4	SPDIFI
5	GND
6	GND

20) CD_IN (CD In Connector)

Connect CD-ROM or DVD-ROM audio out to the CD_IN connector.

1
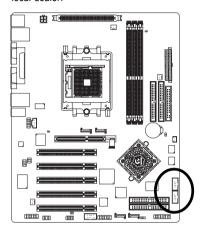
Pin No.	Definition
1	CD-L
2	GND
3	GND
4	CD-R

21) F_USB1 / F_USB2 (Front USB Connector)

Be careful with the polarity of the front USB connector. Check the pin assignment carefully while you connect the front USB cable, incorrect connection between the cable and connector will make the device unable to work or even damage it. For optional front USB cable, please contact your local dealer.
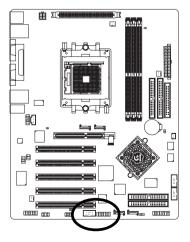
Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	Power
3	USB Dx-
4	USB Dy-
5	USB Dx+
6	USB Dy+
7	GND
8	GND
9	No Pin
10	NC

22) F1_1394 / F2_1394 (Front IEEE1394 Connector)

Serial interface standard set by Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, which has features like high speed, high bandwidth and hot plug. Be careful with the polarity of the IEEE1394 connector. Check the pin assignment carefully while you connect the IEEE1394 cable, incorrect connection between the cable and connector will make the device unable to work or even damage it. For optional IEEE1394 cable, please contact your local dealer.

F1_1394
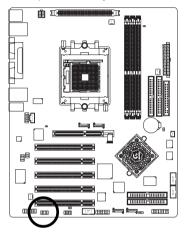
Pin No.	Definition
1	TPA2+
2	TPA2-
3	GND
4	GND
5	TPB2+
6	TPB2-
7	No Pin
8	Power
9	Power
10	GND

F2_1394

Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	Power
3	TPA0+
4	TPA0-
5	GND
6	GND
7	TPB0+
8	TPB0-
9	Power
10	Power
11	TPA1+
12	TPA1-
13	GND
14	No Pin
15	TPB1+
16	TPB1-

23) IR_CIR

Make sure the pin 1 on the IR device is align with pin one the connector. To enable the IR/CIR function, you are required to purchase an optional IR/CIR module. To use IR function only, please connect IR module to Pin1 to Pin5. Be careful with the polarity of the IR/CIR connector. Check the pin assignment carefully while you connect the IR/CIR cable, incorrect connection between the cable and connector will make the device unable to work or even damage it. For optional IR/CIR cable, please contact your local dealer.
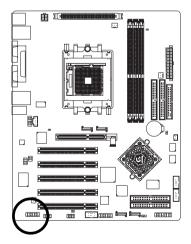
Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	NC
3	IRRX
4	GND
5	IRTX
6	NC
7	CIRRX
8	+5VSB
9	CIRTX
10	NC

24) GAME (Game Connector)

This connector supports joystick, MIDI keyboard and other relate audio devices. Check the pin assignment while you connect the game cables. Please contact your nearest dealer for optional game cables.
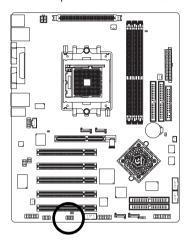
Pin No.	Definition
1	Power
2	GRX1_R
3	GND
4	GPSA2
5	Power
6	GPX2_R
7	GPY2_R
8	MSI_R
9	GPSA1
10	GND
11	GPY1_R
12	Power
13	GPSB1
14	MSO_R
15	GPSB2
16	No Pin

25) INFO_LINK

This connector allows you to connect some external devices to provide you extra function. Check the pin assignment while you connect the external device cable. Please contact your nearest dealer for optional external device cable.

2 10
1 9
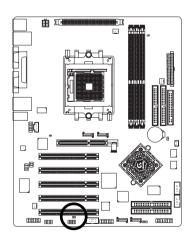
Pin No.	Definition
1	SMBCLK
2	Power
3	SMBDATA
4	GPIO
5	GND
6	GND
7	No Pin
8	NC
9	+12V
10	+12V

26) CI (Chassis Intrusion, Case Open)

This 2-pin connector allows your system to enable or disable the "case open" item in BIOS if the system case begin remove.

1
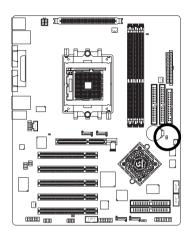
Pin No.	Definition
1	Signal
2	GND

27) CLR_CMOS (Clear CMOS)

You may clear the CMOS data to its default values by this jumper. To clear CMOS, temporarily short 1-2 pin. Default doesn't include the "Shunter" to prevent from improper use this jumper.

Open: Normal

Close: Clear CMOS

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Chapter 3   BIOS Setup

BIOS Setup is an overview of the BIOS Setup Program. The program that allows users to modify the basic system configuration. This type of information is stored in battery-backed CMOS RAM so that it retains the Setup information when the power is turned off.

ENTERING SETUP

Powering ON the computer and pressing <Del> immediately will allow you to enter Setup. If you require more advanced BIOS settings, please go to "Advanced BIOS" setting menu. To enter Advanced BIOS setting menu, press "Ctrl+F1" key on the BIOS screen.

CONTROL KEYS

<↑>	Move to previous item
<↓>	Move to next item
<←>	Move to the item in the left hand
<→>	Move to the item in the right hand
<Enter>	Select Item
<Esc>	Main Menu - Quit and not save changes into CMOS Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu - Exit current page and return to Main Menu
<+/PgUp>	Increase the numeric value or make changes
<-/PgDn>	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
<F1>	General help, only for Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu
<F2>	Item Help
<F3>	Reserved
<F4>	Reserved
<F5>	Restore the previous CMOS value from CMOS, only for Option Page Setup Menu
<F6>	Load the file-safe default CMOS value from BIOS default table
<F7>	Load the Optimized Defaults
<F8>	Dual BIOS/Q-Flash utility
<F9>	System Information
<F10>	Save all the CMOS changes, only for Main Menu

Main Menu

The on-line description of the highlighted setup function is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

Status Page Setup Menu / Option Page Setup Menu
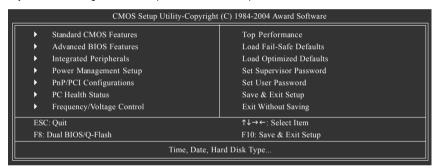
Press F1 to pop up a small help window that describes the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item. To exit the Help Window press <Esc>.

> The BIOS Setup menus described in this chapter are for reference only and may differ from
> **NOTE** the exact settings for your motherboard.

The Main Menu (For example: BIOS Ver. : E12)

Once you enter Award BIOS CMOS Setup Utility, the Main Menu (as figure below) will appear on the screen. The Main Menu allows you to select from eight setup functions and two exit choices. Use arrow keys to select among the items and press <Enter> to accept or enter the sub-menu.

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Management Setup	Set Supervisor Password
▶ PnP/PCI Configurations	Set User Password
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Time, Date, Hard Disk Type...	

> If you can't find the setting you want, please press "Ctrl + F1" to search the advanced option
> **NOTE** hidden.

● **Standard CMOS Features**

This setup page includes all the items in standard compatible BIOS.

● **Advanced BIOS Features**

This setup page includes all the items of Award special enhanced features.

● **Integrated Peripherals**

This setup page includes all onboard peripherals.

● **Power Management Setup**

This setup page includes all the items of Green function features.

● **PnP/PCI Configurations**

This setup page includes all the configurations of PCI & PnP ISA resources.

● **PC Health Status**

This setup page is the System auto detect Temperature, voltage, fan, speed.

● **Frequency/Voltage Control**

This setup page is control CPU's clock and frequency ratio.

● **Top Performance**

If you wish to maximize the performance of your system, set "Top Performance" as "Enabled".

● **Load Fail-Safe Defaults**

Fail-Safe Defaults indicates the value of the system parameters which the system would be in safe configuration.

● **Load Optimized Defaults**

Optimized Defaults indicates the value of the system parameters which the system would be in best performance configuration.

● **Set Supervisor Password**

Change, set, or disable password. It allows you to limit access to the system and Setup, or just to Setup.

● **Set User Password**

Change, set, or disable password. It allows you to limit access to the system.

● **Save & Exit Setup**

Save CMOS value settings to CMOS and exit setup.

● **Exit Without Saving**

Abandon all CMOS value changes and exit setup.

Standard CMOS Features

```
CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                    Standard CMOS Features
   Date (mm:dd:yy)               Thu, Mar  18 2004        Item Help
   Time (hh:mm:ss)               22:31:24             Menu Level▶
                                                      Change the day, month,
 ▶ IDE Channel 0 Master          [None]               year
 ▶ IDE Channel 0 Slave           [None]
 ▶ IDE Channel 1 Master          [None]               <Week>
 ▶ IDE Channel 1 Slave           [None]               Sun. to Sat.
 ▶ IDE Channel 2 Master          [None]
 ▶ IDE Channel 3 Master          [None]               <Month>
                                                      Jan. to Dec.
   Drive A                       [1.44M, 3.5"]
   Drive B                       [None]               <Day>
   Floppy 3 Mode Suport          [Disabled]           1 to 31 (or maximum
                                                      allowed in the month)
   Halt On                       [All, But Keyboard]
                                                      <Year>
   Base Memory                   640K                 1999 to 2098
   Extended Memory               127M
   Total Memory                  128M
↑↓→←: Move     Enter: Select     +/-/PU/PD: Value     F10: Save     ESC: Exit     F1: General Help
        F5: Previous Values         F6: Fail-Safe Defaults          F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ **Date**

The date format is <week>, <month>, <day>, <year>.

- ▸ Week   The week, from Sun to Sat, determined by the BIOS and is displayed only
- ▸ Month   The month, Jan. Through Dec.
- ▸ Day   The day, from 1 to 31 (or the maximum allowed in the month)
- ▸ Year   The year, from 1999 through 2098

☞ **Time**

The times format in <hour> <minute> <second>. The time is calculated base on the 24-hour military-time clock. For example, 1 p.m. is 13:00:00.

☞ **IDE Channel 0 Master, Slave / IDE Channel 1 Master, Slave / IDE Channel 2 Master / IDE Channel 3 Master**

The category identifies the types of hard disk from drive C to F that has been installed in the computer. There are two types: auto type, and manual type. Manual type is user-definable; Auto type which will automatically detect HDD type.

Note that the specifications of your drive must match with the drive table. The hard disk will not work properly if you enter improper information for this category.

If you select User Type, related information will be asked to enter to the following items. Enter the information directly from the keyboard and press <Enter>. Such information should be provided in the documentation form your hard disk vendor or the system manufacturer.

- ▸ Cylinder   Number of cylinders
- ▸ Head   Number of heads
- ▸ Precomp   Write precomp
- ▸ Landing Zone Landing zone
- ▸ Sector   Number of sectors

If a hard disk has not been installed, select NONE and press <Enter>.

GA-K8NSNXP Motherboard   - 40 -

- **Drive A / Drive B**

  The category identifies the types of floppy disk drive A or drive B that has been installed in the computer.
  - ▶▶ None   No floppy drive installed
  - ▶▶ 360K, 5.25"   5.25 inch PC-type standard drive; 360K byte capacity.
  - ▶▶ 1.2M, 5.25"   5.25 inch AT-type high-density drive; 1.2M byte capacity
                   (3.5 inch when 3 Mode is Enabled).
  - ▶▶ 720K, 3.5"   3.5 inch double-sided drive; 720K byte capacity
  - ▶▶ 1.44M, 3.5"   3.5 inch double-sided drive; 1.44M byte capacity.
  - ▶▶ 2.88M, 3.5"   3.5 inch double-sided drive; 2.88M byte capacity.

- **Floppy 3 Mode Support (for Japan Area)**
  - ▶▶ Disabled   Normal Floppy Drive. (Default value)
  - ▶▶ Drive A   Drive A is 3 mode Floppy Drive.
  - ▶▶ Drive B   Drive B is 3 mode Floppy Drive.
  - ▶▶ Both   Drive A & B are 3 mode Floppy Drives.

- **Halt on**

  The category determines whether the computer will stop if an error is detected during power up.
  - ▶▶ No Errors   The system boot will not stop for any error that may be detected and you
                     will be prompted.
  - ▶▶ All Errors   Whenever the BIOS detects a non-fatal error the system will be stopped.
  - ▶▶ All, But Keyboard The system boot will not stop for a keyboard error; it will stop for all other
                     errors. (Default value)
  - ▶▶ All, But Diskette The system boot will not stop for a disk error; it will stop for all other errors.
  - ▶▶ All, But Disk/Key The system boot will not stop for a keyboard or disk error; it will stop for all
                     other errors.

- **Memory**

  The category is display-only which is determined by POST (Power On Self Test) of the BIOS.

  - ▶▶ **Base Memory**

    The POST of the BIOS 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.
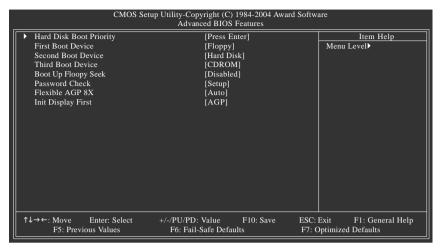
  - ▶▶ **Extended Memory**

    The BIOS determines how much extended memory is present during the POST.

    This is the amount of memory located above 1 MB in the CPU's memory address map.

Advanced BIOS Features

```
             CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                            Advanced BIOS Features
 ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
 ▶  Hard Disk Boot Priority              [Press Enter]          Item Help
    First Boot Device                    [Floppy]          Menu Level▶
    Second Boot Device                   [Hard Disk]
    Third Boot Device                    [CDROM]
    Boot Up Floopy Seek                  [Disabled]
    Password Check                       [Setup]
    Flexible AGP 8X                      [Auto]
    Init Display First                   [AGP]
 └──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
 ↑↓→←: Move    Enter: Select    +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save    ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
       F5: Previous Values         F6: Fail-Safe Defaults        F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ **Hard Disk Boot Priority**

Select boot sequence for onboard(or add-on cards) SCSI, RAID, etc.

Use <↑> or <↓> to select a device, then press<+> to move it up, or <-> to move it down the list. Press <ESC> to exit this menu.

☞ **First / Second / Third Boot Device**

- ▶ Floppy   Select your boot device priority by Floppy.
- ▶ LS120   Select your boot device priority by LS120.
- ▶ Hard Disk   Select your boot device priority by Hard Disk.
- ▶ CDROM   Select your boot device priority by CDROM.
- ▶ ZIP   Select your boot device priority by ZIP.
- ▶ USB-FDD   Select your boot device priority by USB-FDD.
- ▶ USB-ZIP   Select your boot device priority by USB-ZIP.
- ▶ USB-CDROM   Select your boot device priority by USB-CDROM.
- ▶ USB-HDD   Select your boot device priority by USB-HDD.
- ▶ LAN   Select your boot device priority by LAN.
- ▶ Disabled   Select your boot device priority by Disabled.

☞ **Boot Up Floppy Seek**

During POST, BIOS will determine the floppy disk drive installed is 40 or 80 tracks. 360K type is 40 tracks 720K, 1.2M and 1.44M are all 80 tracks.

- ▶ Enabled   BIOS searches for floppy disk drive to determine it is 40 or 80 tracks. Note that BIOS can not tell from 720K, 1.2M or 1.44M drive type as they are all 80 tracks.
- ▶ Disabled   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 360K. (Default value)

○ **Password Check**
  ▶ System   The system can not boot and can not access to Setup page 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. (Default value)

○ **Flexible AGP 8X**
  ▶ Auto   Automatically set AGP transfer rate according to AGP compatibility and stability. (Default value)
  ▶ 8X   Always set AGP transfer rate to 8X mode if the 8X mode supported by the AGP card.
  ▶ 4X   Set AGP transfer rate to 4X mode no matter what the AGP transfer rate the card is.
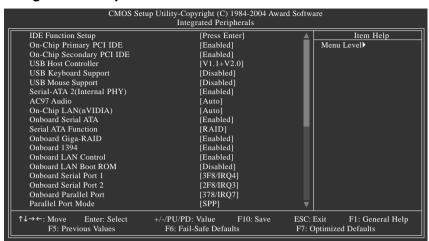
○ **Init Display First**
  This feature allows you to select the first initiation of the monitor display from which card when you install an AGP card and a PCI VGA card on the motherboard.
  ▶ AGP   Set Init display first to AGP. (Default value)
  ▶ PCI slot   Set Init display first to PCI.
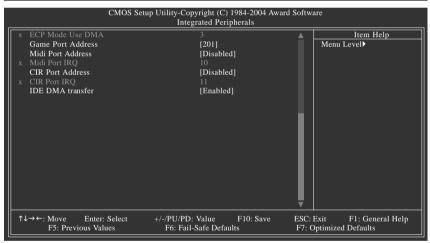
Integrated Peripherals

```
              CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                              Integrated Peripherals
    IDE Function Setup              [Press Enter]              Item Help
    On-Chip Primary PCI IDE        [Enabled]              Menu Level▶
    On-Chip Secondary PCI IDE      [Enabled]
    USB Host Controller            [V1.1+V2.0]
    USB Keyboard Support           [Disabled]
    USB Mouse Support              [Disabled]
    Serial-ATA 2(Internal PHY)     [Enabled]
    AC97 Audio                     [Auto]
    On-Chip LAN(nVIDIA)            [Auto]
    Onboard Serial ATA             [Enabled]
    Serial ATA Function            [RAID]
    Onboard Giga-RAID              [Enabled]
    Onboard 1394                   [Enabled]
    Onboard LAN Control            [Enabled]
    Onboard LAN Boot ROM           [Disabled]
    Onboard Serial Port 1          [3F8/IRQ4]
    Onboard Serial Port 2          [2F8/IRQ3]
    Onboard Parallel Port          [378/IRQ7]
    Parallel Port Mode             [SPP]
  ↑↓→←: Move    Enter: Select    +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save    ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
        F5: Previous Values       F6: Fail-Safe Defaults        F7: Optimized Defaults
```

```
              CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                              Integrated Peripherals
  x ECP Mode Use DMA               3                         Item Help
    Game Port Address              [201]                 Menu Level▶
    Midi Port Address              [Disabled]
  x Midi Port IRQ                  10
    CIR Port Address               [Disabled]
  x CIR Port IRQ                   11
    IDE DMA transfer               [Enabled]




  ↑↓→←: Move    Enter: Select    +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save    ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
        F5: Previous Values       F6: Fail-Safe Defaults        F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ IDE Function Setup

```
              CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                                IDE Function Setup
    IDE Channel 0 Master RAID      [Disabled]                Item Help
    IDE Channel 0 Slave RAID       [Disabled]            Menu Level▶
    IDE Channel 1 Master RAID      [Disabled]
    IDE Channel 1 Slave RAID       [Disabled]
    SATA Primary Master RAID       [Disabled]
    SATA Secndry Master RAID       [Disabled]



  ↑↓→←: Move    Enter: Select    +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save    ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
        F5: Previous Values       F6: Fail-Safe Defaults        F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ **IDE Channel 0 Master RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 1st master channel IDE RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **IDE Channel 0 Slave RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 1st slave channel IDE RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **IDE Channel 1 Master RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 2nd master channel IDE RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **IDE Channel 1 Slave RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 2nd slave channel IDE RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **SATA Primary Master RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 1st SATA RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **SATA Secndry Master RAID**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable 2nd SATA RAID function.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **On-Chip Primary PCI IDE**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable onboard 1st channel IDE port. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled — Disable onboard 1st channel IDE port.

☞ **On-Chip Secondary PCI IDE**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable onboard 2nd channel IDE port. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled — Disable onboard 2nd channel IDE port.

☞ **USB Host Controller**
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function if you are not using onboard USB function.
- ▶ V1.1+V2.0 — Enable USB 1.1 and USB 2.0 controller. (Default value)
- ▶ V1.1 — Only enable USB 1.1 controller.

☞ **USB Keyboard Support**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable USB keyboard support.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable USB keyboard support. (Default value)

☞ **USB Mouse Support**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable USB mouse support.
- ▶ Disabled — Disable USB mouse support. (Default value)

☞ **Serial-ATA 2 (Internal PHY)**
- ▶ Enabled — Enable Serial ATA supported. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled — Disable Serial ATA supported.

☞ **AC97 Audio**
- ▶ Auto — Enable onboard AC'97 audio function. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled — Disable this function.

☞ **On-Chip LAN (nVIDIA)**
- ▶ Auto — Auto-detect onboard LAN function. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled — Disable onboard LAN function.

- ☞ **Onboard Serial ATA**
  - ▶ Enabled   Enable onboard Serial ATA chip function. (Default value)
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable this function.

- ☞ **Serial ATA Function**
  - ▶ RAID   Select onboard Serial ATA chip function as RAID. (Default value)
  - ▶ BASE   Select onboard Serial ATA chip function as base.

- ☞ **Onboard Giga-RAID**
  - ▶ Enabled   Enable onboard GigaRAID chip function. (Default value)
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable this function.

- ☞ **Onboard 1394**
  - ▶ Enabled   Enable onboard IEEE1394 function. (Default value)
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable onboard IEEE1394 function.

- ☞ **Onboard LAN Control**
  - ▶ Enabled   Enable onboard LAN chip function. (Default value)
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable onboard LAN chip function.

- ☞ **Onboard LAN Boot ROM**
  This function decide whether to invoke the boot ROM of the onboard LAN chip.
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default Value)
  - ▶ Enabled   Enable this function.

- ☞ **Onboard Serial Port 1**
  - ▶ Auto   BIOS will automatically setup the port 1 address.
  - ▶ 3F8/IRQ4   Enable onboard Serial port 1 and address is 3F8. (Default value)
  - ▶ 2F8/IRQ3   Enable onboard Serial port 1 and address is 2F8.
  - ▶ 3E8/IRQ4   Enable onboard Serial port 1 and address is 3E8.
  - ▶ 2E8/IRQ3   Enable onboard Serial port 1 and address is 2E8.
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable onboard Serial port 1.

- ☞ **Onboard Serial Port 2**
  - ▶ Auto   BIOS will automatically setup the port 2 address.
  - ▶ 3F8/IRQ4   Enable onboard Serial port 2 and address is 3F8.
  - ▶ 2F8/IRQ3   Enable onboard Serial port 2 and address is 2F8. (Default value)
  - ▶ 3E8/IRQ4   Enable onboard Serial port 2 and address is 3E8.
  - ▶ 2E8/IRQ3   Enable onboard Serial port 2 and address is 2E8.
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable onboard Serial port 2.

- ☞ **Onboard Parallel Port**
  - ▶ 378/IRQ7   Enable onboard LPT port and address is 378/IRQ7. (Default value)
  - ▶ 278/IRQ5   Enable onboard LPT port and address is 278/IRQ5.
  - ▶ 3BC/IRQ7   Enable onboard LPT port and address is 3BC/IRQ7.
  - ▶ Disabled   Disable onboard LPT port.

- ☞ **Parallel Port Mode**
  - ▶ SPP   Using Parallel port as Standard Parallel Port. (Default value)
  - ▶ EPP   Using Parallel port as Enhanced Parallel Port.
  - ▶ ECP   Using Parallel port as Extended Capabilities Port.
  - ▶ ECP+EPP   Using Parallel port as ECP & EPP mode.

☞ **ECP Mode Use DMA**
- ▶ 3   Set ECP Mode Use DMA to 3. (Default value)
- ▶ 1   Set ECP Mode Use DMA to 1.

☞ **Game Port Address**
- ▶ 201   Set Game Port Address to 201. (Default value)
- ▶ 209   Set Game Port Address to 209.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function.

☞ **Midi Port Address**
- ▶ 300   Set Midi Port Address to 300.
- ▶ 330   Set Midi Port Address to 330.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **Midi Port IRQ**
- ▶ 5   Set Midi Port IRQ to 5.
- ▶ 10   Set Midi Port IRQ to 10. (Default value)

☞ **CIR Port Address**
- ▶ 310   Set CIR Port Address to 310.
- ▶ 320   Set CIR Port Address to 320.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default value)

☞ **CIR Port IRQ**
- ▶ 5   Set CIR Port IRQ to 5.
- ▶ 11   Set CIR Port IRQ to 11. (Default value)
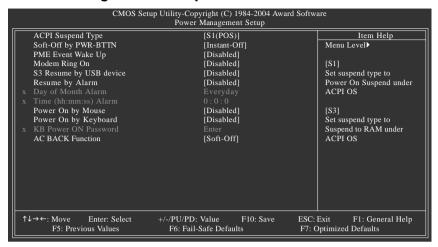
☞ **IDE DMA transfer access**
- ▶ Enabled   Enable IDE DMA transfer access. (Default value)
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function.

Power Management Setup

```
CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                    Power Management Setup
ACPI Suspend Type               [S1(POS)]              Item Help
Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN            [Instant-Off]      Menu Level▶
PME Event Wake Up               [Disabled]
Modem Ring On                   [Disabled]         [S1]
S3 Resume by USB device         [Disabled]         Set suspend type to
Resume by Alarm                 [Disabled]         Power On Suspend under
x  Day of Month Alarm           Everyday           ACPI OS
x  Time (hh:mm:ss) Alarm        0 : 0 : 0
Power On by Mouse               [Disabled]         [S3]
Power On by Keyboard            [Disabled]         Set suspend type to
x  KB Power ON Password         Enter              Suspend to RAM under
AC BACK Function                [Soft-Off]         ACPI OS




↑↓→←: Move     Enter: Select     +/-/PU/PD: Value     F10: Save     ESC: Exit     F1: General Help
         F5: Previous Values          F6: Fail-Safe Defaults          F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ **ACPI Suspend Type**
- ▶ S1(POS)   Set ACPI suspend type to S1/POS (Power On Suspend). (Default value)
- ▶ S3(STR)   Set ACPI suspend type to S3/STR (Suspend To RAM).

☞ **Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN**
- ▶ Instant-off   Press power button then power off instantly. (Default value)
- ▶ Delay 4 Sec.   Press power button 4 seconds to power off. Enter suspend if button is pressed less than 4 seconds.

☞ **PME Event Wake Up**
This feature requires an ATX power supply that provides at least 1A on the 5VSB lead.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default value)
- ▶ Enabled   Enable PME as wake up event.

☞ **Modem Ring On**
An incoming call via modem can awake the system from any suspend state.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable Modem Ring on function. (Default value)
- ▶ Enabled   Enable Modem Ring on function.

☞ **S3 Resume by USB device**
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default value)
- ▶ Enable   Enable USB device wake up system from S3 suspend type.

☞ **Resume by Alarm**
You can set "Resume by Alarm" item at "Enabled" and key in data/time to power on system.
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default value)
- ▶ Enabled   Enable alarm function to POWER ON system.
  If RTC Alarm Lead To Power On is Enabled.
  Day of Month Alarm :   Everyday, 1~31
  Time (hh: mm: ss) Alarm :   (0~23) : (0~59) : (0~59)

☞ **Power On by Mouse**
- ▶ Disabled   Disabled this function. (Default value)
- ▶ Double Click   Double click on PS/2 mouse left button to power on system.

☞ **Power On by Keyboard**
- ▶ Disabled   Disabled this function. (Default value)
- ▶ Password   Enter from 1 to 5 characters to set the keyboard power on password.
- ▶ Keyboard 98   If there is a "POWER" button on your keyboard, you can press the key to power on your system.

☞ **KB Power ON Password**
When "Power On by Keyboard" set at Password, you can set the password here.
- ▶ Enter   Input password(from 1 to 5 characters) and press Enter to set the password.
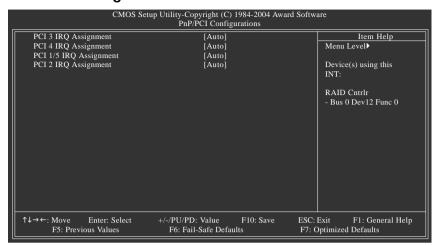
☞ **AC BACK Function**
- ▶ Soft-Off   Always in off state when AC back. (Default value)
- ▶ Full-On   Always power on the system when AC back.

PnP/PCI Configurations

```
                    CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                                    PnP/PCI Configurations
       PCI 3 IRQ Assignment                    [Auto]                     Item Help
       PCI 4 IRQ Assignment                    [Auto]             Menu Level▶
       PCI 1/5 IRQ Assignment                  [Auto]
       PCI 2 IRQ Assignment                    [Auto]             Device(s) using this
                                                                  INT:

                                                                  RAID Cntrlr
                                                                  - Bus 0 Dev12 Func 0




       ↑↓→←: Move     Enter: Select     +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save     ESC: Exit     F1: General Help
          F5: Previous Values          F6: Fail-Safe Defaults        F7: Optimized Defaults
```

☞ **PCI 3 IRQ Assignment**
  ▶ Auto   Auto assign IRQ to PCI 3. (Default value)
  ▶ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 Set IRQ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 to PCI 3.

☞ **PCI 4 IRQ Assignment**
  ▶ Auto   Auto assign IRQ to PCI 4. (Default value)
  ▶ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 Set IRQ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 to PCI 4.

☞ **PCI 1/5 IRQ Assignment**
  ▶ Auto   Auto assign IRQ to PCI 1/5. (Default value)
  ▶ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 Set IRQ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 to PCI 1/PCI5.
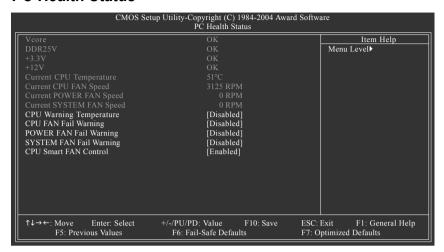
☞ **PCI 2 IRQ Assignment**
  ▶ Auto   Auto assign IRQ to PCI 2. (Default value)
  ▶ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 Set IRQ 3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,14,15 to PCI 2.

PC Health Status

```
                    CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                                      PC Health Status
 Vcore                                        OK                        Item Help
 DDR25V                                       OK               Menu Level▶
 +3.3V                                        OK
 +12V                                         OK
 Current CPU Temperature                      51℃
 Current CPU FAN Speed                        3125 RPM
 Current POWER FAN Speed                      0 RPM
 Current SYSTEM FAN Speed                     0 RPM
 CPU Warning Temperature                      [Disabled]
 CPU FAN Fail Warning                         [Disabled]
 POWER FAN Fail Warning                       [Disabled]
 SYSTEM FAN Fail Warning                      [Disabled]
 CPU Smart FAN Control                        [Enabled]




 ↑↓→←: Move      Enter: Select    +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save      ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
      F5: Previous Values         F6: Fail-Safe Defaults              F7: Optimized Defaults
```

) **Current Voltage (V) Vcore / DDR25V / +3.3V / +12V**
  ▶ Detect system's voltage status automatically.

) **Current CPU Temperature**
  ▶ Detect CPU temperature automatically.

) **Current CPU/POWER/SYSTEM FAN Speed (RPM)**
  ▶ Detect CPU/power/system fan speed status automatically.

) **CPU Warning Temperature**
  ▶ Disabled   Don't monitor current temperature. (Default value)
  ▶ 60ºC / 140ºF   Monitor CPU temperature at 60ºC / 140ºF.
  ▶ 70ºC / 158ºF   Monitor CPU temperature at 70ºC / 158ºF.
  ▶ 80ºC / 176ºF   Monitor CPU temperature at 80ºC / 176ºF.
  ▶ 90ºC / 194ºF   Monitor CPU temperature at 90ºC / 194ºF.

) **CPU/POWER/SYSTEM FAN Fail Warning**
  ▶ Disabled   Disable fan fail warning function. (Default value)
  ▶ Enabled   Enable fan fail warning function.
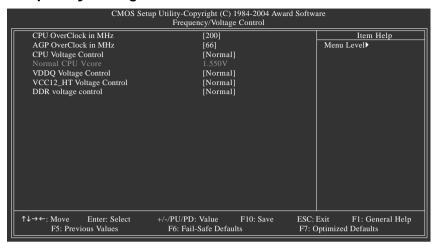
) **CPU Smart FAN Control**
  ▶ Disabled   Disable this function.
  ▶ Enabled   Enable CPU Smart Fan control function. (Default value)
                      a. When the CPU temperature is higher than 60 degrees Celsius, CPU fan
                         will run at full speed.
                      b. When the CPU temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees Celsius, CPU
                         fan will run at high speed.
                      c. When the CPU temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees Celsius, CPU
                         fan will run at medium speed.
                      d. When the CPU temperature is lower than 40 degrees Celsius, CPU fan
                         will run at low speed.

Frequency/Voltage Control

```
                    CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software
                                   Frequency/Voltage Control
     CPU OverClock in MHz                 [200]                      Item Help
     AGP OverClock in MHz                 [66]                   Menu Level
     CPU Voltage Control                  [Normal]
     Normal CPU Vcore                     1.550V
     VDDQ Voltage Control                 [Normal]
     VCC12_HT Voltage Control             [Normal]
     DDR voltage control                  [Normal]




     ↑↓→←: Move     Enter: Select      +/-/PU/PD: Value    F10: Save    ESC: Exit    F1: General Help
        F5: Previous Values            F6: Fail-Safe Defaults           F7: Optimized Defaults
```

⚠ Incorrect using these features may cause your system broken. For power End-User use only!
CAUTION

○ **CPU OverClock in MHz**
  ▶ 200MHz ~ 300MHz   Increase CPU frequency as user selected.

○ **AGP OverClock in MHz**
  ▶ 66MHz ~ 100MHz   Increase AGP frequency as user selected.

○ **CPU Voltage Control**
  ▶ Supports adjustable CPU Vcore from 0.800V to 1.700V by 0.025V step.
   (Default value: Normal)

○ **Normal CPU Vcore**
  ▶ Display your CPU Vcore voltage.

○ **VDDQ Voltage Control**
  ▶ Normal   Set VDDQ voltage as VDDQ required. (Default value)
  ▶ +0.1V   Increase VDDQ voltage +0.1V.
  ▶ +0.2V   Increase VDDQ voltage +0.2V.
  ▶ +0.3V   Increase VDDQ voltage +0.3V.

○ **VCC12_HT Voltage Control**
  ▶ Normal   Supply VCC12_HT voltage as VCC12_HT required. (Default value)
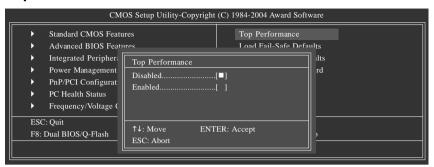 ▶ +0.1V   Increase VCC12_HT voltage +0.1V.
  ▶ +0.2V   Increase VCC12_HT voltage +0.2V.
  ▶ +0.3V   Increase VCC12_HT voltage +0.3V.

○ **DDR voltage control**
  ▶ Normal   Supply DDR voltage as DDR required. (Default value)
  ▶ +0.1V   Increase DDR voltage +0.1V.
  ▶ +0.2V   Increase DDR voltage +0.2V.

Top Performance

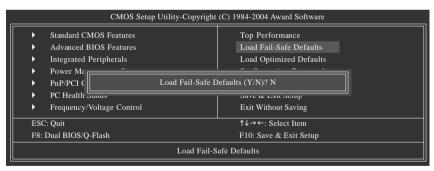| CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Periphera┐	ults
▶ Power Management	Top Performance	rd
▶ PnP/PCI Configurat	Disabled........................[■]	
▶ PC Health Status	Enabled.........................[ ]	
▶ Frequency/Voltage C		
ESC: Quit	↑↓: Move ENTER: Accept	
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	ESC: Abort	

If you wish to maximize the performance of your system, set "Top Performance" as "Enabled".
- ▶ Disabled   Disable this function. (Default Value)
- ▶ Enabled   Enable Top Performance function.
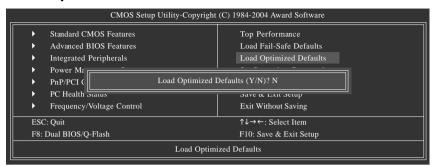
✹ "Top Performance" will increase H/W working speed. Different system configuration (both H/W component and OS) will effect the result. For example, the same H/W configuration might not run properly with Windows XP, but works smoothly with Windows NT. Therefore, if your system is not perform enough, the reliability or stability problem will appear sometimes, and we will recommend you disabling the option to avoid the problem as mentioned above.

Load Fail-Safe Defaults

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma	Load Fail-Safe Defaults (Y/N)? N	
▶ PnP/PCI C	
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Load Fail-Safe Defaults	

Fail-Safe defaults contain the most appropriate values of the system parameters that allow minimum system performance.

Load Optimized Defaults

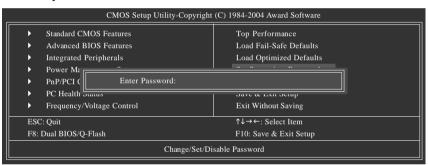| CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma_____	
▶ PnP/PCI C	Load Optimized Defaults (Y/N)? N
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Load Optimized Defaults	

Selecting this field loads the factory defaults for BIOS and Chipset Features which the system automatically detects.

Set Supervisor/User Password

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma_____	
▶ PnP/PCI C Enter Password:	
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Change/Set/Disable Password	

When you select this function, the following message will appear at the center of the screen to assist you in creating a password.

Type the password, up to eight characters, and press <Enter>. You will be asked to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>. You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection and not enter a password.

To disable password, just press <Enter> when you are prompted to enter password. A message "PASSWORD DISABLED" will appear to confirm the password being disabled. Once the password is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup freely.
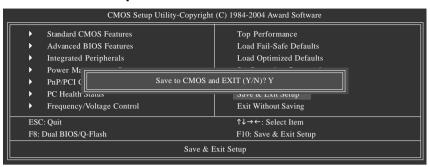
The BIOS Setup program allows you to specify two separate passwords:
SUPERVISOR PASSWORD and a USER PASSWORD. When disabled, anyone may access all BIOS Setup program function. When enabled, the Supervisor password is required for entering the BIOS Setup program and having full configuration fields, the User password is required to access only basic items.

If you select "System" at "Password Check" in Advance BIOS Features Menu, you will be prompted for the password every time the system is rebooted or any time you try to enter Setup Menu.
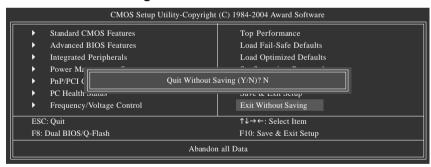
If you select "Setup" at "Password Check" in Advance BIOS Features Menu, you will be prompted only when you try to enter Setup.

Save & Exit Setup

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma _____	Save to CMOS and EXIT (Y/N)? Y
▶ PnP/PCI C	
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Save & Exit Setup	

Type "Y" will quit the Setup Utility and save the user setup value to RTC CMOS.
Type "N" will return to Setup Utility.

Exit Without Saving

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma _____	Quit Without Saving (Y/N)? N
▶ PnP/PCI C	
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup
Abandon all Data	

Type "Y" will quit the Setup Utility without saving to RTC CMOS.
Type "N" will return to Setup Utility.

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Chapter 4 Technical Reference

@BIOS™ Introduction

Gigabyte announces @BIOS
Windows BIOS Live Update Utility

Have you ever updated BIOS by yourself? Or like many other people, you just know what BIOS is, but always hesitate to update it? Because you think updating newest BIOS is unnecessary and actually you don't know how to update it.

Maybe not like others, you are very experienced in BIOS updating and spend quite a lot of time to do it. But of course you don't like to do it too much. First, download different BIOS from website and then switch the operating system to DOS mode. Secondly, use different flash utility to update BIOS. The above process is not a interesting job. Besides, always be carefully to store the BIOS source code correctly in your disks as if you update the wrong BIOS, it will be a nightmare.

Certainly, you wonder why motherboard vendors could not just do something right to save your time and effort and save you from the lousy BIOS updating work? Here it comes! Now Gigabyte announces @BIOS -- the first Windows BIOS live update utility. This is a smart BIOS update software. It could help you to download the BIOS from internetand update it. Not like the other BIOS update software, it's a Windows utility. With the help of "@BIOS", BIOS updating is no more than a click.

Besides, no matter which mainboard you are using, if it's a Gigabyte's product, @BIOS help you to maintain the BIOS. This utility could detect your correct mainboard model and help you to choose the BIOS accordingly. It then downloads the BIOS from the nearest Gigabyte ftp site automatically. There are several different choices; you could use "Internet Update" to download and update your BIOS directly. Or you may want to keep a backup for your current BIOS, just choose "Save Current BIOS" to save it first. You make a wise choice to use Gigabyte, and @BIOS update your BIOS smartly. You are now worry free from updating wrong BIOS, and capable to maintain and manage your BIOS easily. Again, Gigabyte's innovative product erects a milestone in motherboard industries.

For such a wonderful software, how much it costs? Impossible! It's free! Now, if you buy a Gigabyte's motherboard, you could find this amazing software in the attached driver CD. But please remember, connected to internet at first, then you could have a internet BIOS update from your Gigabyte @BIOS.

K8 DPS (Dual Power System) Introduction

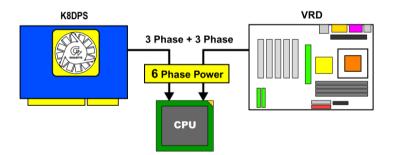*K8 DPS* - A new innovation technology from Gigabyte Technology in which gives you a total of 6-phase power circuit design. Providing 2 extra phase power circuits that motherboard design guideline recommended. In a K8 DPS (Dual Power System) designed motherboard, an additional 3-phase power circuit K8 DPS daughter card is added on the motherboard. Providing a more durable and stable power circuit to sustain a larger electric current up to 150A. K8 DPS (Dual Power System) specially design for the future coming processor, which demands a higher working frequency and a more stable and durable power circuit.

Working mode in a K8 Dual Power System:

<u>**Parallel Mode:**</u>

Both K8 DPS and onboard power circuit working simultaneously, providing a total of 6-phase power circuit. If any power circuit fails, the remaining power circuit will keep working as main power circuit.
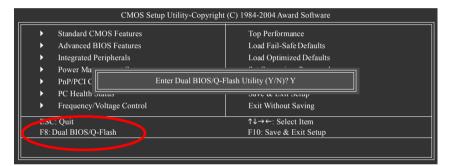
Flash BIOS Method Introduction

Method 1 : Dual BIOS / Q-Flash

A. What is Dual BIOS Technology?

Dual BIOS means that there are two system BIOS (ROM) on the motherboard, one is the Main BIOS and the other is Backup BIOS. Under the normal circumstances, the system works on the Main BIOS. If the Main BIOS is corrupted or damaged, the Backup BIOS can take over while the system is powered on. This means that your PC will still be able to run stably as if nothing has happened in your BIOS.

B. How to use Dual BIOS and Q-Flash Utility?

1.) After power on the computer, pressing <Del> immediately during POST (Power On Self Test) it will allow you to enter Award BIOS CMOS SETUP, then press <F8> to enter Flash utility.

CMOS Setup Utility-Copyright (C) 1984-2004 Award Software	
▶ Standard CMOS Features	Top Performance
▶ Advanced BIOS Features	Load Fail-Safe Defaults
▶ Integrated Peripherals	Load Optimized Defaults
▶ Power Ma~	Enter Dual BIOS/Q-Flash Utility (Y/N)? Y
▶ PnP/PCI C	
▶ PC Health Status	Save & Exit Setup
▶ Frequency/Voltage Control	Exit Without Saving
ESC: Quit	↑↓→←: Select Item
F8: Dual BIOS/Q-Flash	F10: Save & Exit Setup

2.) Award Dual BIOS Flash ROM Programming Utility

Dual BIOS Utility V1.33		
Boot From..	Main Bios	
Main ROM Type/Size..	SST 39SF040	512K
Backup ROM Type/Size..	SST 39SF040	512K
Wide Range Protection	Disable	
Boot From	Main Bios	
Auto Recovery	Enable	
Halt On Error	Disable	
Keep DMI Data	Enable	
Copy Main ROM Data to Backup		
Load Default Settings		
Save Settings to CMOS		
Q-Flash Utility		
Update Main BIOS from Floppy		
Update Backup BIOS from Floppy		
Save Main BIOS to Floppy		
Save Backup BIOS to Floppy		
PgDn/PgUp: Modify ↑↓: Move	ESC: Reset	F10: Power Off

3.) Dual BIOS Item explanation:

• **Wide Range Protection: Disable(Default), Enable**

Status 1:

If any failure (ex. Update ESCD failure, checksum error or reset…) occurs in the Main BIOS, just before the Operating System is loaded and after the power is on, and that the Wide Range Protection is set to "Enable", the PC will boot from Backup BIOS automatically.

Status 2:

If the ROM BIOS on peripherals cards(ex. SCSI Cards, LAN Cards...) emits signals torequest restart of the system after the user make any alteration on it, the boot up BIOS will not be changed to the Backup BIOS.

• **Boot From : Main BIOS(Default), Backup BIOS**

Status 1: The user can set to boot from main BIOS or Backup BIOS.

Status 2: If one of the main BIOS or the Backup BIOS fails, this item *"Boot From : Main BIOS(Default)"* will become gray and will not be changed by user.

• **Auto Recovery : Enable(Default), Disable**

When one of the Main BIOS or Backup BIOS occurs checksum failure, the working BIOS will automatically recover the BIOS of checksum failure.

(In the Power Management Setup of the BIOS Setting, if ACPI Suspend Type is set to Suspend to RAM, the Auto Recovery will be set to Enable automatically.)

(If you want to enter the BIOS setting, please press**"Del"** key when the boot screen appears.)

• **Halt On Error : Disable(Default), Enable**

If the BIOS occurs a checksum error or the Main BIOS occurs a WIDE RANGE PROTECTION error and Halt On Error set to Enable, the PC will show messages on the boot screen, and the system will pause and wait for the user's instruction.

If Auto Recovery :**Disable**, it will show *<or the other key to continue.>*

If Auto Recovery :**Enable**, it will show *<or the other key to Auto Recover.>*

• **Keep DMI Data : Enable(Default), Disable**

Enable: The DMI data won't be replaced by flashing new BIOS.(recommend)

Disable: The DMI data will be replaced by flashing new BIOS.

• **Copy Main ROM Data to Backup**

(If you boot from Backup ROM, this item will change to "Copy Backup ROM Data to Main")

Auto recovery message:

BIOS Recovery: Main to Backup

The means that the Main BIOS works normally and could automatically recover the Backup BIOS.

BIOS Recovery: Backup to Main

The means that the Backup BIOS works normally and could automatically recover the Main BIOS. (This auto recovery utility is set by system automatically and can't be changed by user.)

• **Load Default Settings**

Load dual BIOS default value.

• **Save Settings to CMOS**

Save revised setting.

C. What is Q-Flash Utility?

Q-Flash utility is a pre-O.S. BIOS flash utility enables users to update its BIOS within BIOS mode, no more fooling around any OS.
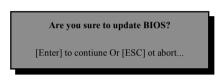
D. How to use Q-Flash?

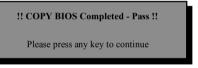### Update Main BIOS from Floppy / Update Backup BIOS from Floppy

✎ In the A: drive, insert the "BIOS" diskette, then Press Enter to Run.

```
─── 1 File(s) found ───
XXXX.XX                                      256K

Total Size: 1.39M            Free Size: 1.14M
F5: Refresh        DEL: Delete        ESC: Return Main
```

Where XXXX.XX is name of the BIOS file.

✎ Press Enter to Run.

Are you sure to update BIOS?

[Enter] to contiune Or [ESC] ot abort...

✎ Press Enter to Run.

!! COPY BIOS Completed - Pass !!

Please press any key to continue

Congratulation! You have completed the flashed and now can restart system.

Save Main BIOS to Floppy / Save Backup BIOS to Floppy

✎ In the A:drive, insert the floppy disk, then Press Enter to Run.

```
─── TYPE FILE NAME ───
File name: XXXX.XX

Total Size: 1.39M            Free Size: 1.14M
F5: Refresh        DEL: Delete        TAB: Switch
```

To name the file.

Congratulate you have accomplished the saving.

CONTROL KEYS

<PgDn/PgUp>	Make changes
<↑>	Move to previous item
<↓>	Move to next item
<Enter>	Run
<Esc>	Reset
<F10>	Power Off

DualBIOS™ Technology FAQ

GIGABYTE Technology is pleased to introduce DualBIOS technology, a hot spare for your system BIOS. This newest "Value-added" feature, in a long series of innovations from GIGABYTE, is available on this motherboard. Future GIGABYTE motherboards will also incorporate this innovation.

What's DualBIOS™?

On GIGABYTE motherboards with DualBIOS there are physically two BIOS chips. For simplicity we'll call one your "Main BIOS" and the other we'll call your "Backup BIOS" (your "hot spare"). If your Main BIOS fails, the Backup BIOS almost automatically takes over on your next system boot. Almost automatically and with virtually zero down time! Whether the problem is a failure in flashing your BIOS or a virus or a catastrophic failure of the Main BIOS chip, the result is the same - the Backup BIOS backs you up, almost automatically.

I. Q: What is DualBIOS™ technology?
Answer:

DualBIOS technology is a patented technology from Giga-Byte Technology. The concept of this technology is based on the redundancy and fault tolerance theory. DualBIOS™ technology simply means there are two system BIOSes (ROM) integrated onto the motherboard. One is a main BIOS, and the other is a backup BIOS. The mainboard will operate normally with the main BIOS, however, if the main BIOS is corrupt or damaged for various reasons, the backup BIOS will be automatically used when the system powered-On. Your PC will operate as before the main BIOS was damaged, and is completely transparent to the user.

II. Q: Why does anyone need a motherboard with DualBIOS™ technology?
Answer:

In today's systems there are more and more BIOS failures. The most common reasons are virus attacks, BIOS upgrade failures, and/or deterioration of the BIOS (ROM) chip itself.

1. New computer viruses are being found that attack and destroy the system BIOS. They may corrupt your BIOS code, causing your PC to be unstable or even not boot normally.
2. BIOS data will be corrupted if a power loss/surge occurs, or if a user resets the system, or if the power button is pressed during the process of performing a system BIOS upgrade.
3. If a user mistakenly updates their mainboard with the incorrect BIOS file, then the system may not be able to boot correctly. This may cause the PC system hang in operation or during boot.
4. A flash ROM's life cycle is limited according to electronic characteristics. The modern PC utilizes the Plug and Play BIOS, and is updated regularly. If a user changes peripherals often, there is a slight chance of damage to the flash ROM.

With Giga-Byte Technology's patented DualBIOS™ technology you can reduce the possibility of hangs during system boot up, and/or loss BIOS data due to above reasons.

This new technology will eliminate valuable system down time and costly repair bills cause by BIOS failures.

III. Q: How does DualBIOS™ technology work?

Answer:

This new technology will eliminate valuable system down time and costly repair bills cause by BIOS failures.

1. DualBIOS™ technology provides a wide range of protection during the boot up procedure. It protects your BIOS during system POST, ESCD update, and even all the way to PNP detection/assignment.

2. DualBIOS™ provides automatic recovery for the BIOS. When the first BIOS used during boot up does not complete or if a BIOS checksum error occurs, boot-up is still possible. In the DualBIOS™ utility, the "Auto Recovery" option will guarantee that if either the main BIOS or backup BIOS is corrupted, the DualBIOS™ technology will use the good BIOS and correct the wrong BIOS automatically.

3. DualBIOS™ provides manual recovery for the BIOS. DualBIOS™ technology contains a built-in flash utility, which can flash your system BIOS from backup to main and/or visa versa. There is no need for an OS-dependent flash utility program.

4. DualBIOS™ contains a one-way flash utility. The built-in one-way flash utility will ensure that the corrupt BIOS is not mistaken as the good BIOS during recovery and that the correct BIOS (main vs. backup) will be flashed. This will prevent the good BIOS from being flashed.

IV. Q: Who Needs DualBIOS™ technology?

Answer:
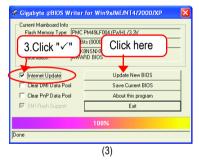
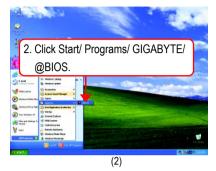This new technology will eliminate valuable system down time and costly repair bills cause by BIOS failures.

1. Every user should have DualBIOS™ technology due to the advancement of computer viruses. Everyday, there are new BIOS-type viruses discovered that will destroy your system BIOS. Most commercial products on the market do not have solutions to guard against this type of virus intrusion. The DualBIOS™ technology will provide a state-of-the-art solution to protect your PC:

Case I.) Vicious computer viruses may wipe out your entire system BIOS. With a conventional single system BIOS PC, the PC will not be functional until it is sent for repairs.

Case II.) If the "Auto Recovery" option is enabled in the DualBIOS™ utility, and if a virus corrupts your system BIOS, the backup BIOS will automatically reboot the system and correct the main BIOS.

Case III.) A user may override booting from the main system BIOS. The DualBIOS™ utility may be entered to manually change the boot sequence to boot from the backup BIOS.

2. During or after a BIOS upgrade, if DualBIOS™ detects that the main BIOS is corrupt, the backup BIOS will take over the boot-up process automatically. Moreover, it will verify the main and backup BIOS checksums when booting-up. DualBIOS™ technology examines the checksum of the main and backup BIOS while the system is powered on to guarantee your BIOS operates properly.

3. Power Users will have the advantage of having two BIOS versions on their mainboard. The benefit is being able to select either version BIOS to suit the performance system needs.

4. Flexibility for high-end desktop PCs and workstation/servers. In the DualBIOS™ utility, the option can be set, "Halt On When BIOS Defects" to be enabled to halt your system with awarning message that the main BIOS has been corrupted. Most workstation/servers require constant operation to guarantee services have not been interrupted. In this situation, the "Halt On When BIOS Defects" message may be disabled to avoid system pauses during normal booting. Another advantage you gain from Giga-Byte's DualBIOS™ technology is the ability to upgrade from dual 2 Mbit BIOS to dual 4 Mbit BIOS in the future if extra BIOS storage is need.
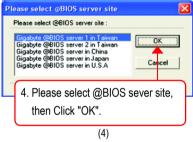
Method 2 : @BIOS™ Utility

If you don't have DOS boot disk, we recommend that you used Gigabyte @BIOS™ program to flash BIOS.

Press here.

1. Click "@BIOS" item.

(1)

2. Click Start/ Programs/ GIGABYTE/ @BIOS.

(2)

3.Click "✓"   Click here

(3)

4. Please select @BIOS sever site, then Click "OK".

(4)

Methods and steps:

1. Update BIOS through Internet:
   a. Click "Internet Update" icon
   b. Click "Update New BIOS" icon
   c. Select @BIOS™ sever
   d. Select the exact model name on your motherboard
   e. System will automatically download and update the BIOS.

2. Update BIOS NOT through Internet:
   a. Do not click "Internet Update" icon
   b. Click "Update New BIOS"
   c. Please select "All Files" in dialog box while opening the old file.
   d. Please search for BIOS unzip file, downloading from internet or any other methods.
      (such as: K8NSNXP.E12).
   e. Complete update process following the instruction.

3. Save BIOS

   In the very beginning, there is "Save Current BIOS" icon shown in dialog box. It means to save the current BIOS version.

4. Check out supported motherboard and Flash ROM:

   In the very beginning, there is "About this program" icon shown in dialog box. It can help you check out which kind of motherboard and which brand of Flash ROM are supported.

Note:

a. In method I, if it shows two or more motherboard's model names to be selected, please make sure your motherboard's model name again. Selecting wrong model name will cause the system unbooted.

b. In method II, be sure that motherboard's model name in BIOS unzip file are the same as your motherboard's. Otherwise, your system won't boot.

c. In method I, if the BIOS file you need cannot be found in @BIOS™ server, please go onto Gigabyte's website for downloading and updating it according to method II.

d. Please note that any interruption during updating will cause system unbooted.

2- / 4- / 6- / 8- Channel Audio Function Introduction

The installation of windows 98SE/2K/ME/XP is very simple. Please follow next step to install the function!

Stereo Speakers Connection and Settings:

We recommend that you use the speaker with amplifier to acquire the best sound effect if the stereo output is applied.

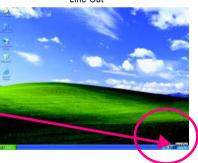STEP 1:
Connect the stereo speakers or earphone to "Line Out".

Line Out

STEP 2 :
Following installation of the audio driver, you find a icon a Sound Effect icon on the lower right hand taskbar. Click the icon to select the function.

STEP 3:
Click "Speaker Configuration" then click on the left selection bar and select "2CH Speaker" to complete 2 channel audio configuration.

2CH Speaker
Headphone
2CH Speaker
4CH Speaker
6CH Speaker
8CH Speaker

4 Channel Analog Audio Output Mode
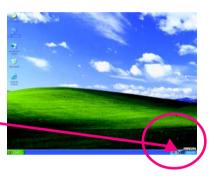
STEP 1 :

Connect the front channels to "Line Out", the rear channels to "Line In".

Line Out   Line In

STEP 2 :

Following installation of the audio driver, you find a icon a Sound Effect icon on the lower right hand taskbar. Click the icon to select the function.

Sound Effect
10:41 AM

STEP 3 :

Click "Speaker Configuration" and select the "UAJ Function". Then click on the left selection bar and select "4CH Speaker" to complete 4 channel audio configuration.

4CH Speaker
Headphone
2CH Speaker
4CH Speaker
6CH Speaker
8CH Speaker
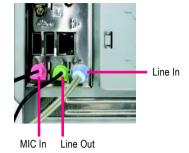
6 Channel Analog Audio Output Mode

Use the back audio panel to connect the audio output without any additional module.

STEP 1 :
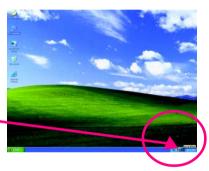
Connect the front channels to "Line Out",the rear channels to "Line In", and the Center/Subwoofer channels to "MIC In".

Line In

MIC In   Line Out

STEP 2 :

Following installation of the audio driver, you find a icon a Sound Effect 🔘 icon on the lower right hand taskbar. Click the icon to select the function.

Sound Effect

10:41 AM

STEP 3 :

Click "Speaker Configuration" and select the "UAJ Function". Then click on the left selection bar and select "6CH Speaker" to complete 6 channel audio configuration.

GIGABYTE

6CH Speaker
Headphone
2CH Speaker
4CH Speaker
6CH Speaker
8CH Speaker

8 Channel Audio Setup (using Audio Combo Kit, Optional Device):

Audio Combo Kit offers SPDIF output, an optical and coaxial cable and a Surround-Kit. The Surround-Kit offers R/L surround, center/subwoofer output and rear surround.
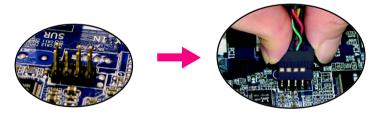
STEP 1 :

Secure the Audio Combo Kit at the panel on the back of the case.

STEP 2 :

Connect the Surround-Kit to the SUR_CEN connector located on the motherboard.
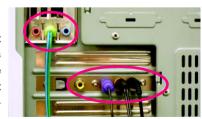
STEP 3 :

There are two methods of 8 channel audio configuration:
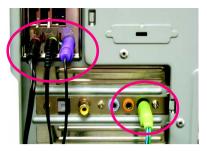
Method 1:

Connect the front channels to the "LINE OUT" port located on the audio panel and the rear channels to the Surround-Kit "REAR R/L" port. Connect the center/subwoofer channels to the Surround-Kit "SUB CENTER" and the R/L channels to the Sur-round-Kit "SUR BACK" port.

Method 2:

Connect the front channels to the "LINE OUT" port located on the audio panel and the rear channels to the "LINE IN" port. Connect the center/subwoofer channels to the "MIC IN" port located on the audio panel and the R/L channels to the Surround-Kit "SUR BACK" port. (This method requires UAJ function)

STEP 4 :

Following installation of the audio driver, you find a icon a Sound Effect icon on the lower right hand taskbar. Click the icon to select the function.

STEP 5 :

Click "Speaker Configuration" and select both the "UAJ Function" and "Only Surround-Kit". Then click on the left selection bar and select "8CH Speaker" to complete 8 channel audio configuration.

Sound Effect Configuration:

At the sound effect menu, users can adjust sound option settings as desired.

SPDIF Output Device (Optional Device)

A "SPDIF output" device is available on the

motherboard. Cable with rear bracket is provided and
could link to the "SPDIF output" connector (As picture.)
For the further linkage to decoder, rear bracket pro-
vides coaxial cable and Fiber connecting port.

1. Connect the SPDIF output device to the rear

   bracket of PC, and fix it with screw.

2. Connect SPDIF device to the motherboard.

3. Connect SPDIF to the SPDIF decoder.

Jack-Sensing and UAJ Introduction

Jack-Sensing provides audio connectors error-detection function.
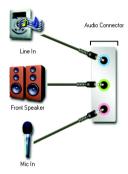
> ⚠ **CAUTION**   Install Microsoft DirectX8.1 or later version before to enable Jack-Sensing support for Windows 98/98SE/2000/ME.

Jack-Sensing includes 2 parts: AUTO and MANUAL. Following is an example for 2 channels (Windows XP):

Introduction of audio connectors

You may connect CDROM, Walkman or others audio input devices to Line In jack, speakers, earphone or others output devices to Line Out jack, and micro-phone to MIC In jack.

Auto-detecting:

Please connect the devices to the right jacks as above. A window will appear as right picture if you setup the devices properly.

Please note that 3D audio function will only appear when 3D audio inputs.

If you set wrong with the connectors, the warning message will come out as right picture.

Manual setting:

If the device picture shows different from what you set, please press "Manual Selection" to set.

UAJ Introduction

UAJ (Universal Audio Jack) has a very smart feature: It will switch signal automatically when user plugs his audio device to the wrong jack (Line-in/ Line-out). That means users do not need to worry the audio device should be plug in Line-in or Line-out jack, the device will work perfectly after UAJ is activated.

Enable UAJ function:

You can click "UAJ Automatic" button to enable UAJ function.

Xpress Recovery Introduction

What is Xpress Recovery ?

Xpress Recovery is a utility used to back up and restore an OS partition. If the hard drive is not working properly, the user can restore the drive to its original state.

⚠ **CAUTION**

1. Supports FAT16, FAT32, and NTFS formats
2. Must be connected to the IDE1 Master
3. Allows installation of only one OS
4. Must be used with an IDE hard disk supporting HPA
5. The first partition must be set as the boot partition. When the boot partition is backed up, please do not alter its size.
6. Xpress Recovery is recommended when using Ghost to return boot manager to NTFS format.

How to use the Xpress Recovery

1. Boot from CD-ROM (BMP Mode)
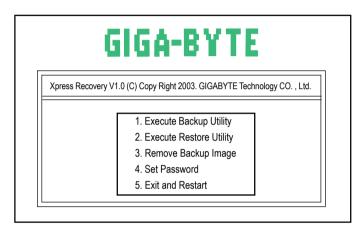
Enter the BIOS menu, select "Advanced BIOS Feature" and set to boot from CD-ROM. Insert the provided driver CD into your CD drive, then save and exit the BIOS menu. Once the computer has restarted, the phrase "Boot from CD:" will appear at the bottom left-hand corner of the screen. When "Boot from CD:" appears, press any key to enter Xpress Recovery. Once you have completed this step, subsequent access to Xpress Recovery can also function by pressing the F9 key during computer power on.

Verifying DMI Pool Data
Boot from CD: ⟵ **Boot from CD:**

Xpress Recovery V1.0 (C) Copy Right 2003. GIGABYTE Technology CO. , Ltd.

1. Execute Backup Utility
2. Execute Restore Utility
3. Remove Backup Image
4. Set Password
5. Exit and Restart

Build 2011

2. Press F9 during powering on the computer. (Text Mode)

Press F9 during powering on the computer.

Award Modular BIOS v6.00PG, An Energy Star Al ly
Copyright (C) 1984-2002, Award Software, Inc.

Intel 865PE AGPSet BIOS for 8IPE1000MT F1
Check System Health OK
.
.
.
Press DEL to enter SETUP / Q-Flash, F9 For Xpress Recovery   **F9 For Xpress Recovery**
08/16/2002-I845GE-6A69YG01C-00

GIGA-BYTE

Xpress Recovery V1.0 (C) Copy Right 2003. GIGABYTE Technology CO. , Ltd.

1. Execute Backup Utility
2. Execute Restore Utility
3. Remove Backup Image
4. Set Password
5. Exit and Restart

NOTE

1. If you have already entered Xpress Recovery by booting from the CD-ROM, you can enter Xpress Recovery in the future by pressing the F9 key.

2. System storage capacity as well as drive reading/writing speed will affect backup speed.

3. It is recommended that Xpress Recovery be immediately installed after OS and all required driver and software installations are complete.

1. Execute Backup Utility:

✎ **Press B to Backup your System or Esc to Exit**

The backup utility will automatically scan your system and back up data as a backup image in your hard drive.

⚠️
CAUTION

Not all systems support access to Xpress Recovery by pressing the F9 key during computer power on. If this is the case, please use the boot from CD-ROM method to enter Xpress Recovery.

2. Execute Restore Utility:

✎ **This program will recover your system to factory default.**
Press R to restore your system back to factory default or press Esc to exit
Restores backup image to original state.

3. Remove Backup Image:

✎ **Remove backup image. Are you sure? (Y/N)**
Remove the backup image.

4. Set Password:

✎ **Please input a 4-16 character long password (a-z or 0-9) or press Esc to exit**
You can set a password to enter Xpress Recovery to protect your hard disk data. Once this is done, password input will be required to enter Xpress Recovery during the next as well as subsequent system restarts. If you wish to remove the need for password entry, please select "Set Password" and under "New Password/Confirm Password", make sure there is no entry and then press "Enter" to remove password requirement.

5. Exit and Restart:

Exit and restart your computer.

Serial ATA BIOS Setting Utility Introduction

RAID Levels

RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a method of combining two hard disk drives into one logical unit. The advantage of an Array is to provide better performance or data fault tolerance. Fault tolerance is achieved through data redundant operation, where if one drives fails, a mirrored copy of the data can be found on another drive. This can prevent data loss if the operating system fails or hangs. The individual disk drives in an array are called members. The configuration information of each member is recorded in the reserved sector that identifies the drive as a member. All disk members in a formed disk array are recognized as a single physical drive to the operating system.

Hard disk drives can be combined together through a few different methods. The different methods are referred to as different RAID levels. Different RAID levels represent different performance levels, security levels and implementation costs. The RAID levels which the nVIDIA nForce3 250 chipset supports are RAID 0, RAID 1, and JBOD.

RAID 0 (Striping)

RAID 0 reads and writes sectors of data interleaved between multiple drives. If any disk member fails, it affects the entire array. The disk array data capacity is equal to the number of drive members times the capacity of the smallest member. The striping block size can be set from 4KB to 64KB. RAID 0 does not support fault tolerance.

RAID 1 (Mirroring)

RAID 1 writes duplicate data onto a pair of drives and reads both sets of data in parallel. If one of the mirrored drives suffers a mechanical failure or does not respond, the remaining drive will continue to function. Due to redundancy, the drive capacity of the array is the capacity of the smallest drive. Under a RAID 1 setup, an extra drive called the spare drive can be attached. Such a drive will be activated to replace a failed drive that is part of a mirrored array. Due to the fault tolerance, if any RAID 1 drive fails, data access will not be affected as long as there are other working drives in the array.

JBOD (Spanning)

A spanning disk array is equal to the sum of the all drives when the drives used are having different capacities. Spanning stores data onto a drive until it is full, then proceeds to store files onto the next drive in the array. When any disk member fails, the failure affects the entire array. JBOD is not really a RAID and does not support fault tolerance.

Please follow the steps below to construct a complete RAID array:

1) Have ready your hard drives for RAID construction.

Note: To achieve best performance, it is recommended that the hard drives used are of similar make and storage capacity.

2) Please attach the hard drive connectors to their appropriate location on the motherboard ie. IDE, SCSI, or SATA.

3) Enter the motherboard BIOS and locate RAID setup (Please refer to the section on Integrated Peripherals).

4) Enter RAID setup in the BIOS and select the RAID type (For instance, enter F10 to select NVIDIA RAID; Ctrl + S to select Silicon Image).

5) Complete driver installation.

6) Complete RAID utility installation.

More information on steps 4 and 5 is provided. (For more detailed setup information, please visit our website at http:\\www.gigabyte.com.tw)

Configuring the NVIDIA RAID BIOS

The NVRAID BIOS setup lets you choose the RAID array type and which hard drives you want to make part of the array.
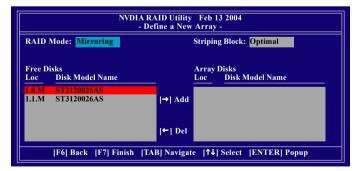
Entering the RAID BIOS Setup

1. After rebooting your computer, wait until you see the RAID software prompting you to press **F10**. The RAID prompt appears as part of the system POST and boot process prior to loading the OS. You have a few seconds to press F10 before the window disappears.

```
NVIDIA RAID IDE ROM BIOS 4.22
Copyright (C) 2003 NVIDIA Corp.

Detecting array ...

Press F10 to enter RAID setup utility ...
```

2. Press F10.

The NVIDIA RAID Utility - **Define a New Array** window appears (as Figure below).

Using the "Define a New Array" Window

If necessary, press the tab key to move from field to field until the appropriate field is highlighted.

Selecting the RAID Mode

By default, this is set to Mirroring. To change to a different RAID mode, press the down arrow key until the mode that you want appears in the RAID Mode box - either Mirroring, Striping, or Spanning.
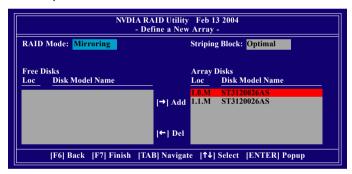
Selecting the Striping Block Size

Striping block size is given in kilobytes, and affects how data is arranged on the disk. It is recommended to leave this value at the default Optimal, which is 32KB, but the values can be between 4 KB and 128 KB.

Assigning the Disks

The disks that you enabled from the RAID Config BIOS setup page appear in the Free Disks block. These are the drives that are available for use as RAID array disks. To designate a free disk to be used as a RAID array disk,

1. Tab to the Free Disks section. The first disk in the list is selected.
2. Move it from the Free Disks block to the Array Disks block by pressing the rightarrow key (→). The first disk in the list is moved, and the next disk in the list is selected and ready to be moved.
3. Continue pressing the right-arrow key (→) until all the disks that you want to use as RAID array disks appear in the Array Disks block.
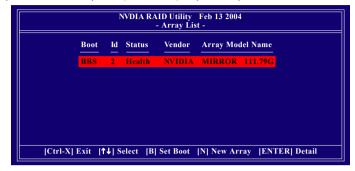
Completing the RAID BIOS Setup

After assigning your RAID array disks, press **F7**. The **Clear disk data** prompt appears.
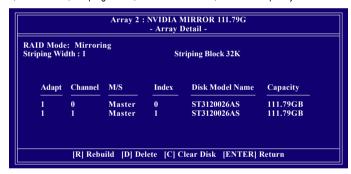
Press **Y** if you want to wipe out all the data from the RAID array, otherwise press **N**. You must choose **Yes** if the drives were previously used as RAID drives. The **Array List** window appears, where you can review the RAID arrays that you have set up.
You can select a disk array as boot device if you want to boot operating system from an array. Use the arrow keys to select the array, then press **B** to specify the array as bootable.

```
                    NVDIA RAID Utility   Feb 13 2004
                           - Array List -

          Boot    Id   Status    Vendor    Array Model Name

          BBS     2    Health    NVIDIA    MIRROR   111.79G




     [Ctrl-X] Exit   [↑↓] Select   [B] Set Boot   [N] New Array   [ENTER] Detail
```

Press **Enter** to view and verify details. The **Array Detail** screen appears.
The Array Detail screen shows various information about the array that you selected, such as Striping Block used, RAID Mode, Striping Width, Disk Model Name, and disk capacity.

```
                    Array 2 : NVIDIA MIRROR 111.79G
                           - Array Detail -

     RAID Mode:  Mirroring
     Striping Width : 1                         Striping Block 32K


       Adapt   Channel   M/S       Index    Disk Model Name    Capacity

       1       0         Master    0        ST3120026AS        111.79GB
       1       1         Master    1        ST3120026AS        111.79GB


             [R] Rebuild   [D] Delete   [C] Clear Disk   [ENTER] Return
```

If you want to mark this disk as empty and wipe out all its contents, press **C**.
At the prompt, press Y to wipe out all the data, otherwise press **N**.
Press **Enter** again to go back to the previous screen and then press **Ctrl + X** to exit the RAID setup.

Now that the RAID setup has been configured from the RAID BIOS, the next step is to configure and load drivers under Windows.

Installing the RAID drivers

For the Windows operating system (Win NT, WinXP, Win2000), for IDE RAID/SCSI/Serial ATA functioning, the driver must first be transferred to a floppy disk. Please follow the steps below to complete driver transfer to a floppy disk:

1) Please insert the provided driver CD into the hard disk drive eg. Drive D:
2) Insert a blank formatted floppy disk into the floppy disk drive.
3) Either from "Command Prompt" or DOS, please type in "D:\BootDrv\menu.exe"(Refer to Fig.1)
4) Information on all chipsets should be listed on the screen (Refer to Fig.2), please select the proper chipset model.

Fig.1

Fig.2

Your system will then automatically zip and transfer this driver file to the floppy disk.

After you complete the steps, boot from the Windows CD to install the RAID drivers.

When install Windows 2000 or Windows XP from HDDs in serial ATA controller, press **F6** as Win2000 or XP boots up, then supply serial ATA controller driver by this floppy disk. Follow on-screen instructions to complete installation.

(Each time you add a new hard drive to a RAID array, the RAID driver will have to be installed under Windows once for that hard drive. After that, the driver will not have to be installed.)

Note: In the menu list, IAA_RAID is Intel ICH5R chipset.

English

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Chapter 5 Appendix

Install Drivers

NOTE

Pictures below are shown in Windows XP
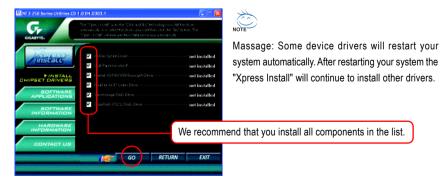
Insert the driver CD-title that came with your motherboard into your CD-ROM drive, the driver CD-title will auto start and show the installation guide. If not, please double click the CD-ROM device icon in "My computer", and execute the setup.exe.

INSTALL CHIPSET DRIVER
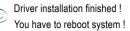
This page shows the drivers that need to be installed for the system. Click each item to install the driver manually or switch to the [Xpress Install] to install the drivers automatically.

The "Xpress Install" uses the"Click and Go" technology to install the drivers automatically. Just select the drivers you want then click the "GO" button. The [Xpress Install] will execute the installation for you automatically.

NOTE

Massage: Some device drivers will restart your system automatically. After restarting your system the "Xpress Install" will continue to install other drivers.

We recommend that you install all components in the list.

Driver installation finished !
You have to reboot system !

Item Description

■ nVIDIA System Driver (Note)
  For nVIDIA chipset driver.

■ USB Patch for WinXP
  This patch driver can help you to resolve the USB device wake up S3 hang up issue in XP.

■ Marvell 10/100/1000 Base LAN Driver
  For Marvell 10/100/1000 LAN chip driver.

■ RealTek AC97 Codec Driver
  Realtek audio driver.

■ Silicon Image RAID Driver
  Serial-ATA RAID driver for Silicon Image.

■ GIGARAID IT8212 RAID Driver
  For ITE IT8212 RAID IDE controller.

■ nVIDIA USB 2.0 Driver
  For nVIDIA USB 2.0 enhanced host controller.

For USB2.0 driver support under Windows XP operating system, please use Windows Service Pack. After install Windows Service Pack, it will show a question mark "?" in "Universal Serial Bus controller" under "Device Manager". Please remove the question mark and restart the system (System will auto-detect the right USB2.0 driver).

Note: If an Error message appears during the installation of the nVIDIA System Driver, ignore the message and continue on with driver installation.

SOFTWARE APPLICATION

This page reveals the value-added software developed by Gigabyte and its worldwide partners.

■ Gigabyte Windows Utilities Manager (GWUM)

This utility can integrate the Gigabyte's applications in the system tray.

■ Gigabyte Management Tool (GMT)

A useful tool which can manage the computer via the network.

■ EasyTune 4

Powerful utility that integrates the overclocking and hardware monitoring functions.

■ DMI Viewer

Windows based utility which is used to browse the DMI/SMBIOS information of the system.

■ Face-Wizard

New utility for adding BIOS logo.

■ @BIOS

Gigabyte windows flash BIOS utility.

■ Acrobat e-Book

Useful utility from Adobe.

■ Acrobat Reader

Popular utility from Adobe for reading .PDF file format documents.

■ Norton Internet Security (NIS)

Integrated utility which includes anti-virus, ads, etc.

■ DirectX 9

Install Microsoft DirectX 9 to enable 3D hardware acceleration that support for operating system to achieve better 3D performence.

■ Silicon Image SATA RAID Utility

RAID utility for Silicon Image Serial-ATA function.

■ GigaRAID Utility

RAID utility for GigaRAID IT8212 chip.

SOFTWARE INFORMATION

This page list the contects of softwares and drivers in this CD title.

HARDWARE INFORMATION

This page lists all device you have for this motherboard.

CONTACT US

Please see the last page for details.

FAQ

Below is a collection of general asked questions. To check general asked questions based on a specific motherboard model, please log on to http://www.gigabyte.com.tw

Question 1: I cannot see some options that were included in previous BIOS after updating BIOS. Why?
Answer: Some advanced options are hidden in new BIOS version. Please press Ctrl and F1 keys after entering BIOS menu and you will be able to see these options.

Questions 2: Why is the light of my keyboard/optical mouse still on after computer shuts down?
Answer: In some boards, a small amount of electricity is kept on standby after computer shuts down and that's why the light is still on.

Question 3: How do I clear CMOS?
Answer: If your board has a Clear CMOS jumper, please refer to the Clear CMOS steps in the manual. If your board doesn't have such jumper, you can take off the on-board battery to leak voltage to clear CMOS. Please refer to the steps below:
   Steps:
   1.   Turn off power.
   2.   Disconnect the power cord from MB.
   3.   Take out the battery gently and put it aside for about 10 minutes (Or you can use a metal object to connect the positive and negative pins in the battery holder to makethem short for one minute).
   4.   Re-insert the battery to the battery holder.
   5.   Connect power cord to MB again and turn on power.
   6.   Press Del to enter BIOS and load Fail-Safe Defaults.
   7.   Save changes and reboot the system.

Question 4: Why does system seem unstable after updating BIOS?
Answer: Please remember to load Fail-Safe Defaults (Or Load BIOS Defaults) after flashing BIOS. However, if the system instability still remains, please clear CMOS to solve the problem.

Question 5: Why do I still get a weak sound after turning up the speaker to the maximum volume?
Answer: Please make sure the speaker you are using is equipped with an internal amplifier. If not, please change another speaker with power/amplifier and try again later.

Question 6: How do I disable onboard VGA card in order to add an external VGA card?
Answer: Gigabyte motherboards will auto-detect the external VGA card after it is plugged in, so you don't need to change any setting manually to disable the onboard VGA.

Question 7: Why cannot I use the IDE 2?
Answer: Please refer to the user manual and check whether you have connected any cable that is not provided with the motherboard package to the USB Over Current pin in the Front USB Panel. If the cable is your own cable, please remove it from this pin and do not connect any of your own cables to it.

Appendix

Question 8: Sometimes I hear different continuous beeps from computer after system boots up. What do these beeps usually stand for?

Answer: The beep codes below may help you identify the possible computer problems. However, they are only for reference purposes. The situations might differ from case to case.

→ AMI BIOS Beep Codes

*Computer gives 1 short beep when system boots successfully.

*Except for beep code 8, these codes are always fatal.

    1 beep: Refresh failure

    2 beeps: Parity error

    3 beeps: Base 64K memory failure

    4 beeps: Timer not operational

    5 beeps: Processor error

    6 beeps: 8042 - gate A20 failure

    7 beeps: Processor exception interrupt error

    8 beeps: Display memory read/write failure

    9 beeps: ROM checksum error

    10 beeps: CMOS shutdown register read/write error

    11 beeps: Cache memory bad

→ AWARD BIOS Beep Codes

    1 short: System boots successfully

    2 short: CMOS setting error

    1 long 1 short: DRAM or M/B error

    1 long 2 short: Monitor or display card error

    1 long 3 short: Keyboard error

    1 long 9 short: BIOS ROM error

    Continuous long beeps: DRAM error

    Continuous short beeps: Power error

Troubleshooting

If you encounter any trouble during boot up, please follow the troubleshooting procedures.

START

Turn off the power and unplug the AC power cable, then remove all of the add-on cards and cables from motherboard.

Please make sure motherboard & chassis are not short ? — Yes → Please isolate the short pin.

No

Failure has been excluded.

Please make sure all jumper settings (such as CPU system bus speed, frequency ratio, voltage and etc) are set properly. — No → Make sure the jumper setting are correct.

Yes

Failure has been excluded.

Check if the CPU cooling fan attached to CPU properly. Is CPU cooling fan power connected to CPU_FAN properly? — No → Plug the CPU cooling fan power in the CPU fan connector. Plug in the AC power connector.

Yes

Failure has been excluded.

Check if the memory install properly into the DIMM slot. — No → Insert and push the memory module vertically into the DIMM slot.

Yes

Failure has been excluded.

Insert the VGA card. Then plug in ATX power cable and turn on the system.

A

A

Is memory LED on and CPU fan running? — No → The problem could be caused by power supply, CPU, memory or CPU/memory socket itself.

Yes

Failure has been excluded.

Check if there is display. — No → Perhaps your VGA card / VGA slot or monitor is defective.

Yes

Failure has been excluded.

Turn off the system. Reboot after keyboard and mouse have been plugged in.

Check if keyboard is working properly. — No → It is possible that your keyboard or keyboard connector is defective.

Yes

Press <Del> to enter BIOS setup. Choose "Load Optimized Defaults" and save then exit setup.

Failure has been excluded.

Turn off the system and re-connect the IDE cable. Check if the system can reboot successfully. — No → The problem was probably caused by the IDE device / connector or cable.

Yes

Reinstall Windows OS, and reinstall add-on cards and cables. Then try to reboot the system.

Failure has been excluded.

END

If the above procedure unable to solve your problem, please contact with your local retailer or national distributor for help. Or, you could submit your question to the service mail via Gigabyte website technical support zone (http://www.gigabyte.com.tw). The appropriate response will be provided ASAP.

Technical Support/RMA Sheet

Customer/Country:		Company:	Phone No.:
Contact Person:	E-mail Add. :		

Model name/Lot Number:			PCB revision:
BIOS version:	O.S./A.S.:		

Hardware Configuration	Mfs.	Model name	Size:	Driver/Utility:
CPU				
Memory Brand				
Video Card				
Audio Card				
HDD				
CD-ROM / DVD-ROM				
Modem				
Network				
AMR / CNR				
Keyboard				
Mouse				
Power supply				
Other Device				

Problem Description:

Acronyms

Acronyms	Meaning
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
APM	Advanced Power Management
AGP	Accelerated Graphics Port
AMR	Audio Modem Riser
ACR	Advanced Communications Riser
BIOS	Basic Input / Output System
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
CRIMM	Continuity RIMM
CNR	Communication and Networking Riser
DMA	Direct Memory Access
DMI	Desktop Management Interface
DIMM	Dual Inline Memory Module
DRM	Dual Retention Mechanism
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
DDR	Double Data Rate
ECP	Extended Capabilities Port
ESCD	Extended System Configuration Data
ECC	Error Checking and Correcting
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EPP	Enhanced Parallel Port
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
FDD	Floppy Disk Device
FSB	Front Side Bus
HDD	Hard Disk Device
IDE	Integrated Dual Channel Enhanced
IRQ	Interrupt Request

Acronyms	Meaning
IOAPIC	Input Output Advanced Programmable Input Controller
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture
LAN	Local Area Network
I/O	Input / Output
LBA	Logical Block Addressing
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MHz	Megahertz
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MTH	Memory Translator Hub
MPT	Memory Protocol Translator
NIC	Network Interface Card
OS	Operating System
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PAC	PCI A.G.P. Controller
POST	Power-On Self Test
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
RIMM	Rambus in-line Memory Module
SCI	Special Circumstance Instructions
SECC	Single Edge Contact Cartridge
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory

Contact Us

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FAX: +886 (2) 8912-4003

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WEB address (English): http://www.gigabyte.com.tw

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　　　+49-1803-428468 (Tech.)

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FAX: +31 40 290 2089

Tech. Support :

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Non-Tech. Support(Sales/Marketing) :

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English

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Non-Tech. Support(Sales/Marketing) :
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FAX: +86-020-85517843
Chengdu
TEL: +86-028-85236930
FAX: +86-028-85256822
Xian
TEL: +86-029-85531943
FAX: +86-029-85539821
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Non-Tech. Support(Sales/Marketing) :
http://ggts.gigabyte.com.tw/nontech.asp
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http://tw.giga-byte.com/TechSupport/ServiceCenter.htm
Non-Tech. Support(Sales/Marketing) :
http://ggts.gigabyte.com.tw/nontech.asp
WEB address : http://www.gigabyte.pl