

## Chapter 2

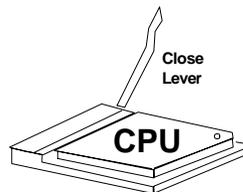
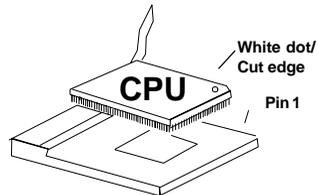
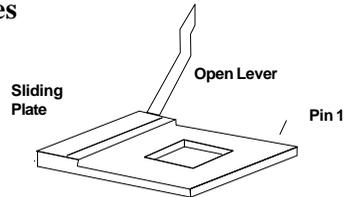
### HARDWARE INSTALLATION

#### 2.1 Central Processing Unit: CPU

The mainboard operates with **Intel® Celeron™ or Pentium® III processor**. The mainboard uses a CPU socket called Socket 370 for easy CPU installation. The CPU should always have a Heat Sink and a cooling fan attached to prevent overheating.

##### 2.1-1 CPU Installation Procedures

1. Pull the lever sideways away from the socket. Then, raise the lever up to a 90-degree angle.
2. Locate Pin 1 in the socket and look for the white dot or cut edge in the CPU. Match Pin 1 with the white dot/cut edge. Then, insert the CPU. It should insert easily.
3. Press the lever down to complete the installation.



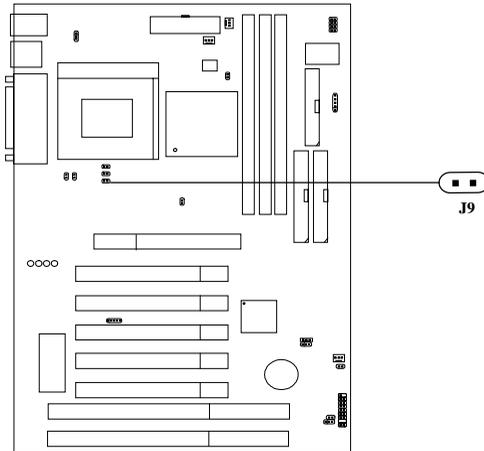


<b>SW1</b>				<b>CPU</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Core/Bus Ratio</b>
ON	ON	OFF	ON	3
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	3.5
ON	ON	ON	OFF	4
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	4.5
ON	ON	OFF	OFF	5
ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	5.5
OFF	ON	ON	ON	6
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	6.5
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	7
OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	7.5
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	8

**ON = Short****OFF = Open**

**2.1-3 CPU Bus Frequency Selector: J9**

The J9 is used to set the CPU Bus Frequencies from 66MHz to 100MHz. When J9 is shorted, this will automatically detect the CPU Bus Frequency. When J9 is open, if you used 66MHz CPU, the Bus Frequency will be set virtually into 100MHz.

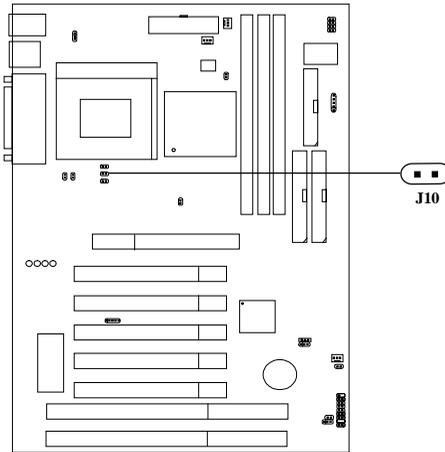


J9	Feature
	<p><b>Automatically detect 66MHz and 100MHz CPU Bus Frequency</b></p>
	<p><b>Virtually set 66MHz CPU Bus Frequency into 100MHz</b></p>

**NOTE:** 1. This feature works with 66MHz FSB only.  
 2. If your CPU FSB supports 66MHz and you want to run it on 100MHz FSB, the J9 should be open. The AGP Bus will be set to run at 100MHz x 2/3=66MHz to make it stable.

**2.1-4 CPU Bus Frequency Selector 2: J10**

The J10 is used to set the CPU Bus Frequency from 100MHz to 133MHz. When J10 is shorted, this will automatically detect the CPU Bus Frequency. When J10 is open, if you used 66/100MHz CPU, the Bus Frequency will be set virtually into 133MHz.



<b>J10</b>	<b>Feature</b>
	<b>Automatically detect 133MHz or others CPU Bus Frequency</b>
	<b>Virtually set CPU Bus Frequency into 133MHz or for Cyrix® CPU *</b>

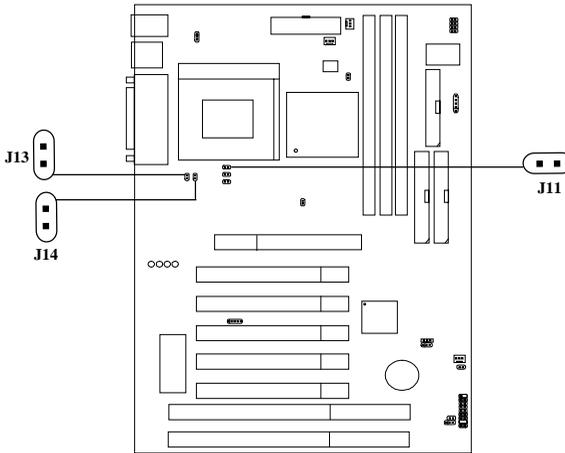
\*Please see next page for detail.

- NOTE:**
1. This feature works with 100MHz FSB only.
  2. If your CPU FSB supports 100MHz and you want to run it on 133MHz FSB, the J10 should be open. The AGP Bus will be set to run at  $133\text{MHz} \times 1/2 = 66\text{MHz}$  to make it stable.

**2.1-5 Intel® processor or Cyrix® processor: J11, J13 & J14**

For **Intel®** processor, you need to open J11. For **Cyrix®** processor, you need to short J11 and open J10.

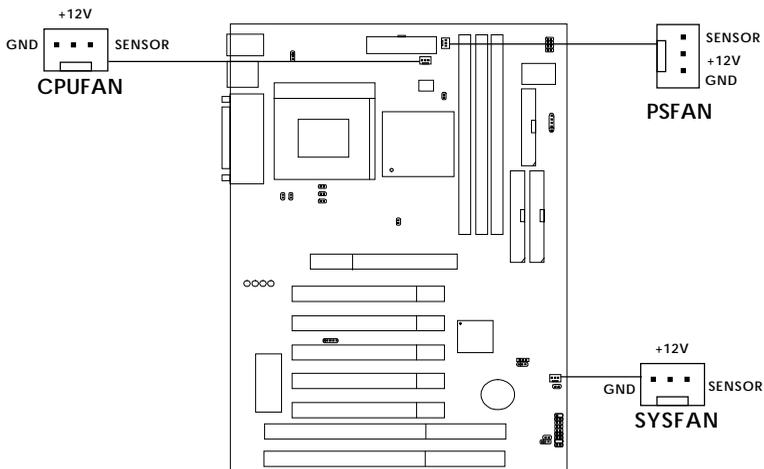
Please refer to the following table below.



	<b>Cyrix 66MHz</b>	<b>Cyrix 100MHz</b>	<b>Cyrix 133MHz</b>	<b>Intel Processor</b>
<b>J10</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Short</b>
<b>J11</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Open</b>
<b>J13</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Open</b>
<b>J14</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Open</b>

### 2.1-4 Fan Power Connectors: CPUFAN/PSEFAN/SYSFAN

These connectors support system cooling fan with +12V. It supports three pin head connector. When connecting the wire to the connector, always take note that the red wire is the positive and should be connected to the +12V, the black wire is Ground and should be connected to GND. If your mainboard has System Hardware Monitor chipset on-board, you must use a specially designed fan with speed sensor to take advantage of this function.



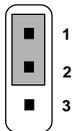
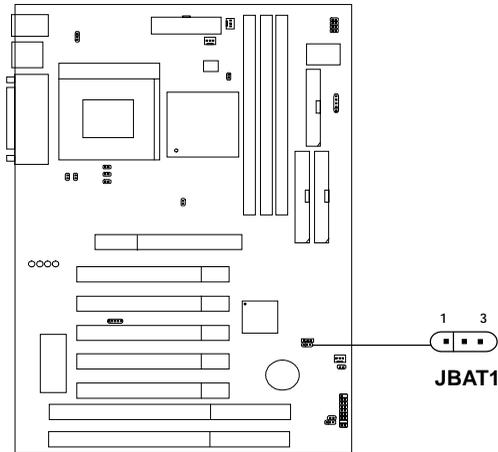
**PSFAN** : Power Supply Fan  
**CPUFAN** : Processor Fan  
**SYSFAN** : System(Chassis) Fan

For fans with fan speed sensor, every rotation of the fan will send out 2 pulses. System Hardware Monitor will count and report the fan rotation speed.

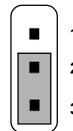
- Note:**
1. Always consult vendor for proper CPU cooling fan.
  2. CPU FAN supports the FAN control, you can install PC Alert utility. This will automatically set the CPU FAN Speed depending on the actual CPU temperature.

## 2.2 Clear CMOS Jumper: JBAT1

A battery must be used to retain the mainboard configuration in CMOS RAM. Short 1-2 pins of JBAT1 to store the CMOS data.



Keep Data



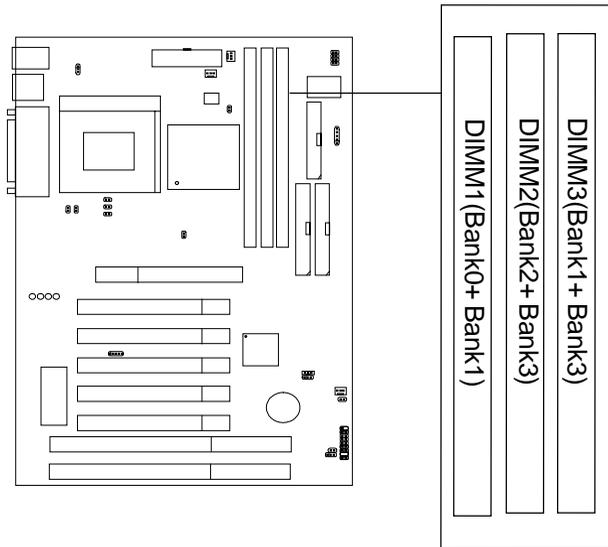
Clear Data

**Note:** You can clear CMOS by shorting 2-3 pin, while the system is off. Then, return to 1-2 pin position. Avoid clearing the CMOS while the system is on, it will damage the mainboard. Always unplug the power cord from the wall socket.

## 2.3 Memory Installation

### 2.3-1 Memory Bank Configuration

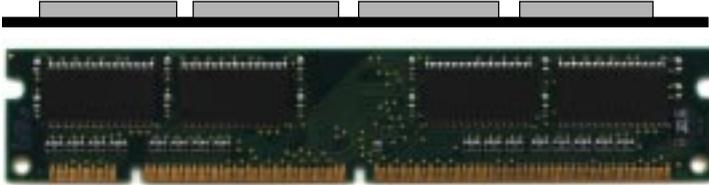
The mainboard supports a maximum memory size of 512MB (8M x 8) or 1G (16M x 4) registered DIMM for SDRAM: It provides three 168-pin **unbuffered** DIMMs (Double In-Line Memory Module) sockets. It supports 8 MB to 512 Mbytes DIMM memory module.



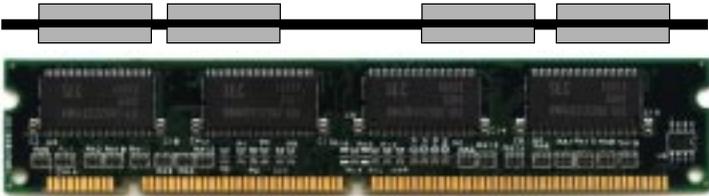
There are three kinds of DIMM specification supported by this mainboard: PC133, PC100 and PC66. If you use 66MHz CPU Bus Frequency, these three DIMM Specs. is supported. If you use 100MHz CPU Bus Frequency, PC100 & PC133 DIMM Specs. is supported. If you use 133MHz CPU Bus, only PC133 DIMM Specs. is supported.

### 2.3-2 Memory Installation Procedures

#### A. How to install a DIMM Module

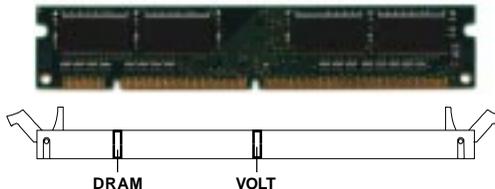


**Single Sided Bank DIMM**



**Double Sided Bank DIMM**

1. The DIMM slot has 2 Notch Keys “VOLT and DRAM”, so the DIMM memory module can only fit in one direction.
2. Insert the DIMM memory module vertically into the DIMM slot. Then push it in.



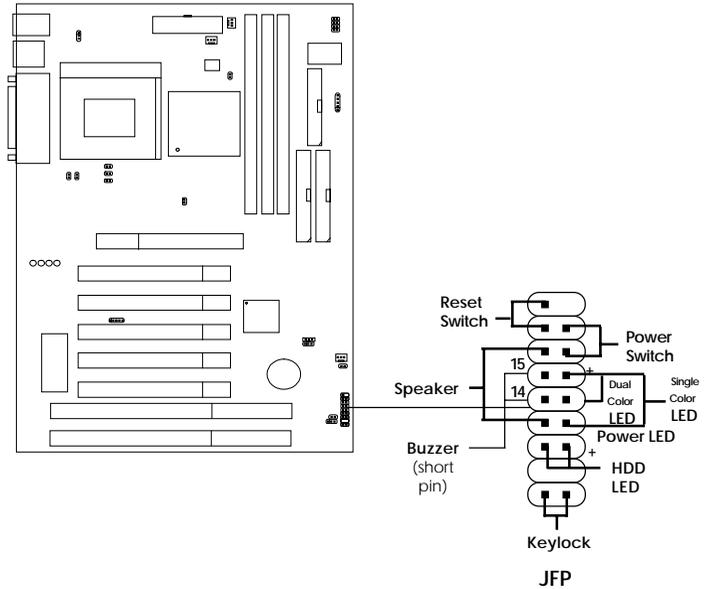
3. The plastic clip at the side of the DIMM slot will automatically close.

**2.3-3 SDRAM Memory Addressing**

DRAM Tech.	DRAM Density & Width	DRAM Addressing	Address Size		MB/DIMM	
			Row	Column	Single no. Side(S) pcs.	Double no. Side(D) pcs.
16M	1Mx16	ASYM	11	8	8MBx4	16MBx8
	2Mx8	ASYM	11	9	16MBx8	32MBx16
	4Mx4	ASYM	11	10	32MB	64MB
64M	2Mx32	ASYM	11	9	32MBx2	64MBx4
	2Mx32	ASYM	12	8	16MBx2	32MBx4
	4Mx16	ASYM	11	10	32MB	64MB
	4Mx16	ASYM	13	8	32MB	64MB
	8Mx8	ASYM	13	9	64MB	128MB
	16Mx4	ASYM	13	10	128MB	256MB
	2Mx32	ASYM	12	8	16MB	32MB
64M	4Mx16	ASYM	13	8	32MB	64MB
	8Mx8	ASYM	13	9	64MB	128MB
	16Mx4	ASYM	13	10	128MB	256MB
	16Mx4	ASYM	13	10	128MB	256MB

**2.4 Case Connector: JFP**

The Power Switch, Reset Switch, Power LED, Speaker, Keylock and HDD LED are all connected to the JFP connector block.



### **2.4-1 Power Switch**

Connect to a 2-pin push button switch. This switch has the same feature with JRMS1.

### **2.4-2 Reset Switch**

Reset switch is used to reboot the system rather than turning the power ON/OFF. Avoid rebooting while the HDD LED is lit. You can connect the Reset switch from the system case to this pin.

### **2.4-3 Power LED**

The Power LED is lit while the system power is on. Connect the Power LED from the system case to this pin. There are two types of LED that you can use: 3-pin single color LED or 2-pin dual color LED(ACPI request).

- a. 3 pin single color LED connect to pin 4, 5, & 6. This LED will light when the system is on.
- b. 2 pin dual color LED connect to pin 5 & 6.

**GREEN**Color: Indicate the system is in full on mode.

**ORANGE**Color: Indicate the system is in suspend mode.

### **2.4-4 Speaker**

Speaker from the system case is connected to this pin.

If on-board Buzzer is available:

Short pin 14-15: On-board Buzzer Enabled.

Open pin 14-15: On-board Buzzer Disabled.

### **2.4-5 HDD LED**

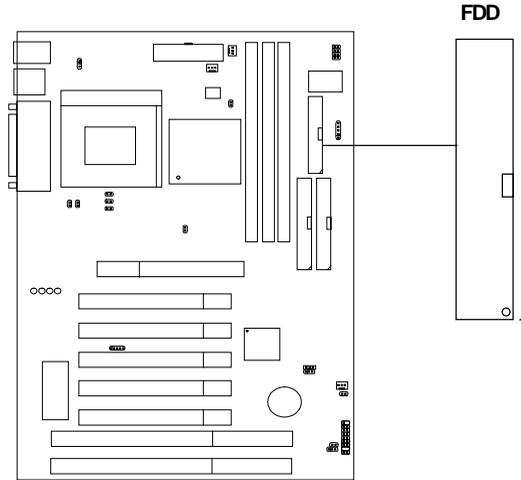
HDD LED shows the activity of a hard disk drive. Avoid turning the power off while the HDD led is lit. You can connect the HDD LED from the system case to this pin.

### **2.4-6 Keylock**

Keylock allows you to disable the keyboard for security purposes. You can connect the keylock to this pin.

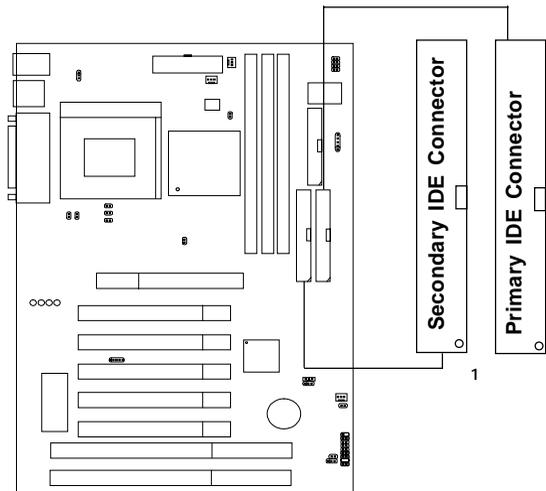
## **2.5 Floppy Disk Connector: FDD**

The mainboard also provides a standard floppy disk connector (FDD) that supports 360K, 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88M floppy disk types. This connector supports the provided floppy drive ribbon cables.



## 2.6 Hard Disk Connectors: IDE1 & IDE2

The mainboard has a 32-bit Enhanced PCI IDE Controller that provides PIO mode 0~4, Bus Master, and Ultra DMA 33/66 function. It has two HDD connectors IDE1 (primary) and IDE2 (secondary). You can connect up to four hard disk drives, CD-ROM, 120MB Floppy (reserved for future BIOS) and other devices to IDE1 and IDE2. These connectors support the provided IDE hard disk cable.



### **IDE1**(Primary IDE Connector)

The first hard drive should always be connected to IDE1. IDE1 can connect a Master and a Slave drive. You must configure second hard drive to Slave mode by setting the jumper accordingly.

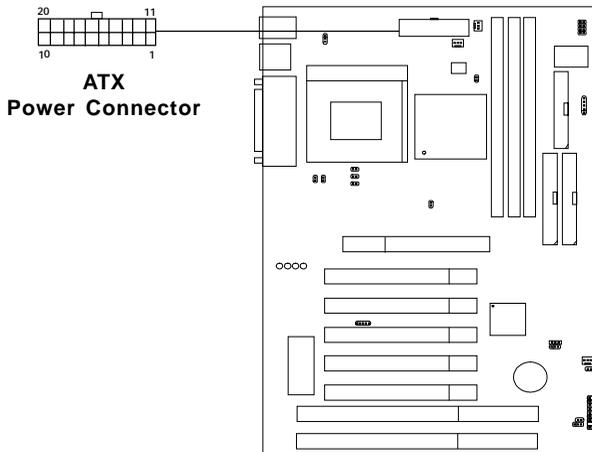
### **IDE2**(Secondary IDE Connector)

IDE2 can also connect a Master and a Slave drive.

## 2.7 Power Supply

### 2.7-1 ATX 20-pin Power Connector: JWR1

This connector supports the power button on-board. Using the ATX power supply, functions such as Modem Ring Wake-Up and Soft Power Off are supported by this mainboard. This power connector supports instant power on function which means that system will boot up instantly when the power connector is inserted on the board.



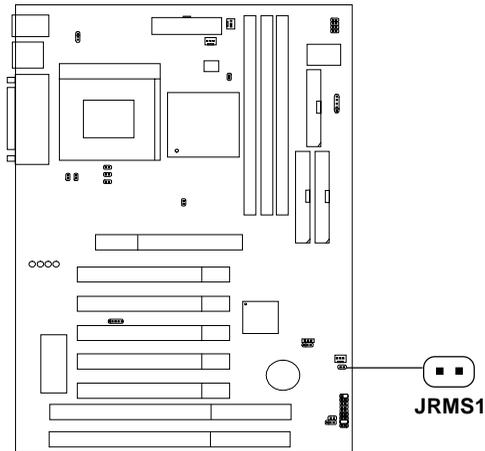
**PIN DEFINITION**

<b>PIN</b>	<b>SIGNAL</b>	<b>PIN</b>	<b>SIGNAL</b>
1	3.3V	11	3.3V
2	3.3V	12	-12V
3	GND	13	GND
4	5V	14	PS_ON
5	GND	15	GND
6	5V	16	GND
7	GND	17	GND
8	PW_OK	18	-5V
9	5V_SB	19	5V
10	12V	20	5V

**Warning:** Since the mainboard has the instant power on function, make sure that all components are installed properly before inserting the power connector to ensure that no damage will be done.

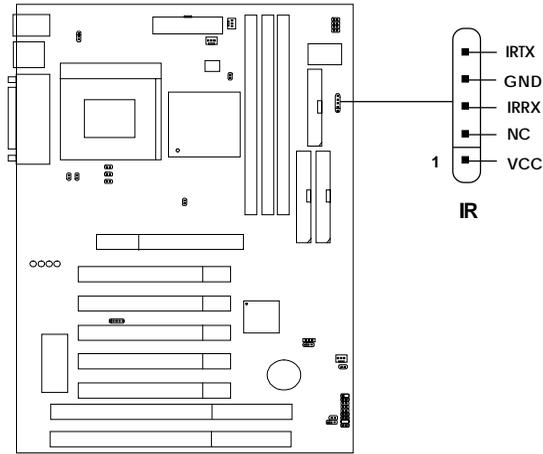
**2.7-2 Remote Power On/Off Switch: JRMS1**

Connect to a 2-pin push button switch. During OFF state, press once and the system turns on. **During ON stage, push once and the system goes to sleep mode: pushing it more than 4 seconds will change its status from ON to OFF.** If you want to change the setup, you could go to the BIOS Power Management Setup.



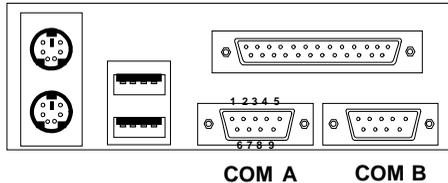
## **2.8 IrDA Infrared Module Connector: IR**

The mainboard provides one 5-pin infrared (IR) connector for IR modules. This connector is for optional wireless transmitting and receiving infrared module. You must configure the setting through the BIOS setup to use the IR function.



**2.9 Serial Port Connectors: COM A and COM B**

The mainboard has two 9-pin male DIN connectors for serial port COM A and COM B. These ports are 16550A high speed communication port that send/receive 16 bytes FIFOs. You can attach a mouse or a modem cable directly into this connector.



**Serial Port (9-pin Male)**

**PIN DEFINITION**

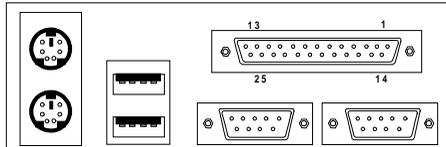
PIN	SIGNAL
1	<b>DCD</b> (Data Carry Detect)
2	<b>SIN</b> (Serial In or Receive Data)
3	<b>SOUT</b> (Serial Out or Transmit Data)
4	<b>DTR</b> (Data Terminal Ready)
5	<b>GND</b>
6	<b>DSR</b> (Data Set Ready)
7	<b>RTS</b> (Request To Send)
8	<b>CTS</b> (Clear To Send)
9	<b>RI</b> (Ring Indicate)

**2.10 Parallel Port Connector: LPT1**

The mainboard provides a 25 pin female centronic connector for LPT. A parallel port is a standard printer port that also supports Enhanced Parallel Port(EPP) and Extended capabilities Parallel Port(ECP). See connector and pin definition below:

**Parallel Port (25-pin Female)**

**LPT 1**

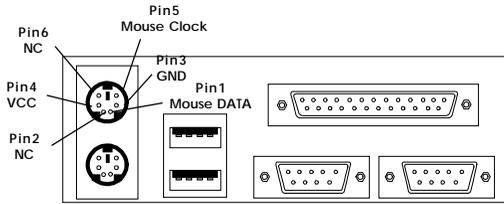


**PIN DEFINITION**

<b>PIN</b>	<b>SIGNAL</b>	<b>PIN</b>	<b>SIGNAL</b>
1	STROBE	14	AUTO FEED#
2	DATA0	15	ERR#
3	DATA1	16	INIT#
4	DATA2	17	SLIN#
5	DATA3	18	GND
6	DATA4	19	GND
7	DATA5	20	GND
8	DATA6	21	GND
9	DATA7	22	GND
10	ACK#	23	GND
11	BUSY	24	GND
12	PE	25	GND
13	SELECT		

**2.11 Mouse Connector: JKBSM1**

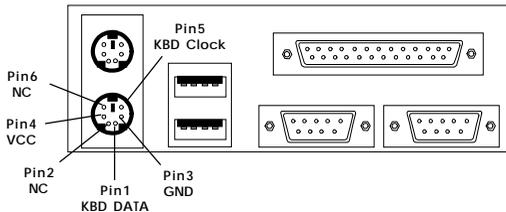
The mainboard provides a standard PS/2<sup>®</sup> mouse mini DIN connector for attaching a PS/2<sup>®</sup> mouse. You can plug a PS/2<sup>®</sup> mouse directly into this connector. The connector location and pin definition are shown below:



**PS/2 Mouse (6-pin Female)**

**2.12 Keyboard Connector: JKBSM1**

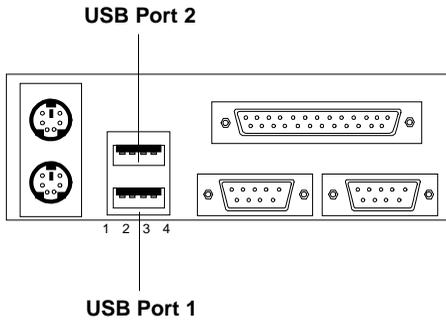
The mainboard provides a standard PS/2<sup>®</sup> keyboard mini DIN connector for attaching a keyboard. You can plug a keyboard cable directly to this connector.



**PS/2 Keyboard (6-pin Female)**

**2.13 USB Connectors**

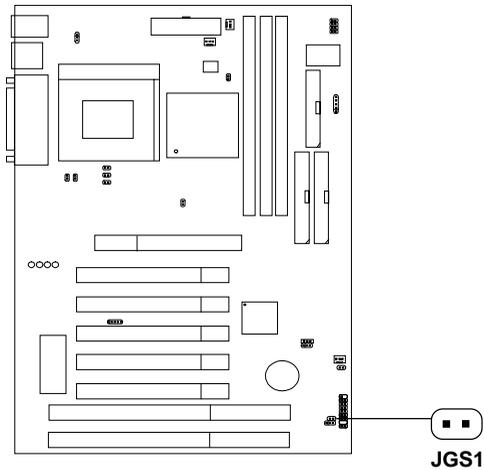
The mainboard provides a **UHCI(Universal Host Controller Interface) Universal Serial Bus root** for attaching USB devices like: keyboard, mouse and other USB devices. You can plug the USB device directly to this connector.



PIN	SIGNAL
1	VCC
2	-Data0
3	GND
4	+Data0

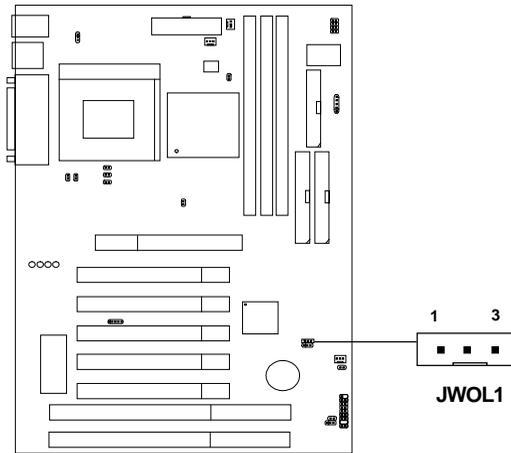
## 2.14 Power Saving Switch Connector: JGS1

Attach a power saving switch to **JGS1**. When the switch is pressed, the system immediately goes into suspend mode. Press any key and the system wakes up.



## 2.15 Wake-Up on LAN Connector: JWOL1

The JWOL1 connector is for use with LAN add-on cards that supports Wake Up on LAN function. To use this function, you need to set the “Wake-Up on LAN” to enable at the BIOS Power Management Setup.



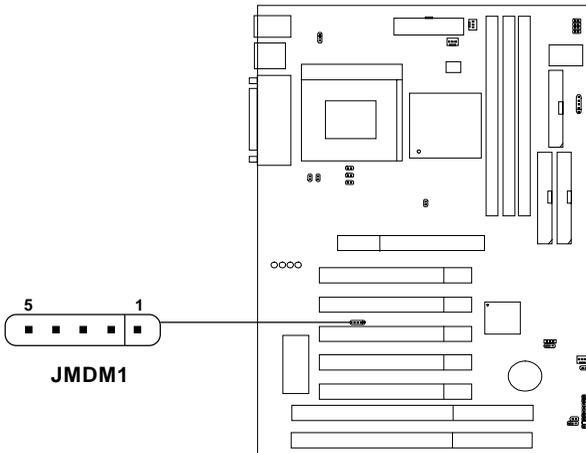
PIN	SIGNAL
1	5VSB
2	GND
3	MP_WAKEUP

**Note:** LAN wake-up signal is active “high”.

**Note:** To be able to use this function, you need a power supply that provide enough power for this feature.  
(Power supply with 750 ma 5V Stand-by)

## 2.16 Modem Wake Up Connector: JMDM1

The JMDM1 connector is use for the Modem add-on card which supports the Modem Wake Up function. To use this function, you need to set the “Modem Ring Resume” to enable at the BIOS Power Management Setup.



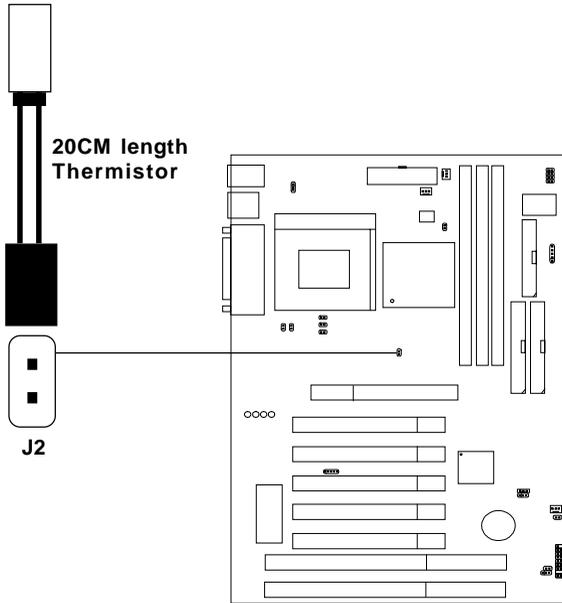
PIN	SIGNAL
1	NC
2	GND
3	MDM_WAKEUP
4	NC
5	5VSB

**Note:** Modem wake-up signal is active “low”.

**Note:** To be able to use this function, you need a power supply that provide enough power for this feature.  
(Power supply with 750 mA 5V Stand-by)

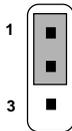
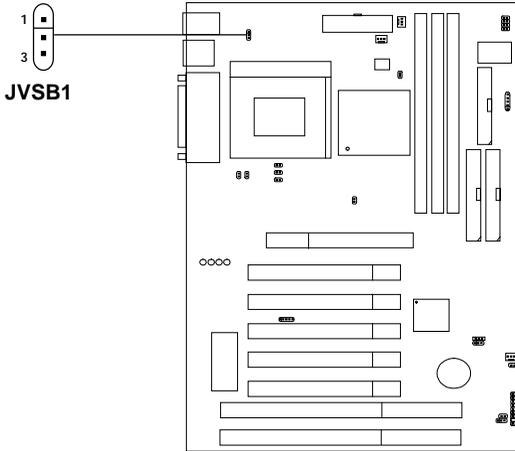
### **2.17 TOP TECH. III: J2 (Optional)**

This is used to check the AGP card or 693A chipset temperature. The J2 is a 2-pin connector which can be inserted with a 20cm length thermistor. It is located near the chipset heatsink that monitors the chipset temperature. The BIOS setup for “TOP TECH. III” should be set to enabled. (See page 3-26)

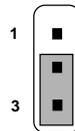


## 2.19 Keyboard Power: JVSb1

The JVSb1 jumper is for setting keyboard power. This function should be set in the BIOS for the keyboard and PS/2 mouse Wake-up function.



5V Standby  
Enable keyboard  
power on function

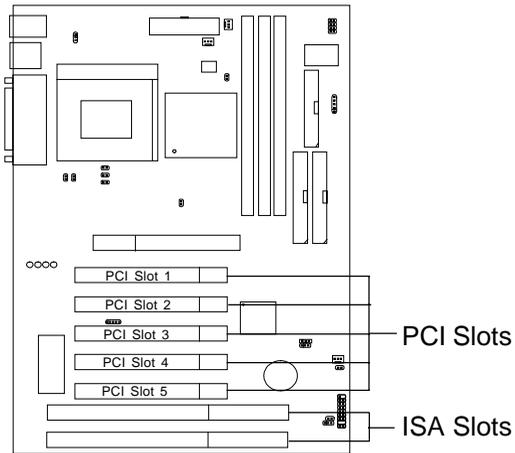


5V (default)  
Disable keyboard  
power on function

**Note:** To be able to use this function, you need a power supply that provide enough power for this feature.  
(Power supply with 750 mA 5V Stand-by)

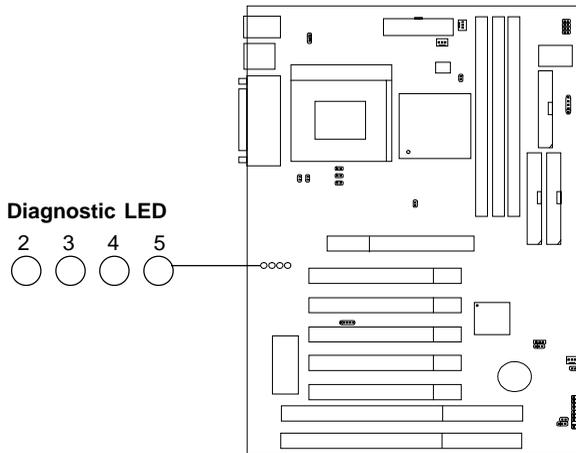
## **2.20 PCI and ISA Slots**

There are 5 PCI slots and 2 ISA slots. All PCI slots can be used as master. The 1st and 5th PCI slots share the same bus master signal, only one of these slots can be used as a master at a time; which means that if a master card is installed in PCI slot 1, PCI Slot 5 can only accomodate a slave card, and vice versa.



## 2.21 Diagnostic LED

The mainboard provides a Special Diagnostic LED for users to be aware of their mainboard conditions. The LED helps user determine the problem of the mainboard.



**Diagnostic LED Function**

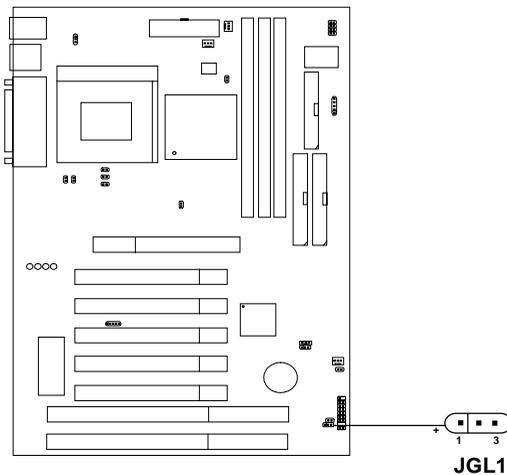
<b>Diagnostic LED</b> <b>2 3 4 5</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Possible Problem/ Solution</b>
0 0 0 0	System Power ON. This will start BIOS Initialization	The Processor might be damage or not installed properly Damage/Discharge Lithium Battery
0 0 0 1	Early Chipset Initialization	***
0 0 1 0	Memory Detection Test Testing Onboard memory size	The Memory module might be damage or not installed properly.
0 0 1 1	Decompressing BIOS image to RAM for fast booting.	***
0 1 0 0	Initializing Keyboard Controller	*If there is no keyboard connected, D-LED will blink 3 times.
0 1 0 1	Test shadow RAM (R/W Shadow RAM Area)	***
0 1 1 0	Processor Initialization This will show information regarding the processor (like brand name, system bus, etc...)	***
0 1 1 1	Testing RTC (Real Time Clock)	Low Lithium Battery *If RTC battery is low or failed, D-LED will blink 3 times.
1 0 0 0	Initializing Video Interface This will start detecting CPU clock, checking type of video onboard. Then, detect and initialize the video adapter	System D-LED will produce Beep sound The VGA card might be damage or not inserted properly. *If there is no VGA installed, D-LED will blink 3 times.
1 0 0 1	BIOS Sign On This will start showing information about Logo, processor brand name, etc.....	***
1 0 1 0	Testing Base and Extended Memory Testing base memory from 240K to 640K and extended memory above 1MB using various patterns.	***
1 0 1 1	Assign Resource to all ISA	***
1 1 0 0	Initializing Hard Drive Controller This will initialize IDE drive and controller	Check IDE cable for proper installation *If there is no HDD connected, D-LED will blink 3 times.
1 1 0 1	Initializing Floppy Drive Controller This will initialize Floppy Drive and controller	The Floppy Drive Cable might not be installed properly
1 1 1 0	Assign IRQs to PCI Devices	***
1 1 1 1	Operating System Booting.	***

**1 = GREEN 0 = RED**

**\*\*\* Check local Vendor for possible internal mainboard problem.**

**2.22 Power Saving LED Connector: JGL1**

JGL1 can be connected with an LED. There are two types of LED that you can use: 3-pin LED or 2-pin LED(ACPI request). When the 2-pin LED is connected to JGL1, the light will turn green, when system is On. During sleep mode, the 2-pin LED will change color from Green to Orange. For 3-pin LED, when LED is connected to JGL1, this will light when the system is On and blinks when it is in suspend/sleep mode.



3-pin LED	2-pin LED
<p style="text-align: center;">Green Color</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1      3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Orange Color</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Green Color</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Orange Color</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1      3</p>
<p>2-3 Single Color 1-3 Blink</p>	<p>1-2 Dual Color</p>