

Chapter 2

Hardware Setup

If your mainboard has already been installed in your computer you may still need to refer to this chapter if you plan to upgrade your system's hardware.



This mainboard is electrostatic sensitive. Do not touch without wearing proper safety gudget and make sure to disconnect the power cable from the power source before performing any work on your mainboard . Not doing so may result in electrical shock!

2-1 Installing a CPU Processor in Socket A

The Socket A, designed for AMD Athlon/Duron processors, has been incorporated as a standard mainboard specification. To insert your CPU into Socket A please do the following:

1. Locate a small dot marked on the top surface of the CPU close to one if it's corners. The same corner will also be cut off, leaving a noticeable notch in the CPU's corner. These markings indicate Pin 1 of the CPU.
2. Pull up the lever of Socket 462 so that it is perpendicular with the surface of the mainboard. Gently insert the CPU with Pin 1 at the same corner of Socket 462 that contains the end of the lever. Allow the weight of the CPU to push itself into place. Do not apply extra pressure as doing so may result in damaging your CPU. Snap the lever back into place.



Installing a heat sink with cooling fan is necessary for proper heat dissipation from your CPU. Failing to install these items may result in overheating and possible burn-out of your CPU.

2-2 Setting Your CPU's Parameter

Frequency Configuration

If you install a CPU on this mainboard, you must set **JP20** for CPU Bus Frequency. You may also select (fine tune) the external clock frequency according to your processor **SW1** (See Section 2-4).

*** CPU Speed = Frequency ratio x External clock (System) Frequency**



You do not need to make voltage settings because SeePU automatically sets your CPU voltage.

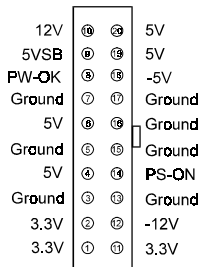
2-3 Connector and Jumper Settings

Connectors are used to link the system board with other parts of the system, including the power supply, the keyboard, and the various controllers on the front panel of the system case.



The power supply connector is the last connection to be made while installing a mainboard. Before connecting the power supply, please make sure it is not connected to the power source.

ATX Power Supply Connector (PW1)



The power cord leading from the system's power supply to the external power source must be the very last part connected when assembling a system.

The ATX power supply provides a single 20-pin connector interface which incorporates standard +/-5V, +/-12V, optional 3.3V and Soft-power signals. The Soft-power signal, a 5V trickle supply is continuously supplied when AC power is available. When the system is in the Soft-Off mode, this trickle supply maintains the system in it's minimum power state.

Software Power-Off Control

This mainboard can be powered down using the Windows 95 Software Power-Off function. To power down your computer, click the START button on the Windows 95 task bar. Select "Shut Down The Computer" and the system turns off. The message "It is now safe to turn off your computer" will not be shown when using this function.

Power-On By Modem

While in Soft-off state, if an external modem ring-up signal occurs, the system wakes up and can be remotely accessed. You may enable this function in BIOS's Power Management Setup menu. (See section 3-5)

Blinking LED in Suspend Mode

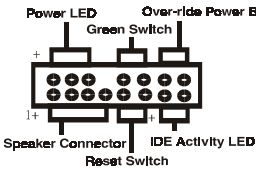
While in Suspend mode, the LED light on the front panel of your computer will flash. Suspend mode is entered by pressing the Override Power Button, pushing the Green button on your ATX case, or enabling the Power Management and Suspend Mode options in BIOS's Power Management menu. (See section 3-5)

Poly-fuse Over Current Protection

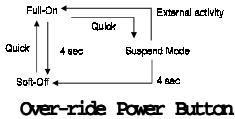
The poly-fuse protects the system from dangerous voltages the system might be exposed to via the keyboard or USB connectors. In case of such exposure, the poly-fuse will immediately be disconnected from the circuit, just like a normal fuse. After being disconnected for a certain period of time, the poly-fuse will return to its normal state, after which the keyboard or USB can function properly again. Unlike conventional fuses, the poly-fuse does not have to be replaced, relieving the user wasted time and inconvenience.

Front Panel Connector Set (CN1) A through F

A. Over-ride Power Button Connector



The power button on the ATX chassis can be used as a normal power switch as well as a device to activate Advanced Power Management Suspend mode. This mode is used for saving electricity when the computer is not in use for long periods of time. The Soft-OFF by PWR-BTTN function in BIOS's Power Management Setup menu must be set to "Delay 4 Sec." to activate this function.



When the Soft-OFF by PWR-BTTN function is enabled, pushing the power button rapidly will switch the system to Suspend mode. Any occurrence of external activities such as pressing a key on the keyboard or moving the mouse will bring the system back to Full-On. Pushing the button while in Full-On mode for more than 4 seconds will switch the system completely off. See Over-ride Power Button Operation diagram.

B. Power Indicator LED Connector

The power indicator LED shows the system's power status. It is important to pay attention to the correct cables and pin orientation (i.e., not to reverse the order of these two connectors.)

C. Green Switch LED Connector

Some ATX cases provide a Green switch which is used to put the system in Suspend mode. In Suspend mode, the power supply to the system is reduced to a trickle, the CPU clock is stopped, and the CPU core is in its minimum power state. The system is woken up whenever the keyboard or mouse is touched. The system resumes in different ways as defined by Power Management Setup screen in BIOS.

D. System Reset Switch Connector

This connector should be connected to the reset switch on the front panel of the system case. The reset switch allows you to restart the system without turning the power off.

E. Speaker Connector

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

F. IDE Activity LED Connector

The IDE activity LED lights up whenever the system reads/writes to the IDE devices.

Clear CMOS Data (JP1)

Pin	Definition
1~2	Normal (default)
2~3	Clear CMOS Data

To clear the contents of the CMOS, please follow the steps below.

1. Disconnect the system power supply from the power source.
2. Set the jumper cap at location 2~3 for 5 seconds, then set it back to the default position.
3. Connect the system's power and then start the system.
4. Enter BIOS's CMOS Setup Utility and choose Load Setup Defaults. Type Y and press enter.
5. Set the system configuration in the Standard CMOS Setup menu.

Power On By Keyboard (JP5)

Pin	Definition
1~2	Disable (default)
2~3	Enable

This board is able to be turned on by the PS/2 keyboard (hot key). To use this function, select a hot key of your choice at the PS2KB Wakeup option under Wake Up Events in the BIOS's Power On Management screen. You must also set this jumper's cap to pins 2-3 to use this function.

Power On By USB (JP6/JP21)

Pin	Definition
1~2	Disable (default)
2~3	Enable

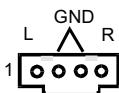
This board is able to be turned on by a USB keyboard hot key or a USB mouse click. To use this function, select a hot key of your choice at the USB Resume From S3 option under Wake Up Events in the BIOS's Power On Management screen. You must also set this jumper's cap to pins 2-3 to use this function.

CPU Bus Frequency (JP20)

Pin	Definition
1~2	100MHz (default)
2~3	133MHz

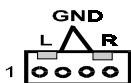
This jumper allows you to select the system bus frequency speed of your CPU. Set the jumper cap to pins 1-2 for 100MHz FSB, set the jumper cap to pins 2-3 for 133MHz FSB.

CD-ROM Audio-in (CN2)



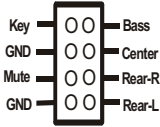
Use the audio cable enclosed with your CD-ROM disk drive to connect the CD-ROM to your mainboard. This will enable your CD-ROM's audio function.

Auxiliary Audio-in (CN3)



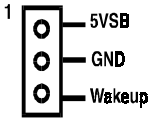
This connector is for use with a secondary CD-ROM, DVD-ROM or CDR/CDRW disk drive.

Bass/Center and RearL/R Speaker Connector (CN4B)



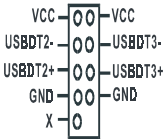
This connector is for Center+Bass speaker output ext. Plug in the optional AC3 Surround Center/Bass and Rear left/right jack extension into this connector. The black colored jack is for surround speaker output and the orange colored jack is for center+bass speaker output.

WOL (Wake-on-LAN) Connector (CN5)



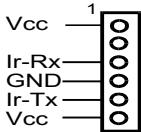
Enable the Wake Up On LAN selection in BIOS's Power Management Menu to use this function. This header is used to connect an add-in NIC (Network Interface Card) which gives WOL capability to the mainboard.

USB 1/2 Ports and USB 3/4 Connector (USB1/CN6)



If you want to use a USB Keyboard, you must enable the USB keyboard support function in BIOS's Integrated Peripherals menu (See Section 3-4). This board contains a USB Host controller and includes a root hub with two USB 0/1 ports a connector for optional USB Adaptor (USB 2/3).

IR Connector (IR1)



Select a UART Mode in BIOS's Integrated Peripherals menu the UART port to support IR/CIR functions. (See section 3-4)

Frequency Ratio Setting (SW1)

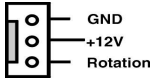
ON:short OFF:open	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10	AUTC	11	11.5	12	12.5
1	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
3	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
4	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON

This feature allows you to set a CPU at a higher frequency clock ratio than it's specification allows. it may or may not run at that ratio, depending on the quality of your CPU and the extent to which the ratio has been overset



This option will not work with frequency lock CPU.

CPU/System Cooling Fan Connectors (FAN1/FAN2)



The board's management extension hardware is able to detect the CPU and system fan speed in rpm (revolutions per minute). These connectors supports 3-pin cooling fans with minimum of 4000 RPM. The wiring and plug may vary depending on the manufacturer. On standard fans, the red is positive (+12V), the black is ground, and the yellow wire is the rotation signal.

PS/2 Mouse and Keyboard Ports (PT1)

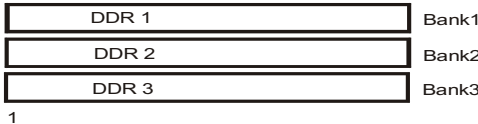
Pin	Definition
1	Data
2	No Connect
3	Ground
4	+5V (fused)
5	Clock
6	No Connect

If a PS/2 mouse is used, BIOS will automatically detect and assign IRQ12 to the PS/2 mouse.



2-4 Main Memory Configuration

The DDR SDRAM memory system consists three banks and can supports the memory size up to **1GB** per bank. If you only use one bank it does not matter which one you use and if you use two or more banks, it does not matter which bank you install first.



DDR SDRAM Specifications

FSB Frequency	Internal System Bus Freq.
100 MHz	200 MHz
133 MHz	266 MHz

- DIMM type: 2.5V, Registered 64/128/256-bit DDR SDRAM
- Module size: Single/double-sided 64/128/256/512MB/1GB
- Parity: Either parity or non-parity

DDR

Double Data Rate transfers allows for data to be fetched on both the rising and falling edges of the clock thus doubling the effective transfer rate of the clock. For example a 133MHz DDR clock would achieve a peak transfer rate equal to that of a 266MHz clock. The effective transfer rate is equal to the clock frequency multiplied by the bus width, doubled.