

6VA693A
ATX Form Factor
Main Board
User's Manual
Ver.3.0

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1 Main Board Overview

The main board is a new-generation Pentium®II/III main board designed based on VIA VT82C693/693A chipset. The main board has integrated the latest advances in processor, memory, I/O technologies into an ATX form factor.

The main board utilizes VIA 693/693A chipset designed for Pentium® II and Pentium®III CPUs and supports new architects such as high-speed AGP graphic port, SDRAM, Ultra DMA/66, bus master IDE and USB port. It has three Dual In-line Memory Modules (DIMM) which can be installed with SDRAM memory. The memory subsystem supports up to either 384 MB (SDRAM). The main board using the Slot 1 socket, accepts Intel®Pentium®II (66/100 MHz) & Pentium®III(100/133 MHz) processors. Built-in second level (L2) cache in CPU, there is no cache necessary in this system board.

The main board has implemented VIA VT82C686A high performance I/O Controller utilizes with fully Plug and Play device which supports 2.88 MB Floppy, Dual 16550 Compatible (with 16 bytes FIFO, up to 460K baud rate) Serial Port, ECP (Enhanced Capabilities Port), EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port) parallel port, Infrared IrDA (HPSIR), Amplitude Shift Keyed IR. (ASKIR) port and Audio.

The main board supports 4*PCI, 2*ISA, 1*A.G.P and 1*AMR. (three PCI Bus Mastering slots & 1 PCI Bus Slave slot) for highest performance I/O add-on adapter cards.

The main board is also strengthened with Power Management Wake up Event such as **“WOL (Wake up on LAN),” “Modem ring on”** which are the new inventions to enable PCs to be turned on over the network. These are also key benefits in PC operation, asset management, new system setup and power conservation.

In conclusion, the main board is a combination of the highest in performance, flexibility, efficiency, and ease of use that meets a variety of price/performance levels. The main board is an ideal platform for the increasing requirements of today' s and future' s desktop application.

1-2 Reference For Pentium® II/III CPUs

The main board supports Intel ®Pentium®II/III microprocessors. The Pentium® II/III processors deliver more performances than previous generation processors (such as Pentium® Pentium® MMX™, etc...) through an innovation called Dynamic Execution Architecture. It is improved by 3D visualization and interactive capabilities required by present high-end commercial and technical applications and future' s emerging applications as well.

Below is the reference for Pentium®II/III CPUs accommodating this main board.

Intel® Processors for Slot 1					
Pentium®III			Pentium®II		
133MHz F.S.B	100MHz F.S.B	100MHz F.S.B	100 MHz F.S.B	66MHz F.S.B	
Coppermine™ W/256K	Coppermine™ W/256K	Katmai™ W/512K	Deschutes™ W/512K	Klamath™ W/512K	Celeron™ W/128K & CPU code A
533 - 667 MHz	550 – 800 MHz	450 – 600 MHz	350 - 450 MHz	233 - 333 MHz	300 & 500 MHz



Note1: CPU is not enclosed in the package.



Note2: Celeron™ has 2 models. One is with internal cache and one without. The one with cache has a CPU code "A," such as Celeron 300A.



Note3: Chipset VT82C693 or date code "CD" is 100MHz FSB version, chipset VT82C693A or date code "DD" version is PC133.

1-3 Specifications

PCB board size: 30.5 cm x 18.00 cm

PCB layer: 4 layers

Slot 1 socket

Support Intel® Pentium®II CPU at 66 MHz & 100 MHz or Pentium®III 100MHz F.S.B.(chipset VT82C693) or Pentium®III 133MHz F.S.B (chipset VT82C693A)



CPU is not enclosed in the package

Memory DIMM: 3 of 168-pin 3.3V DIMM

Expansion Slot : 2x ISA, 4 x PCI slots, 1x A.G.P. slot and 1 x AMR(allows MR card only)

Sound : on-board AC-97 sound already

Chipset

- VIA VT82C693/693A
- VIA VT82C686A

BIOS: flash EEPROM for BIOS

Award®full **PnP** (Plug & Play) BIOS



Note : This main board has sound on board function, user still can install one M.R.(Modem Riser) card into AMR slot. MR card must be set as "secondary" on

MR

card.

I/O function

- 2 x PCI IDE devices
- 1 x FDC, 2 x serial ports(16550 fast com)
- 1 x parallel port device /EPP/ECP/SPP
- 2 x USB connector (4 port, 2 port optional)
- IrDA (infrared) connector
- Audio function

Green function: Complied with APM (Advanced Power Management)

ATX form factor

The ATX form factor has been defined to address four major areas of improvement required of today' s predominant form factors.

- Enhance PC ease-of-use with all built-in I/O connector
- Better support for current and future I/O
- Reduce total system cost
- Better support for future processor technology

ATX is an evolution of the popular Baby-AT form factor. By mounting the power supply on its side, the processor is relocated away from the expansion slots, and the longer side of the board is used to host more on-board I/O connector; this placing of I/O on the board reduces cabling inside the box, lower costs, and improves reliability and ease-of use. A flexible I/O panel allows ATX to support all current and future I/O requirements. The ATX power supply will directly suck the air out of chassis that will save the cost of a secondary fan in the system. System cost is further reduced by the higher integration of PC components onto the system board itself, saving materials, inventory holding, and assembly cost.

Power supply regulation

Onboard switching voltage that supports appropriate power to the CPU and future upgraded CPUs.

Over-current protection circuit

With AIC 1569CS AH10 (protect CPU from accident short circuit), if system current is over-loaded, the system will break down to protect direct damage of the main board.

Electrical--- Typical power supply

Below is reference for ATX case requirement on power supply.

Voltage	Tolerance	Current		
		230W	250W	300W
+5V	± 5%	23A	25A	30A
+3.3V	± 5%	14A	14A	14A
+12V	± 10%	9A	10A	12A
-5V	± 5%	0.5A	0.5A	0.5A
-12V	± 5%	0.8A	0.8A	0.8A
+5VSB	± 5%	1A	1A	1A



WOL (Wake up on LAN) function requirement:

Power supply should offer at least 750mA to the signal “5VSB” to support WOL function.

Special features

- Wake up on LAN (ATX power supply is required)
- Modem ring on
- Windows 95/98 power off (ATX power supply is required)
- AMR
- Audio on board

1-4 Notice of Hardware Installation

Before hardware installation, make sure you have checked the following things.

A. Check the package

If any of these items is missing or damaged, contact the dealer from whom you purchase. Leave this main board in its original package until you are ready to install it. In the package, there are:

- the main board
- manual
- cables
- driver & utility / CD
- retention mechanism

B. Make sure power is off.

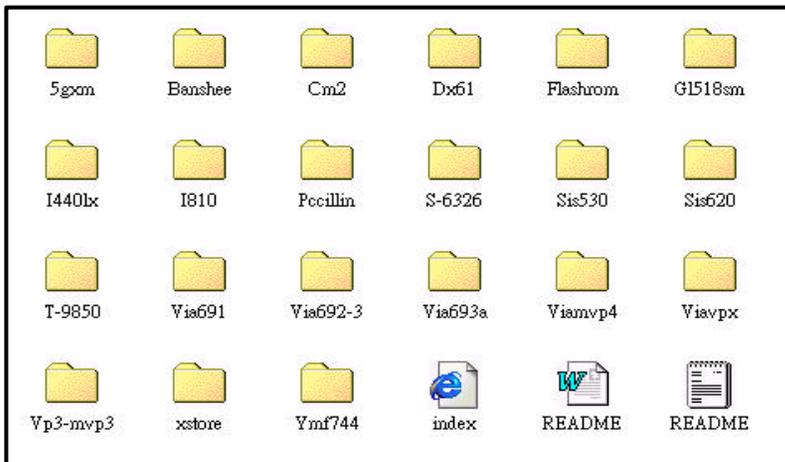
During hardware installation, be sure that there is no power connected at this period.

C. Avoid ESD (Electrical Static Discharge)

While working with the main board, wear a grounded wristband or ankle strap to avoid ESD (Electrical Static Discharge).

1-5 Notice of CD Driver Installation

This CD contains drivers as below. Read **“Index”** before installing required drivers. “Index” file is HTML format.

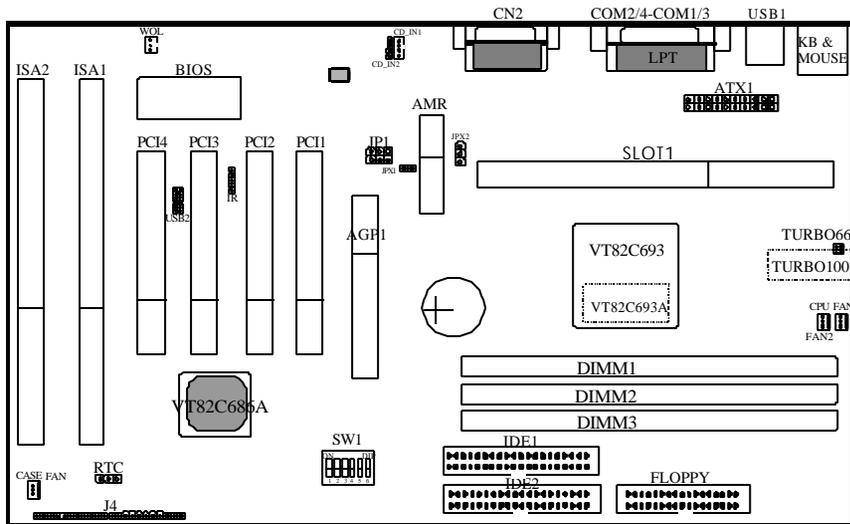


CD driver is always updated with the latest version, so the actual CD content may have some differences with the above picture.

1. **Main boards:** i440LX, i810, VIA® VPX, VP3, VIA®691, VIA®692-3 and VIA®693A main boards
2. **A.G.P cards:** S- 6326 and T-9850
3. **Solo-1:** ESS-solo-1 sound driver
4. **Pccillin:** anti- virus protection software

Chapter 2 Installation

2-1 Layout Reference



TURBO-66 is an over-clocking jumper which enables 66 MHz CPU to run at 100 MHz. **TURBO66** is only reserved for internal test only. No guarantee is provided for over-clocking setup.

TURBO-66	Operation
Close	Normal
Open	Over-clock



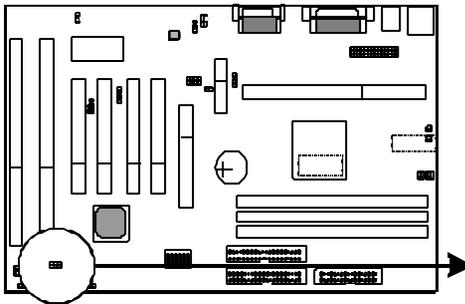
TURBO-100 is a 2-pin connector which sets CPU clock speed, this connector is available on main board built in VT82C693A ("DD") chipset version.

TURBO-100	Operation
Close	Normal
Open	Over-clock

2-2 Jumper Setting

2-2-1 RTC - CMOS Status

RTC is a 3-pin connector. Clear CMOS if system password is forgotten. Below is details to show how to clear CMOS.



RTC : CMOS Status



Set to "1-2" ---
Normal(default)



Set to "2-3" ---
Clear CMOS

Procedure to clear CMOS:

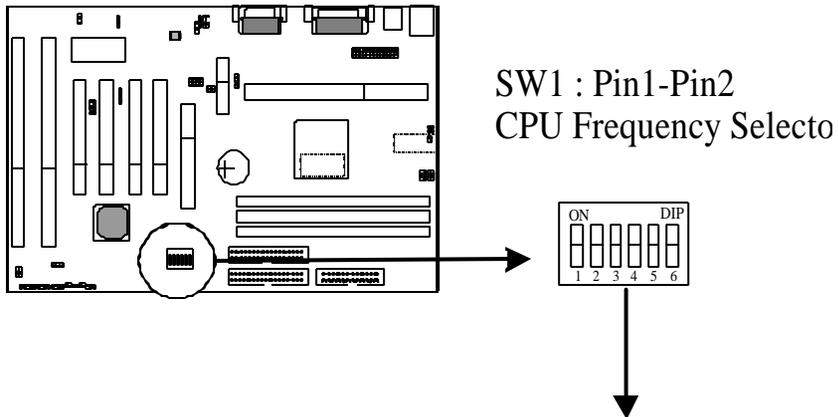
-
- Step 1: Shut down the system and disconnect the power supply from AC power.
 - Step 2: Pull out the ATX cable from ATX connector “ATX1”.
 - Step 3: Short the CMOS jumper by putting jumper cap on Pin 2-3 for a few seconds.
 - Step 4: Return to pin 1-2 for normal setup.
 - Step 5: Link ATX power cable to ATX connector & connect AC power to power supply.
 - Step 6: Turn on system power.



If you'd like to set password, press “Del” Key during system bootup to enter CMOS setup and establish a new password.

2-2-2 SW1 Pin1 – Pin2 : CPU Frequency Selector

SW1 is a 6-pin DIP switch and Pin1 - Pin2 is the CPU Frequency selector. Select the right frequency according to your CPU, and see details as below.



SW1	CPU BUS FREQUENCY
------------	--------------------------

1	2	100 MHz CPU	66MHz CPU	133MHz CPU
OFF	OFF	100 MHz	66MHz	133MHz
ON	ON	103 MHz	50MHz	140MHz
ON	OFF	112 MHz	75MHz	150MHz
OFF	ON	133 MHz	83MHz	124MHz



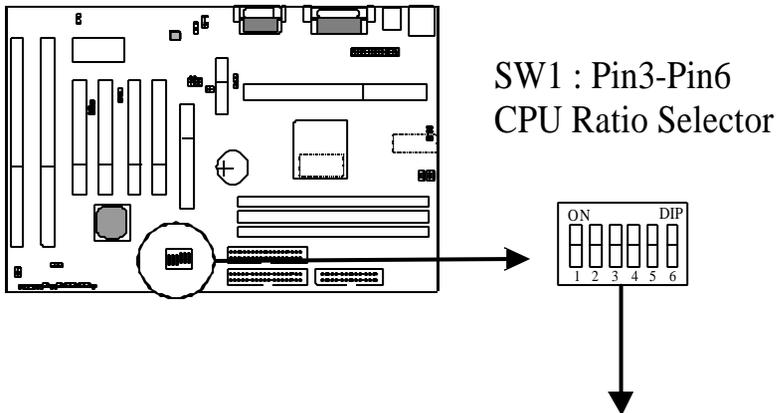
The above 133MHz, 140MHz, 150MHz, 124MHz effective when chip is VT82C693A(“DD”) version.



Users can select the right frequency by BIOS (please refer to 3-4 Chipset Features Setup – CPU Host Clock) directly.

2-2-3 SW1 Pin3 – Pin6 : CPU Ratio Selector

SW1 is a 6-pin DIP switch, and Pin3-Pin6 is the CPU ratio selector. Please select the right ratio according to your CPU and set details as below.

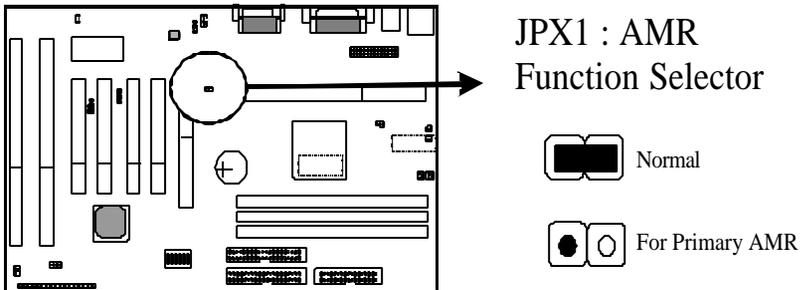


SW1	CPU Ratio
VIA693/693A	12

3	4	5	6	
ON	OFF	ON	ON	3x
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	3.5x
ON	ON	OFF	ON	4x
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	4.5x
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	5x
OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	5.5x
ON	ON	ON	OFF	6x
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	6.5x
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	7x
OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	7.5x
ON	ON	OFF	OFF	8x

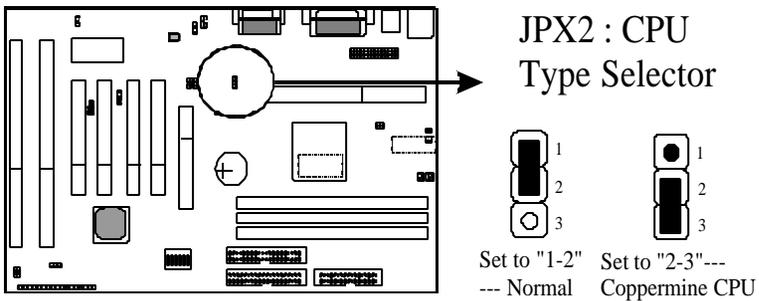
2-2-4 JPX1 : AMR Function Selector

JPX1 is a 2-pin connector. Set “ON” for normal setup and “OFF” for Primary AMR.



2-2-5 JPX2 : CPU Type Selector

JPX2 is a 3-pin connector. Set "1-2" for normal (Slot-1 CPU) and "2-3" for Coppermine CPU.

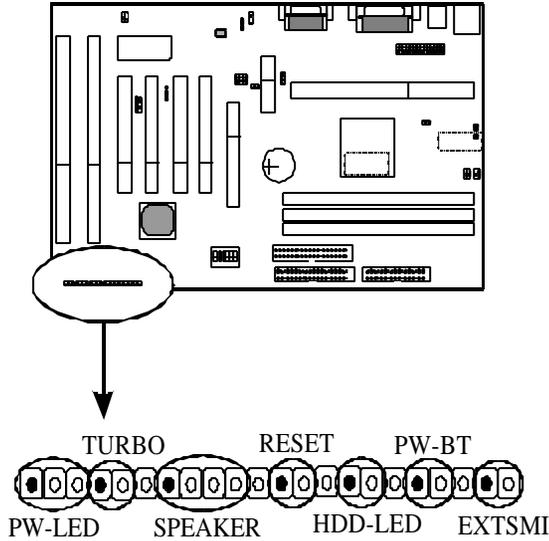


2-3 Connectors

There are many connectors on this main board. Refer to the following pages for details.

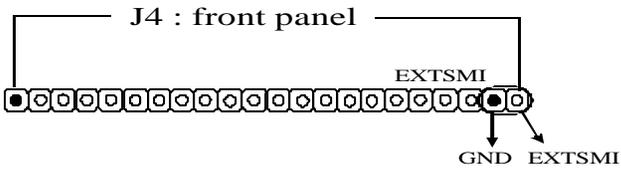
2-3-1 Front Panel

Front panel has connectors as “EXTSMI,” “PW-BT,” “HDD-LED,” “RESET,” “SPEAKER,” “TURBO,” and “PW-LED”. Please refer to details as below.



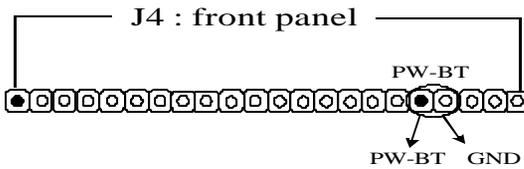
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT INTERRUPT

SMI connector is a 2-pin Berg strip which is also called “green” or “sleep” connector. When EXTSMI is turned from open to close and back to open, the system will enter sleep mode immediately. This function is to make sure power saving is working well. In PC system, it is used to connect to the push button EXTSMI switch located on the case front panel (if there is). The system can be forced to power saving mode by pressing the EXTSMI switch.



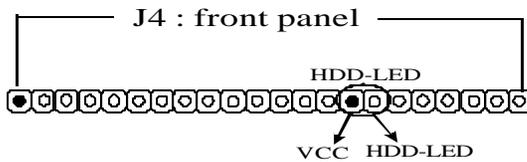
POWER BUTTON

Power Button with a 2-pin Berg strip on case front panel indicates the current power status of system. It is used to connect to the Power Button on the front panel of the case (if there is).



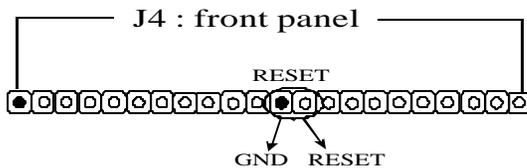
HDD-LED

Marked as "HDD-LED," Hard Disk activity LED connector is a 2-pin keyed Berg strip. It is used to connect to Hard Disk LED of the front panel.



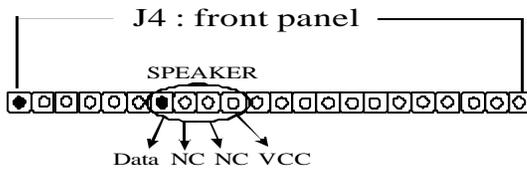
RESET

RESET connector is a 2 -pin keyed Berg strip, connected to the push button reset switch on the case front panel. Shorting both pin 1 & pin 2 can reset the system, which is similar to the power off and then on again.



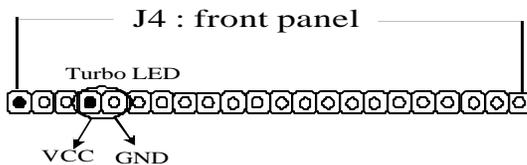
SPEAKER

Speaker (SPK) connector is a 4-pin keyed Berg strip. It is used to connect to the case speaker to the main board for sound purpose.



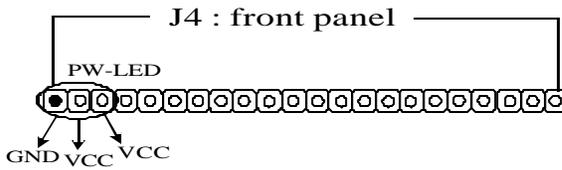
TURBO-LED

TURBO-LED with a 2-pin Berg strip on case front panel indicated the current speed status of system. It is used to connect to the Turbo LED on the front panel of the case(if there is).



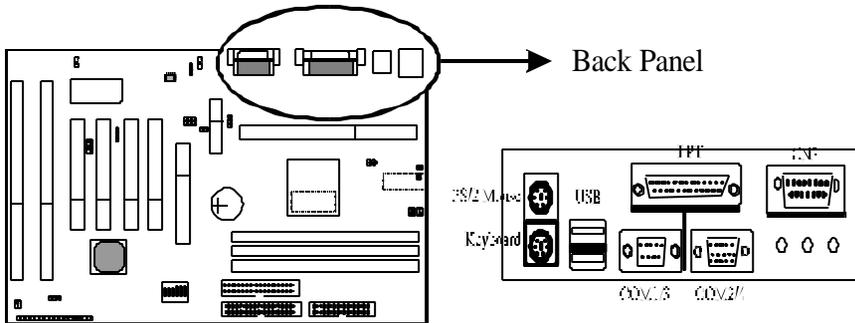
PW-LED

PW-LED is a 3-pin connector. It is used to connect to the LED on the case front panel. The LED shows the status of the power.



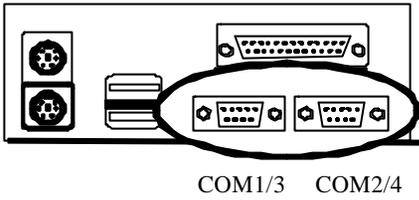
2-3-2 Back Panel

There are COM1/3, COM2/4, LPT, USB and keyboard/ mouse and CN2 on the case back panel. Please refer to more details as below.



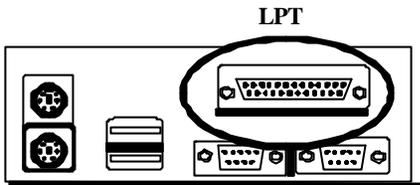
COM1/3, COM2/4

The onboard serial port 1 and port 2 are the 9-pin D-subminiature male connector COM1/3 and COM2/4. COM1/3 and COM2/4 can be disabled in BIOS setup. Please refer to Chapter 3 “Integrated Peripherals” for more information.



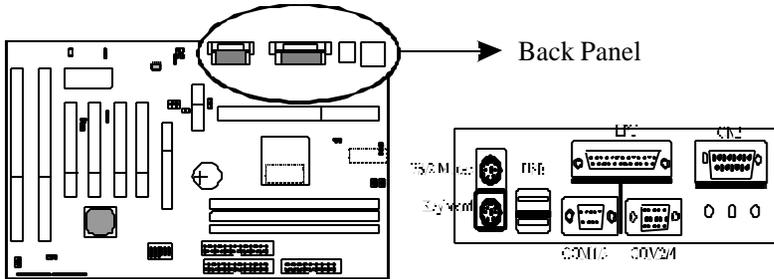
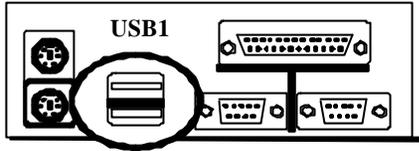
LPT(Parallel Port)

The onboard parallel port is a 25-pin female connector, marked as “**LPT.**”



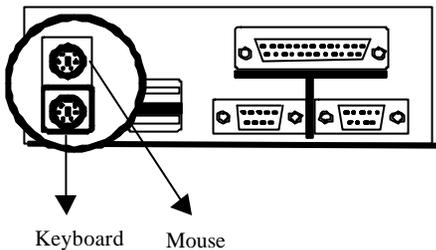
USB1(Universal Serial Bus)

Universal Serial Bus connector, marked as “USB,” is used to connect USB devices. There are 2 USB connectors on this main board.



Keyboard & Mouse

The onboard PS/2 keyboard and mouse connector is 6-pin Mini-Din connectors, marked as “KEYBOARD” and “MOUSE.”

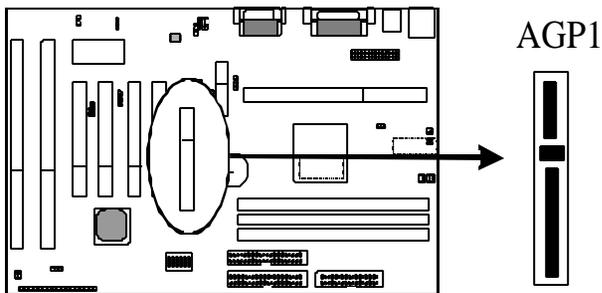


2-3-3 Expansion Slots

Expansion slots contain one A.G.P slot, four PCI slots, two ISA slots and one AMR slot on this main board. Below are details.

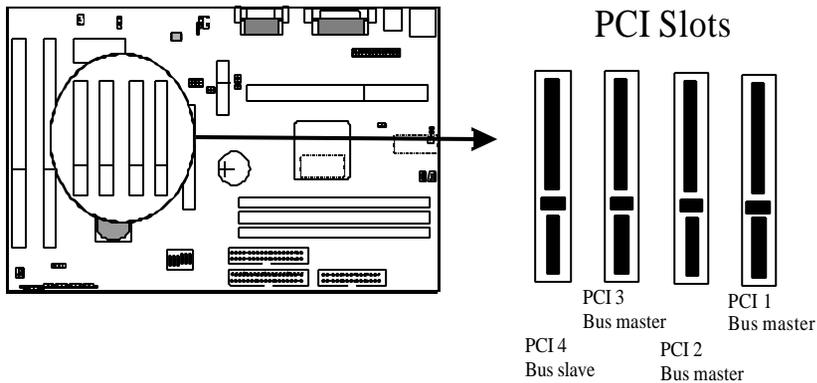
AGP1 Slot

AGP1 (Accelerated Graphic Port) is the new bus standard that allows the bus speed to run at 66 MHz with up to 133 MHz data transfer capabilities, which is four times as fast as that of the PCI bus. At this speed, the AGP graphic cards can transfer data up to 528MB/second. This high transfer capabilities enables 3D graphic applications, multiple media applications, uncompressed to run smoothly and display in broadcasting quality.



PCI Slots

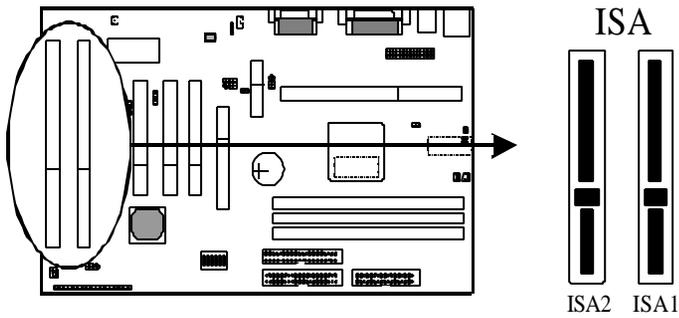
There are four PCI slots on board; three are “master” bus and one is “slave.” 133MB/s data transfer rate on PCI bus can be compared to 33MB/s on EISA bus or 8MB/s on ISA bus. PCI interface has synchronous data transfer rate from CPU to PCI with good graphic performance.



While plugging into 4 PCI add-on cards, PCI 1- PCI 3 are master bus and PCI4 is slave bus. If there are 3 PCI add-on cards (or below 4 cards), all of them are master bus.

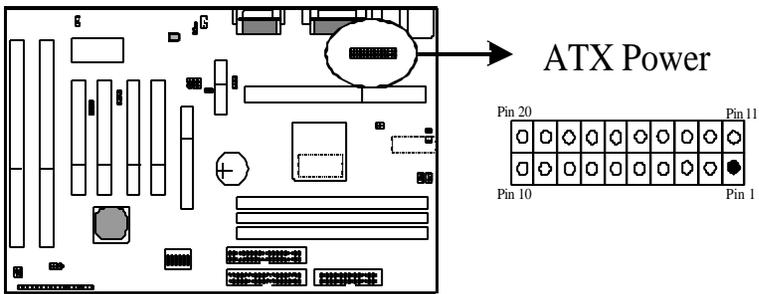
ISA Slots

There are two standard 16-bit ISA slots on board. All of them are bus mastering.



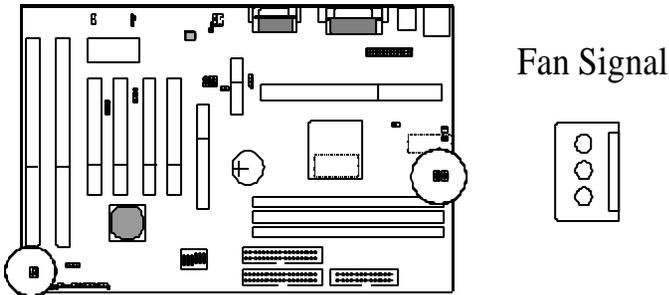
2-3-4 ATX Power Supply Connector

ATX power supply connector has 20 pins, which is designed for ATX case especially. The ATX power supply supports the function of the “**Soft Power On Momentary switch**” which connects on the front panel switch to the 2-pin **PW-BT** on the system board. While the power switch on the back of ATX power is turned on, the full power will not go into the system board until the front panel switch is momentarily pressed. Push the switch again to turn off the power to the system board.



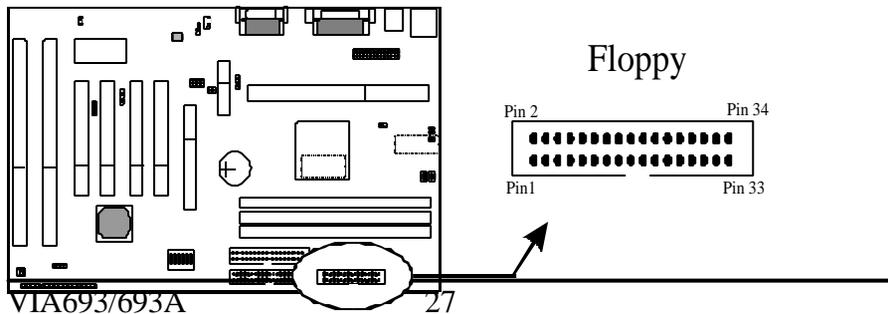
2-3-5 CPU Fan Connectors

There are 3 fan connectors on this system board, and they are marked “FAN 1,” “FAN2” and “FAN3”. Each fan connector has three pins.



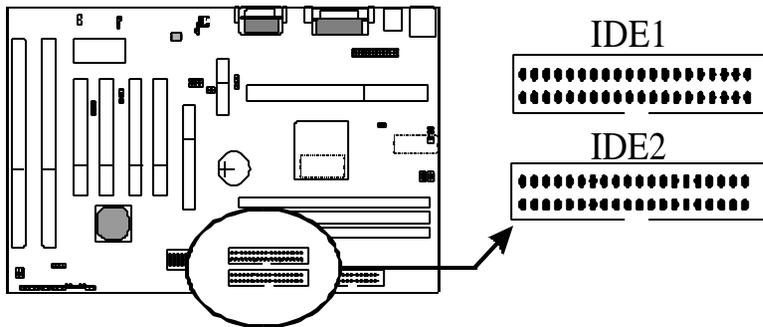
2-3-6 Floppy Interface

Floppy interface connector with 34 pins is used to attach the floppy drive cable.



2-3-7 IDE1 and IDE2

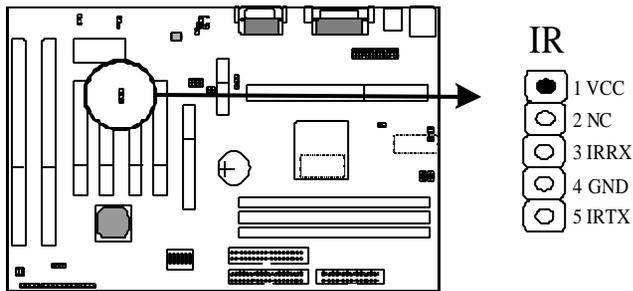
IDE 1/ IDE 2 both have 40 pins. There are 2 IDE connectors supported on this system board. IDE1 is primary channel, and IDE2 is secondary channel. Each channel supports 2 IDE devices, and 4 devices in total for this main board.



2-3-8 IR Connector

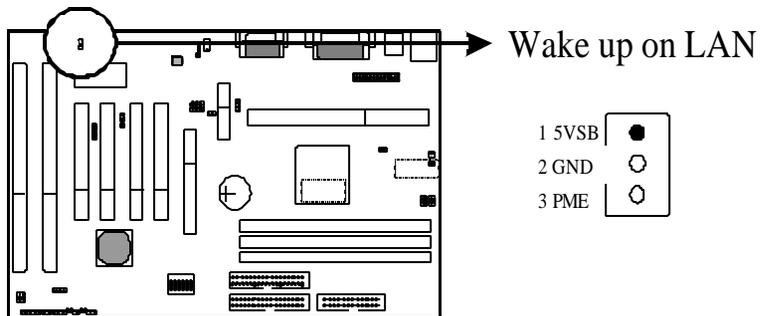
IR connector supports wireless infrared module. With this module and application software like LAPlink, or WIN95 Direct Cable Connection, user can transfer data to or from laptops, notebooks, PDA and printers. This connector supports **HPSIR**, **ASKIR**, and **Fast IR**.

Attach Infrared module to IR connector and enable BIOS “Infrared function.” Be sure to put in the right orientation during attachment.



2-3-9 Wake up on LAN

Wake up on LAN, marked as “WOL,” is a 3-pin connector. To support this feature, a network card is required for the system and in addition, a network management software must be installed too.



WOL (Wake up on LAN) function requirement:

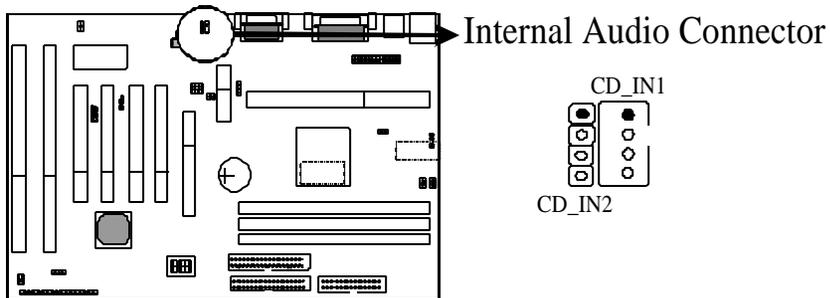
Power supply should offer at least 750mA to the signal “5VSB” to support WOL function.



*WOL (Wake up on LAN) function requirement:
To find “Modem Ring Resume” under “Power Management” and set
“Enabled”.*

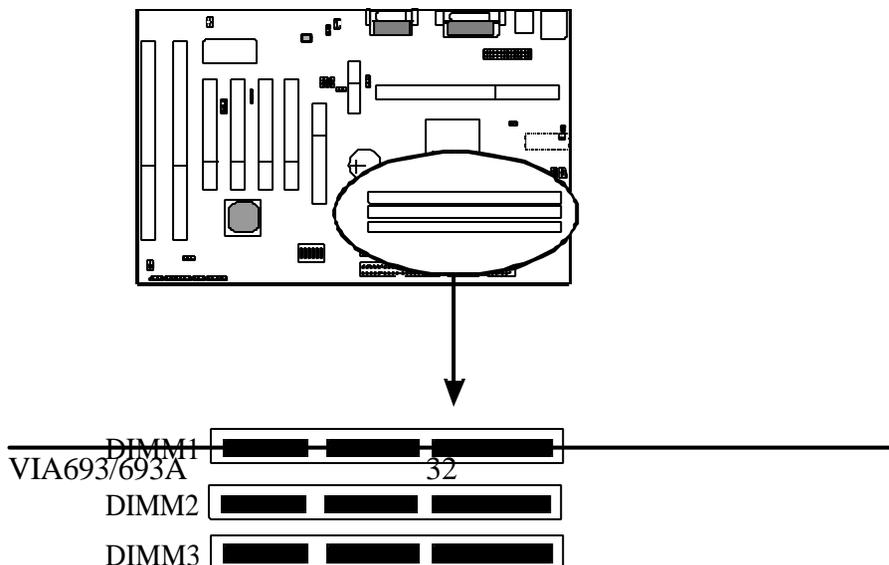
2-3-10 Internal Audio Connectors

Internal Audio Connectors are “CD_IN 1” and “CD_IN 2”.

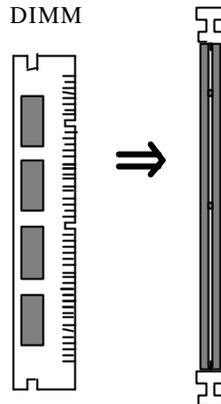


2-4 DIMM Memory Installation

The main board has 3 DIMMs on board. Either DIMM1, DIMM2, or DIMM3 supports 8 MB, 16 MB, 32 MB, 64 MB, and 128MB. Maximum memory for **SDRAM** is up to **384MB**.



Insert the module as shown. Due to different number of pins on either side of the breaks, the module will only fit in the orientation as shown. There is no jumper setting for memory configuration.



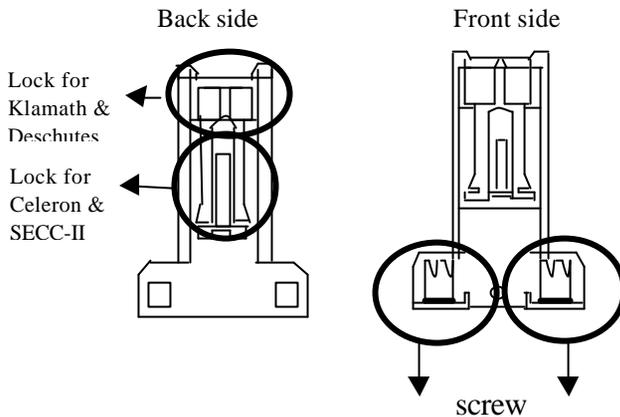
Chipset only allows synchronuos operation for DIMM and CPU. Therefore, to have a stable system, the system must use 100 MHz “PC-100 SDRAM memory DIMM” (3.3V) for 100 MHz Deschutes CPUs. For 66 MHz CPUs *Klamath™* and *Celeron™* (*Covington™* & *Mendocino™*), the user may use SDRAM.

2-5 CPU RM Kit Assembling Procedure

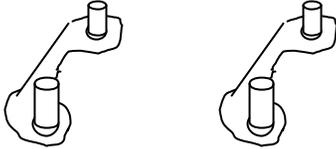
The enclosed RM Kit accommodates Pentium® III & Pentium® II processors. User may refer to the attached page enclosed with the RM kit to install the processors.

1. Check if the following set of piece parts are included in your package.
4 separate piece parts in total.

Retention Mechanism (R.M.): 2 pcs

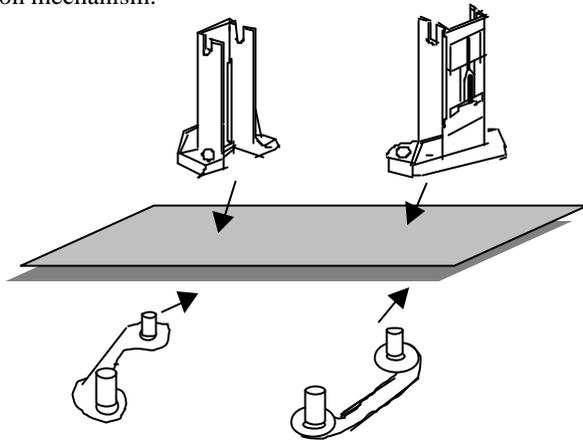


RM. Attach Mount (RMAM): 2 pcs



2. Make sure power is off during assembly.

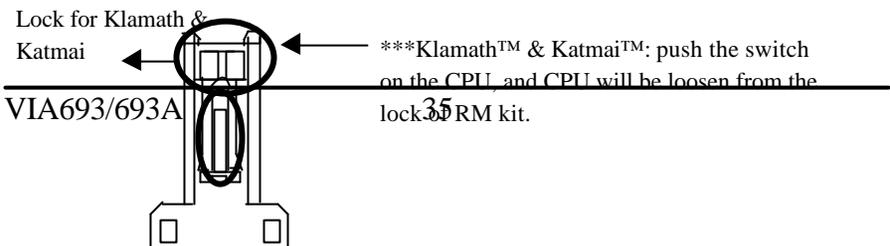
3. Insert the RMAMs through the bottom of the motherboard and attach them to the retention mechanism.



4. Fasten up the screws on the retention mechanism to tighten up retention mechanism and RMAM. Check if all the piece parts are fastened tightly.

5. Put the CPU in the RM kit. (Push the CPU horizontally into the RM kit.)

 Due to different packages of “Katmai™, Celeron™, SECC-II, Klamath™ and Deschutes™, there are 2 positions to lock them in the RM kit. Below is notice to unlock those CPUs.



Lock for
Celeron &
SECC-II

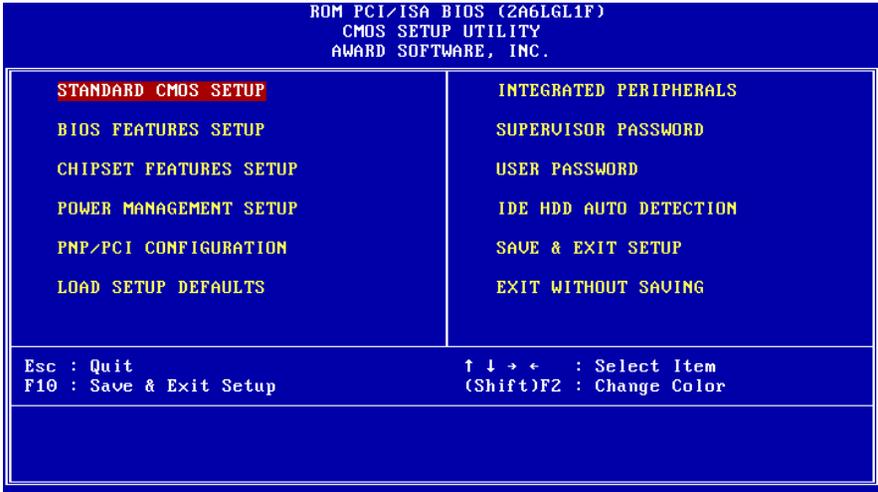


***Celeron™ & SECC-II: use screw driver or any tool alike to draw this and hold. At the same time, softly pull one side of the CPU out. Then, pull the other side and CPU will be loosen this way.

Chapter 3 BIOS Setup

3-1 Award BIOS CMOS Setup

The menu displays all the major selection items and allow user to select any of shown item. The selection is made by moving cursor (press any direction key) to the item and press <Enter> key. An on-line help message is displayed at the bottom of the screen as cursor is moving to various items which provides user better understanding of each function. When a selection is made, the menu of selected item will appear. So the user can modify associated configuration parameters.



3-2 Standard CMOS Setup

The "Standard CMOS Setup" allows user to configure system setting such as **current date** and **time**, **type of hard disk drive** installed in the system, **floppy drive type**, and the type of **display monitor**. Memory size is auto detected by the BIOS and displayed for your reference. When a field is highlighted (direction keys to move cursor and <Enter> key to select). The entries in the field will be changed by pressing <PageDown> or <PageUp> key or user can enter new data directly from the keyboard.

-
5. **PRECOMP** : the cylinder number at which the disk drive changes the write timing.
 6. **LANDZ** : the cylinder number that the disk drive heads (read/write) are seated when the disk drive is parked.
 7. **SECTOR** : the sector number of each track defined on the hard disk. The range is from "1" to "64".
 8. **MODE** :select "AUTO" to detect the mode type automatically. If your hard disk supports the **LBA** mode, select "**LBA**" or "**LARGE**". However, if your hard disk cylinder is more than 1024 and does not support the lba function, you have to set at "**LARGE**." Select "**NORMAL**" if your hard disk supporting cylinder is below 1024.



Note1: if hard disk primary master/slave and secondary master/slave were set to "auto," the hard disk size and model will be auto detected on display during POST.

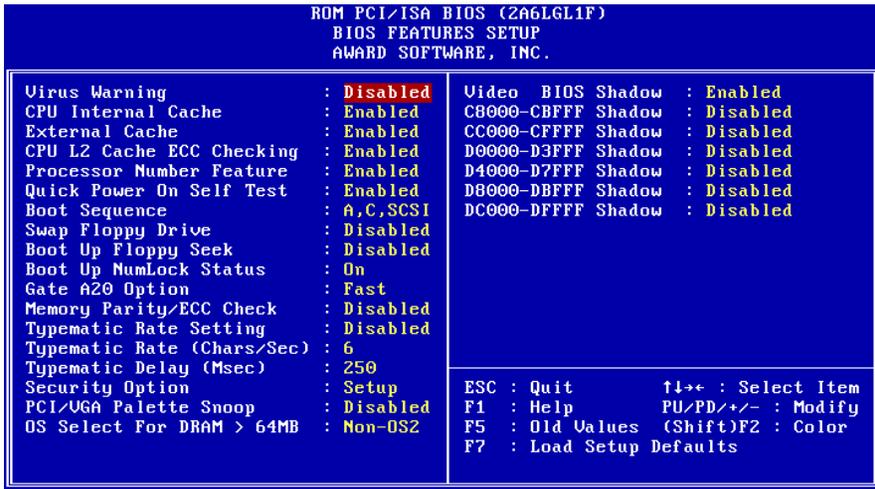


Note2: "halt on" is to determine when to halt the system by the BIOS if error occurs during POST.

3-3 BIOS Features Setup

Menu below shows all of the manufacturer's default values of this main board. Move the cursor by pressing direction keys and <PageDown> or <PageUp> key to modify the parameters, pressing [F1] key to display help message of the selected item. This setup program also provides 2 convenient ways to load the default

parameter data from BIOS [F6] or CMOS [F7] area if shown data is corrupted. This provides the system a capability to recover from any possible error.



Virus Warning

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

CPU Internal Cache

Enabled (default): enable L1 cache

Disabled: disable L1 cache

External Cache

Enabled (default): enable L2 cache

Disabled: disable L2 cache

CPU L2 Cache ECC Checking

Enabled (default): enable L2 cache ECC checking

Disabled: disable L2 cache ECC checking

Quick Power On Self Test

This category speeds up power on self test.

Enabled (default) : BIOS will shorten or skip some check items.

Disabled : normal speed

Boot sequence

This category determines which drive the system searches first. Take “**A,C,SCSI**” for example. System will search in turn for floppy disk drive; second is hard disk drive, and finally SCSI drive. Default value is “**A,C,SCSI.**”. Options are as below:
A,C,SCSI; C,A,SCSI; C,CDROM,A; CDROM,C,A; D,A,SCSI; E,A,SCSI; F,A,SCSI; SCSI,A,C; SCSI,C,A; C Only; LS/ZIP,C.

Swap Floppy Drive

Enabled: floppy A&B will be swapped.

Disabled(default): floppy A&B will be not swapped.

Boot Up Floppy Seek

BIOS will determine if the floppy disk drive is 40 or 80 tracks. 360k type is 40 tracks while 720K/ 1.2M and 1.44M are all 80 tracks.

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

Boot Up Numlock Status

:On(default)

:Off

Gate A20 Option

:Normal

:Fast (default)

Typematic Rate Setting

This determines the typematic rate.

Enabled: enable typematic rate and typematic delay programming.

Disabled (default): disable typematic rate and typematic delay programming. The system bios will use default value of this 2 items and the default is controlled by keyboard.

Typematic Rate(Chars/Sec)

6 : 6 Characters Per Second(default)

8 : 8 Characters Per Second

10 : 10 Characters Per Second

12 : 12 Characters Per Second

15 : 15 Characters Per Second

20 : 20 Characters Per Second

24 : 24 Characters Per Second

30 : 30 Characters Per Second

Typematic Delay (Msec)

This is the interval between the first and second character displayed.

250 : 250 msec (default)

500 : 500 msec

750 : 750 msec

1000 : 1000 msec

Security Option

:Setup (default)--- security protection in CMOS setup menu

Setting password in BIOS CMOS “**Supervisor Password**” or **User Password**,” the user needs to key in password if entering BIOS CMOS setup.

:System---security protection in system boot-up & BIOS setup

This function secures the system under system boot-up and BIOS setup.

PCI/VGA Palette Snoop

Enabled: it allows you to install an enhanced graphics adapter card.

Disabled (default): If your graphics adapter card does not support the palette snoop function, please set at **Disabled** to avoid system malfunction.

OS Select For DRAM> 64MB

This option is especially set for OS2 operating system. Set “**Non-OS2**” for RAM memory over 64MB and set “**Non-OS2**” for other operating systems like Windows@95/98 or NT.

:Non-OS2 (default)

:OS2

Video BIOS Shadow

It determines whether video BIOS will be copied to RAM. However, it is optional from chipset design. Video shadow will increase the video speed.

Enabled : Video Shadow is enabled (default)

Disabled: Video Shadow is disabled

C8000-CBFFF Shadow, CC000-CFFF Shadow, D0000-D3FFF Shadow: D4000-D7FFF Shadow, D8000-DBFFF Shadow, DC000-DFFF Shadow

These are categories determining whether optional ROM will be copied to RAM by 16KB or 32KB per unit and the size depends on chipset.

:Enabled

:Disabled(default)

3-4 Chipset Features Setup

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS (2A6LGL1F)
CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.

Bank 0/1 DRAM Timing	: SDRAM 10ns	Auto Detect DIMM/PCI Clk	: Disabled
Bank 2/3 DRAM Timing	: SDRAM 10ns	Spread Spectrum	: Disabled
Bank 4/5 DRAM Timing	: SDRAM 10ns	CPU Host Clock (CPU/PCI)	: Default
SDRAM Cycle Length	: 3	Current CPU Temp.	:
DRAM Clock	: Host CLK	Current System Temp.	:
Memory Hole	: Disabled	Current CPUFAN1 Speed	:
Read Around write	: Disabled	Current CPUFAN2 Speed	:
Concurrent PCI/Host	: Disabled	Ucore	: 2.5V
System BIOS Cacheable	: Disabled	3.3V	: 5V
Video RAM Cacheable	: Disabled	12V	:
AGP Aperture Size	: 128M		
AGP-ZX Mode	: Enabled		
OnChip USB	: Enabled	ESC : Quit	↑↓→← : Select Item
OnChip USB 2	: Disabled	F1 : Help	PU/PD/+/- : Modify
USB Keyboard Support	: Disabled	F5 : Old Values	(Shift)F2 : Color
OnChip Sound	: Enabled	F7 : Load Setup Defaults	
OnChip Modem	: Disabled		

Bank 0/1(2/3, 4/5) DRAM Timing

This will determine the timing of SDRAM. The user can separately adjust the timing of bank 0/1, 2/3, 4/5.

: SDRAM 10ns (default)—10⁻⁹ nano second

: SDRAM 8ns, normal, medium, fast, turbo

SDRAM Cycle Length: control the DRAM page missing and row miss leadoff timing.

:2

:3 (default)

DRAM Clock

:Host CLK (default)

System shows the actual DRAM speed the system uses.

:HCLK-33M

:HCLK+33M

Please check DRAM clock for optimize selection.

Memory Hole : this field enable a memory hole in main memory space. CPU cycles matching an enabled hold are passed on to PCI note that a selected can not be changed while the L2 cache is enabled.

:Disabled (default)

:15M-16M

Read Around write

:Disabled (default)

:Enabled

Concurrent PCI/Host

:Disabled (default)

:Enabled

System BIOS Cacheable

:Disabled (default)

:Enabled

Video RAM Cacheable

:Enabled --- allows caching of the video RAM, resulting in better system performance. However, if any program writes to this memory area, a system error may occur.

:Disabled (default)

AGP Aperture Size

To select the size of the Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) aperture is a portion of the PCI memory address range dedicated for graphics memory address space. Host cycles that hit the aperture range are forwarded to the AGP without any translation.

:128M (default)

:64M, 32M, 16M, 8M, 4M

AGP-2X Mode

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

OnChip USB

:Enabled (default)

Enabling this function adds the function of “**USB Keyboard Support.**”

:Disabled

OnChip USB2

:Disabled (default)

:Enabled

USB Keyboard Support

:Disabled (default)

:Enabled--- enable this function when using USB keyboard

OnChip sound

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

OnChip Modem

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

Auto Detect DIMM/PCI Clk

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

Spread Spectrum

:Disabled (default)

:0.25%,0.50%

3-5 Power Management Setup

```
ROM PCI/ISA BIOS (ZAGLGL1F)
POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP
AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.
```

ACPI function	: Enabled	Primary INTR	: ON
Power Management	: User Define	IRQ3 (COM 2)	: Primary
PM Control by APM	: Yes	IRQ4 (COM 1)	: Primary
Video Off After	: Suspend	IRQ5 (LPT 2)	: Primary
Video Off Method	: U/H SYNC+Blank	IRQ6 (Floppy Disk)	: Primary
MODEM Use IRQ	: 3	IRQ7 (LPT 1)	: Primary
Soft-Off by PWRBTN	: Instant-Off	IRQ8 (RTC Alarm)	: Disabled
HDD Power Down	: Disable	IRQ9 (IRQ2 Redir)	: Secondary
Doze Mode	: Disable	IRQ10 (Reserved)	: Secondary
Suspend Mode	: Disable	IRQ11 (Reserved)	: Secondary
** PM Events **			
UGA	: OFF	IRQ12 (PS/2 Mouse)	: Primary
LPT & COM	: LPT/COM	IRQ13 (Coprocessor)	: Primary
HDD & FDD	: ON	IRQ14 (Hard Disk)	: Primary
PCI Master	: OFF	IRQ15 (Reserved)	: Disabled
Modem Ring Resume	: Disabled	ESC : Quit	↑↓+ : Select Item
RTC Alarm Resume	: Disabled	F1 : Help	PU/PD/+/- : Modify
		F5 : Old Values (Shift)	F2 : Color
		F7 : Load Setup Defaults	

ACPI function

:Disabled

:Enabled (default)

Power Management

:User Define(default)--users can configure their own power management

:Min Saving

:Max Saving

PM Control By APM

No : system BIOS will ignore APM.

Yes (default) : system BIOS will wait for APM's prompt before it enter any PM mode, e.g. Doze, standby or suspend.



Note 1: *If APM is installed, and there is a task running, even if the timer is time out, the APM will not prompt the BIOS to put the system into any power saving model*



Note2: *If APM is not installed, this option has no effect.*

Video Off Method

:DPMS Support

:Blank Screen

:V/H Sync+Blank (default)

MODEM Use IRQ

:3(default)

:4, 5, 7, 9,10,11,NA

Soft-Off by PWRBTN

:Instant-off (default)

: Delay 4 sec

This allows the user to set the soft-off power button to turn off the system or set to “4 seconds” holding the power and system will shut down in 4 seconds.

HDD Power Down

:Disabled(default)

:1 Min ~ 15 Min

Doze Mode

:Disabled(default)

:10 Sec, 20 Sec, 30 Sec, 40 Sec, 1 Min, 2 Min, 4 Min, 6 Min, 8 Min, 10 Min, 20 Min, 30 Min, 40 Min, 1 hour.

Suspend mode

:Disabled(default)

:10 Sec, 20 Sec, 30 Sec, 40 Sec, 1 Min, 2 Min, 4 Min, 6 Min, 8 Min, 10 Min, 20 Min, 30 Min, 40 Min, 1 hour.

Modem Ring Resume

Enabled: modem ring on function --- system can be turned on through modem.

Disable(default): disable this function.



Note: this function only works when the system is turned off from Windows mode, and Doze mode will not function.

RTC Alarm Resume: auto power on at the appointed date and time.

Enabled: key in the date of current month and time of the day. System will turn on then.

Disabled (default): disable this function.



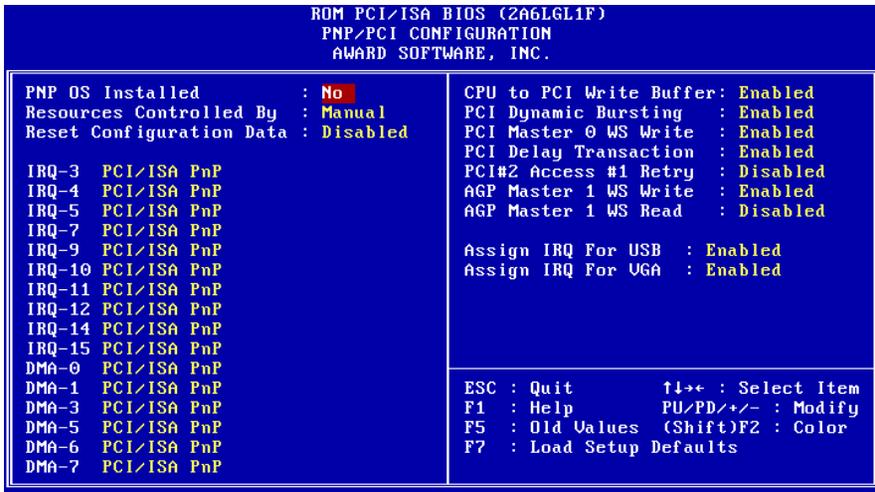
Note: this function only works when the system is turned off in Windows mode, and Doze mode will not function.

Primary INTR

:ON (default)

Select “on,” it adds the following functions, “IRQ3(COM2) - IRQ15 (Reserved).”
 :OFF
 Select “off,” “IRQ3 (COM2)- IRQ15 (Reserved)” will not show.

3-6 PNP / PCI Configuration Setup



PNP OS Installed

:No(default)

OS will not recognize PnP devices.

:Yes

OS will arrange the setup of PnP devices.

Resources Controlled By

:Manual(default)

The table will show the below items: **“Reset Configuration Data, IRQ-3 assigned to, DMA-0 assigned to.”** The user can adjust the shown items as required.

:Auto

The table will not show the above items, and the system will automatically assign the above setup.

Reset Configuration Data

:Disabled(default)

:Enabled --- to reset **“Extended System Configuration Data(ESCD)** when you exit setup if you have installed a new add-on card and the system reconfiguration has caused such a serious conflict that the operating system can not boot up.

IRQ-3 ---- IRQ-15

: PCI/ISA PnP(default)

: Legacy ISA

DMA-0 --- DMA-7

: PCI/ISA PnP(default)

: Legacy ISA

CPU to PCI Write Buffer

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

PCI Dynamic Bursting

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

PCI Master 0 WS Write

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

PCI Delay Transaction

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

PCI#2 Access #1 Retry

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

AGP Master 1 WS Write

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

AGP Master 1 WS Read

:Enabled

:Disabled (default)

Assign IRQ for USB

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

Assign IRQ for VGA

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

3-7 Integrated Peripherals

ROM PCI/ISA BIOS (2A6LGL1F) INTEGRATED PERIPHERALS AWARD SOFTWARE, INC.	
OnChip IDE Channel0 : Enabled	Onboard Parallel Port : 378/IRQ7
OnChip IDE Channel1 : Enabled	Onboard Parallel Mode : Normal
IDE Prefetch Mode : Enabled	
IDE HDD Block Mode : Enabled	
Primary Master PIO: Auto	Onboard Legacy Audio : Enabled
Primary Slave PIO: Auto	Sound Blaster : Disabled
Secondary Master PIO: Auto	SB I/O Base Address : 220H
Secondary Slave PIO: Auto	SB IRQ Select : IRQ 5
Primary Master UDMA: Auto	SB DMA Select : DMA 1
Primary Slave UDMA: Auto	MPU-401 : Disabled
Secondary Master UDMA: Auto	MPU-401 I/O Address : 330-333H
Secondary Slave UDMA: Auto	Game Port (200-207H) : Enabled
Init Display First : AGP	
Onboard FDD Controller: Enabled	
Onboard Serial Port 1 : Auto	ESC : Quit ↑↓→← : Select Item
Onboard Serial Port 2 : Auto	F1 : Help PU/PD/+/- : Modify
UART 2 Mode : Standard	F5 : Old Values (Shift)F2 : Color
	F7 : Load Setup Defaults

OnChip IDE Channel 0/1

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

IDE Prefetch Mode

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

IDE HDD Block Mode

This feature enhances hard disk performance by making multi sector transfer instead of one sector per transfer. Most of IDE drivers, except very early designs ,can use this feature.

:Enabled (default)

:Disabled

Primary Master PIO/ Primary Slave PIO

This feature detects your primary master hard disk device.

:Auto (default)

:Mode 0,1,2,3,4

Secondary Master PIO/Secondary Slave PIO

This feature detects your secondary master hard disk device.

:Auto (default)

:Mode 0,1,2,3,4

Primary Master UDMA/Primary Slave UDMA

:Auto (default)

:Disabled

Secondary Master UDMA/Secondary Slave UDMA

:Auto (default)

:Disabled

Init Display First

:AGP (default)

:PCI Slot

Onboard FDD Controller

:Enabled (default)

: Disabled

Onboard Serial Port 1

: 3F8/IRQ4

: 2F8/IRQ3

: 3E8/IRQ4

: 2E8/IRQ3

: Auto (default)

: Disabled

On-Board Serial Port 2

: 3F8/IRQ4

: 2F8/IRQ3

: 3E8/IRQ4

: 2E8/IRQ3

: Auto (default)

: Disabled

Onboard Parallel Port

: 378/IRQ7 (default)

: 3BC/IRQ7

: 278H/IRQ5
: Disabled

3-8 Supervisor/User Password

The "Supervisor/User Password setting" utility sets the security protection. There are two kinds of password functions in the setup menu : one is "Supervisor Password," and the other is "User Password." Their difference is:

Supervisor Password: this function allows you the right to change the options of setup menu.

User Password: this function only allows you to enter the setup menu but not to change the options of the setup menu except "USER PASSWORD," "SAVE & EXIT SETUP," and "EXIT WITHOUT SAVING."

1. How to set "Supervisor Password" & "User Password"

The setups of "Supervisor Password" and "User Password" have the same steps.

Step 1: Enter Password

Press <Enter> after appointing the password.

(refer to RTC)

Step 3: Set “Security Option” in “BIOS Features Setup”

After setting password, enter “Security Option” in “BIOS Features Setup.” There are 2 options “Setup” & “System.” “Setup” secures CMOS setup. “System” secures PC system and password is required during system boot-up and CMOS setup.

2. How to Disable “Supervisor Password” & “User Password”

Step 1: Go to CMOS Setup Menu (need to key in password first)

Step 2: Enter “Supervisor Password” or “User Password”

After enter, it shows “Enter Password.” Press the <Enter> key instead of entering a new password when “ENTER PASSWORD” appears. It will inform “PASSWORD DISABLED PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE.” Thus, press any key as instructed. Password disable the password this way.



3-9 IDE HDD Auto Detection

```

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

```

```

HARD DISK TYPE  SIZE  CYLS  HEAD  PRECOMP  LANDZ  SECTOR  MODE
Primary Master:
Primary Slave:
Secondary Master:
Secondary Slave:

```

```

Select Primary Master Option (N: Skip): N

```

<u>OPTIONS</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>CYLS</u>	<u>HEAD</u>	<u>PRECOMP</u>	<u>LANDZ</u>	<u>SECTOR</u>
2 (Y)	4302	523	255	0	8893	63

```

LBA

```

Note: Some Oses (like SCO-UNIX) must use "NORMAL" for installation.

The "**IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION**" utility is a very useful tool especially when you do not know which kind of hard disk type you are using. You can use this utility to detect the correct disk type installed in the system automatically or you can set hard disk type to auto in the standard CMOS setup. You don't need the "**IDE HDD Auto Detection**" utility. The BIOS will auto-detect the hard disk size and model on display during post.

The Award® BIOS supports 3 HDD modes: **NORMAL, LBA & LARGE.**

1. Normal mode

Generic access mode in which neither the BIOS nor the IDE controller will make any transformations during accessing.

The maximum number of cylinders, head & sectors for normal mode are **1024, 16 & 63.**

No. Cylinder	(1024)
X No. Head	(16)
X No. Sector	(63)
<u>X No. Per Sector</u>	<u>(512)</u>
	528 MB

If user set this HDD to normal mode, the maximum accessible HDD size will be 528 MB even though its physical size may be greater than that!

2. LBA (Logical Block Addressing) Mode

A new HDD accessing method to overcome the 528 MB bottleneck. The number of cylinders, heads & sectors shown in setup may not be the number physically contained in the HDD. During HDD accessing, the ide controller will transform the logical address described by sector, head & cylinder into its own physical address inside the HDD.

The maximum HDD size supported by LBA mode is 8.4 GB which is obtained by the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{No. Cylinder} \quad (1024) \\ \text{X No. Head} \quad (255) \\ \text{X No. Sector} \quad (63) \\ \hline \text{X No. Bytes Per Sector} \quad (512) \\ \hline 8.4 \text{ GB} \end{array}$$

3. Large Mode

Extended HDD access mode supported by Award® software. Some IDE HDDs contain more than 1024 cylinder without LBA support (in some cases, user do not want LBA). The Award® BIOS provides another alternative to support these kinds of large mode:

<u>Cyls.</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Mode</u>
1120	16	59	NORMAL
560	32	59	LARGE

BIOS tricks DOS (or other OS) that the number of cylinders is less than 1024 by dividing it by 2. At the same time, the number of heads is multiplied by 2. A reverse transformation process will be made inside int 12h in order to access the right HDD address the right HDD address!

4. Maximum HDD Size:

$$\frac{\text{No. Cylinder} \quad (1024)}{\text{VIA693/693A}}$$

X	No. Head	(32)
X	No. Sector	(63)
X	No. Bytes Per Sector	(512)

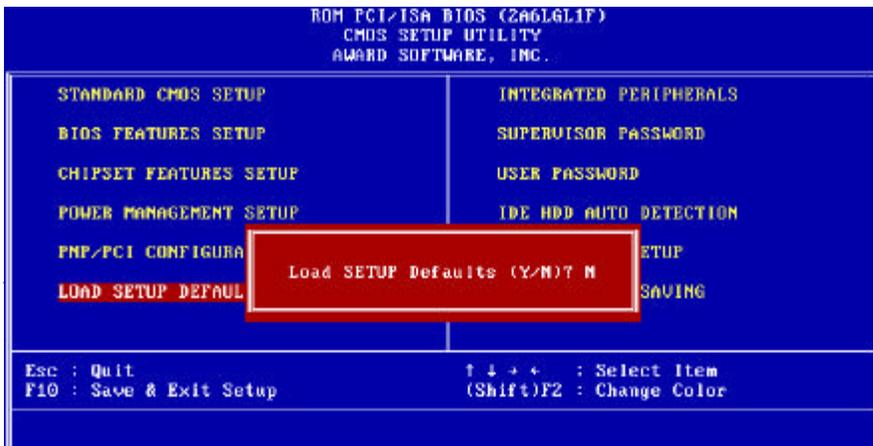
1 GB



To support LBA or large mode of HDDs, there must be some softwares involved. All these softwares are located in the Award@HDD service routine (int 13h). It may be failed to access a HDD with LBA (large) mode selected if you are running under an operating system which replaces the whole int 13h. Unix operating systems do not support either LBA or large and must utility the standard mode. Unix can support drives larger than 528MB.

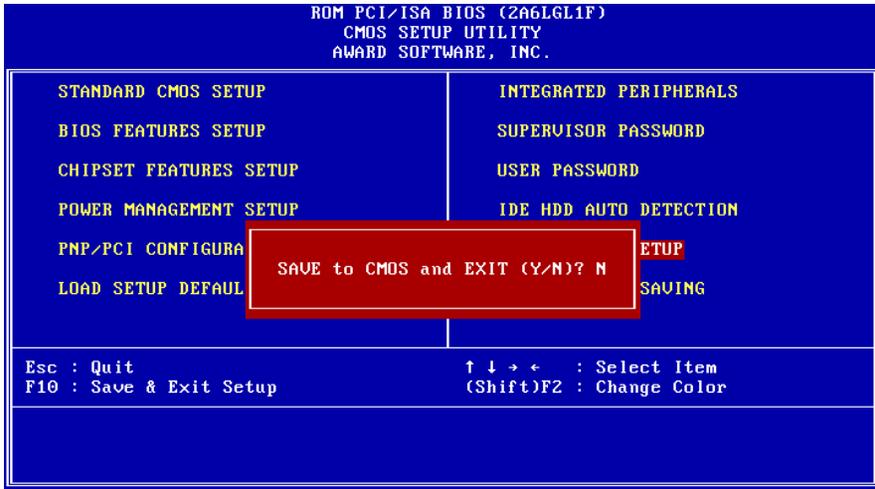
3-10 Load Setup Defaults

"**Load Setup Defaults**" loads optimized settings which are stored in the BIOS ROM. The auto-configured settings only affect "**BIOS Features Setup**" and "**Chipset Features Setup**" screens. There is no effect on the standard CMOS setup. To use this feature, highlight it on the main screen and press the <Enter> key. A line will appear on screen asking if you want to load the setup default values. Press the <Y> key and then press the <Enter> key. The setup defaults will then load. If not, press <N>.



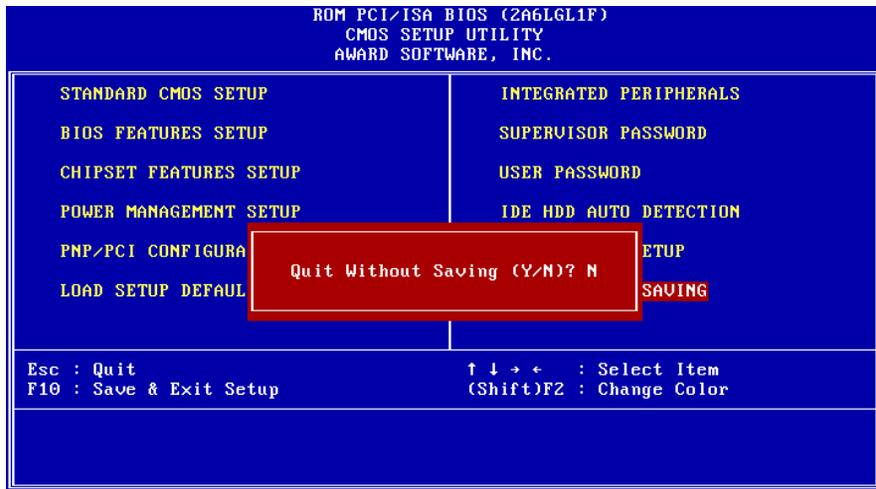
3-11 Save & Exit Setup

The "Save & Exit Setup" option will bring you back to boot up procedure with all the changes, you have made which are recorded in the CMOS RAM.



3-12 Quit Without Saving

The "Quit Without Saving" option will bring you back to normal boot up procedure without saving any data into CMOS RAM. All of the old data in the CMOS will not be destroyed.



Chapter 4 Appendix

4-1 Memory Map

Address range	Size	Description
00000-7FFFF	512K	Conventional memory
80000-9FBFF	127K	Extended conventional memory
9FC00-9FFFF	1K	Extended BIOS data area if PS/2 mouse is installed
A0000-C7FFF	160K	Available for hi DOS memory
C8000-DFFFF	96K	Available for hi DOS memory and adapter ROMs
E0000-EEFFF	60K	Available for UMB
EF000-EFFFF	4K	Video service routine for monochrome & CGA adapter
F0000-F7FFF	32K	BIOS CMOS setup utility
F8000-FCFFF	20K	BIOS runtime service routine (2)
FD000-FDFFF	4K	Plug and play escd data area
FE000-FFFFF	8K	BIOS runtime service routine (1)

4-2 I/O Map

000-01F	DMA controller (master)
020-021	Interrupt controller (master)
022-023	Chipset control registers. I/O ports
040-05F	Timer control registers
060-06F	Keyboard interface controller (8042)
070-07F	RTC ports & CMOS I/O ports
080-09F	DMA register
0A0-0BF	Interrupt controller (slave)
0C0-0DF	DMA controller (slave)
0F0-0FF	Math coprocessor
1F0-1FB	Hard disk controller
278-27F	Parallel port 2
2B0-2DF	Graphics adapter controller
2F8-2FF	Serial port 2
360-36F	Network ports
378-37F	Parallel port 1
3B0-3BF	Monochrome & parallel port adapter
3C0-3CF	EGA adapter
3D0-CDF	CGA adapter
3F0-3F7	Floppy disk controller
3F8-3FF	Serial port-1

4-3 Time & DMA Channels Map

Time map:

Timer channel 0 system timer interrupt
Timer channel 1 DRAM refresh request
Timer channel 2 speaker tone generator

DMA channels:

DMA channel 0 available
DMA channel 1 onboard ECP (option)
DMA channel 2 floppy disk (Winboard chip)
DMA channel 3 onboard ECP (default)
DMA channel 4 cascade for DMA controller 1
DMA channel 5 available
DMA channel 6 available
DMA channel 7 available

4-4 Interrupt Map

NMI: Non-Maskable Interrupt

IRQ(H/W):

- 0 system timer interrupt from timer 0
- 1. keyboard output buffer full
- 2. cascade for IRQ 8-15
- 3. serial port2
- 4. serial port1
- 5. parallel port 2
- 6. floppy disk (Winbond chip)
- 7. parallel port 1
- 8. RTC clock
- 9. available
- 10. available
- 11. available
- 12. PS/2 mouse
- 13. math coprocessor
- 14. onboard hard disk (IDE1) channel
- 15. onboard hard disk (IDE2) channel

4-5 RTC & CMOS RAM Map

00	Seconds
01	Seconds Alarm
02	Minutes
03	Minutes Alarm
04	Hours
05	Hours Alarm
06	Day of Week
07	Day of Month
08	Month
09	Year
0A	Status Register A
0B	Status Register B
0C	Status Register C
0D	Status Register D
0E	Diagnostic Status Byte
0F	Shutdown Byte
10	Floppy Disk Type Drive Type Byte
12	Hard Disk Type Byte
13	Reserved
14	Equipment Type
15	Base Memory Low Byte

16	Base Memory High Byte
17	Extension Memory Low Byte
18	Extension Memory High Byte
19-2D	
2E-2F	
30	Reserved for Extension Memory Low Byte
31	Reserved for Extension Memory High Byte
33	Information Flag
34-3F	Reserved
40-7F	Reserved for Chipset Setting Data

4-6 ISA I/O Address Map

I/O Address (HEX)	I/O device
000 - 01F	DMA Controller 1, 8237A-5
020 - 03F	Interrupt Controller 1, 8259A
040 - 05F	System Timer, 8254-2
060 - 06F	8042 Keyboard Controller
070 - 07F	real-time Clock/CMOS and NMI Mask
080 - 09F	DMA Page Register, 74LS612
0A0 - 0BF	Interrupt Controller 2, 8259A
0C0 - 0DF	DMA Controller 2, 8237A-5
0F0 - 0FF	i486 Math Coprocessor
1F0 - 1F8	Fixed Disk Drive Adapter
200 - 207	Game I/O
20C - 20D	Reserved
21F	Reserved
278 - 27F	Parallel Printer Port 2
2B0 - 2DF	Alternate Enhanced Graphic Adapter
2E1	GPIB Adapter 0
2E2 - 2E3	Data Acquisition Adapter 0

I/O Address (HEX)	I/O device
2F8 - 2FF	Serial Port 2 (RS-232-C)
300 - 31F	Prototype Card
360 - 363	PC Network (Low Address)
364 - 367	Reserved
368 - 36B	PC Network (High Address)
36C - 36F	Reserved
378 - 37F	Parallel Printer Port 1
380 - 38F	SDLC, Bisynchronous 2
390 - 393	Cluster
3A0 - 3AF	Bisynchronous 1
3B0 - 3BF	Monochrome Display and Printer Adapter

I/O Address (HEX)	I/O device
3C0 - 3CF	Enhanced Graphics Adapter
3D0 - 3DF	Color/Graphics Monitor Adapter
3F0 - 3F7	Diskette Drive Controller
3F8 - 3FF	Serial Port 1 (RS-232-C)
6E2 - 6E3	Data Acquisition Adapter 1
790 - 793	Cluster Adapter 1
AE2 - AE3	Data Acquisition Adapter 2
B90 - B93	Cluster Adapter 2
EE2 - EE3	Data Acquisition Adapter 3
1390 - 1393	Cluster Adapter 3
22E1	GPIB Adapter 1
2390 - 2393	Cluster Adapter 4
42E1	GPIB Adapter 2
62E1	GPIB Adapter 3
82E1	GPIB Adapter 4
A2E1	GPIB Adapter 5
C2E1	GPIB Adapter 6
E2E1	GPIB Adapter 7

Chapter 5 Q & A

5-1 Errors Messages During Power On Self Test

During **power on self test (post)**, BIOS will automatically detect the system devices. Below are the questions that users may always meet. The user may press “**Esc**” key to skip the full memory test.

1. Beep sound

On power on, the system make beep sound to offer different messages. If the system is configured correctly, it prompts a short beep to show correct the devices configuration is done correctly. When VGA card and DIMM modules are not plugged well, the system makes longer and constant beep sounds.

2. BIOS ROM checksum error

It indicates the checksum of the BIOS code is not right and system will always halt on power on screen. Contact the dealer to exchange new BIOS.

3. CMOS battery fails

It indicates the CMOS battery does not work. Contact the dealer to exchange a new battery.

4. CMOS checksum error

It indicates the CMOS checksum is incorrect. Load the default values in BIOS to solve this problem. This error may result from weak BIOS, so exchange new BIOS if necessary.

5. Hard disk initialize

Please wait a moment...

Some hard drives require more time to initialize.

6. Hard disk install failure

The system can not find or initialize the hard drive controller or the drive. Check if the controller is set correctly. If no hard disk is installed, "**Hard drive selection**" must be set to "**none.**"

7. Keyboard error or no keyboard present

This means the system can not initialize the keyboard. Check if the keyboard is plugged well and be sure no keys are pressed during power on self test.

8. Keyboard is lock out- Unlock the key

Normally when this message comes out, check if there is anything mis-placed on the keyboard. Be sure nothing touches the keys.

9. Memory test fails

There will be more information to specify the type and location of the memory error.

10. Primary master hard disk fail

The BIOS find an error in the primary master hard disk drive.

11. Primary slave hard disk fail

The BIOS finds an error in the primary slave hard disk drive.

12. Secondary master hard disk fail

The BIOS finds an error in the secondary slave master hard disk drive.

13. Secondary slave hard disk fail

The BIOS finds an error in the secondary slave IDE hard disk drive.

5-2 Frequently Asked Questions

Below are question users always come out with. **Q** is for question. **A** is for answer.

Q: Why can't my AGP card work under Win 95?

A: Windows 95 OSR2.0 does not support AGP function. You must install "USB support" file to enable this function. After installing, choose "enable for **ASSIGN IRQ FOR USB**" in **BIOS PNP/PCI configuration setup**.

Q: Why can't the CPU frequency be adjusted to 100 MHz ?

A: The BIOS will automatically detect the CPU frequency (66MHz or 100 MHz). Therefore, if your CPU frequency cannot be adjusted to 100 MHz, then your CPU may be 66 MHz. In BIOS "speed setup," there are other frequencies, like 75 MHz,

83 MHz, 103 MHz, 102 MHz, 112 MHz, 133MHz. These are for internal test only. No guarantee is provided since this is not included in chipset specification.

Q: Why is my system not stable with 100 MHz CPU?

A: There are many reasons for this condition. One of the most common is that SDRAM does not match PC-100 specification. When system is operated under 100 MHz, in addition to 100 MHz CPU, SDRAM must be PC-100 DIMM too.