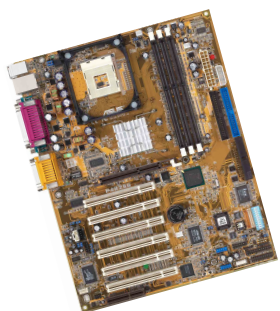# Getting Started

This Quick Setup Guide will help get your motherboard up and running quickly. Please refer to the reference card when using this quick setup guide. For more detailed setup instructions, please refer to the User's Manual.

What's in the Box

Unpack the motherboard and set it on the anti-static bag that it came in. Inspect the motherboard to make sure nothing noticeable is wrong with it. The following items should be inside your motherboard package. (The following pictures are for reference only and may not reflect your package exactly.)

Motherboard

80-Conductor IDE Ribbon Cable

40-Conductor IDE Ribbon Cable
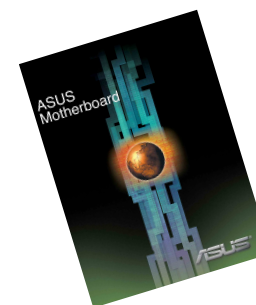
Floppy Disk Ribbon Cable

2-Port USB Bracket

Bag of Jumpers

Quick Setup Guide

CD Installation Disc

User's Manual

WARNING! Computer components are extremely sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Before handling any components, be sure to wear an anti-static wrist strap (not included) and touch a grounded object, like the your computer case or any other metal object, to release any built-up static charge.
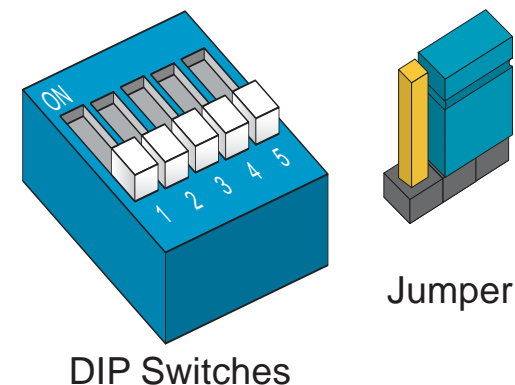
1

Installation

WARNING! Do not connect any power cables to live AC outlets until configuration and setup is completed.
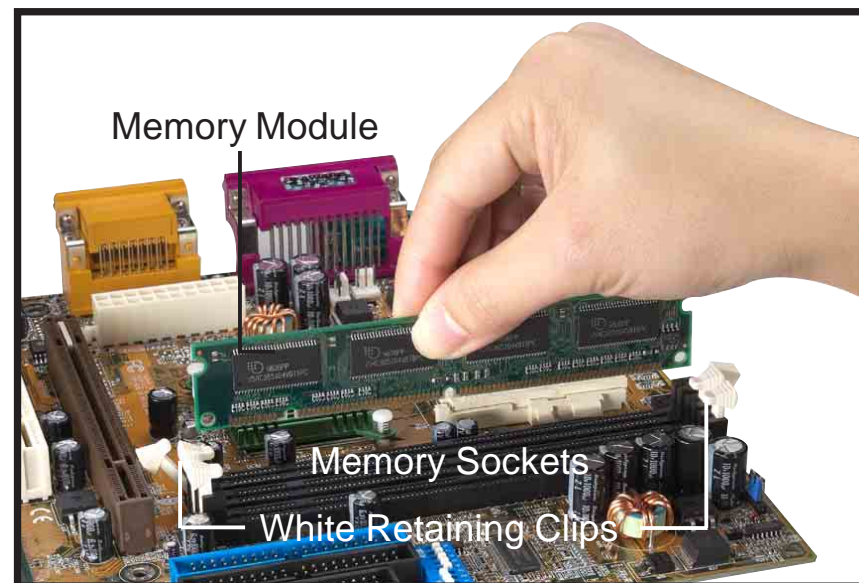
1 *Check Motherboard Settings*

Most motherboards come with DIP switches and Jumpers for adjusting CPU speeds and hardware configuration. All new motherboards are shipped with these switches and jumpers set to factory defaults. Normally, it is not necessary to adjust them. Motherboards which feature the *JumperFree Mode* are already set up so that CPU speeds may be adjusted through the BIOS firmware (press <Delete> on start up). If you prefer to make adjustments manually, study section **Motherboard Settings** of the detailed User's Manual.

It is much easier to install the memory, CPU, and device cables while the motherboard is out of the case. You should leave the motherboard out of the case for steps 2 to 4 .

Jumper

DIP Switches

2 *Install Memory*

1. Push the *white retaining clips* on each side of the *memory socket* outward.

2. Match the notches on the contact edge of the *memory module* to the ridges in the *memory socket*. The modules are keyed so that they can only be installed in one orientation.

3. Push the *memory module* firmly into place. When properly seated, the white retaining clips will move inward and hold the memory module in place.

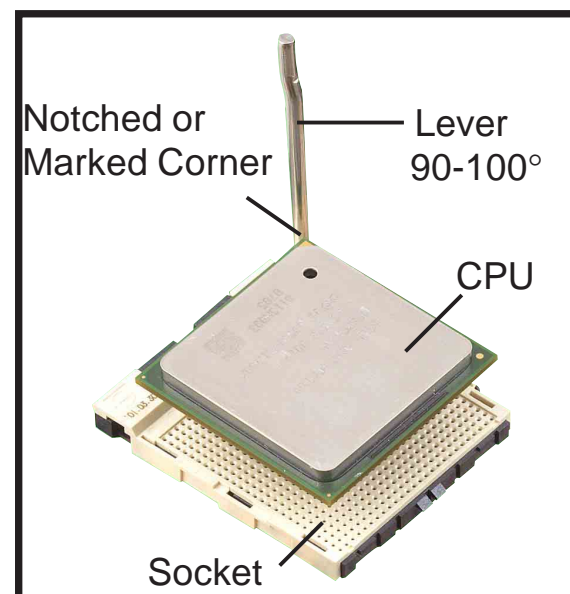4. Repeat for additional modules, if necessary.

Memory Module

Memory Sockets

White Retaining Clips

3 Install the CPU and Fan Heatsink

1. Unlock the *socket* by pulling the *lever* out and up to a *90-100°* angle.

2. Position the *CPU* above the *socket* such that its *notched* or *marked corner* matches the *socket corner* near the base of the lever, while making sure that the *CPU* is parallel to the socket.

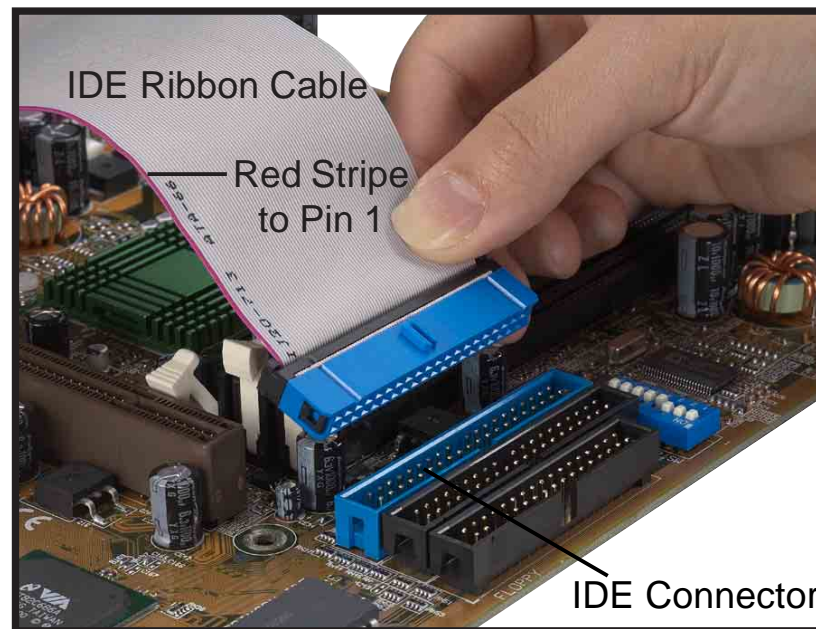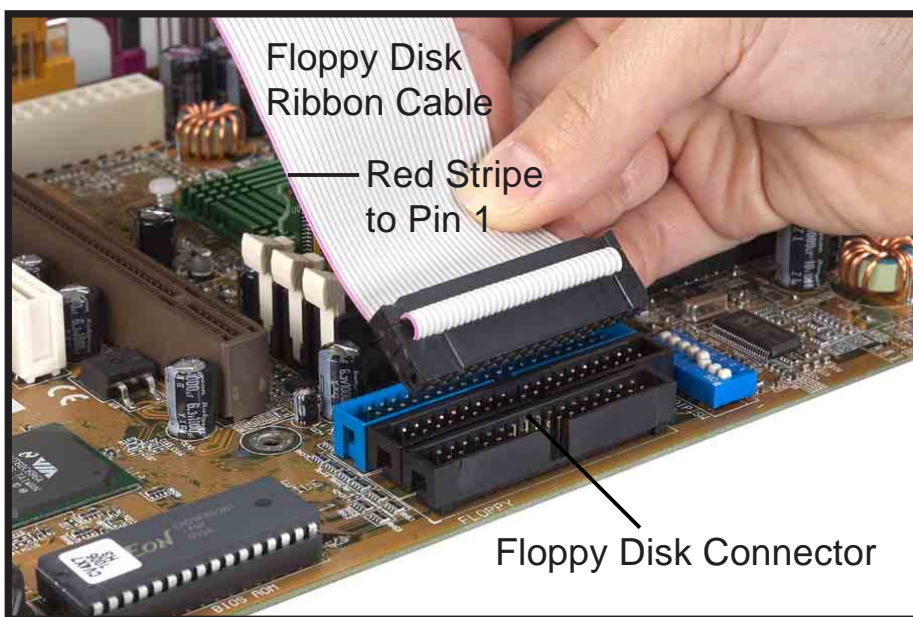3. Carefully place the *CPU* into the *socket*.

   WARNING! The CPU fits only in one orientation. DO NOT force the CPU into the socket to prevent bending the pins and damaging the CPU. If the CPU does not fit, check its orientation or check for bent pins.

4. Close the socket by lowering and locking the lever.

5. Install a *fan heatsink.* (Refer to the documentation that came with the fan heatsink and motherboard user guide.)

6. Connect the fan power cable to the CPU fan connector on the motherboard.

Notched or Marked Corner — Lever 90-100°

CPU

Socket

Fan Heatsink

3

4 Connect IDE and Floppy Disk Cables

1. Connect the *floppy disk ribbon cable*. Make sure the side of the cable with the red stripe on it is plugged into *pin 1* side of the *floppy disk connector*.

2. Connect the *IDE ribbon cable*. Make sure the side of the cable with the red stripe on it is plugged into pin 1 side of the *IDE connector.*

IDE Ribbon Cable

Red Stripe to Pin 1

IDE Connector

Floppy Disk Ribbon Cable

Red Stripe to Pin 1

Floppy Disk Connector

5 *Mount the Motherboard*

NOTE: This procedure is for reference only. For actual installation procedure, refer to the user's manual that came with your case.
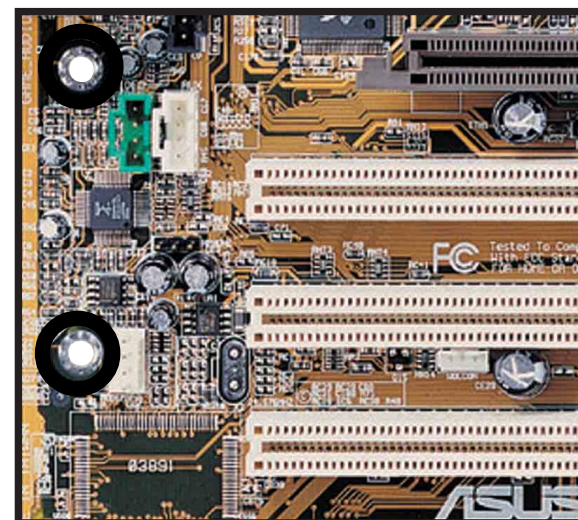
1. Screw the *standoffs* that came with your case into the appropriate *screw holes* on the case, or if your case has a mounting tray, remove it and screw in the *standoffs*.

2. Carefully place the motherboard into the case over the *standoffs*. Make sure the I/O connectors on the motherboard line up with the slots on the case I/O shield plate.

3. Insert and screw the *mounting screws* through the *motherboard screw holes* and into the *standoffs.*

4. Double check to make sure that the underside of the motherboard is not touching the case or else shorting may occur and make sure that the slots and I/O connectors line up with the holes on the back of the case.
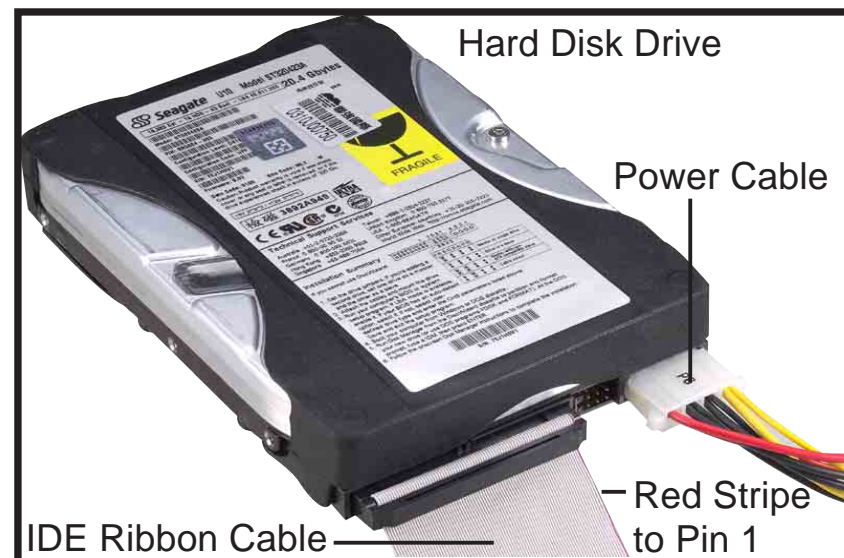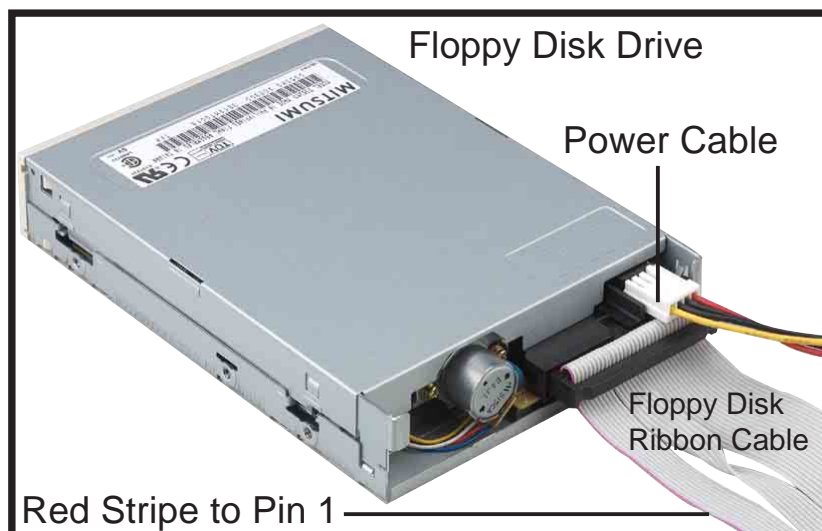
Mounting Screws   Standoffs

Motherboard Screw Holes

6 *Connect Floppy and IDE Drives*

1. If installing two *IDE devices* on the same ribbon cable, one device must be set to "master" and the other, "slave." Check the accompanying documents for the master/slave settings of *IDE Devices*, ie.: the *hard disk* and *CD-ROM drives* and then set their jumper caps accordingly.

2. Mount the drives in the case.

3. Connect the *floppy disk ribbon cable* and *power cable*.

4. Connect the *IDE ribbon cable* and *power cable*.

Hard Disk Drive

Power Cable

IDE Ribbon Cable — Red Stripe to Pin 1

Floppy Disk Drive

Power Cable

Floppy Disk Ribbon Cable

Red Stripe to Pin 1

7 *Connect the Case LEDs*

On the front of the case, you will find some *LED and switch leads*. Connect these leads to the *panel header* on the *motherboard*.
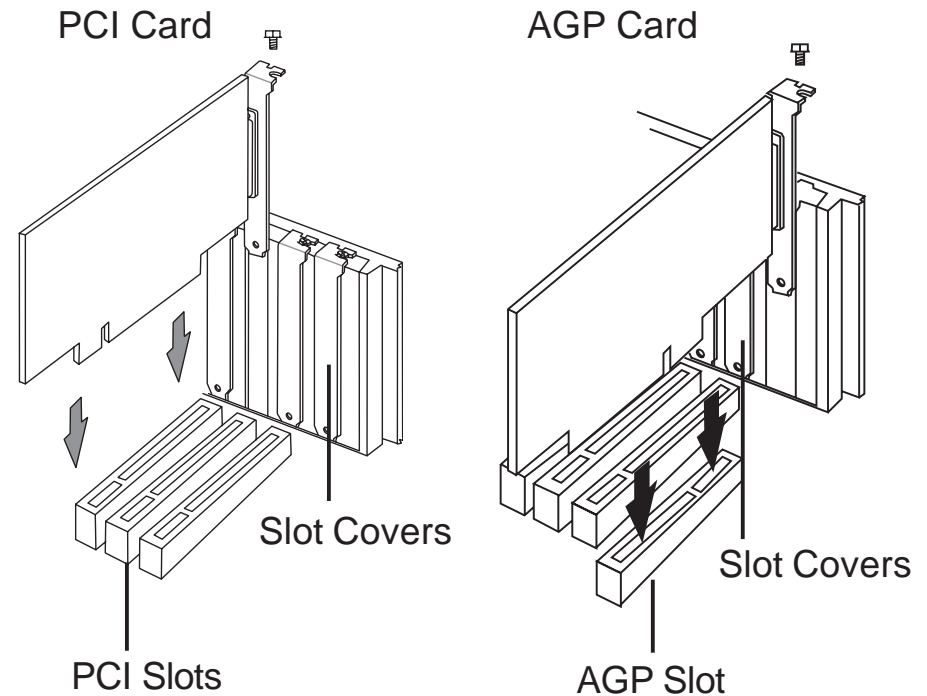
NOTE: Usually, leads are labeled; if not, trace them back to the case front to determine their source. Also note dark colored wires usually attach to positive leads, and white wires usually attach to negative leads.

(see reference card)

LED and Switch Leads

SPEAKER   POWER SW   POWER LED   H.D.D. LED   MSG LED   RESET SW
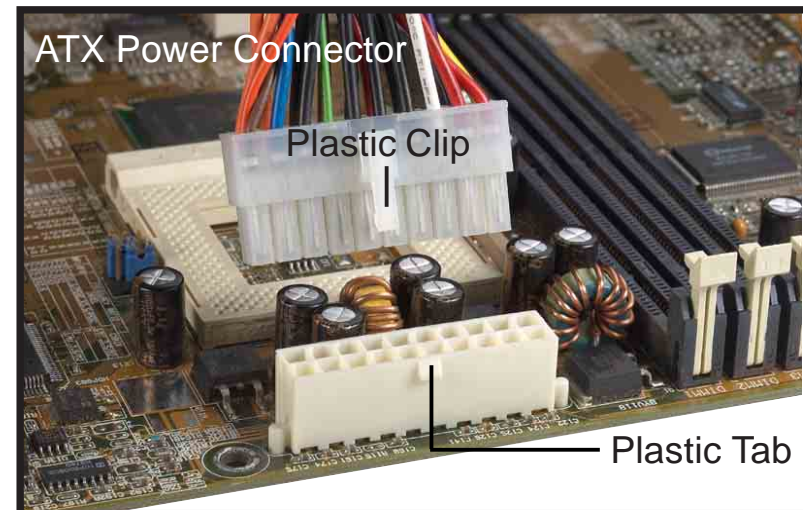
8 Install Expansion Cards

1. Remove the *slot covers* from the case where you will be installing *expansion cards.*

2. Install your *graphics card* in the proper slot if your motherboard does not have integrated graphics.

3. Press the card firmly into the slot.

4. Secure the card with the screw from step 1.

5. Install other expansion cards using the same procedure.

PCI Card

AGP Card
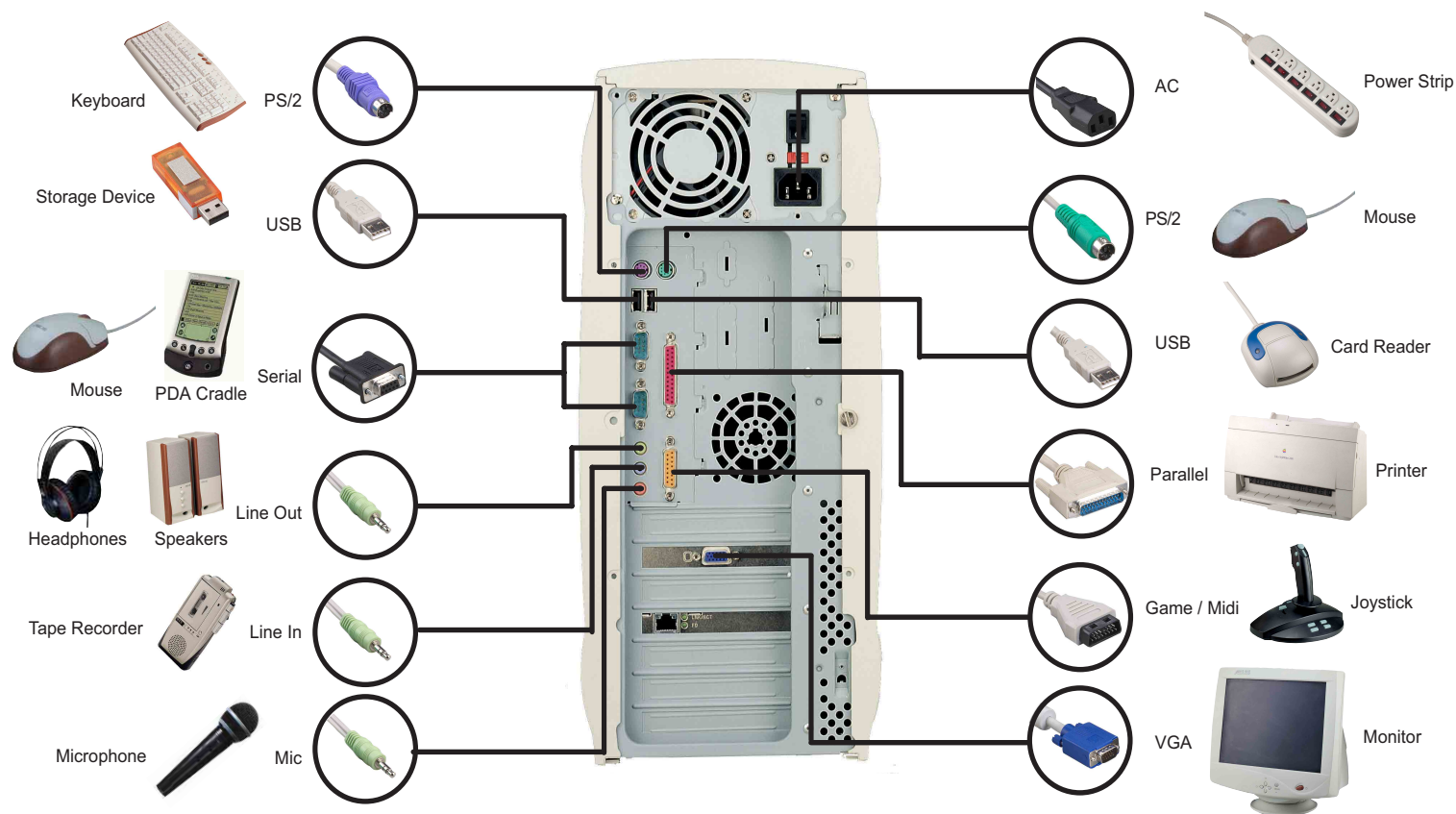
Slot Covers

Slot Covers

PCI Slots

AGP Slot

9 Connect the Power Supply Cables

The *ATX power connector* is keyed for proper insertion.

The *plastic clip* on the power connector should lock over the *plastic tab* on the motherboard power connector.

ATX Power Connector

Plastic Clip

Plastic Tab

10 Connect the Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Speakers

Keyboard — PS/2

Storage Device — USB

Mouse — Serial
PDA Cradle

Headphones — Line Out
Speakers

Tape Recorder — Line In

Microphone — Mic

AC — Power Strip

PS/2 — Mouse

USB — Card Reader

Parallel — Printer

Game / Midi — Joystick

VGA — Monitor

11 Power Up

Turn on the power to the monitor and the computer. If necessary, format your hard disk drive and install an operating system.

NOTE: If you have any problems, you can enter BIOS setup by pressing **<Delete>** during startup. To restore all BIOS settings to the default valuse, press **<F5>** and select *Yes*.

Troubleshooting
Award BIOS Beep Codes

Beep	Meaning
One short beep when displaying logo	No error during POST
Long beeps in an endless loop	No system memory installed or detected
One long beep followed by three short beeps	Video graphics device not found or video card video memory bad
High frequency beeps when system is working	CPU overheated System forced into a lower frequency (usually because of CPU overheat.)

CONDITIONS	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
PC won't start up	• Check the power cord to make sure it is connected and connected correctly.
PC starts up, but no display	• Make sure the monitor is turned ON and properly connected to the graphics port. • Check that the monitor brightness and contract controls are turned up. • Shutdown the PC, disconnect the power cord, and make sure the graphics card is seated properly in its expansion slot.
Memory error	• Check the memory modules to see if they are of the correct type and if they are correctly inserted into the sockets.
Floppy disk error	• Check floppy drive configuration in BIOS setup. • Check that the drive cables are correctly connected.
Hard disk drive or CD-ROM drive error	• Check drive jumper setting (master/slave). • Check drive configuration in BIOS setup. • Check that the drive cables are correctly connected. • Check that drivers are installed.
CMOS error	• Enter BIOS setup and load default settings. • Check power to the motherboard is connected correctly. • Check that the drive cables are correctly connected. • Upgrade motherboard BIOS.