ETM-LX800 Series

AMD Geode LX800 @ 0.9W PC/104+ CPU module

User's Manual

1st Ed – 12 March 2007

Part No. E2047135000R

FCC Statement

THIS DEVICE COMPLIES WITH PART 15 FCC RULES. OPERATION IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS:

(1) THIS DEVICE MAY NOT CAUSE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE.

(2) THIS DEVICE MUST ACCEPT ANY INTERFERENCE RECEIVED INCLUDING INTERFERENCE THAT MAY CAUSE UNDESIRED OPERATION.

THIS EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN TESTED AND FOUND TO COMPLY WITH THE LIMITS FOR A CLASS "A" DIGITAL DEVICE, PURSUANT TO PART 15 OF THE FCC RULES.

THESE LIMITS ARE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE REASONABLE PROTECTION AGAINST HARMFUL INTERFERENCE WHEN THE EQUIPMENT IS OPERATED IN A COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT. THIS EQUIPMENT GENERATES, USES, AND CAN RADIATE RADIO FREQUENCY ENERGY AND, IF NOT INSTALLED AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL, MAY CAUSE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE TO RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA IS LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE IN WHICH CASE THE USER WILL BE REQUIRED TO CORRECT THE INTERFERENCE AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

Notice

This guide is designed for experienced users to setup the system within the shortest time. For detailed information, please always refer to the electronic user's manual.

Copyright Notice

Trademark Acknowledgement

Brand and product names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners.

Disclaimer

Avalue Technology Inc. reserves the right to make changes, without notice, to any product, including circuits and/or software described or contained in this manual in order to improve design and/or performance. Avalue Technology assumes no responsibility or liability for the use of the described product(s), conveys no license or title under any patent, copyright, or masks work rights to these products, and makes no representations or warranties that these products are free from patent, copyright, or mask work right infringement, unless otherwise specified. Applications that are described in this manual are for illustration purposes only. Avalue Technology Inc. makes no representation or warranty that such application will be suitable for the specified use without further testing or modification.

Life Support Policy

Avalue Technology's PRODUCTS ARE NOT FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF Avalue Technology Inc.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into body, or (b) support or sustain life and whose failure to perform, when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

A Message to the Customer

Avalue Customer Services

Each and every Avalue's product is built to the most exacting specifications to ensure reliable performance in the harsh and demanding conditions typical of industrial environments. Whether your new Avalue device is destined for the laboratory or the factory floor, you can be assured that your product will provide the reliability and ease of operation for which the name Avalue has come to be known.

Your satisfaction is our primary concern. Here is a guide to Avalue's customer services. To ensure you get the full benefit of our services, please follow the instructions below carefully.

Technical Support

We want you to get the maximum performance from your products. So if you run into technical difficulties, we are here to help. For the most frequently asked questions, you can easily find answers in your product documentation. These answers are normally a lot more detailed than the ones we can give over the phone. So please consult the user's manual first.

To receive the latest version of the user's manual; please visit our Web site at:
http://www.avalue.com.tw/

If you still cannot find the answer, gather all the information or questions that apply to your problem, and with the product close at hand, call your dealer. Our dealers are well trained and ready to give you the support you need to get the most from your Avalue's products. In fact, most problems reported are minor and are able to be easily solved over the phone.
In addition, free technical support is available from Avalue's engineers every business day. We are always ready to give advice on application requirements or specific information on the installation and operation of any of our products. Please do not hesitate to call or e-mail us.

Headquarters
Avalue Technology Inc.
7F, 228, Lian-cheng Road,
Chung Ho City, Taipei,
Taiwan
Tel : +886-2-8226-2345
Fax : +886-2-8226-2777
http://www.avalue.com.tw
E-mail: service@avalue.com.tw

Europe Branch Office
Avalue Europe A/S
Nordre Strandvej 13,
3480 Fredensborg,
Denmark
Tel : +45-7025-0310
Fax : +45-4975-5026
http://www.avalue.com.tw
E-mail: service.europe@avalue.com.tw

China Branch Office
Avalue Technology Shanghai Inc.
Room 909, 9F, Section B, No.900,
Yisan Road, Caohejing Hi-tech Park,
Shanghai 200233, China
Tel : +86-21-5423-4170
Fax : +86-21-5423-4171
http://www.avalue.com.tw
E-mail: service.china@avalue.com.tw

US Branch Office
Avalue Technology Inc.
Suite 210, 200 Tornillo Way,
Tinton Falls, NJ 07712
USA
Tel: +1-732-578-0200
Fax: +1-732-578-0250
http://www.avalue.com.tw
E-mail: service.usa@avalue.com.tw

Product Warranty

Avalue warrants to you, the original purchaser, that each of its products will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for two years from the date of purchase.

This warranty does not apply to any products which have been repaired or altered by persons other than repair personnel authorized by Avalue, or which have been subject to misuse, abuse, accident or improper installation. Avalue assumes no liability under the terms of this warranty as a consequence of such events. Because of Avalue's high quality-control standards and rigorous testing, most of our customers never need to use our repair service. If any of Avalue's products is defective, it will be repaired or replaced at no charge during the warranty period. For out-of-warranty repairs, you will be billed according to the cost of replacement materials, service time, and freight. Please consult your dealer for more details. If you think you have a defective product, follow these steps:

1. Collect all the information about the problem encountered. (For example, CPU type and speed, Avalue's products model name, hardware & BIOS revision number, other hardware and software used, etc.) Note anything abnormal and list any on-screen messages you get when the problem occurs.
2. Call your dealer and describe the problem. Please have your manual, product, and any helpful information available.
3. If your product is diagnosed as defective, obtain an RMA (return material authorization) number from your dealer. This allows us to process your good return more quickly.
4. Carefully pack the defective product, a complete Repair and Replacement Order Card and a photocopy proof of purchase date (such as your sales receipt) in a shippable container. A product returned without proof of the purchase date is not eligible for warranty service.
5. Write the RMA number visibly on the outside of the package and ship it prepaid to your dealer.

Contents

1. Getting Started 9
1.1 Safety Precautions 9
1.2 Packing List 9
1.3 Document Amendment History 10
1.4 Manual Objectives 11
1.5 System Specifications 12
1.6 Architecture Overview 13
1.6.1 Block Diagram 13
2. Hardware Configuration 14
2.1 Product Overview 15
2.2 Installation Procedure 16
2.2.1 Main Memory 17
2.2.2 Heat Sink 19
2.3 Jumper and Connector List 21
2.4 Setting Jumpers & Connectors 23
2.4.1 Input Power Select (JP1) 23
2.4.2 VGA Connector (VGA1) 23
2.4.3 Audio Connector (AUDO1) 24
2.4.4 Battery Voltage Connector (BAT1) 24
2.4.5 Primary IDE Connector (IDE1) 25
2.4.5.1 Signal Description – Primary IDE Connector (IDE1) 26
2.4.6 CD-ROM audio input Connector (JCD1) 26
2.4.7 Serial Port 2 Connector (JCOM1, JCOM2) 27
2.4.8 IrDA Connector (JIR1) 27
2.4.9 TFT Panel Connector (JTFT) 28
2.4.10 PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Connector (KB_MS1) 30
2.4.11 Line-IN & MIC-IN Connector (MIC1) 30
2.4.12 PC/104+ Connector (PC104+) 31
2.4.13 PC/104 Connector (PC104-16, PC104-8) 32
2.4.13.1 Signal Description – PC/104 Connector (PC104-16, PC104-8) 34
2.4.14 Parallel Port Connector (PRNT1) 38
2.4.15 Power Terminal Connector (PWR1) 40
2.4.16 Reset Button (RST1) 40
2.4.17 USB Connector 0 & 1 (USB2) 41
2.4.18 USB Connector 2 & 3 (USB1) 41

3. BIOS Setup 42
3.1 Starting Setup 43
3.2 Using Setup 44
3.3 Getting Help 45
3.4 In Case of Problems 45
3.5 Main Menu 46
3.5.1 Standard CMOS Features 47
3.5.2 Advanced BIOS Features 49
3.5.3 Advanced Chipset Features 52
3.5.4 Integrated Peripherals 55
3.5.5 IT8888 ISA Decode IO 55
3.5.6 IT8888 ISA Decode Memory 56
3.5.7 Power Management Setup 58
3.5.8 PnP / PCI Configuration 60
3.5.9 PC Health Status 61
3.5.10 Load Fail-Safe Defaults 62
3.5.11 Load Optimized Defaults 62
3.5.12 Set Supervisor / User Password 63
3.5.13 Save & Exit Setup 65
3.5.14 Exit Without Save 66
4. Drivers Installation 67
4.1 Install Audio Driver (For AMD GX3) 68
4.2 Install Chipset Driver (For AMD GX3) 70
4.3 Install PCI to ISA Bridge Driver (For ITE IT8888) 72
4.4 Install Display Driver (For AMD GX3) 74
4.5 Install Ethernet Driver (For Realtek RTL8110S) 76
5. Mechanical Drawing 77
Appendix A: Chipset Introduction 79
— AMD LX800 & CS5536 80
— Realtek ALC203 Audio Codec 82
— Ethernet 82
Realtek RTL8110S Ethernet Controller 82
— ITE IT8888 PCI to ISA Bridge 83
Appendix B: AWARD BIOS POST Messages 85
Overview 86
Post Beep 86
Error Messages 86
1. CMOS BATTERY HAS FAILED 86
2. CMOS CHECKSUM ERROR 86
3. DISK BOOT FAILURE, INSERT SYSTEM DISK AND PRESS ENTER 86

4. DISKETTE DRIVES OR TYPES MISMATCH ERROR - RUN SETUP 86
5. DISPLAY SWITCH IS SET INCORRECTLY 87
6. DISPLAY TYPE HAS CHANGED SINCE LAST BOOT 87
7. EISA Configuration Checksum Error PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 87
8. EISA Configuration Is Not Complete PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 87
9. ERROR ENCOUNTERED INITIALIZING HARD DRIVE 87
10. ERROR INITIALIZING HARD DISK CONTROLLER 87
11. FLOPPY DISK CNTRLR ERROR OR NO CNTRLR PRESENT 87
12. Invalid EISA Configuration PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 88
13. KEYBOARD ERROR OR NO KEYBOARD PRESENT 88
14. Memory Address Error at 88
15. Memory parity Error at 88
16. MEMORY SIZE HAS CHANGED SINCE LAST BOOT 88
17. Memory Verify Error at 88
18. OFFENDING ADDRESS NOT FOUND 88
19. OFFENDING SEGMENT: 88
20. PRESS A KEY TO REBOOT 89
21. PRESS F1 TO DISABLE NMI, F2 TO REBOOT 89
22. RAM PARITY ERROR - CHECKING FOR SEGMENT 89
23. Should Be Empty But EISA Board Found PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 89
24. Should Have EISA Board But Not Found PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 89
25. Slot Not Empty 89
26. SYSTEM HALTED, (CTRL-ALT-DEL) TO REBOOT 89
27. Wrong Board In Slot PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY 90
28. FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (80) → Unable to reset floppy subsystem. 90
29. FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (40) → Floppy Type dismatch. 90
30. Hard Disk(s) fail (80) → HDD reset failed. 90
31. Hard Disk(s) fail (40) → HDD controller diagnostics failed. 90
32. Hard Disk(s) fail (20) → HDD initialization error. 90
33. Hard Disk(s) fail (10) → Unable to recalibrate fixed disk. 90
34. Hard Disk(s) fail (08) → Sector Verify failed. 90
35. Keyboard is locked out - Unlock the key. 90
36. Keyboard error or no keyboard present. 90
37. Manufacturing POST loop. 90
38. BIOS ROM checksum error - System halted. 90
39. Memory test fail. 90
40. POST Codes 91

1. Getting Started

1.1 Safety Precautions

Warning!

Always completely disconnect the power cord from your chassis whenever you work with the hardware. Do not make connections while the power is on. Sensitive electronic components can be damaged by sudden power surges. Only experienced electronics personnel should open the PC chassis.

Caution!

Always ground yourself to remove any static charge before touching the CPU card. Modern electronic devices are very sensitive to static electric charges. As a safety precaution, use a grounding wrist strap at all times. Place all electronic components in a static-dissipative surface or static-shielded bag when they are not in the chassis.

1.2 Packing List

Before you begin installing your single board, please make sure that the following materials have been shipped:

- 1 x ETM-LX800 AMD Geode LX800 @ 0.9W PC/104+ CPU module
- 1 x Quick Installation Guide
- 1 x CD-ROM (or DVD-ROM) contains the followings:
  - User's Manual (this manual in PDF file)
  - Ethernet driver and utilities
  - VGA drivers and utilities
  - Audio drivers and utilities
- 1 x Cable set include the followings:
  - 1 x PS/2 keyboard and mouse Y cable (7P/2.0mm-6P/Mini-Din)
  - 1 x IDE HDD cable (40P/2.54mm–40P/2.54mm–44P/2.0mm, 45cm)
  - 1 x VGA cable (DB 15P(F) – 10P/2.0mm)
  - 1 x Heat Sink

If any of the above items is damaged or missing, contact your retailer.

1.3 Document Amendment History

Revision	Date	By	Comment
1st	Mar. 2007	Lingo Tsai	Initial Release

1.4 Manual Objectives

This manual describes in detail the Avalue Technology ETM-LX800 PC/104+ CPU module.

We have tried to include as much information as possible but we have not duplicated information that is provided in the standard IBM Technical References, unless it proved to be necessary to aid in the understanding of this board.

We strongly recommend that you study this manual carefully before attempting to interface with ETM-LX800 series or change the standard configurations. Whilst all the necessary information is available in this manual we would recommend that unless you are confident, you contact your supplier for guidance.

Please be aware that it is possible to create configurations within the CMOS RAM that make booting impossible. If this should happen, clear the CMOS settings, (see the description of the Jumper Settings for details).

If you have any suggestions or find any errors concerning this manual and want to inform us of these, please contact our Customer Service department with the relevant details.

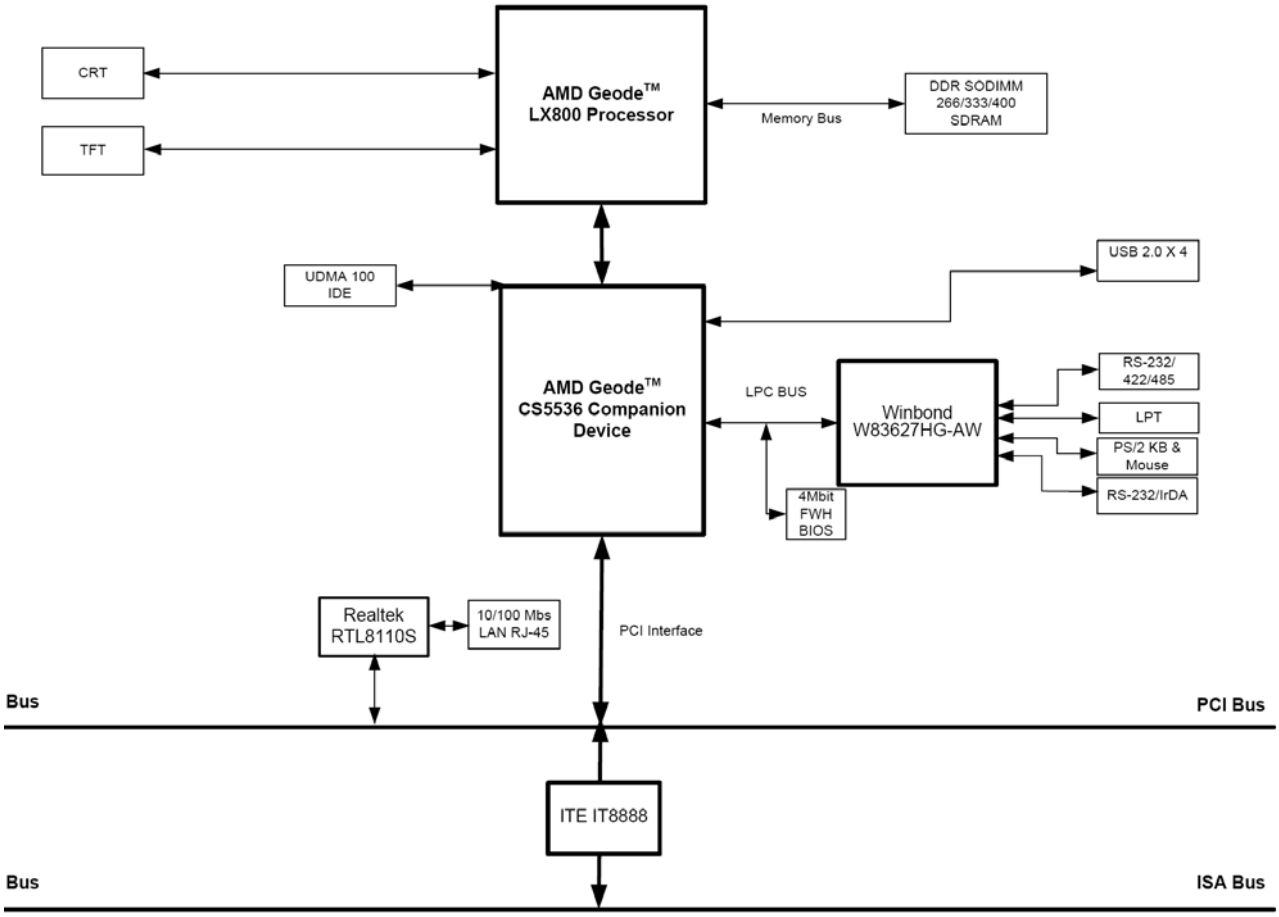
1.5 System Specifications

System	
Model	**ETM-LX800**
CPU	Onboard AMD Geode LX800 @ 0.9W with 128K L2 Cache
BIOS	Award 512 KB Flash BIOS
System Chipset	AMD Geode LX800/CS5536
I/O Chip	Winbond W83627HG-AW
System Memory	One 200-pin SODIMM socket supports up to 1 GB DDR 266/333/400 SDRAM
Watchdog Timer	Reset: 1 sec.~255 min. and 1 sec. or 1 min./step
H/W Status Monitor	Monitoring CPU temperature, voltage
Expansion	One PCI-104 connector, one PC/104 connector
I/O	
MIO	1 x EIDE (ATA-5), 1 x LPT, 2 x RS-232, 1 x K/B, 1 x Mouse
IrDA	115k bps, IrDA 1.0 compliant
USB	4 USB 2.0 ports
Display	
Chipset	AMD Geode LX800 with integrated graphics engine
Display Memory	8/16/32/64/128/254 MB frame buffer using system memory
Resolution	CRT mode: 1920 x 1440 @ 32 bpp (85 Hz) LCD/Simultaneous mode: 1600 x 1200 @ 32 bpp (60 Hz)
Dual Display	CRT + TFT
Audio	
Chipset	AMD Geode CS5536
AC97 Codec	Realtek ALC203 supports 2 CH Audio
Audio Interface	Mic in, Line in, CD audio in, Line out
Ethernet	
LAN	Realtek RTL8110S
Ethernet Interface	1000Base-Tx Fast Ethernet compatible
Mechanical & Environmental	
Power Requirement	+5V @ 1.54 A (with Onboard AMD Geode LX800 500 MHz & 1 GB DDR 333 SDRAM)
Power Type	AT
Operation Temperature	0~60°C (32~140°F)
Operating Humidity	0%~90% relative humidity, non-condensing
Size (L x W)	3.8" x 4.5" (96 mm x 114 mm)
Weight	0.44 lbs (0.2 Kg)

1.6 Architecture Overview

1.6.1 Block Diagram

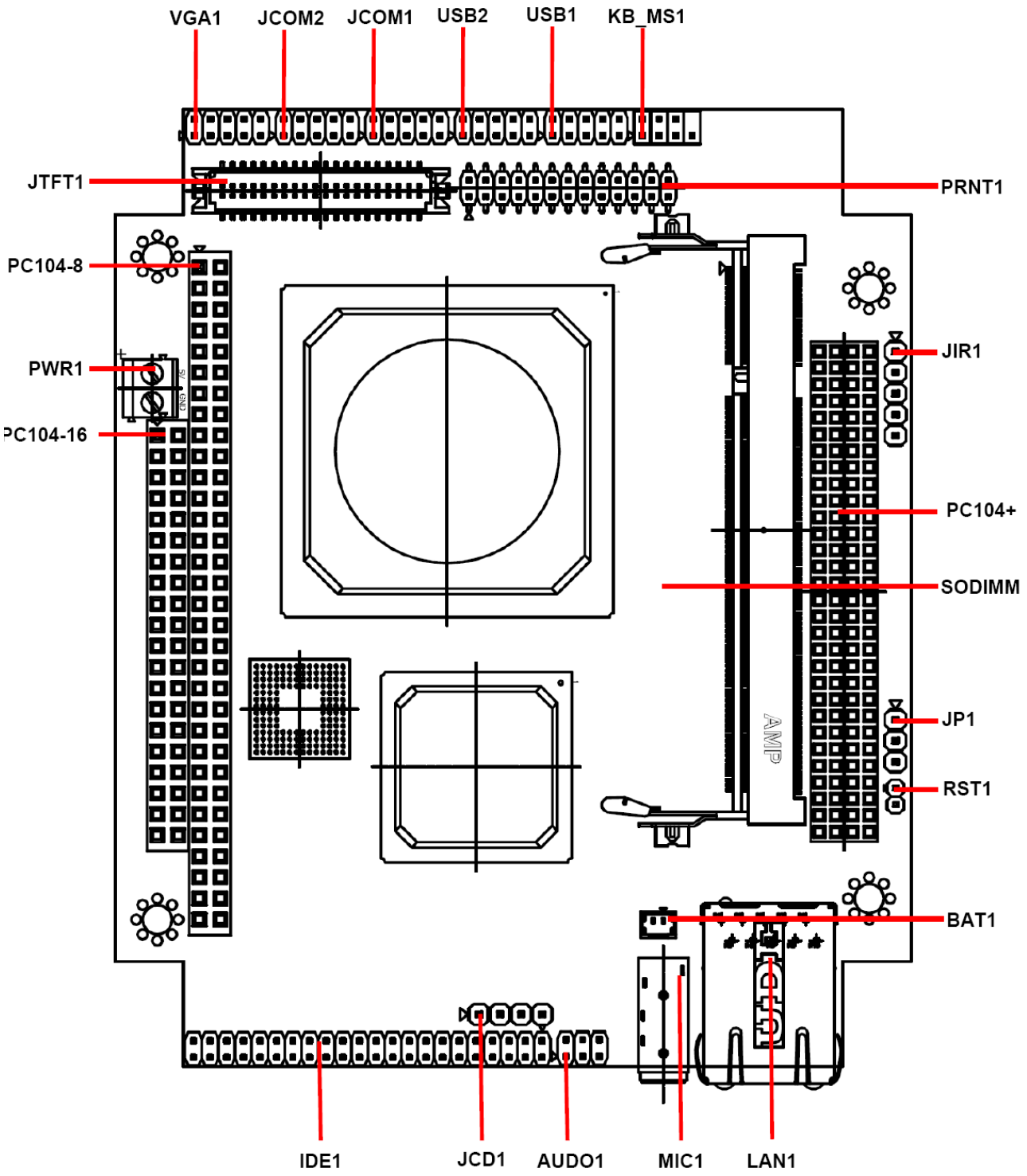
The following block diagram shows the architecture and main components of ETX-LX800.



The following sections provide detail information about the functions provided onboard.

2. Hardware Configuration

2.1 Product Overview



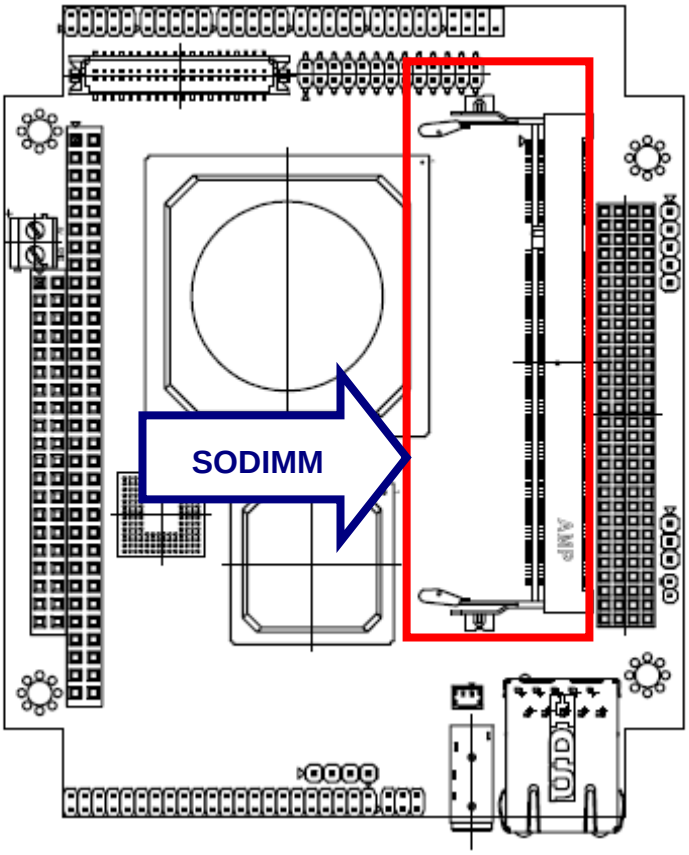
2.2 Installation Procedure

This chapter explains you the instructions of how to setup your system.

1. Turn off the power supply.
2. Insert the SO-DIMM module (be careful with the orientation).
3. Insert all external cables for hard disk, floppy, keyboard, mouse, USB etc. except for flat panel. A CRT monitor must be connected in order to change CMOS settings to support flat panel.
4. Connect power supply to the board via the PWR1.
5. Turn on the power.
6. Enter the BIOS setup by pressing the delete key during boot up. Use the “LOAD BIOS DEFAULTS” feature. The ***Integrated Peripheral Setup*** and the ***Standard CMOS Setup*** Window must be entered and configured correctly to match the particular system configuration.
7. If TFT panel display is to be utilized, make sure the panel voltage is correctly set before connecting the display cable and turning on the power.

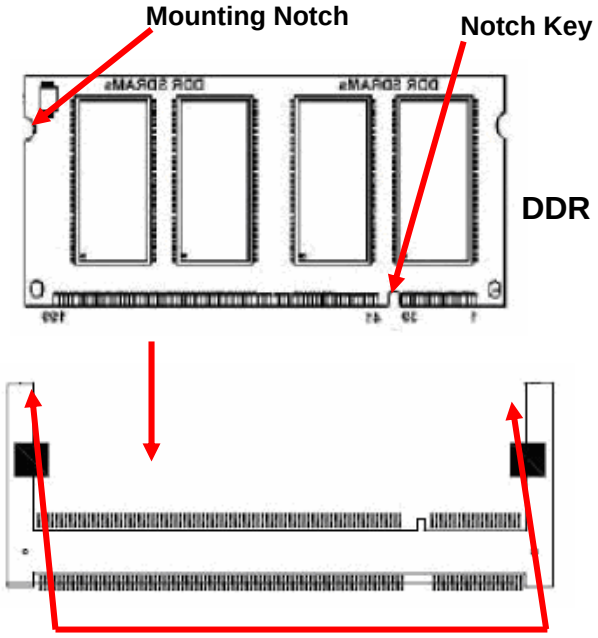
2.2.1 Main Memory

ETM-LX800 provides one 200-pin SODIMM socket to support DDR SDRAM module. The total maximum memory size is 1GB.



Make sure to unplug the power supply before adding or removing SDRAM or other system components. Failure to do so may cause severe damage to both the board and the components.

- Locate the SODIMM socket on the board.
- Hold two edges of the SDRAM module carefully. Keep away of touching its connectors.
- Align the notch key on the module with the rib on the slot.
- Firmly press the modules into the socket automatically snaps into the mounting notch. Do not force the SDRAM module in with extra force as the SDRAM module only fit in one direction.



200-pin DDR SODIMM Socket

- To remove the SDRAM module, push the two ejector tabs on the slot outward simultaneously, and then pull out the SDRAM module.

Note:

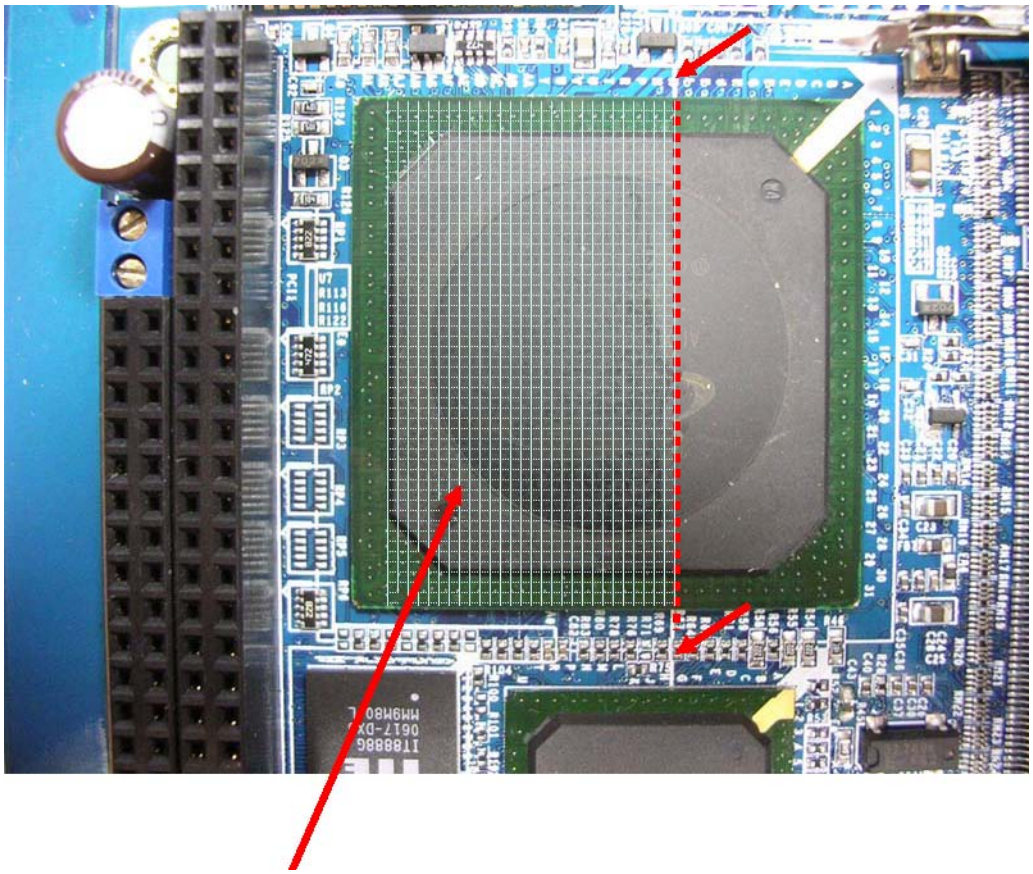
(1) Please do not change any DDR SDRAM parameter in BIOS setup to increase your system's performance without acquiring technical information in advance.

(2) Static electricity can damage the electronic components of the computer or optional boards. Before starting these procedures, ensure that you are discharged of static electricity by touching a grounded metal object briefly.

2.2.2 Heat Sink

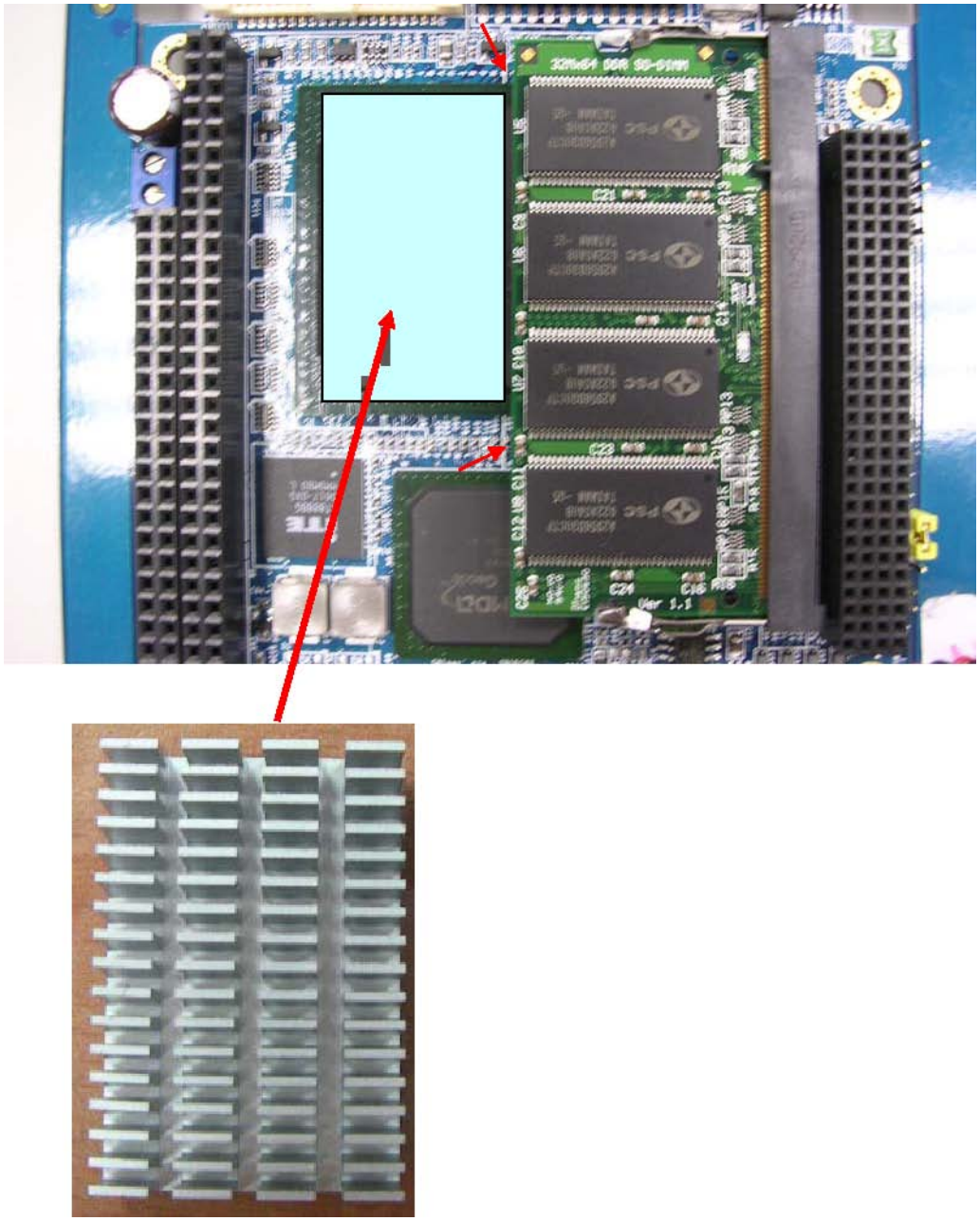
1. Take out the heat sink from the package.

2. Find the red dotted line on the chip by referring to the photo below.



3. Paste the heat sink carefully.

ETM-LX800 Series

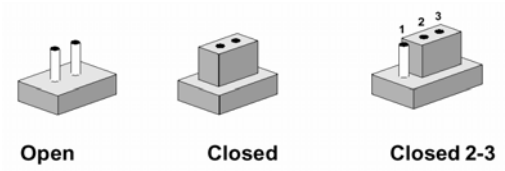


Note: It depends on how much space it would remain after you install the SDRAM module. Please install the SDRAM module first to avoid the conflict installation situation of the heat sink.

2.3 Jumper and Connector List

You can configure your board to match the needs of your application by setting jumpers. A jumper is the simplest kind of electric switch.

It consists of two metal pins and a small metal clip (often protected by a plastic cover) that slides over the pins to connect them. To "close" a jumper you connect the pins with the clip. To "open" a jumper you remove the clip. Sometimes a jumper will have three pins, labeled 1, 2, and 3. In this case, you would connect either two pins.



The jumper settings are schematically depicted in this manual as follows:

A pair of needle-nose pliers may be helpful when working with jumpers.

Connectors on the board are linked to external devices such as hard disk drives, a keyboard, or floppy drives. In addition, the board has a number of jumpers that allow you to configure your system to suit your application.

If you have any doubts about the best hardware configuration for your application, contact your local distributor or sales representative before you make any changes.

The following tables list the function of each of the board's jumpers and connectors.

Jumpers

Label	Function	Note
JP1	Input power select	3 x 1 header, pitch 2.54mm

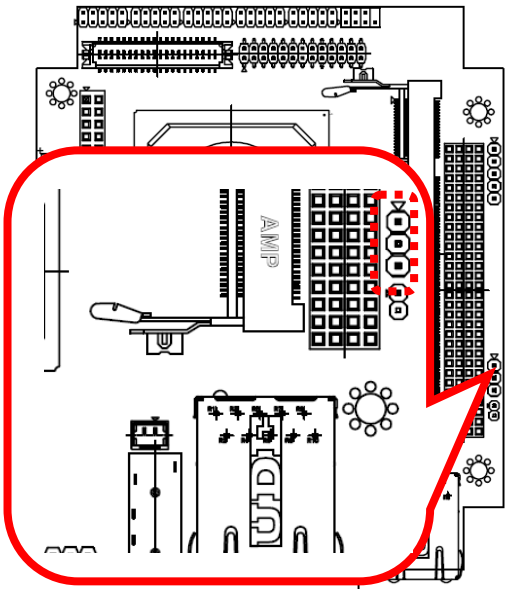
Connectors

Label	Function	Note
VGA1	VGA connector	5 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
AUDO1	Audio connector	3 x 2 header, pitch 2.00mm
BAT1	Battery connector	2 x 1 wafer, pitch 1.25mm
IDE1	Primary IDE connector	22 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
JCD1	CD-ROM audio input connector	4 x 1 header, pitch 2.54mm
JCOM1	Serial port 1 connector	5 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
JCOM2	Serial port 2 connector	5 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
JIR1	IrDA connector	5 x 1 header, pitch 2.54mm

JTFT1	TFT panel connector	HIROSE DF13-40DP-1.25V
KB_MS1	PS/2 keyboard & mouse connector	4 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
LAN1	RJ-45 Ethernet 1	
MIC1	Line-in & MIC-in connector	Phone Jack
PC104+	PC/104+ connector	120-pin
PC104-16	PC 104 connector	40-pin
PC104-8	PC 104 connector	64-pin
PRNT1	Parallel port connector	13 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
PWR1	Power terminal connector	2P 90D(F) 3.5 Blue DIP
RST1	Reset button	2 x 1 header, pitch 2.0mm
SODIMM	200-pin DDR SODIMM socket	
USB2	USB connector 0 & 1	5 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm
USB1	USB connector 2 & 3	5 x 2 header, pitch 2.0mm

2.4 Setting Jumpers & Connectors

2.4.1 Input Power Select (JP1)

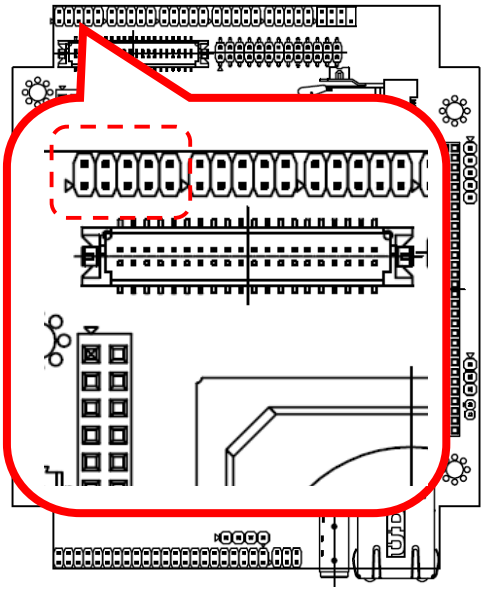


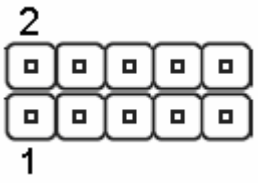
*+5V

+3.3V

*** Default**

2.4.2 VGA Connector (VGA1)

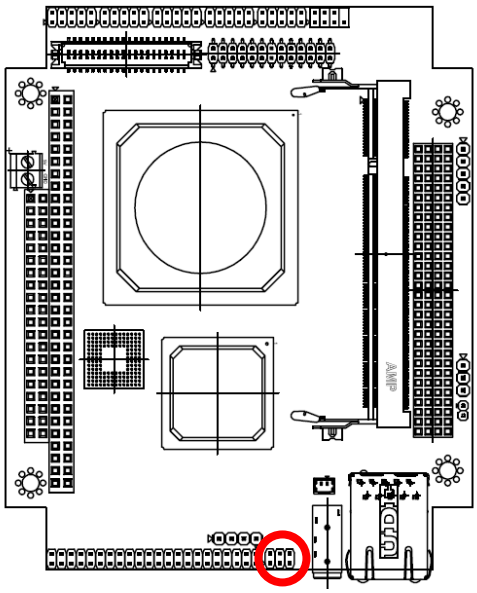


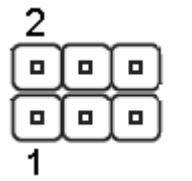


Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
+5V	2	1	RED
GND	4	3	GREEN
DDCCLK	6	5	BLUE
DDCDAT	8	7	GND
HSYNC	10	9	VSYNC

*** Default**

2.4.3 Audio Connector (AUDO1)

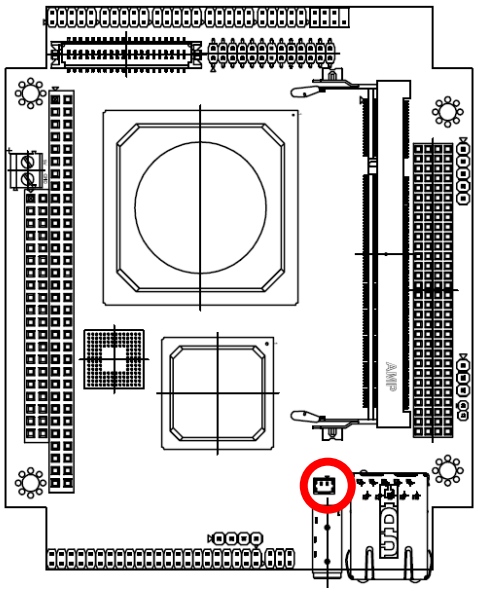




Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
LIN_L	1	2	LINOUT_L
GND	3	4	GND
LIN_R	5	6	LINOUT_R

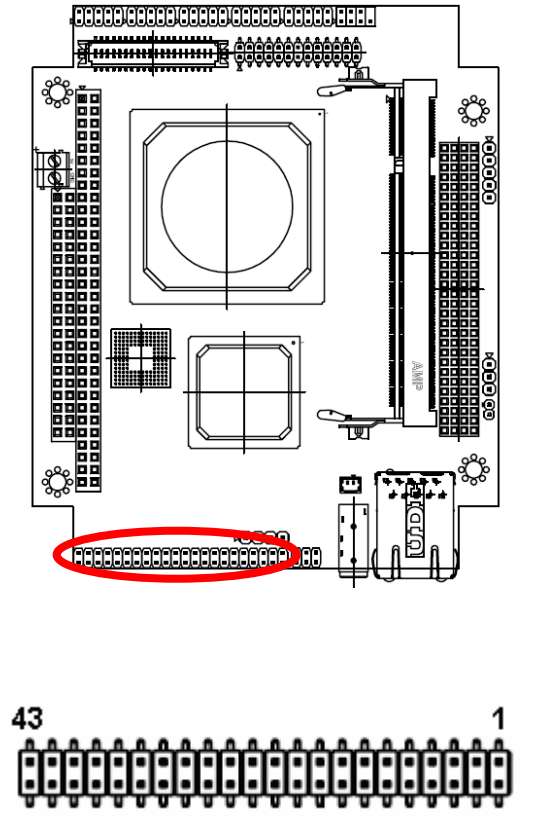
*** Default**

2.4.4 Battery Connector (BAT1)



PIN	Signal
1	+3V
2	GND

2.4.5 Primary IDE Connector (IDE1)

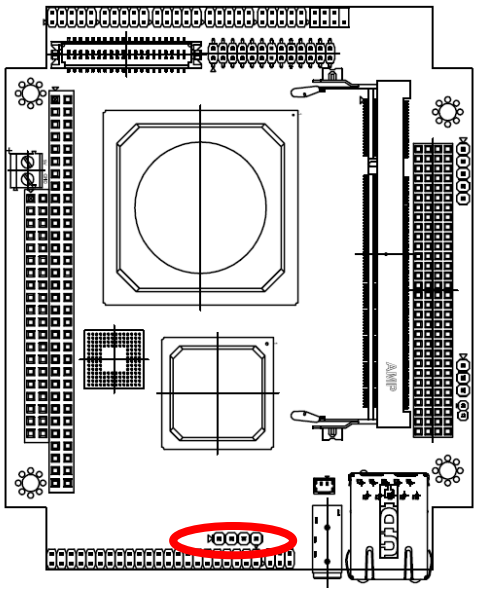


Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
RESET#	1	2	GND
PDD7	3	4	PDD8
PDD6	5	6	PDD9
PDD5	7	8	PDD10
PDD4	9	10	PDD11
PDD3	11	12	PDD12
PDD2	13	14	PDD13
PDD1	15	16	PDD14
PDD0	17	18	PDD15
GND	19	20	NC
PDREQ	21	22	GND
PDIOW#	23	24	GND
PDIOR#	25	26	GND
PIORDY	27	28	GND
PDDACK#	29	30	GND
IRQ14	31	32	NC
PDA1	33	34	NC
PDA0	35	36	PDA2
PDCS1#	37	38	PDCS3#
IDEACTP#	39	40	GND
+5V	41	42	+5V
GND	43	44	NC

2.4.5.1 Signal Description – Primary IDE Connector (IDE1)

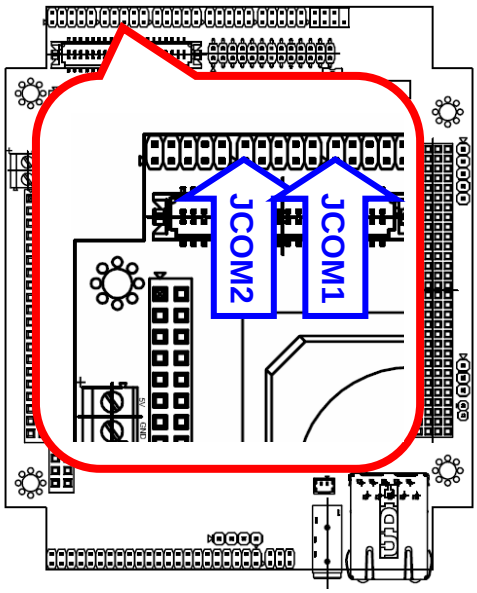
Signal	Signal Description
PDA [2:0]	IDE Address Bits. These address bits are used to access a register or data port in a device on the IDE bus.
PDCS1#, PDCS3#	IDE Chip Selects. The chip select signals are used to select the command block registers in an IDE device. DCS1# selects the primary hard disk.
PDD [15:0]	IDE Data Lines. D [15:0] transfers data to/from the IDE devices.
PDIOR#	IDE I/O Read. Signal is asserted on read accesses to the corresponding IDE port addresses.
PDIOW#	IDE I/O Write. Each signal is asserted on write accesses to corresponding the IDE port addresses.
PIORDY	When deasserted, these signals extend the transfer cycle of any host register access when the device is not ready to respond to the data transfer request.
RESET#	IDE Reset. This signal resets all the devices that are attached to the IDE interface.
IRQ14	Interrupt line from hard disk. Connected directly to PC-AT bus.
PDREQ	The DREQ is used to request a DMA transfer from the South Bridge. The direction of the transfers is determined by the IOR#/IOW# signals.
PDDACK#	DMA Acknowledge. The DACK# acknowledges the DREQ request to initiate DMA transfers.
IDEACTP#	Signal from hard disk indicating hard disk activity. The signal level depends on the hard disk type, normally active low. The signal is routed directly to the LED.

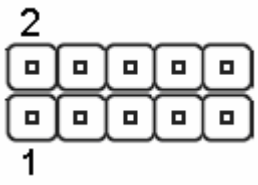
2.4.6 CD-ROM audio input Connector (JCD1)



PIN	Signal
1	CD_R
2	GND
3	GND
4	CD_L

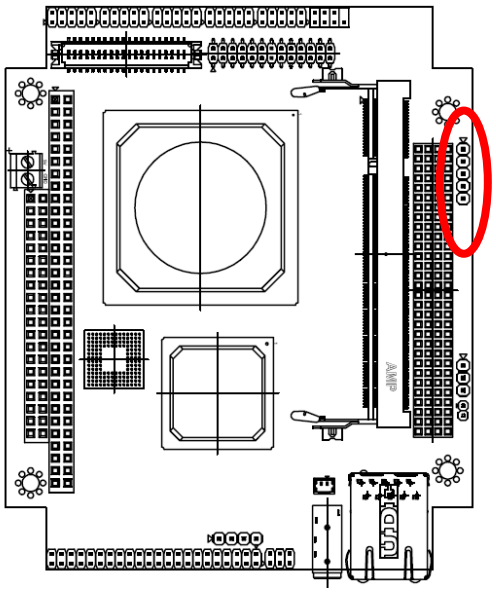
2.4.7 Serial Port 2 Connector (JCOM1, JCOM2)





Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
DCD	1	2	RxD
TxD	3	4	DTR
GND	5	6	DSR
RTS	7	8	CTS
RI	9	10	NC

2.4.8 IrDA Connector (JIR1)

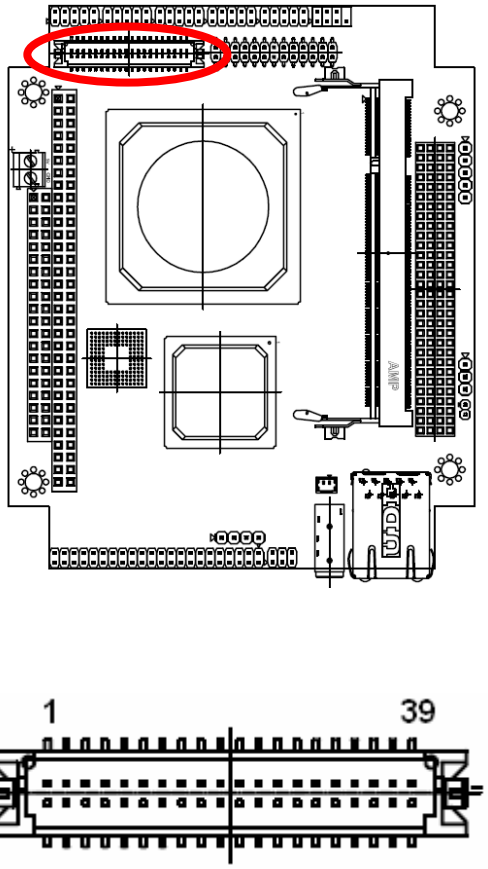


PIN	Signal
1	+5V
2	CIRRX
3	IRRX
4	GND
5	IRTX

2.4.8.1 Signal Description – IrDA Connecter (JIR1)

Signal	Signal Description
IRRX	Infrared Receiver input
IRTX	Infrared Transmitter output

2.4.9 TFT Panel Connector (JTFT)



Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
+5V	2	1	+5V
GND	4	3	GND
+3.3V	6	5	+3.3V
GND	8	7	NC
P1	10	9	P0
P3	12	11	P2
P5	14	13	P4
P7	16	15	P6
P9	18	17	P8
P11	20	19	P10
P13	22	21	P12
P15	24	23	P14
P17	26	25	P16
P19	28	27	P18
P21	30	29	P20
P23	32	31	P22
GND	34	33	GND
FLM	36	35	SHFCLK
LP	38	37	M
NC	40	39	ENBKL

2.4.9.1 Signal Description – TFT Panel Connector (JTFT)

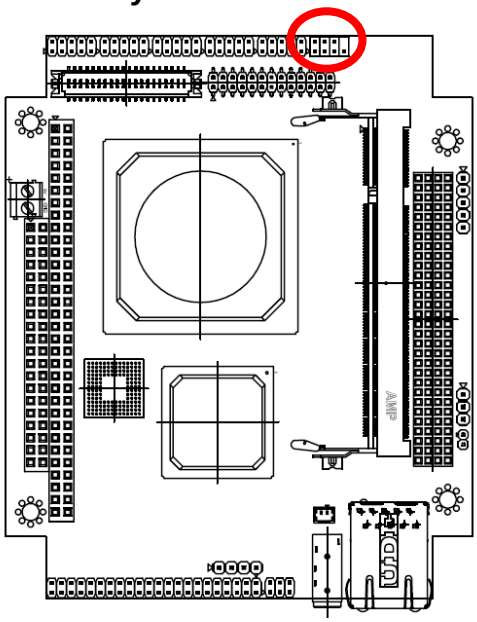
Signal	Description
P [0:23]	Flat panel data output for 18/24 bit TFT flat panels. Refer to table below for configurations for various panel types. The flat panel data and control outputs are all on-board controlled for secure power-on/off sequencing
SHFCLK	Shift Clock. Pixel clock for flat panel data
LP	Flat panel equivalent of HSYNC (horizontal synchronization)
FLM	Flat panel equivalent of VSYNC (vertical synchronization)
M	Multipurpose signal, function depends on panel type. May be used as AC drive control signal or as BLANK# or Display Enable signal
ENBKL	Enable backlight signal. This signal is controlled as a part of the panel power sequencing

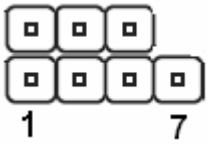
2.4.9.2 Signal Description – TFT Panel Display (JTFT)

Signal	18-bit TFT	24-bit TFT
P0	-	B0
P1	-	B1
P2	B0	B2
P3	B1	B3
P4	B2	B4
P5	B3	B5
P6	B4	B6
P7	B5	B7
P8	-	G0
P9	-	G1
P10	G0	G2
P11	G1	G3
P12	G2	G4
P13	G3	G5
P14	G4	G6
P15	G5	G7
P16	-	R0
P17	-	R1
P18	R0	R2
P19	R1	R3
P20	R2	R4
P21	R3	R5
P22	R4	R6
P23	R5	R7

Note: The principle of attachment of TFT panels is that the bits for red, green, and blue use the most significant bits and skip the least significant bits if the display interface width of the TFT panel is insufficient.

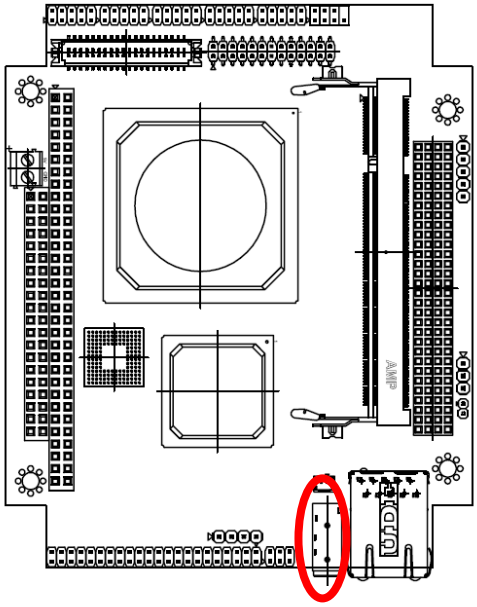
2.4.10 PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Connector (KB_MS1)

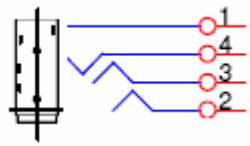




Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
KDAT	1	2	KCLK
GND	3	4	+5V
MDAT	5	6	MCLK
NC	7		

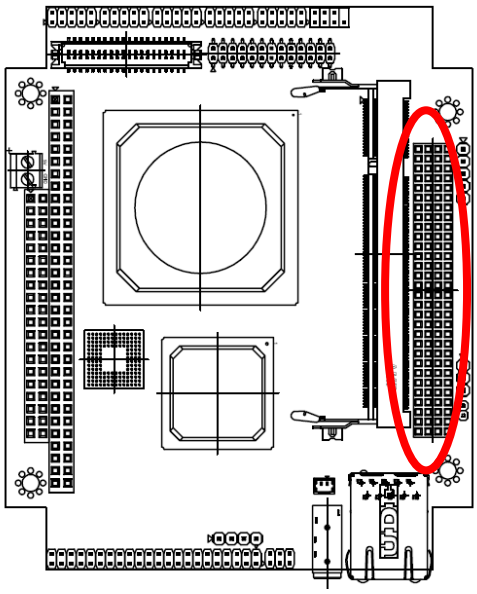
2.4.11 Line-IN & MIC-IN Connector (MIC1)





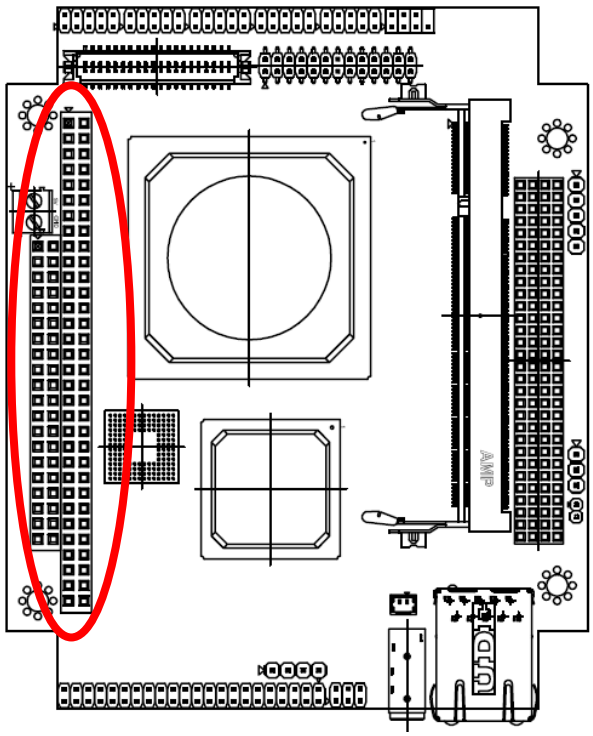
PIN	Signal
1	GND
4	MIC-IN
3	OUT-R
2	OUT-L

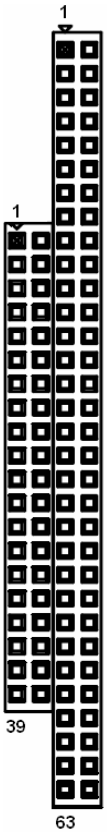
2.4.12 PC/104+ Connector (PC104+)



PIN	A	B	C	D
1	GND	NC	+5V	AD0
2	VIO	AD2	AD1	+5V
3	AD5	GND	AD4	AD3
4	C/BE0#	AD7	GND	AD6
5	GND	AD9	AD8	GND
6	AD11	VI/O	AD10	M66EN
7	OCU_AD14	AD13	GND	AD12
8	+3.3V	C/BE1#	AD15	**+3.3V**
9	SERR#	GND	SBO	PAR
10	GND	PERR#	+3.3V	SDONE
11	STOP#	+3.3V	LOCK#	GND
12	+3.3 V	TRDY#	GND	DEVSEL#
13	FRAME#	GND	IRDY#	+3.3V
14	GND	AD16	+3.3V	C/BE2#
15	AD18	+3.3V	AD17	GND
16	AD21	AD20	GND	AD19
17	+3.3 V	AD23	AD22	+3.3V
18	AD19	GND	AD20	AD21
19	AD24	C/BE3#	VI/O	AD22
20	GND	AD26	AD25	GND
21	AD29	+5V	AD28	AD27
22	+5V	AD30	GND	AD31
23	REQ1#	GND	REQ2#	VI/O
24	GND	REQ3#	+5V	GNT1#
25	GNT2#	VI/O	GNT3#	GND
26	+5V	PCICLK1	GND	PCICLK2
27	PCICLK3	+5V	PCICLK4	GND
28	GND	INTD#	+5V	**RST#**
29	+12V	INTA#	INTB#	INTC#
30	NC	REQ4#	GNT4#	GND

2.4.13 PC/104 Connector (PC104-16, PC104-8)





Signal	PIN		PIN		Signal
IOCHCHK#			A1	B1	GND
SD7			A2	B2	RESETDRV
SD6			A3	B3	VCC
SD5			A4	B4	IRQ9
SD4			A5	B5	- 5V
SD3			A6	B6	DRQ2
SD2			A7	B7	- 12V
SD1			A8	B8	OWS#
GND	D0	C0			**GND**
SD0			A9	B9	+ 12V
MEMCS16#	D1	C1			SBHE#
IOCHRDY			A10	B10	GND
IOCS16#	D2	C2			LA23
AEN			A11	B11	SMEMW#
IRQ10	D3	C3			LA22
SA19			A12	B12	SMEMR#
IRQ11	D4	C4			LA21
SA18			A13	B13	LOW#
IRQ12	D5	C5			LA20
SA17			A14	B14	IOR#
IRQ15	D6	C6			LA19
SA16			A15	B15	DACK3#
IRQ14	D7	C7			LA18
SA15			A16	B16	DRQ3
DACK0#	D8	C8			LA17
SA14			A17	B17	DACK1#
DRQ0	D9	C9			SMEMR#
SA13			A18	B18	DRQ1
DACK5#	D10	C10			SMEMW#
SA12			A19	B19	REFRESH#
DRQ5	D11	C11			SK8
SA11			A20	B20	SYSCLK
DACK6#	D12	C12			SK9
SA10			A21	B21	IRQ7
DRQ6	D13	C13			SD10
SA9			A22	B22	IRQ6
DACK7#	D14	C14			SK11
SA8			A23	B23	IRQ5
DRQ7	D15	C15			SD12
SA7			A24	B24	IRQ4
VCC	D16	C16			SD13
SA6			A25	B25	IRQ3
MASTER#	D17	C17			SD14
SA5			A26	B26	DACK2#
GND	D18	C18			SD15
SA4			A27	B27	TC
GND	D19	C19			NC
SA3			A28	B28	BALE
SA2			A29	B29	VCC
SA1			A30	B30	OSC
SA0			A31	B31	GND
GND			A32	B32	GND

2.4.13.1 Signal Description – PC/104 Connector (PC104-16, PC104-8)

2.4.13.1.1 Address

Signal	Signal Description
LA [17:23]	The address signals LA [23:17] define the selection of a 128KB section of memory space within the 16MB address range of the 16-bit data bus. These signals are active high. The validity of the MEMCS16# depends on these signals only. These address lines are presented to the system with tri-state drivers. The permanent master drives these lines except when an alternate master cycle occurs; in this case, the temporary master drives these lines. The LA signals are not defined for I/O accesses.
SA [0:19]	System address. Address lines for the first one Megabyte of memory. SA [9:0] used for I/O addresses. SA0 is the least significant bit
SBHE#	This signal is an active low signal, that indicates that a byte is being transferred on the upper byte (SD [15:8]) of the 16 bit bus. All bus masters will drive this line with a tri-state driver.

2.4.13.1.2 Data

Signal	Signal Description
SD [0:7]	These signals are defined for the low order byte of the 16-bit data bus being the only bus for 8 bit PC-AT/PC104 adapter boards. Memory or I/O transfers on this part of the data bus are defined for 8-bit operations with even or odd addresses and for 16-bit operations for odd addresses only. The signals SA0 and SBHE# are used to define the data present on this bus:
SD [8:15]	These signals are defined for the high order byte of the 16-bit data bus. Memory or I/O transfers on this part of the bus are defined when SBHE# is active.

SBHE#	SA0	SD8-SD15	SD0-SD7	Action
0	0	ODD	EVEN	Word transfer
0	1	ODD	ODD	Byte transfer on SD8-SD15
1	0	X	EVEN	Byte transfer on SD0-SD7
1	1	X	ODD	Byte transfer on SD7-

2.4.13.1.3Commands

Signal	Signal Description
BALE	This is an active high signal used to latch valid addresses from the current bus master on the falling edge of BALE. During DMA, refresh and alternate master cycles, BALE is forced high for the duration of the transfer. BALE is driven by the permanent master with a totem-pole driver.
IOR#	This is an active low signal driven by the current master to indicate an I/O read operation. I/O mapped devices using this strobe for selection should decode addresses SA [15:0] and AEN. Additionally, DMA devices will use IOR# in conjunction with DACKn# to decode a DMA transfer from the I/O device. The current bus master will drive this line with a tri-state driver.
IOW#	This is an active low signal driven by the current master to indicate an I/O write operation. I/O mapped devices using this strobe for selection should decode addresses SA [15:0] and AEN. Additionally, DMA devices will use IOR# in conjunction with DACKn# to decode a DMA transfer from the I/O device. The current bus master will drive this line with a tri-state driver.
SMEMR#	This is an active low signal driven by the permanent master to indicate a memory read operation in the first 1MB of system memory. Memory mapped devices using this strobe should decode addresses SA [19:0] only. If an alternate master drives MEMR#, the permanent master will drive SMEMR# delayed by internal logic. The permanent master ties this line to VCC through a pull-up resistor to ensure that it is inactive during the exchange of bus masters.
SMEMW#	This is an active low signal driven by the permanent master to indicate a memory write operation in the first 1MB of system memory. Memory mapped devices using this strobe should decode addresses SA [19:0] only. If an alternate master drives MEMR#, the permanent master will drive SMEMR# delayed by internal logic. The permanent master ties this line to VCC through a pull-up resistor to ensure that it is inactive during the exchange of bus masters.
MEMR#	This is an active low signal driven by the current master to indicate a memory read operation. Memory mapped devices using this strobe should decode addresses LA [23:17] and SA [19:0]. All bus masters will drive this line with a tri-state driver. The permanent master ties this line to VCC through a pull-up resistor to ensure that it is inactive during the exchange of bus masters.
MEMW#	This is an active low signal driven by the current master to indicate a memory write operation. Memory mapped devices using this strobe should decode addresses LA [23:17] and SA [19:0]. All bus masters will drive this line with a tri-state driver. The permanent master ties this line to VCC through a pull-up resistor to ensure that it is inactive during the exchange of bus masters.

2.4.13.1.4Transfer Response

Signal	Signal Description
IOCS16#	This is an active low signal driven by an I/O-mapped PC-AT/PC104 adapter indicating that the I/O device located at the address is a 16-bit device. This open collector signal is driven, based on SA [15:0] only (not IOR# and IOW#) when AEN is not asserted.
MEMCS16#	This is an active low signal driven by a memory mapped PC-AT/PC104 adapter indicating that the memory device located at the address is a 16-bit device. This open collector signal is driven, based on LA [23:17] only.
OWS#	This signal is an active low open-collector signal asserted by a 16-bit memory mapped device that may cause an early termination of the current transfer. It should be gated with MEMR# or MEMW# and is not valid during DMA transfers. IOCHRDY precedes 0WS#.
IOCHRDY	This is an active high signal driven inactive by the target of either a memory or an I/O operation to extend the current cycle. This open collector signal is driven based on the system address and the appropriate control strobe. IOCHRDY precedes 0WS#.
IOCHCK#	This is an active low signal driven active by a PC-AT/PC104 adapter detecting a fatal error during bus operation. When this open collector signal is driven low it will typically cause a non-maskable interrupt.

2.4.13.1.5Control

Signal	Signal Description
SYSCLK	This clock signal may vary in frequency from 2.5 MHz to 25.0 MHz depending on the setup made in the BIOS. Frequencies above 16 MHz are not recommended. The standard states 6 MHz to 8.33 MHz, but most new adapters are able to handle higher frequencies. The PC-AT/PC104 bus timing is based on this clock signal.
OSC	This is a clock signal with a 14.31818 MHz ± 50 ppm frequency and a 50 ± 5% duty cycle. The signal is driven by the permanent master.
RESETDRV	This active high signal indicates that the adapter should be brought to an initial reset condition. This signal will be asserted by the permanent master on the bus for at least 100 ms at power-up or watchdog time-out to ensure that adapters in the system are properly reset. When active, all adapters should turn off or tri-state all drivers connected to the bus.

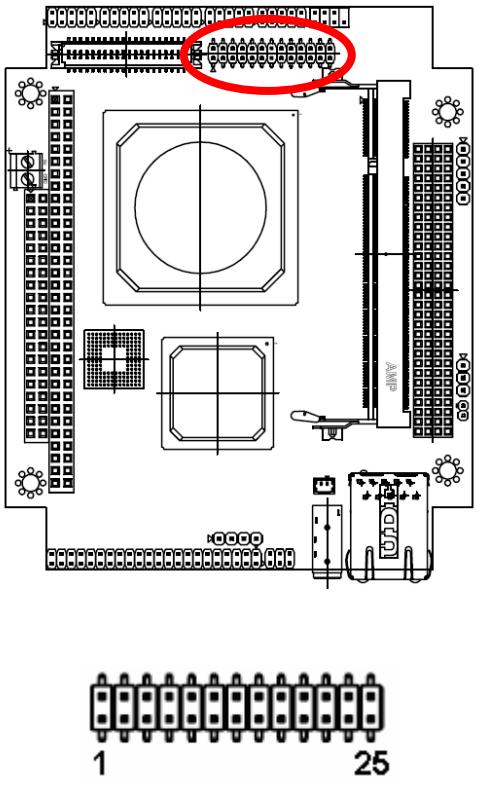
2.4.13.1.6Interrupts

Signal	Signal Description
IRQ[3:7], IRQ[9:12] IRQ[14:15]	These signals are active high signals, which indicate the presence of an interrupting PC-AT/PC104 bus adapter. Due to the use of pull-ups, unused interrupt inputs must be masked.

2.4.13.1.7Bus Arbitration

Signal	Signal Description
DRQ[0:3], DRQ[5:7]	These signals are active high signals driven by a DMA bus adapter to indicate a request for a DMA bus operation. DRQ [0:3] request 8 bit DMA operations, while DRQ [5:7] request 16 bit operations. All bus DMA adapters will drive these lines with a tri-state driver. The permanent master monitors these signals to determine which of the DMA devices, if any, are requesting the bus.
DACK[0:3]#, DACK[5:7]#	These signals are active low signals driven by the permanent master to indicate that a DMA operation can begin. They are continuously driven by a totem pole driver for DMA channels attached.
AEN	This signal is an active high totem pole signal driven by the permanent master to indicate that the address lines are driven by the DMA controller. The assertion of AEN disables response to I/O port addresses when I/O command strobes are asserted. AEN being asserted, only the device with active DACKn# should respond.
REFRESH#	This is an active low signal driven by the current master to indicate a memory refresh operation. The current master will drive this line with a tri-state driver.
TC	This active high signal is asserted during a read or write command indicating that the DMA controller has reached a terminal count for the current transfer. DACKn# must be presented by the bus adapter to validate the TC signal.
MASTER#	This signal is not supported by the chipset.

2.4.14 Parallel Port Connector (PRNT1)



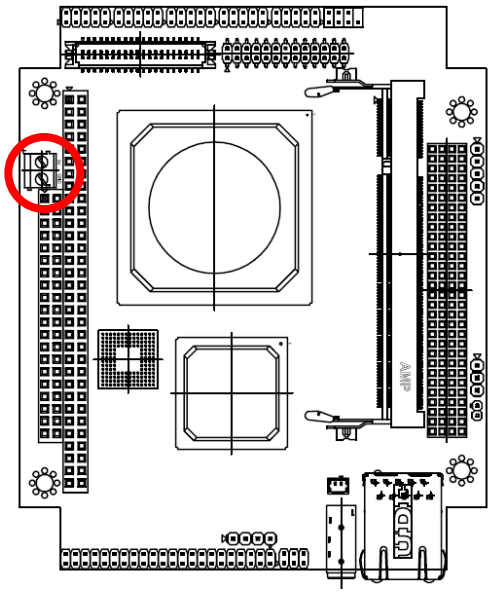
Signal	PIN	PIN	Signal
STB#	1	2	AFD#
PD0	3	4	ERR#
PD1	5	6	INIT#
PD2	7	8	SLIN#
PD3	9	10	GND
PD4	11	12	GND
PD5	13	14	GND
PD6	15	16	GND
PD7	17	18	GND
ACK#	19	20	GND
BUSY	21	22	GND
PE	23	24	GND
SLCT	25	26	GND

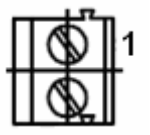
2.4.13.1 Signal Description – Parallel Port Connecter (LPT1)

The following signal description covers the signal definitions, when the parallel port is operated in standard centronic mode. The parallel port controller also supports the fast EPP and ECP modes.

Signal	Signal Description
PD[7:0]	Parallel data bus from PC board to printer. The data lines are able to operate in PS/2 compatible bi-directional mode.
SLIN#	Output line for detection of printer selection. This pin is pulled high internally.
SLCT	An active high input on this pin indicates that the printer is selected. This pin is pulled high internally.
STB#	An active low output is used to latch the parallel data into the printer. This pin is pulled high internally.
BUSY	An active high input indicates that the printer is not ready to receive data. This pin is pulled high internally.
ACK#	An active low input on this pin indicates that the printer has received data and is ready to accept more data. This pin is pulled high internally.
INIT#	Output line for the printer initialization. This pin is pulled high internally.
AFD#	An active low output from this pin causes the printer to auto feed a line after a line is printed. This pin is pulled high internally.
ERR#	An active low input on this pin indicates that the printer has encountered an error condition. This pin is pulled high internally.
PE	An active high input on this pin indicates that the printer has detected the end of the paper. This pin is pulled high internally.

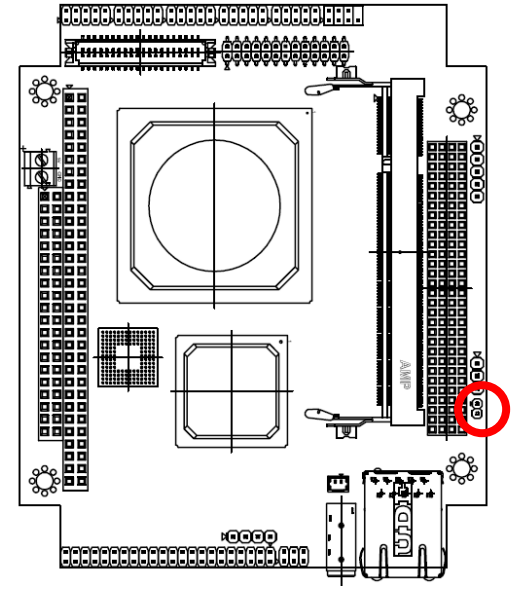
2.4.15 Power Terminal Connector (PWR1)





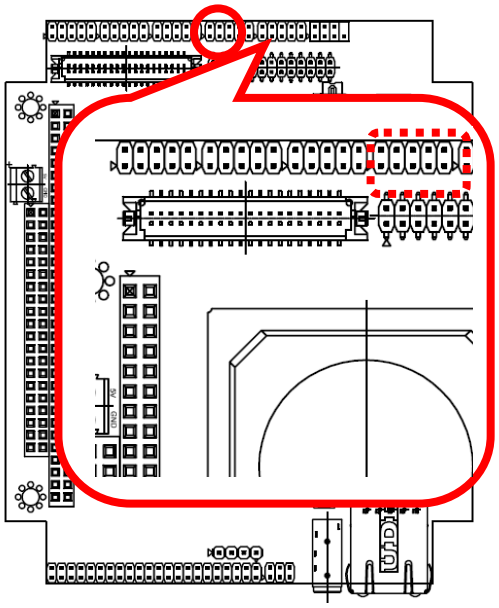
PIN	Signal
1	+5V
2	GND

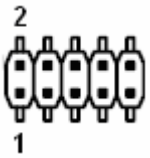
2.4.16 Reset Button (RST1)



PIN	Signal
1	GND
2	RSTIN

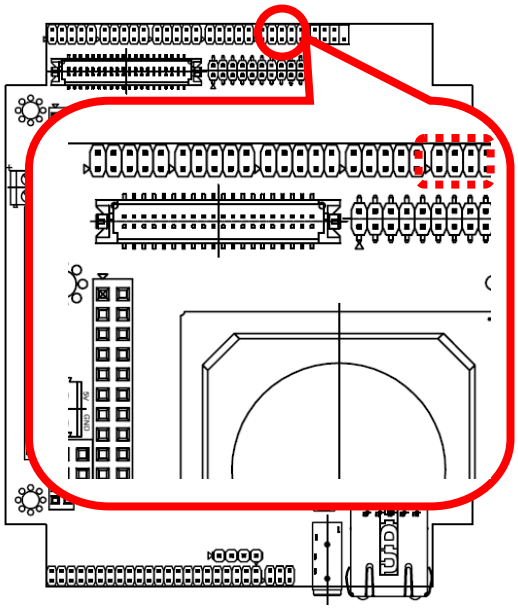
2.4.17 USB Connector 0 & 1 (USB2)

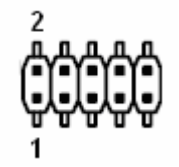




Signal	GND	GND	D1+	D1-	+5V
PIN	2	4	6	8	10
PIN	1	3	5	7	9
Signal	+5V	D0-	D0+	GND	GND

2.4.18 USB Connector 2 & 3 (USB1)





Signal	GND	GND	D3+	D3-	+5V
PIN	2	4	6	8	10
PIN	1	3	5	7	9
Signal	+5V	D2-	D2+	GND	GND

3. BIOS Setup

3.1 Starting Setup

The AwardBIOS™ is immediately activated when you first power on the computer. The BIOS reads the system information contained in the CMOS and begins the process of checking out the system and configuring it. When it finishes, the BIOS will seek an operating system on one of the disks and then launch and turn control over to the operating system.

While the BIOS is in control, the Setup program can be activated in one of two ways:

By pressing <Del> immediately after switching the system on, or

By pressing the <Del> key when the following message appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self Test).

Press DEL to enter SETUP

If the message disappears before you respond and you still wish to enter Setup, restart the system to try again by turning it OFF then ON or pressing the "RESET" button on the system case. You may also restart by simultaneously pressing <Ctrl>, <Alt>, and <Delete> keys. If you do not press the keys at the correct time and the system does not boot, an error message will be displayed and you will again be asked to.

Press F1 to Continue, DEL to enter SETUP

3.2 Using Setup

In general, you use the arrow keys to highlight items, press <Enter> to select, use the PageUp and PageDown keys to change entries, press <F1> for help and press <Esc> to quit. The following table provides more detail about how to navigate in the Setup program using the keyboard.

Button	Description
↑	Move to previous item
↓	Move to next item
←	Move to the item in the left hand
→	Move to the item in the right hand
Esc key	Main Menu -- Quit and not save changes into CMOS Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu -- Exit current page and return to Main Menu
PgUp key	Increase the numeric value or make changes
PgDn key	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
+ key	Increase the numeric value or make changes
- key	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
F1 key	General help, only for Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu
(Shift) F2 key	Change color from total 16 colors. F2 to select color forward, (Shift) F2 to select color backward
F3 key	Calendar, only for Status Page Setup Menu
F4 key	Reserved
F5 key	Restore the previous CMOS value from CMOS, only for Option Page Setup Menu
F6 key	Load the default CMOS value from BIOS default table, only for Option Page Setup Menu
F7 key	Load the default
F8 key	Reserved
F9 key	Reserved
F10 key	Save all the CMOS changes, only for Main Menu

- **Navigating Through The Menu Bar**

  Use the left and right arrow keys to choose the menu you want to be in.

Note: Some of the navigation keys differ from one screen to another.

- **To Display a Sub Menu**

  Use the arrow keys to move the cursor to the sub menu you want. Then press <Enter>. A "➢" pointer marks all sub menus.

3.3 Getting Help

Press F1 to pop up a small help window that describes the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item. To exit the Help Window press <Esc> or the F1 key again.

3.4 In Case of Problems

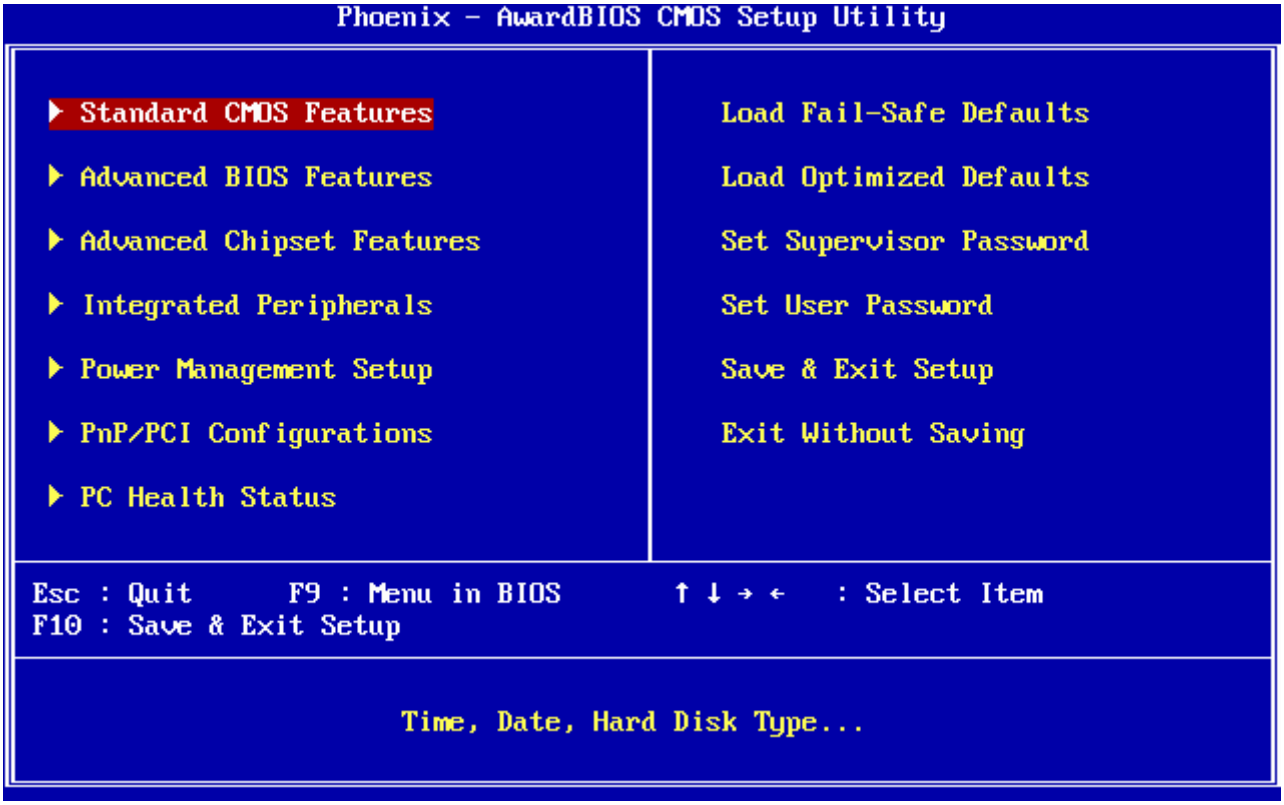
If, after making and saving system changes with Setup, you discover that your computer no longer is able to boot, the AwardBIOS™ supports an override to the CMOS settings which resets your system to its defaults.

The best advice is to only alter settings which you thoroughly understand. To this end, we strongly recommend that you avoid making any changes to the chipset defaults. These defaults have been carefully chosen by both Award and your systems manufacturer to provide the absolute maximum performance and reliability. Even a seemingly small change to the chipset setup has the potential for causing you to use the override.

3.5 Main Menu

Once you enter the AwardBIOS™ CMOS Setup Utility, the Main Menu will appear on the screen. The Main Menu allows you to select from several setup functions and two exit choices. Use the arrow keys to select among the items and press <Enter> to accept and enter the sub-menu.

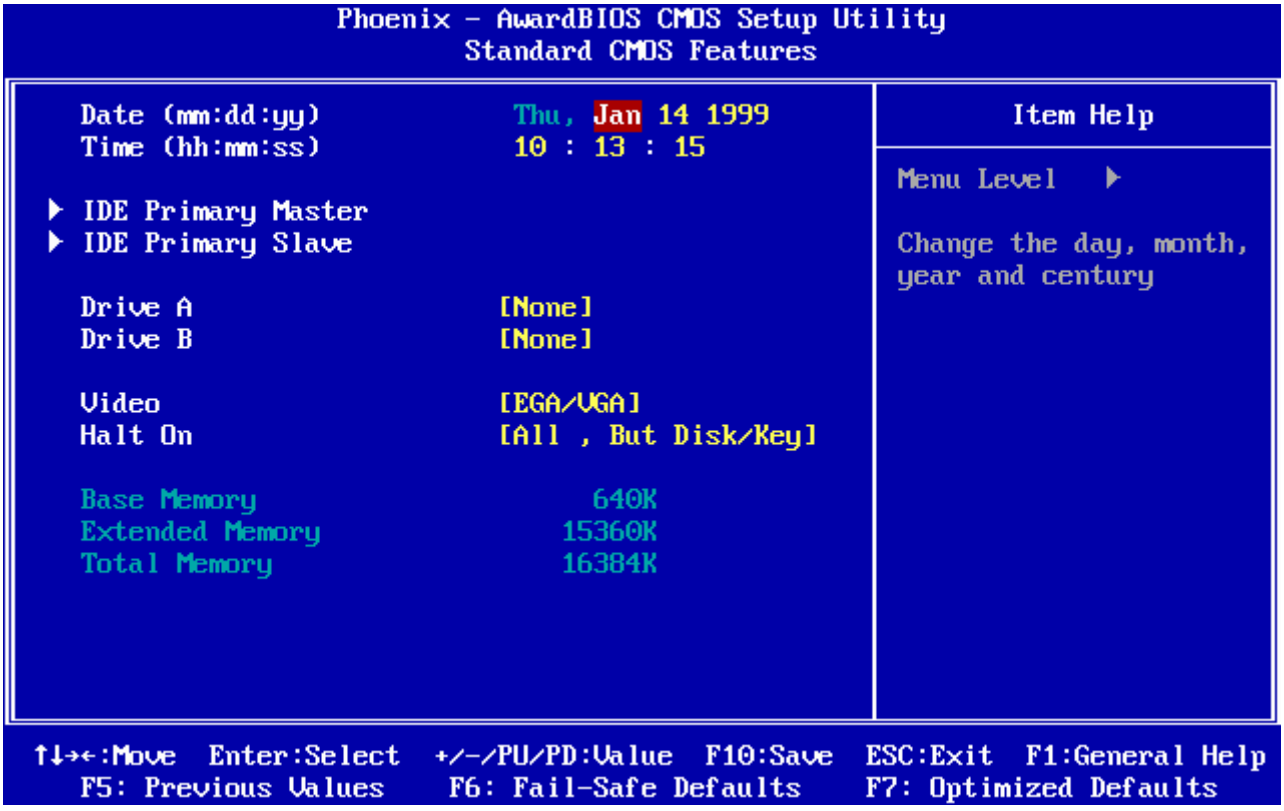
Note that a brief description of each highlighted selection appears at the bottom of the screen.



Note: The BIOS setup screens shown in this chapter are for reference purposes only, and may not exactly match what you see on your screen.
Visit the Avalue website (www.avalue.com.tw) to download the latest product and BIOS information.

3.5.1 Standard CMOS Features

The items in Standard CMOS Setup Menu are divided into few categories. Each category includes no, one or more than one setup items. Use the arrow keys to highlight the item and then use the <PgUp> or <PgDn> keys to select the value you want in each item.



3.5.1.1 Main Menu Selection

This reference table shows the selections that you may make on the Main Menu.

Item	Options	Description
Time	HH : MM : SS	Set the system time
IDE Primary Master IDE Primary Slave IDE Secondary Master IDE Secondary Slave	Options are in 3.5.1.2	Press <Enter> to enter the sub menu of detailed options
Drive A Drive B	None 360K, 5.25 in 1.2M, 5.25 in 720K, 3.5 in 1.44M, 3.5 in 2.88M, 3.5 in	Select the type of floppy disk drive installed in your system
Video	EGA/VGA CGA 40 CGA 80 MONO	Select the default video device
Halt On	All Errors No Errors All, but Keyboard All, but Diskette All, but Disk/Key	Select the situation in which you want the BIOS to stop the POST process and notify you

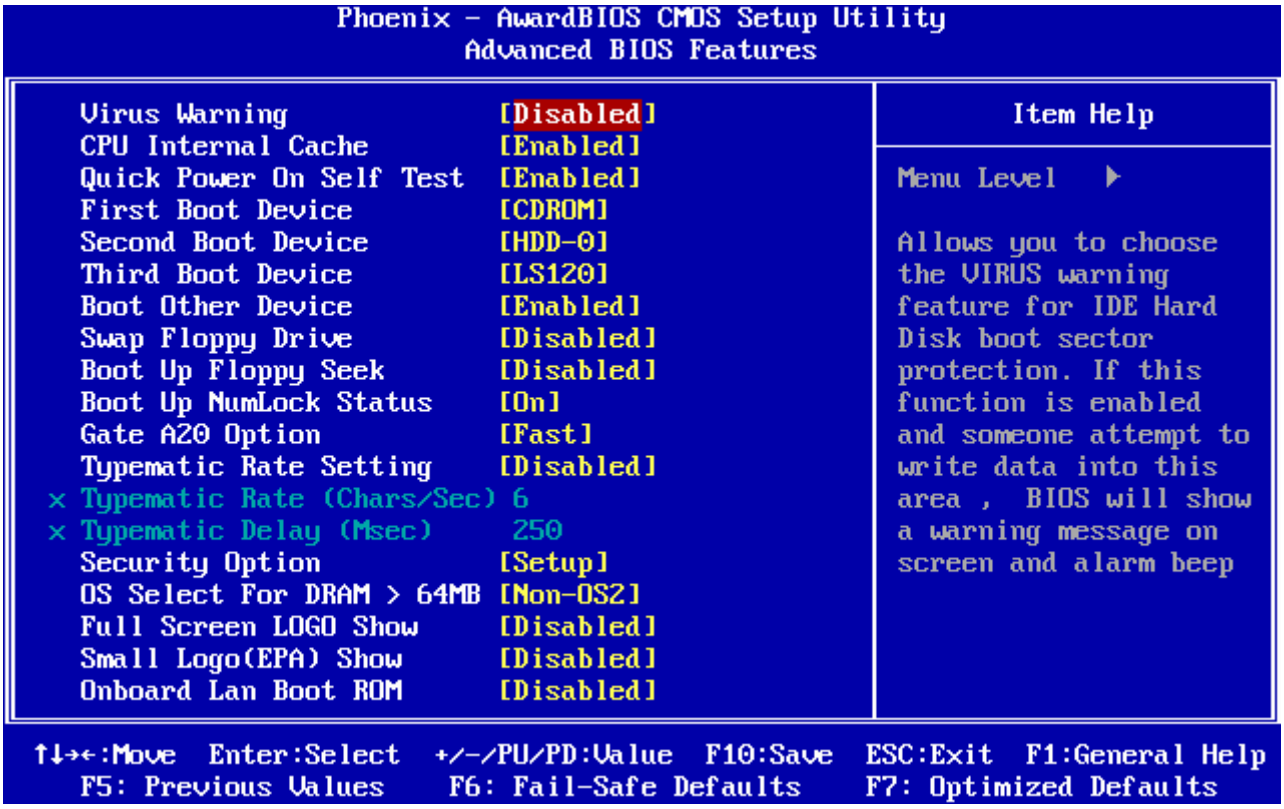
3.5.1.2 IDE Adapter Setup

The IDE adapters control the hard disk drive. Use a separate sub menu to configure each hard disk drive. The below table will shows the IDE primary master sub menu.

Item	Options	Description
IDE HDD Auto-detection	Press Enter	Press Enter to auto-detect the HDD on this channel. If detection is successful, it fills the remaining fields on this menu.
IDE Primary Master IDE Primary Slave, IDE Secondary Master, IDE Secondary Slave	None Auto Manual	Selecting 'manual' lets you set the remaining fields on this screen. Selects the type of fixed disk. "User Type" will let you select the number of cylinders, heads, etc. Note: PRECOMP=65535 means NONE !
Access Mode	CHS, LBA Large, Auto	Choose the access mode for this hard disk
The following options are selectable only if the 'IDE Channel …' item is set to 'Manual'		
Cylinder	Min = 0 Max = 65535	Set the number of cylinders for this hard disk.
Head	Min = 0 Max = 255	Set the number of read/write heads
Precomp	Min = 0 Max = 65535	**** **Warning**: Setting a value of 65535 means no hard disk
Landing zone	Min = 0 Max = 65535	****
Sector	Min = 0 Max = 255	Number of sectors per track

3.5.2 Advanced BIOS Features

This section allows you to configure your system for basic operation. You have the opportunity to select the system's default speed, boot-up sequence, keyboard operation, shadowing and security.



3.5.2.1 Virus Warning

It allows you to choose the VIRUS Warning feature for IDE Hard Disk boot sector protection. If this function is enabled and someone attempt to write data into this area, BIOS will show a warning message on screen and alarm beep.

Item	Description
Enabled	Activates automatically when the system boots up causing a warning message to appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector or hard disk partition table.
Disabled	No warning message will appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector or hard disk partition table.

3.5.2.2 CPU Internal Cache

The item allows you to speed up memory access. However, it depends on CPU design.

Item	Description
Enabled	Enable cache
Disabled	Disable cache

3.5.2.3 Quick Power On Self Test

This category speeds up Power On Self Test (POST) after you power up the computer. If it is set to Enable, BIOS will shorten or skip some check items during POST.

Item	Description
Enabled	Enable quick POST
Disabled	Normal POST

3.5.2.4 First/Second/Third/Other Boot Device

The BIOS attempts to load the operating system from the devices in the sequence selected in these items.

Item	Description
Floppy	Floppy Device
LS120	LS120 Device
HDD-0~3	Hard Disk Device 0, 1, 2, 3
SCSI	SCSI Device
CDROM	CDROM Device
HDD-1	HDD-1 Device
USB-FDD	USB Floppy Device
USB-ZIP	USB ZIP Device
USB-CDROM	USB CDROM Device
USB-HDD	USB HDD Device
LAN	Network Device
Disabled	Disabled any boot device

3.5.2.5 Swap Floppy Drive

While system has two floppy drivers installed, this item will be affected. This function is to assign physical drive B to logical drive A.

Item	Description
Enabled	Assign physical drive B to logical drive A
Disabled	No change

3.5.2.6 Book Up Floppy Seek

Seeks disk drives during boot up. Disabling seeds boot up.

Item	Description
Enabled	Enable Floppy Seek
Disabled	Disable Floppy Seek

3.5.2.7 Boot Up NumLock Status

Select power on state for NumLock.

Item	Description
On	Enable NumLock
Off	Disable NumLock

3.5.2.8 Gate A20 Option

Select if chipset or keyboard controller should control Gate A20.

Item	Description
Normal	A pin in the keyboard controller controls Gate A20
Fast	Lets chipset control Gate A20

3.5.2.9 Typematic Rate Setting

Key strokes repeat at a rate determined by the keyboard controller. When enabled, the typematic rate and typematic delay can be selected.

Item	Description
Enabled	Enable typematic rate/delay setting
Disabled	Disable typematic rate/delay setting

3.5.2.10 Security Option

Select whether the password is required every time the system boots or only when you enter setup.

Item	Description
Setup	The system will boot, but access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.
System	The system will not boot and access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.

Note: To disable security, select PASSWORD SETTING at Main Menu and then you will be asked to enter password. Do not type anything and just press <Enter>, it will disable security. Once the security is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup freely.

3.5.2.11 Full Screen Logo Show

This item allows you enabled/disabled the Full EPA logo show on screen at the POST step.

Item	Description
Enabled	Full Screen Logo show is enabled
Disabled	Full Screen Logo show is disabled

3.5.2.12 Small Logo (EPA) Show

This item allows you enabled/disabled the small EPA logo show on screen at the POST step.

Item	Description
Enabled	Small EPA Logo show is enabled
Disabled	Small EPA Logo show is disabled

3.5.2.13 Onboard LAN Boot ROM

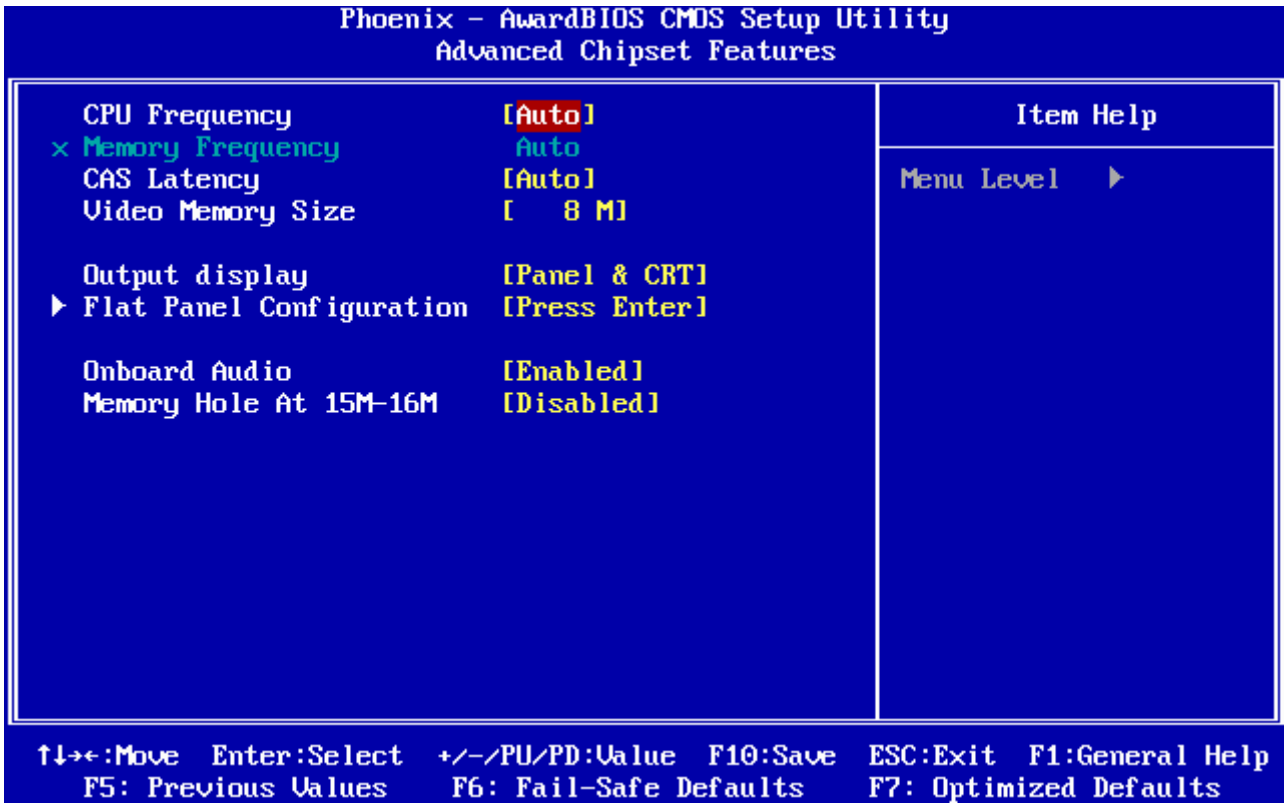
This item decides whether to invoke the boot ROM of the onboard LAN chip.

The choices: Enabled, Disabled.

3.5.3 Advanced Chipset Features

This section allows you to configure the system based on the specific features of the installed chipset. This chipset manages bus speeds and access to system memory resources, such as DRAM and the external cache. It also coordinates communications between the conventional ISA bus and the PCI bus. It must be stated that these items should never need to be altered. The default settings have been chosen because they provide the best operating conditions for your system. The only time you might consider making any changes would be if you discovered that data was being lost while using your system.

The first chipset settings deal with CPU access to dynamic random access memory (DRAM). The default timings have been carefully chosen and should only be altered if data is being lost. Such a scenario might well occur if your system had mixed speed DRAM chips installed so that greater delays may be required to preserve the integrity of the data held in the slower memory chips.



3.5.3.1 CPU Frequency

This item allows selecting CPU frequency.

The choices: Auto, 200, 333, 400, 433, 500

3.5.3.2 Memory Frequency

This item allows selecting Memory frequency.

The choices: Auto, 100, 133, 166, 200, 266, 333, 400

3.5.3.3 CAS Latency

It's the time, in number of clock cycles, elapses after the memory controller sends a

request to read a memory location and before the data is sent to the module's output pins.

The choices: Auto, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5

3.5.3.4 Video Memory Size

This item allows selecting video memory size.

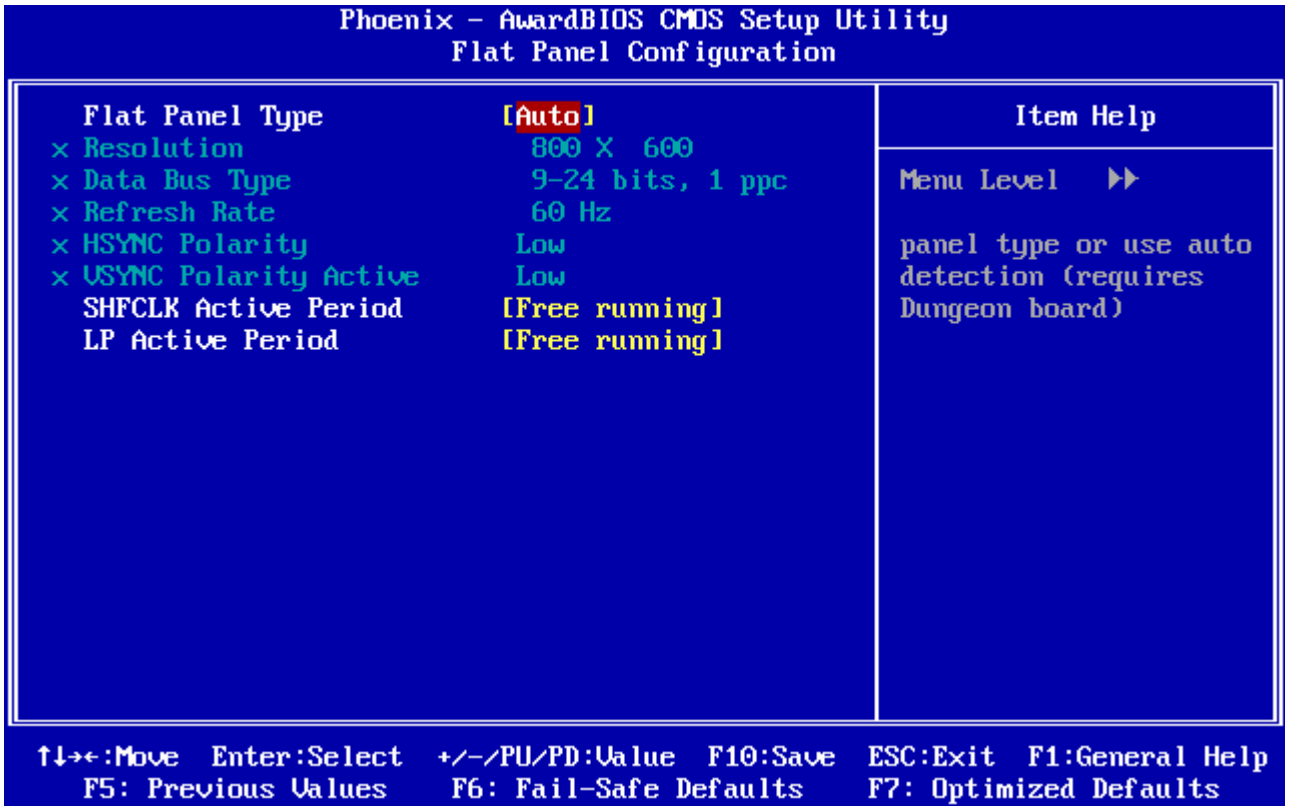
The choices: None M, 8 M, 16 M, 32 M, 64 M, 128 M, 254 M.

3.5.3.5 Output Display

This item allows selecting video memory size.

The choices: Flat Panel, CRT, Panel & CRT.

3.5.3.6 Flat Panel Configuration



Item	Options	Description
Flat Panel Type	TFT, LVDS Auto	This item allows to select the flat panel type.
Resolution	320x240, 640x480, 800x600, 1024x768, 1152x864, 1280x1024, 1600x1200	This item allows to select the resolution.
Data Bus Type	9-24 bits, 1ppc 18, 24 bits, 2ppc	This item allows to select the data bus type
Refresh Rate	60Hz, 70Hz, 72Hz, 75Hz, 85Hz, 90Hz, 100Hz	This refresh rate is only the number of time the image is being refreshed on the monitor screen.
HSYNC Polarity	High, Low	Select polarity of HSYNC signals.
VSYNC Polarity Active	High, Low	Set the polarity of VSYNC signals active.
SHFCLK Active Period	Active only, Free running	Shift clock or pixel clock for the flat panel data.
LP Active Period	Free running Active only	Latch Pulse is the line pulse or latch pulse for the flat panel data.

3.5.3.7 Onboard Audio

This item allows you to enable the onboard audio function.

The choices: Enabled, Disabled.

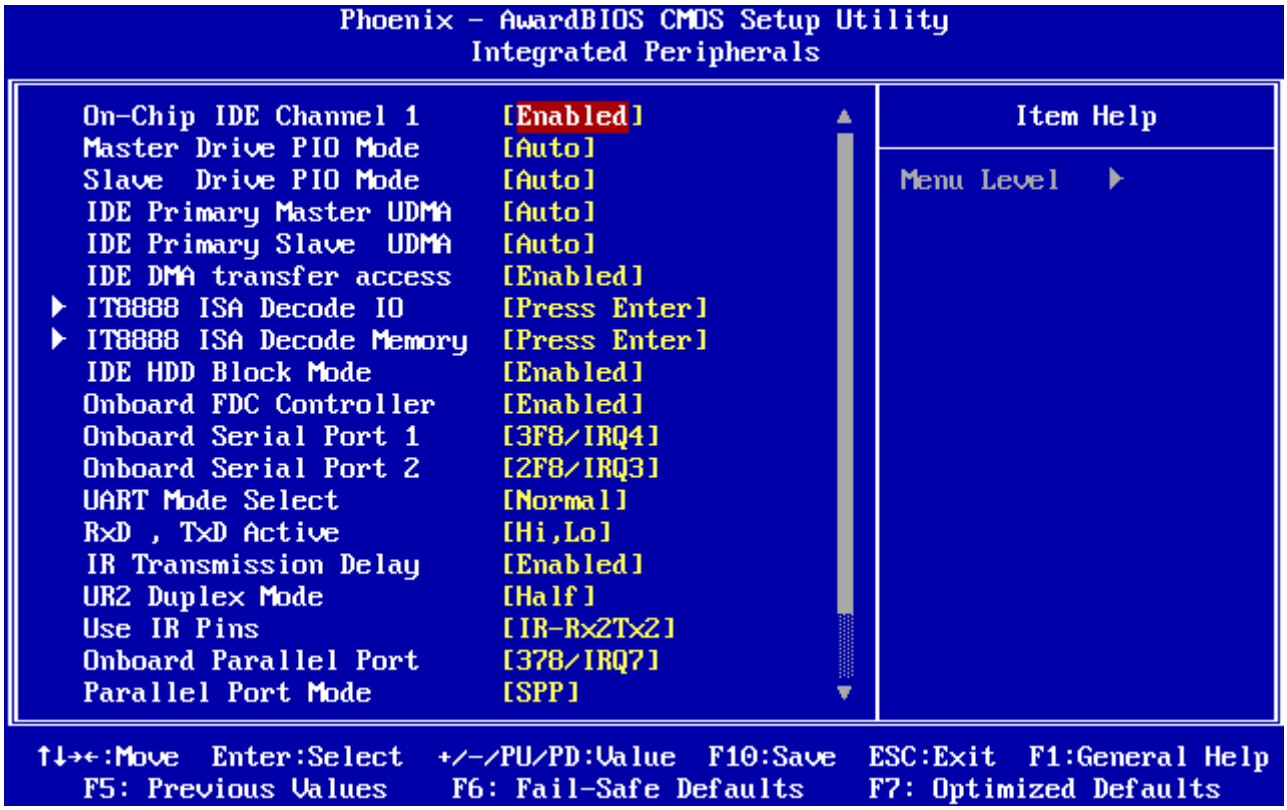
3.5.3.8 Memory Hole At 15M-16M

This item allows you to reserve the memory area for some specific ISA card’s use.

The choices: Enabled, Disabled.

3.5.4 Integrated Peripherals

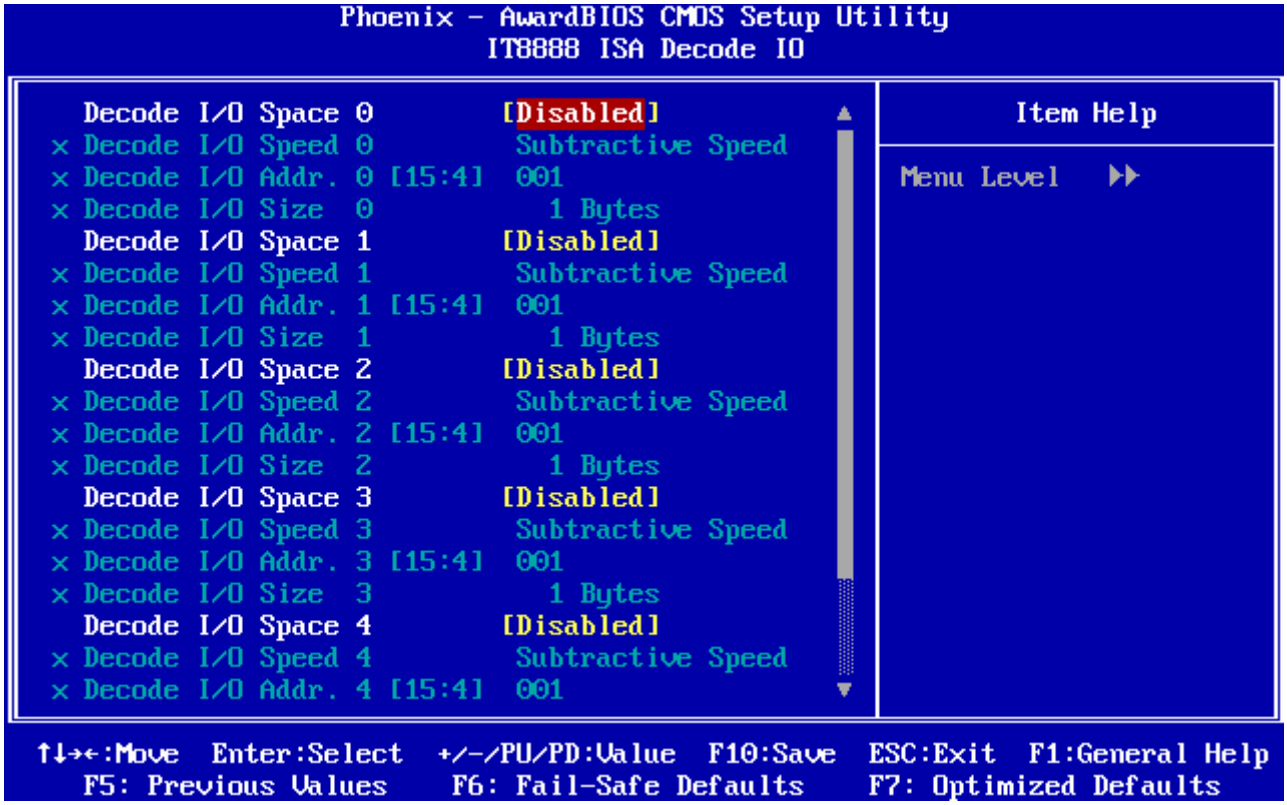
Use this menu to specify your settings for integrated peripherals.



Item	Options	Description
On-Chip IDE Channel 1	Enabled Disabled	This item allows to enable On-chip IDE channel.
Master Drive PIO Mode Slave Drive PIO Mode	Auto Mode 0 Mode 1 Mode 2 Mode 3 Mode 4	The IDE PIO (Programmed Input/Output) fields let you set a PIO mode (0-4) for each of the four IDE devices that the onboard IDE interface supports. Modes 0 through 4 provide successively increased performance. In Auto mode, the system automatically determines the best mode for each device.
IDE Primary Master UDMA IDE Primary Slave UDMA	Auto Disabled	Ultra DMA implementation is possible only if your IDE hard drive supports it and the operating environment includes a DMA driver (Windows 95 OSR2 or a third-party IDE bus master driver). If the hard drive and the system software both support Ultra DMA, select Auto to enable BIOS support.
IDE DMA Transfer Access	Enabled Disabled	This item allows to enable or disable DMA (Direct Memory Access) support for all IDE devices.

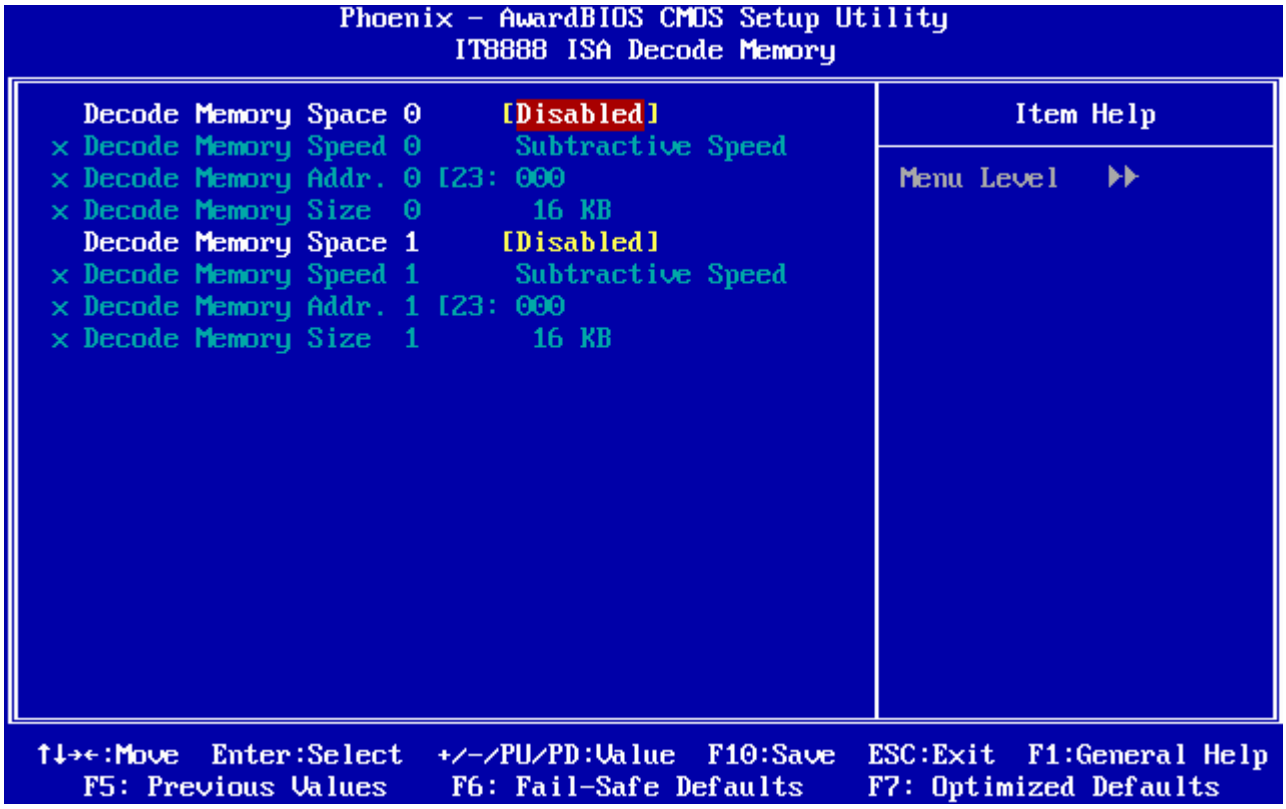
3.5.5 IT8888 ISA Decode IO

The decode I/O spaces can be programmed to claim PCI I/O cycle with Fast/Medium/Slow/Subtractive DEVSEL# (Device Select) timing speed.



3.5.6 IT8888 ISA Decode Memory

The decode Memory spaces can be programmed to claim PCI Memory cycle with Fast/Medium/Slow/Subtractive DEVSEL# (Device Select) timing speed.

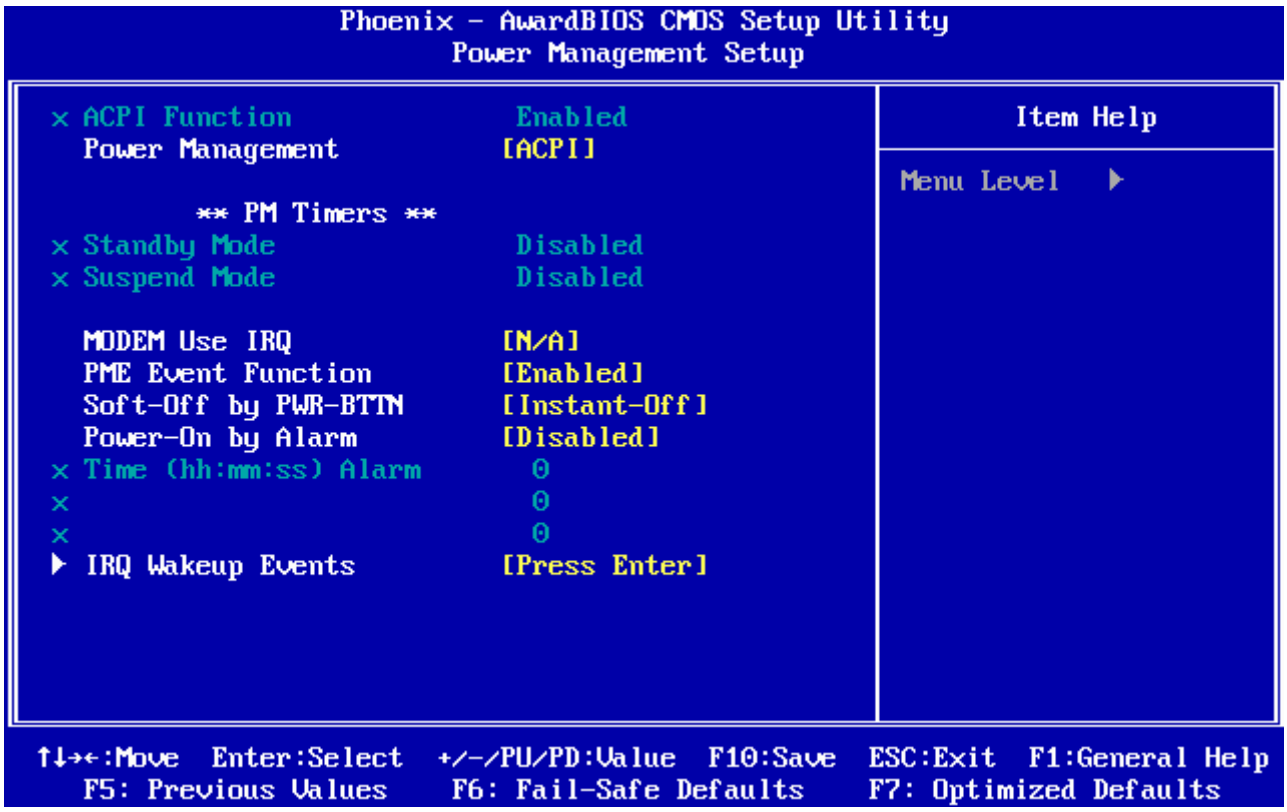


Use this menu to specify your settings for integrated peripherals.

Item	Options	Description
IDE HDD Block Mode	Enabled Disabled	Block mode is also called block transfer, multiple commands, or multiple section read/write. If the IDE hard drive supports block mode (most new drives do), select Enabled for automatic detection of the optimal number of block read/writes per sector the drive can support.
Onboard FDC Controller	Enabled Disabled	Select Enabled if your system has a floppy disk controller (FDC) installed on the system board and you wish to use it. If you are not going to use FDC or the system has no floppy drive, select Disabled in this field.
Onboard Serial Port 1 Onboard Serial Port 2	Disable 3F8/IRQ4 2F8/IRQ3 3E8/IRQ4 2E8/IRQ3 Auto	Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the first and second serial ports.
UART Mode Select	IrDA ASKIR Normal	Select UART2 mode as standard serial port or IR port.
RxD , TxD Active	Hi,Hi Hi,Lo Lo,Hi Lo,Lo	This item allows you to determine the active of RxD, TxD level.
IR Transmission Delay	Enabled Disabled	This item allows you to enable/disable the IR Transmission Delay.
UR2 Duplex Mode	Half Full	Select the value required by the IR device connected to the IR port. Full-duplex mode permits simultaneous two-direction transmission. Half-duplex mode permits transmission in one direction only at a time.
Use IR Pins	RxD2,TxD2 IR-Rx2Tx2	This item allows you to determine the pin definition.
Onboard Parallel Port	Disabled 378/IRQ7 278/IRQ5 3BC/IRQ7 FDD Mode	Select a matching address and interrupt for the physical parallel (printer) port.
Parallel Port Mode	SPP EPP ECP ECP+EPP Normal	Select an operating mode for the onboard parallel port. Select Compatible or Extended unless you are certain both your hardware and software support EPP or ECP mode.
EPP Mode Select	EPP1.9 EPP1.7	Select EPP port type 1.7 or 1.9.
ECP Mode Use DMA	1 3	Select a DMA channel for the port.
Watch Dog Timer Select	Disabled, 10, 20, 30, 40 Sec. 1, 2, 4 Min.	This option will determine watch dog timer

3.5.7 Power Management Setup

The Power Management Setup allows you to configure you system to most effectively save energy while operating in a manner consistent with your own style of computer use.



3.5.7.1 Power Management

This category allows you to select the type (or degree) of power saving.

The choices: Disabled, Legacy, APM, ACPI.

3.5.7.2 MODEM Use IRQ

This determines the IRQ in which the MODEM can use.

The choices: N/A, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11.

3.5.7.3 PME Event Function

This determines whether to enable the PME Event wake up function or not.

The choices: Disabled, Enabled.

3.5.7.4 Soft-Off by PWR-BTTN

This determines to use power saving mode or not. When set to Delay 4 Sec, this function allows the power button to put the system in suspend, a power saving mode; otherwise, the computer turns completely off when the power button is pressed by setting as Instant-Off.

The choices: Instant-Off, Delay 4 Sec.

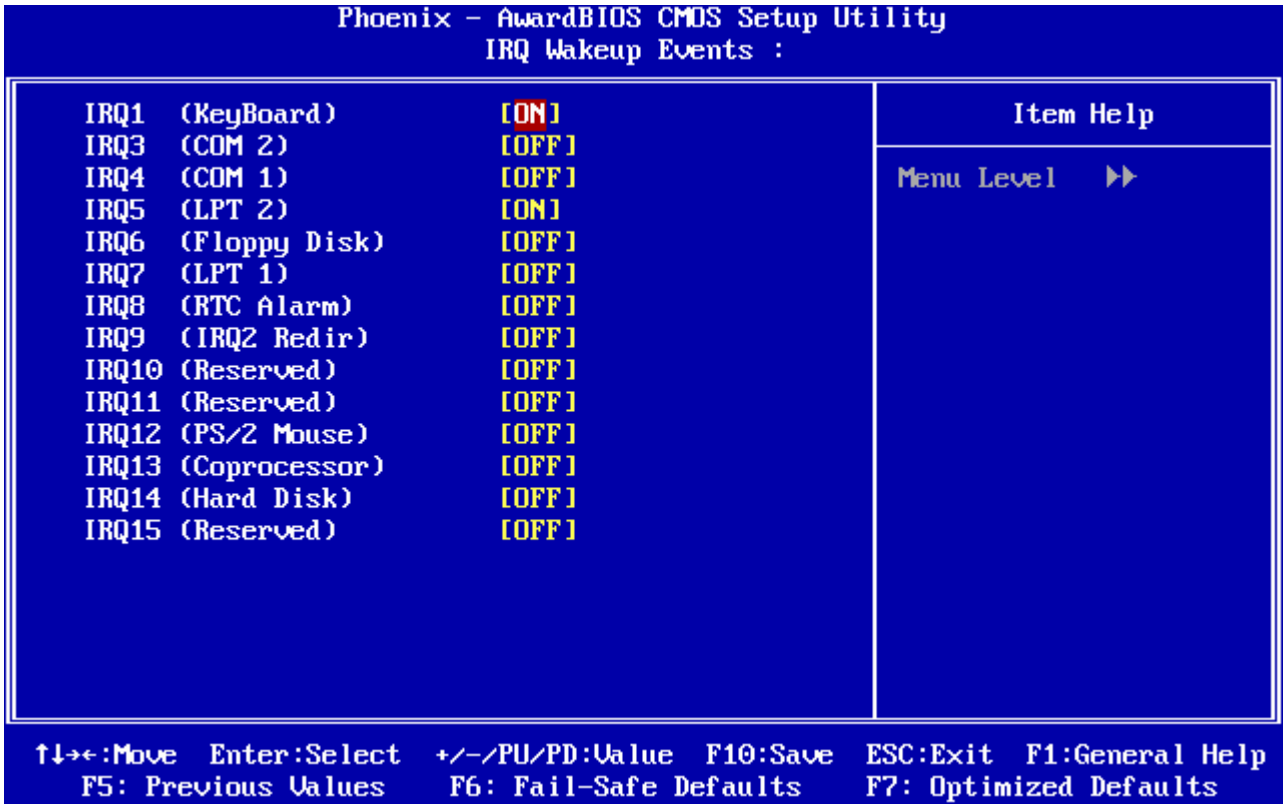
3.5.7.5 Power On By Alarm

This determines whether to set the time the system boot up. When this function is enabled, you need to set the time (hh:mm:ss) to wake up your system.

The choices: Disabled, Enabled.

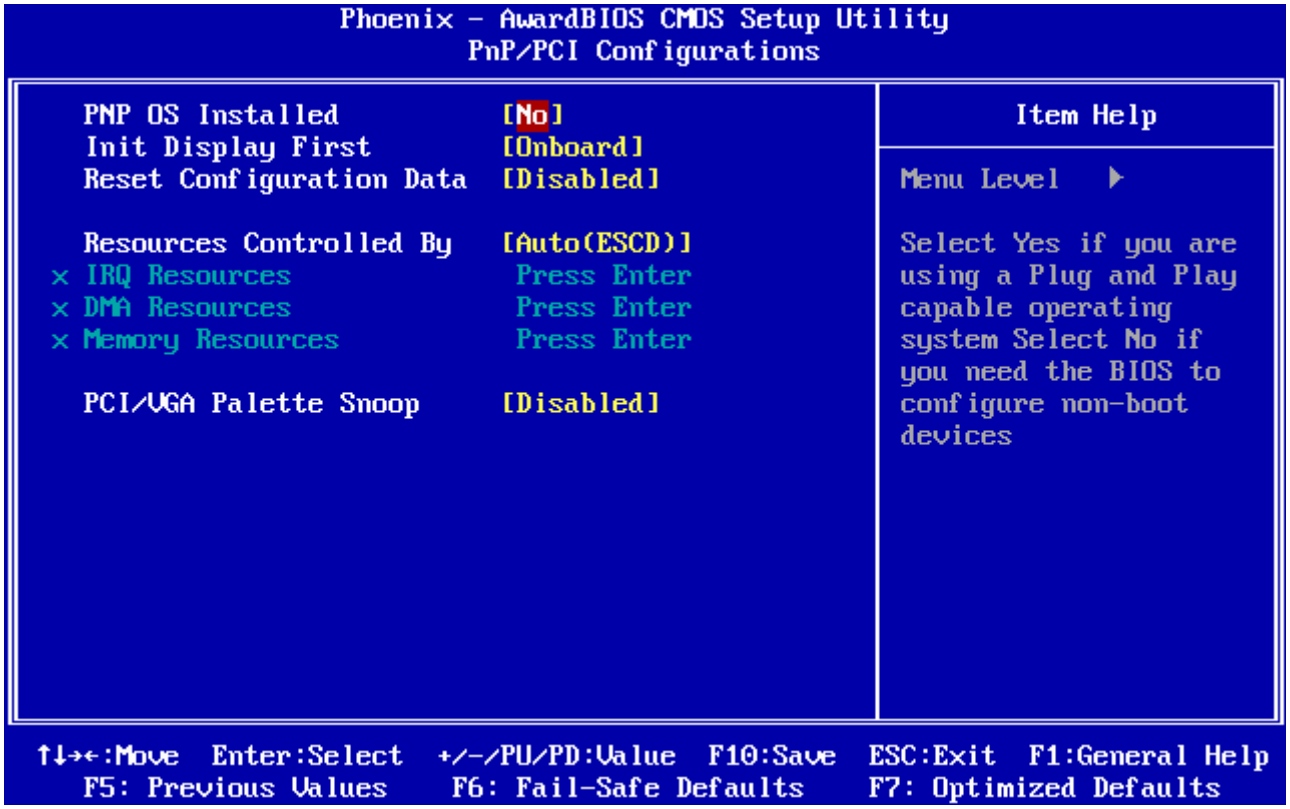
3.5.7.6 IRQ Wakeup Events

The VGA, LPT & COM, HDD & FDD, and PCI master are I/O events which can prevent the system from entering a power saving mode or can awaken the system from such a mode. When an I/O device wants to gain the attenetion of the operating system, it signals this by causing an IRQ to occur. When the operating system is ready to respond to the request, it interrupts itself and performs the service.



3.5.8 PnP / PCI Configuration

This section describes configuring the PCI bus system. PCI, or **P**ersonal **C**omputer **I**nterconnect, is a system which allows I/O devices to operate at speeds nearing the speed the CPU itself uses when communicating with its own special components. This section covers some very technical items and it is strongly recommended that only experienced users should make any changes to the default settings.



3.5.8.1 PNP OS Installed

The operation system environment is Plug-and-Play aware sets “YES”

The choices: No, Yes.

3.5.8.2 Init Display First

This item allows you to decide to active whether PCI Slot or AGP first.

The choices: PCI Slot, Onboard.

3.5.8.3 Reset Configuration Data

Normally, you leave this field Disabled. Select Enabled to reset Extended System Configuration Data (ESCD) when you exit Setup if you have installed a new add-on and the system reconfiguration has caused such a serious conflict that the operating system cannot boot.

The choices: Disabled, Enabled.

3.5.8.4 Resources Controlled By

The Award Plug and Play BIOS has the capacity to automatically configure all of the boot and Plug and Play compatible devices. However, this capability means absolutely nothing

unless you are using a Plug and Play operating system such as Windows®95. If you set this field to "manual" choose specific resources by going into each of the sub menu that follows this field (a sub menu is preceded by a "➢").

The choices: Auto(ESCD), Manual.

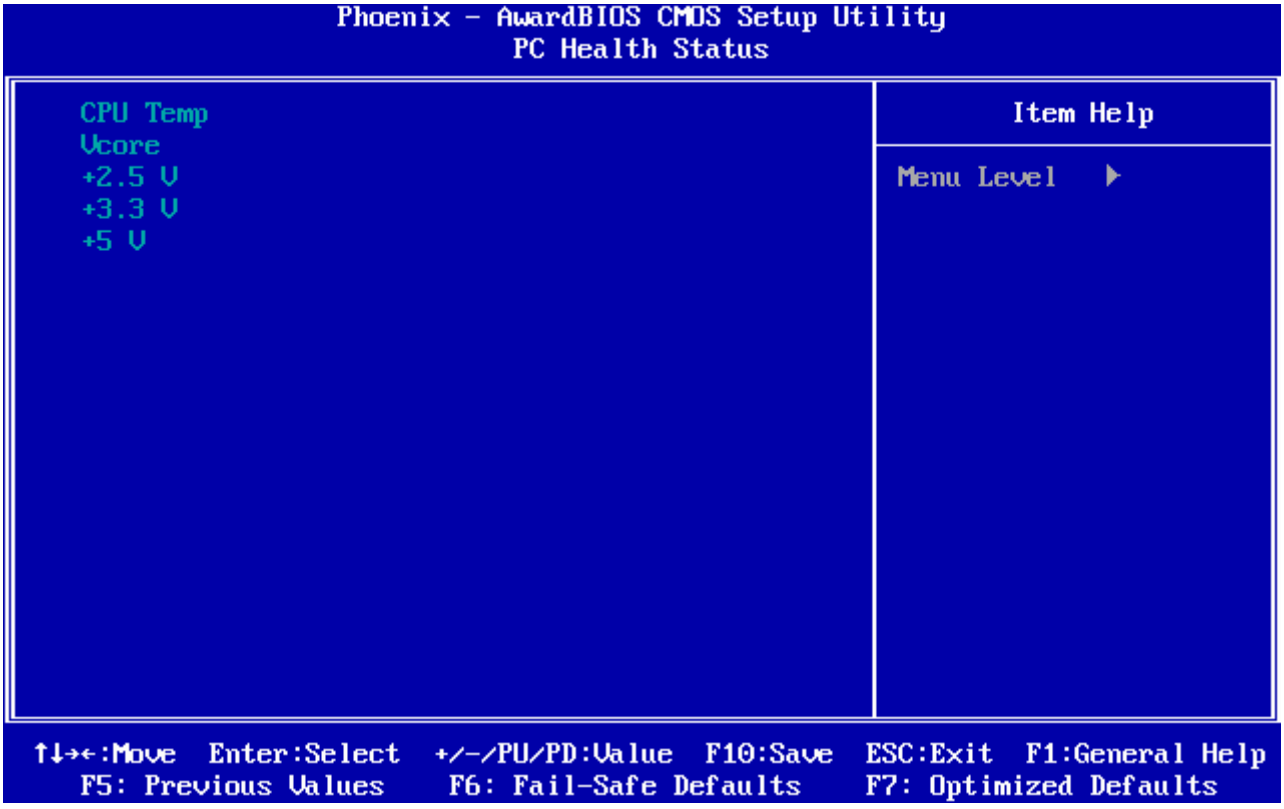
3.5.8.5 PCI/VGA Palette Snoop

This item allows you to decide if your graphics card should allow VGA palete snooping by a fixed function display card. It is only useful if your use a fixed function display card that requires a VGA-compatible graphics card to be present (i.e. MPEG decoder card).

The choices: Enabled, Disabled.

3.5.9 PC Health Status

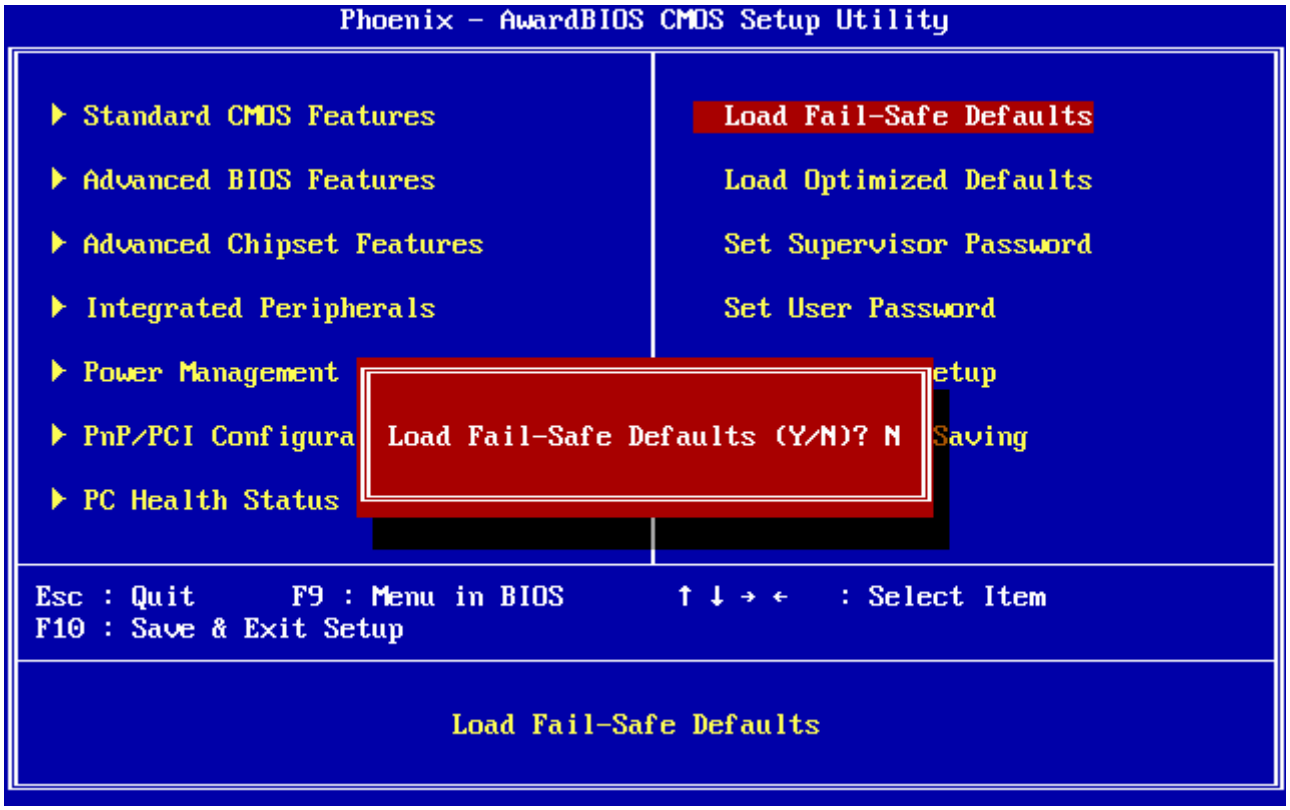
This section shows the status of your current CPU temperate and voltage (v) core.



3.5.10 Load Fail-Safe Defaults

Use this menu to load the BIOS default values for the minimal/stable performance for your system to operate.

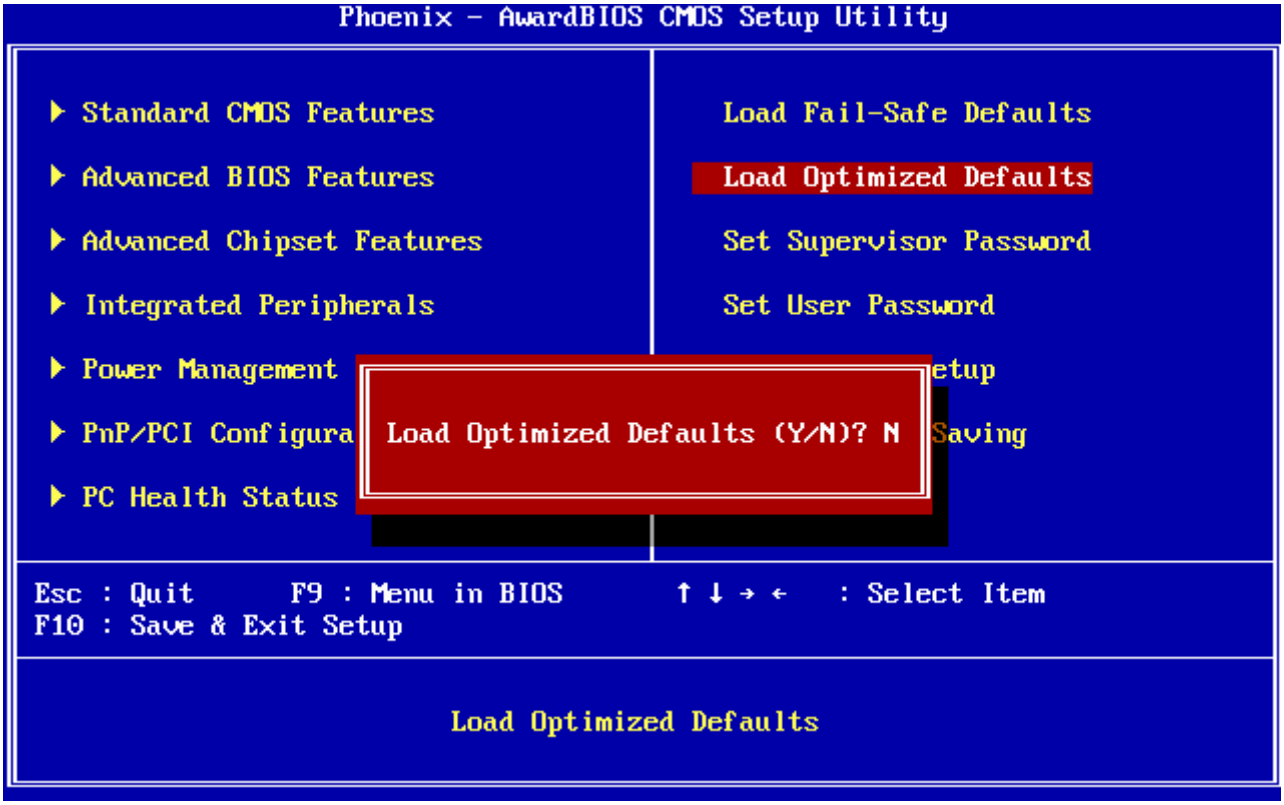
Press <Y> to load the BIOS default values for the most stable, minimal-performance system operations.



3.5.11 Load Optimized Defaults

Use this menu to load the BIOS default values that are factory settings for optimal performance system operations. While Award has designed the custom BIOS to maximize performance, the factory has the right to change these defaults to meet their needs.

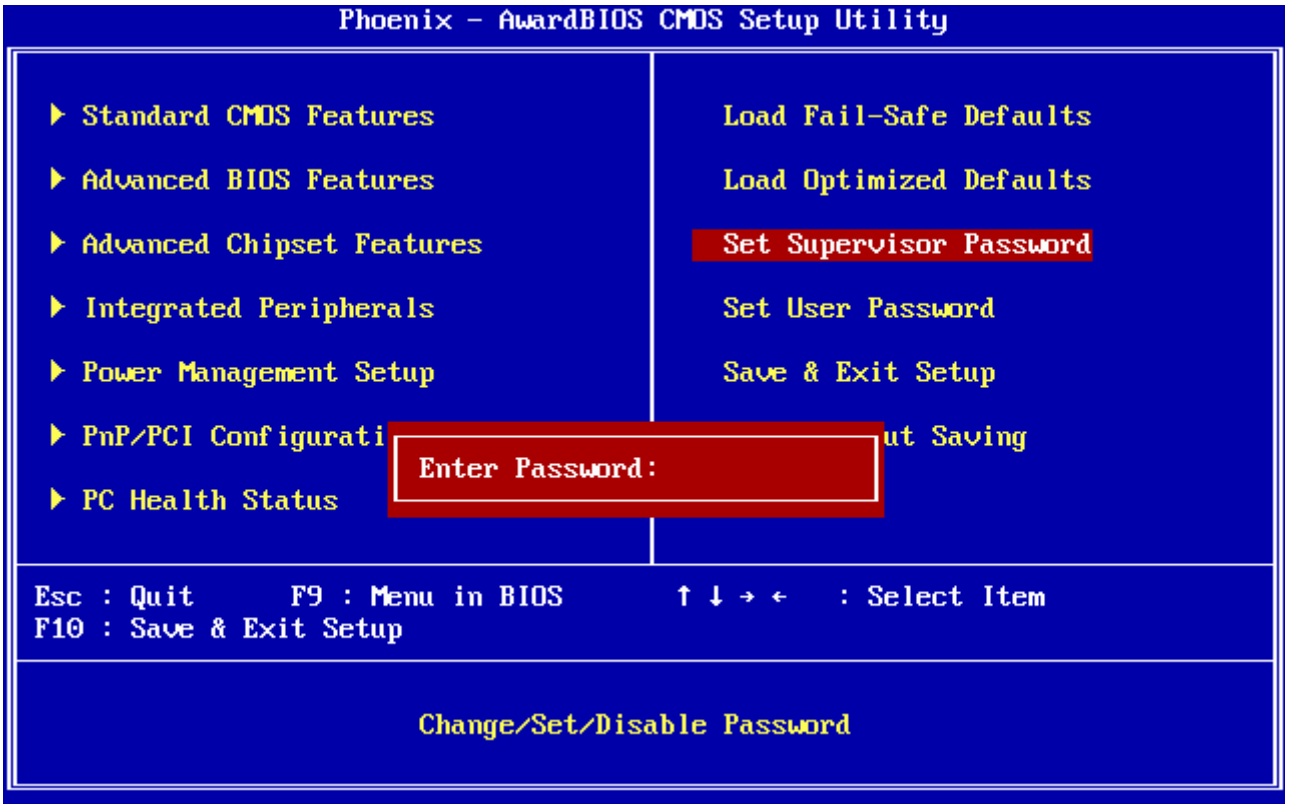
Press <Y> to load the default values setting for optimal performance system operations.



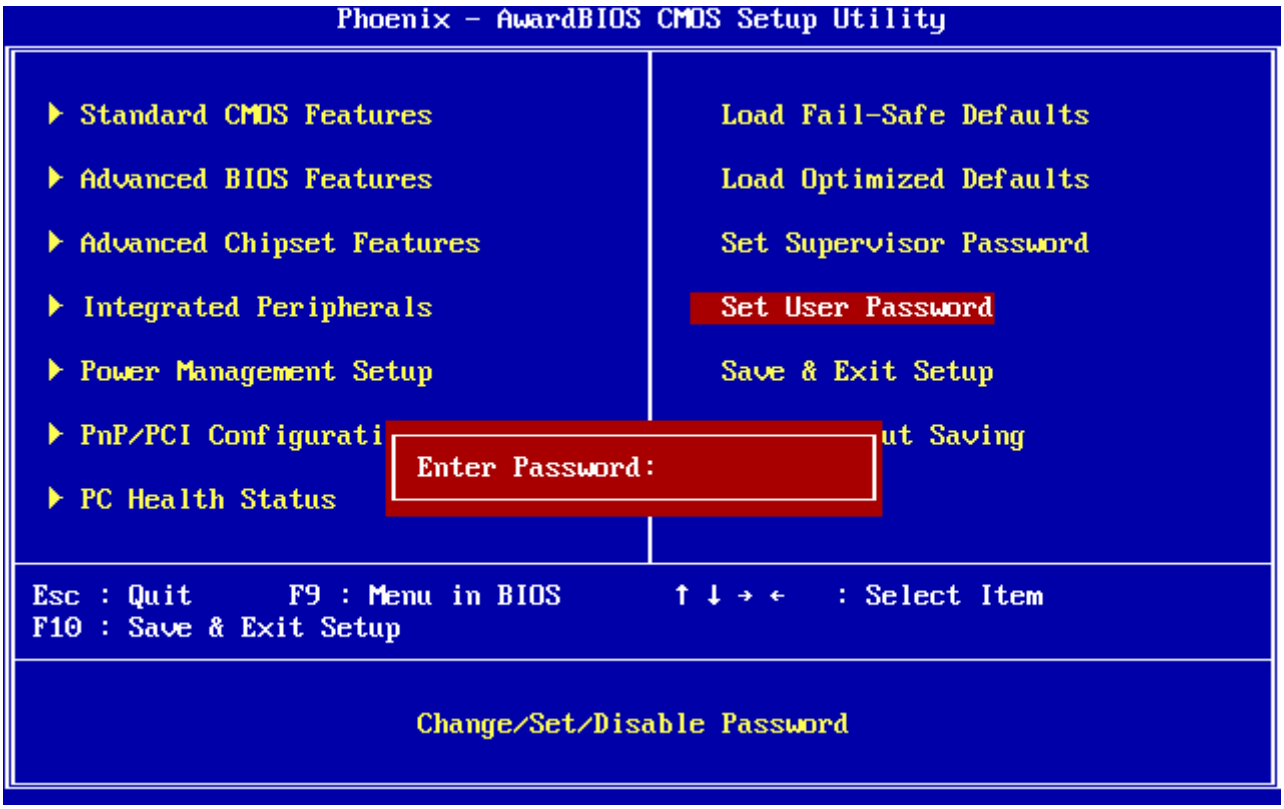
3.5.12 Set Supervisor / User Password

You can set either supervisor or user password, or both of them.

Supervisor Password: able to enter/change the options of setup menus.



User Password: able to enter but no right to change the options of setup menus.



Type the password, up to eight characters in length, and press <Enter>. The password typed now will clear any previously entered password from CMOS memory. You will be asked to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>. You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection and not enter a password. To disable a password, just press <Enter> when you are prompted to enter the password. A message will confirm the password will be disabled. Once the password is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup freely.

PASSWORD DISABLED.

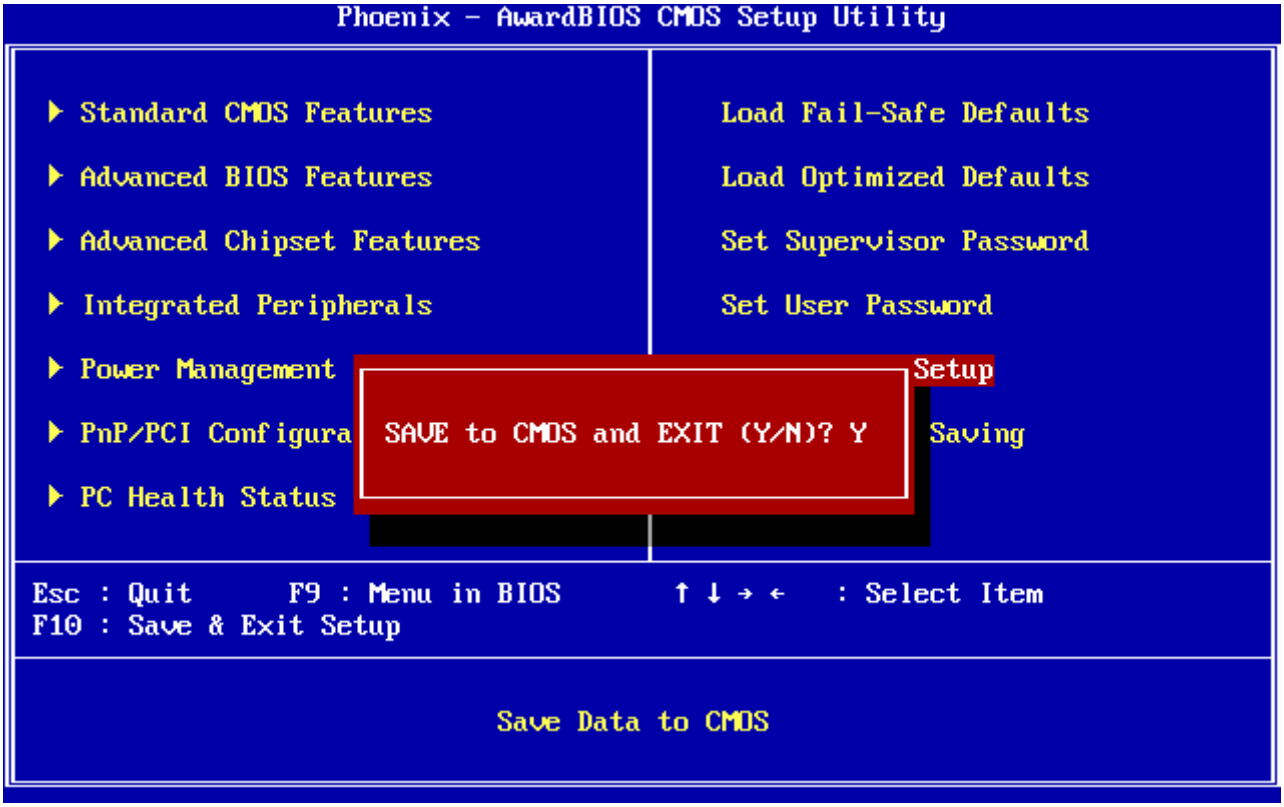
When a password has been enabled, you will be prompted to enter it every time you try to enter Setup. This prevents an unauthorized person from changing any part of your system configuration. Additionally, when a password is enabled, you can also require the BIOS to request a password every time your system is rebooted. This would prevent unauthorized use of your computer. You determine when the password is required within the BIOS Features Setup Menu and its Security option (see Section 3). If the Security option is set to "System", the password will be required both at boot and at entry to Setup. If set to "Setup", prompting only occurs when trying to enter Setup

3.5.13 Save & Exit Setup

Save CMOS value changes to CMOS and exit setup.

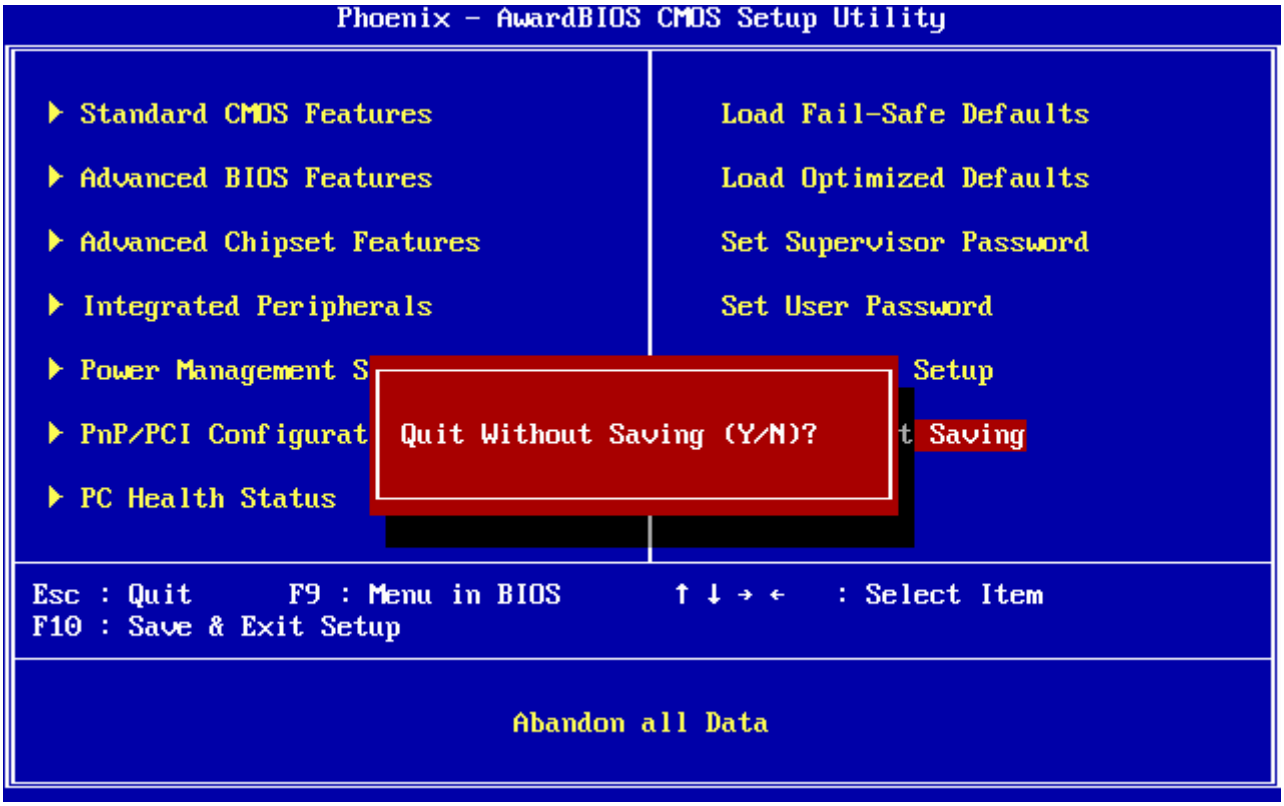
Enter <Y> to store the selection made in the menus in CMOS, a special section in memory that stays on after turning the system off. The BIOS configures the system according to the Setup selection stored in CMOS when boot the computer next time.

The system is restarted after saving the values.



3.5.14 Exit Without Save

Abandon all CMOS value changes and exit setup, and the system is restarted after exiting.



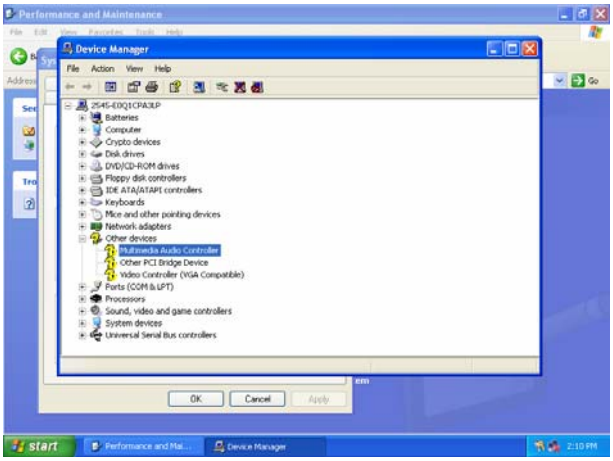
4. Drivers Installation

Note: Installation procedures and screen shots in this section are for your reference and may not be exactly the same as shown on your screen.

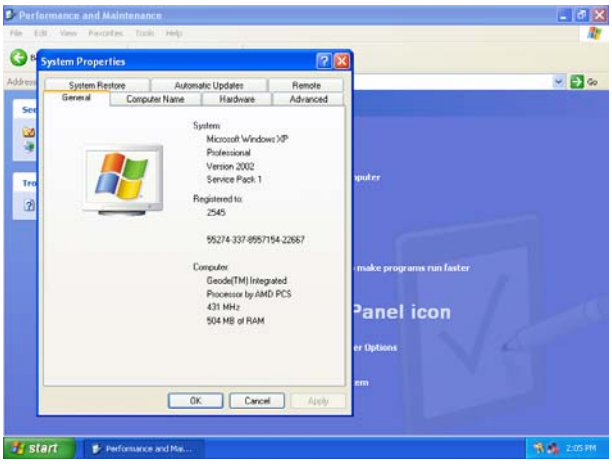
4.1 Install Audio Driver (For AMD GX3)

Insert the Supporting CD-ROM to CD-ROM drive, and it should show the index page of Avalue's products automatically. If not, locate Index.htm and choose the product from the menu left, or link to **\Driver_Audio\AMD\GX3**.

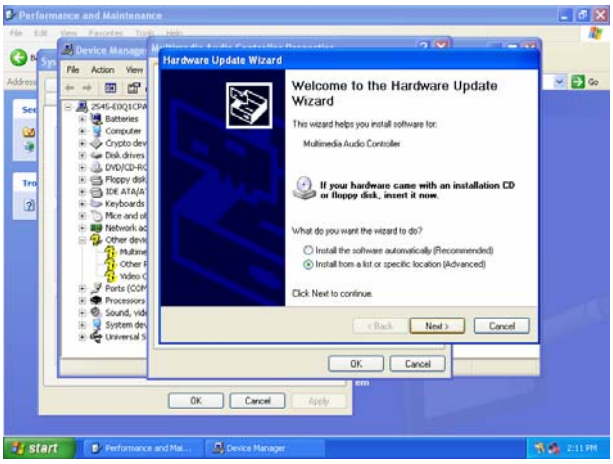
Note: The installation procedures and screen shots in this section are based on Windows XP operation system.



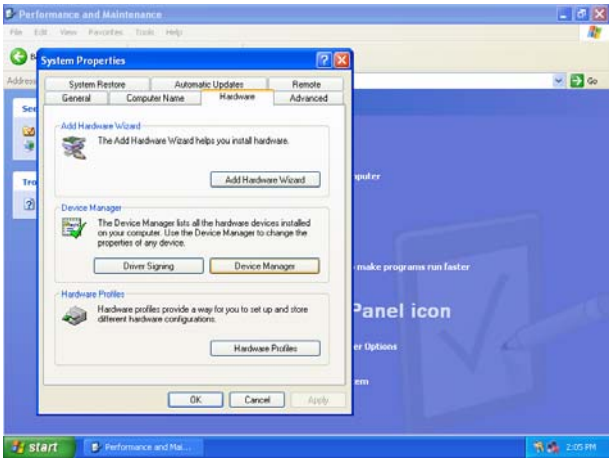
Step 3. Select **Multimedia Audio Controller** to **Reinstall Driver**.



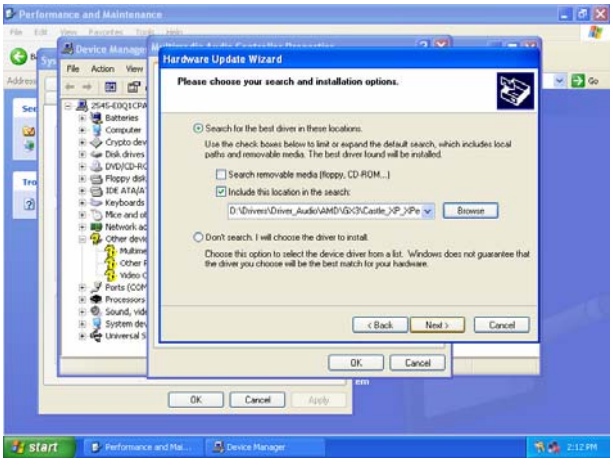
Step1. Click **Start** of the task bar, then the **System** of **Performance and Maintenance** in **Control Panel**.



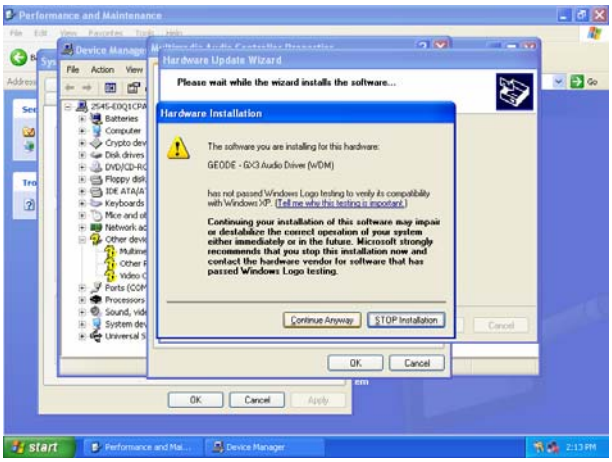
Step 4. Select the **Advanced** item and click **Next**.



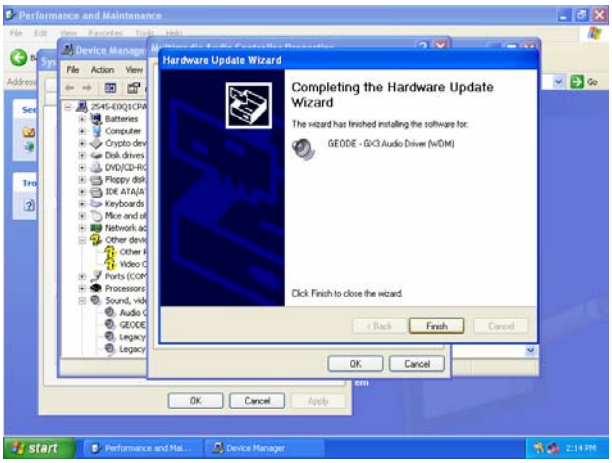
Step 2. Click **Device Manager** of **Hardware**.



Step 5. Select the specific location to **Next**.



Step6. Click **Continue Anyway** to run the installation.

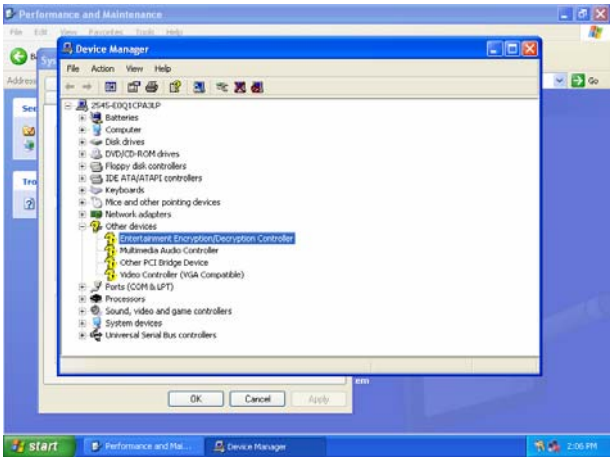


Step7. Click **Finish** to complete the setup.

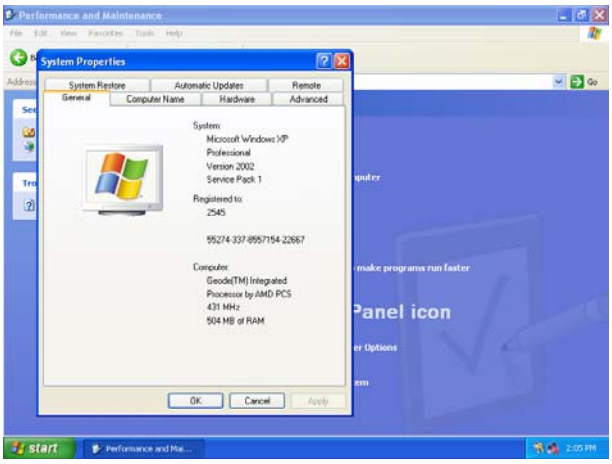
4.2 Install Chipset Driver (For AMD GX3)

Insert the Supporting CD-ROM to CD-ROM drive, and it should show the index page of Avalue's products automatically. If not, locate Index.htm and choose the product from the menu left, or link to **\Driver_Chipset\AMD\GX3**.

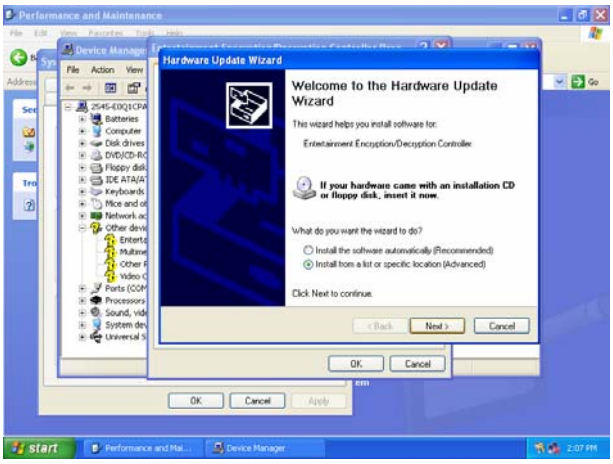
Note: The installation procedures and screen shots in this section are based on Windows XP operation system.



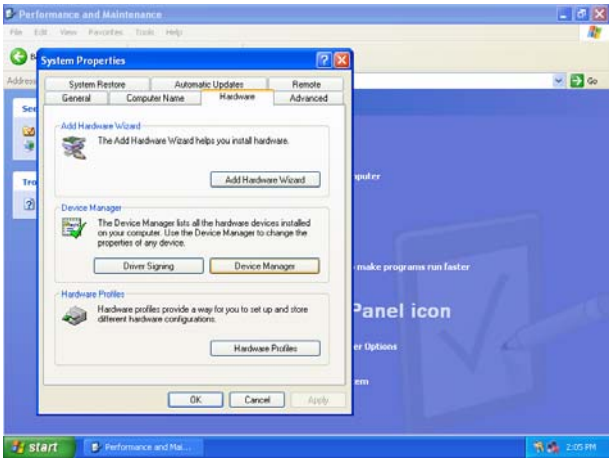
Step 3. Select **Entertainment…** to **Reinstall Driver**.



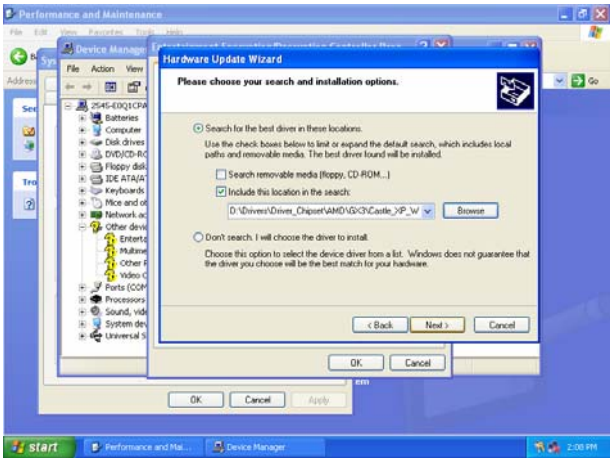
Step1. Click **Start** of the task bar, then the **System** of **Performance and Maintenance** in **Control Panel**.



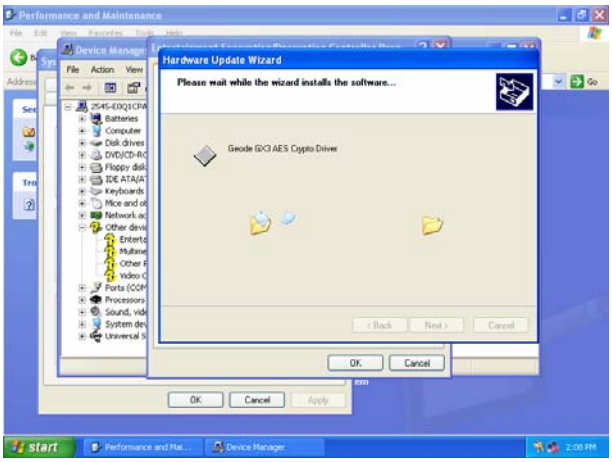
Step 4. Select the **Advanced** item and click **Next**.



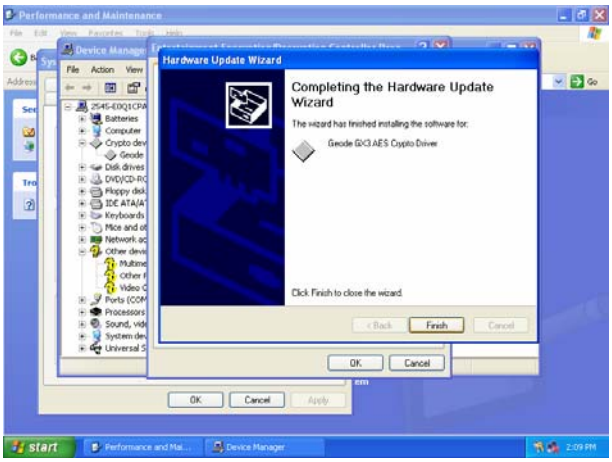
Step 2. Click **Device Manager** of **Hardware**.



Step 5. Select the specific location to **Next**.



Step6. The setup will install automatically.

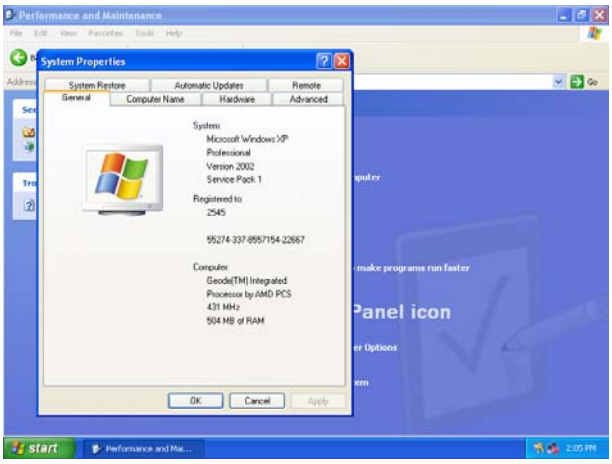


Step7. Click **Finish** to complete the setup.

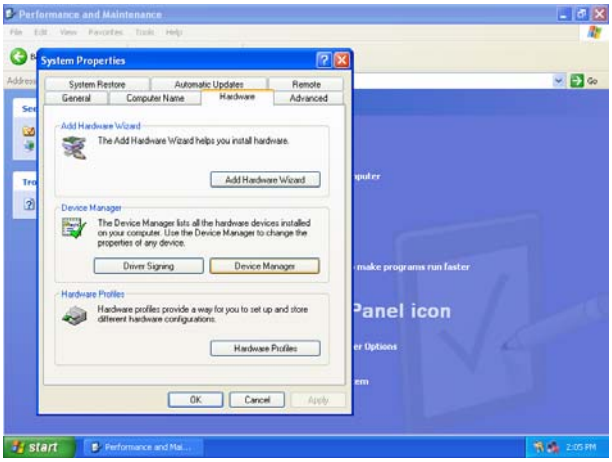
4.3 Install PCI to ISA Bridge Driver (For ITE IT8888)

Insert the Supporting CD-ROM to CD-ROM drive, and it should show the index page of Avalue's products automatically. If not, locate Index.htm and choose the product from the menu left, or link to **\Driver_Chipset\AMD\GX3\PCI to ISA Bridge**.

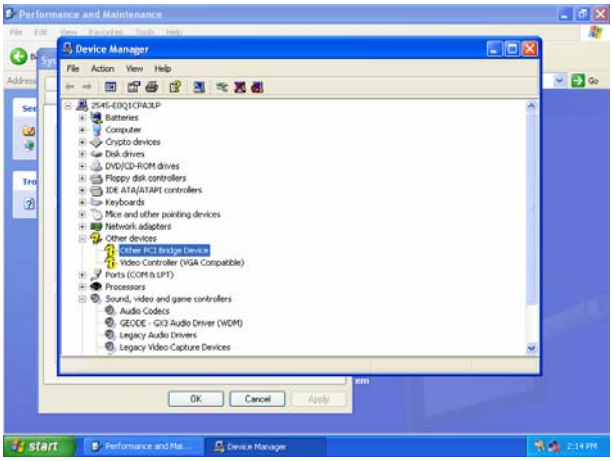
Note: The installation procedures and screen shots in this section are based on Windows XP operation system.



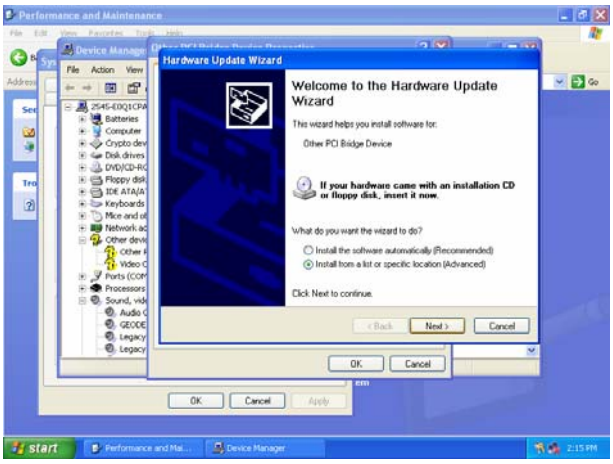
Step1. Click **Start** of the task bar, then the **System** of **Performance and Maintenance** in **Control Panel**.



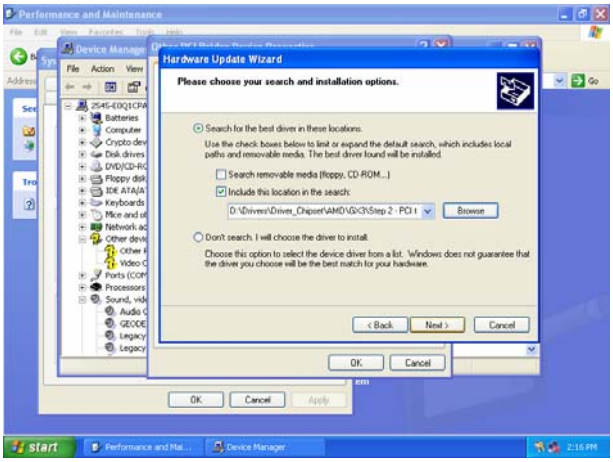
Step 2. Click **Device Manager** of **Hardware**.



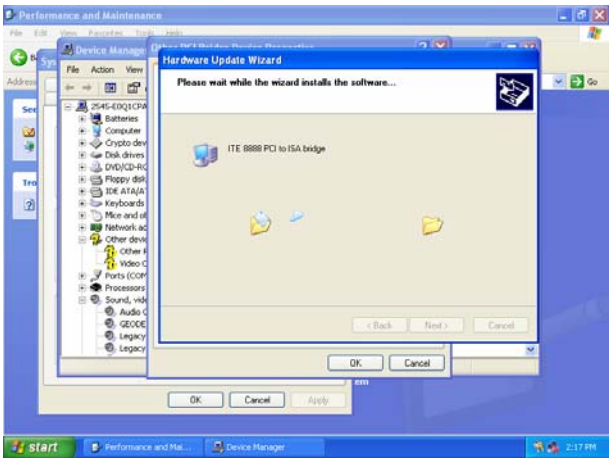
Step 3. Select **Other PCI Bridge Device** to **Reinstall Driver**.



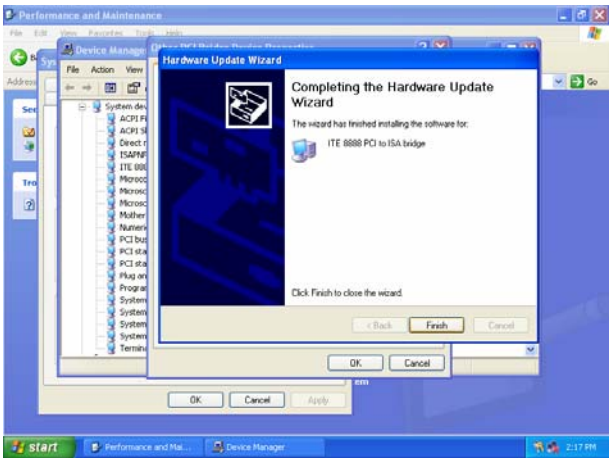
Step 4. Select the **Advanced** item and click **Next**.



Step 5. Select the specific location to **Next**.



Step6. The setup will install automatically.

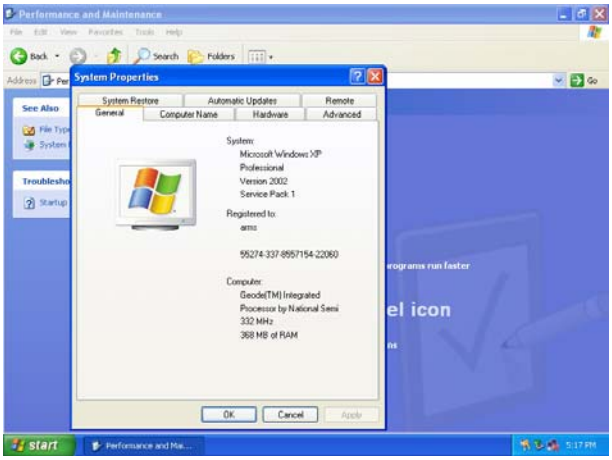


Step7. Click **Finish** to complete the setup.

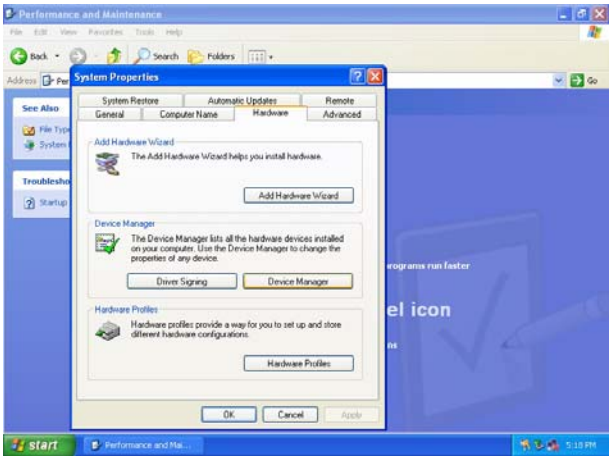
4.4 Install Display Driver (For AMD GX3)

Insert the Supporting CD-ROM to CD-ROM drive, and it should show the index page of Avalue's products automatically. If not, locate Index.htm and choose the product from the menu left, or link to **\Driver_Video\AMD\GX3**.

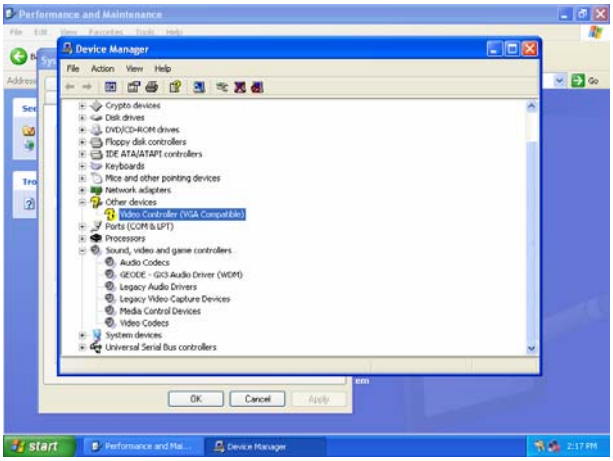
Note: The installation procedures and screen shots in this section are based on Windows XP operation system.



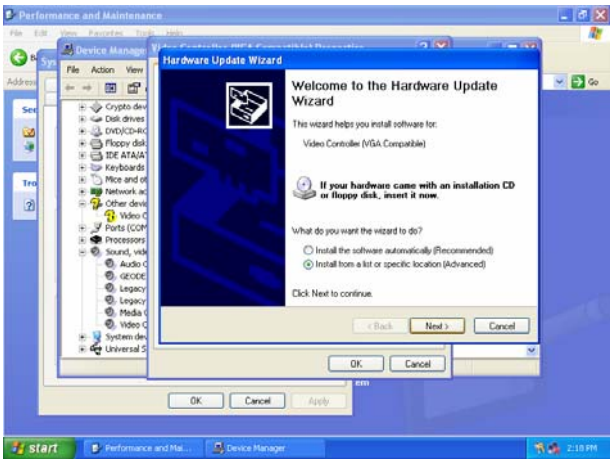
Step1. Click **Start** of the task bar, then the **System** of **Performance and Maintenance** in **Control Panel**.



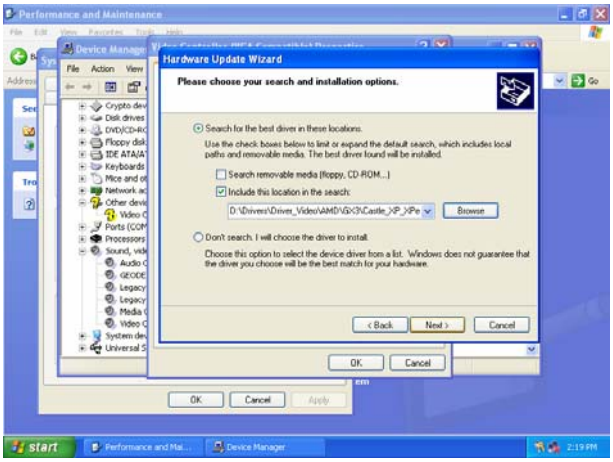
Step 2. Click **Device Manager** of **Hardware**.



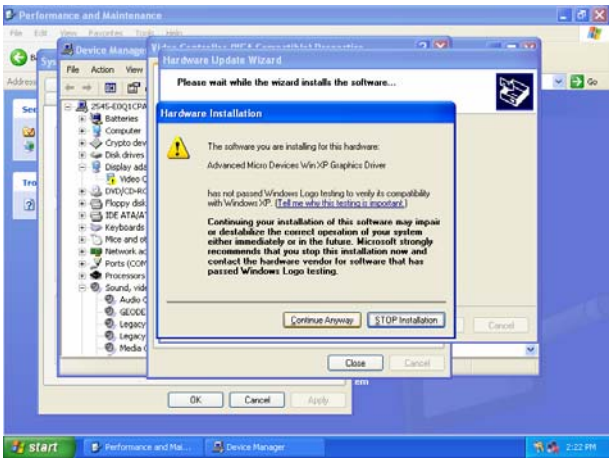
Step 3. Select **Video Controller (VGA Compatible** to **Reinstall Driver**.



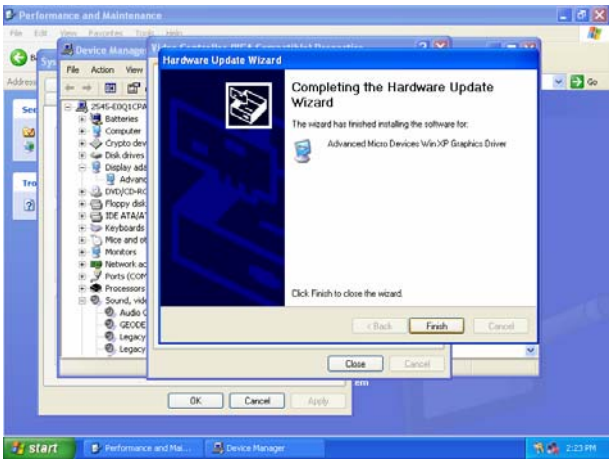
Step 4. Select the **Advanced** item and click **Next**.



Step 5. Select the specific location to **Next**.



Step6. Click **Continue Anyway** to run the installation.

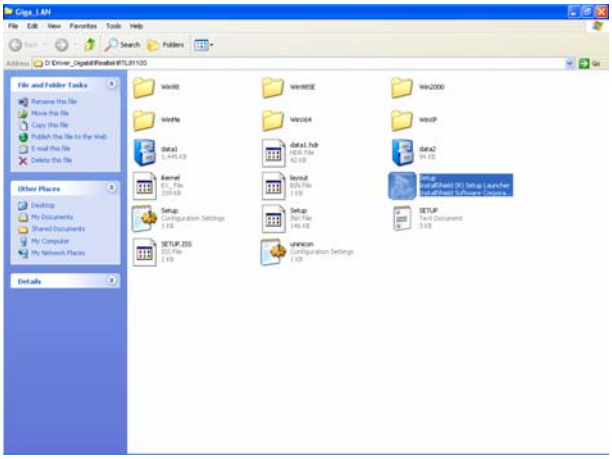


Step7. Click **Finish** to complete the setup.

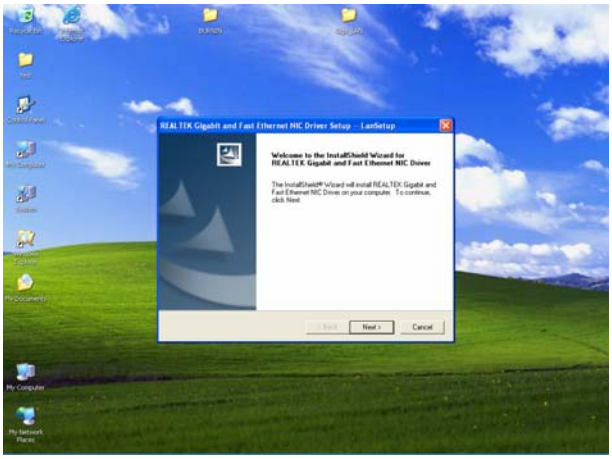
4.5 Install Ethernet Driver (For Realtek RTL8110S)

Insert the Supporting CD-ROM to CD-ROM drive, and it should show the index page of Avalue's products automatically. If not, locate Index.htm and choose the product from the menu left, or link to **D:\Driver_Gigabit\Realtek\ RTL8110S**.

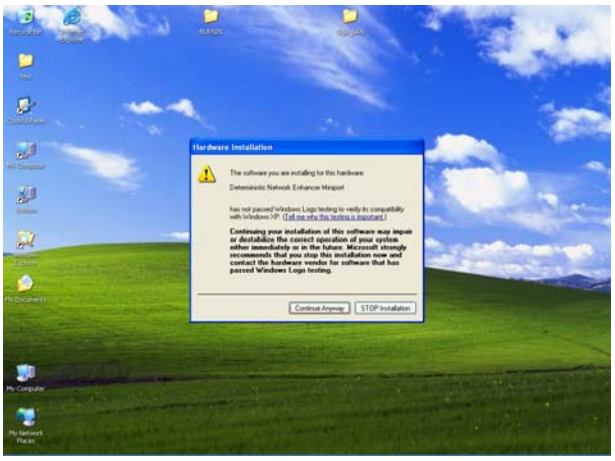
Note: The installation procedures and screen shots in this section are based on Windows XP operation system.



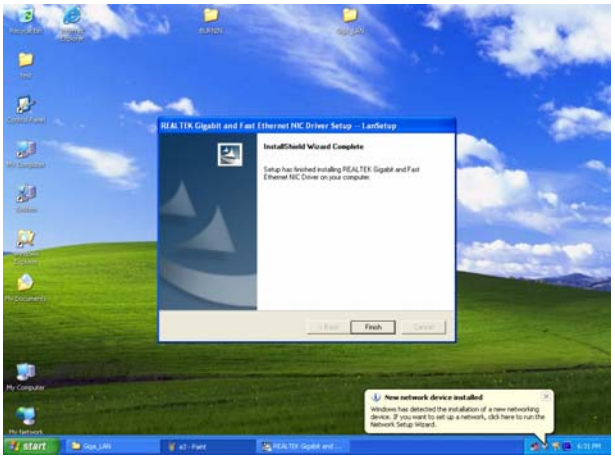
Step 1. Locate 「\Driver_Gigabit\Realtek\ RTL8110S\Setup.exe」.



Step 2. Click **Next**.

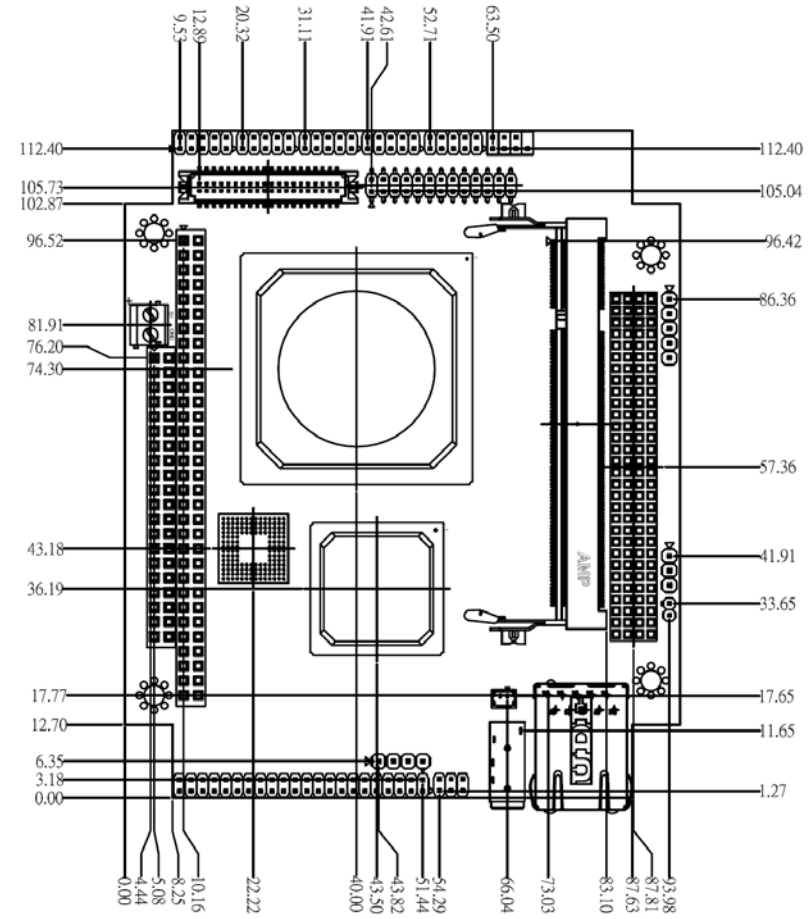


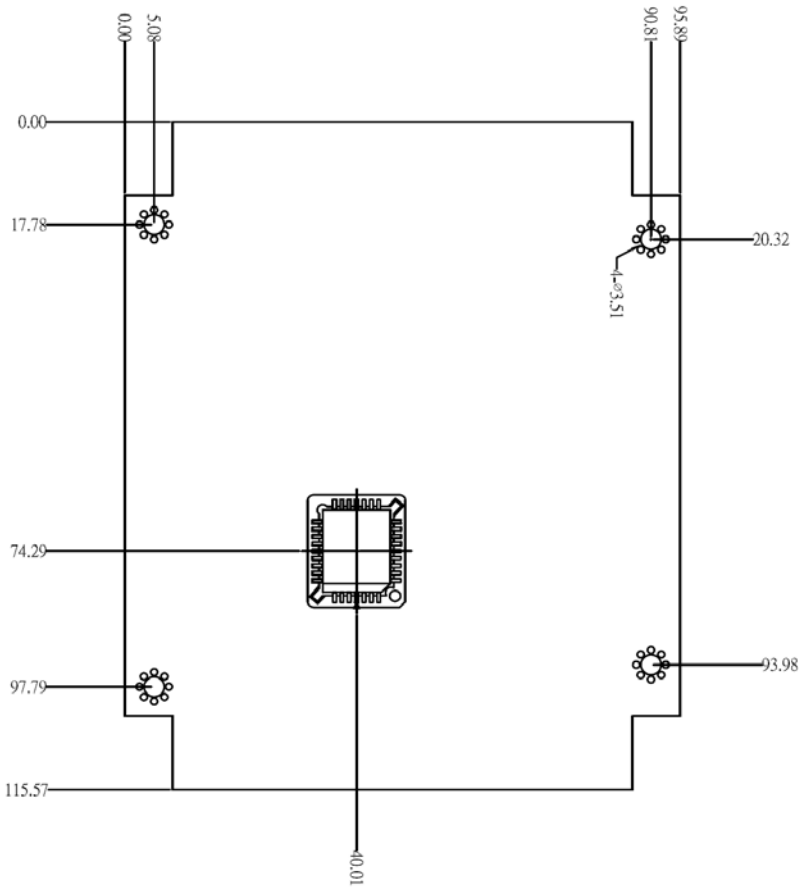
Step 3. Click **Continue Anyway** to run the installation.



Step 4. Click **Finish** to complete the setup.

5. Mechanical Drawing


9.53
12.89
20.32
31.11
41.91
42.61
52.71
63.50
112.40
105.73
102.87
96.52
81.91
76.20
74.30
43.18
36.19
17.77
12.70
6.35
3.18
0.00
112.40
105.04
96.42
86.36
57.36
41.91
33.65
17.65
11.65
1.27
0.00
4.44
5.08
8.25
10.16
22.22
40.00
43.50
43.82
51.44
54.29
66.04
73.03
83.10
87.63
87.81
93.98


0.00
5.08
90.81
95.89
0.00
17.78
20.32
4-ø3.51
74.29
97.79
93.98
115.57
40.01

(Unit: mm)

Appendix A: Chipset Introduction

AMD LX800 & CS5536

Realtek ALC203 Audio Codec

Realtek RTL8110S Ethernet Controller

ITE IT8888 PCI to ISA Bridge

ETM-LX800 Series

— AMD LX800 & CS5536

The AMD Geode™ LX 800@0.9W processor brings x86 power and versatility to applications for entertainment, business, education, and embedded markets. The AMD Geode LX processors' integrated, innovative architecture delivers the most performance per watt available in the industry today, and can lead to longer battery life and enable small form-factor designs.

The AMD Geode LX processor family offers new levels of performance and power versatility in an x86-based embedded processor. The AMD Geode LX 800@0.9W processor operates at a maximum power of 3.9W (TDP) and 1.8W typical at 500MHz. The device are exceptional for such applications as thin clients, interactive set-top boxes, single board computers, Personal Access Devices (PADs),mobile Internet, and entertainment. Designers can now focus on developing end products that efficiently meet consumer needs with far fewer limits imposed by software porting or compatibility.

The AMD Geode LX processors deliver the low-power x86performance to design innovative and creative new products without compromise. Coupled with the AMD Geode™ CS5536companion device, the combined chipset, which operates at1.9W typical at 433MHz and at 2.4W typical at 500MHz,offersdesigners a complete set of features that can deliver full desktop functionality to embedded and portable devices.

Capabilities include:

- Natively run all Windows® and Linux based applications
- Full Internet browser experience on portable devices
- High-performance patented GeodeLink™ architecture
- No software porting needed – programs run without modification
- Access to the full universe of 32-bit x86 software
- Support for any type of connectivity

The AMD commitment to the x86 marketplace, with a range of high-performance products like AMD Geode™ LX processors, gives OEMs an easy and effective way to achieve product differentiation and shorten time-to-market cycles. The AMD Geode LX processors are the next step in helping AMD redefine the way x86 processors address the growing need for versatile power and performance for a variety of consumer devices. It is the latest example of AMD's commitment to make x86-based technology available for a variety of applications –from high-end servers to low-power embedded applications.

Processor functional blocks

- CPU Core
- GeodeLink™ Control Processor
- GeodeLink Interface Units

- GeodeLink Memory Controller
- Graphics Processor
- Display Controller
- Video Processor
- Video Input Port
- GeodeLink PCI Bridge
- Security Block

The AMD Geode™ CS5536 companion device works with both AMD Geode™ LX and AMD Geode™ GX processor families to create today's leading high-performance, low-power x86 solution for embedded applications, ranging from thin clients and digital set-top boxes to single-board computers and Personal Access Devices (PADs).

The AMD Geode CS5536 companion device leverages a single, high-performance modular structure based on AMD GeodeLink™ architecture. This configuration provides internal data speeds above 1 GB/second, and highly versatile internal power management. Together with the AMD Geode LX and GX processor, the AMD Geode CS5536 companion device designers a complete processing solution for developing a variety of end-user devices that require high-performance x86-based processing and low power usage. The companion device complements the features built into the AMD Geode LX and GX processors, and includes integrated controllers for audio, hard disk drive (ATA-6) USB 2.0, power management, and more – all based on the innovative GeodeLink architecture.

The AMD AMD Geode™ CS5536 companion device incorporates a full suite of advanced features to enable designers to achieve new levels of performance and creativity with x86-based devices. The companion device contains:

- Versatile I/O functions
- 82xx devices to provide true PC functionality
  - 2 PICs (Programmable Interrupt Controllers)
  - PIT (Programmable Interval Timer) with 3 channels
  - DMA (Direct Memory Access) functions
- Flexible MFGPTs (Multi-Function General Purpose Timers)

General features

- Designed for use with the AMD Geode LX and GX processor families
- 208-Terminal PBGA (Plastic Ball Grid Array) package with internal heatspreader
- 1.2V or 1.25V (nominal) core operation
- Working and Standby power domains
- IEEE 1149.1-compliant TAP and boundary scan

— Realtek ALC203 Audio Codec

The ALC203 is a 20-bit DAC and 18-bit ADC full-duplex AC'97 2.3 compatible stereo audio CODEC designed for PC multimedia systems, including host/soft audio, and AMR/CNR based designs.

The ALC203 incorporates proprietary converter technology to achieve a high SNR (greater than 100 dB), sensing logics for device reporting, and a Universal Audio Jack® for improved user convenience. The ALC203 AC'97 CODEC supports multiple CODEC extensions with independent variable sampling rates and built-in 3D effects. The ALC203 CODEC provides two pairs of stereo outputs with independent volume controls, a mono output, multiple stereo and mono inputs, along with flexible mixing, gain, and mute functions to provide a complete integrated audio solution for PCs.

— Ethernet

Realtek RTL8110S Ethernet Controller

The Realtek RTL8110S-32 LOM Ethernet controller combines a triple-speed IEEE 802.3 compliant Media Access Controller (MAC) with a triple-speed Ethernet transceiver, 32-bit PCI bus controller, and embedded memory. With state-of-the-art DSP technology and mixed-mode signal technology, it offers high-speed transmission over CAT 5 UTP or CAT 3 UTP (10Mbps only) cable. Functions such as Crossover Detection & Auto-Correction, polarity correction, adaptive equalization, cross-talk cancellation, echo cancellation, timing recovery, and error correction are implemented to provide robust transmission and reception capability at high speeds.

The device supports the PCI v2.2 bus interface for host communications with power management, and is compliant with the IEEE 802.3 specification for 10/100Mbps Ethernet and the IEEE 802.3ab specification for 1000Mbps Ethernet. It also supports an auxiliary power auto-detect function, and will auto-configure related bits of the PCI power management registers in PCI configuration space.

To achieve the most efficient power management possible, Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) power management support is provided for modern operating systems that are capable of Operating System directed Power Management (OSPM).

In addition to the ACPI feature, the RTL8110S-32 supports remote wake-up (including AMD Magic Packet, Re-LinkOk, and Microsoft® Wake-up frame) in both ACPI and APM (Advanced Power Management) environments. The LWAKE pin provides four different output signals including active high, active low, positive pulse, and negative pulse. The versatility of the LWAKE pin provides motherboards with Wake-On-LAN (WOL) functionality. To support WOL from a deep power down state (e.g. D3cold, i.e. main power is off and only auxiliary exists), the auxiliary power source must be able to provide the

needed power for the RTL8110S-32.

The RTL8110S-32 is fully compliant with Microsoft® NDIS5 (IP, TCP, UDP) Checksum and Segmentation Task-offload features, and supports IEEE 802.1Q Virtual bridged Local Area Network (VLAN). The above features contribute to lowering CPU utilization, especially benefiting performance when in operation on a server network server. Also, the devices boost their PCI performance by supporting PCI Memory Read Line & Memory Read Multiple when transmitting, and Memory Write and Invalidate when receiving. To better qualify for server use, the RTL8110S-32 supports the PCI Dual Address Cycle (DAC) command when the assigned buffers reside at a physical memory address higher than 4 Gigabytes.

Features

- Integrated 10/100/1000 transceiver
- Auto-Negotiation with Next page capability
- Supports PCI 2.2, 32bit, 33/66MHz
- Supports pair swap/polarity/skew correction
- Crossover Detection & Auto-Correction
- Wake-on-LAN and remote wake-up support
- Microsoft® NDIS5 Checksum Offload (IP, TCP, UDP) and largesend offload support
- Supports Full Duplex flow control (IEEE 802.3x)
- Fully compliant with IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.3ab
- Supports IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging
- Serial EEPROM
- 3.3V signaling, 5V PCI I/O tolerant
- Transmit/Receive FIFO (8K/64K) support
- Supports power down/link down power saving
- JTAG support
- Supports PCI Clock Run Pin
- 128-pin QFP

— **ITE IT8888 PCI to ISA Bridge**

The IT8888F/G is a PCI to ISA bridge single function device. The IT8888F/G serves as a bridge between the PCI bus and ISA bus. The IT8888F/G's 32-bit PCI bus interface is compliant with PCI Specification V2.1 and supports both PCI Bus Master & Slave. The PCI interface supports both programmable positive and full subtractive decoding schemes. The IT8888F/G also integrates two enhanced DMA Slave controllers for achieving PCI DMA cycles: PC/PCI DMA Slave Controller & Distributed DMA Slave Controllers.

The device also contains one SM bus (single master mode) which can be connected to a Serial E2PROM for automatic power-on configuration. ITE's proprietary (USA & Taiwan patent pending) power-on auto-configuration through SM bus can provide customer with

maximum design flexibility. The IT8888F/G also implements the optional fast positive decode of F, E, D, C memory segments. This special feature can provide a direct connection to an FALSH boot ROM.

The NOGO function, which is also implemented in the IT8888F/G for enabling or disabling subtractive decode of PCI interface could be a software controlled output pin from other host controlled devices. The Serial IRQ is also implemented in the device for sending and receiving ISA IRQs & IOCHCK#. The device includes an ISA interface which supports full ISA compatible functions.

Appendix B: AWARD BIOS POST Messages

Overview

During the Power On Self-Test (POST), if the BIOS detects an error requiring you to do something to fix, it will either sound a beep code or display a message.
If a message is displayed, it will be accompanied by:
PRESS F1 TO CONTINUE, CTRL-ALT-ESC OR DEL TO ENTER SETUP

Post Beep

Currently there are two kinds of beep codes in BIOS. This code indicates that a video error has occurred and the BIOS cannot initialize the video screen to display any additional information. This beep code consists of a single long beep followed by two short beeps. The other code indicates that your DRAM error has occurred. This beep code consists of a single long beep repeatedly.

Error Messages

One or more of the following messages may be displayed if the BIOS detects an error during the POST. This list includes messages for both the ISA and the EISA BIOS.

1. CMOS BATTERY HAS FAILED

CMOS battery is no longer functional. It should be replaced.

2. CMOS CHECKSUM ERROR

Checksum of CMOS is incorrect. This can indicate that CMOS has become corrupt. This error may have been caused by a weak battery. Check the battery and replace if necessary.

3. DISK BOOT FAILURE, INSERT SYSTEM DISK AND PRESS ENTER

No boot device was found. This could mean that either a boot drive was not detected or the drive does not contain proper system boot files. Insert a system disk into Drive A: and press <Enter>. If you assumed the system would boot from the hard drive, make sure the controller is inserted correctly and all cables are properly attached. Also be sure the disk is formatted as a boot device. Then reboot the system.

4. DISKETTE DRIVES OR TYPES MISMATCH ERROR - RUN SETUP

Type of diskette drive installed in the system is different from the CMOS definition. Run Setup to reconfigure the drive type correctly.

5. DISPLAY SWITCH IS SET INCORRECTLY

Display switch on the motherboard can be set to either monochrome or color. This indicates the switch is set to a different setting than indicated in Setup. Determine which setting is correct, and then either turn off the system and change the jumper, or enter Setup and change the VIDEO selection.

6. DISPLAY TYPE HAS CHANGED SINCE LAST BOOT

Since last powering off the system, the display adapter has been changed. You must configure the system for the new display type.

7. EISA Configuration Checksum Error
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

The EISA non-volatile RAM checksum is incorrect or cannot correctly read the EISA slot. This can indicate either the EISA non-volatile memory has become corrupt or the slot has been configured incorrectly. Also be sure the card is installed firmly in the slot.

8. EISA Configuration Is Not Complete
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

The slot configuration information stored in the EISA non-volatile memory is incomplete.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

9. ERROR ENCOUNTERED INITIALIZING HARD DRIVE

Hard drive cannot be initialized. Be sure the adapter is installed correctly and all cables are correctly and firmly attached. Also be sure the correct hard drive type is selected in Setup.

10. ERROR INITIALIZING HARD DISK CONTROLLER

Cannot initialize controller. Make sure the cord is correctly and firmly installed in the bus. Be sure the correct hard drive type is selected in Setup. Also check to see if any jumper needs to be set correctly on the hard drive.

11. FLOPPY DISK CNTRLR ERROR OR NO CNTRLR PRESENT

Cannot find or initialize the floppy drive controller. Make sure the controller is installed correctly and firmly. If there are no floppy drives installed, be sure the Diskette Drive selection in Setup is set to NONE.

12. Invalid EISA Configuration
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

The non-volatile memory containing EISA configuration information was programmed incorrectly or has become corrupt. Re-run EISA configuration utility to correctly program the memory.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

13. KEYBOARD ERROR OR NO KEYBOARD PRESENT

Cannot initialize the keyboard. Make sure the keyboard is attached correctly and no keys are being pressed during the boot.

If you are purposely configuring the system without a keyboard, set the error halt condition in Setup to HALT ON ALL, BUT KEYBOARD. This will cause the BIOS to ignore the missing keyboard and continue the boot.

14. Memory Address Error at ...

Indicates a memory address error at a specific location. You can use this location along with the memory map for your system to find and replace the bad memory chips.

15. Memory parity Error at ...

Indicates a memory parity error at a specific location. You can use this location along with the memory map for your system to find and replace the bad memory chips.

16. MEMORY SIZE HAS CHANGED SINCE LAST BOOT

Memory has been added or removed since the last boot. In EISA mode use Configuration Utility to reconfigure the memory configuration. In ISA mode enter Setup and enter the new memory size in the memory fields.

17. Memory Verify Error at ...

Indicates an error verifying a value already written to memory. Use the location along with your system's memory map to locate the bad chip.

18. OFFENDING ADDRESS NOT FOUND

This message is used in conjunction with the I/O CHANNEL CHECK and RAM PARITY ERROR messages when the segment that has caused the problem cannot be isolated.

19. OFFENDING SEGMENT:

This message is used in conjunction with the I/O CHANNEL CHECK and RAM PARITY ERROR messages when the segment that has caused the problem has been isolated.

20. PRESS A KEY TO REBOOT

This will be displayed at the bottom screen when an error occurs that requires you to reboot. Press any key and the system will reboot.

21. PRESS F1 TO DISABLE NMI, F2 TO REBOOT

When BIOS detects a Non-maskable Interrupt condition during boot, this will allow you to disable the NMI and continue to boot, or you can reboot the system with the NMI enabled.

22. RAM PARITY ERROR - CHECKING FOR SEGMENT ...

Indicates a parity error in Random Access Memory.

23. Should Be Empty But EISA Board Found
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

A valid board ID was found in a slot that was configured as having no board ID.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

24. Should Have EISA Board But Not Found
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

The board installed is not responding to the ID request, or no board ID has been found in the indicated slot.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

25. Slot Not Empty

Indicates that a slot designated as empty by the EISA Configuration Utility actually contains a board.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

26. SYSTEM HALTED, (CTRL-ALT-DEL) TO REBOOT ...

Indicates the present boot attempt has been aborted and the system must be rebooted. Press and hold down the CTRL and ALT keys and press DEL.

27. Wrong Board In Slot
PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY

The board ID does not match the ID stored in the EISA non-volatile memory.

Note: When either of these errors appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.

28. FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (80) → Unable to reset floppy subsystem.

29. FLOPPY DISK(S) fail (40) → Floppy Type dismatch.

30. Hard Disk(s) fail (80) → HDD reset failed.

31. Hard Disk(s) fail (40) → HDD controller diagnostics failed.

32. Hard Disk(s) fail (20) → HDD initialization error.

33. Hard Disk(s) fail (10) → Unable to recalibrate fixed disk.

34. Hard Disk(s) fail (08) → Sector Verify failed.

35. Keyboard is locked out - Unlock the key.

BIOS detect the keyboard is locked. P17 of keyboard controller is pulled low.

36. Keyboard error or no keyboard present.

Cannot initialize the keyboard. Make sure the keyboard is attached correctly and no keys are being pressed during the boot.

37. Manufacturing POST loop.

System will repeat POST procedure infinitely while the P15 of keyboard controller is pull low. This is also used for M/B burn in test.

38. BIOS ROM checksum error - System halted.

The checksum of ROM address F0000H-FFFFFH is bad.

39. Memory test fail.

BIOS reports the memory test fail if the onboard memory is tested error.

40. POST Codes

Please take reference to Phoenix-Award website for the latest post codes.

http://www.phoenix.com/en/Customer+Services/BIOS/AwardBIOS/Award+Error+Codes.htm

40.1Normal POST Code

Note: EISA POST codes are typically output to port address 300h. ISA POST codes are output to port address 80h.

Code (hex)	Name	Description
C0	Turn Off Chipset and CPU test	OEM Specific-Cache control cache Processor Status (1FLAGS) Verification. Tests the following processor status flags: Carry, zero, sign, overflow, the BIOS sets each flag, verifies They are set, then turns each flag off and verifies it is off. Read/Write/Verify all CPU registers except SS, SP, and BP with data pattern FF and 00. RAM must be periodically refreshed to keep the memory from decaying. This function ensures that the memory refresh function is working properly.
C1	Memory Presence	First block memory detect OEM Specific-Test to size on-board memory. Early chip set initialization Memory presence test OEM chip set routines clear low 64K of memory Test first 64K memory.
C2	Early Memory Initialization	OEM Specific- Board Initialization
C3	Extend Memory DRAM select	OEM Specific- Turn on extended memory Initialization Cyrix CPU initialization, Cache initialization
C4	Special Display Handling	OEM Specific- Display/Video Switch handling so that switch handling display switch errors never occurs
C5	Early Shadow	OEM specific- Early shadow enable for fast boot
C6	Cache presence test	External cache size detection
CF	CMOS Check	CMOS checkup
B0	Spurious	If interrupt occurs in protected mode.
B1	Unclaimed NMI	If unmasked NMI occurs, display Press F1 to disable NMI, F2 reboot.
BF	Program Chip Set	To program chipset from defaults values
E1-EF	Setup Pages	E1- Page 1, E2 - Page 2, etc.
1	Force load Default to chipset	Chipset defaults program

2	Reserved	

Code (hex)	Name	Description
3	Early Superio Init	Early Initialized the super IO
4	Reserved	
5	Blank video	Reset Video controller
6	Reserved	
7	Init KBC	Keyboard controller init
8	KB test	Test the Keyboard
9	Reserved	
A	Mouse Init	Initialized the mouse
B	Onboard Audio init	Onboard audio controller initialize if exist
C	Reserved	
D	Reserved	
E	CheckSum Check	Check the intergraty of the ROM, BIOS and message
F	Reserved	
10	Auto detec EEPROM	Check Flash type and copy flash write/erase routines to 0F000h segments
11	Reserved	
12	Cmos Check	Check Cmos Circuitry and reset CMOS
13	Reserved	
14	Chipset Default load	Program the chipset registers with CMOS values
15	Reserved	
16	Clock Init	Init onboard clock generator
17	Reserved	
18	Identify the CPU	Check the CPU ID and init L1/L2 cache
19	Reserved	
1A	Reserved	
1B	Setup Interrupt Vector Table	Initialize first 120 interrupt vectors with SPURIOUS_INT_HDLR and initialize INT 00h-1Fh according to INT_TBL
1C	Reserved	
1D	Early PM Init	First step initialize if single CPU onboard
1E	Reserved	
1F	Re-initial KB	Re-init KB
20	Reserved	
21	HPM init	If support HPM, HPM get initialized here
22	Reserved	
23	Test CMOS Interface and battery Status	Verifies CMOS is working correctly, detects bad battery. If failed, load CMOS defaults and load into chipset
24	Reserved	

Code (hex)	Name	Description
25	Reserved	
26	Reserved	
27	KBC final Init	Final Initial KBC and setup BIOS data area
28	Reserved	
29	Initialize Video Interface	Read CMOS location 14h to find out type of video in use. Detect and Initialize Video Adapter.
2A	Reserved	
2B	Reserved	
2C	Reserved	
2D	Video memory test	Test video memory, write sign-on message to screen. Setup shadow RAM - Enable shadow according to Setup.
2E	Reserved	
2F	Reserved	
30	Reserved	
31	Reserved	
32	Reserved	
33	PS2 Mouse setup	Setup PS2 Mouse and reset KB
34	Reserved	
35	Test DMA Controller 0	Test DMA Controller 0
36	Reserved	
37	Test DMA Controller 1	Test DMA Controller 1
38	Reserved	
39	Test DMA Page Registers	Test DMA Page Registers.
3A	Reserved	
3B	Reserved	
3C	Test Timer Counter 2	Test 8254 Timer 0 Counter 2.
3D	Reserved	
3E	Test 8259-1 Mask Bits	Verify 8259 Channel 1 masked interrupts by alternately turning off and on the interrupt lines.
3F	Reserved	
40	Test 8259-2 Mask Bits	Verify 8259 Channel 2 masked interrupts by alternately turning off and on the interrupt lines.
41	Reserved	
42	Reserved	

Code (hex)	Name	Description
43	Test Stuck 8259's Interrupt Bits Test 8259 Interrupt Functionality	Turn off interrupts then verify no interrupt mask register is on. Force an interrupt and verify the interrupt occurred.
44	Reserved	
45	Reserved	
46	Reserved	
47	Set EISA Mode	If EISA non-volatile memory checksum is good, execute EISA initialization. If not, execute ISA tests an clear EISA mode flag.
48	Reserved	
49	Size Base and Extended Memory	Size base memory from 256K to 640K and extended memory above 1MB.
4A	Reserved	
4B	Reserved	
4C	Reserved	
4D	Reserved	
4E	Test Base and Extended Memory	Test base memory from 256K to 640K and extended memory above 1MB using various patterns. NOTE: This test is skipped in EISA mode and can be skipped with ESC key in ISA mode.
4F	Reserved	
50	USB init	Initialize USB controller
51	Reserved	
52	Memory Test	Test all memory of memory above 1MB using Virtual 8086 mode, page mode and clear the memory
53	Reserved	
54	Reserved	
55	CPU display	Detect CPU speed and display CPU vendor specific version string and turn on all necessary CPU features
56	Reserved	
57	PnP Init	Display PnP logo and PnP early init
58	Reserved	
59	Setup Virus Protect	Setup virus protect according to Setup
5A	Reserved	
5B	Awdflash Load	If required, will auto load Awdflash.exe in POST
5C	Reserved	
5D	Onboard I/O Init	Initializing onboard superIO

Code (hex)	Name	Description
5E	Reserved	
5F	Reserved	
60	Setup enable	Display setup message and enable setup functions
61	Reserved	
62	Reserved	
63	Initialize & Install Mouse	Detect if mouse is present, initialize mouse, install interrupt vectors.
64	Reserved	
65	PS2 Mouse special	Special treatment to PS2 Mouse port
66	Reserved	
67	ACPI init	ACPI sub-system initializing
68	Reserved	
69	Setup Cache Controller	Initialize cache controller.
6A	Reserved	
6B	Setup Entering	Enter setup check and auto- configuration check up
6C	Reserved	
6D	Initialize Floppy Drive & Controller	Initialize floppy disk drive controller and any drives.
6E	Reserved	
6F	FDD install	Install FDD and setup BIOS data area parameters
70	Reserved	
71	Reserved	
72	Reserved	
73	Initialize Hard Drive & Controller	Initialize hard drive controller and any drives.
74	Reserved	
75	Install HDD	IDE device detection and install
76	Reserved	
77	Detect & Initialize Serial/Parallel Port	Initialize any serial and parallel ports (also game port).
78	Reserved	
79	Reserved	
7A	Detect & Initialize Math Coprocessor	Initialize math coprocessor.
7B	Reserved	
7C	HDD Check for Write protection	HDD check out

Code (hex)	Name	Description
7D	Reserved	
7E	Reserved	
7F	POST error check	Check POST error and display them and ask for user intervention
80	Reserved	
81	Reserved	
82	Security Check	Ask password security (optional).
83	Write CMOS	Write all CMOS values back to RAM and clear screen.
84	Pre-boot Enable	Enable parity checker. Enable NMI, Enable cache before boot.
85	Initialize Option ROMs	Initialize any option ROMs present from C8000h to EFFFFh. NOTE: When FSCAN option is enabled, ROMs initialize from C8000h to F7FFFh.
86	Reserved	
87	Reserved	
88	Reserved	
89	Reserved	
8A	Reserved	
8B	Reserved	
8C	Reserved	
8D	Reserved	
8E	Reserved	
8F	Reserved	
90	Reserved	
91	Reserved	
92	Reserved	
93	Boot Medium detection	Read and store boot partition head and cylinders values in RAM
94	Final Init	Final init for last micro details before boot
95	Special KBC patch	Set system speed for boot. Setup NumLock status according to Setup
96	Boot Attempt	Set low stack Boot via INT 19h.
FF	Boot	

40.2Quick POST Codes

Code (hex)	Name	Description
65	Init onboard device	Early Initialized the super IO. Reset Video controller. Keyboard controller init Test the Keyboard Initialized the mouse Onboard audio controller initialize if exist. Check the intergraty of the ROM, BIOS and message Check Flash type and copy flash write/erase routines to 0F000h segments Check Cmos Circuitry and reset CMOS Program the chipset registers with CMOS values Init onboard clock generator
66	Early Sytem setup	Check the CPU ID and init L1/L2 cache. Initialize first 120 interrupt vectors with SPURIOUS_INT_HDLR and 10 initialize INT 00h-1Fh according to INT_TBL First step initialize if single CPU onboard. Re-init KB If support HPM, HPM get initialized here.
67	KBC and CMOS Init	Verifies CMOS is working correctly, detects bad battery. If failed, load CMOS defaults and load into chipset. Final Initial KBC and setup BIOS data area.
68	Video Init	Read CMOS location 14h to find out type of video in use. Detect and Initialize Video Adapter. Test video memory, write sign-on message to screen. Setup shadow RAM - Enable shadow according to Setup.
69	8259 Init	Init 8259 channel 1 and mask IRQ 9
6A	Memory test	Quick Memory Test
6B	CPU Detect and IO init	CPU vendor specific version string and turn on all necessary CPU features Display PnP logo and PnP early init Setup virus protect according to Setup. If required, will auto load Awdflash.exe in POST Initializing onboard superIO
6C	Reserved	
6D	Reserved	
6E	Reserved	
6F	Reserved	
70	Setup Init	Display setup message and enable setup functions Detect if mouse is present, initialize mouse, install interrupt vectors. Special treatment to PS2 Mouse port ACPI sub-system initializing
71	Setup Cache Controller	Initialize cache controller.

Code (hex)	Name	Description
72	Install FDD	Enter setup check and auto11 configuration check up Initialize floppy disk drive controller and any drives. Install FDD and setup BIOS data area parameters
73	Install FDD	Initialize hard drive controller and any drives. IDE device detection and install Initialize any serial and parallel ports (also game port).
74	Detect & Initialize Math Coprocessor	Initialize math coprocessor.
75	HDD Check for Write protection	HDD check out
76	Reserved	
77	Display POST error	Check POST error and display them and ask for user intervention Ask password security (optional).
78	CMOS and Option ROM Init	Write all CMOS values back to RAM and clear screen. Enable parity checker Enable NMI, Enable cache before boot. Initialize any option ROMs present from C8000h to EFFFFh. NOTE: When FSCAN option is enabled, ROMs initialize from C8000h to F7FFFh.
79	Reserved	
7A	Reserved	
7B	Reserved	
7C	Reserved	
7D	Boot Medium detection	Read and store boot partition head and cylinders values in RAM
7E	Final Init	Final init for last micro details before boot
7F	Special KBC patch	Set system speed for boot. Setup NumLock status according to Setup.
80	Boot Attempt	Set low stack Boot via INT 19h.
FF	Boot	

40.3S4 POST Codes

Code (hex)	Name	Description
5A	Early Chipset Init	Early Initialized the super IO. Reset Video controller. Keyboard controller init. Test the Keyboard Initilized the mouse
5B	Cmos Check	Check Cmos Circuitry and reset CMOS
5C	Chipset default Prog	Program the chipset registers with CMOS values. Init onboard clock generator
5D	Identify the CPU	Check the CPU ID and init L1/L2 cache Initialize first 120 interrupt vectors with SPURIOUS_INT_HDLR and INT 00h-1Fh according to INT_TBL. First step initialize if single CPU Onboard. Re-init KB If support HPM, HPM get initialized Here.
5E	Setup Interrupt Vector Table	Initialize first 120 interrupt vectors with SPURIOUS_INT_HDLR and INT 00h-1Fh according to INT_TBL. First step initialize if single CPU Onboard. Re-init KB If support HPM, HPM get initialized here.
5F	Test CMOS Interface and Battery status	Verifies CMOS is working correctly, detects bad battery. If failed, load CMOS defaults and load into chipset.
60	KBC final Init	Final Initial KBC and setup BIOS data area
61	Initialize Video Interface	Read CMOS location 14h to find out type of video in use. Detect and Initialize Video Adapter.
62	Video memory test	Test video memory, write sign-on Test video memory, write sign-on message to screen. Setup shadow RAM - Enable shadow according to Setup.
63	Setup PS2 mouse and test DMA	Setup PS2 Mouse and reset KB Test DMA channel 0
64	Test 8259	Test 8259 channel 1 and mask IRQ 9
65	Init Boot Device	Detect if mouse is present, initialize mouse, install interrupt vectors. Special treatment to PS2 Mouse port ACPI sub-system initializing Initialize cache controller.
66	Install Boot Devices	Enter setup check and auto-configuration check up Initialize floppy disk drive controller and any drives. Install FDD and setup BIOS data area Parameters Initialize hard drive controller and any drives. IDE device detection and install
67	Cache Init	Cache init and USB init
68	PM init	PM initialization
69	PM final Init and issue	Final init Before resume

	SMI	
FF	Full on	

40.4BootBlock POST Codes

Code (hex)	Name	Description
1	Base memory test	Clear base memory area (0000:0000--9000:ffffh)
5	KB init	Initialized KBC
12	Install interrupt vectors	Install int. vector (0-77), and initialized 00-1fh to their proper place
0D	Init Video	Video initializing
41	Init FDD	Scan floppy and media capacity for onboard superIO
FF	Boot	Load boot sector