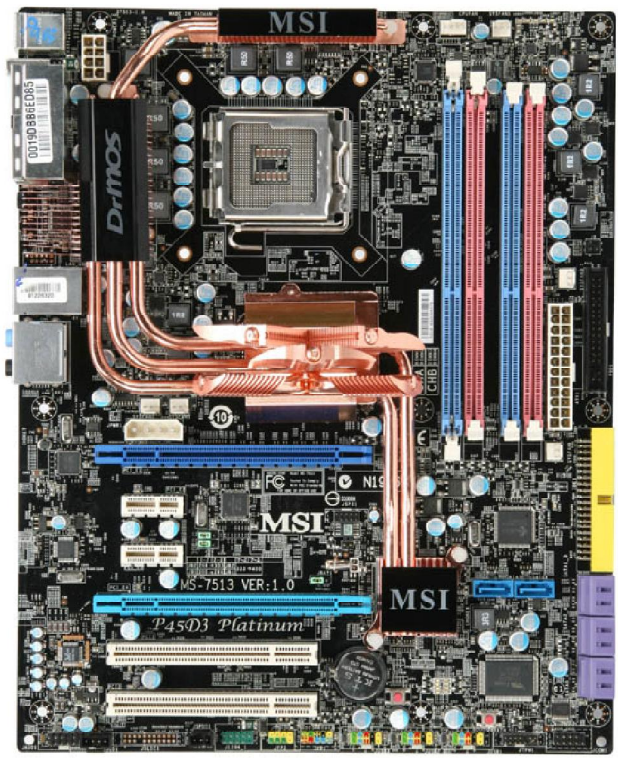
MSI
MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL

P45D3 Platinum Series

MS-7513 (v1.X) Mainboard



G52-75131X1

Copyright Notice

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Windows® 95/98/2000/NT/XP/Vista are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.
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Revision History

Revision	Revision History	Date
V1.0	First release for PCB 1.X (P45D3 Platinum)	March 2008

Technical Support

If a problem arises with your system and no solution can be obtained from the user's manual, please contact your place of purchase or local distributor. Alternatively, please try the following help resources for further guidance.

- Visit the MSI website for FAQ, technical guide, BIOS updates, driver updates, and other information: ***http://global.msi.com.tw/index.php?func=faqIndex***
- Contact our technical staff at: ***http://support.msi.com.tw/***

Safety Instructions

1. Always read the safety instructions carefully.
2. Keep this User's Manual for future reference.
3. Keep this equipment away from humidity.
4. Lay this equipment on a reliable flat surface before setting it up.
5. The openings on the enclosure are for air convection hence protects the equipment from overheating. DO NOT COVER THE OPENINGS.
6. Make sure the voltage of the power source and adjust properly 110/220V before connecting the equipment to the power inlet.
7. Place the power cord such a way that people can not step on it. Do not place anything over the power cord.
8. Always Unplug the Power Cord before inserting any add-on card or module.
9. All cautions and warnings on the equipment should be noted.
10. Never pour any liquid into the opening that could damage or cause electrical shock.
11. If any of the following situations arises, get the equipment checked by a service personnel:
    - The power cord or plug is damaged.
    - Liquid has penetrated into the equipment.
    - The equipment has been exposed to moisture.
    - The equipment has not work well or you can not get it work according to User's Manual.
    - The equipment has dropped and damaged.
    - The equipment has obvious sign of breakage.
12. DO NOT LEAVE THIS EQUIPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT UNCONDITIONED, STORAGE TEMPERATURE ABOVE 60^0C (140^0F), IT MAY DAMAGE THE EQUIPMENT.



CAUTION: Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer.



警告使用者:
這是甲類的資訊產品，在居住的環境中使用時，可能會造成無線電干擾，在這種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。



廢電池請回收

For better environmental protection, waste batteries should be collected separately for recycling or special disposal.

FCC-B Radio Frequency Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the measures listed below.

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for help.

Notice 1
The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Notice 2
Shielded interface cables and A.C. power cord, if any, must be used in order to comply with the emission limits.

VOIR LA NOTICE D'INSTALLATION AVANT DE RACCORDER AU RESEAU.

Micro-Star International
MS-7513

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and
(2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Statement



ENGLISH

To protect the global environment and as an environmentalist, MSI must remind you that...

Under the European Union ("EU") Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Directive 2002/96/EC, which takes effect on August 13, 2005, products of "electrical and electronic equipment" cannot be discarded as municipal waste anymore and manufacturers of covered electronic equipment will be obligated to take back such products at the end of their useful life. MSI will comply with the product take back requirements at the end of life of MSI-branded products that are sold into the EU. You can return these products to local collection points.

DEUTSCH

Hinweis von MSI zur Erhaltung und Schutz unserer Umwelt

Gemäß der Richtlinie 2002/96/EG über Elektro- und Elektronik-Altgeräte dürfen Elektro- und Elektronik-Altgeräte nicht mehr als kommunale Abfälle entsorgt werden. MSI hat europaweit verschiedene Sammel- und Recyclingunternehmen beauftragt, die in die Europäische Union in Verkehr gebrachten Produkte, am Ende seines Lebenszyklus zurückzunehmen. Bitte entsorgen Sie dieses Produkt zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt ausschliesslich an einer lokalen Altgerätesammelstelle in Ihrer Nähe.

FRANÇAIS

En tant qu'écologiste et afin de protéger l'environnement, MSI tient à rappeler ceci...

Au sujet de la directive européenne (EU) relative aux déchets des équipement électriques et électroniques, directive 2002/96/EC, prenant effet le 13 août 2005, que les produits électriques et électroniques ne peuvent être déposés dans les décharges ou tout simplement mis à la poubelle. Les fabricants de ces équipements seront obligés de récupérer certains produits en fin de vie. MSI prendra en compte cette exigence relative au retour des produits en fin de vie au sein de la communauté européenne. Par conséquent vous pouvez retourner localement ces matériels dans les points de collecte.

РУССКИЙ

Компания MSI предпринимает активные действия по защите окружающей среды, поэтому напоминаем вам, что....

В соответствии с директивой Европейского Союза (ЕС) по предотвращению загрязнения окружающей среды использованным электрическим и электронным оборудованием (директива WEEE 2002/96/EC), вступающей в силу 13 августа 2005 года, изделия, относящиеся к электрическому и электронному оборудованию, не могут рассматриваться как бытовой мусор, поэтому производители вышеперечисленного электронного оборудования обязаны принимать его для переработки по окончании срока службы. MSI обязуется соблюдать требования по приему продукции, проданной под маркой MSI на территории ЕС, в переработку по окончании срока службы. Вы можете вернуть эти изделия в специализированные пункты приема.

ESPAÑOL

MSI como empresa comprometida con la protección del medio ambiente, recomienda:

Bajo la directiva 2002/96/EC de la Unión Europea en materia de desechos y/o equipos electrónicos, con fecha de rigor desde el 13 de agosto de 2005, los productos clasificados como "eléctricos y equipos electrónicos" no pueden ser depositados en los contenedores habituales de su municipio, los fabricantes de equipos electrónicos, están obligados a hacerse cargo de dichos productos al termino de su período de vida. MSI estará comprometido con los términos de recogida de sus productos vendidos en la Unión Europea al final de su periodo de vida. Usted debe depositar estos productos en el punto limpio establecido por el ayuntamiento de su localidad o entregar a una empresa autorizada para la recogida de estos residuos.

NEDERLANDS

Om het milieu te beschermen, wil MSI u eraan herinneren dat....

De richtlijn van de Europese Unie (EU) met betrekking tot Vervuiling van Electrische en Electronische producten (2002/96/EC), die op 13 Augustus 2005 in zal gaan kunnen niet meer beschouwd worden als vervuiling.

Fabrikanten van dit soort producten worden verplicht om producten retour te nemen aan het eind van hun levenscyclus. MSI zal overeenkomstig de richtlijn handelen voor de producten die de merknaam MSI dragen en verkocht zijn in de EU. Deze goederen kunnen geretourneerd worden op lokale inzamelingspunten.

SRPSKI

Da bi zaštitili prirodnu sredinu, i kao preduzeće koje vodi računa o okolini i prirodnoj sredini, MSI mora da vas podesti da...

Po Direktivi Evropske unije ("EU") o odbačenoj ekektronskoj i električnoj opremi, Direktiva 2002/96/EC, koja stupa na snagu od 13. Avgusta 2005, proizvodi koji spadaju pod "elektronsku i električnu opremu" ne mogu više biti odbačeni kao običan otpad i proizvođači ove opreme biće prinuđeni da uzmu natrag ove proizvode na kraju njihovog uobičajenog veka trajanja. MSI će poštovati zahtev o preuzimanju ovakvih proizvoda kojima je istekao vek trajanja, koji imaju MSI oznaku i koji su prodati u EU. Ove proizvode možete vratiti na lokalnim mestima za prikupljanje.

POLSKI

Aby chronić nasze środowisko naturalne oraz jako firma dbająca o ekologię, MSI przypomina, że...

Zgodnie z Dyrektywą Unii Europejskiej ("UE") dotyczącą odpadów produktów elektrycznych i elektronicznych (Dyrektywa 2002/96/EC), która wchodzi w życie 13 sierpnia 2005, tzw. "produkty oraz wyposażenie elektryczne i elektroniczne " nie mogą być traktowane jako śmieci komunalne, tak więc producenci tych produktów będą zobowiązani do odbierania ich w momencie gdy produkt jest wycofywany z użycia. MSI wypełni wymagania UE, przyjmując produkty (sprzedawane na terenie Unii Europejskiej) wycofywane z użycia. Produkty MSI będzie można zwracać w wyznaczonych punktach zbiorczych.

TÜRKÇE

Çevreci özelliğiyle bilinen MSI dünyada çevreyi korumak için hatırlatır:

Avrupa Birliği (AB) Kararnamesi Elektrik ve Elektronik Malzeme Atığı, 2002/96/EC Kararnamesi altında 13 Ağustos 2005 tarihinden itibaren geçerli olmak üzere, elektrikli ve elektronik malzemeler diğer atıklar gibi çöpe atılamayacak ve bu elektonik cihazların üreticileri, cihazların kullanım süreleri bittikten sonra ürünleri geri toplamakla yükümlü olacaktır. Avrupa Birliği'ne satılan MSI markalı ürünlerin kullanım süreleri bittiğinde MSI ürünlerin geri alınması isteği ile işbirliği içerisinde olacaktır. Ürünlerinizi yerel toplama noktalarına bırakabilirsiniz.

ČESKY

Záleží nám na ochraně životního prostředí - společnost MSI upozorňuje...

Podle směrnice Evropské unie ("EU") o likvidaci elektrických a elektronických výrobků 2002/96/EC platné od 13. srpna 2005 je zakázáno likvidovat "elektrické a elektronické výrobky" v běžném komunálním odpadu a výrobci elektronických výrobků, na které se tato směrnice vztahuje, budou povinni odebírat takové výrobky zpět po skončení jejich životnosti. Společnost MSI splní požadavky na odebírání výrobků značky MSI, prodávaných v zemích EU, po skončení jejich životnosti. Tyto výrobky můžete odevzdat v místních sběrnách.

MAGYAR

Annak érdekében, hogy környezetünket megvédjük, illetve környezetvédőként fellépve az MSI emlékezteti Önt, hogy ...

Az Európai Unió („EU") 2005. augusztus 13-án hatályba lépő, az elektromos és elektronikus berendezések hulladékairól szóló 2002/96/EK irányelve szerint az elektromos és elektronikus berendezések többé nem kezelhetőek lakossági hulladékként, és az ilyen elektronikus berendezések gyártói kötelessé válnak az ilyen termékek visszavételére azok hasznos élettartama végén. Az MSI betartja a termékvisszavétellel kapcsolatos követelményeket az MSI márkanév alatt az EU-n belül értékesített termékek esetében, azok élettartamának végén. Az ilyen termékeket a legközelebbi gyűjtőhelyre viheti.

ITALIANO

Per proteggere l'ambiente, MSI, da sempre amica della natura, ti ricorda che....

In base alla Direttiva dell'Unione Europea (EU) sullo Smaltimento dei Materiali Elettrici ed Elettronici, Direttiva 2002/96/EC in vigore dal 13 Agosto 2005, prodotti appartenenti alla categoria dei Materiali Elettrici ed Elettronici non possono più essere eliminati come rifiuti municipali: i produttori di detti materiali saranno obbligati a ritirare ogni prodotto alla fine del suo ciclo di vita. MSI si adeguerà a tale Direttiva ritirando tutti i prodotti marchiati MSI che sono stati venduti all'interno dell'Unione Europea alla fine del loro ciclo di vita. È possibile portare i prodotti nel più vicino punto di raccolta.

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Chapter 1
Getting Started

Thank you for choosing the P45D3 Platinum Series (MS-7513 v1.X) ATX mainboard. The P45D3 Platinum Series mainboards are based on **Intel® P45 & ICH10R/9R** (optional) chipsets for optimal system efficiency. Designed to fit the advanced **Intel® Core™ 2 Extreme/ Quad/Duo, Pentium® Dual-Core and Celeron® LGA775** processor, the P45D3 Platinum Series deliver a high performance and professional desktop platform solution.

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Mainboard Specifications

Processor Support

- Intel® Core™ 2 Extreme/Quad/Duo, Pentium® Dual-Core and Celeron® processors in the LGA775 package
- Support Intel® Yorkfield, Wolfdale
- Support Conroe family and up
  (For the latest information about CPU, please visit http://global.msi.com.tw/index.php?func=cpuform)

Supported FSB

- 1333/1066/800 MHz and up

Chipset

- North Bridge: Intel® Eaglelake P45 chipset
- South Bridge: Intel® ICH10R/9R(optional) chipset

Memory Support

- 4 DDR3 DIMMs support DDR3 1333/1066/800MHz SDRAM and up (240pin / 1.5V / 8GB Max)
  (For more information on compatible components, please visit http://global.msi.com.tw/index.php?func=testreport)

LAN

- Supports PCIE LAN 10/100/1000 Fast Ethernet by Realtek 8111C

Audio

- Chip integrated by Realtek® ALC888/ALC888T
- Flexible 8-channel audio with jack sensing
- Compliant with Azalia 1.0 Spec
- Meet Microsoft Vista Premium spec
- Supports VoIP Card (only for ALC888T)

IDE

- 1 IDE port (only for Jmicron 363)
- Supports Ultra DMA 66/100/133 mode
- Supports PIO, Bus Master operation mode

SATA

- 6 SATAII ports by ICH10R/ICH9R(optional)
- 2 SATA II port by Jmicron 363
- 1 eSATA port by Jmicron 362
- Supports storage and data transfers at up to 3Gb/s

RAID

- Supports Intel Martix Storage Technology (AHCI + RAID 0/1/5/10) by ICH10R/ICH9R(optional)

IEEE1394

- Chip integrated by Jmicron 381
- Transfer rate is up to 400Mbps
- Supports up to 2 ports (rear x 1, front x 1 port)

FDD

- 1 floppy port
- Supports 1 FDD with 360KB, 720KB, 1.2MB, 1.44MB and 2.88MB

Connectors

- **Back panel**
  - 1 PS/2 mouse port
  - 1 PS/2 keyboard port
  - 1 eSATA port (support Command Based Port Multipliers)
  - 6 USB 2.0 Ports
  - 1 LAN jack (10/100/1000)
  - 6 flexible audio jacks
  - 1 1394 port
  - 1 Optical S/PDIF-Out (optional)
  - 1 Clear CMOS button

- **On-Board Pinheaders / Connectors**
  - 3 USB 2.0 pinheaders
  - 1 IEEE1394 pinheader
  - 1 chasis intrusion connector
  - 1 SPDIF-out pinheader
  - 1 CD-in connector
  - 1 front audio pinheader
  - 1 serial port pinheader
  - 1 TPM Module pinheader
  - 1 power button
  - 1 reset button
  - 1 VOIP card pinheader (optional)

TPM

- Supports TPM

Slots

- 1 PCI Express x16 slot compatible with PCIE 2.0 spec
  a. the PCIE x16 slot (PCI_E1) supports up to PCIE 2.0x16 speed
  b. for CrossFire mode, please install both graphics cards on both PCIE x16 slots
  c. to use 2 PCIE x16 slots, the PCIE x 16 lanes will auto arrange from x16/ x0 to x8/ x8
- 2 PCI Express x 1 slots
- 2 PCI slots

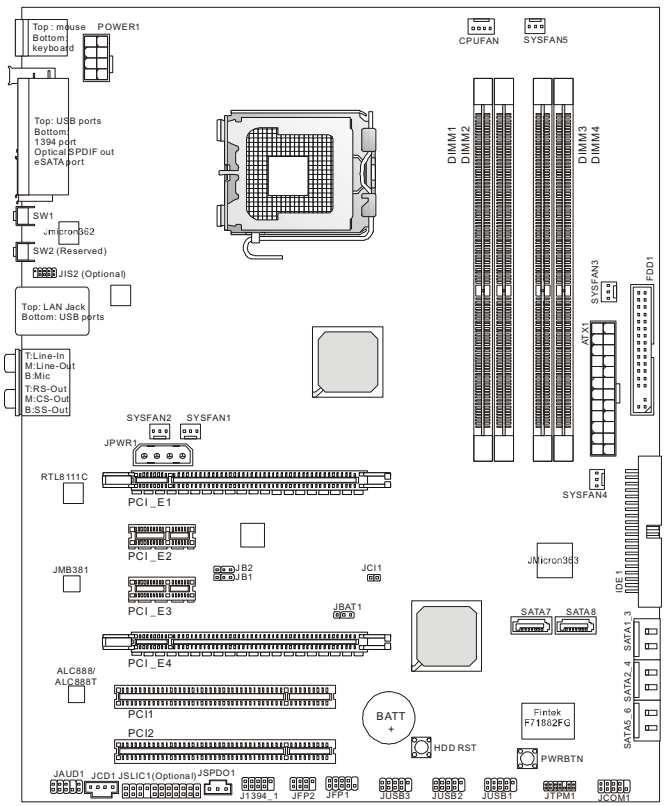
Form Factor

- ATX (30.5cm X 24.4cm)

Mounting

- 9 mounting holes

Mainboard Layout

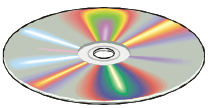


P45D3 Platinum Series
(MS-7513 v1.X) ATX Mainboard

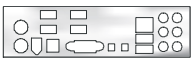
Packing Checklist



MSI motherboard



MSI Driver/Utility CD



Back IO Shield



Power Cable



SATA Cable



IDE Cable



Floppy Cable



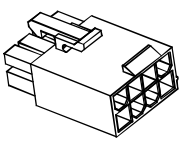
external SATA Cable
(Optional)



1394+USB Bracket



User's Guide
and Quick Guide



ATX Extender (Optional)



CrossFire
Video Link Cable

* The pictures are for reference only and may vary from the packing contents of the product you purchased.

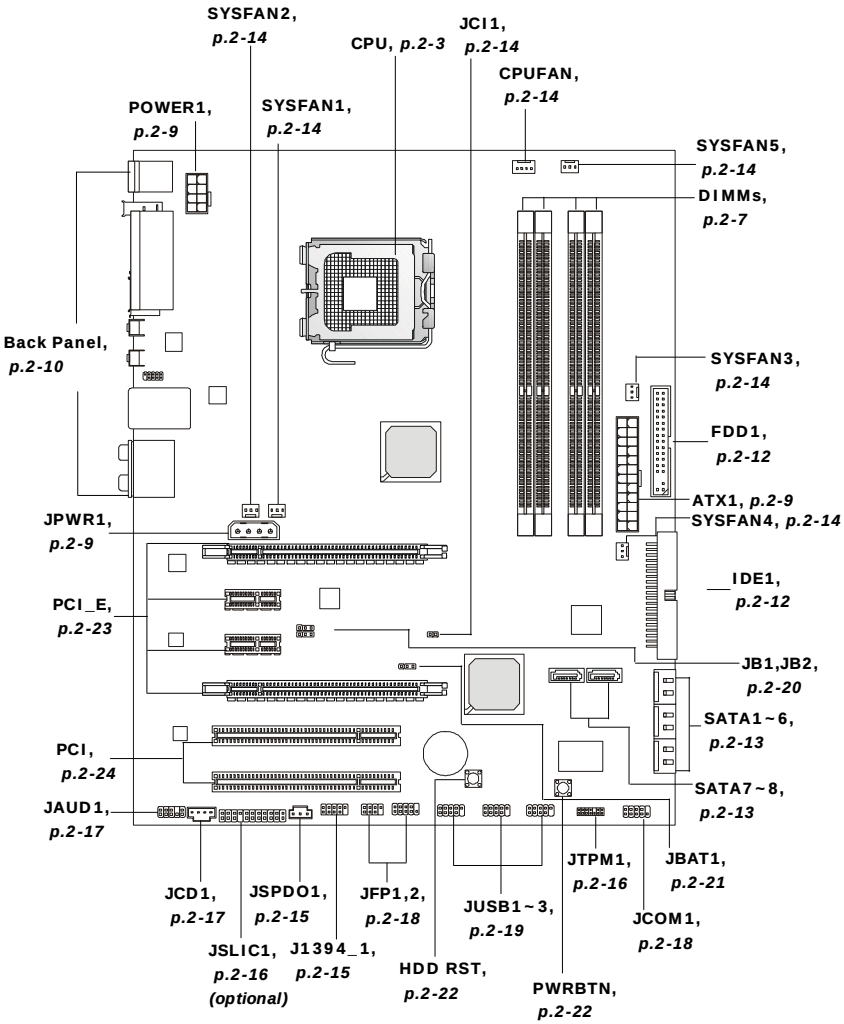
Chapter 2
Hardware Setup

This chapter provides you with the information about hardware setup procedures. While doing the installation, be careful in holding the components and follow the installation procedures. For some components, if you install in the wrong orientation, the components will not work properly.

Use a grounded wrist strap before handling computer components. Static electricity may damage the components.

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Quick Components Guide



CPU (Central Processing Unit)

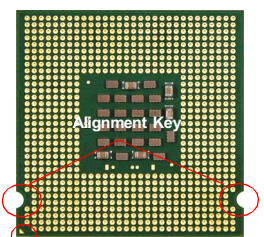
When you are installing the CPU, **make sure to install the cooler to prevent overheating.** If you do not have the CPU cooler, consult your dealer before turning on the computer.
For the latest information about CPU, please visit *http://global.msi.com.tw/index.php?func=cpuform*

Important

Overheating
Overheating will seriously damage the CPU and system. Always make sure the cooling fan can work properly to protect the CPU from overheating. Make sure that you apply an even layer of thermal paste (or thermal tape) between the CPU and the heatsink to enhance heat dissipation.
Replaceing the CPU
While replacing the CPU, always turn off the ATX power supply or unplug the power supply's power cord from the grounded outlet first to ensure the safety of CPU.
Overclocking
This mainboard is designed to support overclocking. However, please make sure your components are able to tolerate such abnormal setting, while doing overclocking. Any attempt to operate beyond product specifications is not recommended. ***We do not guarantee the damages or risks caused by inadequate operation or beyond product specifications.***

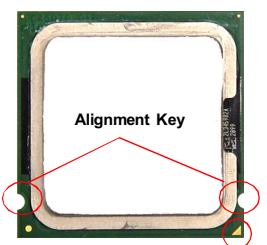
Introduction to LGA 775 CPU

The pin-pad side of LGA 775 CPU.



Yellow triangle is the Pin 1 indicator

The surface of LGA 775 CPU. Remember to apply some thermal paste on it for better heat dispersion.

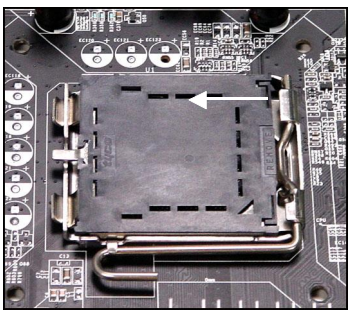


Yellow triangle is the Pin 1 indicator

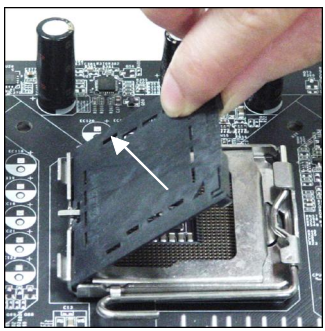
CPU & Cooler Installation

When you are installing the CPU, **make sure the CPU has a cooler attached on the top to prevent overheating.** Meanwhile, do not forget to apply some thermal paste on CPU before installing the heat sink/cooler fan for better heat dispersion. Follow the steps below to install the CPU & cooler correctly. Wrong installation will cause the damage of your CPU & mainboard.

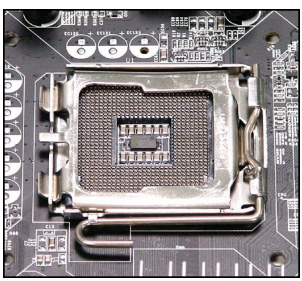
1. The CPU socket has a plastic cap on it to protect the contact from damage. Before you install the CPU, always cover it to protect the socket pin.



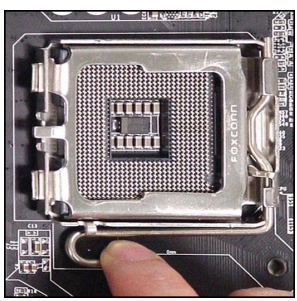
2. Remove the cap from lever hinge side (as the arrow shows).



3. The pins of socket reveal.



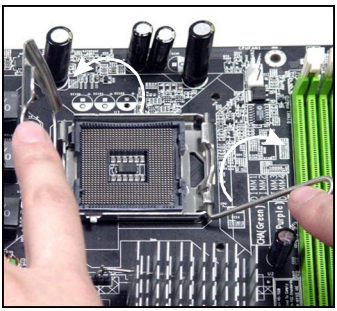
4. Open the load lever.



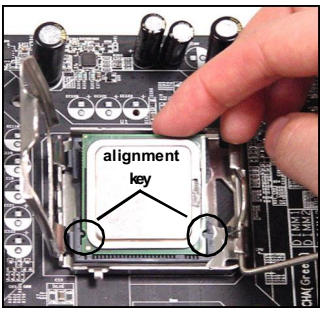
Important

1. Confirm if your CPU cooler is firmly installed before turning on your system.
2. Do not touch the CPU socket pins to avoid damaging.
3. The availability of the CPU land side cover depends on your CPU packing.

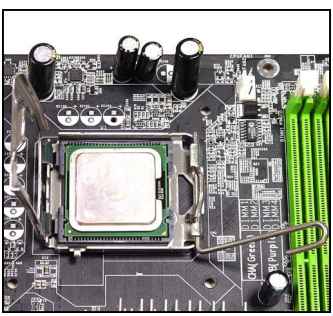
5. Lift the load lever up and open the load plate.



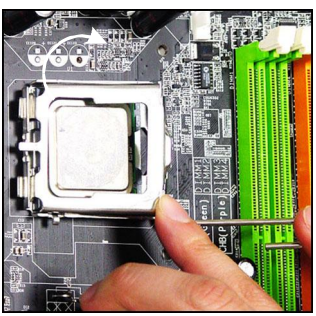
6. After confirming the CPU direction for correct mating, put down the CPU in the socket housing frame. Be sure to grasp on the edge of the CPU base. Note that the alignment keys are matched.



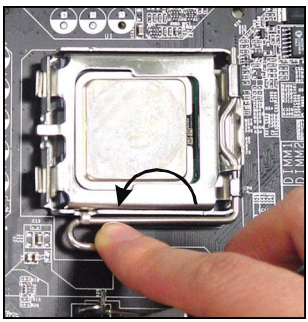
7. Visually inspect if the CPU is seated well into the socket. If not, take out the CPU with pure vertical motion and reinstall.



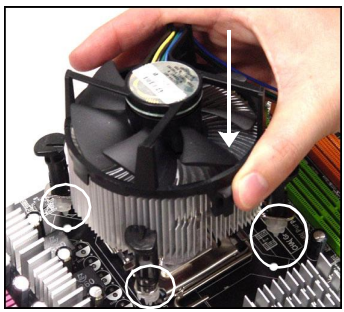
8. Cover the load plate onto the package.



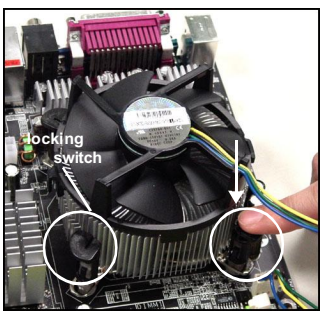
9. Press down the load lever lightly onto the load plate, and then secure the lever with the hook under retention tab.



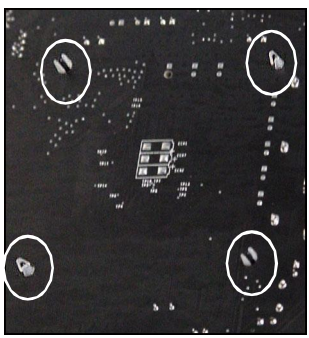
10. Align the holes on the mainboard with the heatsink. Push down the cooler until its four clips get wedged into the holes of the mainboard.



11. Press the four hooks down to fasten the cooler. Then rotate the locking switch (refer to the correct direction marked on it) to lock the hooks.



12. Turn over the mainboard to confirm that the clip-ends are correctly inserted.

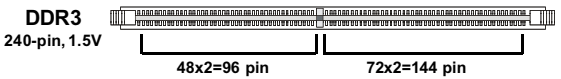


Important

1. Read the CPU status in BIOS (Chapter 3).
2. Whenever CPU is not installed, always protect your CPU socket pin with the plastic cap covered (shown in Figure 1) to avoid damaging.
3. Mainboard photos shown in this section are for demonstration of the CPU/ cooler installation only. The appearance of your mainboard may vary depending on the model you purchase.

Memory

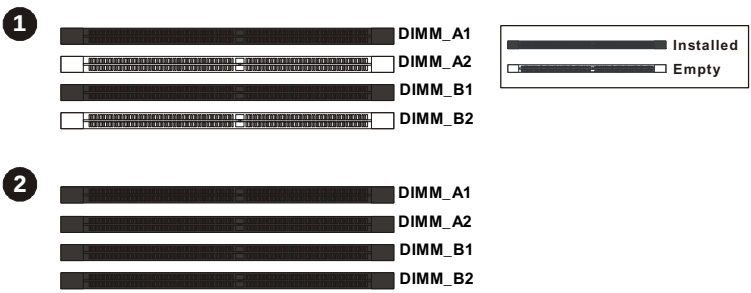
These DIMM slots are used for installing memory modules.
For more information on compatible components, please visit *http://global.msi.com.tw/index.php?func=testreport*



Dual-Channel: Channel A in SKYBLUE; Channel B in PINK

Dual-Channel mode Population Rule

In Dual-Channel mode, the memory modules can transmit and receive data with two data bus lines simultaneously. Enabling Dual-Channel mode can enhance the system performance. Please refer to the following illustrations for population rules under Dual-Channel mode.



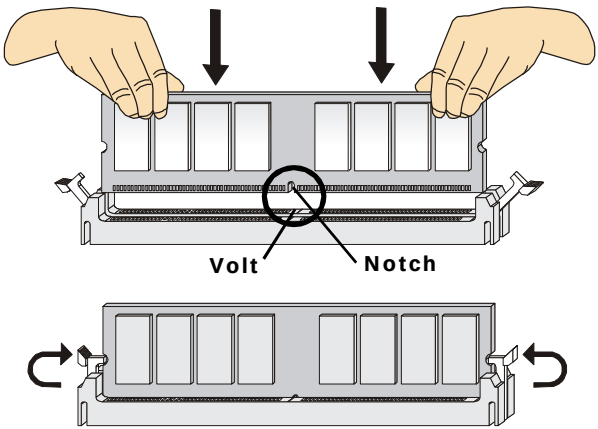
Installing Memory Modules

1. The memory module has only one notch on the center and will only fit in the right orientation.
2. Insert the memory module vertically into the DIMM slot. Then push it in until the golden finger on the memory module is deeply inserted in the DIMM slot. The plastic clip at each side of the DIMM slot will automatically close when the memory module is properly seated.

Important

You can barely see the golden finger if the memory module is properly inserted in the DIMM slot.

3. Manually check if the memory module has been locked in place by the DIMM slot clips at the sides.



Important

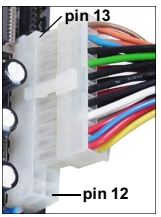
- *DDR3 memory modules are not interchangeable with DDR2 and the DDR3 standard is not backwards compatible. You should always install DDR3 memory modules in the DDR3 DIMM slots.*
- *In Dual-Channel mode, make sure that you install memory modules of **the same type and density** in different channel DIMM slots.*
- *To enable successful system boot-up, always insert the memory modules into the **DIMM1 first.***

Power Supply

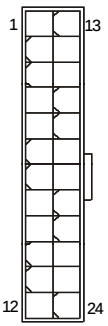
ATX 24-Pin Power Connector: ATX1

This connector allows you to connect an ATX 24-pin power supply. To connect the ATX 24-pin power supply, make sure the plug of the power supply is inserted in the proper orientation and the pins are aligned. Then push down the power supply firmly into the connector.

You may use the 20-pin ATX power supply as you like. If you'd like to use the 20-pin ATX power supply, please plug your power supply along with pin 1 & pin 13 (refer to the image at the right hand).



ATX1

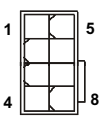


Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	+3.3V	13	+3.3V
2	+3.3V	14	-12V
3	GND	15	GND
4	+5V	16	PS-ON#
5	GND	17	GND
6	+5V	18	GND
7	GND	19	GND
8	PWROK	20	Res
9	5VSB	21	+5V
10	+12V	22	+5V
11	+12V	23	+5V
12	+3.3V	24	GND

ATX 12V Power Connector: POWER1 / JPWR1

The POWER1 12V power connector is used to provide power to the CPU. And the JPWR1 12V power connector is used to provide power to the PCIEX16 graphics card.



POWER1

Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	GND	5	+12V
2	GND	6	+12V
3	GND	7	+12V
4	GND	8	+12V



JPWR1

Pin Definition

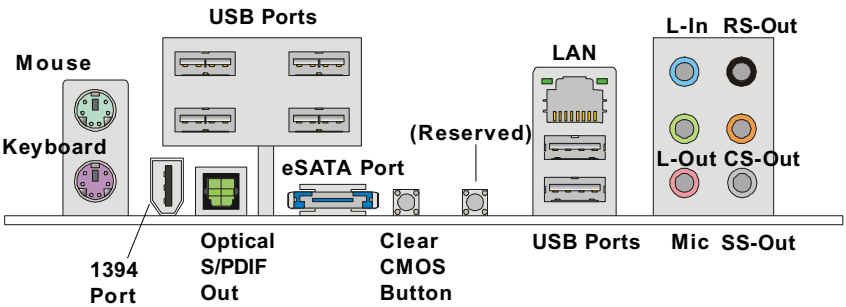
PIN	SIGNAL
1	5V
2	GND
3	GND
4	12V



Important

1. *Make sure that all the connectors are connected to proper ATX power supplies to ensure stable operation of the mainboard.*
2. *Power supply of 350 watts (and above) is highly recommended for system stability.*
3. *ATX 12V power connection should be greater than 18A.*

Back Panel



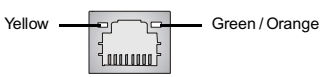
▶ Mouse/Keyboard
The standard PS/2® mouse/keyboard DIN connector is for a PS/2® mouse/keyboard.

▶ 1394 Port
The IEEE1394 port on the back panel provides connection to IEEE1394 devices.

▶ Optical S/PDIF-Out (Optional)
This SPDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interconnect Format) connector is provided for digital audio transmission to external speakers through an optical fiber cable.

▶ USB Port
The USB (Universal Serial Bus) port is for attaching USB devices such as keyboard, mouse, or other USB-compatible devices.

▶ LAN
The standard RJ-45 LAN jack is for connection to the Local Area Network (LAN). You can connect a network cable to it.



LED	Color	LED State	Condition
Left	Yellow	Off	LAN link is not established.
		On (steady state)	LAN link is established.
		On (brighter & pulsing)	The computer is communicating with another computer on the LAN.
Right	Green	Off	10 Mbit/sec data rate is selected.
		On	100 Mbit/sec data rate is selected.
	Orange	On	1000 Mbit/sec data rate is selected.

▶ Audio Ports

These audio connectors are used for audio devices. You can differentiate the color of the audio jacks for different audio sound effects.

- **Line-In (Blue)** - Line In is used for external CD player, tapeplayer or other audio devices.
- **Line-Out (Green)** - Line Out, is a connector for speakers or headphones.
- **Mic (Pink)** - Mic, is a connector for microphones.
- **RS-Out (Black)** - Rear-Surround Out in 4/ 5.1/ 7.1 channel mode.
- **CS-Out (Orange)** - Center/ Subwoofer Out in 5.1/ 7.1 channel mode.
- **SS-Out (Gray)** - Side-Surround Out 7.1 channel mode.

▶ eSATA Port

The eSATA port is for attaching the eSATA external hard drive.

▶ Clear CMOS Button

There is a CMOS RAM on board that has a power supply from external battery to keep the system configuration data. With the CMOS RAM, the system can automatically boot OS every time it is turned on. If you want to clear the system configuration, use the button to clear data. Press the button to clear the data.



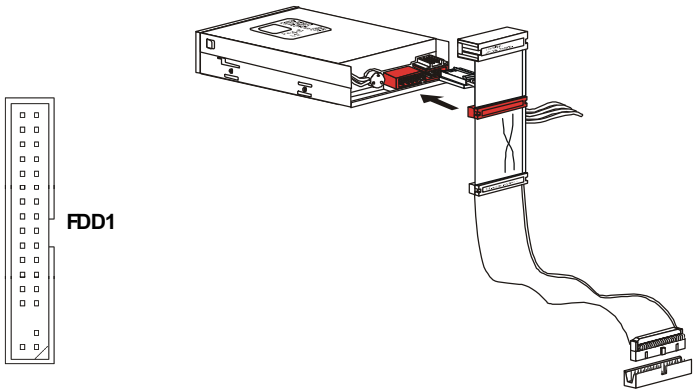
Important

Make sure that you power off the system before clearing CMOS data.

Connectors

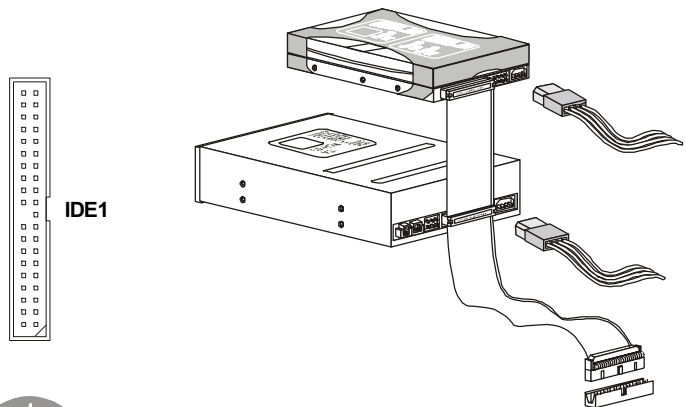
Floppy Disk Drive Connector: FDD1

This connector supports 360KB, 720KB, 1.2MB, 1.44MB or 2.88MB floppy disk drive.



IDE Connector: IDE1

This connector supports IDE hard disk drives, optical disk drives and other IDE devices.



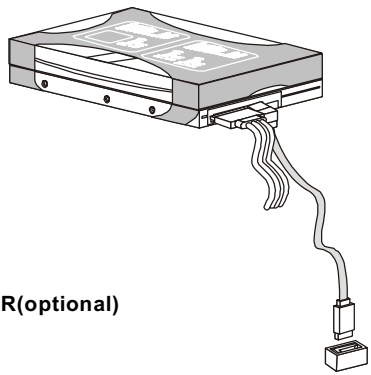
Important

If you install two IDE devices on the same cable, you must configure the drives separately to master / slave mode by setting jumpers. Refer to IDE device's documentation supplied by the vendors for jumper setting instructions.

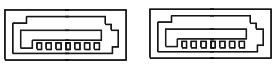
Serial ATA Connector: SATA1~ SATA8

This connector is a high-speed Serial ATA interface port. Each connector can connect to one Serial ATA device.





SATA1~6 supported by ICH10R/9R(optional)



SATA7 **SATA8**

supported by JMicron 363

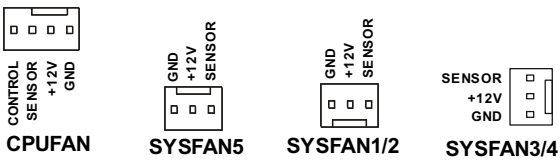


Important

Please do not fold the Serial ATA cable into 90-degree angle. Otherwise, data loss may occur during transmission.

Fan Power Connectors: CPUFAN, SYSFAN1~5

The fan power connectors support system cooling fan with +12V. When connecting the wire to the connectors, always note that the red wire is the positive and should be connected to the +12V; the black wire is Ground and should be connected to GND. If the mainboard has a System Hardware Monitor chipset on-board, you must use a specially designed fan with speed sensor to take advantage of the CPU fan control.



Important

1. *Please refer to the recommended CPU fans at processor's official website or consult the vendors for proper CPU cooling fan.*
2. *CPUFAN supports fan control. You can install **Dual Core Center** utility that will automatically control the CPU fan speed according to the actual CPU temperature.*
3. *Fan cooler set with 3 or 4 pins power connector are both available for CPUFAN.*

Chassis Intrusion Connector: JCI1

This connector connects to the chassis intrusion switch cable. If the chassis is opened, the chassis intrusion mechanism will be activated. The system will record this status and show a warning message on the screen. To clear the warning, you must enter the BIOS utility and clear the record.



IEEE1394 Connector: J1394_1

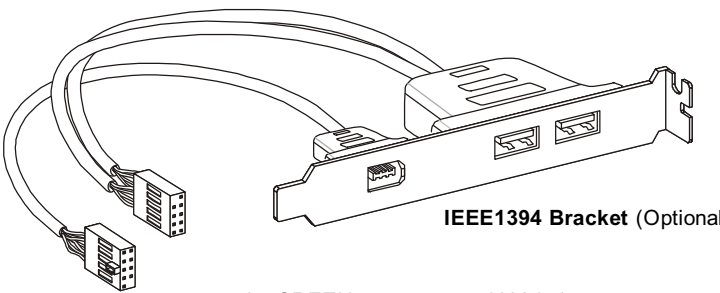
This connector allows you to connect the IEEE1394 device via an optional IEEE1394 bracket.



J1394_1

Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	TPA+	2	TPA-
3	Ground	4	Ground
5	TPB+	6	TPB-
7	Cable power	8	Cable power
9	Key (no pin)	10	Ground

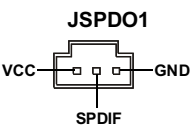


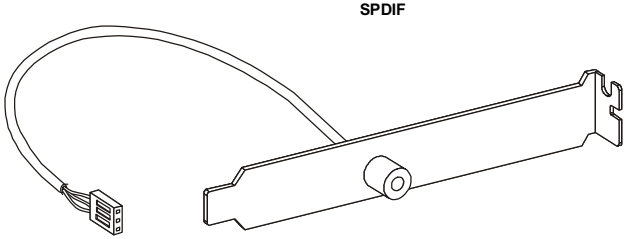
IEEE1394 Bracket (Optional)

connect the GREEN connector to J1394_1

S/PDIF-Out Connector: JSPDO1

This connector is used to connect S/PDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interconnect Format) interface for digital audio transmission.





S/PDIF Bracket (Optional)

VoIP Card Connector: JSLIC1 (optional, for ALC888T only)

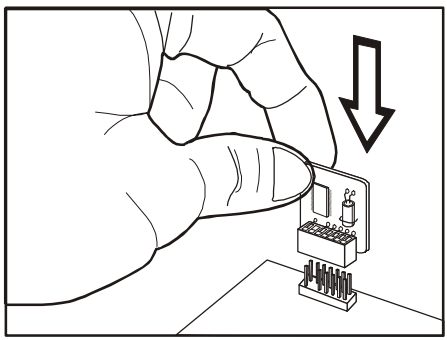
This connector connects to the VoIP card. Please refer to the instruction of the VoIP card.



TPM Module Connector: JTPM1

This connector connects to a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) module (optional). Please refer to the TPM security platform manual for more details and usages.





Pin	Signal	Description	Pin	Signal	Description
1	LCLK	LPC clock	2	3V_STB	3V standby power
3	LRST#	LPC reset	4	VCC3	3.3V power
5	LAD0	LPC address & data pin0	6	SIRQ	Serial IRQ
7	LAD1	LPC address & data pin1	8	VCC5	5V power
9	LAD2	LPC address & data pin2	10	KEY	No pin
11	LAD3	LPC address & data pin3	12	GND	Ground
13	LFRAME#	LPC Frame	14	GND	Ground

Front Panel Audio Connector: JAUD1

This connector allows you to connect the front panel audio and is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.

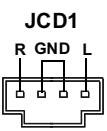


HD Audio Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	MIC_L	Microphone - Left channel
2	GND	Ground
3	MIC_R	Microphone - Right channel
4	PRESENCE#	Active low signal-signals BIOS that a High Definition Audio dongle is connected to the analog header. PRESENCE# = 0 when a High Definition Audio dongle is connected
5	LINE out_R	Analog Port - Right channel
6	MIC_JD	Jack detection return from front panel microphone JACK1
7	Front_JD	Jack detection sense line from the High Definition Audio CODEC jack detection resistor network
8	NC	No control
9	LINE out_L	Analog Port - Left channel
10	LINEout_JD	Jack detection return from front panel JACK2

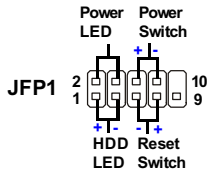
CD-In Connector: JCD1

This connector is provided for external audio input.



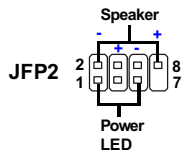
Front Panel Connectors: JFP1, JFP2

These connectors are for electrical connection to the front panel switches and LEDs. The JFP1 is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



JFP1 Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	HD_LED +	Hard disk LED pull-up
2	FPPWR/SLP	MSG LED pull-up
3	HD_LED -	Hard disk active LED
4	FPPWR/SLP	MSG LED pull-up
5	RST_SW -	Reset Switch low reference pull-down to GND
6	PWR_SW+	Power Switch high reference pull-up
7	RST_SW +	Reset Switch high reference pull-up
8	PWR_SW-	Power Switch low reference pull-down to GND
9	RSVD_DNU	Reserved. Do not use.

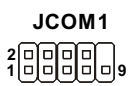


JFP2 Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
1	GND	Ground
2	SPK-	Speaker-
3	SLED	Suspend LED
4	BUZ+	Buzzer+
5	PLED	Power LED
6	BUZ-	Buzzer-
7	NC	No connection
8	SPK+	Speaker+

Serial Port Connector: JCOM 1

This connector is a 16550A high speed communication port that sends/receives 16 bytes FIFOs. You can attach a serial device.



Pin Definition

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

Front USB Connector: JUSB1 ~ 3

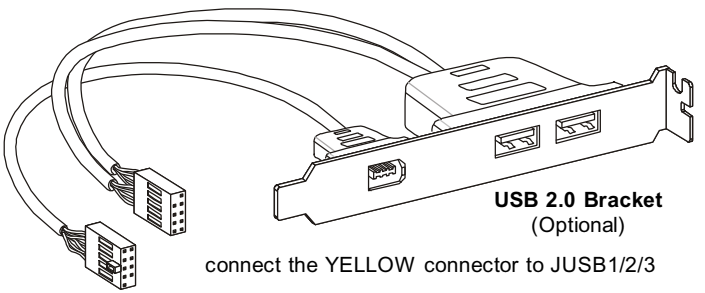
These connectors, compliant with Intel® I/O Connectivity Design Guide, is ideal for connecting high-speed USB interface peripherals such as **USB HDD**, **digital cameras**, **MP3 players**, **printers**, **modems and the like**.

JUSB1~3



Pin Definition

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
1	VCC	2	VCC
3	USB0-	4	USB1-
5	USB0+	6	USB1+
7	GND	8	GND
9	Key(no pin)	10	USBOC



USB 2.0 Bracket
(Optional)

connect the YELLOW connector to JUSB1/2/3



Important

Note that the pins of VCC and GND must be connected correctly to avoid possible damage.

Jumper

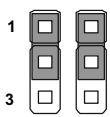
The motherboard provides the following jumper for you to set the computer's function. This section will explain how to change your motherboard's function through the use of jumper.

Hardware Overclock FSB Jumpers: JB1, JB2 (optional)

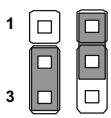
You can overclock the FSB to increase the processor frequency by changing the jumpers JB1 and JB2. Follow the instructions below to set the FSB.



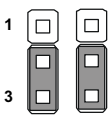
JB1 JB2



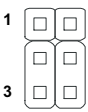
200 MHz
(Default)



200~266 MHz



266~333 MHz



333~400 MHz



Important

Make sure that you power off the system before changing the jumpers

Clear CMOS Jumper: JBAT1

There is a CMOS RAM onboard that has a power supply from an external battery to keep the data of system configuration. With the CMOS RAM, the system can automatically boot OS every time it is turned on. If you want to clear the system configuration, set the jumper to clear data.





Important

You can clear CMOS by shorting 2-3 pin while the system is off. Then return to 1-2 pin position. Avoid clearing the CMOS while the system is on; it will damage the mainboard.

Button

The motherboard provides the following button for you to set the computer's function. This section will explain how to change your motherboard's function through the use of button.

Power Button: POWER

This power button is used to turn-on or turn-off the system. Press the button to turn-on or turn-off the system.



POWER

Reset Button: RESET

This reset button is used to reset the system. Press the button to reset the system.

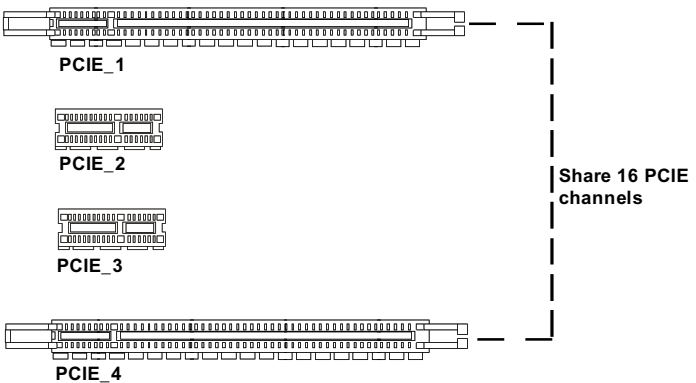


RESET

Slots

PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) Express Slot

The PCI Express slot supports the PCI Express interface expansion card.
The PCI Express 2.0x 16 supports up to 8.0 GB/s transfer rate.
The PCI Express x 8 slot supports up to 2.0 GB/s transfer rate.
The PCI Express x1 supports up to 250 MB/s transfer rate.

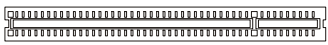


Important

When adding or removing expansion cards, make sure that you unplug the power supply first. Meanwhile, read the documentation for the expansion card to configure any necessary hardware or software settings for the expansion card, such as jumpers, switches or BIOS configuration.

PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) Slot

The PCI slot supports LAN card, SCSI card, USB card, and other add-on cards that comply with PCI specifications.



32-bit PCI Slot



Important

When adding or removing expansion cards, make sure that you unplug the power supply first. Meanwhile, read the documentation for the expansion card to configure any necessary hardware or software settings for the expansion card, such as jumpers, switches or BIOS configuration.

PCI Interrupt Request Routing

The IRQ, acronym of interrupt request line and pronounced I-R-Q, are hardware lines over which devices can send interrupt signals to the microprocessor. The PCI IRQ pins are typically connected to the PCI bus pins as follows:

	Order 1	Order 2	Order 3	Order 4
PCI Slot 1	INT A#	INT B#	INT C#	INT D#
PCI Slot 2	INT B#	INT C#	INT D#	INT A#

ATi CrossFire (Multi-GPU) Technology

ATi CrossFire (Multi-GPU) technology is an exciting new technology developed by ATI that allows the power of multiple Graphics. CrossFire requires a CrossFire Edition graphics card and a compatible standard Radeon (CrossFire Ready) graphics card from the same series. To utilize this technology, always install the CrossFire Edition graphics card in the **First** mazarine PCIE x16 (PCI_E1) slot and install the CrossFire Ready graphics card in the **Second** mazarine PCIE x16 (PCI_E4) slot. The mainboard can auto detect the CrossFire mode by software, therefore you don't have to enable the CrossFire in BIOS by yourself. Following the process below to complete CrossFire:

1. Install the CrossFire ***Edition*** graphics card in the **First** mazarine PCIE x16 (PCI_E1) slot and install the CrossFire ***Ready*** graphics card in the **Second** mazarine PCIE x16 (PCI_E4) slot.
2. With two cards installed, an CrossFire Video Link cable is required to connect the golden fingers on the top of these two graphics cards (refer to the picture below). Please note that although you have installed two graphics cards, only the video outputs on the CrossFire Edition graphics card will work. Hence, you only need to connect a monitor to the CrossFire Edition graphics card.





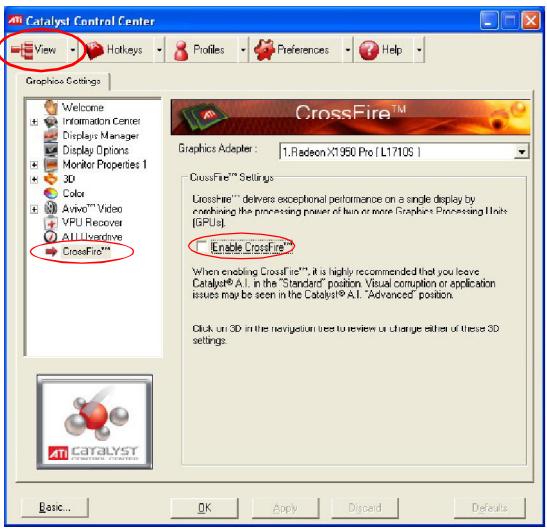
CrossFire Video Link cable

Important

1. Mainboard photos shown in this section are for demonstration only. The appearance of your mainboard may vary depending on the model you purchase.
*2. If you intend to install **TWO** graphics cards for CrossFire mode, make sure that:*
a. these two graphics cards are of the same brand and specifications;
*b. these two cards are installed on both **mazarine** PCIE x16 slots.*
3. Make sure that you connect an adequate power supply to the power connector on the graphics card to ensure stable operation of the graphics card.
4. Only Windows® XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2)& Windows® XP Profes -sional x64 Edition & Windows® Vista support the CrossFire function.

3. When all of the hardware and software has been properly set up and installed, reboot the system. After entering the O.S., click the "Catalyst™ Control Center" icon on the desktop. There is a setting in the Catalyst™ Control Center that needs to be enabled for CrossFire™ to operate. The following aspect appears in Catalyst™ Control Center:

Select the Advanced View from the view drop menu.



Important

A CrossFire™ system has four possible display modes:
- *SuperTiling*
- *Scissor Mode*
- *Alternate Frame Rendering*
- *Super Anti-aliasing.*

for more details, please consult the graphics card manual from the manufacturer.

Chapter 3
BIOS Setup

This chapter provides information on the BIOS Setup program and allows you to configure the system for optimum use.
You may need to run the Setup program when:

- An error message appears on the screen during the system booting up, and requests you to run SETUP.
- You want to change the default settings for customized features.

MSI
MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL

Entering Setup

Power on the computer and the system will start POST (Power On Self Test) process. When the message below appears on the screen, press <DEL> key to enter Setup.

Press DEL to enter SETUP

If the message disappears before you respond and you still wish to enter Setup, restart the system by turning it OFF and On or pressing the RESET button. You may also restart the system by simultaneously pressing <Ctrl>, <Alt>, and <Delete> keys.



Important

1. *The items under each BIOS category described in this chapter are under continuous update for better system performance. Therefore, the description may be slightly different from the latest BIOS and should be held for reference only.*
2. *Upon boot-up, the 1st line appearing after the memory count is the BIOS version. It is usually in the format:*

A7513IMS V1.0 030807 where:

1st digit refers to BIOS maker as A = AMI, W = AWARD, and P = PHOENIX.
2nd - 5th digit refers to the model number.
6th digit refers to the chipset as I = Intel, N = nVidia, and V = VIA.
7th - 8th digit refers to the customer as MS = all standard customers.
V1.1 refers to the BIOS version.
030807 refers to the date this BIOS was released.

Control Keys

<↑>	Move to the previous item
<↓>	Move to the next item
<←>	Move to the item in the left hand
<→>	Move to the item in the right hand
<Enter>	Select the item
<Esc>	Jumps to the Exit menu or returns to the main menu from a submenu
<+/PU>	Increase the numeric value or make changes
<-/PD>	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
<F6>	Load Optimized Defaults
<F10>	Save all the CMOS changes and exit

Getting Help

After entering the Setup menu, the first menu you will see is the Main Menu.

Main Menu

The main menu lists the setup functions you can make changes to. You can use the arrow keys (↑↓) to select the item. The on-line description of the highlighted setup function is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

Sub-Menu

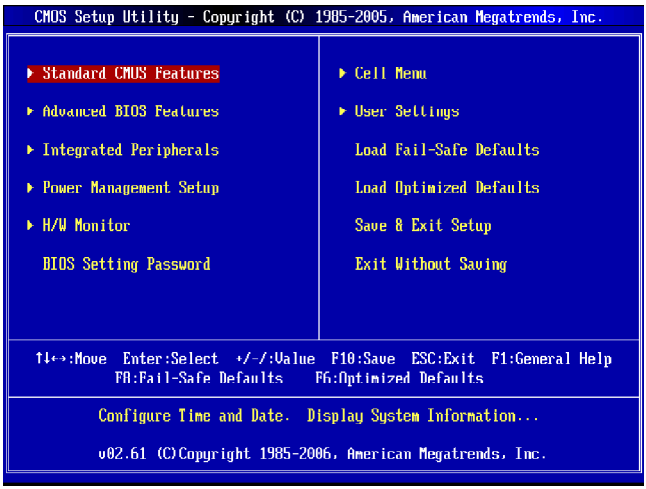
If you find a right pointer symbol (as shown in the right view) appears to the left of certain fields that means a sub-menu can be launched from this field. A sub-menu contains additional options for a field parameter. You can use arrow keys (↑↓) to highlight the field and press <Enter> to call up the sub-menu. Then you can use the control keys to enter values and move from field to field within a sub-menu. If you want to return to the main menu, just press the <Esc >.



General Help <F1>

The BIOS setup program provides a General Help screen. You can call up this screen from any menu by simply pressing <F1>. The Help screen lists the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item. Press <Esc> to exit the Help screen.

The Main Menu



▶ Standard CMOS Features
Use this menu for basic system configurations, such as time, date etc.

▶ Advanced BIOS Features
Use this menu to setup the items of AMI® special enhanced features.

▶ Integrated Peripherals
Use this menu to specify your settings for integrated peripherals.

▶ Power Management Setup
Use this menu to specify your settings for power management.

▶ PNP/PCI Configurations
This entry appears if your system supports PnP/PCI.

▶ H/W Monitor
This entry shows your PC health status.

▶ BIOS Setting Password
Use this menu to set the password for BIOS.

▶ Cell Menu
Use this menu to specify your settings for frequency/voltage control and overclocking.

► User Settings
Use this menu to save/ load your settings to/ from CMOS for BIOS.

► Load Fail-Safe Defaults
Use this menu to load the default values set by the BIOS vendor for stable system performance.

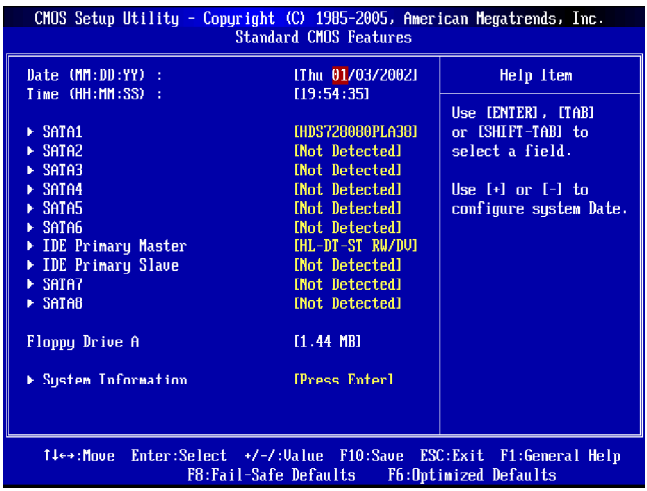
► Load Optimized Defaults
Use this menu to load the default values set by the mainboard manufacturer specifically for optimal performance of the mainboard.

► Save & Exit Setup
Save changes to CMOS and exit setup.

► Exit Without Saving
Abandon all changes and exit setup.

Standard CMOS Features

The items in Standard CMOS Features Menu includes some basic 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.

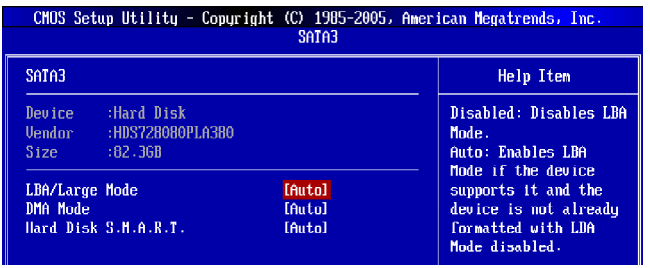


▶ Date (MM:DD:YY)
This allows you to set the system to the date that you want (usually the current date). The format is <day><month> <date> <year>.

day	Day of the week, from Sun to Sat, determined by BIOS. Read-only.
month	The month from Jan. through Dec.
date	The date from 1 to 31 can be keyed by numeric function keys.
year	The year can be adjusted by users.

▶ Time (HH:MM:SS)
This allows you to set the system time that you want (usually the current time). The time format is <hour> <minute> <second>.

▶ IDE Primary Master/ Slave, SATA1~8
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu, and the following screen appears.



▶ Device / Vender / Size
It will showing the device information that you connected to the SATA connector.

▶ LBA/Large Mode
This allows you to enable or disable the LBA Mode. Setting to Auto enables LBA mode if the device supports it and the devices is not already formatted with LBA mode disabled.

▶ DMA Mode
Select DMA Mode.

▶ Hard Disk S.M.A.R.T.
This allows you to activate the S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring Analysis & Reporting Technology) capability for the hard disks. S.M.A.R.T is a utility that monitors your disk status to predict hard disk failure. This gives you an opportunity to move data from a hard disk that is going to fail to a safe place before the hard disk becomes offline.



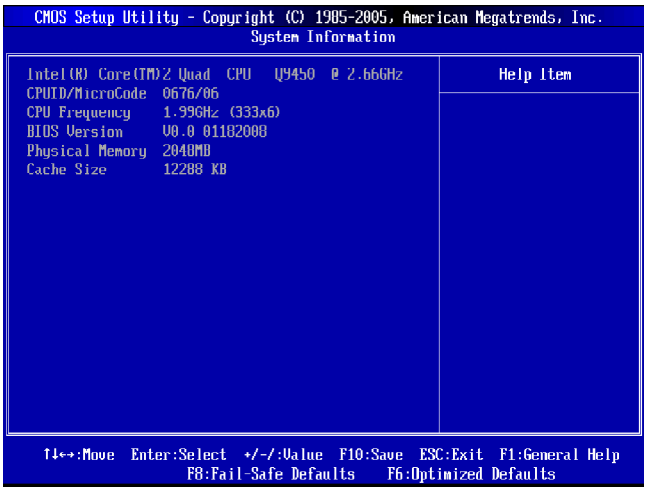
Important

Serial-ATA 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8 Channel *are appearing when you connect the HD devices to the IDE/ SATA connector on the mainboard.*

▶ Floppy Drive A
This item allows you to set the type of floppy drives installed. Available options: [None], [360K, 5.25 in.], [1.2M, 5.25 in.], [720K, 3.5 in.], [1.44M, 3.5 in.], [2.88M, 3.5 in.].

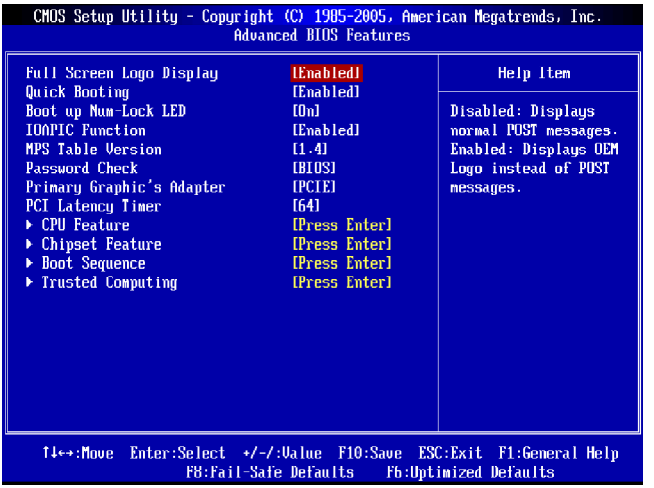
▶ System Information

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu, and the following screen appears.



This sub-menu shows the CPU information, BIOS version and memory status of your system (read only).

Advanced BIOS Features



▶ Full Screen LOGO Display

This item enables you to show the company logo on the bootup screen. Settings are:

[Enabled] Shows a still image (logo) on the full screen at boot.
[Disabled] Shows the POST messages at boot.

▶ Quick Booting

Setting the item to [Enabled] allows the system to boot within 10 seconds since it will skip some check items.

▶ Boot Up Num-Lock LED

This setting is to set the Num Lock status when the system is powered on. Setting to [On] will turn on the Num Lock key when the system is powered on. Setting to [Off] will allow users to use the arrow keys on the numeric keypad.

▶ IOAPIC Function

This field is used to enable or disable the APIC (Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller). Due to compliance with PC2001 design guide, the system is able to run in APIC mode. Enabling APIC mode will expand available IRQ resources for the system.

▶ MPS Table Version

This field allows you to select which MPS (Multi-Processor Specification) version to be used for the operating system. You need to select the MPS version supported by your operating system. To find out which version to use, consult the vendor of your operating system.

▶ Password Check

You need to enter the password as you boot up or enter COMS SETUP.
If you want to delete the password settings, you need to reset the password in SETUP and press <Enter> to make the password place empty.

▶ Primary Graphics Adapter

This setting specifies which graphic card is your primary graphics adapter. Setting options are:

[AGP] The system initializes the installed AGP card first. If an AGP card is not available, it will initialize the PCI VGA card.

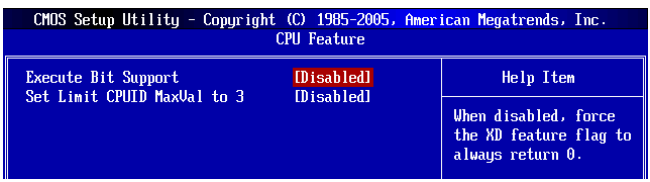
[PCI] The system initializes the installed PCI VGA card first. If a PCI VGA card is not available, it will initialize the AGP card.

▶ PCI Latency Timer

This item controls how long each PCI device can hold the bus before another takes over. When set to higher values, every PCI device can conduct transactions for a longer time and thus improve the effective PCI bandwidth. For better PCI performance, you should set the item to higher values.

▶ CPU Feature

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:



▶ Execute Bit Support

Intel's Execute Disable Bit functionality can prevent certain classes of malicious "buffer overflow" attacks when combined with a supporting operating system. This functionality allows the processor to classify areas in memory by where application code can execute and where it cannot. When a malicious worm attempts to insert code in the buffer, the processor disables code execution, preventing damage or worm propagation.

▶ Set Limit CPUID MaxVal to 3

The Max CPUID Value Limit is designed to limit the listed speed of the processor to older operating systems.

▶ Chipset Feature

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:

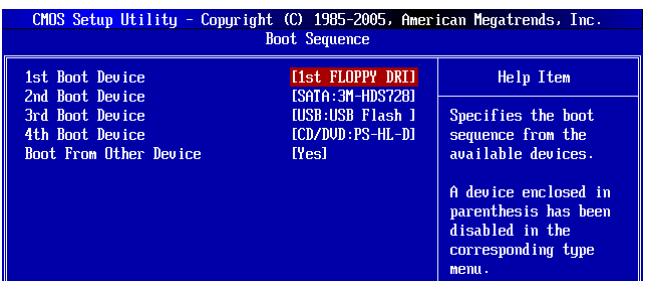


▶HPET

The HPET (High Precision Event Timers) is a component that is part of the chipset. You can to enable it, and will provide you with the means to get to it via the various ACPI methods.

▶ Boot Sequence

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:



▶ 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd/ 4th Boot Device

The items allow you to set the first/ second/ third boot device where BIOS attempts to load the disk operating system.

▶ Boot From Other Device

Setting the option to [Yes] allows the system to try to boot from other device. if the system fails to boot from the 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd boot device.

▶ Trusted Computing

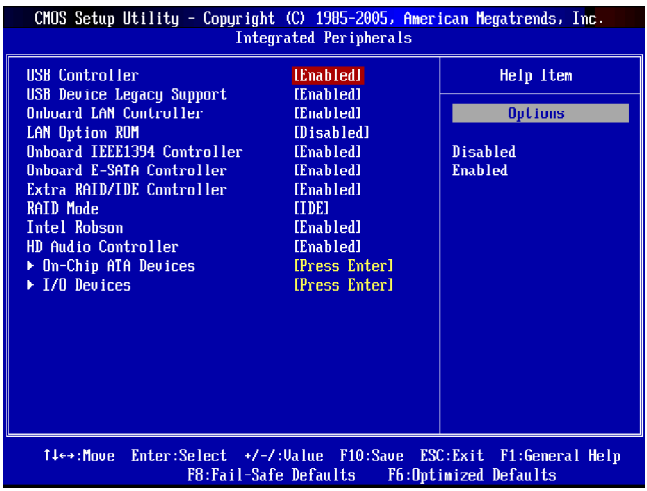
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:



▶ TCG/TPM SUPPORT

This field is used to enable or disable TPM (Trusted Platform Module).

Integrated Peripherals



▶ USB Controller
This setting allows you to enable/disable the onboard USB controller.

▶ USB Device Legacy Support
Select [Enabled] if you need to use a USB-interfaced device in the operating system.

▶ Onboard LAN Controller
This item is used to enable/disable the onboard LAN controller.

▶ LAN Option ROM
This item is used to decide whether to invoke the Boot ROM of the LAN controller.

▶ Onboard IEEE1394 Controller
This item allows you to enable/disable the onboard IEEE1394 controller.

▶ Onboard E-SATA Controller
This item allows you to enable/disable the onboard E-SATA controller.

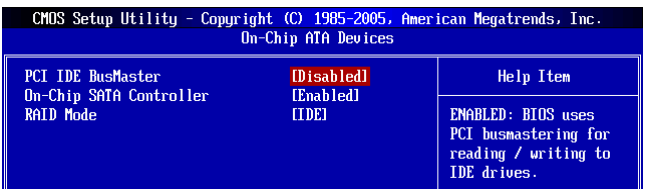
▶ Extra RAID/IDE Controller
This item allows you to enable/disable the onboard RAID/IDE controller.

▶ RAID Mode
This item is used to select RAID mode for the JMicron RAID controller. There are three options: IDE, RAID and AHCI.

▶ Intel Robson
This item is turbo memory technology that can let the users to enable operation system without accessing hard disk frequently. This boot up way can promote 20% speed and promote the speed of the large application program two times that can speed up the enable time and reduce power consumption.

▶ HD Audio Controller
This setting is used to enable/disable the onboard audio controller.

▶ On-Chip ATA Devices
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:

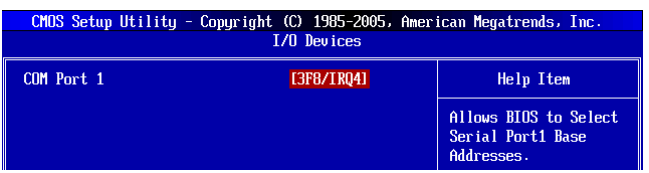


▶ PCI IDE BusMaster
This item allows you to enable/ disable BIOS to used PCI busmastering for reading/ writing to IDE drives.

▶ On-Chip SATA Controller
These items allow users to enable or disable the SATA controller.

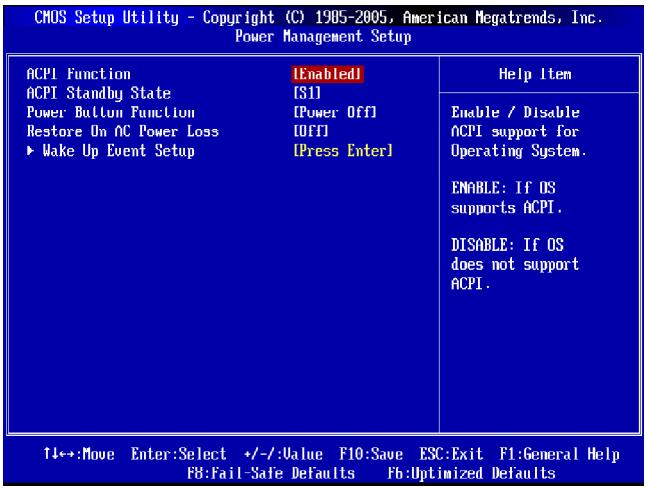
▶ RAID Mode
This item is used to enable/disable the RAID function for SATA devices.

▶ I/O Device Configuration
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears:



▶ COM Port 1
Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the first serial port.

Power Management Setup



Important

S3-related functions described in this section are available only when your BIOS supports S3 sleep mode.

▶ ACPI Function

This item is to activate the ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Management Interface) Function. If your operating system is ACPI-aware, such as Windows 2000/ XP, select [Enabled].

▶ ACPI Standby State

This item specifies the power saving modes for ACPI function. If your operating system supports ACPI, such as Windows 2000/ XP , you can choose to enter the Standby mode in S1(POS) or S3(STR) fashion through the setting of this field. Settings are:

[S1] The S1 sleep mode is a low power state. In this state, no system context is lost (CPU or chipset) and hardware maintains all system context.

[S3] The S3 sleep mode is a lower power state where the in formation of system configuration and open applications/files is saved to main memory that remains powered while most other hardware components turn off to save energy. The information stored in memory will be used to restore the system when a “wake up” event occurs.

▶ Power Button Function

This feature sets the function of the power button. Settings are:

[On/ Off]	The power button functions as normal power off button.
[Suspend]	When you press the power button, the computer enters the suspend/sleep mode, but if the button is pressed for more than four seconds, the computer is turned off.

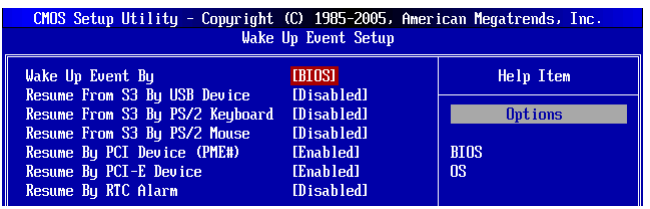
▶ Restore On AC Power Loss

This item specifies whether your system will reboot after a power failure or interrupt occurs. Settings are:

[Off]	Always leaves the computer in the power off state.
[On]	Always leaves the computer in the power on state.
[Last State]	Restores the system to the status before power failure or interrupt occurred.

▶ Wakeup Event Setup

Press <Enter> and the following sub-menu appears.



▶ Wake Up Event By

The item allows you to wake up event by BIOS or OS.

▶ Resume From S3 By USB Device

The item allows the activity of the USB device to wake up the system from S3 (Suspend to RAM) sleep state.

▶ Resume From S3 By PS/2 Keyboard

This setting determines whether the system will be awakened from what power saving modes when input signal of the PS/2 keyboard is detected.

▶ Resume From S3 By PS/2 Mouse

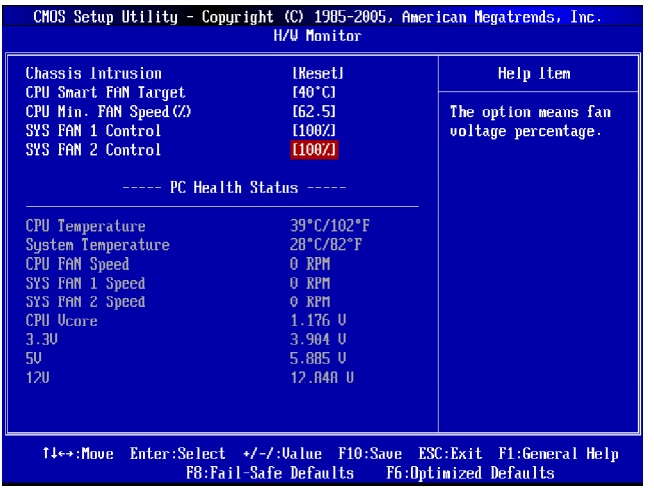
This setting determines whether the system will be awakened from what power saving modes when input signal of the PS/2 mouse is detected.

▶ Resume by PCI Device (PME#)

When set to [Enabled], the feature allows your system to be awakened from the power saving modes through any event on PME (Power Management Event).

▶ **Resume by PCI-E Device**
When set to [Enabled], the feature allows your system to be awakened from the power saving modes through any event on PCIE device.

▶ **Resume by RTC Alarm**
The field is used to enable or disable the feature of booting up the system on a scheduled time/date.



▶ Chassis Intrusion

The field enables or disables the feature of recording the chassis intrusion status and issuing a warning message if the chassis is once opened. To clear the warning message, set the field to [Reset]. The setting of the field will automatically return to [Enabled] later.

▶ CPU Smart FAN Target

The mainboard provides the Smart Fan function which can control the CPU fan speed automatically depending on the current temperature to keep it with in a specific range. You can select a fan target value here. If the current CPU fan temperature reaches to the target value, the smart fan function will be activated. It provides several sections to speed up for cooling down automaticlly .

▶ CPU Min.FAN speed(%)

This item allows users to select how percentage of minimum speed limit for the CPU fan.

▶ SYS FAN1/2 Control

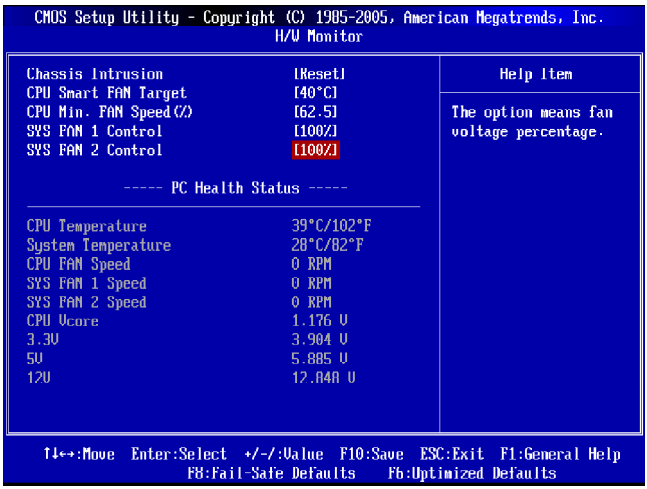
This item allows users to select how percentage of speed for the SYS FAN1.

▶ PC Health Status

▶ CPU/ System Temperature, CPU FAN/ SYS FAN1/ SYS FAN2 Speed, CPU Vcore, 3.3V, 5V, 12V, 5V SB

These items display the current status of all of the monitored hardware devices/ components such as CPU voltage, temperatures and all fans' speeds.

H/W Monitor



► Chassis Intrusion
The field enables or disables the feature of recording the chassis intrusion status and issuing a warning message if the chassis is once opened. To clear the warning message, set the field to [Reset]. The setting of the field will automatically return to [Enabled] later.

► CPU Smart FAN Target
The mainboard provides the Smart Fan function which can control the CPU fan speed automatically depending on the current temperature to keep it with in a specific range. You can select a fan target value here. If the current CPU fan temperature reaches to the target value, the smart fan function will be activated. It provides several sections to speed up for cooling down automaticlly .

► CPU Min.FAN speed(%)
This item allows users to select how percentage of minimum speed limit for the CPU fan.

► SYS FAN1/2 Control
This item allows users to select how percentage of speed for the SYS FAN1.

► PC Health Status

► CPU/ System Temperature, CPU FAN/ SYS FAN1/ SYS FAN2 Speed, CPU Vcore, 3.3V, 5V, 12V, 5V SB
These items display the current status of all of the monitored hardware devices/ components such as CPU voltage, temperatures and all fans' speeds.

BIOS Setting Password

When you select this function, a message as below will appear on the screen:

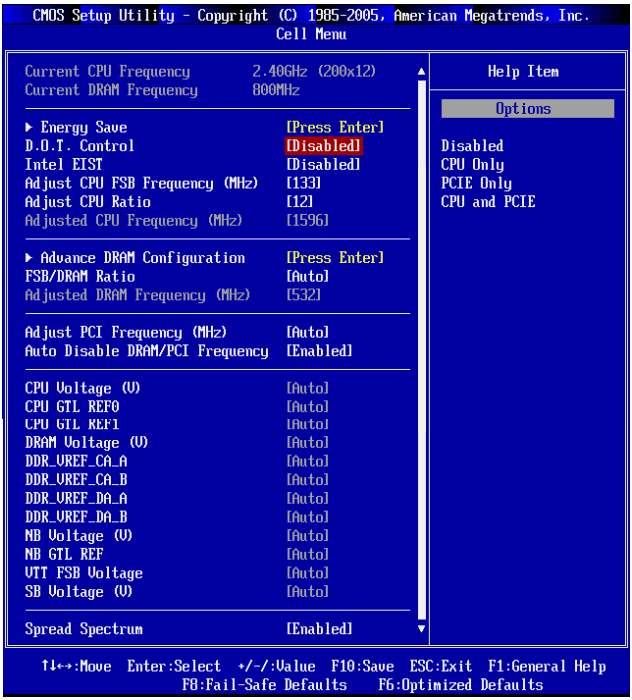


Type the password, up to six characters in length, and press <Enter>. The password typed now will replace any previously set password from CMOS memory. You will be prompted to confirm the password. Retype the password and press <Enter>. You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection and not enter a password.

To clear a set password, just press <Enter> when you are prompted to enter the password. A message will show up confirming the password will be disabled. Once the password is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup without entering any password.

When a password has been set, 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.

Cell Menu





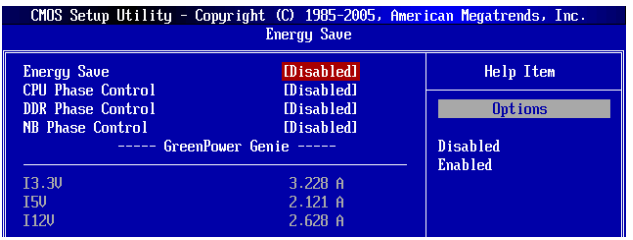
Important

Change these settings only if you are familiar with the chipset.

▶ Current CPU / DRAM Frequency
These items show the current clocks of CPU and Memory speed. Read-only.

▶ Energy Save

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears.



▶ Energy Save

Setting to [Enabled] disables useless SATA ports to save power, but you cannot close hot-and-plug (USB, E-SATA 1394) function.

▶ CPU/DDR/NB Phase Control

When set to [Auto], the hardware will adjust Phase according to CPU NB & DDR loading to reach to the best power saving function.

▶ D.O.T. Control

D.O.T. (Dynamic Overclocking Technology) is an automatic overclocking function, included in the MSI™'s newly developed Dual CoreCell™ Technology. It is designed to detect the load balance of CPU while running programs, and to adjust the best frequency automatically. When the motherboard detects system is running programs, it will speed up automatically to make the program run smoothly and faster. When the system is temporarily suspending or staying in the low load balance, it will restore the default settings instead. Usually the Dynamic Overclocking Technology will be powered only when users' PC need to run huge amount of data like 3D games or the video process, and the CPU and PCIE frequency need to be boosted up to enhance the overall performance.



Important

Even though the Dynamic Overclocking Technology is more stable than manual overclocking, basically, it is still risky. We suggest user to make sure that your CPU / memory modules can afford to overclocking regularly first. If you find the PC appears to be unstable or reboot incidentally, it's better to disable the Dynamic Overclocking or to lower the level of overclocking options. By the way, if you need to conduct overclocking manually, you also need to disable the Dynamic OverClocking first.

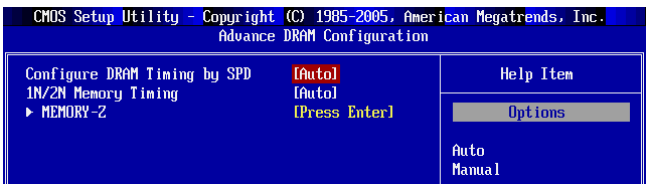
▶ Intel EIST
The Enhanced Intel SpeedStep technology allows you to set the performance level of the microprocessor whether the computer is running on battery or AC power. This field will appear after you installed the CPU which support speedstep technology.

▶ Adjusted CPU FSB Frequency
It shows the adjusted CPU FSB frequency.

▶ Adjust CPU Ratio
This item allows you to adjust the CPU ratio. Setting to [Startup] enables the CPU running at the fastest speed which is detected by system.

▶ Adjusted CPU Frequency
It shows the adjusted CPU frequency (FSB x Ratio). Read-only.

▶ Advance DRAM Configuration
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears.



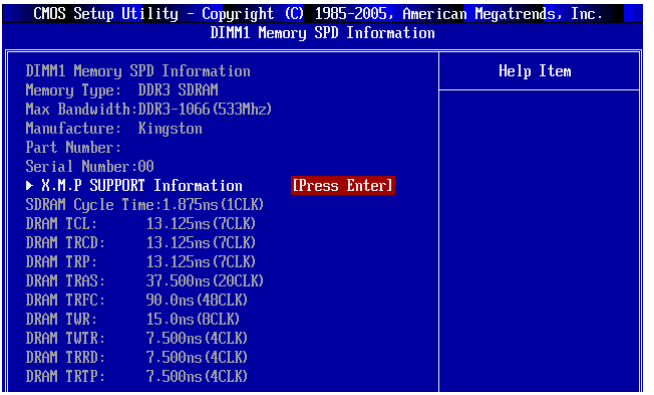
▶ Configuration DRAM Timing by SPD
Setting to [Enabled] enables DRAM CAS# Latency automatically to be determined by BIOS based on the configurations on the SPD (Serial Presence Detect) EEPROM on the DRAM module.

▶ 1N/2N Memory Timing
This item controls the SDRAM command rate. Select [1N] makes SDRAM signal controller to run at 1N (N=clock cycles) rate. Selecting [2N] makes SDRAM signal controller run at 2N rate.

▶ MEMORY-Z
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears.



▶ DIMM1/2/3/4 Memory SPD Information
Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears.

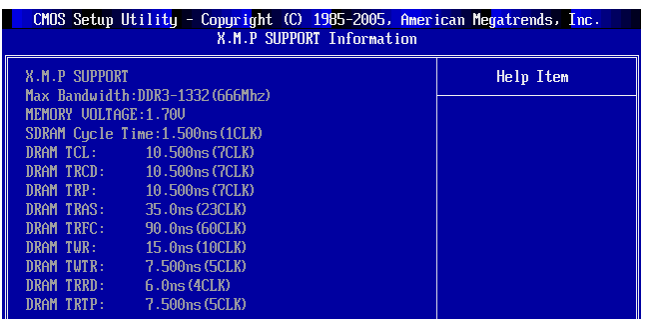


► DIMM 1/2/3/4 Memory SPD Information

These items display the current status of the current DIMM Memory speed information such as momory type, max bandwidth, manufacture, part number, serial number, SDRAM cycle time, DRAM TCL, DRAM TRCD, DRAM TRP, DRAM TRAS, DRAM TRFC, DRAM TWR, DRAM TWTR, DRAM TRRD and DRAM TRTP. They are read only.

► X.M.P Support Information

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears. These items display the current status of the X.M.P support information such as ,memory voltage, max bandwidth, SDRAM cycle time, DRAM TCL, DRAM TRCD, DRAM TRP, DRAM TRAS, DRAM TRFC, DRAM TWR, DRAM TWTR, DRAM TRRD and DRAM TRTP. They are read only.



▶ FSB/DRAM Ratio
This item will allow you to adjust the FSB/DRAM Ratio of the memory.

▶ Adjusted DRAM Frequency
It shows the adjusted DRAM frequency. Read-only.

▶ Adjust PCIE Frequency
This field allows you to select the PCIE frequency (in MHz).

▶ Auto Disable DIMM/PCI Frequency
When set to [Enabled], the system will remove (turn off) clocks from empty DIMM and PCI slots to minimize the electromagnetic interference (EMI).

▶ CPU Voltage / CPU GTL REF0 / CPU GTL REF1 / DRAM Voltage / DDR_VREF_A/B / NB Voltage / NB GTL REF / VTT FSB Voltage / SB Voltage
These items dispaly the power status of Memory, FSB and chipset. Read-only.

▶ Spread Spectrum
When the motherboard's clock generator pulses, the extreme values (spikes) of the pulses create EMI (Electromagnetic Interference). The Spread Spectrum function reduces the EMI generated by modulating the pulses so that the spikes of the pulses are reduced to flatter curves. If you do not have any EMI problem, leave the setting at Disabled for optimal system stability and performance. But if you are plagued by EMI, set to Enabled for EMI reduction. Remember to disable Spread Spectrum if you are overclocking because even a slight jitter can introduce a temporary boost in clock speed which may just cause your overclocked processor to lock up.



Important

1. *If you do not have any EMI problem, leave the setting at [Disabled] for optimal system stability and performance. But if you are plagued by EMI, select the value of Spread Spectrum for EMI reduction.*
2. *The greater the Spread Spectrum value is, the greater the EMI is reduced, and the system will become less stable. For the most suitable Spread Spectrum value, please consult your local EMI regulation.*
3. *Remember to disable Spread Spectrum if you are overclocking because even a slight jitter can introduce a temporary boost in clock speed which may just cause your overclocked processor to lock up.*

CPU and Memory Clock Overclocking

The **D.O.T Control, Adjust CPU FSB Frequency, Adjust CPU Ratio, FSB/Memory Ratio** are the items for you to overclock the CPU and the Memory. Please refer to the descriptions of these fields for more information.



Important

1. *CPU Speed = CPU Frequency * CPU Ratio*
2. *This motherboard supports overclocking greatly. However, please make sure your peripherals and components are bearable for some special settings. Any operation that exceeds product specification is not recommended. Any risk or damge resulting from improper operation will not be under our product warranty.*

Two ways to save your system from failed overclocking...

Reboot

1. Press the Power button to reboot the system three times. Please note that, to avoid electric current to affect other devices or components, we suggest an interval of more than 10 seconds among the reboot actions.



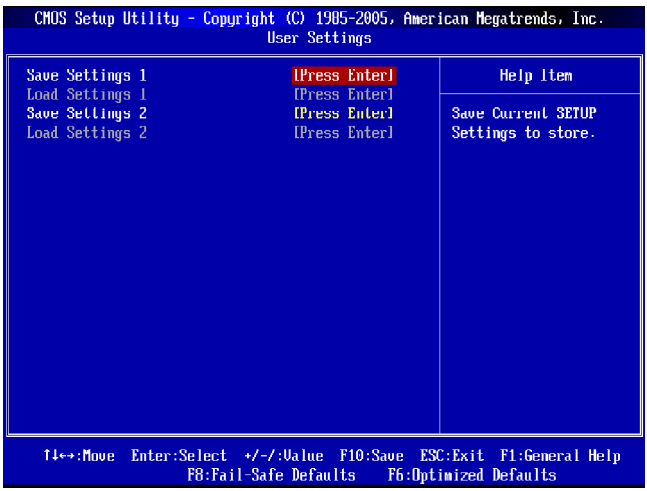
2. At the fourth reboot, BIOS will determine that the previous overclocking is failed and restore the default settings automatically. Please press any key to boot the system normally when the following message appears on screen.

```
Warning !!! The previous performance of overclocking is failed,
and the system is restored to the defaults setting,
Press any key exclude "DEL" to enter SETUP.....
```

Clear CMOS

- Please refer to “chapter 2” for more information about how to clear CMOS data.

User Setting



▶ Save Settings 1/ 2
These items are used to save the settings set by yourself to CMOS.

▶ Load Settings 1/ 2
These items are available after you save your settings in **Save Settings 1/ 2** items , and are used to load the settings from CMOS.

Load Fail-Safe/ Optimized Defaults

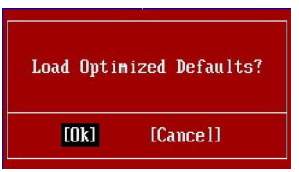
The two options on the main menu allow users to restore all of the BIOS settings to the default Fail-Safe or Optimized values. The Optimized Defaults are the default values set by the mainboard manufacturer specifically for optimal performance of the mainboard. The Fail-Safe Defaults are the default values set by the BIOS vendor for stable system performance.

When you select Load Fail-Safe Defaults, a message as below appears:



Pressing *Y* loads the BIOS default values for the most stable, minimal system performance.

When you select Load Optimized Defaults, a message as below appears:



Pressing *Y* loads the default factory settings for optimal system performance.

Appendix A
Realtek ALC888/888T Audio

The Realtek ALC888/888T provides 10-channel DAC that simultaneously supports 7.1 sound playback and 2 channels of independent stereo sound output (multiple streaming) through the Front-Out-Left and Front-Out-Right channels.

MSI
MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL

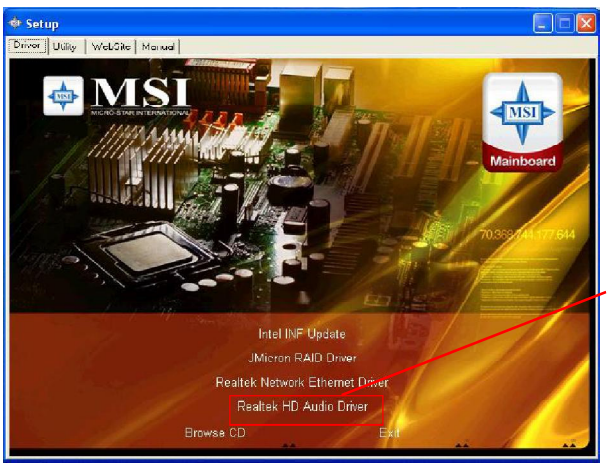
Installing the Realtek HD Audio Driver

You need to install the driver for Realtek ALC888/888T codec to function properly before you can get access to 2-, 4-, 6-, 8- channel or 7.1+2 channel audio operations. Follow the procedures described below to install the drivers for different operating systems.

Installation for Windows 2000/XP

For Windows® 2000, you must install Windows® 2000 Service Pack4 or later before installing the driver. For Windows® XP, you must install Windows® XP Service Pack1 or later before installing the driver.
The following illustrations are based on Windows® XP environment and could look slightly different if you install the drivers in different operating systems.

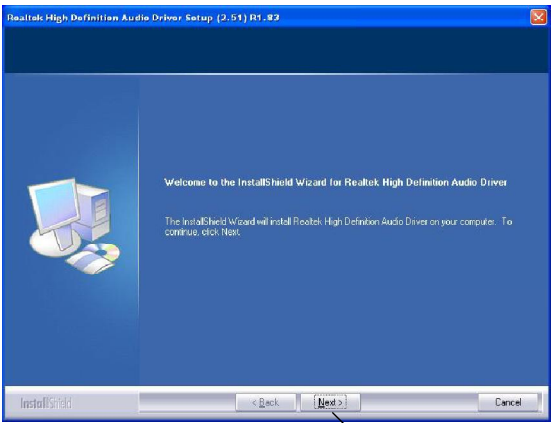
1. Insert the application CD into the CD-ROM drive. The setup screen will automatically appear.
2. Click **Realtek HD Audio Driver**.



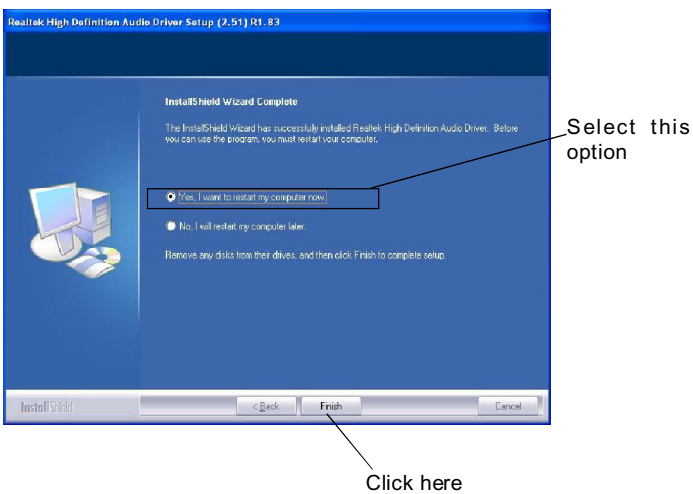
Important

*The **HD Audio Configuration** software utility is under continuous update to enhance audio applications. Hence, the program screens shown here in this section may be slightly different from the latest software utility and shall be held for reference only.*

3. Click **Next** to install the Realtek High Definition Audio Driver.



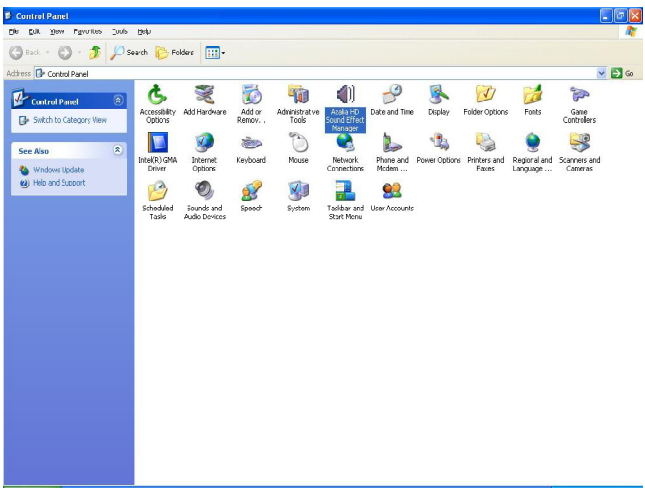
4. Click **Finish** to restart the system.



Software Configuration

After installing the audio driver, you are able to use the 2-, 4-, 6- or 8- channel audio feature now. Click the audio icon from the system tray at the lower-right corner of the screen to activate the **HD Audio Configuration**. It is also available to enable the audio driver by clicking the **Realtek HD Audio Manager** from the **Control Panel**.





Sound Effect

Here you can select a sound effect you like from the **Environment** list.



Environment Simulation

You will be able to enjoy different sound experience by pulling down the arrow, totally 23 kinds of sound effect will be shown for selection. Realtek HD Audio Sound Manager also provides five popular settings “Stone Corridor”, “Bathroom”, “Sewer pipe”, “Arena” and “Audio Corridor” for quick enjoyment.

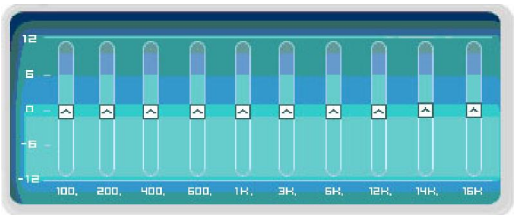
You may choose the provided sound effects, and the equalizer will adjust automatically. If you like, you may also load an equalizer setting or make an new equalizer setting to save as an new one by using the “**Load EQ Setting**” and “**Save Preset**” button, click “**Reset EQ Setting**” button to use the default value, or click “**Delete EQ Setting**” button to remove a preset EQ setting.

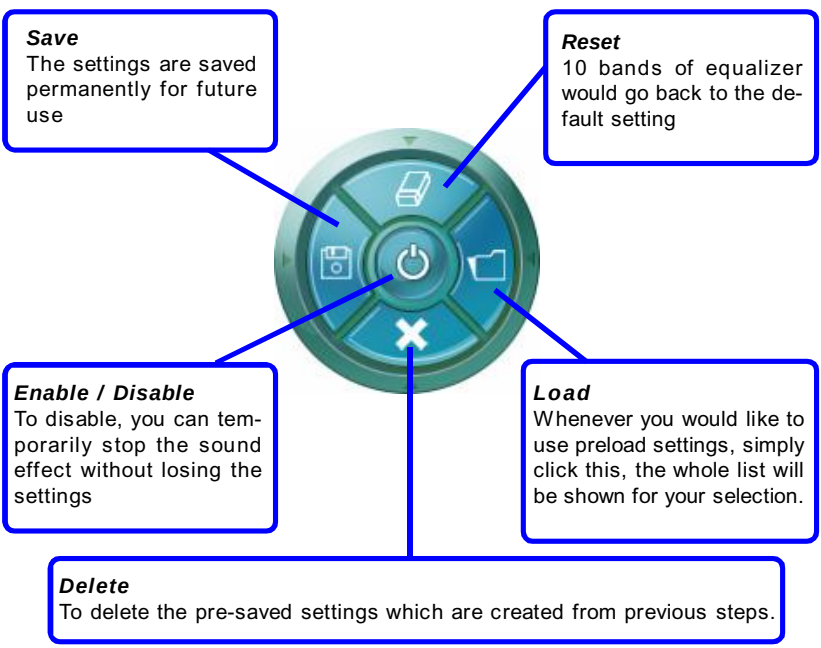
There are also other pre-set equalizer models for you to choose by clicking “**Others**” under the **Equalizer** part.

Equalizer Selection

Equalizer frees users from default settings; users may create their owned preferred settings by utilizing this tool.

10 bands of equalizer, ranging from 100Hz to 16KHz.





Frequently Used Equalizer Setting

Realtek recognizes the needs that you might have. By leveraging our long experience at audio field, Realtek HD Audio Sound Manager provides you certain optimized equalizer settings that are frequently used for your quick enjoyment.

[How to Use It]

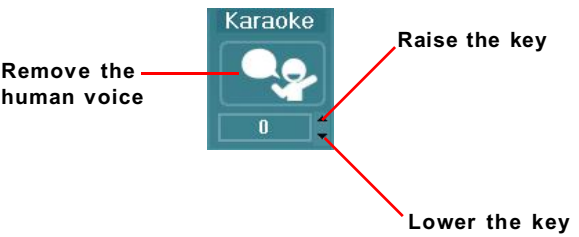
Other than the buttons “Pop” “Live” “Club” & “Rock” shown on the page, to pull down the arrow in “Others”, you will find more optimized settings available to you.

Karaoke Mode

Karaoke mode brings Karaoke fun back home. Simply using the music you usually play, Karaoke mode can help you eliminate the vocal of the song or adjust the key to accommodate your range.

1.Vocal Cancellation: Single click on “Voice Cancellation”, the vocal of the song would be eliminated, while the background music is still in place, and you can be that singer!

2.Key Adjustment: Using “Up / Down Arrow” to find a key which better fits your vocal range.



Mixer

In the **Mixer** part, you may adjust the volumes of the rear and front panels individually.

1. Adjust Volume

You can adjust the volume of the speakers that you pluged in front or rear panel by select the **Realtek HD Audio rear output** or **Realtek HD Audio front output** items.



Important

*Before set up, please make sure the playback devices are well plugged in the jacks on the rear or front panel. The **Realtek HD Audio front output** item will appear after you pluging the speakers into the jacks on the front panel.*

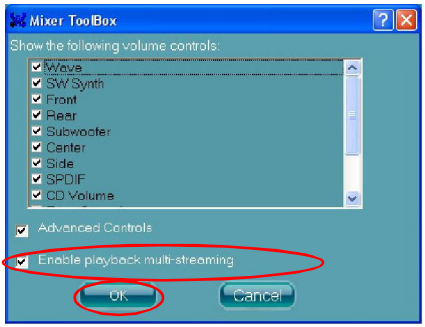
2. Multi-Stream Function

ALC888 supports an outstanding feature called Multi-Stream, which means you may play different audio sources simultaneously and let them output respectively from the indicated real panel or front panel. This feature is very helpful when 2 people are using the same computer together for different purposes.

Click the button and the Mixer **ToolBox** menu will appear. Then check the **Enable playback multi-streaming** and click **OK** to save the setup.

Important

You have to plug audio device into the jacks on the rear and front panel first before enable the multi-stream function.

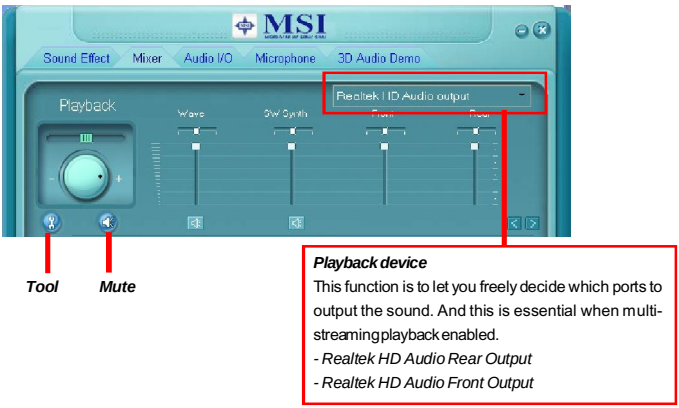


When you are playing the first audio source (for example: use Windows Media Player to play DVD/VCD), the output will be played from the rear panel, which is the default setting.

Then you **must** to select the **Realtek HD Audio front output** from the scroll list **first**, and use a different program to play the second audio source (for example: use Winamp to play MP3 files). You will find that the second audio source (MP3 music) will come out from the Line-Out audio jack of Front Panel.

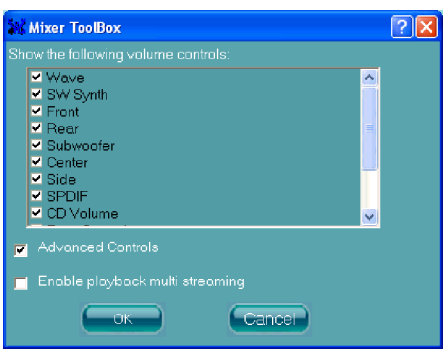


3. Playback control



Mute
You may choose to mute single or multiple volume controls or to completely mute sound output.

Tool
- Show the following volume controls
This is to let you freely decide which volume control items to be displayed.
- Advanced controls
- Enable playback multi-streaming
With this function, you will be able to have an audio chat with your friends via headphone (stream 1 from front panel) while still have music (stream 2 from back panel) in play. At any given period, you can have maximum 2 streams operating simultaneously.



4. Recording control



Mute
You may choose to mute single or multiple volume controls or to completely mute sound input.
Tool
- Show the following volume controls
This is to let you freely decide which volume control items to be displayed.
- Enable recording multi-streaming



Important

ALC888 allows you to record the CD, Line, Mic and Stereo Mix channels simultaneously, frees you from mixing efforts. At any given period, you may choose 1 of the following 4 channels to record.

Audio I/O

In this tab, you can easily configure your multi-channel audio function and speakers. You can choose a desired multi-channel operation here.

a. **Headphone** for the common headphone
b. **2CH Speaker** for Stereo-Speaker Output
c. **4CH Speaker** for 4-Speaker Output
d. **6CH Speaker** for 5.1-Speaker Output
e. **8CH Speaker** for 7.1-Speaker Output



Speaker Configuration:

1. Plug the speakers in the corresponding jack.

2. Dialogue “connected device” will pop up for your selection. Please select the device you have plugged in.
   - If the device is being plugged into the correct jack, you will be able to find the icon beside the jack changed to the one that is same as your device.
   - If not correct, Realtek HD Audio Manager will guide you to plug the device into the correct jack.

Connector Settings

Click  to access connector settings.



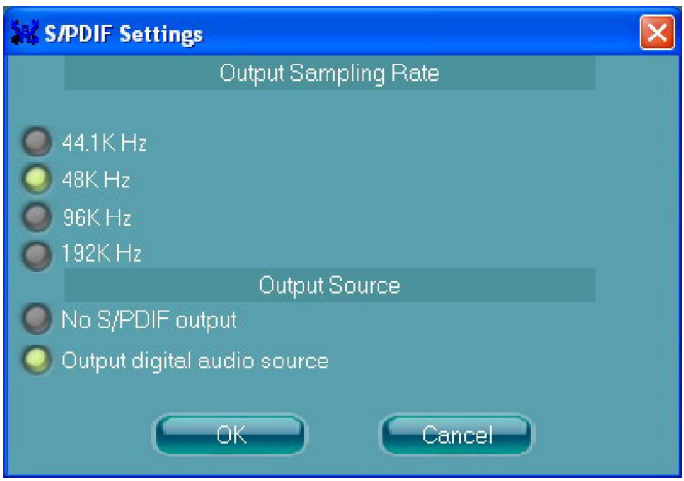
Disable front panel jack detection (option)
Find no function on front panel jacks? Please check if front jacks on your system are so-called AC'97 jacks. If so, please check this item to disable front panel jack detection.

Mute rear panel output when front headphone plugged in.

Enable auto popup dialogue, when device has been plugged in
Once this item checked, the dialog "Connected device" would automatically pop up when device plugged in.

S/PDIF

Short for Sony/Philips Digital Interface, a standard audio file transfer format. S/PDIF allows the transfer of digital audio signals from one device to another without having to be converted first to an analog format. Maintaining the viability of a digital signal prevents the quality of the signal from degrading when it is converted to analog.



Output Sampling Rate

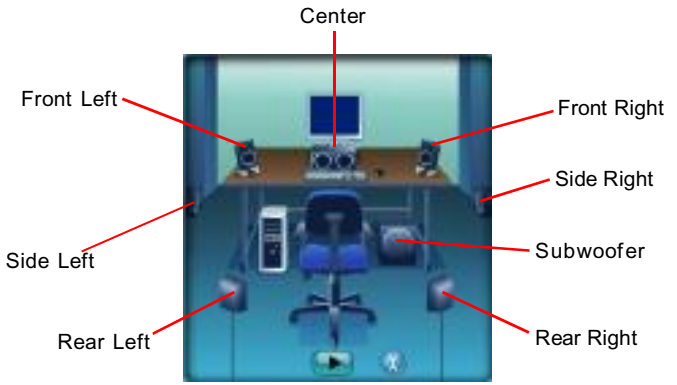
44.1KHz: This is recommend while playing CD.
48KHz: This is recommended while playing DVD or Dolby.
96KHz: This is recommended while playing DVD-Audio.
192KHz: This is recommended while playing High quality Audio.

Output Source

Output digital audio source: The digital audio format (such as .wav, .mp3,.midi etc) will come out through S/PDIF-Out.
S/PDIF-in to S/PDIF -out pass though mode: The data from S/PDIF-In can be real-time played from S/PDIF-Out.

Test Speakers

You can select the speaker by clicking it to test its functionality. The one you select will light up and make testing sound. If any speaker fails to make sound, then check whether the cable is inserted firmly to the connector or replace the bad speakers with good ones. Or you may click the **auto test** button to test the sounds of each speaker automatically.



Microphone

In this tab you may set the function of the microphone. Select the **Noise Suppression** to remove the possible noise during recording, or select **Acoustic Echo Cancellation** to cancel the acoustic echo druing recording.

Acoustic Echo Cancellation prevents playback sound from being recorded by microphone together with your sound. For example, you might have chance to use VOIP function through Internet with your friends. The voice of your friend will come out from speakers (playback). However, the voice of your friend might also be recorded into your microphone then go back to your friend through Internet. In that case, your friend will hear his/her own voice again. With AEC(Acoustic Echo Cancellation) enabled at your side, your friend can enjoy the benefit with less echo.



3D Audio Demo

In this tab you may adjust your 3D positional audio before playing 3D audio applications like gaming. You may also select different environment to choose the most suitable environment you like.



Information

In this tab it provides some information about this HD Audio Configuration utility, including Audio Driver Version, DirectX Version, Audio Controller & Audio Codec. You may also select the language of this utility by choosing from the **Language** list.



Also there is a selection **Show icon in system tray**. Switch it on and an icon  will show in the system tray. Right-click on the icon and the **Audio Accessories** dialogue box will appear which provides several multimedia features for you to take advantage of.



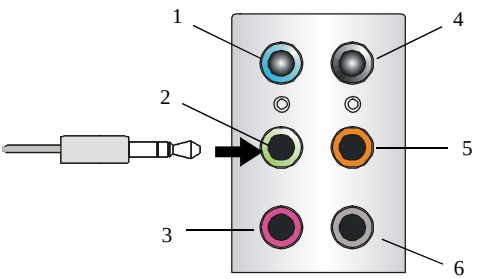
Hardware Setup

Connecting the Speakers

When you have set the Multi-Channel Audio Function mode properly in the software utility, connect your speakers to the correct phone jacks in accordance with the setting in software utility.

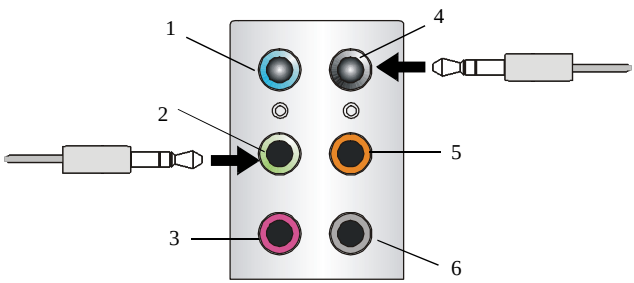
n 2-Channel Mode for Stereo-Speaker Output

Refer to the following diagram and caption for the function of each phone jack on the back panel when 2-Channel Mode is selected.



1 Line In
2 Line Out *(Front channels)*
3 MIC
4 No function
5 No function
6 No function

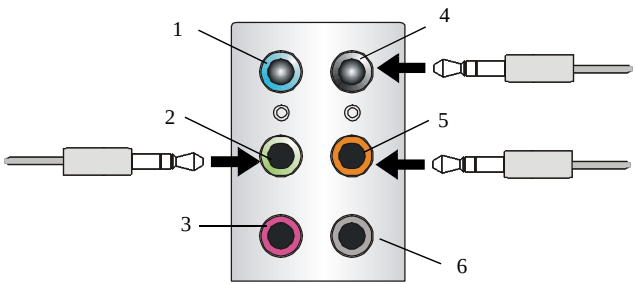
n 4-Channel Mode for 4-Speaker Output



4-Channel Analog Audio Output

1. Line In
2. Line Out *(Front channels)*
3. MIC
4. Line Out *(Rear channels)*
5. No function
6. No function

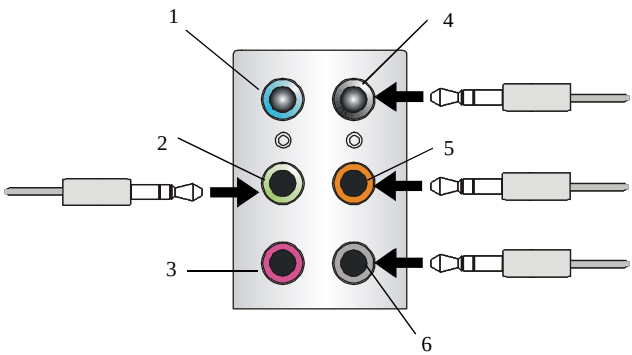
n 6-Channel Mode for 6-Speaker Output



6-Channel Analog Audio Output

1. Line In
2. Line Out *(Front channels)*
3. MIC
4. Line Out *(Rear channels)*
5. Line Out *(Center and Subwoofer channel)*
6. No function

n 8-Channel Mode for 8-Speaker Output



8-Channel Analog Audio Output

1. Line In
2. Line Out *(Front channels)*
3. MIC
4. Line Out *(Rear channels)*
5. Line Out *(Center and Subwoofer channel)*
6. Line Out *(Side channels)*

Important

To enable 7.1 channel audio-out function on Vista operating system, you have to install the Realtek Audio Driver. Or, the mainboard will support 5.1 channel audio-out only.

Appendix B
Dual Core Center

Dual CoreCenter, the most useful and powerful utility that MSI has spent much research and efforts to develop, helps users to monitor or configure the hardware status of MSI Mainboard & MSI Graphics card in windows, such as CPU/GPU clock, voltage, fan speed and temperature.
Before you install the Dual CoreCenter, please make sure the system has meet the following requirements:

1. Intel Pentium4 / Celeron, AMD Athlon XP/ Sempron or compatible CPU with PCI Express slot.
2. 256MB system memory.
3. CD-ROM drive for software installation.
4. Operation system: Windows XP.
5. DotNet Frame Work 2.0

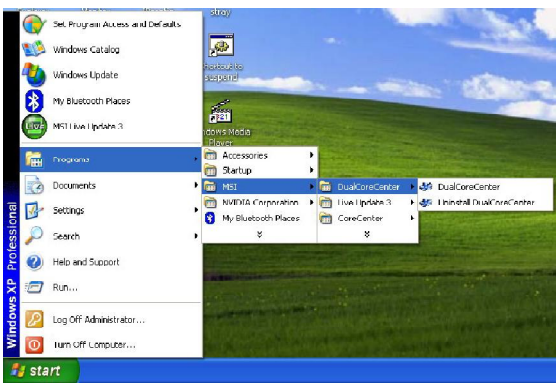
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Activating Dual Core Center

Once you have your Dual Core Center installed (locate the setup source file in the setup CD accompanying with your mainboard, path: **Utility --> MSI Utility --> Dual Core Center**), it will have an icon in the system tray, a short cut icon on the desktop, and a short cut path in your "Start-up" menu. You may double-click on each icon to enable Dual Core Center.



short-cut icon in the system tray



short-cut path in the start-up menu (path: Start-->Programs-->MSI--> DualCoreCenter-->DualCoreCenter)

Main

Before using this utility, we have to remind you: only when installing the MSI V044 (V044 has to install with the version 8.26 or newer driver)/ V046 or V060 graphics card can activate the full function of this utility. If you install a graphics card of other brand, only hardware status of the MSI mainboard would be available.



Introduction:

Click each button appearing above to enter sub-menu to make further configuration or to execute the function.

MB

Click MB button to read current CPU temperature, FSB and CPU clock of mainboard will show below.

VGA

Click VGA button to read current GPU temperature, GPU clock and memory clock of graphics card will show below.

DOT

Click DOT button to enable or disable the Dynamic Overclocking Technology.

AV/ Game/ Office/ Silence/ Cool

MSI provides five common settings for different environments. The settings had been set to optimal values to reach better performance in each environment. Click the button you need.

Important

Before clicking the AV/ Game/ Office/ Silence or Cool button, select Smooth mode or Sharp mode to decide whether you want the system to reach the optimal values smoothly or quickly.

Sharp mode  ***Smooth mode***

Clock

In this sub-menu, you can adjust and monitor the clocks of MB and graphics card.

Voltage

In this sub-menu, you can adjust and monitor the voltages of MB and graphics card.

FAN Speed

In this sub-menu, you can adjust and monitor the fan speeds of MB and graphics card.

Temperature

In this sub-menu, you can monitor the temperatures of MB and graphics card.

User Profile

In this sub-menu, you can set the values of clock, voltage and fan speed by your need and save them in a profile. You can save 3 profiles for further use.

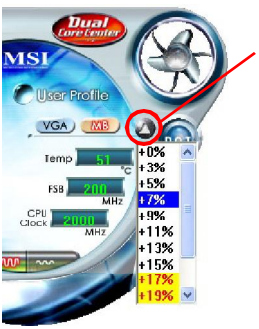
Important

Click on the icon , the clock, voltage, fan, and temperature buttons will appear beside the icon.

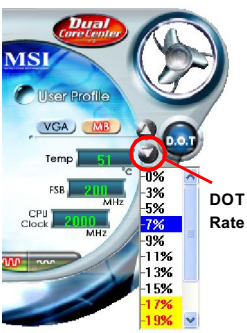


DOT (Dynamic OverClocking)

Dynamic Overclocking Technology is an automatic overclocking function, included in the MSI™'s newly developed Dual CoreCenter Technology. It is designed to detect the loading of CPU/ GPU while running programs, and to over-clock automatically. When the motherboard detects that the loading of CPU is exceed the default threshold for a time, it will speed up the CPU and fan automatically to make the system run smoother and faster. When the graphics card detects that the loading of GPU is exceed the default threshold for a time, it will speed up the GPU, memory, fan and voltage automatically to make the system run smoother and faster. When the CPU/ GPU is temporarily suspending or staying in low loading balance, it will restore the default settings instead. Usually the Dynamic Overclocking Technology will be powered only when users' PC runs huge amount of data, like 3D games or video process, and the motherboard/ graphicd card need to be boosted up to enhance the overall performance. There will be several selections when you click the DOT rate button (include increase rate  and decrease  rate buttons), to select the DOT level, then you have to click the DOT button  to apply the DOT function.



DOT FSB-UP
Rate button



DOT FSB-DOWN
Rate button

Important

Even though the Dynamic Overclocking Technology is more stable than manual overclocking, basically, it is still risky. We suggest user to make sure that your CPU can afford to overclock regularly first. If you find the PC appears to be unstable or reboot incidentally, it's better to lower the level of overclocking options. By the way, if you need to conduct overclocking manually, please do not to apply the DOT function.

Clock

In the **Clock** sub-menu, you can see clock status (including FSB/ CPU clock of mainboard and GPU/ memory clock of graphics card) of your system. And you can select desired value for overclocking. There will be several items for you to select for overclocking after you click button. You can click the plus sign button to increase the clock, or click the minus sign button to decrease the clock. And finally, click the Apply button to apply the values adjusted. If you do not want to apply the adjustments, click the Cancel button to cancel. Or click the Default button to restore the default values.



On the underside, it shows the graphs of the clocks. Only the curves of the item which the button is lit up with red color will be shown.

Important

*In the user profile, clicking the **Save** button can save the changes to it. In the default profile, the Save button is not available.*

Voltage

In the **Voltage** sub-menu, you can see voltage status (including Vcore, memory, GPU voltage... etc.) of your system, and you can select desired value for overclocking. It will show several items to select for overclocking after you click the button. You can click the plus sign button to increase the voltage, or click the minus sign button to decrease. And finally, click the Apply button to apply the adjustments. If you do not want to apply the adjustments, click the Cancel button to cancel. Or click the Default button to restore the default values.



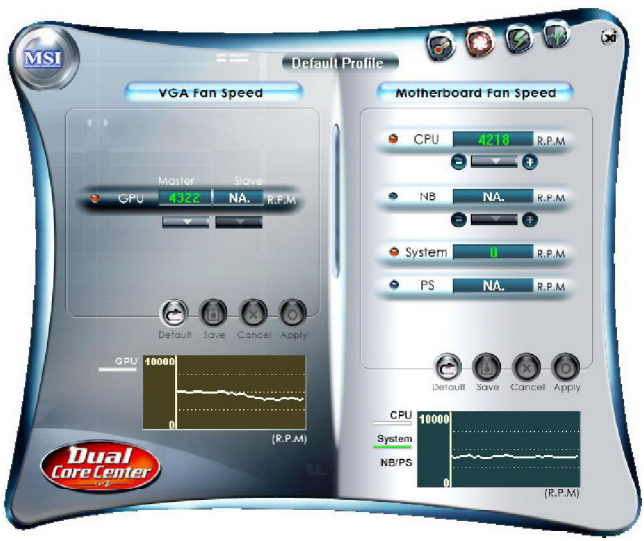
On the underside, it shows the graphs of the voltages. Only the curves of the item which the button is lit up with red color will be shown.

Important

*In the user profile, clicking the **Save** button can save the changes to it. In the default profile, the Save button is not available.*

FAN Speed

In the **FAN Speed** sub-menu, you can read fan status of your system. Select higher speed for better cooling effect. There are several sections for you to change the fan speed to a section after clicking button. Click the plus sign button to increase the fan speed to a section, or click the minus sign button to decrease. Or click the Default button to restore the default values.



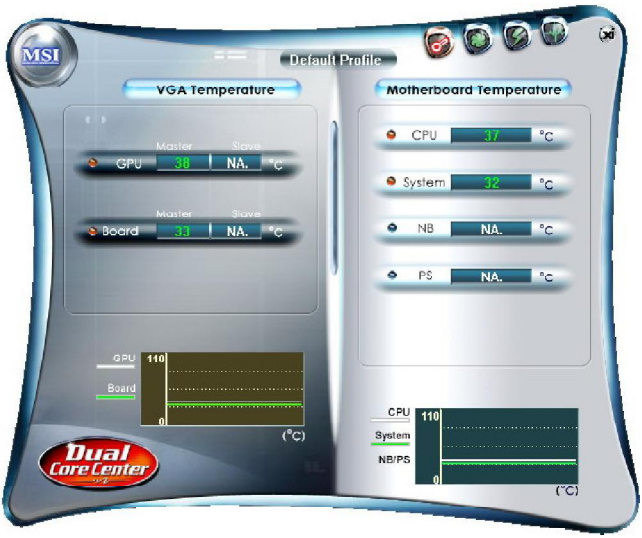
On the underside, it shows the graphs of the fan speed. Only the curves of the item which the button is lit up with red color will be shown.

Important

1. *When you set the fan speed manually, please make sure to disabled the "CPU Smart FAN Target" item in the BIOS.*
2. *In the user profile, clicking the **Save** button can save the changes to it. In the default profile, the Save button is not available.*

Temperature

In the **Temperature** sub-menu, you can see temperature status of your system.



On the underside, it shows the graphs of the temperatures. Only the curves of the item which the button is lit up with red color will be shown.

User Profile

In the **User Profile** sub-menu, click the setting button that besides the user profile bar, and the next screen will appear.



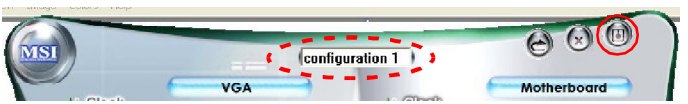
Here you can define the clock/ fan speed/ voltage by your need, click the button to choose a value quickly, or click the plus / minus sign button to increase/ decrease the value.



Use the draw bar to set the max system temperature. When the system temperature exceeds the threshold you defined, the system will pop up a warning message and shut down the system.
Use the draw bar to set the minimal fan speed. When the fan speed is lower than the threshold you defined, the system will pop up a warning message.



After setting all values you need, you can change the user profile name in the box then click the save button  to save all changes in a profile.



Finally, you can choose the user profile by click the button in the left side and click the Apply button to load the user profile.



Appendix C
Intel ICH SATA RAID

This appendix will assist users in configuring and enabling RAID functionality on platforms
The ICH RAID solution supports RAID level 0 (striping), RAID level 1 (mirroring), RAID level 5 (striping with parity) and RAID level 10 (striping and mirroring).

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ICH Introduction

The ICH provides a hybrid solution that combines 6 independent SATAII ports for support of up to 6 Serial ATAII (Serial ATAII RAID) drives.

Serial ATAII (SATAII) is the latest generation of the ATA interface. SATA hard drives deliver blistering transfer speeds up to 300MB/sec. Serial ATA uses long, thin cables, making it easier to connect your drive and improving the airflow inside your PC. The most outstanding features are:

1. Supports 300MB/s transfers with CRC error checking.
2. Supports Hot-plug-n-play feature.
3. Data handling optimizations including tagged command queuing, elevator seek and packet chain command.

Intel® ICH offers RAID level 0 (Striping), RAID level 1 (Mirroring and Duplexing), RAID level 5 (Block Interleaved Distributed Parity), RAID level 10 (A Stripe of Mirrors) and Intel® Martix Storage Technology.

RAID 0 breaks the data into blocks which are written to separate hard drives. Spreading the hard drive I/O load across independent channels greatly improves I/O performance. RAID 1 provides data redundancy by mirroring data between the hard drives and provides enhanced read performance. RAID 5 Provides data striping at the byte level and also stripe error correction information. This results in excellent performance and good fault tolerance. Level 5 is one of the most popular implementations of RAID. RAID 10 Not one of the original RAID levels, multiple RAID 1 mirrors are created, and a RAID 0 stripe is created over these. Intel Matrix RAID Technology is the advanced ability for two RAID volumes to share the combined space of two hard drives being used in unison.



Important

The least number of hard drives for RAID 0, RAID 1 or Matrix mode is 2. The least number of hard drives for RAID 10 mode is 4. And the least number of hard drives for RAID 5 mode is 3.
All the information/ volumes/ pictures listed in your system might differ from the illustrations in this appendix.

BIOS Configuration

The Intel Matrix Storage Manager Option ROM should be integrated with the system BIOS on all motherboards with a supported Intel chipset. The Intel Matrix Stroage Manager Option ROM is the Intel RAID implementation and provides BIOS and DOS disk services. Please use <Ctrl> + <I> keys to enter the "Intel(R) RAID for Serial ATA" status screen, which should appear early in system boot-up, during the POST (Power-On Self Test). Also, you need to enable the RAID function in BIOS to create, delete and reset RAID volumes.

Using the Intel Matrix Stroage Manager Option ROM

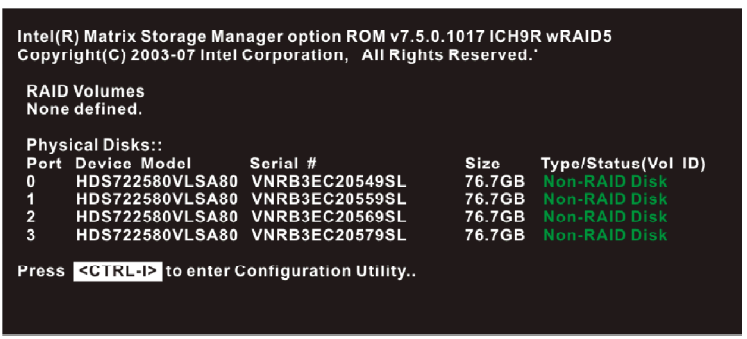
1. Creating, Deleting and Resetting RAID Volumes:

The Serial ATA RAID volume may be configured using the RAID Configuration utility stored within the Intel RAID Option ROM. During the Power-On Self Test (POST), the following message will appear for a few seconds:



Important

The "Driver Model", "Serial #" and "Size" in the following example might be different from your system.



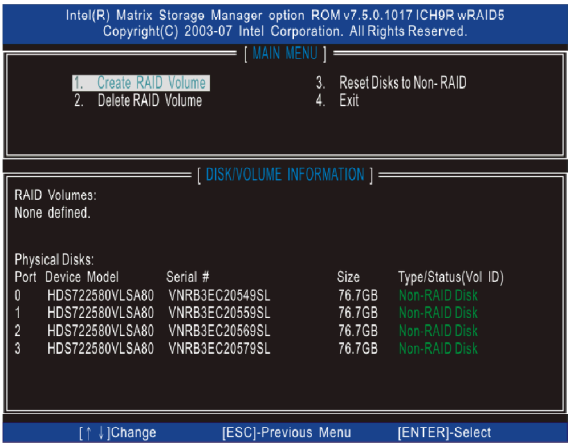
After the above message shows, press <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously to enter the RAID Configuration Utility.



Important

The following procedure is only available with a newly-built system or if you are reinstalling your OS. It should not be used to migrate an existing system to RAID.

After pressing the <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously, the following window will appear:

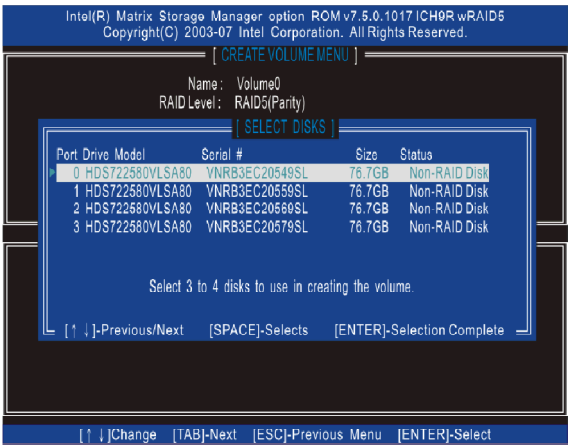


(1) Create RAID Volume

1. Select option 1 “Create RAID Volume” and press <Enter> key. The following screen appears. Then in the **Name** field, specify a RAID Volume name and then press the <TAB> or <Enter> key to go to the next field.
2. Use the arrow keys to select the RAID level best suited to your usage model in **RAID Level**.



3. In the **Disk** field, press <Enter> key and the following screen appears. Use <Space> key to select the disks you want to create for the RAID volume, then click <Enter> key to finish selection.



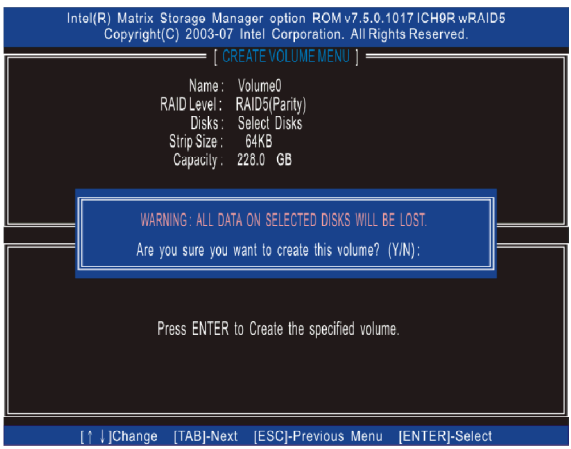
4. Then select the strip value for the RAID array by using the “upper arrow” or “down arrow” keys to scroll through the available values, and pressing the <Enter> key to select and advance to the next field. The available values range from 4KB to 128 KB in power of 2 increments. The strip value should be chosen based on the planned drive usage. Here are some typical values:
   RAID0 – 128KB
   RAID10 – 64KB
   RAID5 – 64KB
5. Then select the capacity of the volume in the **Capacity** field. The default value is the maximum volume capacity of the selected disks.



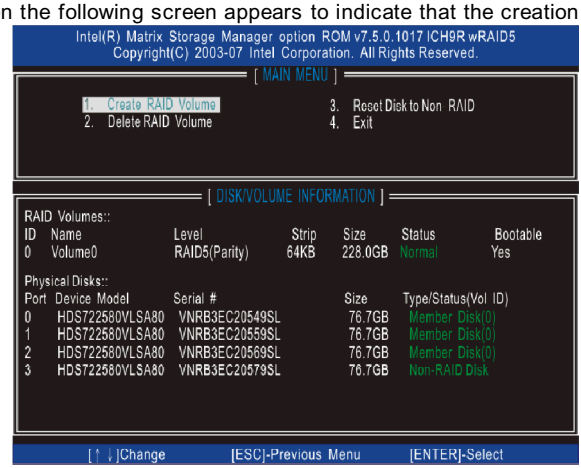
Important

Since you want to create two volumes (Intel Matrix RAID Technology), this default size (maximum) needs to be reduced. Type in a new size for the first volume. As an example: if you want the first volume to span the first half of the two disks, re-type the size to be half of what is shown by default. The second volume, when created, will automatically span the remainder of two hard drives.

6. Then the following screen appears for you to confirm if you are sure to create the RAID volume. Press <Y> to continue.



7. Then the following screen appears to indicate that the creation is finished.



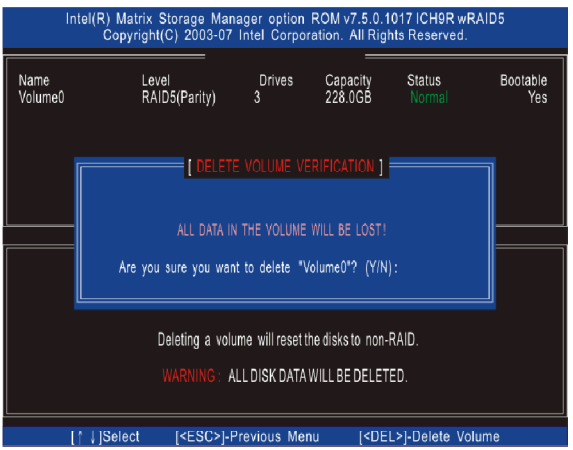
(2) Delete RAID Volume

Here you can delete the RAID volume, but please be noted that all data on RAID drives will be lost.

Important

If your system currently boots to RAID and you delete the RAID volume in the Intel RAID Option ROM, your system will become unbootable.

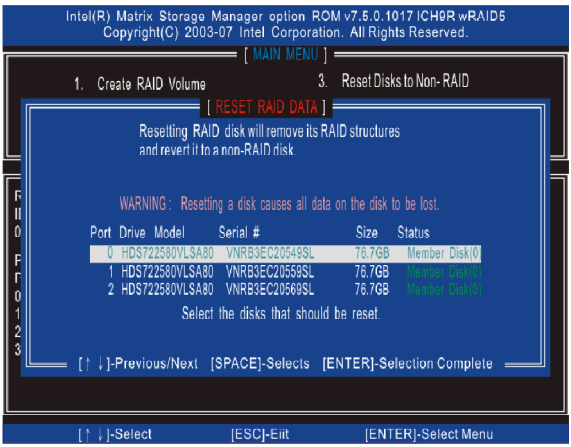
Select option 2 **Delete RAID Volume** from the main menu window and press <Enter> key to select a RAID volume for deletion. Then press <Delete> key to delete the selected RAID volume. The following screen appears.



Press <Y> key to accept the volume deletion.

(3) Reset Disks to Non-RAID

Select option 3 **Reset Disks to Non-RAID** and press <Enter> to delete the RAID volume and remove any RAID structures from the drives. The following screen appears:



Press <Y> key to accept the selection.



Important

1. *You will lose all data on the RAID drives and any internal RAID structures when you perform this operation.*
2. *Possible reasons to 'Reset Disks to Non-RAID' could include issues such as incompatible RAID configurations or a failed volume or failed disk.*

Installing Driver

Install Driver in Windows Vista / XP / 2000

➤ **New Windows Vista / XP / 2000 Installation**

The following details the installation of the drivers while installing Windows XP / 2000.

1. When you start installing Windows XP and older operating systems, you may encounter a message stating, "Setup could not determine the type of one or more mass storage devices installed in your system". If this is the case, then you are already in the right place and are ready to supply the driver. If this is not the case, then press F6 when prompted at the beginning of Windows setup.
2. Press the "S" key to select "Specify Additional Device".
3. You should be prompted to insert a floppy disk containing the Intel® RAID driver into the A: drive.
   Note: For Windows Vista you can use Floppy, CD/DVD or USB.



Important

*Please follow the instruction below to make an **"Intel® RAID Driver"** for yourself.*

1. Insert the MSI CD into the CD-ROM drive.
2. Click the "Browse CD" on the Setup screen.
*3. Copy all the contents in **\\IDE\Intel\ICH9R\Floppy** to a formatted floppy diskette.*
*4. The driver diskette for **Intel® ICH9R RAID Controller** is done.*

4. For Windows Vista:
   During the Operating system installation, after selecting the location to install Vista click on "Load Driver" button to install a third party SCSI or RAID driver.
5. When prompted, insert the floppy disk or media (Floppy, CD/DVD or USB) you created in step 3 and press Enter.
6. Select "Intel(R) ICH8R/ICH9R SATA RAID Controller" an press ENTER.
7. The next screen should confirm that you have selected the Intel® RAID controller. Press ENTER again to continue.
8. You have successfully installed the Intel® Matrix Storage Manager driver, and Windows setup should continue.
9. Leave the disk in the floppy drive until the system reboots itself. Windows setup will need to copy the files from the floppy again after the RAID volume is formatted, and Windows setup starts copying files.

➤ **Existing Windows Vista/XP/2000 Driver Installation**

1. Insert the MSI CD into the CD-ROM drive.
2. The CD will auto-run and the setup screen will appear.
3. Under the Driver tab, click on ***Intel IAA RAID Edition***.
4. The drivers will be automatically installed.

➤ **Confirming Windows Vista/XP/2000 Driver Installation**

1. From Windows Vista/XP/2000, open the **Control Panel** from **My Computer** followed by the System icon.
2. Choose the **Hardware** tab, then click the **Device Manager** tab.
3. Click the "**+**" in front of the **SCSI and RAID Controllers** hardware type. The driver ***Intel(R) ICH9R SATA RAID Controller*** should appear.

Installing Software

Install Intel Matrix Storage Console

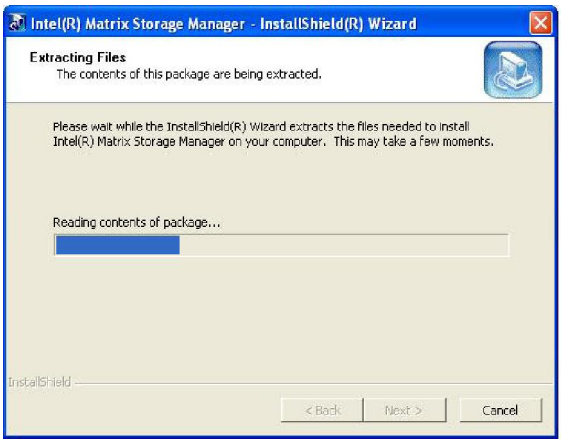
The Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition driver may be used to operate the hard drive from which the system is booting or a hard drive that contains important data. For this reason, you cannot remove or un-install this driver from the system after installation; however, you will have the ability to un-install all other non-driver components.

Insert the MSI CD and click on the **Intel IAA RAID Editor** to install the software.

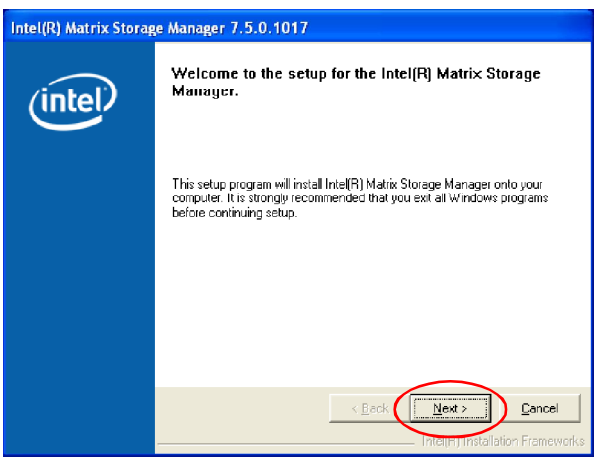


Click on this item

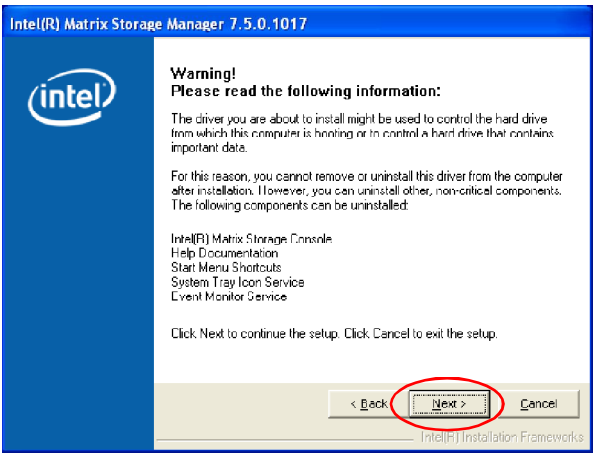
The **InstallShield Wizard** will begin automatically for installation showed as following:



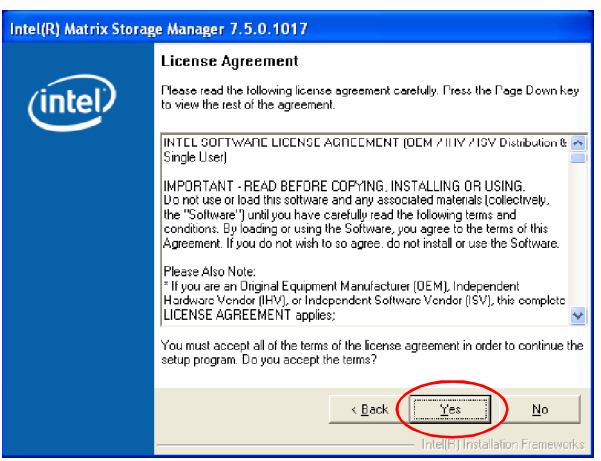
Click on the **Next** button to proceed the installation in the welcoming window.



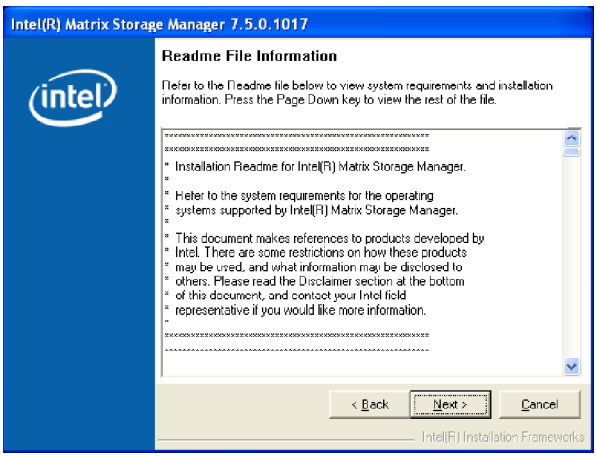
The window shows the components to be installed. Click **Next** button to continue.



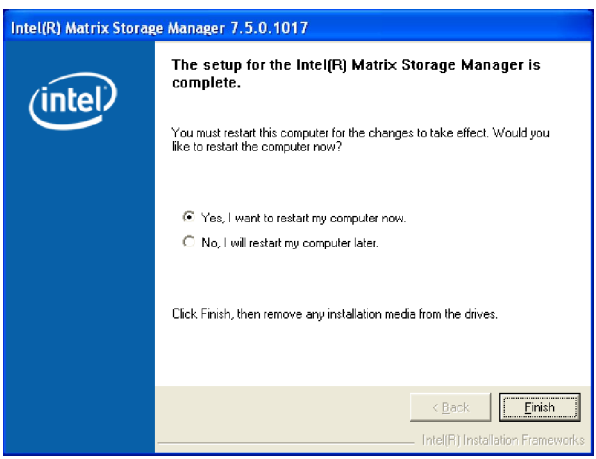
After reading the license agreement in the following window, click **Yes** button to continue.



The following window appears to show the Readme File Information. It shows the system requirements and installation information.



Once the installation is complete, the following window appears.



RAID Migration Instructions

The Intel Matrix Storage Console offers the flexibility to upgrade from a single Serial ATA (SATA) hard drive to RAID configuration when an additional SATA hard drive is added to the system. This process will create a new RAID volume from an existing disk. However, several important steps must be followed at the time the system is first configured in order to take advantage of RAID when upgrading to a second SATA hard drive:

1. BIOS must be configured for RAID before installing Windows on the single SATA hard drive. Refer to **On-Chip ATA Devices** for properly setting of the BIOS.
2. Install the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Driver during Windows Setup. Refer to **Installing Software** for instructions on installing the driver during Windows Setup.
3. Install the Intel Matrix Storage Console after the operating system is installed.

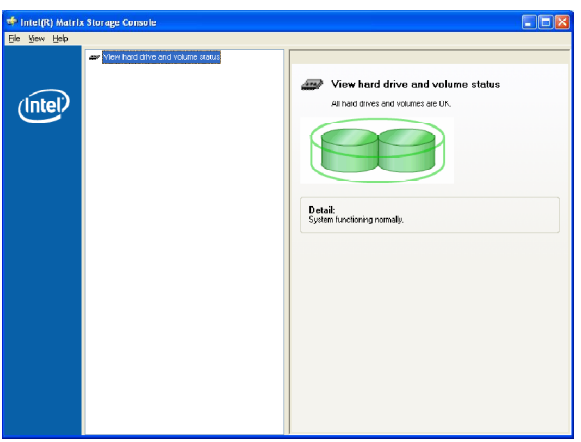
To create a volume from an existing disk, complete the following steps:



Important

*A **Create from Existing Disk** operation will delete all existing data from the added disk and the data cannot be recovered. It is critical to backup all important data on the added disk before proceeding. However, during the migration process, the data on the source disk is preserved.*

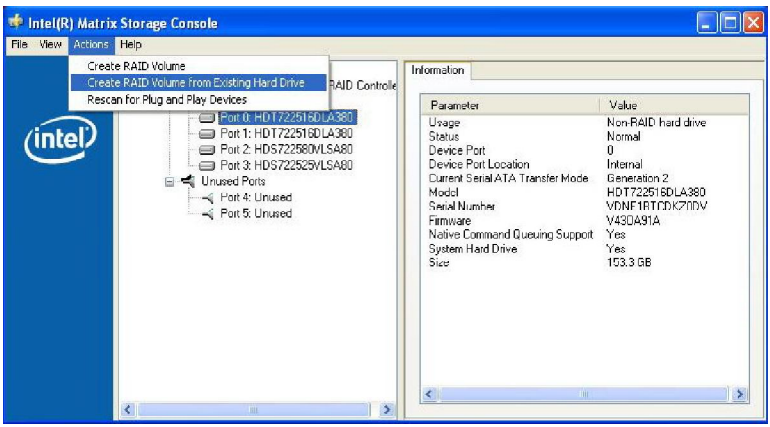
After the Intel Matrix Storage Console has been successfully installed and the system has rebooted, click on the Intel Application Accelerator shortcut link (**Start --> All Programs --> Intel Matrix Storage Manager --> Intel Matrix Storage Console**) and the following window will appear:



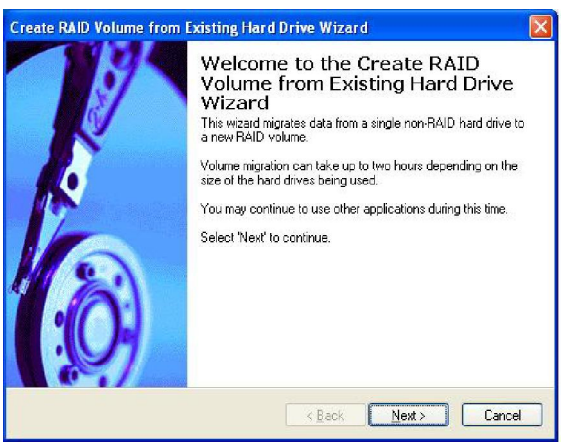
Create RAID Volume from Existing Disk

To create a RAID volume from an existing disk, choose **Action --> Create RAID Volume from Existing Hard Drive**.

Note: The "Action" button only appears in advance mode. To enable the advance mode, go to **View --> Basic mode** and click it.

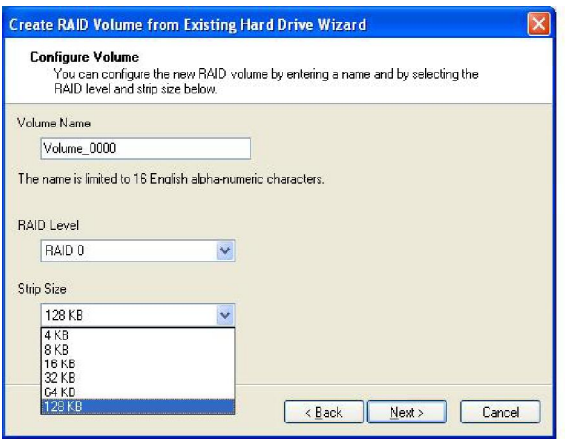


The **Create RAID Volume from Existing Hard Drive Wizard** pops up to lead you for the following procedure. Click **Next** to continue.



(1) Step 1: Configure Volume

Here you can configure the new RAID volume by entering the volume name, selecting the RAID level and strip size.



➢ **RAID Volume Name:**

A desired RAID volume name needs to be typed in where the 'RAID_Volume1' text currently appears above. The RAID volume name has a maximum limit of 16 characters. The RAID volume name must also be in English alphanumeric ASCII characters.

➢ **RAID Level:**

Select the desired RAID level:

RAID 0 (Performance) – A volume optimized for performance will allow you to access your data more quickly.

RAID 1 (Redundancy) – A volume optimized for data redundancy will provide you with a realtime duplicate copy of your data. Note: Only half of the available volume space will be available for data storage.

RAID 5 (Useful) – RAID 5 can be used on three or more disks, with zero or more spare-disks. The resulting RAID-5 device size will be (N-1)*S, where N is the how many drive, S is the size of the smallest drive in the array. If one of the disks fail, all data are still intact. It can rebuild the disk from the parity information. If spare disks are available, reconstruction will begin immediately after the device failure. If two disks fail simultaneously, all data are lost. RAID-5 can survive one disk failure, but not two or more. Both read and write performance usually increase, but can be hard to predict how much. Reads are similar to RAID-0 reads, writes can be either rather

expensive (requiring read-in prior to write, in order to be able to calculate the correct parity information), or similar to RAID-1 writes. The write efficiency depends heavily on the amount of memory in the machine, and the usage pattern of the array. Heavily scattered writes are bound to be more expensive.

RAID 10 (Mirrored Stripes) – A RAID 1 array of two RAID 0 arrays.

➤ **Strip Sizes:**

Select the desired strip size setting. As indicated, the optimal setting is 128KB. Selecting any other option may result in performance degradation. Even though 128KB is the recommended setting for most users, you should choose the strip size value which is best suited to your specific RAID usage model. The most typical strip size settings are:

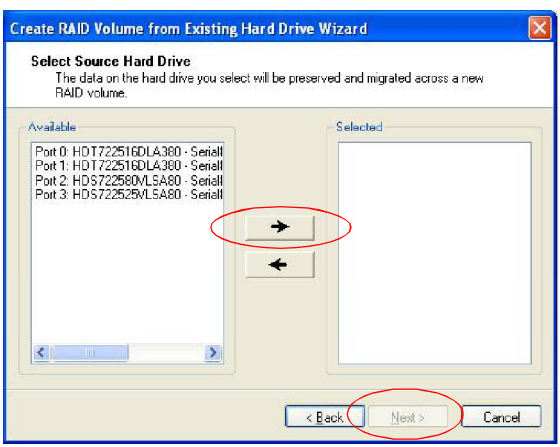
4KB: For specialized usage models requiring 4KB strips
8KB: For specialized usage models requiring 8KB strips
16KB: Best for sequential transfers
32KB: Good for sequential transfers
64KB: Good general purpose strip size
128KB: Best performance for most desktops and workstations

(2) Select the source disk

Then select the source disk that you wish to use and then click **"--->"** to move it to the **Selected** field. Then click **Next** to continue.

It is very important to note which disk is the source disk (the one containing all of the information to be migrated) and which one is the target disk. On a RAID Ready system, this can be determined by making a note during POST of which port the single disk is attached to.

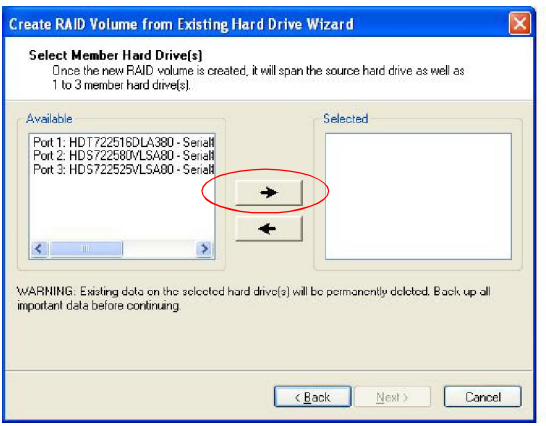
You can also use the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition utility before the second disk is installed to verify the Port and serial number of the drive that contains all the data.

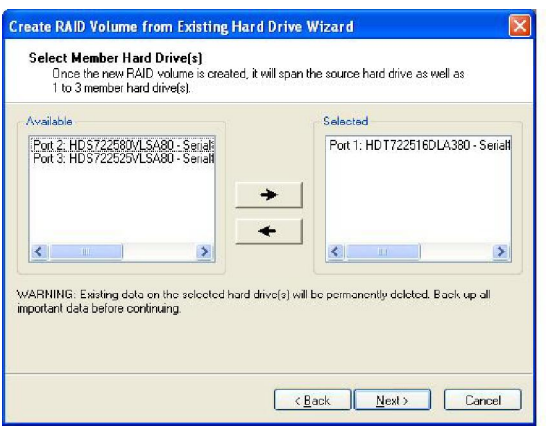


(3) Select Member Hard Drive(s)

Then select the member disk (the target disk) that you wish to use and then click **"-->"** to move it to the **Selected** field. Then click **Next** to continue.

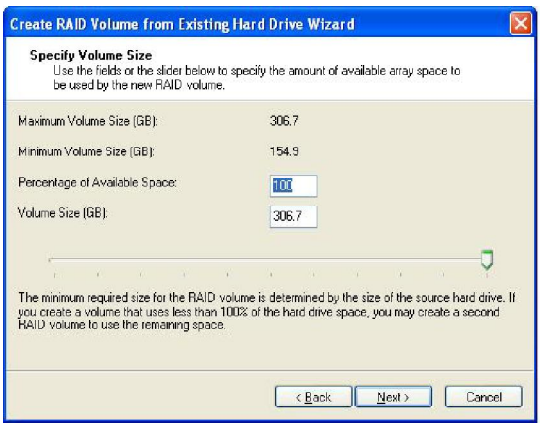
Please note that the existing data on the selected hard drive(s) will be deleted permanently. Do not forget to back up all the important data before continuing.





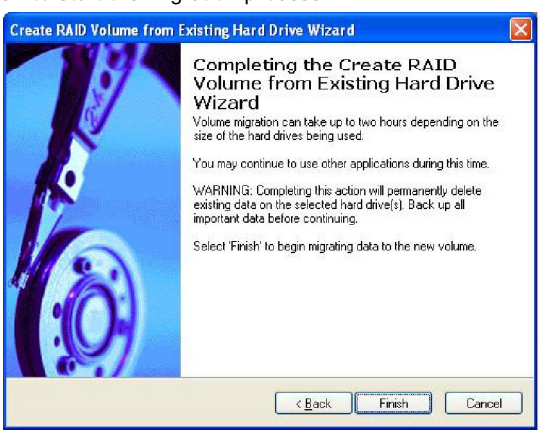
(4) Specify Volume Size

Specify the amount of available array space to be used by the new RAID volume. You may enter the amount in the space or use the slider to specify. It is recommended you use 100% of the available space for the optimized usage. For RAID 0 volume, if you do not specify 100% of the hard drive space, the rest hard drive space will be worked as RAID 1 volume, which is the new technology called Intel Matrix RAID. Then click **Next** to continue.



(5) Start Creating RAID Volume from Existing Hard Drive Wizard

Before you continue the procedure of RAID volume creation from existing hard drive, read the dialogue box below carefully. Please note that once you click **Finish**, the existing data on the selected hard drive(s) will be deleted permanently and this operation cannot be undone. It is critical that you backup all important data before selecting **Finish** to start the migration process.

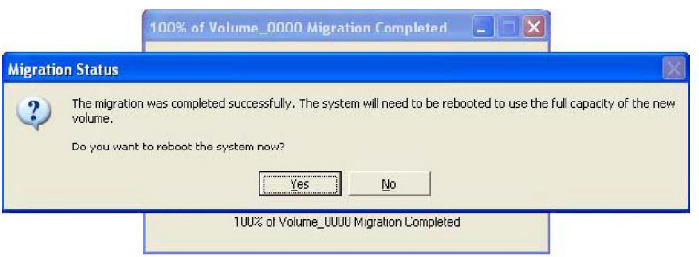


(6) Start Migration

The migration process may take up to two hours to complete depending on the size of the disks being used and the strip size selected. A dialogue window will appear stating that the migration process may take considerable time to complete, meanwhile a popup dialogue at the taskbar will also show the migration status. While you can still continue using your computer during the migration process, once the migration process starts, it cannot be stopped. If the migration process gets interrupted and your system is rebooted for any reason, it will pick up the migration process where it left off. You will be provided with an estimated completion time (the remaining time will depend on your system) once the migration process starts.



The following screen appears if the migration process is completed successfully. Then you have to reboot your system to use the full capacity of the new volume.



Degraded RAID Array

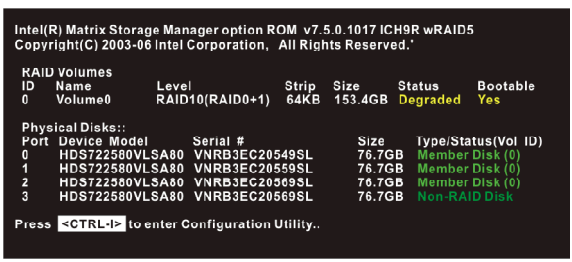
A RAID 1, RAID 5 or RAID 10 volume is reported as degraded when one of its hard drive members fails or is temporarily disconnected, and data mirroring is lost. As a result, the system can only utilize theremaining functional hard drive member. To re-establish data mirroring and restore data redundancy, refer to the procedure below that corresponds to the current situation.

Missing Hard Drive Member

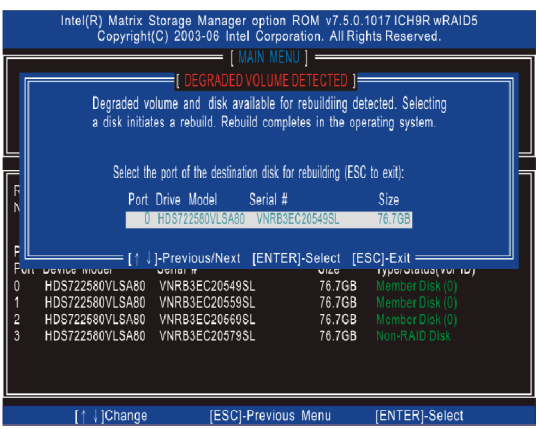
1. Make sure the system is powered off.
2. Reconnect the hard drive.
3. Reboot the system to Windows; the rebuild will occur automatically.

Failed Hard Drive Member

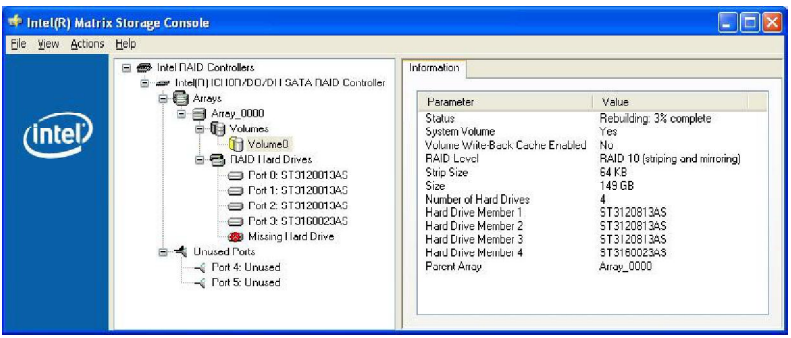
1. Make sure the system is powered off.
2. Replace the failed hard drive with a new one that is of equal or greater capacity.
3. Reboot the system to Intel RAID Option ROM by press <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously during the Power-On Self Test (POST).



4. Select the port of the destination disk for rebuilding, and then press ENTER.



5. Exit Intel RAID Option ROM, and then reboot to Windows system.
6. When prompted to rebuild the RAID volume, click 'Yes'.
7. The Intel(R) Storage Utility will be launched. Right-click the new hard drive and select 'Rebuild to this Disk'. The 'Rebuild Wizard' will be launched which will guide you through the process of rebuilding to the new hard drive.



Appendix D
JMicron RAID Introduction

This appendix will assist users in configuring and enabling RAID functionality on platforms
The JMicron RAID solution supports RAID level 0 (striping), RAID level 1 (mirroring), RAID level 10 (striping and mirroring) and JBOD (Concatenate).

MSI
MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL

Introduction

JMicron JMB363 offers RAID level 0 (Striping), RAID level 1 (Mirroring and Duplexing), RAID level 10 (A Stripe of Mirrors) and JBOD (Concatenate).

RAID 0 breaks the data into blocks which are written to separate hard drives. Spreading the hard drive I/O load across independent channels greatly improves I/O performance. RAID 1 provides data redundancy by mirroring data between the hard drives and provides enhanced read performance. RAID 10 Not one of the original RAID levels, multiple RAID 1 mirrors are created, and a RAID 0 stripe is created over these. JBOD provides a method for combining drives of different sizes into one large disk.



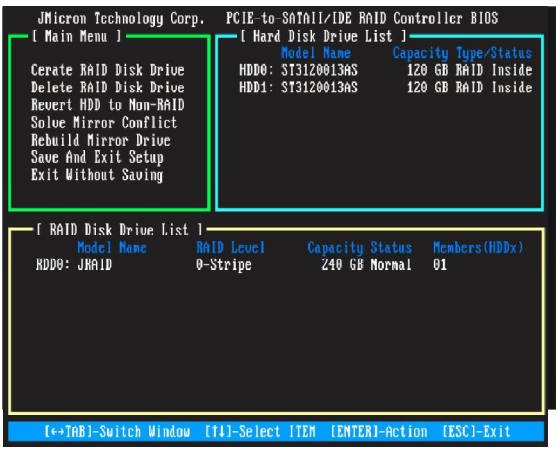
Important

The least number of hard drives for RAID 0, RAID 1 or JBOD mode is 2.
The least number of hard drives for RAID 10 mode is 4.
All the information/ volumes/ pictures listed in your system might differ from the illustrations in this appendix.

JMicron RAID BIOS Utility

Be sure to set **RAID** mode for the ***JMicron 36x ATA Controller*** in BIOS before configuring the JMicron BIOS utility. After that, save the configuration and exit. During boot up (POST), press CTRL+J to enter the JMicron BIOS RAID utility.

The RAID Utility menu screen will be displayed. A brief description of each section is presented below.



Main Menu

Cerate RAID Disk Drive - Create a new legacy RAID set.
Delete RAID Disk Drive - Delete a legacy RAID set.
Revert HDD to Non-RAID - Revert an existed-RAID HDD to non-RAID.
Solve Mirror Conflict - Sovle a mirror conflict.
Rebuild Mirror Drive - Rebuild data, when RAID 1 or RAID 10 data mirroring is lost.
Save And Exit Setup - Save all settings and exit the BIOS utility.
Exit Without Saving - Exit the BIOS utiltiy without any saving.

Hard Disk Driver List

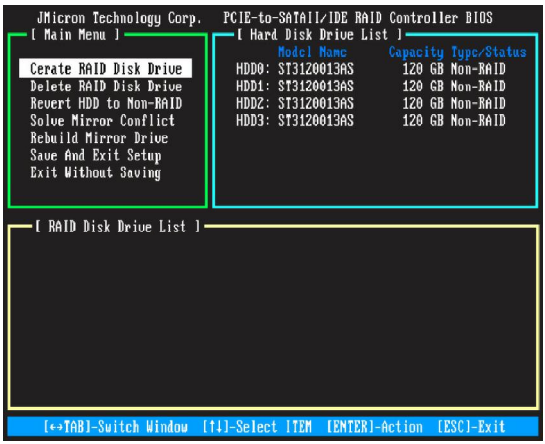
The menu shows the model number and capacities of the drives physically attached to the SATAII & PATA ports.

RAID Disk Driver List

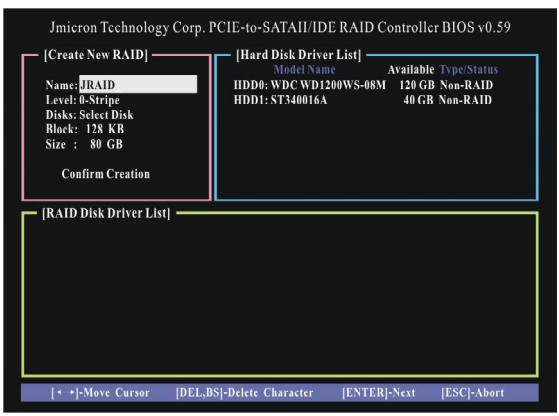
The menu shows the current configuration of RAID set.

Creating RAID set

1. Select “Create RAID Disk Drive”. Then press <Enter>.

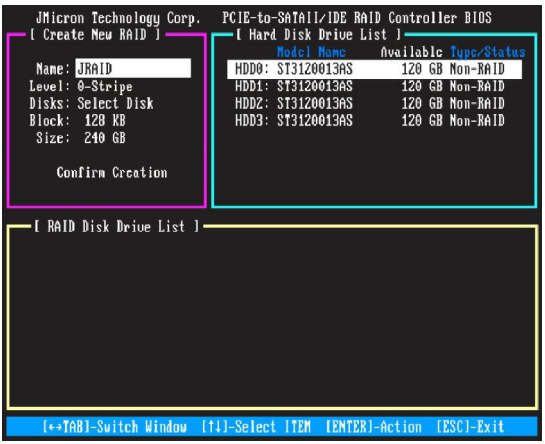


2. Then in the **Name** field, specify a RAID set name and then press the <Enter> to go to the next field.

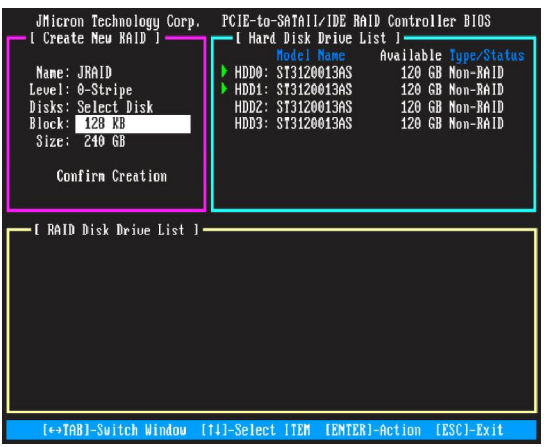


3. Choose a 0-Striped, a 1-Mirror, or a JBOD-Concatenate combination set and then press <Enter> to go to the next step.

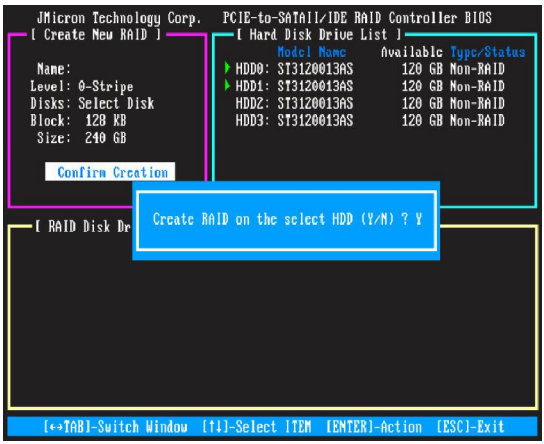
4. In the **Hard Disk Disk List** menu, use <Space> key to select the disks you want to create for the RAID set, then click <Enter> key to finish selection.



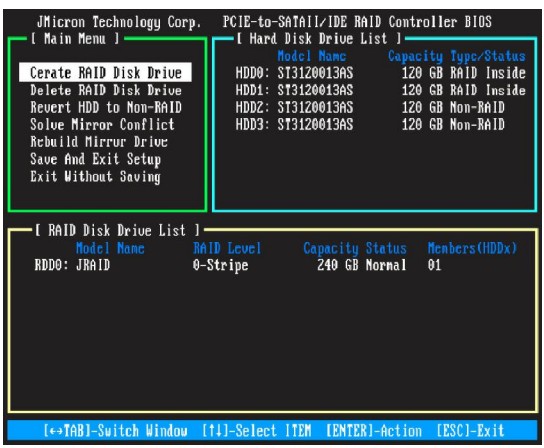
5. Then select the block value (stripe value) for the RAID array by using the “upper arrow” or “down arrow” keys to scroll through the available values, and pressing the <Enter> key to select and advance to the next field. The available values range from 4KB to 128 KB. The default and typical value for RAID 0 is 128KB. (This field only available for RAID 0 mode.)



6. Then select the capacity of the RAID set in the **Size** field. The default value is the maximum capacity of the selected disks. Then press <Enter> to the Confirm Creation field.
7. The Creation field will display a message to ask you to confirm the creation. Then press <Y> key to proceed with the RAID set creation.



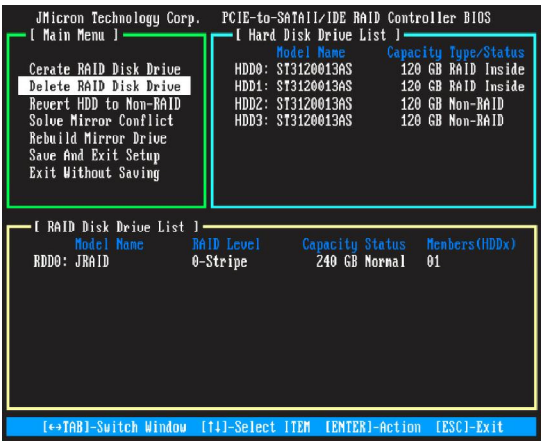
8. Then the following screen appears to indicate that the creation is finished.



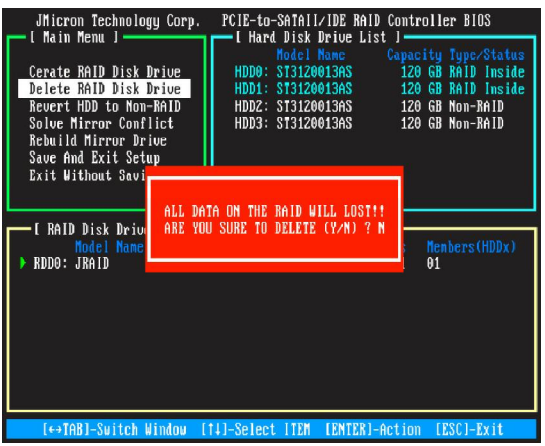
9. Go to the Save And Exit Setup field and press <Enter>, a message will display to ask you to confirm the setup. Then press <Y> key to save the setting and exit the BIOS utility.

Deleting RAID set

1. Select “Delete RAID Disk Drive”. Then press <Enter>.

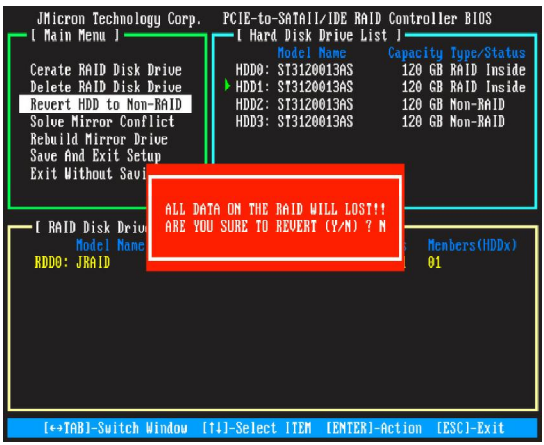


2. In the RAID Disk Driver List menu, use <Space> key to select the RAID set you want to delete. Then press <Del> key.
3. Press “Y” to accept the deletion when a deletion message is appeared.



Revert HDD to non-RAID

Select **Revert HDD to non-RAID** and press <Enter>. In the Hard Disk Driver List menu use <Space> key to select the disks you want to revert then click <Enter> key. The following screen appears, press <Y> key to remove any RAID structures from the drives.



Important

1. *You will lose all data on the RAID drives and any internal RAID structures when you perform this operation.*
2. *Possible reasons to 'Revert HDD to non-RAID' could include issues such as incompatible RAID configurations or a failed volume or failed disk.*

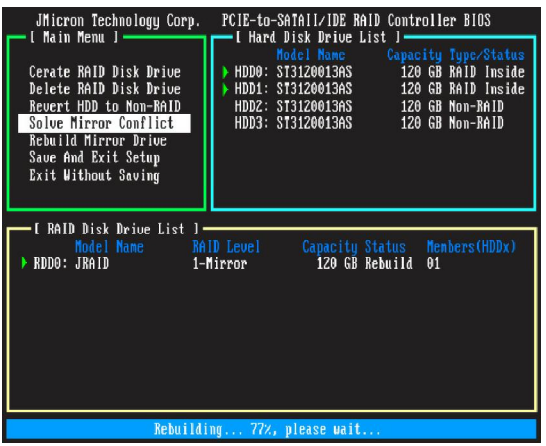
Solving a Mirror Conflict

A Mirror conflict occurs when both disks in a RAID 1 (Mirror) configuration are unplugged from the system in turn, then plugged in again. Since both disks contain exactly the same data, the system will be unable to determine which of the two is the source drive. This option allows you to set the source drive and rebuild the Mirror drive according to the contents of the source drive.

To solving a Mirror conflict:

Select **Solving a Mirror Conflict** and press <Enter>. In the Hard Disk Driver List menu use <Space> key to select the disks you want to set as source drive. Using the <TAB>, move to the RAID Disk Drive List menu and highlight the RAID set that you want to rebuild. Press <Del> to begin rebuilding the Mirror configuration.

A status bar at the bottom of the screen shows the progress of the rebuilding.



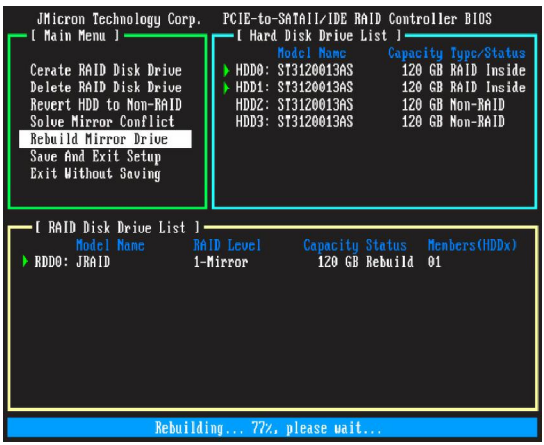
Rebuilding a Mirror drive

When one of the disk in a RAID 1 (Mirror) configuration is unplugged from the system, then plugged in again, a dialogue box appears to ask you to rebuild the Mirror drive. Press <Y> to confirm; otherwise, press <N>.
This option allows you to rebuild the Mirror drive later and synchronize the data between two hard disks.

To rebuild a Mirror drive:

Select **Rebuild Mirror Drive** and press <Enter>. Using the <TAB>, move to the RAID Disk Drive List menu and highlight the RAID set that you want to rebuild. Press <Del> to begin rebuilding the Mirror configuration.

A status bar at the bottom of the screen shows the progress of the rebuilding.



Installing Driver

Install Driver in Windows Vista / XP

➤ **New Windows Vista / XP Installation**

The following details the installation of the drivers while installing Windows XP.

1. When you start installing Windows XP and older operating systems, you may encounter a message stating, “Setup could not determine the type of one or more mass storage devices installed in your system”. If this is the case, then you are already in the right place and are ready to supply the driver. If this is not the case, then press F6 when prompted at the beginning of Windows setup.
2. Press the “S” key to select “Specify Additional Device”.
3. You should be prompted to insert a floppy disk containing the JMicron RAID driver into the A: drive.



Important

*Please follow the instruction below to make an **“JMicron RAID Driver”** for yourself.*

1. Insert the MSI CD into the CD-ROM drive.

2. Click the “Browse CD” on the Setup screen.

*3. Copy all the contents in the **\\nvidia\IDE\JMicron\JMB363\Floppy32** (for 32-bit OS) or **\\nvidia\IDE\JMicron\JMB363\Floppy64** (for 64-bit OS) to a formatted floppy disk.*

***Note:** For Windows Vista you can use Floppy, CD/DVD or USB.*

*4. The driver diskette for **JMicron RAID Controller** is done.*

4. When prompted, insert the floppy disk you created in step 3 and press Enter.
5. You should be shown a list of available SCSI Adapters.
6. Select the appropriate JMicron RAID controller and press ENTER.
7. The next screen should confirm that you have selected the JMicron RAID controller. Press ENTER again to continue.
8. You have successfully installed the JMicron RAID driver, and Windows setup should continue.
9. Leave the disk in the floppy drive until the system reboots itself. Windows setup will need to copy the files from the floppy again after the RAID volume is formatted, and Windows setup starts copying files.

For Windows Vista:

After selecting the location to install Windows Vista, please click on the “Load Driver” button to install the RAID driver. Please refer the **Important** notice above to make a RAID Driver medium. And then, follow the instructions to complete the RAID drive installation and the Windows Vista installation.

➤ **Existing Windows Vista/XP/2000 Driver Installation**

1. Insert the MSI CD into the CD-ROM drive.
2. The CD will auto-run and the setup screen will appear.
3. Under the Driver tab, click on ***JMicron JMB363 Drivers***.
4. The drivers will be automatically installed.

➤ **Confirming Windows Vista/XP/2000 Driver Installation**

1. From Windows Vista/XP/2000, open the **Control Panel** from **My Computer** followed by the System icon.
2. Choose the **Hardware** tab, then click the **Device Manager** tab.
3. Click the "**+**" in front of the **SCSI and RAID Controllers** hardware type. The driver ***JMicron JMB36X Controller*** should appear.

JMicron Raid Configurer

There is an application called JMRaidTool which helps you perform the following tasks of JMicron RAID.

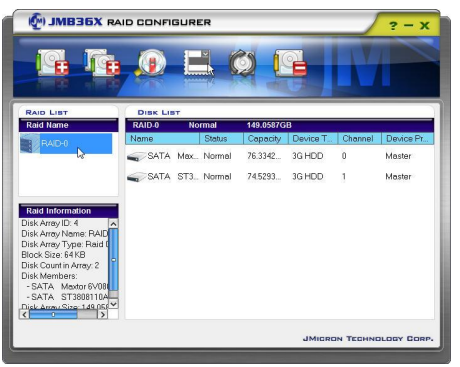
- **Viewing RAID Array Configurations**
  View an array configuration (mirrored, striped)
- **Creating RAID Arrays**
- **Deleting a RAID Array**
- **Rebuilding RAID Arrays**
- **Solving Mirror Conflict**

View RAID Array Configurations

Left-click the “Show Disks” button and the information of all hard disks will display on the right side of the window.



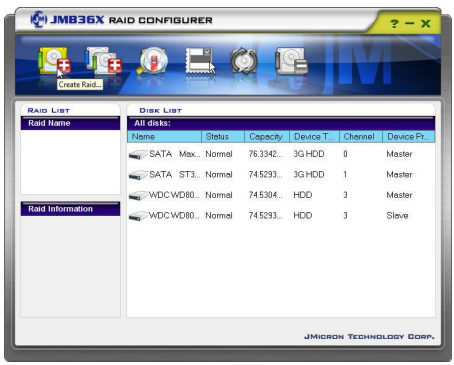
Left-click the name of the disk array and the information of all hard disks of the selected disk array will display on the right side of the window. The information of the disk array will also display on the lower-left part of the window.



Create RAID

JMRaidTool supports the creation of RAID 0, 1, 0+1 and JBOD.

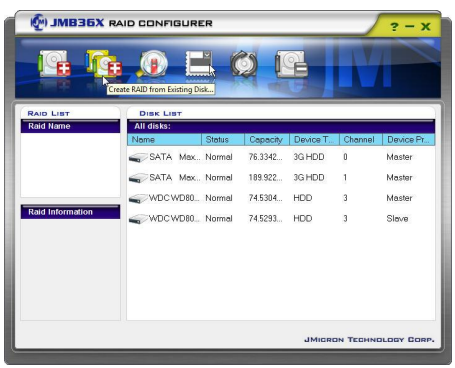
1. Left-click the “Create Raid” button.
2. A CREATE RAID WIZARD dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the creation.



Create RAID from Existing Disk

You can combine the Existing Disk (Source disk may content OS and Data) with other HD (must be larger than source Disk) to be RAID. The data on Source Disk will be reserved. After RAID is built, system will need to reboot.

1. Left-Click the “Create RAID from Existing Disk” icon on the toolbar.
2. A “CREATING RAID FROM EXISTING DISK” wizard dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the creation.

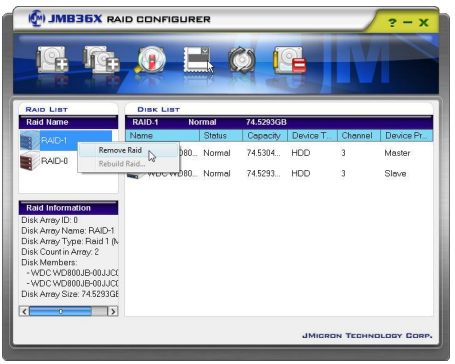


Remove RAID

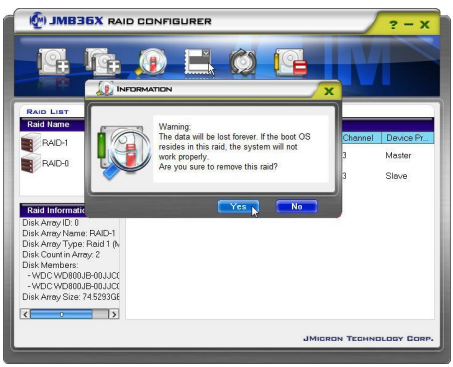
There are two ways you can choose to remove RAID.

Way 1

1. Right-click the name of the disk array you want to delete and the “Remove” menu will appear. Select the “Remove Raid” of the pop-up menu.

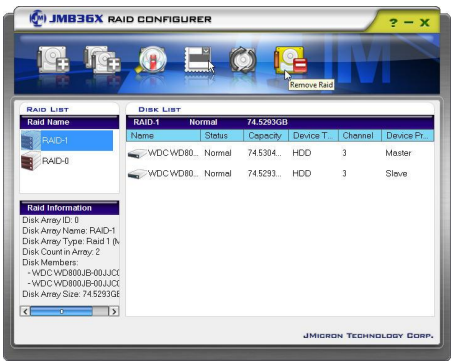


2. A warning message appears to remind you that the data will be lost. Press the “Yes” button if you really want to delete the disk array.



Way2

1. Left-Click the “Remove Raid” icon on the toolbar.
2. A “REMOVE RAID” wizard dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the deletion.

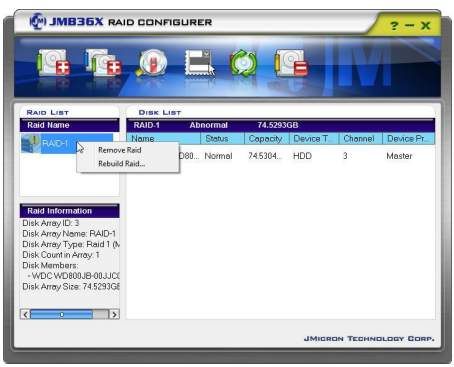


Rebuild RAID

RAID 1, 0+1 can be rebuilt while RAID 0, JBOD cannot be rebuilt. There are two ways you can choose to rebuild RAID.

Way 1

1. Right-click the name of the disk array you want to rebuild and the “Rebuild” menu will appear.

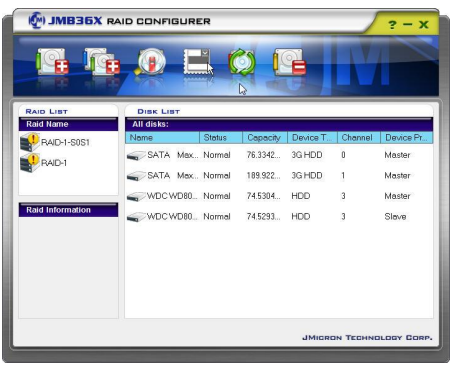


2. Select “Rebuild Raid”.
3. A “REBUILD RAID WIZARD” dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the rebuilding.

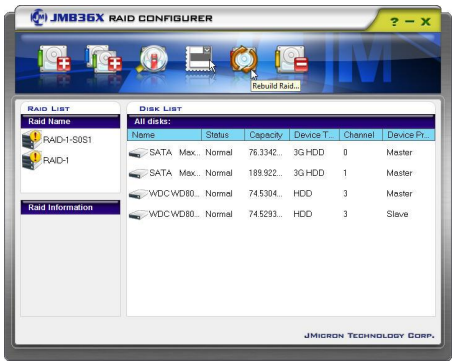


Way 2

1. If the disk array needs to rebuild then the rebuild button will be enabling on the toolbar.



2. Left-Click the “Rebuild Raid” button on the toolbar.
3. A “REBUILD RAID WIZARD” dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the rebuilding.



Solve Mirror Conflict

If the conflict occurs, it will show the “REBUILDING RAID WIZARD” dialogue to ask you if you want to rebuild RAID, following the description of every step to rebuild the RAID.

