

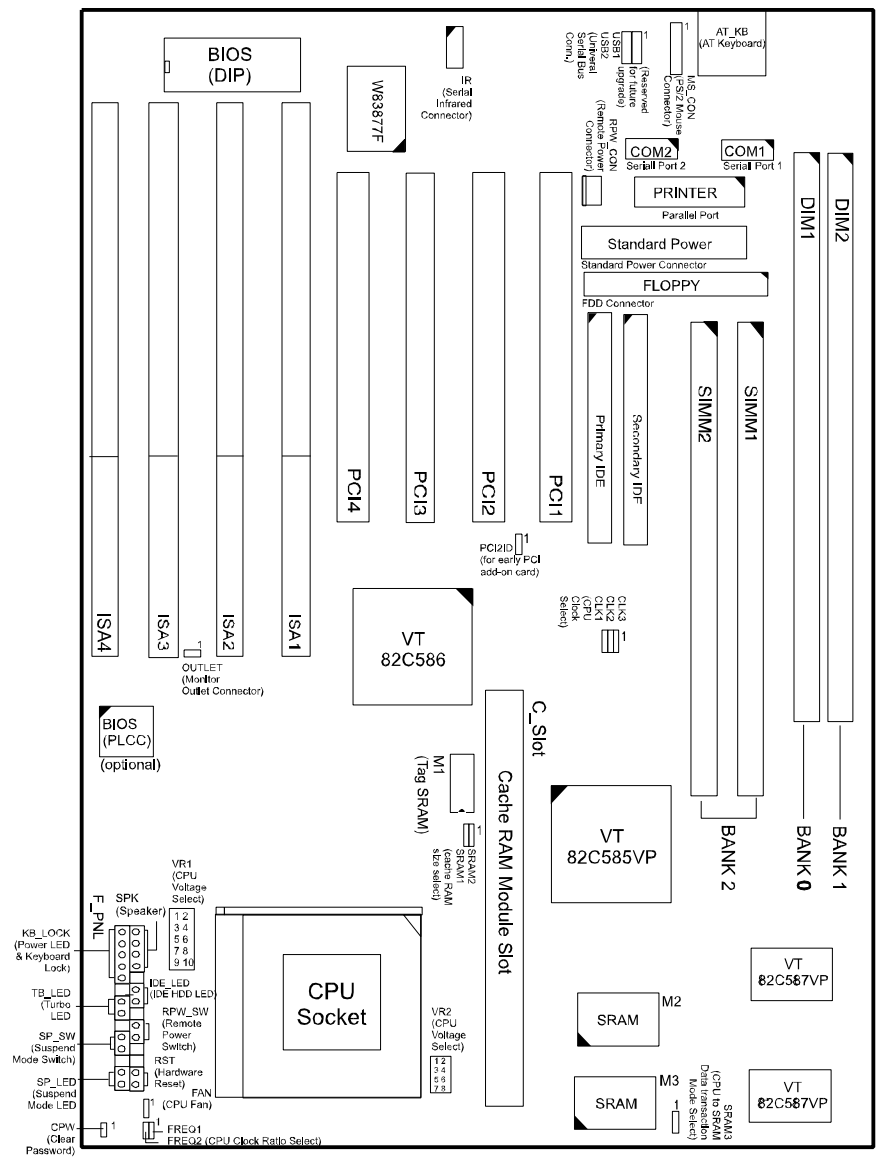
## Installation Procedures

The PA-2006 has several user-adjustable jumpers on the board that allow you to configure your system to suit your requirements. This chapter contains information on the various jumper settings on your mainboard.

To set up your computer, you should follow these installation steps:

- n Step 1 -  
Set system jumpers
- n Step 2 -  
Install RAM modules
- n Step 3 -  
Install the CPU
- n Step 4 -  
Install expansion cards
- n Step 5 -  
Connect cables and power supply
- n Step 6 -  
Set up BIOS feature (Please read Chapter Three.)

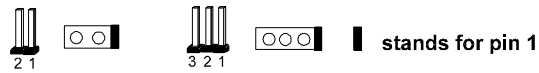
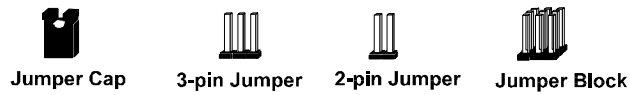
Mainboard Layout



## 1). Set System Jumpers

### *Jumpers*

Jumpers are used to select the operation modes for your system. Some jumpers on the board have three metal pins with each pin representing a different function. To set a jumper, a black cap containing metal contacts is placed over the jumper pin/s according to the required configuration. A jumper is said to be shorted when the black cap has been placed on one or two of its pins. The types of jumpers used in this manual are shown below:



Jumpers are shown as above



Jumper cap is shown as above

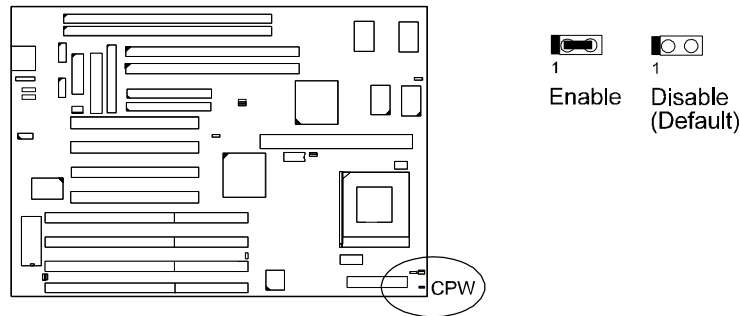


Jumpers in a Block

**NOTE :** Users are not encouraged to change the jumper settings not listed in this manual. Changing the jumper settings improperly may adversely affect system performance.

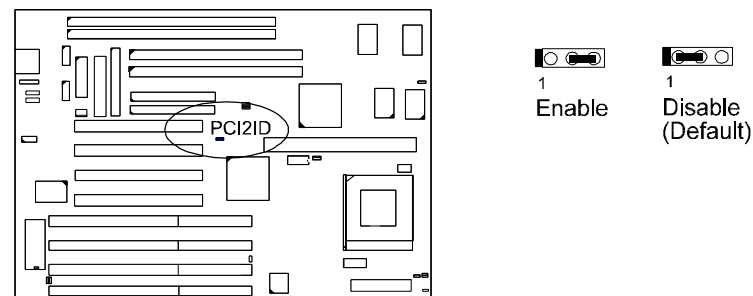
### ***Clear Password: CPW***

This jumper allows you to set the password configuration to Enabled or Disabled. You may need to enable this jumper if you forget your password.



### ***PCI2 ID: PCI2ID***

This setting is provided to allow you to install more than one PCI add-on card released before the launch of the PCI Encoding Standard in 1993.

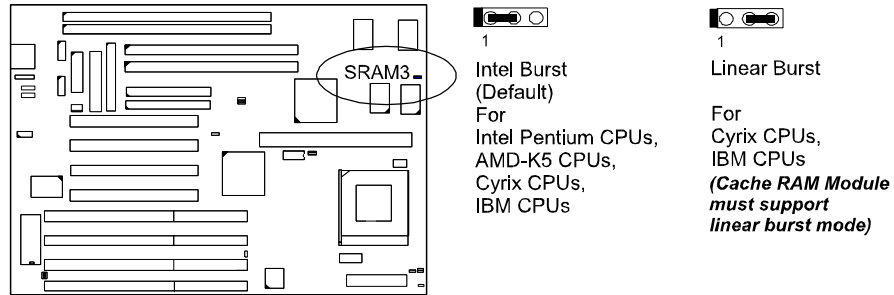


**NOTE :** Please be aware that this feature is only provided for reasons of convenience and it is only in rare cases that the user needs to alter the default setting. Please consult your dealer for further information.

***CPU to SRAM Data Transacting Mode Selection: SRAM3***

This jumper allows you to select the CPU to SRAM data read/write mode.

Also, you need to configure the Chipset feature, **Linear Bust Mode**, in Page 54. Please refer to it.



## 2). Install System Memory

### DRAM and SDRAM

The working space of the computer is the Random Access Memory (RAM). The system cannot act upon data unless it is loaded into RAM. When more memory is added, the working memory of the computer is larger, thereby increasing total performance.

The PA-2006's RAM is comprised of two industry standard 72-pin Single In-line Memory Modules (SIMMs) and two 168-pin Dual In-line Memory Modules (DIMMs). The SIMM sockets are able to support 8 to 256MB FPM (Fast Page Mode) and high-speed EDO (Extended Data Out) DRAM. Its DIMM sockets are able to support up to 128MB EDO DRAM and lightning-fast SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM).

SDRAM is an advanced new memory technology that boosts overall system performance with its ability to synchronize all operations with the processor clock signal. This makes the implementation of control interfaces easier, and speeds up column access time. SDRAM features an on-chip burst counter that can be utilized to increment column addresses for very fast burst accesses, which means that SDRAM allows new memory accesses to be initiated before the preceding access has been finished.

Before making DRAM upgrades you should verify the type and speed of the RAM currently installed from your dealer. Installing mixtures of RAM types other than those described in this manual, will have unpredictable results.

## RAM Modules Configuration

(Unit : MB)

TOTAL MEMORY	SIMM2 BANK 2	SIMM1 BANK 2	DIM1 BANK 0	DIM2 BANK 1
8	4	4		
			8	
16	8	8		
			16	
			8	8
	4	4	8	
32	16	16		
			32	
			16	16
	8	8	8	8
	8	8	16	
40	4	4	16	16
	4	4	32	
	16	16	8	
48	8	8	16	16
	8	8	32	
	16	16	16	
64	32	32		
			64*	
			32	32
	16	16	16	16
	16	16	32	

(continued on next page)

(continued)

<b>TOTAL MEMORY</b>	<b>SIMM2 BANK 2</b>	<b>SIMM1 BANK 2</b>	<b>DIM1 BANK 0</b>	<b>DIM2 BANK 1</b>
72	4	4	32	32
	4	4	64*	
	32	32	8	
80	8	8	32	32
	8	8	64*	
	32	32	8	8
	32	32	16	
96	16	16	32	32
	16	16	64*	
	32	32	16	16
	32	32	32	
128	32	32	32	32
	32	32	64*	
	64	64		
136	4	4	64*	64*
	64	64	8	
144	8	8	64*	64*
	64	64	8	8
	64	64	16	
160	16	16	64*	64*
	64	64	16	16
	64	64	32	
192	64	64	32	32
	64	64	64*	
	32	32	64*	64*

(continued on next page)



(continued)

TOTAL MEMORY	SIMM2 BANK 2	SIMM1 BANK 2	DIM1 BANK 0	DIM2 BANK 1
256	64	64	64*	64*
264	128*	128*	8	
272	128*	128*	8	8
	128*	128*	16	
288	128*	128*	16	16
	128*	128*	32	
320	128*	128*	32	32
	128*	128*	64*	
384	128*	128*	64*	64*

**NOTE :**

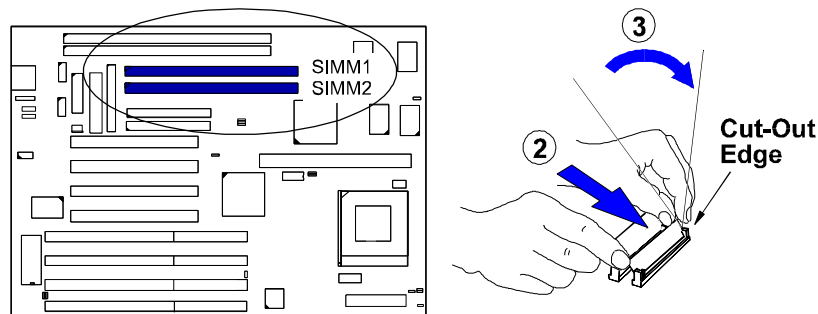
- \* A RAM module of this size was not available for testing when this manual was printed.
- DIM1 and DIM2 only support 3.3V (unbuffer) EDO and SDRAM modules.

## Install SIMMs

Complete the following procedures to install SIMMs:

**CAUTION :** Always turn the system power off before installing or removing any device; and see “Handling Precautions” at the start of this manual.

1. Locate the SIMM slots on the mainboard. (See figure below.)



**NOTE :** SIMMs in each bank must be of the same type; and the BIOS automatically configures the memory size.

2. Carefully fit a SIMM at a 45 degree angle into each empty sockets to be populated. All the SIMMs must face the same direction.
3. Swing each SIMM into its upright, locked position.  
When locking a SIMM in place, push on each end of the SIMM - do not push in the middle, as shown above.

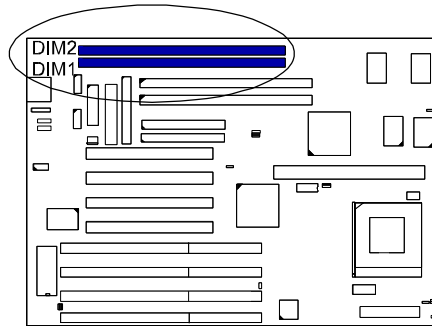
## Remove SIMMs

To remove the SIMMs, pull the retaining latch on both ends of the socket and reverse the procedure above.

## Install DIMMs

Complete the following procedures to install DIMMs:

1. Locate the DIMM slots on the mainboard. (See figure below.)



2. Carefully insert the DIMM straight down onto the DIMM slot with both hands until the clips on the ends of the slot close up to hold the DIMM in place.

## Remove DIMMs

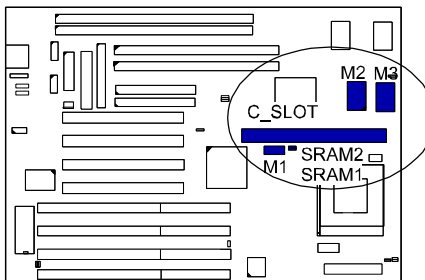
Press the clips on the ends of the slot simultaneously. The DIMMs will spring out easily.

## Cache Memory

The PA-2006 comes with onboard 256KB/512KB synchronous 3V Pipeline Burst SRAM, and one optional 256KB/512KB cache SRAM module (FIC's PB512K-3.0 is recommended\*) that can be installed on the cache SRAM module slot.

### NOTE :

1. \* The specification of the cache SRAM module requires Intel Coast Standard version 3.X, such as FIC's PB512K-3.0.
2. If this mainboard supports a Cyrix 6x86-P200+ or an IBM 6x86-P200+ processor, two 64K x 32 cache SRAMs are onboard, the cache SRAM module is not necessary and the jumper SRAM3 is wired by the factory. Please refer to page 27.



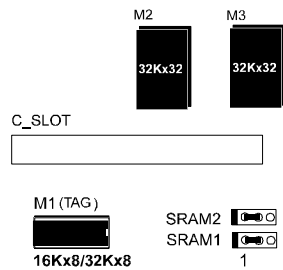
### Install Cache SRAM Module

1. Locate the C\_SLOT on the mainboard. (See figure above.)
2. Insert the cache SRAM module straight down onto the slot with both hands carefully.

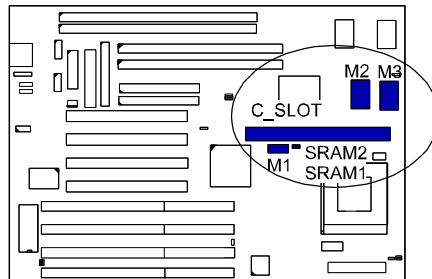
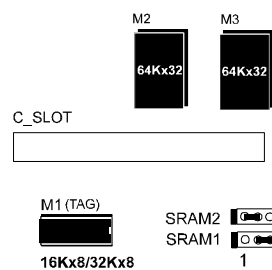
## Onboard Cache SRAM (256KB/512KB)

**NOTE :** Use the correct chips for the amount of cache memory you want to add. Install both the correct Cache and Tag SRAM.

### 256KB

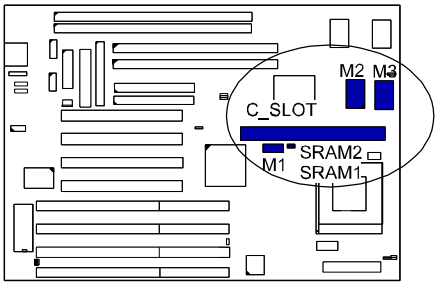
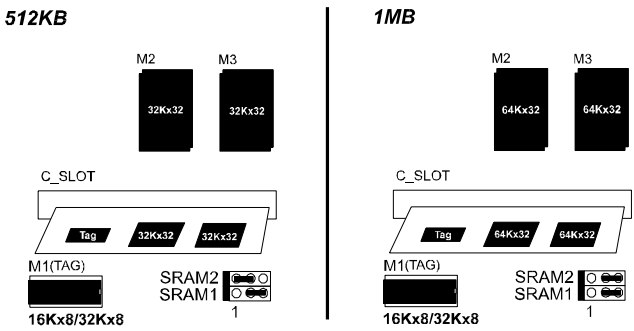


### 512KB



Onboard Cache SRAM and SRAM Module Mixture  
(512KB/1MB)

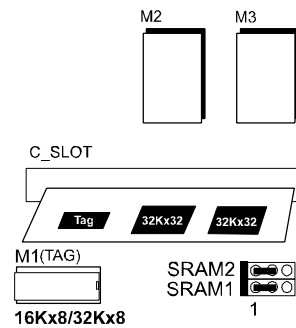
**NOTE :** Use the correct chips for the amount of cache memory you want to add. Install both the correct Cache and Tag SRAM.



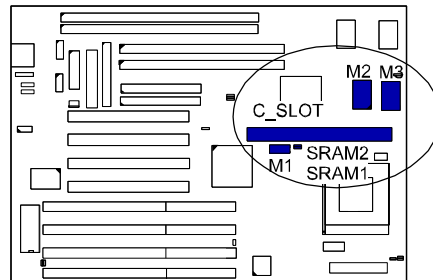
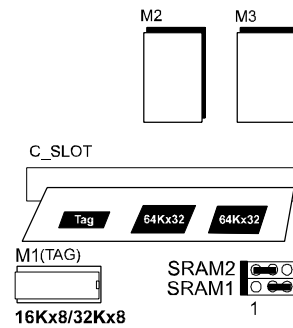
## SRAM Module (256KB/512KB)

**NOTE :** Use the correct chips for the amount of cache memory you want to add. Install both the correct Cache and Tag SRAM.

### 256KB

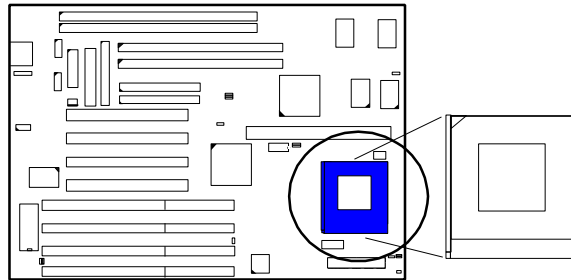


### 512KB



### 3). Install the CPU

The CPU module resides in the Zero Insertion Force (ZIF) socket on the mainboard.



**CAUTION :**

1. Always turn the system power off before installing or removing any device.
2. Always observe static electricity precautions.  
See "Handling Precautions" at the start of this manual.
3. Inserting the CPU chip incorrectly may damage the chip.

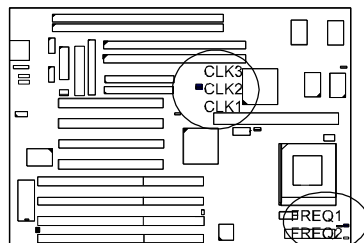
To install the CPU, do the following:

1. Lift the lever on the side of the CPU socket.
2. Handle the chip by its edges and try not to touch any of the pins.
3. Place the CPU in the socket. The chip has a notch to correctly orientate the chip. Align the notch with pin one of the socket. Pin one locates around the triangular blank area. Do not force the chip. The CPU should slide easily into the socket.
4. Swing the lever to the down position to lock the CPU in place.
5. See the following sections for information on the CPU jumpers settings.



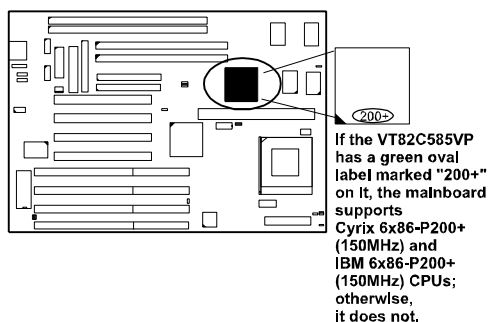
### ***CPU External Clock (Bus) Frequency: CLK1, CLK2, and CLK3***

The table below shows the jumper settings for the different CPU speed configurations.



System Clock	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3 *
75 MHz *	1	1	1
66 MHz	1	1	1
60 MHz	1	1	1
55 MHz	1	1	1
50 MHz	1	1	1

**NOTE :** \*











































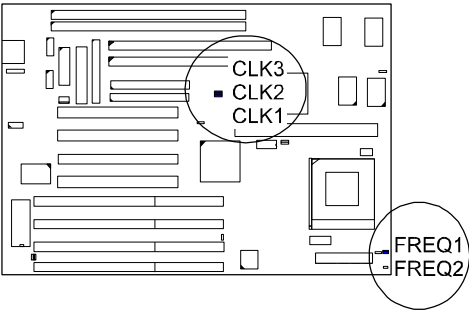
### ***CPU to Bus Frequency Ratio: FREQ1 and FREQ2***

These two jumpers are used in combination to decide the ratio of the internal frequency of the CPU to the bus clock.

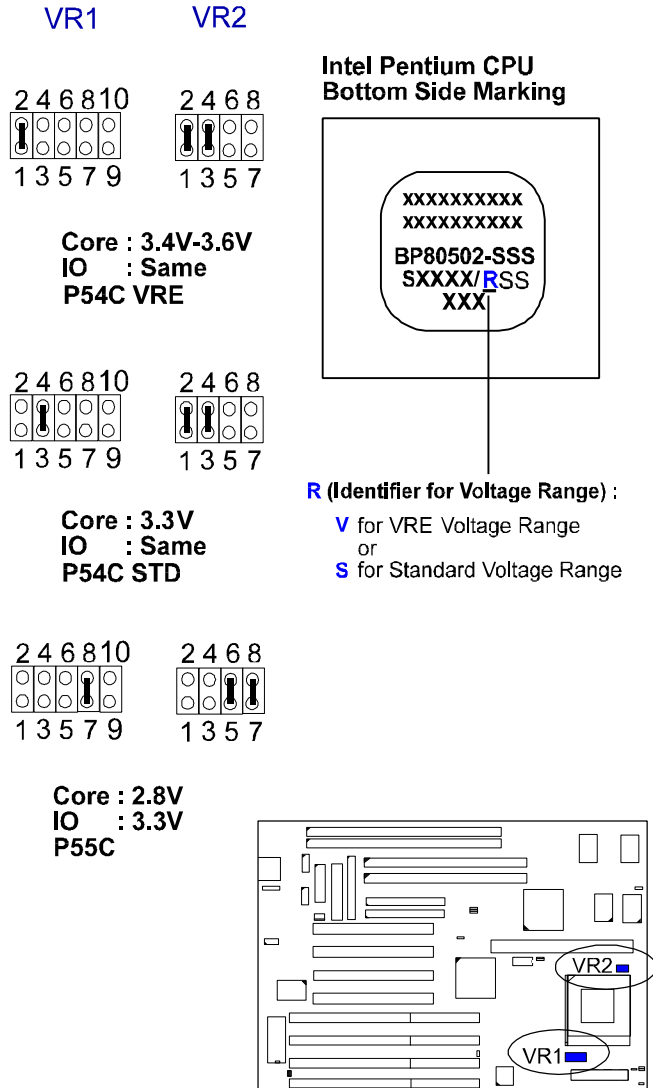
FREQ1	FREQ2	Ratio			
		P54C	P55C/M2/K6	K5	M1
1	1	3 x	3 x	2 x	4 x
1	1	2.5 x	2.5 x	1.75 x	1 x
1	1	2 x	2 x	1.5 x	2 x
1	1	1.5 x	3.5 x	1.5 x	3 x

Intel Pentium CPUs  
*Frequency*

CPU Speed	External (CPU/CLK)	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CPU Clock Rate		
					Internal	FREQ1	FREQ2
200 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x Ext.	 1	 1
166 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x Ext.	 1	 1
150 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x Ext.	 1	 1
133 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x Ext.	 1	 1
120 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x Ext.	 1	 1
100 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x Ext.	 1	 1
90 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x Ext.	 1	 1
75 MHz	50 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x Ext.	 1	 1


























































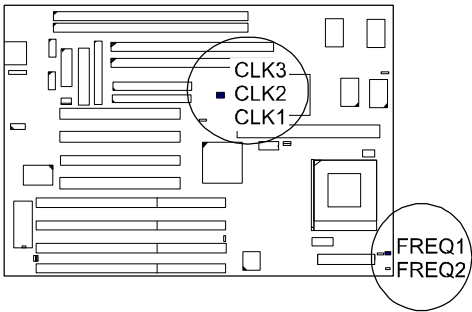
## Voltage



AMD-K5/K6 CPUs

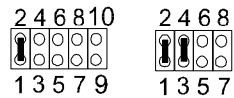
Frequency

Model Name	CPU Speed	External (CPU/CLK)	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CPU Clock Rate		
						Internal	FREQ1	FREQ2
K6-233	233 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3.5 x	 1	 1
K6-200	200 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
K6-166	166 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x	 1	 1
K5-PR200	133 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
K5-PR166	116 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.75 x	 1	 1
K5-PR150	105 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.75 x	 1	 1
K5-PR133	100 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x	 1	 1
K5-PR120	90 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x	 1	 1
K5-PR100	100 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x	 1	 1
K5-PR90	90 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x	 1	 1
K5-PR75	75 MHz	50 MHz	 1	 1	 1	1.5 x	 1	 1

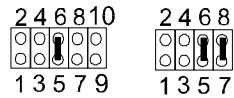


## Voltage

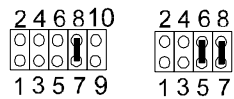
VR1 VR2



Core : 3.5V  
IO : Same  
AMD-K5 - B

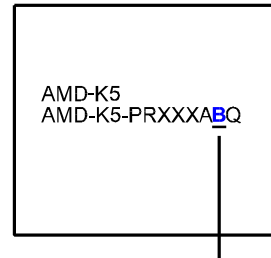


Core : 3.2V  
IO : 3.3V  
AMD-K6 (233 MHz)



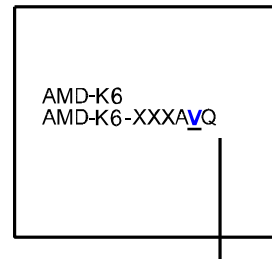
Core : 2.9V  
IO : 3.3V  
AMD-K6 (166, 200 MHz)

### AMD-K5 CPU Top Side Marking



**V** (Identifier for Operation Voltage)

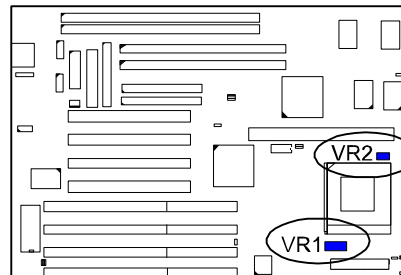
### AMD-K6 CPU Top Side Marking


























































**V** (Identifier for Operation Voltage) :

**N** 3.1-3.3V Core/3.135-3.6V I/O

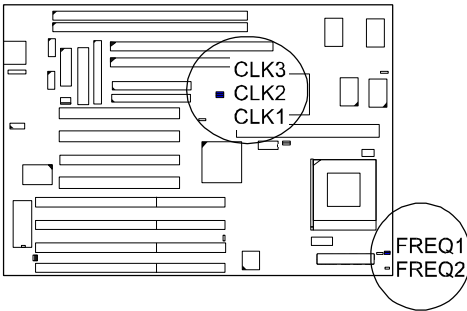
**L** 2.755-3.045V Core/3.135-3.6V I/O



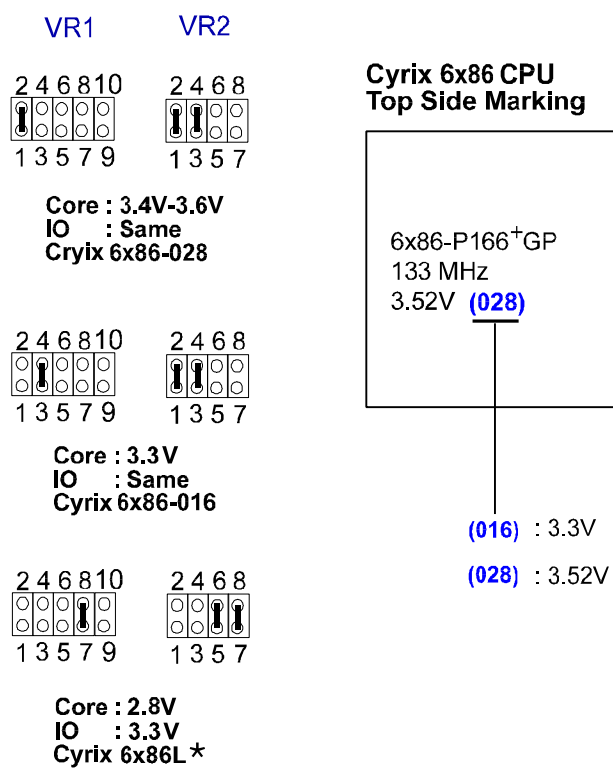
Cyrix 6x86 CPUs  
Frequency

Model	CPU Speed	External (CPU/CLK)	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CPU Clock Rate		
						Internal	FREQ1	FREQ2
M2*	233 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3.5 x	 1	 1
M2*	225 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	200 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	187 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x	 1	 1
M2*	180 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	166 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR200+ 6x86L-PR200+	150 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR166+ 6x86L-PR166+	133 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR150+ 6x86L-PR150+	120 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR133+ 6x86L-PR133+	110 MHz	55 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR120+ 6x86L-PR120+	100 MHz	50 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1

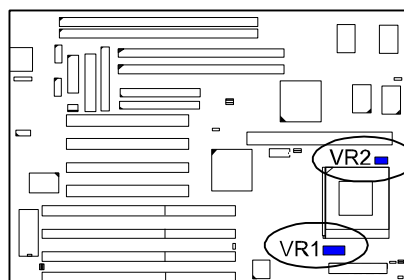
**NOTE :** \* This CPU had not been tested when this manual was printed.



## Voltage


























































**NOTE :** \* This CPU had not been tested when this manual was printed.

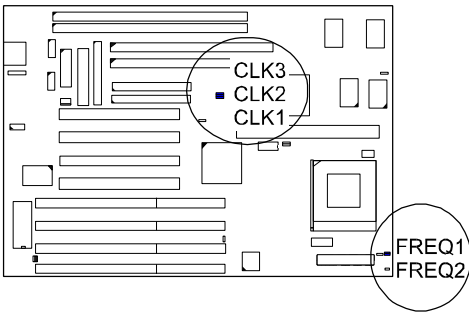


IBM 6x86 CPUs

Frequency

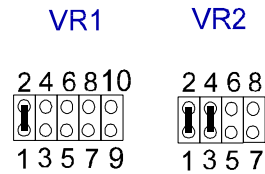
Model	CPU Speed	External (CPU/CLK)	CLK1	CLK2	CLK3	CPU Clock Rate		
						Internal	FREQ1	FREQ2
M2*	233 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3.5 x	 1	 1
M2*	225 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	200 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	187 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x	 1	 1
M2*	180 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	3 x	 1	 1
M2*	166 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2.5 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR200+ 6x86L-PR200+	150 MHz	75 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR166+ 6x86L-PR166+	133 MHz	66 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR150+ 6x86L-PR150+	120 MHz	60 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR133+ 6x86L-PR133+	110 MHz	55 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1
6x86-PR120+ 6x86L-PR120+	100 MHz	50 MHz	 1	 1	 1	2 x	 1	 1

**NOTE :** \* This CPU had not been tested when this manual was printed.

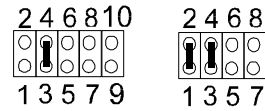




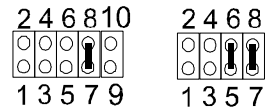
## Voltage



**Core : 3.4V-3.6V**  
**IO : Same**  
**IBM 6x86-028**

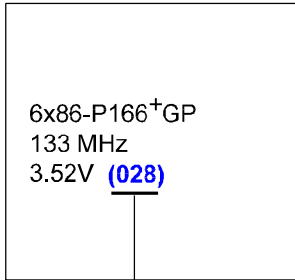


**Core : 3.3V**  
**IO : Same**  
**IBM 6x86-016**



**Core : 2.8V**  
**IO : 3.3V**  
**IBM 6x86L \***

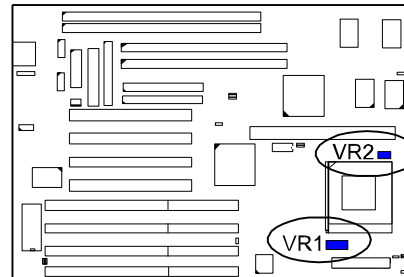
### IBM 6x86 CPU Top Side Marking



**(016) : 3.3V**

**(028) : 3.52V**

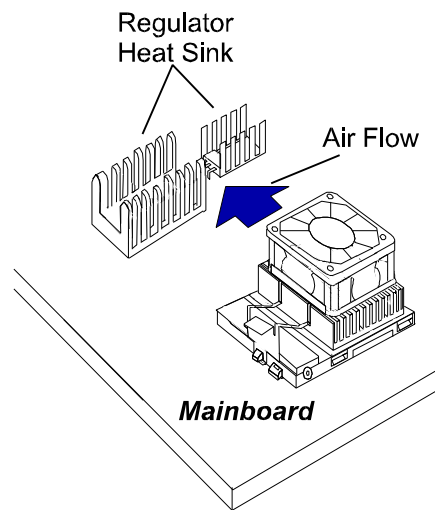
**NOTE : \*** This CPU had not been tested when this manual was printed.



## Installation of Cyrix (or IBM) 6x86 CPU Fan

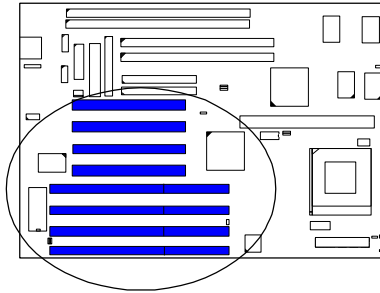
**CAUTION :** When you install a Cyrix (or IBM) 6x86 CPU fan, please pay attention to the direction of the air flow. Make sure the air flow is the direction of the regulator; otherwise, the system may overheat.

- 1). Supplier : BIRCHTECK, Taiwan (Phone : 886-2-7935677)  
Model Number - BEC6x86B2.
- 2). Supplier : Cyrix (or IBM). The fan comes with the Cyrix (or IBM) 6x86 CPU purchase. For the stable system performance, make sure that the air flow blow toward the regulator the temperature of the regulator.



## 4). Install Expansion Cards

Your PA-2006 features four 16-bit ISA Bus and four 32-bit PCI Bus expansion slots.



This section describes how to connect an expansion card to one of your system's expansion slots. Expansion cards are printed circuit boards that, when connected to the mainboard, increase the capabilities of your system. For example, expansion cards can provide video and sound capabilities.

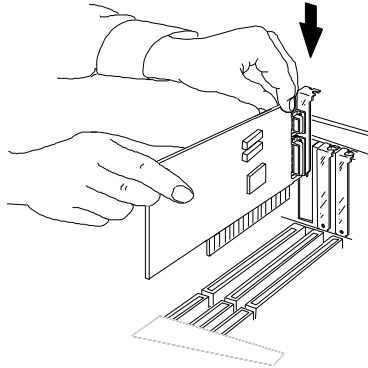
### **CAUTION :**

1. Always turn the system power off before installing or removing any device.
2. Always observe static electricity precautions.  
See "Handling Precautions" at the start of this manual.

To install an expansion card, do the following:

1. Remove the chassis cover and select an empty expansion slot.
2. Remove the corresponding slot cover from the chassis.  
Unscrew the mounting screw that secures the slot cover and pull the slot cover out from the chassis. Keep the slot cover mounting screw nearby.

3. Holding the edge of the peripheral card, carefully align the edge connector with the expansion slot. (See figure below.)

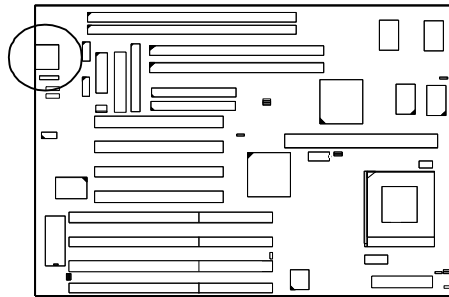


4. Push the card firmly into the slot. Push down on one end of the expansion card, then the other. Use this “rocking” motion until the add-in card is firmly seated inside the slot.
5. Secure the board with the mounting screw removed in Step 2. Make sure that the card has been placed evenly and completely into the expansion slot.

## 5). Connect Cables and Power Supply

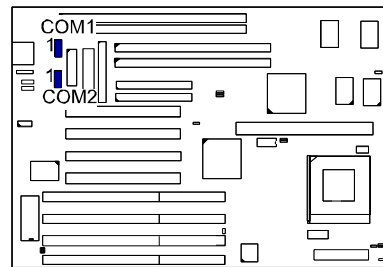
### ***Keyboard Connector: AT\_KB***

This 5-pin female connector is connected to your 101-key enhanced keyboard or 106-key Windows 95 keyboard.



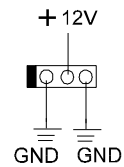
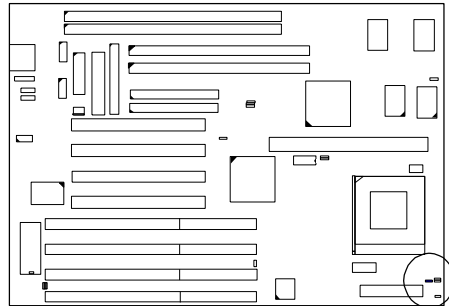
### ***Serial Port Connector: COM1 and COM2***

These two 10-pin male connectors allow you to connect with your devices that take serial ports, such as a serial mouse or a modem. The COM2 Port on the mainboard can also be used as another IR Port. Usually, your serial mouse is attached to COM1. Your modem is linked to COM2. When you do not use the modem, you can set the BIOS to let COM2 be an IR port to save a dedicated SIR port.



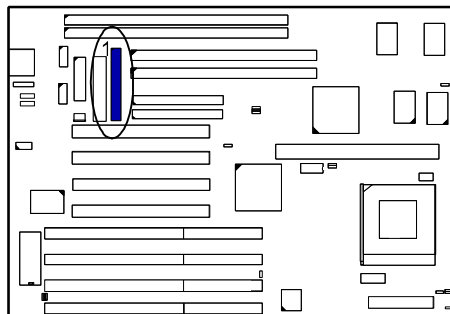
***CPU Fan Connector: FAN***

This connector is linked to the CPU fan.



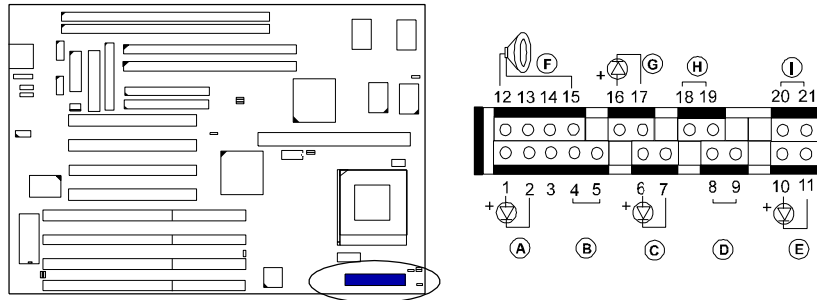
***Floppy Diskette Drive Connector: FLOPPY***

This 34-pin block connector connects to your floppy diskette drive (FDD) using the cable that is provided with this mainboard.



### Front Panel Block Connector: *F\_PNL*

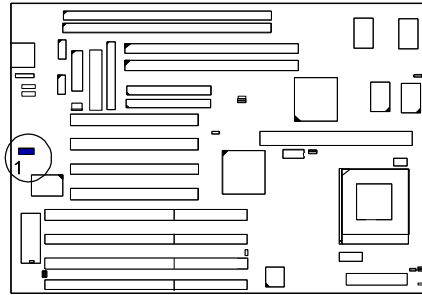
This block connector concludes : PW\_LED, KB\_LOCK, TB\_LED, SP\_SW, SPK, SP\_LED, IDE\_LED, RPW\_SW, and RST connectors.



Item	Connector	Pin Type	Feature
A	PW_LED	2-pin male	indicates the system power status
B	KB_LOCK	2-pin male	allows the keyboard to access the system
C	TB_LED	2-pin male	indicates the system speed is in normal or turbo speed
D	SP_SW	2-pin male	Suspend Mode switch
E	SP_LED	2-pin male	indicates the system into Suspend Mode when LED lit
F	SPK	4-pin male	connects to speaker
G	IDE_LED	2-pin male	indicates the IDE HDD I/O access LED lit
H	RPW_SW	2-pin male	Remote Power switch
I	RST	2-pin male	allows you to reset the system

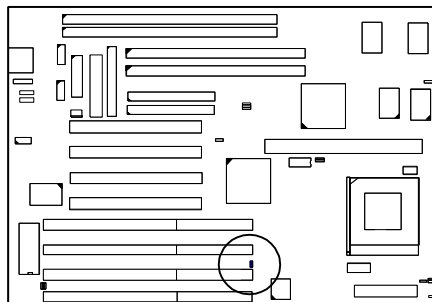
### ***Infrared Connector: IR***

This 10-pin male connector is used for connecting to the infrared (SIR) port and allows transmission of data to another system which also supports the SIR feature.



### ***Outlet Connector: OUTLET***

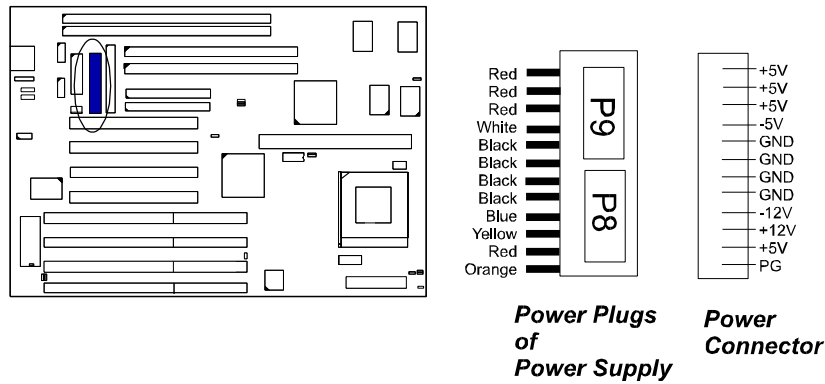
This 2-pin male connector links the system power supply for enabling (disabling) the power output from the direct connection of the system power supply. (This feature is designed for monitors without DPMS mode support, and only applies if the monitor is directly connected to the system power supply.)





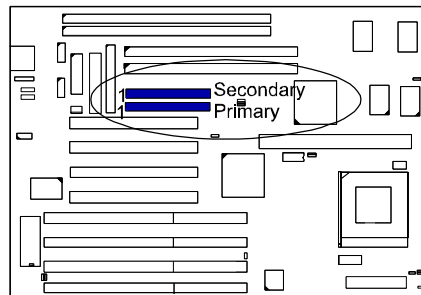
***Power Block Connector: POWER***

This 12-pin block connector is used for connecting to your standard 5V power supply. In the picture below, notice that, in most cases, there are two marks “P8” and “P9” on the surface of the connector. You have to insert the “P8” plug into the “P8” section of the connector, and so forth for “P9”. Two black wires must be in the middle.



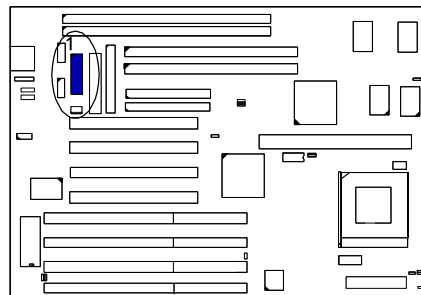
### ***IDE HDD Device Connector: PRIMARY and SECONDARY***

These two 40-pin block connectors are used for your IDE hard disks. If you have one IDE hard disk, connect it to the PRIMARY connector using the IDE HDD flat cable provided with the mainboard. The BIOS auto detection sets it to be a “Primary Master” disk. If you want to install another IDE hard disk or CD-ROM, please use the SECONDARY connector. If two hard disks are connected to the PRIMARY connector using the same cable, one of them is the master drive, the other one is the slave drive. You may need to set jumpers for the slave drive; please refer to the HDD manual for details.



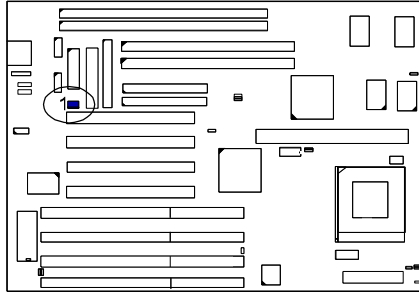
### ***Printer Block Connector: PRINTER***

This 26-pin male block connector is attached to your printer via a cable. When inserting the cable, please be sure that the red line is always on the same side as pin 1 of this connector.



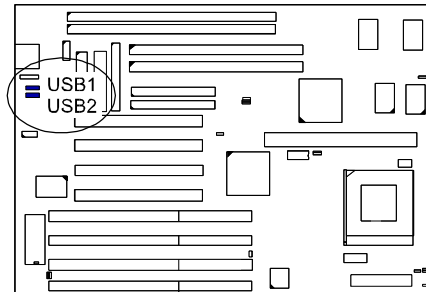
***Remote Power Connector: RPW\_CON***

This 3-pin male connector allows you to enable or disable the system power if the RPW\_SW is on or off.



***Universal Serial Bus Connector: USB1 and USB2***

These two connectors are equipped for linking with the peripherals devices that support Universal Serial Bus connection.



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