# H57M-ED65 series

MS-7587 (v1.x) Mainboard




G52-75871X4

## Copyright Notice

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## Revision History

| Revision | Revision History | Date |
|---|---|---|
| V1.0 | For release | November 2009 |
| V1.1 | Update JSP1 | July 2010 |

## 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://www.msi.com/index.php?func=service***
- Contact our technical staff at: ***http://ocss.msi.com***

## Safety Instructions

- Always read the safety instructions carefully.
- Keep this User's Manual for future reference.
- Keep this equipment away from humidity.
- Lay this equipment on a reliable flat surface before setting it up.
- The openings on the enclosure are for air convection hence protects the equipment from overheating. DO NOT COVER THE OPENINGS.
- Make sure the voltage of the power source and adjust properly 110/220V before connecting the equipment to the power inlet.
- Place the power cord such a way that people can not step on it. Do not place anything over the power cord.
- Always Unplug the Power Cord before inserting any add-on card or module.
- All cautions and warnings on the equipment should be noted.
- Never pour any liquid into the opening that could damage or cause electrical shock.
- If any of the following situations arises, get the equipment checked by service personnel:
  - The power cord or plug is damaged.
  - Liquid has penetrated into the equipment.
  - The equipment has been exposed to moisture.
  - The equipment does 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.

  DO NOT LEAVE THIS EQUIPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT UNCONDITIONED, STORAGE TEMPERATURE ABOVE 60°C (140°F), 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 recycleing 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.




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

# CONTENTS

Copyright Notice ..... ii
Trademarks ..... ii
Revision History ..... ii
Technical Support ..... ii
Safety Instructions ..... iii
FCC-B Radio Frequency Interference Statement ..... iv
WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Statement ..... v
Chapter 1 Getting Started ..... 1-1
Mainboard Specifications ..... 1-2
Mainboard Layout ..... 1-4
Packing Checklist ..... 1-5
Chapter 2 Hardware Setup ..... 2-1
Quick Components Guide ..... 2-2
CPU (Central Processing Unit) ..... 2-3
Memory ..... 2-7
Power Supply ..... 2-9
Back Panel ..... 2-10
Connectors ..... 2-12
Jumpers ..... 2-19
Button ..... 2-20
Slots ..... 2-22
LED Status Indicators ..... 2-27
Chapter 3 BIOS Setup ..... 3-1
Entering Setup ..... 3-2
The Main Menu ..... 3-4
Standard CMOS Features ..... 3-6
Advanced BIOS Features ..... 3-8
Integrated Peripherals ..... 3-10
Power Management Setup ..... 3-12
H/W Monitor ..... 3-14
Green Power ..... 3-16
Cell Menu ..... 3-18
M-Flash ..... 3-26
Overclocking Profile ..... 3-29
Load Fail-Safe/ Optimized Defaults ..... 3-30

Appendix A Realtek Audio ..... A-1
Installing the Realtek HD Audio Driver ..... A-2
Software Configuration ..... A-4
Hardware Setup ..... A-19
Appendix B Intel SATA RAID ..... B-1
Introduction ..... B-2
BIOS Configuration ..... B-3
Installing Driver ..... B-10
Installing Software ..... B-12
RAID Migration Instructions ..... B-16
Recovery Volume Creation ..... B-23
Degraded RAID Array ..... B-26
Appendix C JMicron RAID Introduction ..... C-1
Introduction ..... C-2
JMicron RAID BIOS Utility ..... C-3
Deleting RAID set ..... C-7
Installing Driver ..... C-11
JMicron RAID Configurer ..... C-13

# Chapter 1
# Getting Started

Thank you for choosing the **H57M-ED65** Series (MS-7587 v1.X) Micro-ATX mainboard. The **H57M-ED65** Series mainboards are based on **Intel® H57** chipsets for optimal system efficiency. Designed to fit the advanced **Intel® LGA1156** processor, the **H57M-ED65** Series deliver a high performance and professional desktop platform solution.

## MAINBOARD SPECIFICATIONS

### Processor Support

- Intel® Core™ i7, Core™ i5 (Lynnfield & Clarkdale), Core™ i3 and Pentium® processor in the LGA1156 package
  (For the latest information about CPU, please visit http://www.msi.com/index.php?func=cpuform2)

### Base Clock

- 133 MHz

### Chipset

- Intel® H57 chipset

### Memory Support

- 4 DDR3 DIMMs support DDR3 2133*(OC)/ 2000*(OC) /1600*(OC)/ 1333/ 1066 DRAM (16GB Max)
- Supports Dual-Channel mode
  *(For more information on compatible components, please visit http://www.msi.com/index.php?func=testreport)

### LAN

- Supports LAN 10/100/1000 by Realtek® RTL8111DL

### Audio

- Chip integrated by Realtek® ALC889 (True Blu-ray Audio)
- Flexible 8-channel audio with jack sensing
- Compliant with Azalia 1.0 Spec

### IDE

- 1 IDE port by JMicron® JMB363
- Supports Ultra DMA 66/100/133 mode
- Supports PIO, Bus Master operation mode

### SATA

- 7 SATA 3Gb/s ports (SATA1~6 by Intel® H57) (SATA7 by JMB363)
- 1 eSATA port by JMB363

### RAID

- SATA1~6 support Intel® Matrix Storage Technology (AHCI/ RAID 0/ 1/ 5/ 10) by Intel® H57

### Connectors

- Back panel
  - 1 PS/2 mouse port
  - 1 PS/2 keyboard port
  - 1 Optical S/PDIF-out port
  - 1 HDMI port*
  - 1 VGA port*
  - 1 DVI port*
  - 1 DisplayPort connector*
  - 1 1394 port

- 4 USB 2.0 ports
- 1 eSATA port
- 1 LAN jack
- 6 flexible audio ports

*(The HDMI, VGA, DVI ports and DisplayPort connecotr only work with Integrated Graphics Processor)

■ On-Board
- 4 USB 2.0 connectors
- 1 1394 connector
- 1 S/PDIF-Out connector
- 1 Front Panel Audio connector
- 1 CD-In connector
- 1 Chassis Intrusion connector
- 1 Serial connector
- 1 Parallel connector
- 1 TPM connector (optional)
- 1 D-LED3 panel connector (optional)
- 1 Clear CMOS button
- 1 Power button
- 1 OC Genie button
- 2 Base clock control buttons

## Slots

■ 2 PCI Express 2.0 x16 slots
■ 2 PCI Express 2.0 x1 slots

## Form Factor

■ Micro-ATX (24.5cm X 24.5 cm)

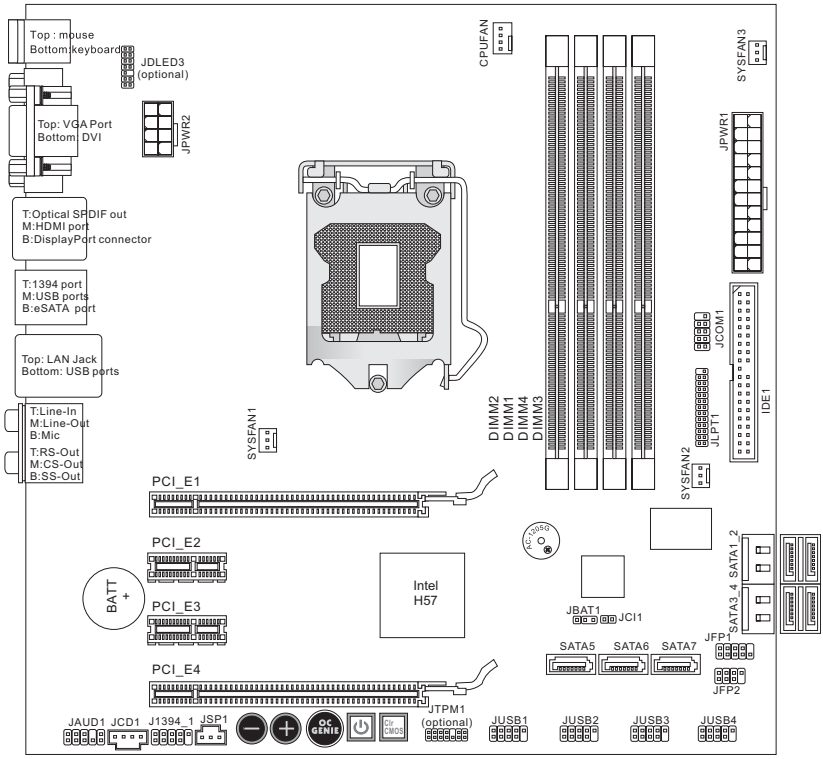
## Mounting

■ 6 mounting holes

If you need to purchase accessories and request the part numbers, you could search the product web page and find details on our web address below

http://www.msi.com/index.php

## MAINBOARD LAYOUT




**H57M-ED65 Series (MS-7587 v1.X) mATX Mainboard**

## Packing Checklist



MSI mainboard



MSI Driver/Utility DVD



SATA Cable (Optional)



Power Cable



Standard Cable for IDE Devices



CrossFireX Video Link Cable (optional)



Back IO Shield




User's Guide

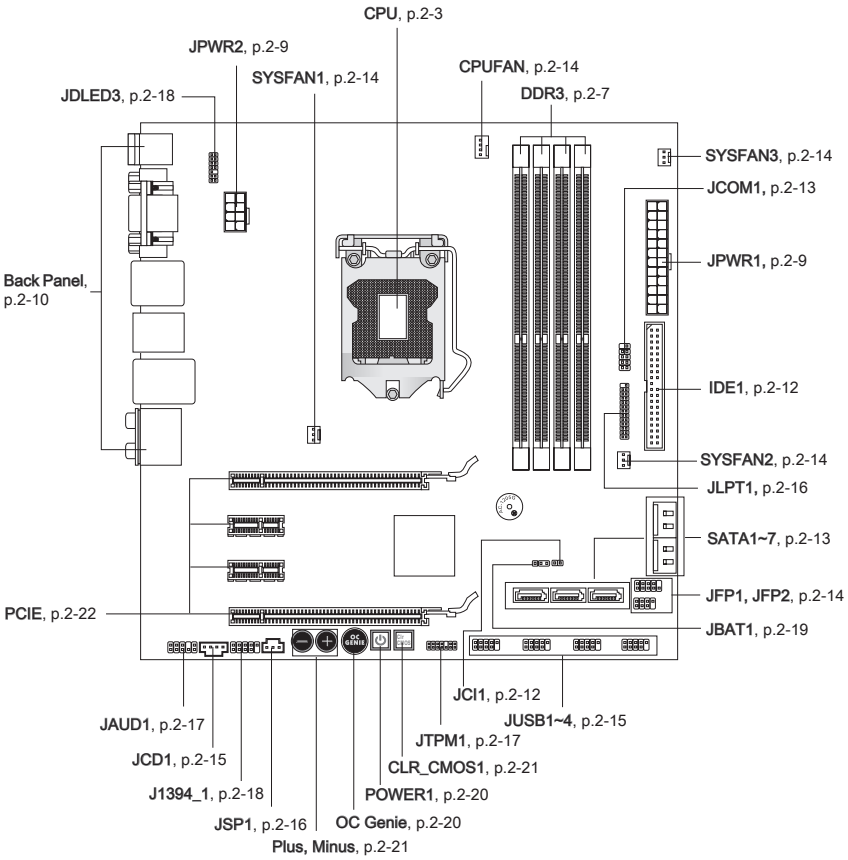
* The pictures are for reference only and may vary from the packing contents of the product you purchased.

# 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.

## 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://www.msi.com/index.php?func=cpuform2

### 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.*

*Replacing the CPU*

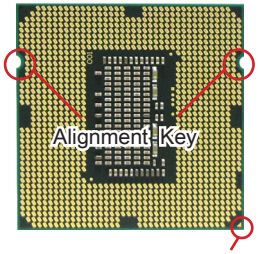
*While replacing the CPU, always turn off the ATX power supply or unplug the power supply's power cord from the grounded outlet first to ensure the safety of CPU.*

*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.*

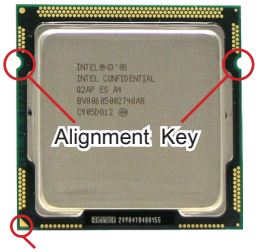
### Introduction to LGA 1156 CPU

The pin-pad side of LGA 1156 CPU.




Yellow triangle is the Pin 1 indicator

The surface of LGA 1156 CPU. Remember to apply some thermal paste on it for better heat dispersion.



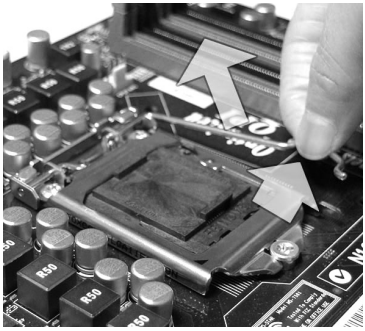

Yellow triangle is the Pin 1 indicator

## CPU & Cooler Installation

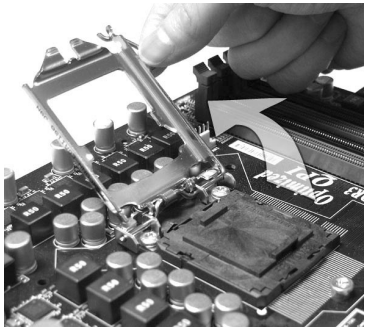
When you are installing the CPU, **make sure the CPU has a cooler attached on the top to prevent overheating**. Meanwhile, do not forget to apply some thermal paste on CPU before installing the heat sink/cooler fan for better heat dispersion.

Follow the steps below to install the CPU & cooler correctly. Wrong installation will cause the damage of your CPU & mainboard.

1. Open the load level.



2. Lift the load lever up to fully open position



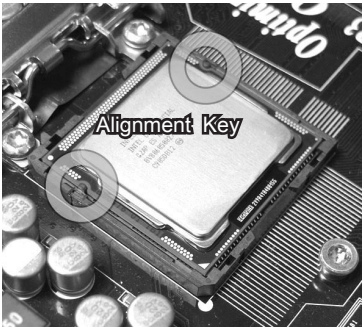
3. The CPU socket has a plastic cap on it to protect the contact from damage. Before you install CPU, always cover it to protect the socket pin. Romove the cap (as the arrow shows).



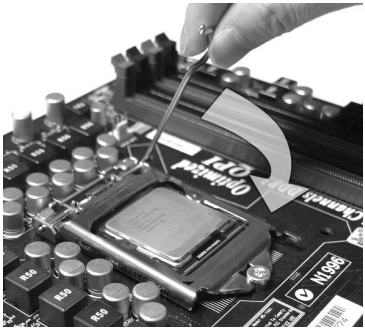
4. After confirming the CPU direction for correct mating, put down the CPU in the socket housing frame. Be sure to grasp on the edge of the CPU base. Note that the alignment keys are matched.



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



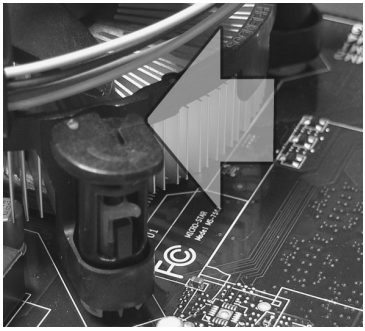

6. Engage the load lever while pressing down lightly onto the load plate.



7. Secure the lever near the hook end under the retention tab.



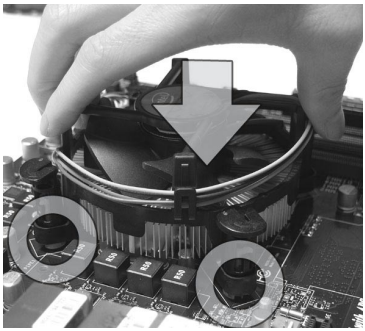
8. Make sure the four hooks are in porper position before you install the cooler.



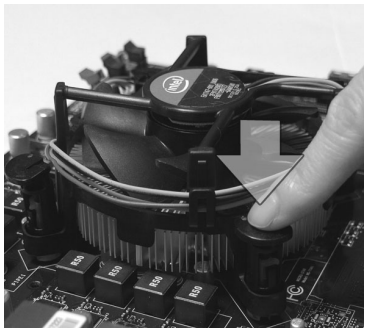
***Important***

- *Confirm if your CPU cooler is firmly installed before turning on your system.*
- *Do not touch the CPU socket pins to avoid damaging.*

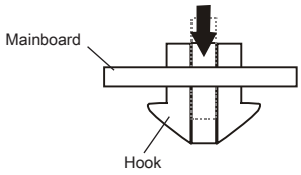
9. Align the holes on the mainboard with the heatsink. Push down the cooler until its four clips get wedged into the holes of the mainboard.



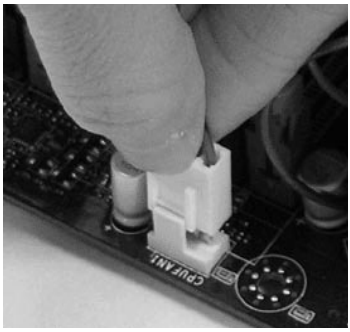
10. Press the four hooks down to fasten the cooler.



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




12. Finally, attach the CPU Fan cable to the CPU fan connector on the mainboard.

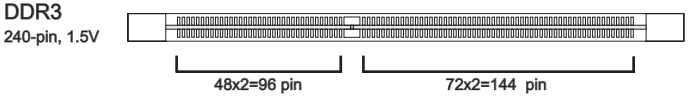



**Important**

- *Read the CPU status in BIOS.*
- *Whenever CPU is not installed, always protect your CPU socket pin with the plastic cap covered (shown in Figure 1) to avoid damaging.*
- *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.*
- *Please refer to the documentation in the CPU fan package for more details about the CPU fan installation.*

# MEMORY

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

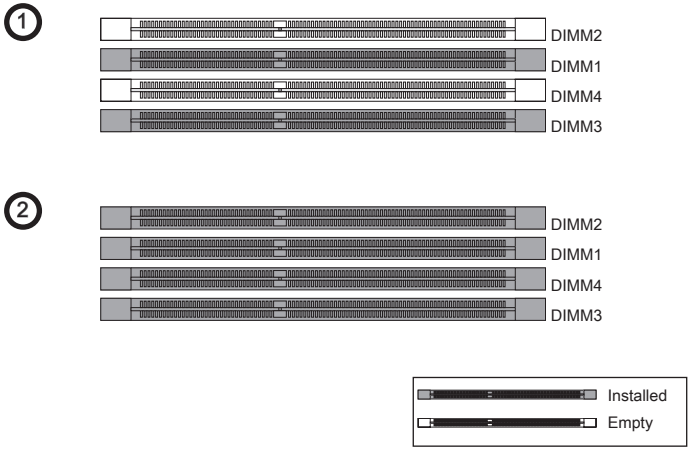



## Memory Population Rule

Please refer to the following illustrations for memory population rules.

**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. The following illustrations explain the population rules for Dual-Channel mode.

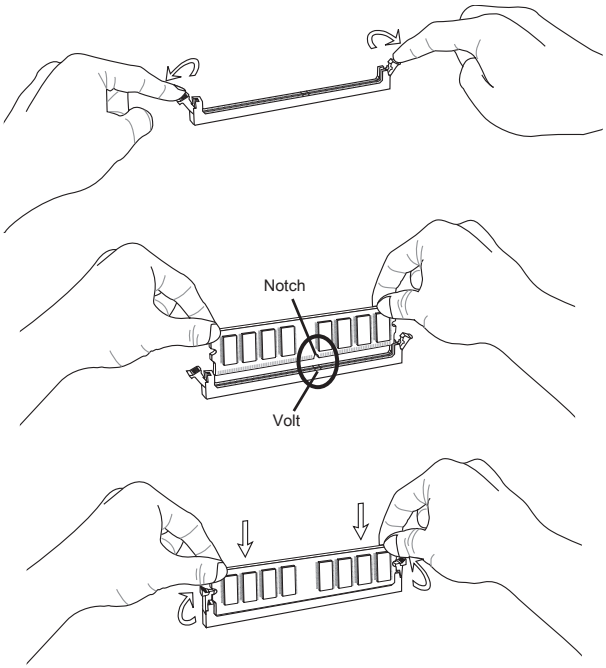



***Important***

- *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 (Lynnfield CPU especially), always insert the memory modules into the* ***DIMM1 first****.*
- *Due to the chipset resource deployment, the system density will only be detected up to 15+GB (not full 16GB) when each DIMM is installed with a 4GB memory module.*

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




***Important***

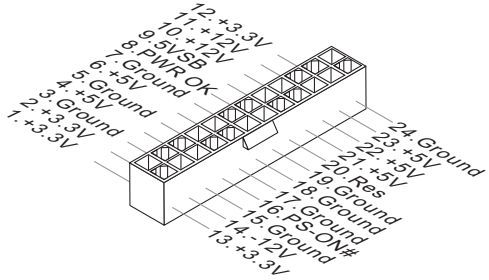
*You can barely see the golden finger if the memory module is properly inserted in the DIMM slot.*

# Power Supply

## ATX 24-pin Power Connector: JPWR1

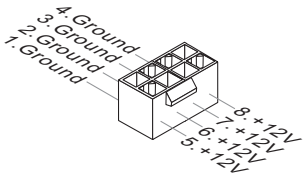
This connector allows you to connect an ATX 24-pin power supply. To connect the ATX 24-pin power supply, make sure the plug of the power supply is inserted in the proper orientation and the pins are aligned. Then push down the power supply firmly into the connector.

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.




## ATX 8-pin Power Connector: JPWR2

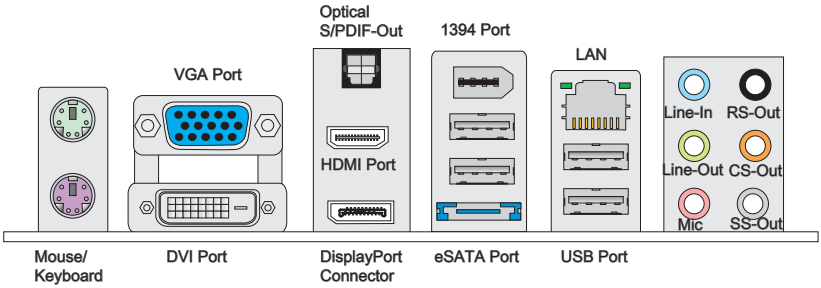
This connector is used to provide 12V power output to the CPU.




***Important***

- *Make sure that all the connectors are connected to proper ATX power supplies to ensure stable operation of the mainboard.*
- *Power supply of 400 watts (and above) is highly recommended for system stability.*
- *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.

▸**VGA Port**

The DB15-pin female connector is provided for monitor.

▸**DVI Port**

The DVI (Digital Visual Interface) connector allows you to connect a LCD monitor. It provides a high-speed digital interconnection between the computer and its display device. To connect an LCD monitor, simply plug your monitor cable into the DVI connector, and make sure that the other end of the cable is properly connected to your monitor (refer to your monitor manual for more information.)

▸**HDMI Port**

The High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) is an all-digital audio/video interface capable of transmitting uncompressed streams. HDMI supports all TV format, including standard, enhanced, or high-definition video, plus multi-channel digital audio on a single cable.

▸**DisplayPort Connector**

DisplayPort is a digital display interface standard. This connector is used to connect a monitor with DisplayPort inputs.

***Important***

*The VGA, HDMI, DVI and DisplayPort display interfaces on the mainboard are designed to serve as IGP (Integrated Graphics Processor) used. If you installed a processor without integrated graphics chip, these display ports will have no effect.*

▸**Optical S/PDIF-Out**

This SPDIF (Sony & Philips Digital Interconnect Format) connector is provided for digital audio transmission to external speakers through an optical fiber cable.

### ▸1394 Port

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

### ▸USB Port

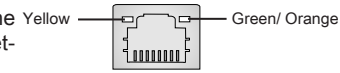
The USB (Universal Serial Bus) port is for attaching USB devices such as keyboard, mouse, or other USB-compatible devices.

### ▸eSATA Port

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

### ▸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 Mbits/sec data rate is selected. |
| | | On | 100 Mbits/sec data rate is selected. |
| | Orange | On | 1000 Mbits/sec data rate is selected. |

### ▸Audio Ports

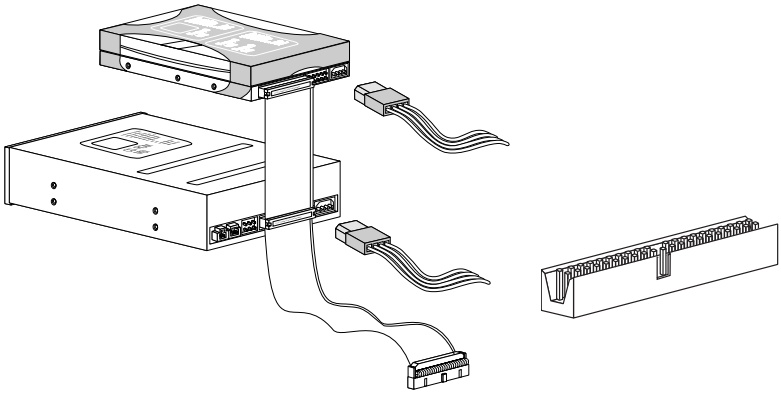
These audio connectors are used for audio devices. It is easy to differentiate between audio effects according to the color of audio jacks.

- Line-In (Blue) - Line In, is used for external CD player, tape-player 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.

## CONNECTORS

### IDE Connector: IDE1

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

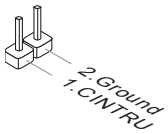


***Important***

*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.*

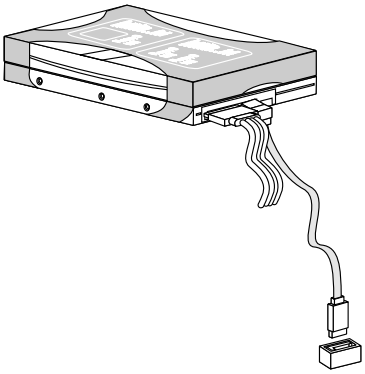
### Chassis Intrusion Connector: JCI1

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.

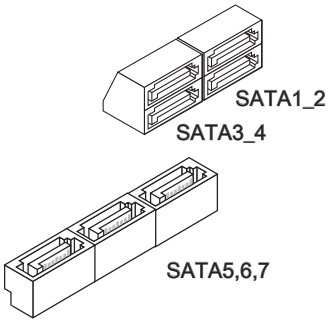


## Serial ATA Connector: SATA1~7

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



SATA1~6 supported by Intel H57
SATA7 supported by JMicron JMB363

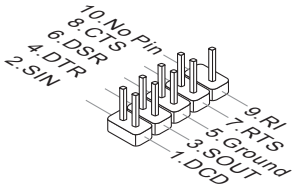



***Important***

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

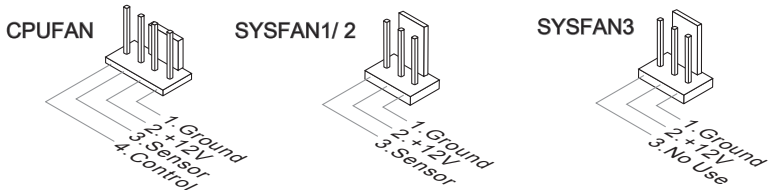
## Serial Port Connector: JCOM1

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



## Fan Power Connectors: CPUFAN,SYSFAN1~3

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.

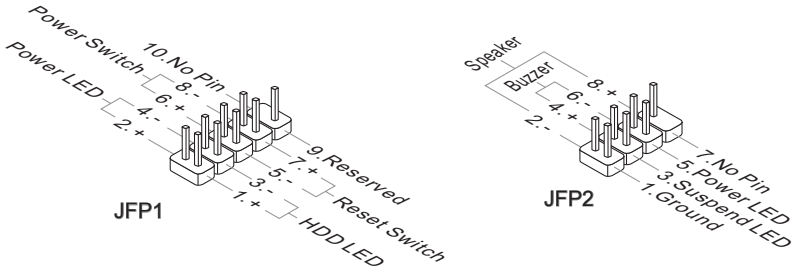



***Important***

- *Please refer to the recommended CPU fans at processor's official website or consult the vendors for proper CPU cooling fan.*
- *CPUFAN support Smart fan control. You can install* **Control Center** *utility that will automatically control the CPUFAN speeds according to the actual CPUFAN temperatures.*
- *Fan cooler set with 3 or 4 pins power connector are both available for CPUFAN.*

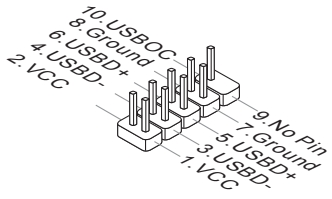
## Front Panel Connectors: JFP1, JFP2

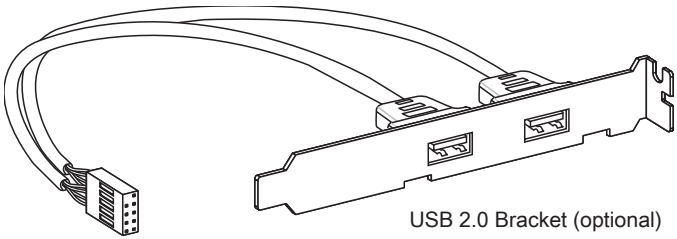
These connectors are for electrical connection to the front panel switches and LEDs. The JFP1 is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.



## Front USB Connector: JUSB1~4

This connector, 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.



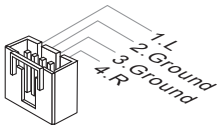
USB 2.0 Bracket (optional)

***Important***

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

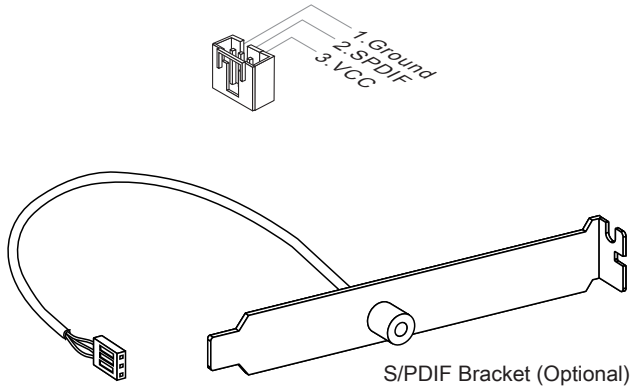
## CD-In Connector: JCD1

This connector is provided for external audio input.



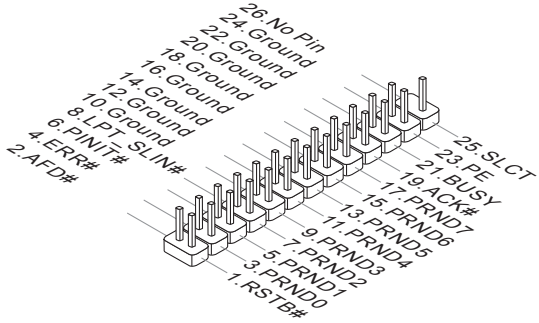
## S/PDIF-Out Connector: JSP1

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



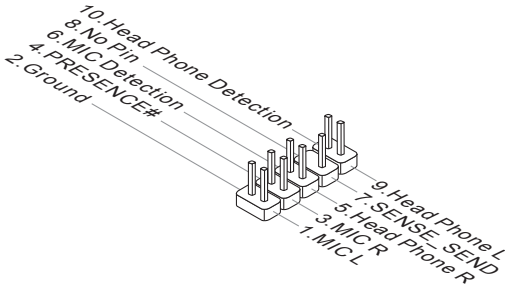

## Parallel Port Header: JLPT1

This connector is used to connect an optional parallel port bracket. The parallel port is a standard printer port that supports Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) and Extended Capabilities Parallel Port (ECP) mode.



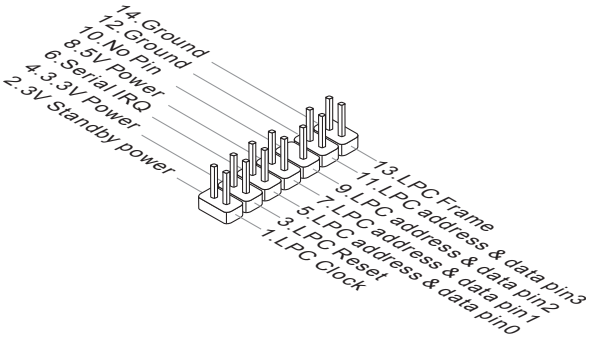
## Front Panel Audio Connector: JAUD1

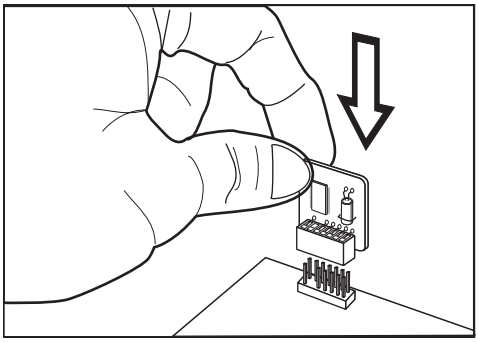
This connector allows you to connect the front panel audio and is compliant with Intel® Front Panel I/O Connectivity Design Guide.




## TPM Module connector: JTPM1 (optional)

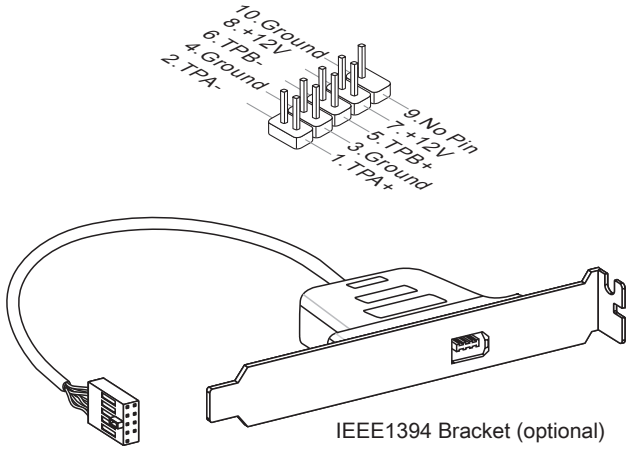
This connector connects to a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) module (optional). Please refer to the TPM security platform manual for more details and usages.



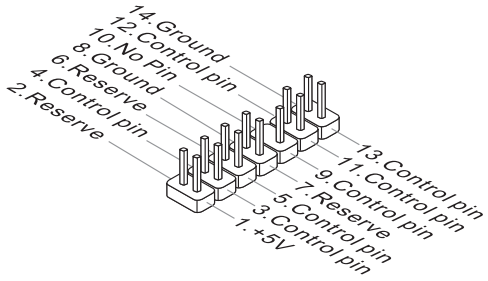
## IEEE1394 Connector: J1394_1

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




## D-LED3 Panel Connector: JDLED3 (optional)

This connector connects to a D-LED3 (Debug-LED3) panel (optional), which shows information on the panel for you and identify the current status or mode of the connected system. Please refer to the D-LED3 quick guide (optional) for more details and usages.



## 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.




JBAT1 Keep Data 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 buttons for you to set the computer's function. This section will explain how to change your motherboard's function through the use of button.

### OC Genie Button: OC Genie

This button is used to auto-overclock for the system. Press this button while the system is in shut-down status, and the system will automatically detect the optimum values to overclock the system when reboot. To disable the auto-overclock function, please press the button again, and the system will restore the default for next reboot.




***Important***

- *Please install the DDR3 1333 and up memory and equip better heat sink/ cooler with OC Genie function.*
- *We do not guarantee the OC Genie overclocking range and the damages or risks caused by the OC Genie overclocking behavior.*
- *You can disable the OC Genie function in BIOS setup. And we suggest you to save the OC Genie configuration to overclocking profile in BIOS for future using.*
- *The usage of OC Genie is at your own risk. Overclocking is never guaranteed by MSI.*

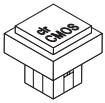
### Power On Button: POWER1

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



## Clear CMOS Button: CLR_CMOS1

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.*

## Base Clock Control Buttons: Plus, Minus

This button is used to increase or decrease the Base clock frequency. Pressing the Plus/ Minus button once will increase/ decrease the Base clock frequency 1 MHz when the system is in regular operation state.



Plus button

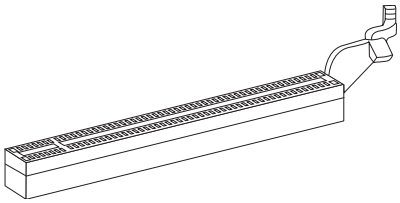


Minus button

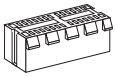
## Slots

### PCIE (Peripheral Component Interconnect Express) Slot

The PCI Express slot supports the PCI Express interface expansion card.



PCI Express x16 Slot



PCI Express x1 Slot

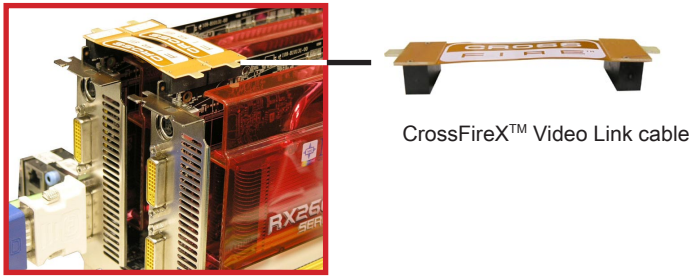
***Important***

*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.*

## ATI CrossFireX™ (Multi-GPU) Technology

ATI CrossFireX™ is the ultimate multi-GPU performance gaming platform. Enabling game-dominating power, ATI CrossFireX™ technology enables two discrete graphics processors to work together to improve system performance. ATI CrossFireX™ technology allows you to expand your system's graphics capabilities. It allows you the ability to scale your system's graphics horsepower as you need it, supporting two ATI Radeon™ HD graphics cards, making this the most scalable gaming platform ever. The mainboard can auto detect the CrossFireX™ mode by software, therefore you don't have to enable the CrossFireX™ in BIOS by yourself. The following details the CrossFireX™ installation.

1. Install one ATI Radeon™ HD graphics card in first PCIE x16 slot , then install one ATI Radeon™ HD graphics card in second PCIE x16 slot.
2. With two cards installed, an CrossFireX™ 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 graphics card installed in first PCIE x16 slot will work. Hence, you only need to connect a monitor to this graphics card.



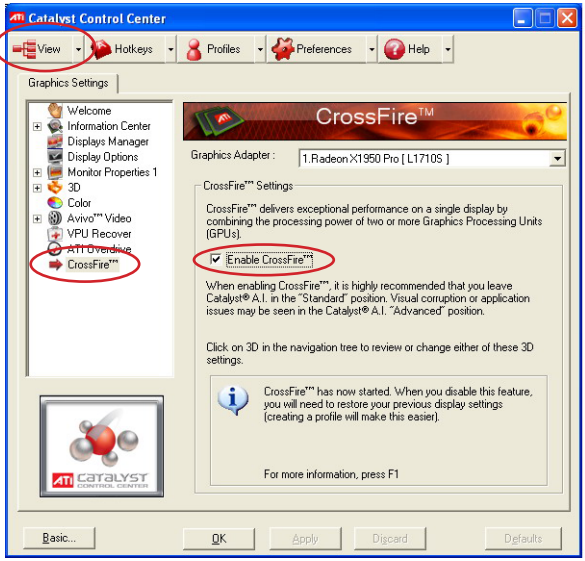
CrossFireX™ Video Link cable

***Important***

- *Mainboard photos shown in this section are for demonstration only. The appearance of your mainboard may vary depending on the model you purchase.*
- *If you intend to install **TWO** graphics cards for CrossFireX™ mode, make sure that these two graphics cards are of the same brand.*
- *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.*
- *Only Windows® XP with Service Pack 2 (SP2)& Windows® XP Professional x64 Edition & Windows® Vista / 7 support the CrossFireX™ 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 CrossFireX™ to operate. The following aspect appears in Catalyst™ Control Center:

Select the Advanced View from the view drop menu.




***Important***

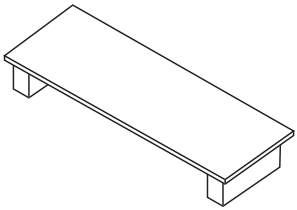
*A CrossFireX™ system has four possible display modes:*

- *SuperTiling*
- *Scissor Mode*
- *Alternate Frame Rendering*
- *Super Anti-aliasing.*

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

## Multi-GPU Technology

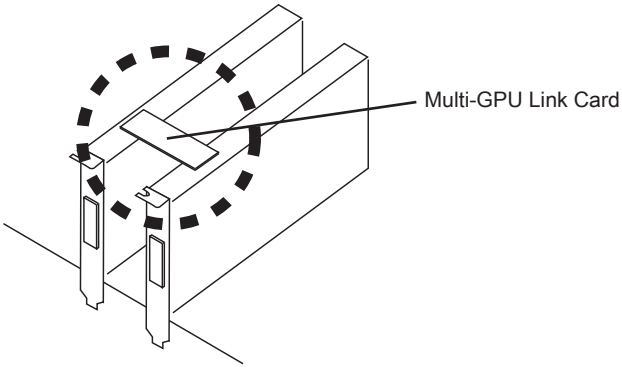
This mainaobrd supports Multi-GPU technology, it allows two GPUs to run in tandem within a system to achieve up to twice the performance of a single graphics card. To utilize this technology, the two GPU cards must be connected by an Multi-GPU Link card.



Multi-GPU Link Card (optional)

If you intend to use the Mult-GPU mode for better graphics performance, please refer to the following instructions.

1. Install two graphics cards on PCI Express x16 slots. With two cards installed, an Multi-GPU Link Card 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 first card will work. Hence, you only need to connect a monitor to the first PCI Express card.




***Important***

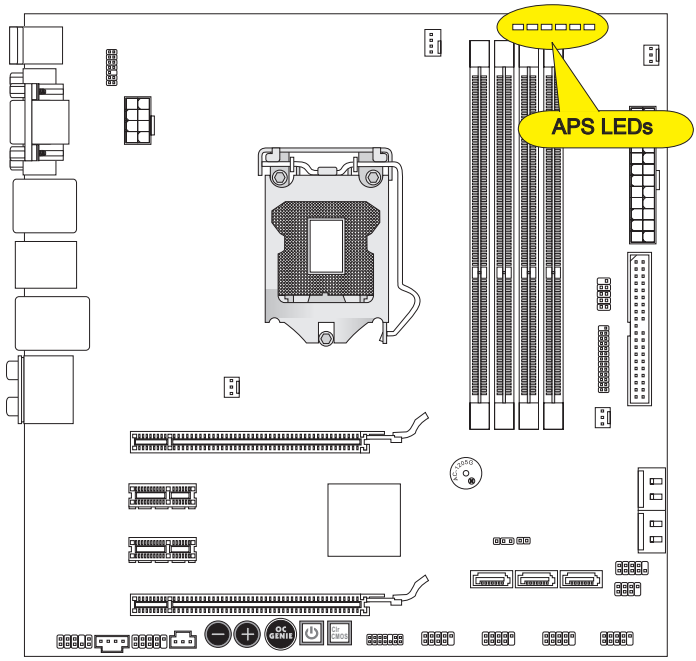
- *If you intend to install TWO x16 graphics cards, make sure that these two graphics cards are of the same brand and specifications.*
- *Make sure that you connect an adequate power supply to the JPWR1 connector (or to the power connector on the graphics card) to ensure stable operation of the graphics card.*
- *If you intend to install only ONE graphics card, make sure that the graphics card is Installed on the first PCIE x16 slot.*

2. After the hardware installation is completed, restart the system and install the driver/utility. A configuration panel will be provided for Multi-GPU control. Check the Enable multi-GPU box to enable it for the onboard graphics cards (concerning the details of multi-GPU settings, please refer to your graphics card manual).
3. Restart your system and a pop-up message will show in the system tray confirming the Multi-GPU has been enabled.

**Important**

*If you want to remove one graphics card and quit the function, make sure the "MultiGPU" function is disabled.*

# LED Status Indicators




## APS LEDs

These APS (Active Phase Switching) LEDs indicate the current CPU power phase mode. Follow the instructions
below to read.

■ : ON, □ : OFF

■■■■■■ 6 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 4 phase power mode.
■■■■■□ 5 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 3 phase power mode.
■■■■□□ 4 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 4 phase power mode.
■■■□□□ 3 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 3 phase power mode.
■□□□□□ 2 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 2 phase power mode.
■□□□□□ 1 of the LEDs will light blue when CPU is in 1 phase power mode.

# 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.

## 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*

- *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.*
- *Upon boot-up, the 1st line appearing after the memory count is the BIOS version. It is usually in the format:*

*A7587IMS V1.0 112009 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, A = AMD and V = VIA.*

*7th - 8th digit refers to the customer as MS = all standard customers.*

*V1.0 refers to the BIOS version.*

*112009 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 |
| <F1> | General Help |
| <F4> | Enter the CPU Spec. menu, and read the CPU information |
| <F5> | Enter the Memory-Z menu, and read the memory information |
| <F6> | Load Optimized Defaults |
| <F8> | Load Fail-Safe Defaults |
| <F10> | Save all the CMOS changes and exit |

## Getting Help

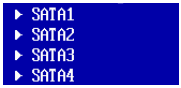
After entering the Setup menu, the first menu you will see is the Main Menu.

### 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

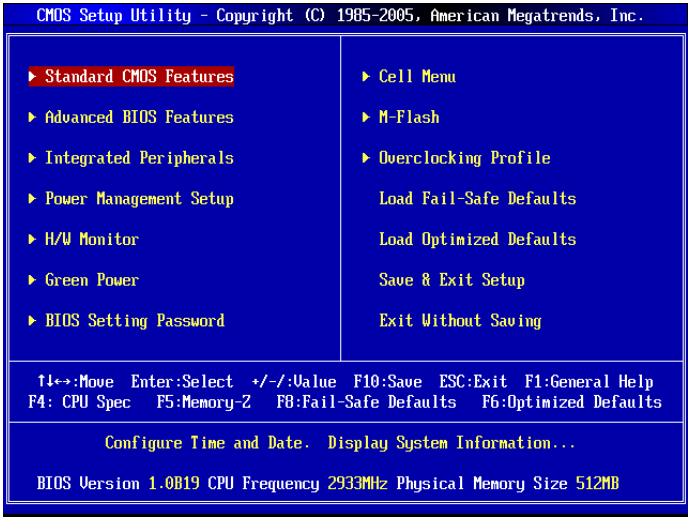
If you find a right pointer symbol (as shown in the right view) appears to the left of certain fields that means a sub-menu can be launched from this field. A sub-menu contains additional options for a field parameter. You can use arrow keys ( ↑↓ ) to highlight the field and press <Enter> to call up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

▸H/W Monitor

This entry shows your PC health status.

▸Green Power

Use this menu to specify the power phase.

▸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.

▸ **M-Flash**

Use this menu to read/ flash the BIOS from storage drive (FAT/ FAT32 format only).

▸ **Overclocking Profile**

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**

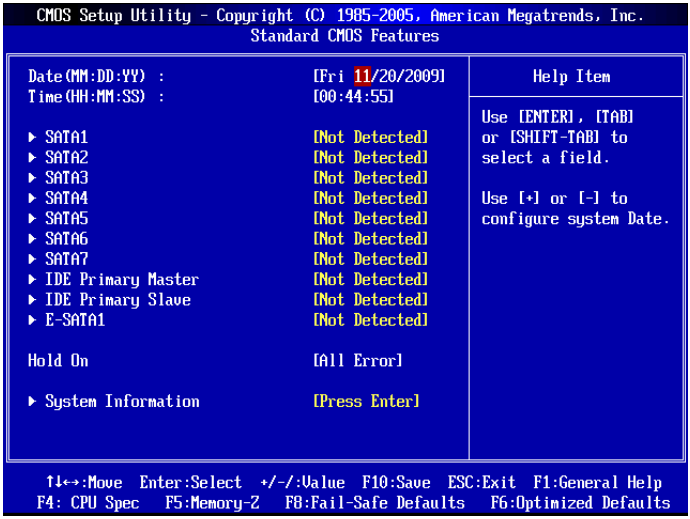
Save changes to CMOS and exit setup.

▸ **Exit Without Saving**

Abandon all changes and exit setup.

## STANDARD CMOS FEATURES

The items in Standard CMOS Features Menu include 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>.

▸SATA1~7 & IDE Primary Master/ Slave & E-SATA1

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




▸Device / Vendor / Size

It will show the device information that you connected to the IDE/ SATA/ ESATA connector.

**Important**

*SATA1~7 & IDE Primary Master/ Slave & E-SATA1 are appearing when you connect the HD devices to the IDE/ SATA/ E-SATA connectors on the mainboard.*

▸Hold on

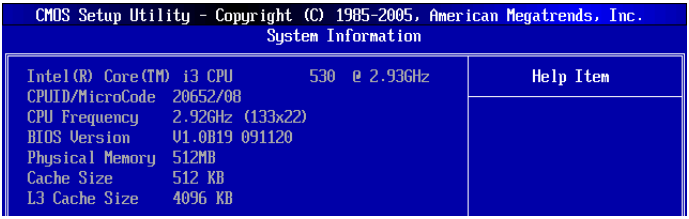
The setting determines whether the system will stop of an error is detected at boot. When the system stops of the errors preset, it will halt on for 15 seconds and then automatically resume its operation. Available options are:

[All Error] The system stops when any error is detected.

[No Error] The system doesn't stop for any detected error.

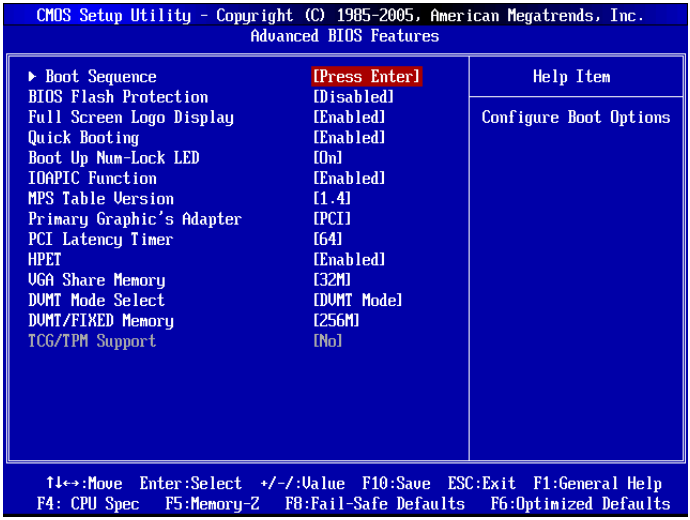
▸System Information

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




▸Boot Sequence

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu.

▸### Boot Device

These items allow you to set the boot device sequence 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 1st boot device.

▸BIOS Flash Protection

This function protects the BIOS from accidental corruption by unauthorized users or computer viruses. When enabled, the BIOS' data cannot be changed when attempting to update the BIOS with a Flash utility. To successfully update the BIOS, you will need to disable this Flash BIOS Protection function. You should enable this function at all times. The only time when you need to disable it is when you want to update the BIOS. After updating the BIOS, you should immediately re-enable it to protect it against viruses.

▸Full Screen Logo Display

This item enables this system to show the company logo on the boot-up 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.

▸Primary Graphic's Adapter

This setting specifies which graphic card is your primary graphics adapter.

▸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.

▸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.

▸VGA Share Memory (only for IGP)

The system shares memory to the IGP. This setting controls the exact memory size shared to the IGP.

▸DVMT Mode Select (only for IGP)

This item allows you to set the mode for the graphics core..

[Fixed Mode] a fixed-size fragment of the system memory is allocated to the graphics core. It can only be used by the graphics core.

[DVMT Mode] the driver of the graphics core uses the system memory like any other OS component or application does.

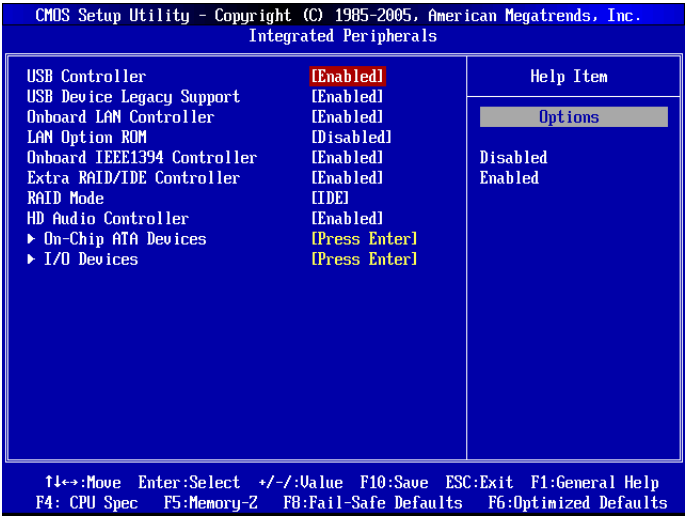
▸DVMT/ FIXED Memory (only for IGP)

Specify the size of DVMT/ FIXED memory to allocate for video memory.

▸TCG/TPM SUPPORT

Setting the option to [Yes] enables TPM (Trusted Platform Module) for the system.

## 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 setting allows you to enable/disable the onboard LAN controller.

▸LAN Option ROM

This item is used to decide whether to invoke the Boot ROM of the onboard LAN.

▸Onboard IEEE1394 Controller

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

▸Extra RAID/ IDE Controller (for SATA7 & eSATA)

This item allows you to enable/disable the onboard extra RAID/ IDE controller.

▸RAID Mode (for eSATA)

This item is used to select mode for on-chip SATA connectors.

▸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

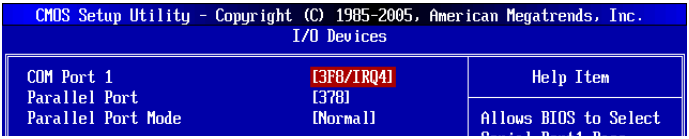
This item allows users to enable or disable the on-chip SATA controller.

▸RAID Mode

This item is used to select mode for on-chip SATA connectors.

▸I/O Devices

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




▸COM Port 1

Select an address and corresponding interrupt for the serial port.

▸Parallel Port

There is a built-in parallel port on the on-board Super I/O chipset that provides Standard, ECP, and EPP features. It has the following options:

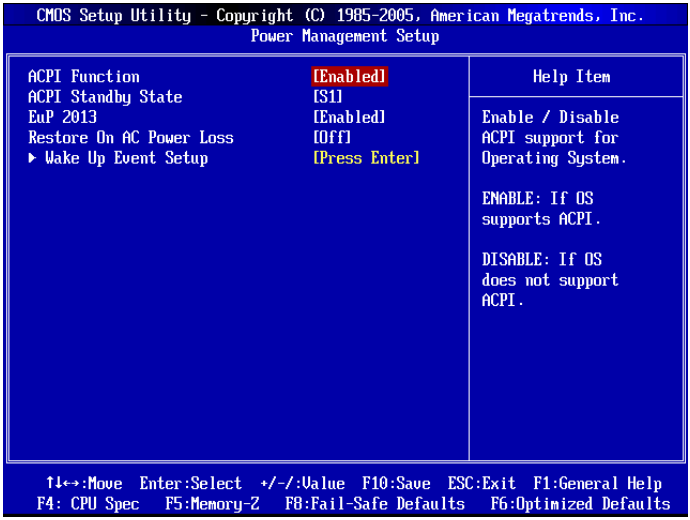
[Disabled]
[3BC] Line Printer port 0
[278] Line Printer port 2
[378] Line Printer port 1

▸ Parallel Port Mode

| | |
|---|---|
| [Normal] | Standard Parallel Port |
| [EPP] | Enhanced Parallel Port |
| [ECP] | Extended Capability Port |
| [ECP + EPP] | Extended Capability Port + Enhanced Parallel Port |
| [Bi-Directional] | |

To operate the onboard parallel port as Standard Parallel Port only, choose [Normal]. To operate the onboard parallel port in the EPP mode simultaneously, choose [EPP]. By choosing [ECP], the onboard parallel port will operate in ECP mode only. Choosing [ECP + EPP] will allow the onboard parallel port to support both the ECP and EPP modes simultaneously.

## Power Management Setup




***Important***

*S3-related functions described in this section are available only when the 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 98SE/ 2000/ ME/ 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's 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.

▸EuP 2013

This item is used to reduce the power consumption in ACPI S5 state.

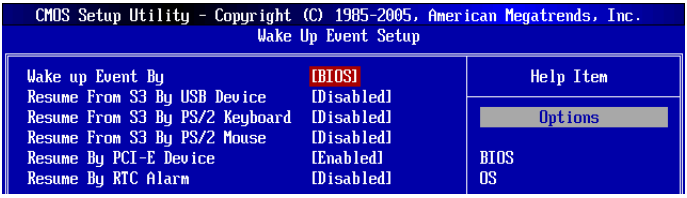
▸Restore On AC Power Loss

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] | Restore the system to the status before power failure or interrupt occurred. |

▸Wake Up Event Setup

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




▸Wake up Event By

Setting to [BIOS] activates the following fields, and use the following fields to set the wake up events. Setting to [OS], the wake up events will be defined by 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 / Mouse

These items determine whether the system will be awakened from what power saving modes when input signal of the PS/2 keyboard/ mouse is detected.

▸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

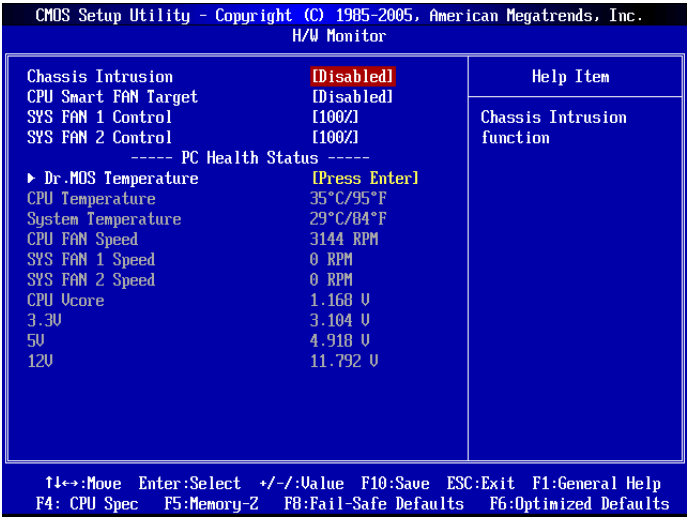
The field is used to enable or disable the feature of booting up the system on a scheduled time/date.

▸Date/Time (HH:MM:SS)

If Resume By RTC Alarm is set to [Enabled], the system will automatically resume (boot up) on a specific date/hour/minute/second specified in these fields (using the <+> and <-> to select the date & time settings). Available settings for each item are:

| | |
|---|---|
| [Date] | 01 ~ 31, Every Day |
| [Time (HH:MM:SS)] | 00 ~ 23 : 00 ~ 59 : 00 ~ 59 |

# 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 enable 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 automatically.

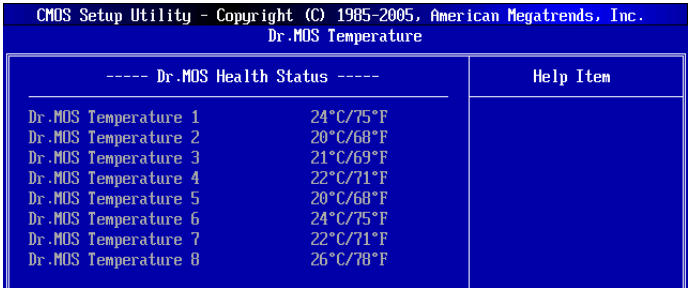
▸SYS FAN 1/ 2 Control

These items allow users to select how percentage of speed for the SYSFAN1/ 2.

----- PC Health Status -----

▸Dr.MOS Temperature

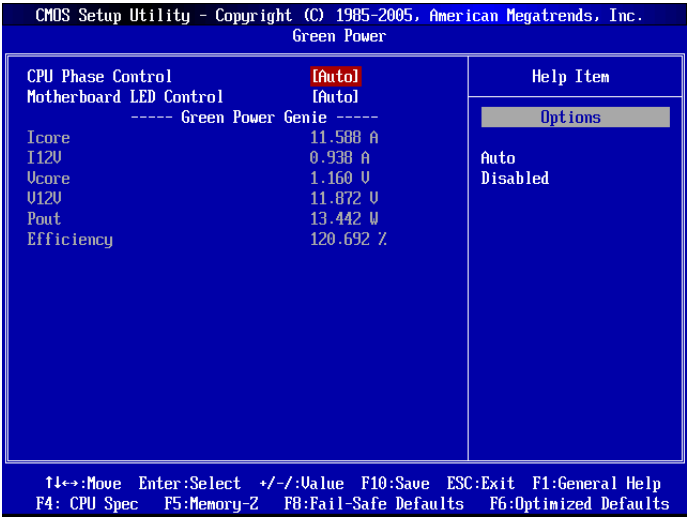
Press <Enter> and the following sub-menu appears. The sub-menu shows every MOS-FET surface temperature. (Read only).




▸CPU/ System Temperature, CPU FAN/ SYS FAN 1/ 2 Speed, CPU Vcore, 3.3V, 5V, 12V

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

# GREEN POWER




▸CPU Phase Control

When set to [Auto], the hardware will auto adjust the CPU/ VTT/ PCH/ DDR power phase according to the loading of CPU/ VTT/ PCH/ DDR to reach the best power saving function.

▸Mainboard LED Control

This item is used to enable/ disable the power phase LEDs of the mainboard.

----- GreenPower Genie-----

▸Icore/ I12V/ Vcore/ V12V

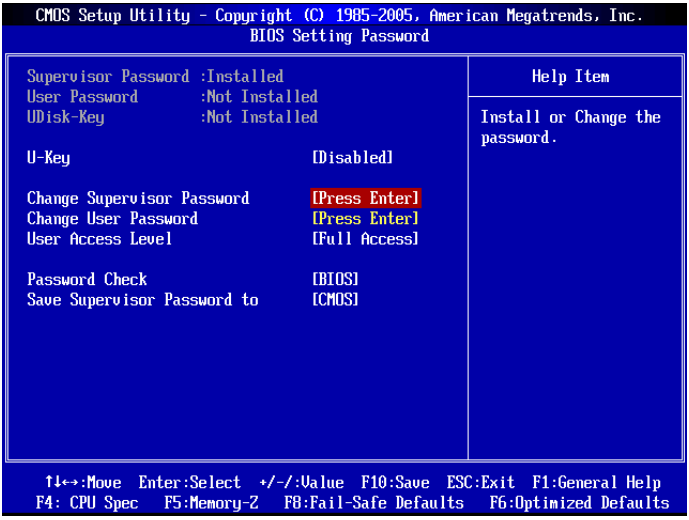
These items show the amperage of Core/ 12V. Read only.

▸Pout/ Efficiency

These items show the power consumption & efficiency of the system. Read only.

## BIOS Setting Password

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




▸U-Key

This item is used to enable/ disable USB driver device as a key.

▸Make U-Key at

This item is used to specify the USB driver device as a key.

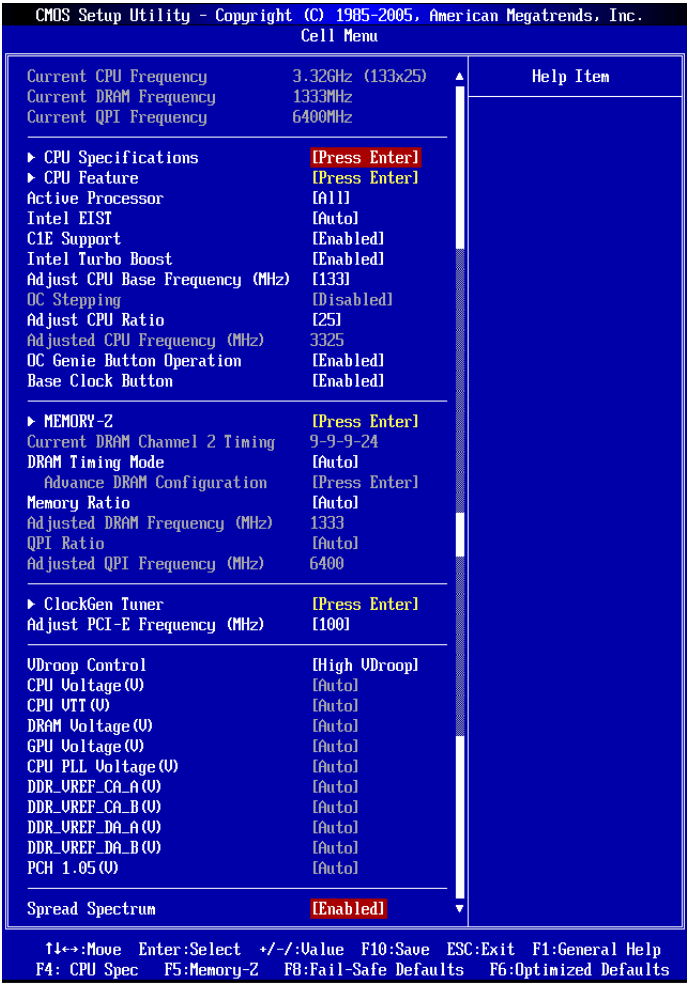
▸Change Supervisor Password

This item is used to set the supervisor password.

▸Change User Password

This item is used to set the user password.

# Cell Menu




***Important***

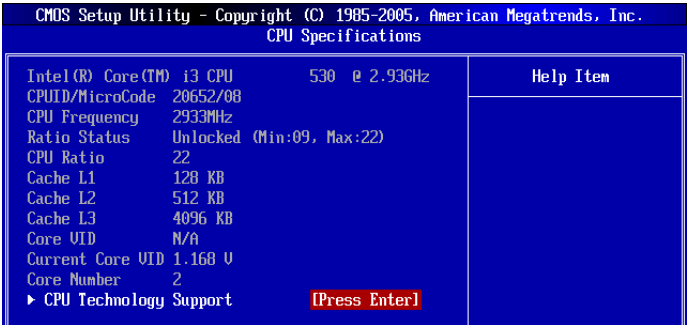
*Change these settings only if you are familiar with the chipset.*

▸Current CPU / DRAM / QPI Frequency

These items show the current frequencies of CPU, Memory and QPI. Read-only.

▸CPU Specifications

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu and the following screen appears. This submenu shows the information of installed CPU.

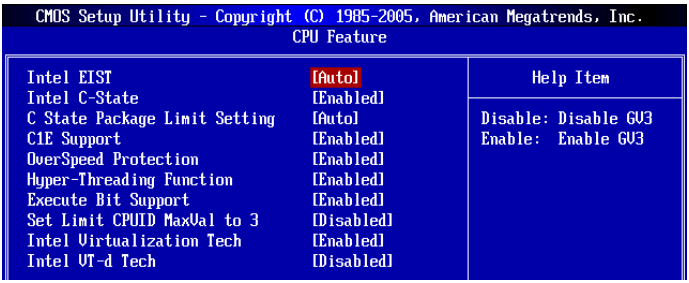



▸CPU Technology Support

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu. In this sub-menu, it shows the installed CPU technologies. Read only.

▸CPU Feature

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




▸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 supports speedstep technology.

▸Intel C-STATE

C-state is a power management state that significantly reduces the power of the processor during idle. This field will appear after you installed the CPU which supports c-state technology.

▸C State Package Limit Setting

This feild allows you to select a C-state level. We recommand that you leave this setting to Auto.

▸ C1E Support

To enable this item to read the CPU power consumption while idle. Not all processors support Enhanced Halt state (C1E).

▸ OverSpeed Protection

Overspeed Protection function can monitor the current CPU draws as well as its power consumption. If it exceeds a certain level, the processor automatically reduces its clock speed. If you want to overclock your CPU, set it to [Disabled].

▸ Hyper-Threading Function

The processor uses Hyper-Threading technology to increase transaction rates and reduces end-user response times. The technology treats the two cores inside the processor as two logical processors that can execute instructions simultaneously. In this way, the system performance is highly improved. If you disable the function, the processor will use only one core to execute the instructions. Please disable this item if your operating system doesn't support HT Function, or unreliability and instability may occur.

**Important**

*Enabling the functionality of Hyper-Threading Technology for your computer system requires ALL of the following platform Components:*

- *CPU: An Intel® Processor with HT Technology;*
- *Chipset: An Intel® Chipset that supports HT Technology;*
- *BIOS: A BIOS that supports HT Technology and has it enabled;*
- *OS: An operating system that supports HT Technology.*

*For more information on Hyper-threading Technology, go to:*

*http://www.intel.com/products/ht/hyperthreading_more.htm*

▸ 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 limit the listed speed of the processor to older operating systems.

▸ Intel Virtualization Tech

This item is used to enable/disable the Intel Virtualization technology. For further information please refer to Intel's official website.

▸ Intel VT-d Tech

This item is used to enable/disable the Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O (VT-d). For further information please refer to Intel's official website.

▸ Active Processor

This item allows you to select the number of active processor cores.

▸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 supports speedstep technology.

▸C1E Support

To enable this item to read the CPU power consumption while idle. Not all processors support Enhanced Halt state (C1E).

▸Intel Turbo Boost

This item will appear when you install a CPU with Intel Turbo Boost technology. This item is used to enable/ disable Intel Turbo Boost technology. It can scale processor frequency higher dynamically when applications demand more performance and TDP headroom exists. It also can deliver seamless power scalability (Dynamically scale up, Speed-Step Down). It is the Intel newly technology within i5/ i7 CPU.

▸Adjust CPU Base Frequency (MHz)

This item allows you to set the CPU Base clock (in MHz). You may overclock the CPU by adjusting this value. Please note the overclocking behavior is not guaranteed.

▸OC Stepping

This item will be enabled after you set the overclocking frequency in the “Adjust CPU Base Frequency (MHz)”. And the following items will appear. This items will help the system to overclock step by step after system booting up.

▸Start OC Stepping From (MHz)

This item is used to set the initial base clock. The system will boot with the initial base clock, and start to overclock from initial base clock to set base clock that you set in “Adjust CPU Base Frequency (MHz)” step by step.

▸OC Step

This item is used to set how many steps for base colck overclocking.

▸OC Step Count Timer

This item is used to set the buffer time for every step.

▸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 (MHz)

It shows the adjusted CPU frequency (Base clock x Ratio). Read-only.

▸OC Genie Button Operation

This item is used to enable/ disable the OC Genie button function. When disable it, OC Genie function become unavailable.

▸Base Clock Button

This item is used to enable/ disable the Base Clock Button function.

▸MEMORY-Z

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




▸DIMM1~4 Memory SPD Information

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu. The sub-menu displays the informations of installed memory.

▸Current DRAM Channel1~4 Timing

It shows the installed DRAM Timing. Read-only.

▸DRAM Timing Mode

Select whether DRAM timing is controlled by the SPD (Serial Presence Detect) EEPROM on the DRAM module. Setting to [Auto] enables DRAM timings and the following "Advance DRAM Configuration" sub-menu to be determined by BIOS based on the configurations on the SPD. Selecting [Manual] allows users to configure the DRAM timings and the following related "Advance DRAM Configuration" sub-menu manually.

▸Advance DRAM Configuration

Press <Enter> to enter the sub-menu.

▸CH1/ CH2 1T/2T 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.

▸CH1/ CH2 CAS Latency (CL)

This controls the CAS latency, which determines the timing delay (in clock cycles) before SDRAM starts a read command after receiving it.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRCD

When DRAM is refreshed, both rows and columns are addressed separately. This setup item allows you to determine the timing of the transition from RAS (row address strobe) to CAS (column address strobe). The less the clock cycles, the faster the DRAM performance.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRP

This setting controls the number of cycles for Row Address Strobe (RAS) to be allowed to precharge. If insufficient time is allowed for the RAS to accumulate its charge before DRAM refresh, refresh may be incomplete and DRAM may fail to retain data. This item applies only when synchronous DRAM is installed in the system.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRAS

This setting determines the time RAS takes to read from and write to memory cell.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRFC

This setting determines the time RFC takes to read from and write to a memory cell.

▸CH1/ CH2 tWR

Minimum time interval between end of write data burst and the start of a precharge

command. Allows sense amplifiers to restore data to cells.

▸CH1/ CH2 tWTR

Minimum time interval between the end of write data burst and the start of a column-read command. It allows I/O gating to overdrive sense amplifiers before read command starts.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRRD

Specifies the active-to-active delay of different banks.

▸CH1/ CH2 tRTP

Time interval between a read and a precharge command.

▸CH1/ CH2 tFAW

This item is used to set the tFAW timing.

▸Current CH1/ CH2 tdrRdTRd/ tddRdTRd/ tsrRdTWr/ tdrRdTWr/ tddRdTWr/ tsrWrTRd/ tddWrTWr/ tsrRDTRd/ tsrWrTWr

These item show the advanced DRAM timings.

▸Channel 1/ Channel2 Advanced Memory Setting

Setting to [Auto] enables the advance memory timing automatically to be determined by BIOS. Setting to [Manual] allows you to set the following advanced memory timings.

▸Memory Ratio

This item allows you to set the memory multiplier.

▸Adjusted DRAM Frequency (MHz)

It shows the adjusted DRAM frequency. Read-only.

▸QPI Ratio

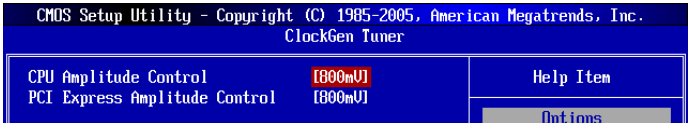
This item allows you to set the QPI multiplier.

▸Adjusted QPI Frequency (MHz)

It shows the adjusted QPI frequency. Read-only.

▸ClockGen Tuner

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




▸CPU Amplitude Control/ PCI Express Amplitude Control

These items are used to select the CPU/ PCI Express clock amplitude.

▸Adjust PCI-E Frequency (MHz)

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

▸VDroop Control

This is used to prevent a large number voltage droping when system in high loading status.

▸CPU Voltage (V)/ CPU_VTT (V)/ DRAM Voltage (V)/ GPU Voltage (V)/ CPU PLL Voltage (V)/ DDR_VREF_CA_A(V)/ DDR_VREF_CA_B(V)/ DDR_VREF_DA_A(V)/ DDR_VREF_DA_B(V)/ PCH 1.05(V)

These items are used to adjust the voltage of CPU, Memory and chipset.

▸Spread Spectrum

When the mainboard'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.

**Important**

- *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.*
- *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.*
- *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 over-clocked processor to lock up.*

## *Important*

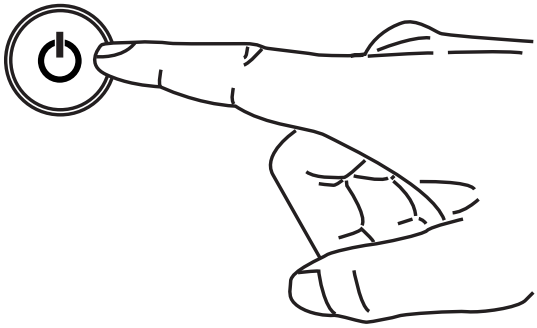
*Failed Overclocking Resolution*

*This mainboard 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*

  *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.*



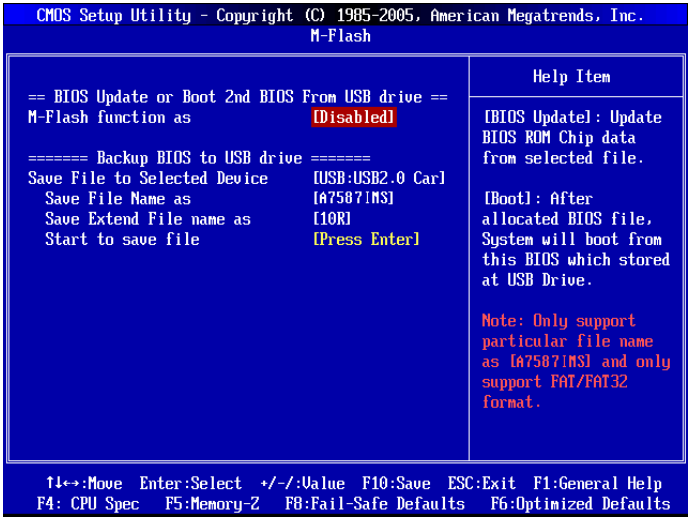
*At the fourth reboot, BIOS will determine that the previous overclocking is failed and restore the default settings automatically. Please press any key to boot the system normally when the following message appears on screen.*

```
Warning !!! The previous overclocking had failed,
and system will restore its defaults setting,
Press any key to continue.....
```

- *Clear CMOS*

  *Please refer to "Chapter 2" for more information about how to clear CMOS data.*

## M-FLASH




== BIOS Update or Boot 2nd BIOS From USB drive==

▸M-Flash function as

M-Flash function allows you to flash BIOS from USB drive/ storage drive (FAT/ FAT32 format only), or allows the system to boot from the BIOS file inside USB drive (FAT/ FAT32 format only).

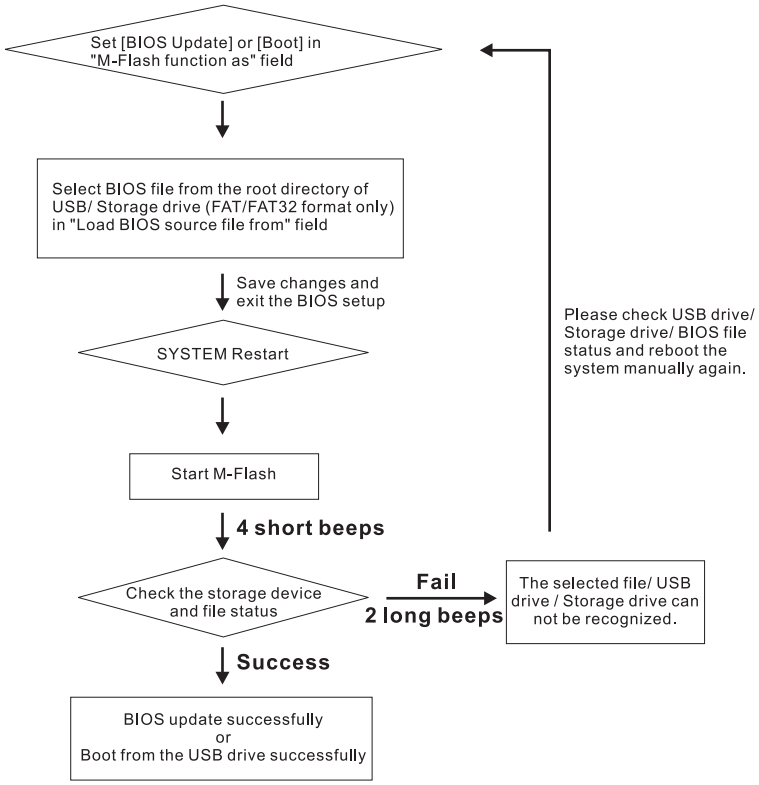
[Disabled] Disable M-Flash function.

[BIOS Update] Flash BIOS via the USB/ Storage drive directly. Update BIOS ROM chip data from selected file, which was be download from official website and must be saved in the root directory of the USB/ Storage drive. It only supports particular file name, which is the official BIOS file name from us.

[Boot] After allocated particular BIOS file, system will boot from this BIOS file which saved in the root directory of USB drive. System will skip MB ROM chip data and boot with this particular BIOS inside USB drive. Note: this option is for USB drive only.

## Important

- *Please refer to the block diagram below about the M-Flash function.*




- *Due to the special design of some graphics cards will cause dark screen during M-flash operation, and you may refer the beeps from the system to confirm the current M-flash process.*

▸Load BIOS source file from

When the M-Flash function as sets to [Boot] or [BIOS Update], this item is selectable. Use this item to select particular BIOS file from the USB/ Storage (FAT/32 format only) drive.

== Backup BIOS to USB drive ==

The following fields are used to read the onboard BIOS ROM data, and save it to USB drive/ storage drive.

▸Save File to Selected Device

Please setup a specific folder in specific USB drive/ storage drive to save BIOS file from BIOS ROM chip data. Note: it only supports FAT/ FAT32 file system drive.

▸Save File Name as

Please setup a specific name for the BIOS file, which will be saved into the USB drive/ storage drive. Note: we suggest you using the official name as the default name.

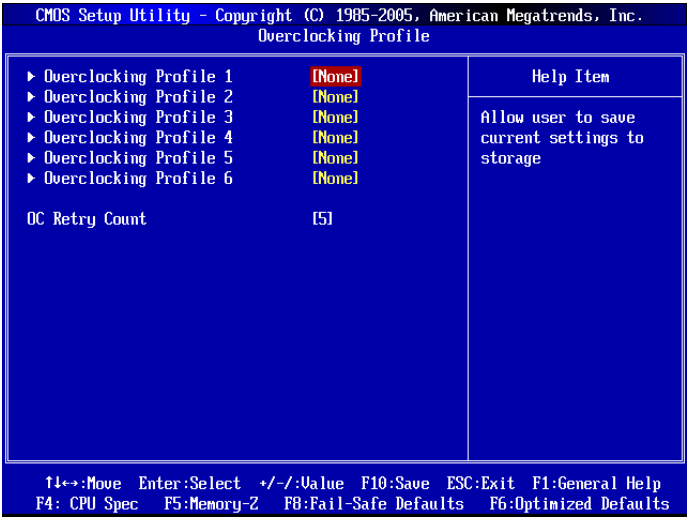
▸Save Extend File name as

Please setup a specific extend name for the BIOS file, which will be saved into the USB drive/ storage drive. Note: we suggest you using [ROM] as default name.

▸Start to save file

Press “Enter” and select “OK” the system will stare to save the onboard ROM chip data to the selected USB drive/ storage drive.

# OVERCLOCKING PROFILE




▸Overclocking Profile 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6

These items are used to save the currect settings to selected profile, and they are also used to load the settings from the selected profile.

▸OC Retry Count

These items is used to reset counts for overclock retring.

## 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:




Selecting Ok and pressing Enter loads the BIOS default values for the most stable, minimal system performance.

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




Selecting Ok and pressing Enter loads the default factory settings for optimal system performance.

# *Appendix A*
# *Realtek Audio*

The Realtek audio 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.

## Installing the Realtek HD Audio Driver

You need to install the HD audio driver for Realtek audio 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® XP

For Windows® XP, you must install Windows® XP Service Pack3 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.

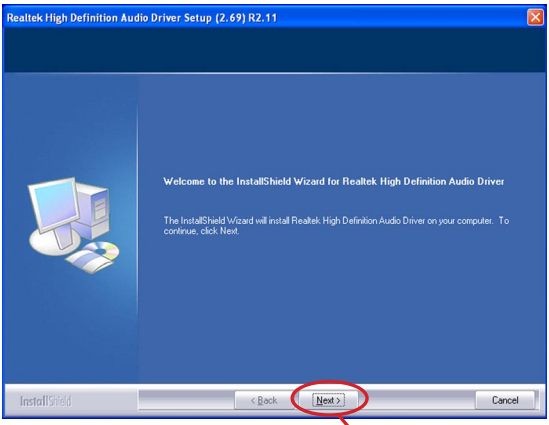
1. Insert the application DVD into the DVD-ROM drive. The setup screen will automatically appear.
2. Click Realtek HD Audio Drivers button.



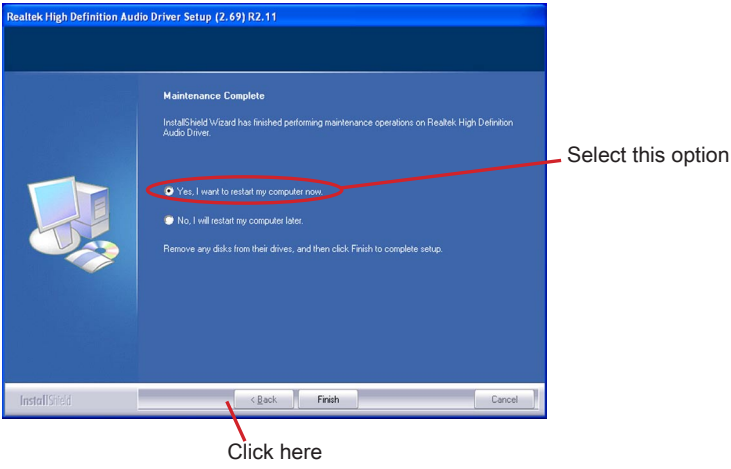

**Important**

*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.

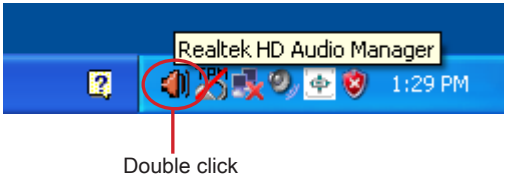


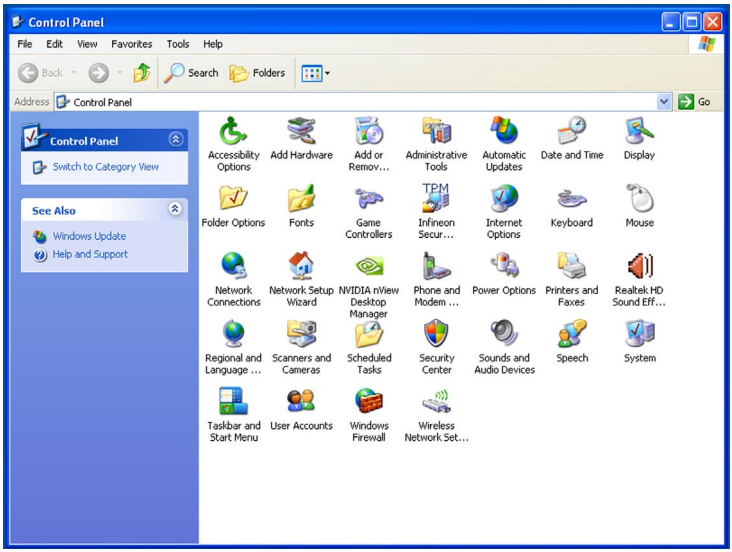

4. Click Finish to restart the system.



## 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 “Auditorium” for quick enjoyment.

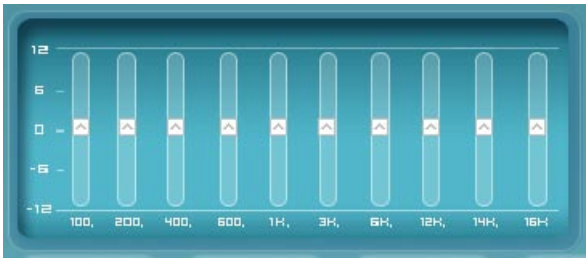
You may choose the provided sound effects, and the equalizer will adjust automatically. If you like, you may also load an equalizer setting or make an new equalizer setting to save as an new one by using the “**Load EQ Setting**” and “**Save Preset**” button, click “**Reset EQ Setting**” button to use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




**Save**
The settings are saved permanently for future use

**Reset**
10 bands of equalizer would go back to the default setting



**Enable / Disable**
To disable, you can temporarily stop the sound effect without losing the settings

**Load**
Whenever you would like to use preload settings, simply click this, the whole list will be shown for your selection.

**Delete**
To delete the pre-saved settings which are created from previous steps.

**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.

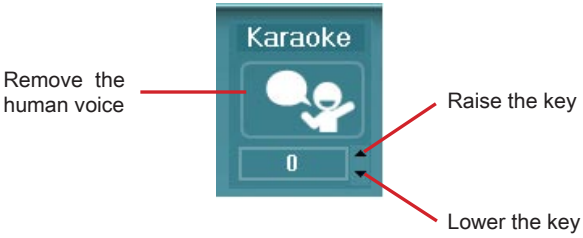
[How to Use It]

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.

■ **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.*

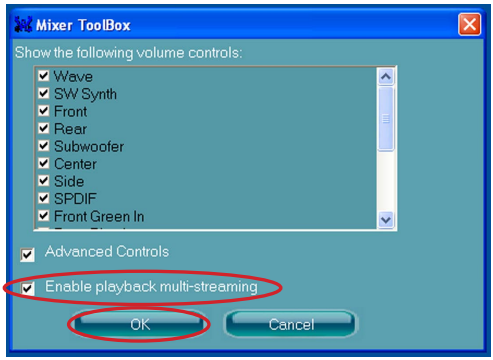
■ **Multi-Stream Function**

Realtek audio 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 E**nable 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.*

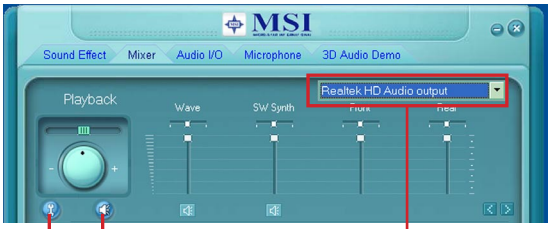



When you are playing the first audio source (for example: use Windows Media Player to play DVD/VCD), the output will be played from the rear panel, which is the default setting.

Then you **must** to select the **Realtek HD Audio 2nd 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.



■ Playback control




***Playback device***
This function is to let you freely decide which ports to output the sound. And this is essential when multi-streaming playback enabled.
*- Realtek HD Audio Rear Output*
*- Realtek HD Audio Front Output*

**Mute**

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

**Tool**

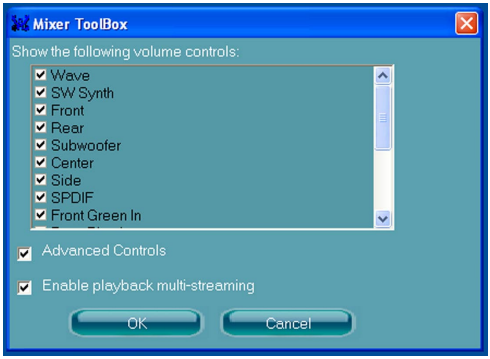
*- Show the following volume controls*

This is to let you freely decide which volume control items to be displayed.

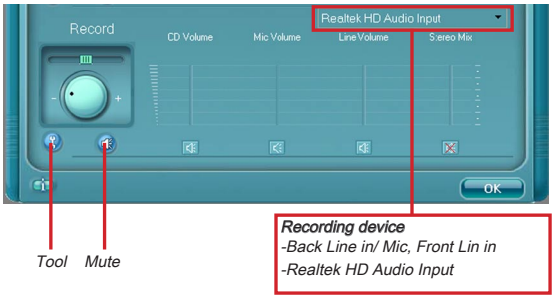
- Advanced controls

*- 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 has music (stream 2 from back panel) in play. At any given period, you can have maximum 2 streams operating simultaneously.



■ Recording control




**Mute**

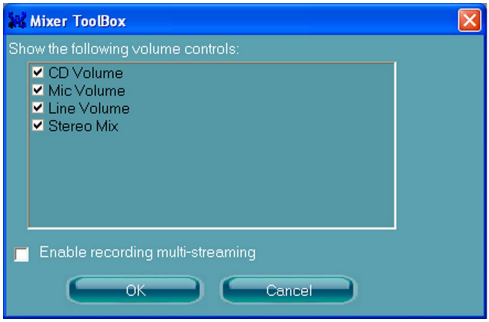
You may choose to mute single or multiple volume controls or to completely mute sound input.

**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***

*Realtek audio 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.

- **Headphone** for the common headphone
- **2CH Speaker** for Stereo-Speaker Output
- **4CH Speaker** for 4-Speaker Output
- **6CH Speaker** for 5.1-Speaker Output
- **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 (optional)**

Jack detection function only works with HD audio front panel. 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.

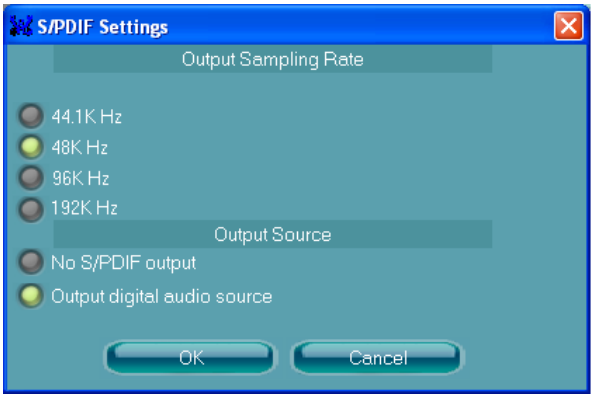
**Mute rear panel output when front headphone plugged in.**

**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.

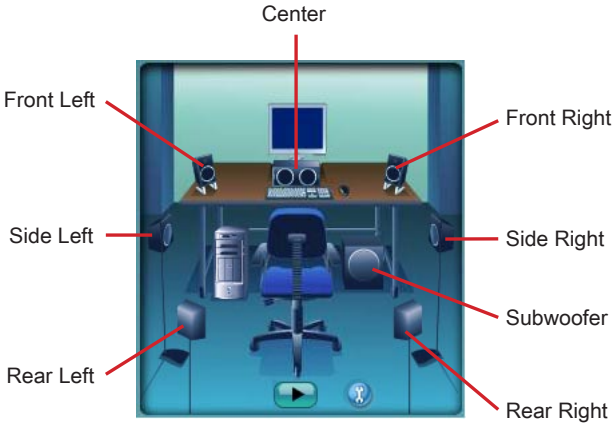
**Output Source**

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 during 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.



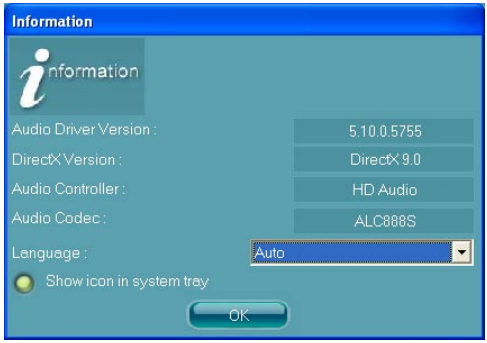
## 3D Audio Demo

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.

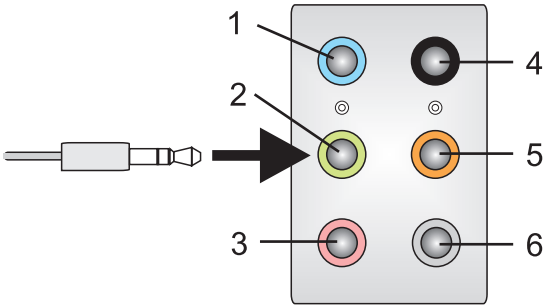


# Hardware Setup

## Connecting the Speakers

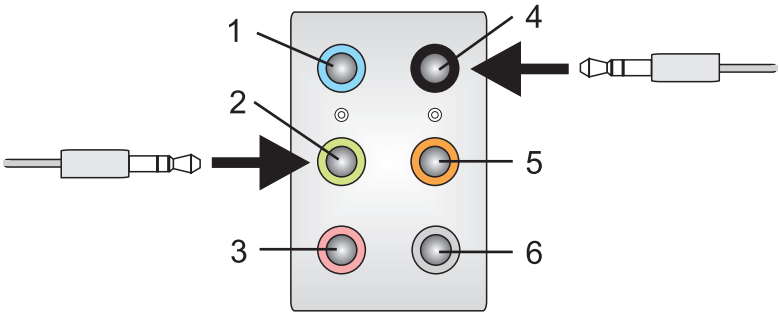
When you have set the Multi-Channel Audio Function mode properly in the software utility, connect your speakers to the correct phone jacks in accordance with the setting in software utility.

- 2-Channel Mode for Stereo-Speaker Output



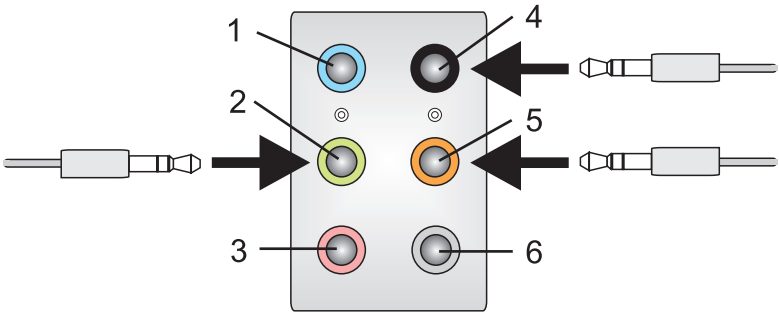

1] Line In
2] Line Out (Front channels)
3] MIC
4] No function
5] No function
6] No function

- 4-Channel Mode for Stereo-Speaker Output



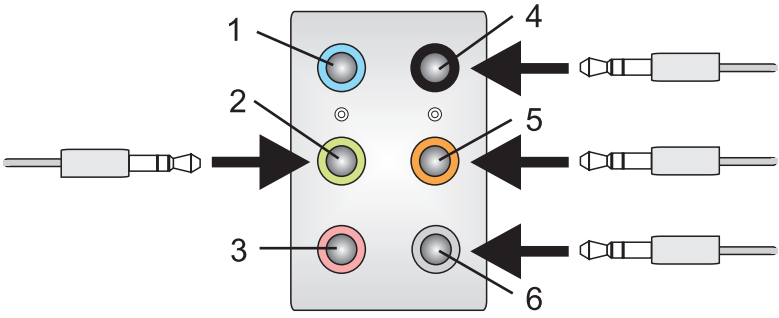

1] Line In
2] Line Out (Front channels)
3] MIC
4] Line Out (Rear channels)
5] No function
6] No function

- 6-Channel Mode for Stereo-Speaker 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

- 8-Channel Mode for Stereo-Speaker 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 Windows Vista operating system, you have to install the Realtek Audio Driver. Or, the mainboard will support 5.1 channel audio-out only.*

# *Appendix B*
# *Intel SATA RAID*

This appendix will assist users in configuring and enabling RAID functionality on platforms

## INTRODUCTION

The mainboard comes with the Intel RAID controller that allows you to configure SATA hard drives as RAID sets.

SATA hard drives deliver blistering transfer speeds up to 3 Gb/s. 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 3 Gb/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® RAID controller 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) , Intel® Martix Storage Technology and Intel® Rapid Recover 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.

Intel® Rapid Recover Technology utilizes RAID 1 functionality to copy data from a designated Master drive to a designated Recovery drive. The size of the Master drive must be less than or equal to the size of the Recovery drive. When a Recovery volume is created, complete capacity of the Master drive will be used as the Master volume. Only one Recovery Volume can exist on a system. There are 2 methods of updating the data on the Master to the Recovery drive. They are Continuous Update Policy and On Request Update Policy.

***Important***

*The least number of hard drives for RAID 0, RAID 1, Recovery 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® 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.

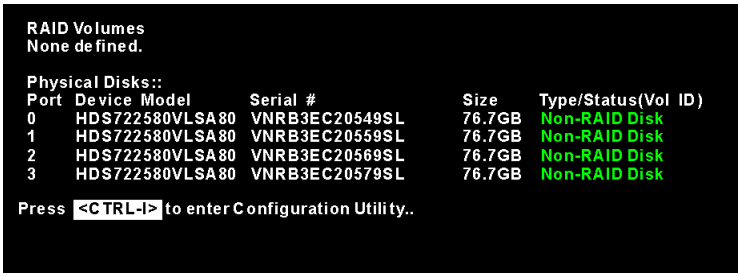
## Using the Intel Matrix Stroage Manager Option ROM

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

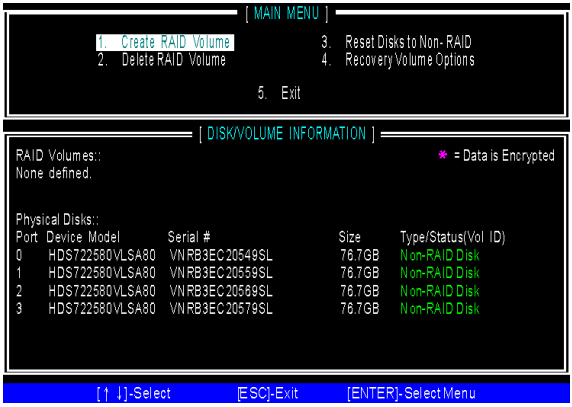



After the above message shows, press <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously to enter the RAID Configuration Utility.

**Important**

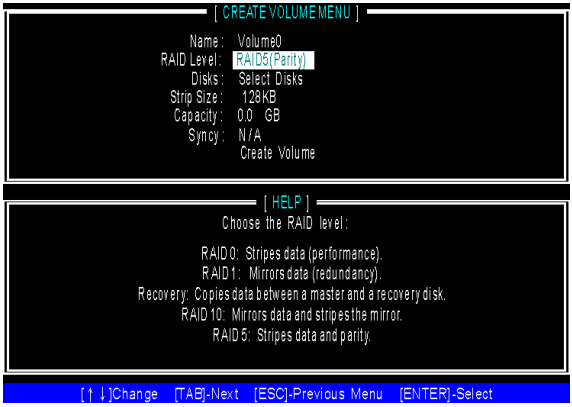
*The following procedure is only available with a newly-built system or if you are reinstalling your OS. It should not be used to migrate an existing system to RAID.*

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

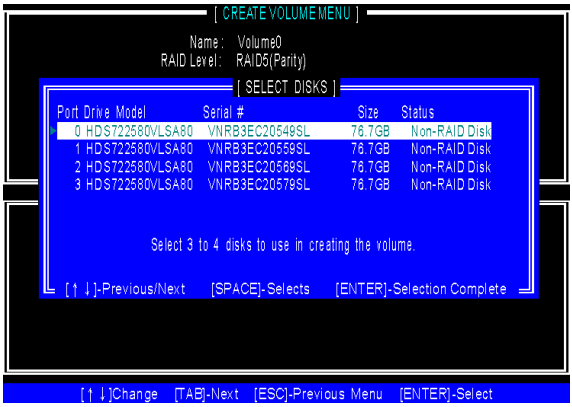



- **Create RAID Volume**

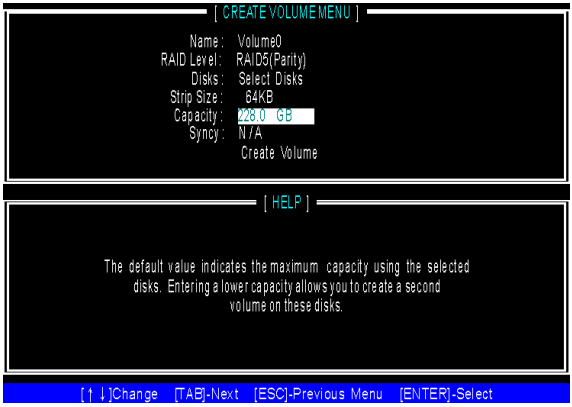
1. Select option 1 Create RAID Volume" and press <Enter> key. The following screen appears. Then in the Name field, specify a RAID Volume name and then press the <TAB> or <Enter> key to go to the next field.
2. Use the arrow keys to select the RAID level best suited to your usage model in RAID Level.



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.



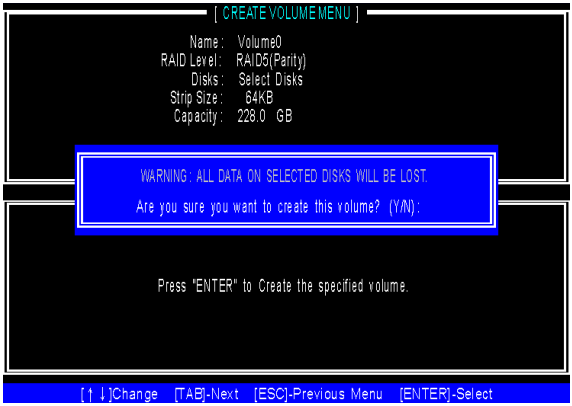

4. Then select the strip value for the RAID array by using the “upper arrow” or “down arrow” keys to scroll through the available values, and pressing the <Enter> key to select and advance to the next field. The available values range from 4KB to 128 KB in power of 2 increments. The strip value should 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.



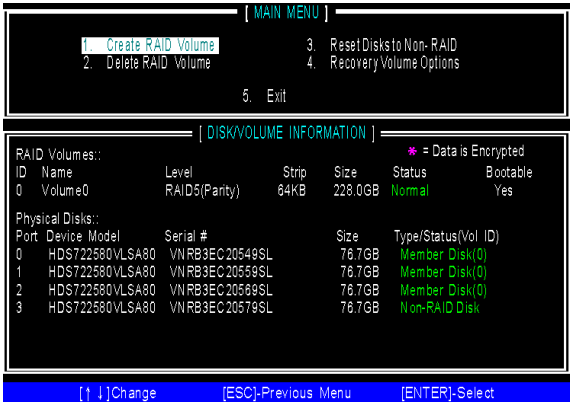
***Important***

*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.



- **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.*

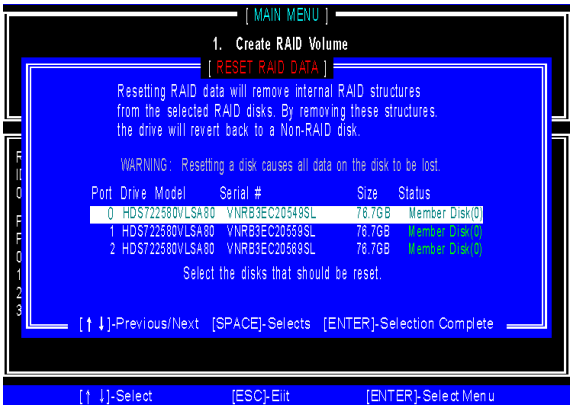
Select option 2 **Delete RAID Volume** from the main menu window and press <Enter> key to select a RAID volume for deletion. Then press <Delete> key to delete the selected RAID volume. The following screen appears.




Press <Y> key to accept the volume deletion.

- **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***

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

- **Recovery Volume Options**

  Select option 4 Recovery Volume Options and press <Enter> to change recovery volume mode. The following screen appears:




  Recovery mode will change from Continuous Update to On-Request after you enable “Only Recovery Disk” or “Only Master Disk”.

## INSTALLING DRIVER

Install Driver in Windows Vista / XP

■ New Windows Vista / XP Installation

The following details the installation of the drivers while installing operating system.

1. When you start installing Windows XP, 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 XP, you can use the USB floppy drive only.
   For Windows Vista you can use CD/ DVD/ USB drive.

***Important***

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

- *Insert the MSI DVD into the DVD-ROM drive.*
- *Click the "Browse DVD" on the Setup screen.*
- *Copy all the contents in \\RAID\ Intel\ PCH\ f6flpy 32 or f6flpy 64 to a formatted floppy diskette.*
- *The driver diskette for Intel® PCH 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 (CD/DVD or USB) you created in step 3 and press Enter.
6. You should be shown a list of available SCSI Adapters.
7. Select the appropriate Intel RAID controller and press ENTER.
8. The next screen should confirm that you have selected the Intel® RAID controller. Press ENTER again to continue.
9. You have successfully installed the Intel® Matrix Storage Manager driver, and Windows setup should continue.
10. 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 Driver Installation

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

■ Confirming Windows Vista/ XP Driver Installation

1. From Windows Vista/ XP, 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) PCH SATA RAID Controller should appear.

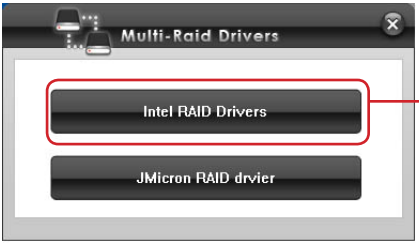
## INSTALLING SOFTWARE

### Install Intel Matrix Storage Console

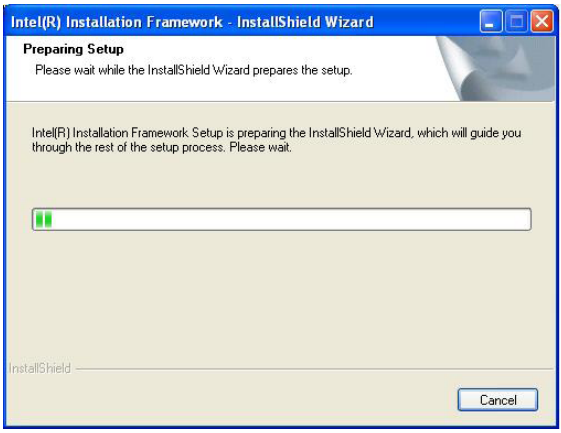
The Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition driver may be used to operate the hard drive from which the system is booting or a hard drive that contains important data. For this reason, you cannot remove or un-install this driver from the system after installation; however, you will have the ability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

Insert the MSI DVD and click on the **RAID block**, and then choose **INTEL RAID Drivers** to install the software.

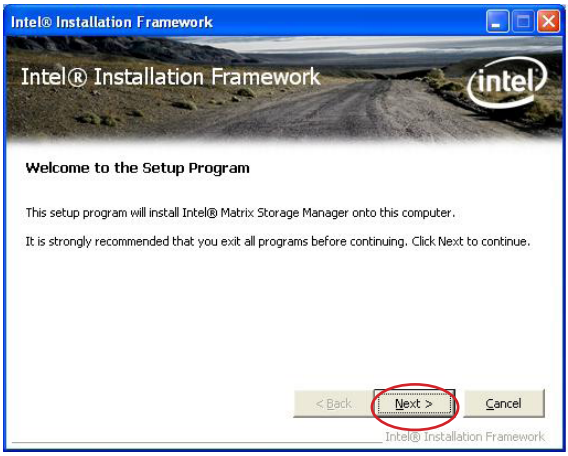


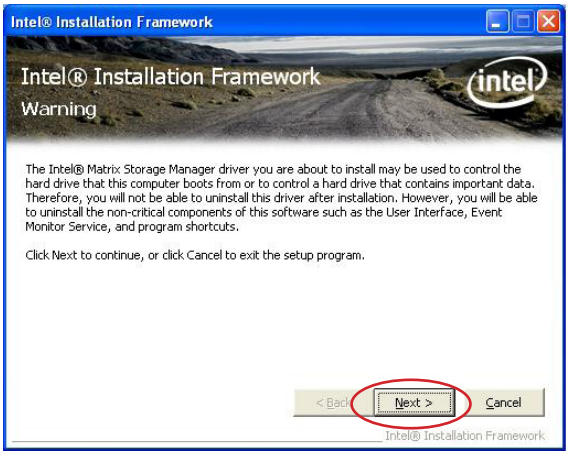
The InstallShield Wizard will begin automatically for installation showed as following:



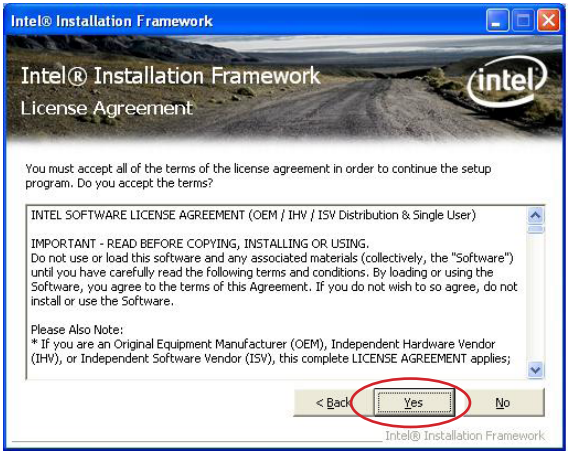

Click on the Next button to proceed the installation in the welcoming window.



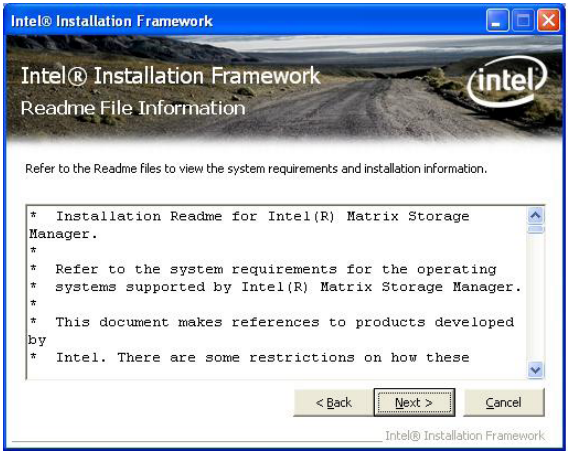
The window shows the components to be installed. Click Next button to continue.



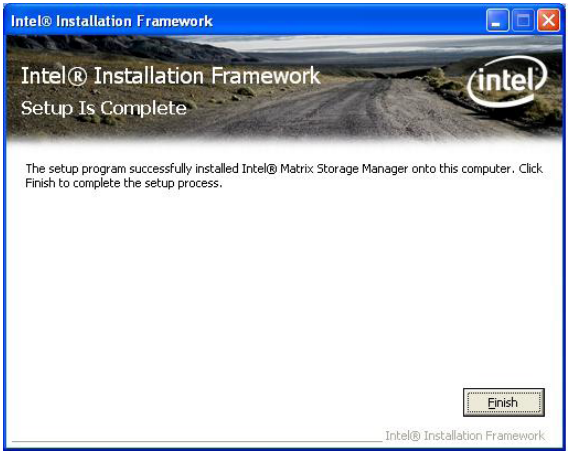

After reading the license agreement in the following window, click Yes button to continue.



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:

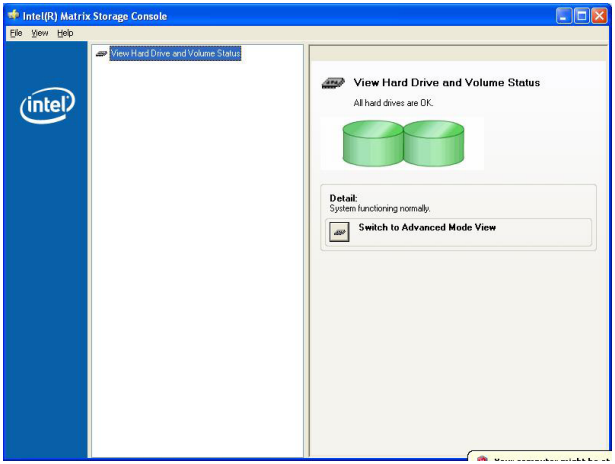
1. BIOS must be configured for RAID before installing Windows on the single SATA hard drive. Refer to "BIOS section" properly setting.
2. Install the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Driver during Windows Setup. Refer to "Installing Software" for instructions on installing the driver during Windows 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***

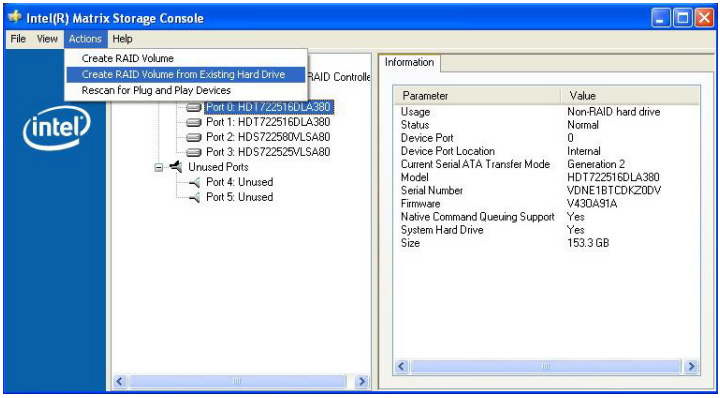
*A "Create from Existing Disk" operation will delete all existing data from the added disk and the data cannot be recovered. It is critical to backup all important data on the added disk before proceeding. However, during the migration process, the data on the source disk is preserved.*

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:

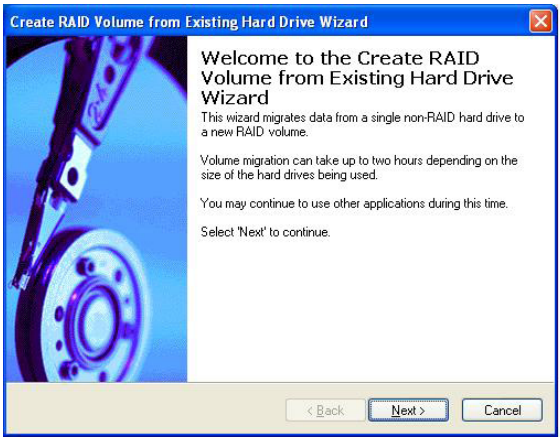


## Create RAID Volume from Existing Disk

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

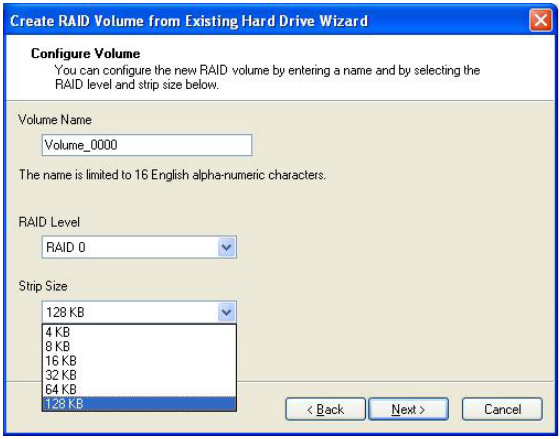



The Create RAID Volume from Existing Hard Drive Wizard pops up to lead you for the following procedure. Click Next to continue.



(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 “Volume_0000” 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

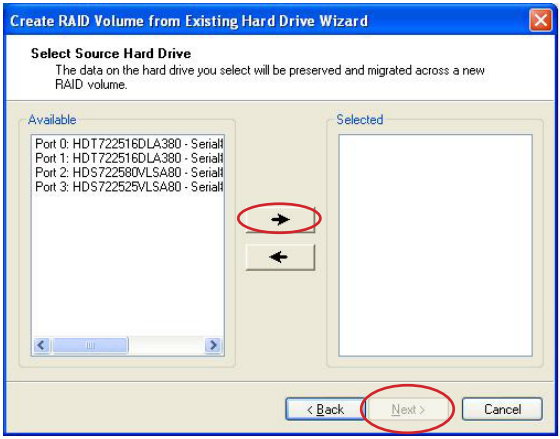
  **128KB**: Best performance for most desktops and workstations

**(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.

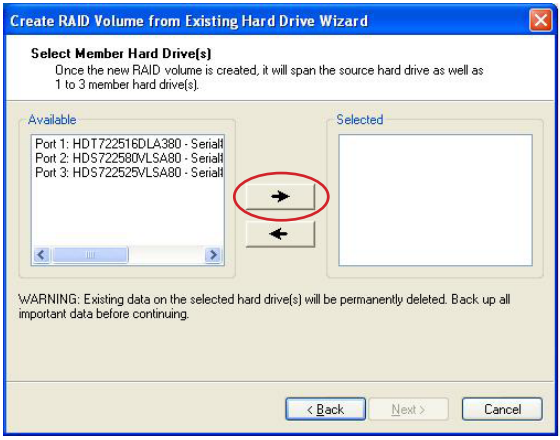
You can also use the Intel Application Accelerator RAID Edition utility before the second disk is installed to verify the Port and serial number of the drive that contains all the data.

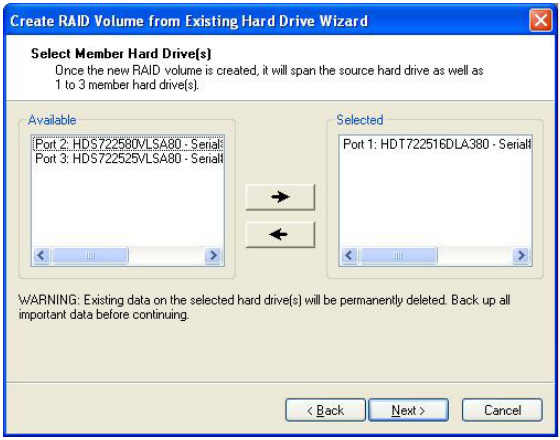


### (3) Select Member Hard Drive(s)

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.

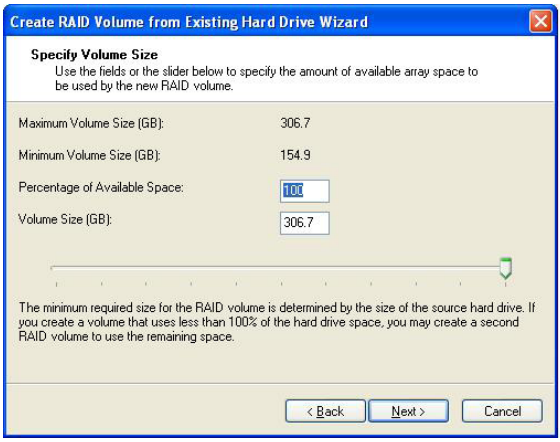
Please note that the existing data on the selected hard drive(s) will be deleted permanently. Do not forget to back up all the important data before continuing.



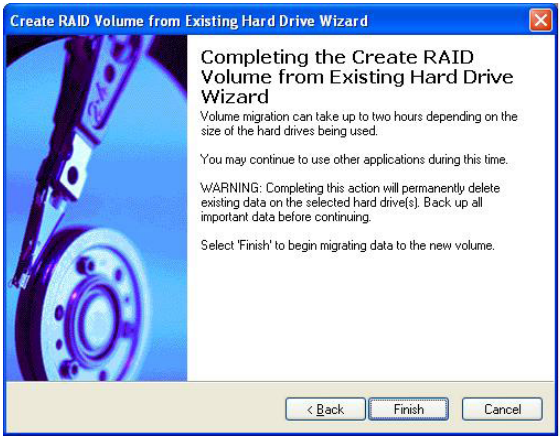
### (4) Specify Volume Size

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.

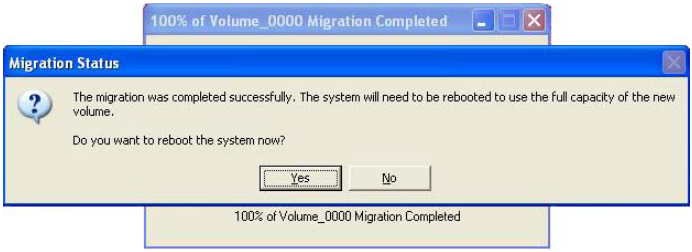


### (6) Start Migration

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.



## Recovery Volume Creation

A recovery volume can be created using Advanced mode in the Intel Matrix Storage Console.

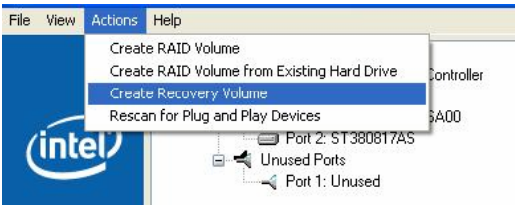
***Important***

*Creating a recovery volume will permanently delete any existing data on the drive selected as the recovery drive. Back up all important data before beginning these steps.*

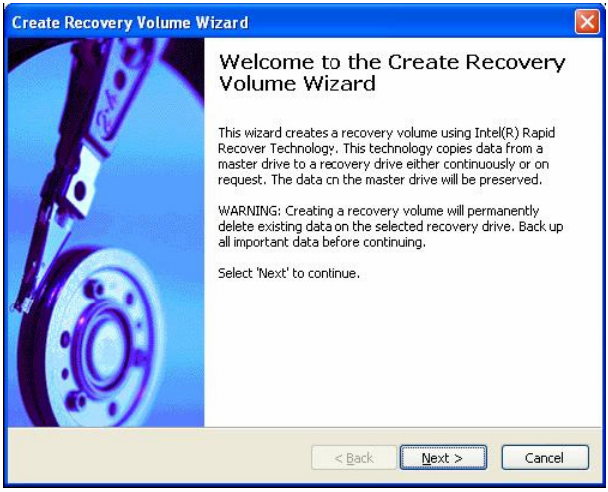
- **Recovery Volume in Advanced Mode Creation**

To create a recovery volume in Advanced mode, use the following steps:

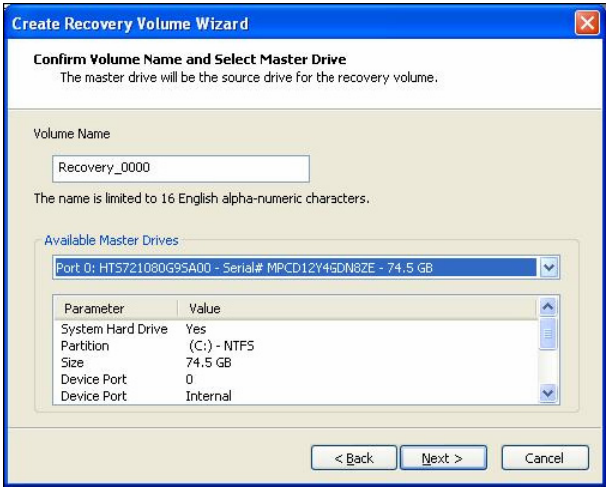
1. Open the Intel Matrix Storage Console. (Start --> All Programs --> Intel Matrix Storage Manager --> Intel Matrix Storage Console)
2. Select Advanced Mode in the View menu.
3. Select Create Recovery Volume in the Actions menu.



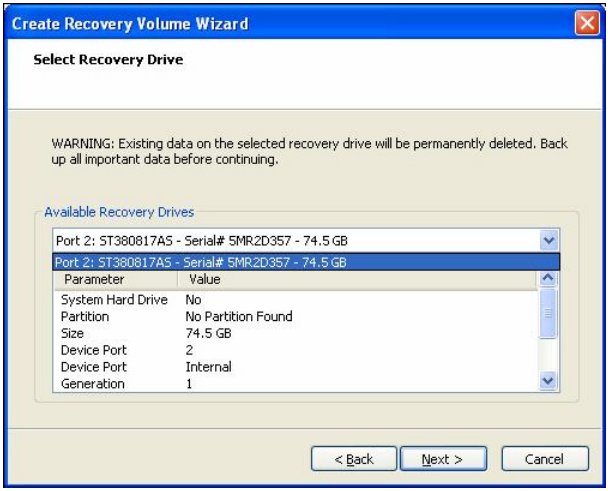

4. Select Next to continue.



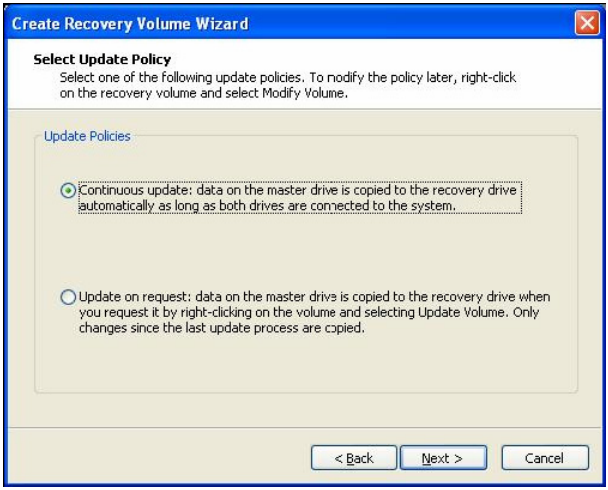
5. Modify the recovery volume name if you wish.
6. Select a hard drive to be used as the master hard drive for the recovery volume.



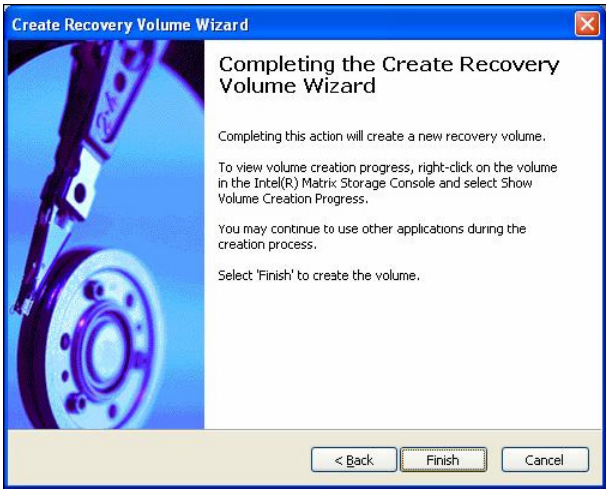

7. Select a hard drive to be used as the recovery hard drive for the recovery volume.



8. Select an update policy.




9. Select Finish to begin recovery volume creation.



## DEGRADED RAID ARRAY

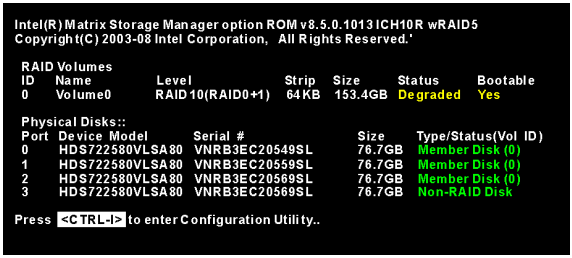
A RAID 1, RAID 5 or RAID 10 volume is reported as degraded when one of its hard drive members fails or is temporarily disconnected, and data mirroring is lost. As a result, the system can only utilize the remaining functional hard drive member. To re-establish data mirroring and restore data redundancy,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

### Missing Hard Drive Member

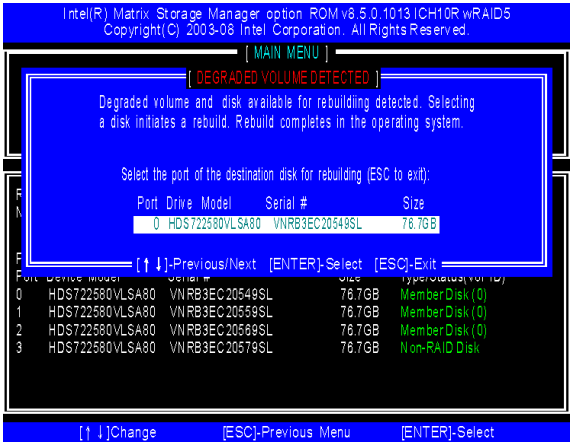
1. Make sure the system is powered off.
2. Reconnect the hard drive.
3. Reboot the system to Windows; the rebuild will occur automatically.

### Failed Hard Drive Member

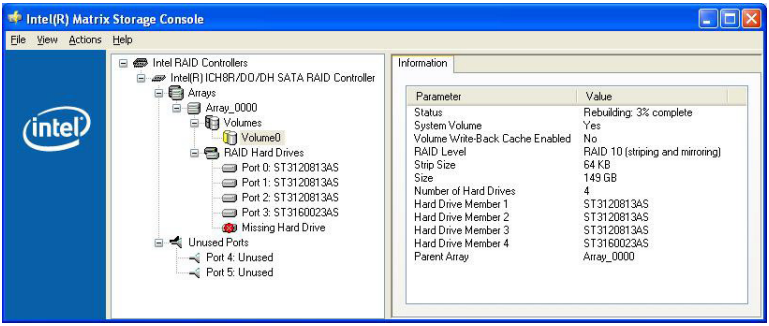
1. Make sure the system is powered off.
2. Replace the failed hard drive with a new one that is of equal or greater capacity.
3. Reboot the system to Intel RAID Option ROM by press <Ctrl> and <I> keys simultaneously during the Power-On Self Test (POST).




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 C
# 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).

## 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.

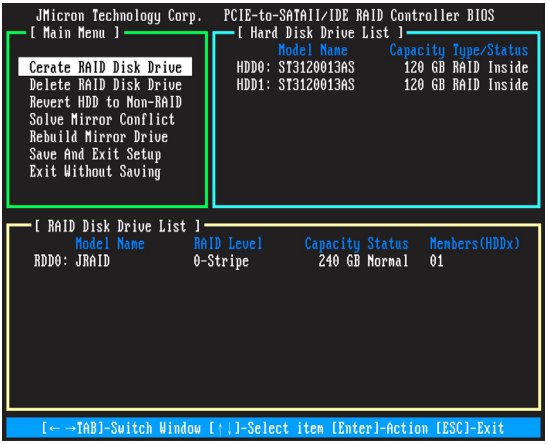
***Important***

- *This mainboard supports RAID 0/ RAID 1 or JBOD mode only.*
- *The least number of hard drives for RAID 0, RAID 1 or JBOD mode is 2.*
- *All the information/ volumes/ pictures listed in your system might differ from the illustrations in this appendix. RAID Configuration*

# JMicron RAID BIOS Utility

Be sure to set RAID mode for the JMicron 363 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

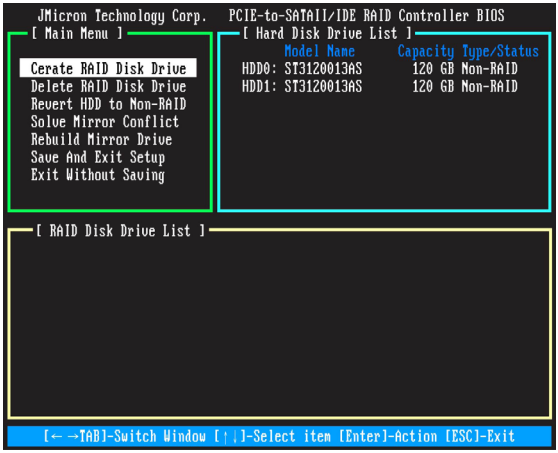
The menu shows the model number and capacities of the drives physically attached to the SATAII & PATA ports.

### RAID Disk Driver List

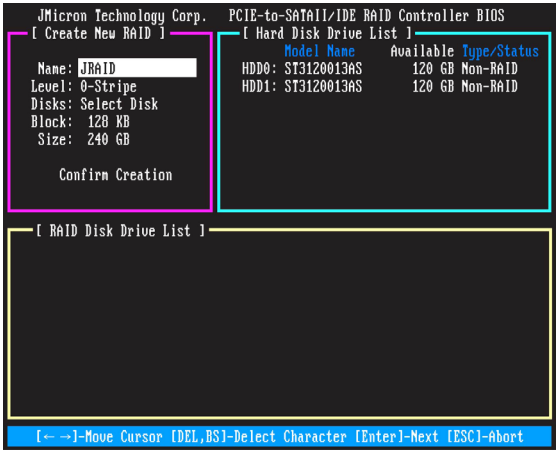
The menu shows the current configuration of RAID set.

## Creating RAID set

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

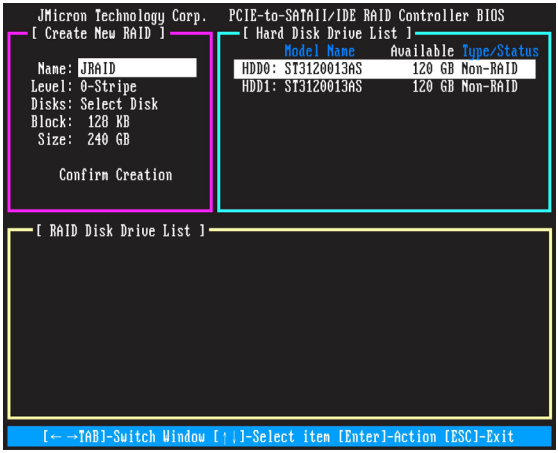



2. Then in the Name field, specify a RAID set name and then press the <Enter> to go to the next field.

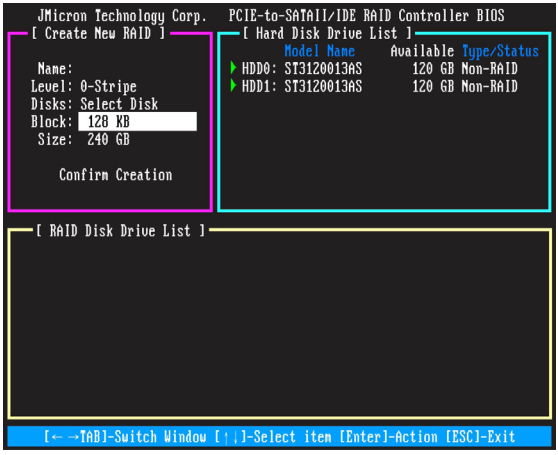



3. Choose a 0-Striped, a 1-Mirror, or a JBOD-Concatenate combination set and then press <Enter> to go to the next step.

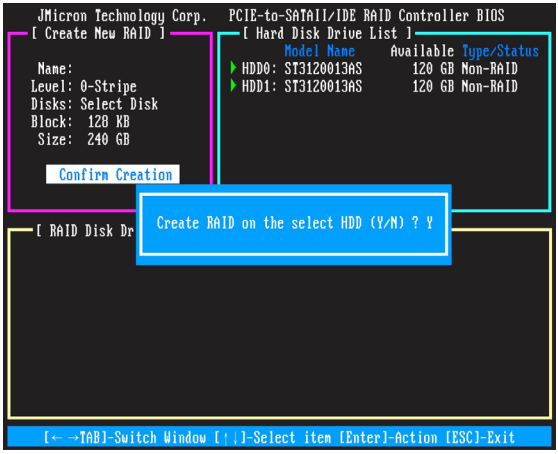
4. In the “Hard Disk Disk List” menu, use <Space> key to select the disks you want to create for the RAID set, then click <Enter> key to finish selection.



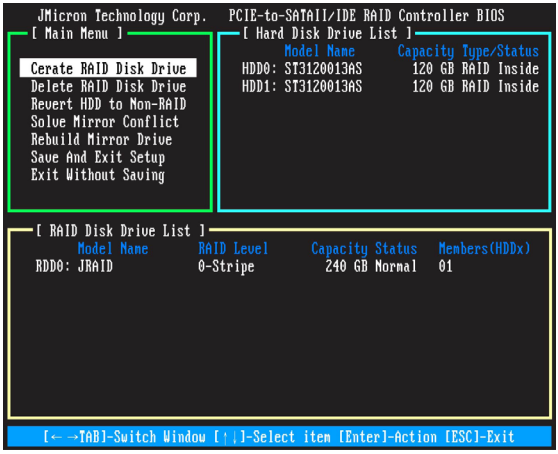

5. Then select the block value (stripe value) for the RAID array by using the “upper arrow” or “down arrow” keys to scroll through the available values, and pressing the <Enter> key to select and advance to the next field. The available values range from 4KB to 128 KB. The default and typical value for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



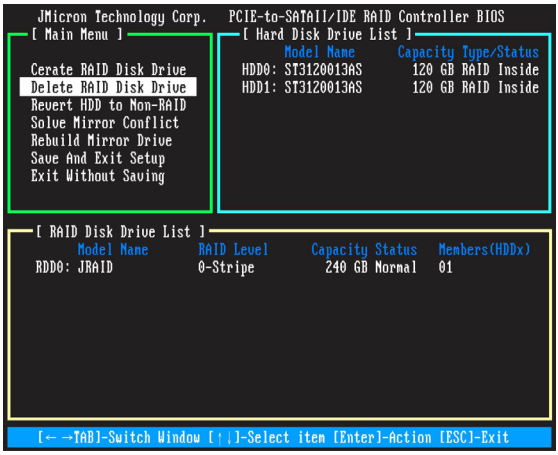

8. Then the following screen appears to indicate that the creation is finished.



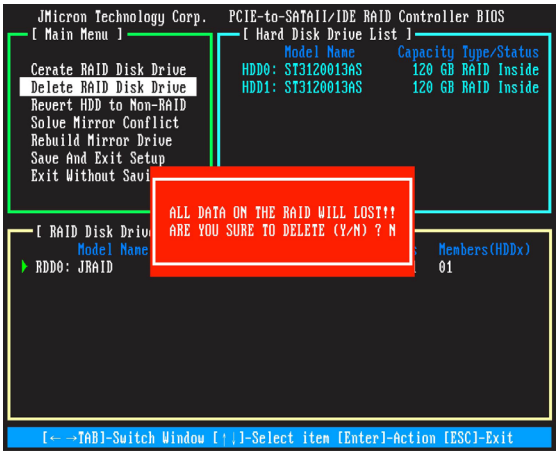

9. Go to the Save And Exit Setup field and press <Enter>, a message will display to ask you to confirm the setup. Then press <Y> key to save the setting and exit the BIOS utility.

## DELETING RAID SET

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

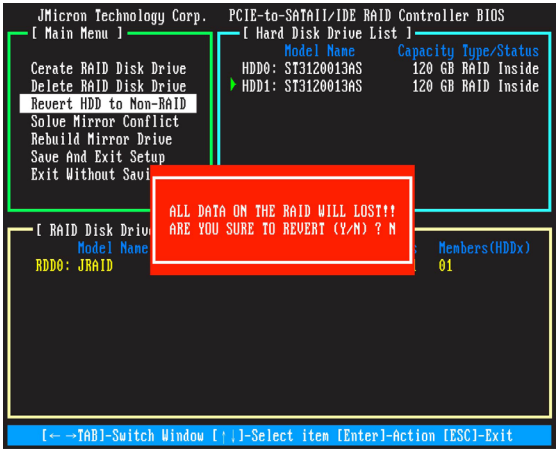



2. In the RAID Disk Driver List menu, use <Space> key to select the RAID set you want to delete. Then press <Del> key.
3. Press “Y” to accept the deletion when a deletion message is appeared.



## 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***

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

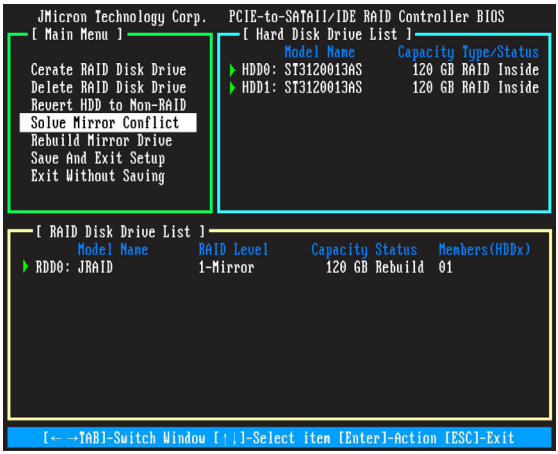
## Solving a Mirror Conflict

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

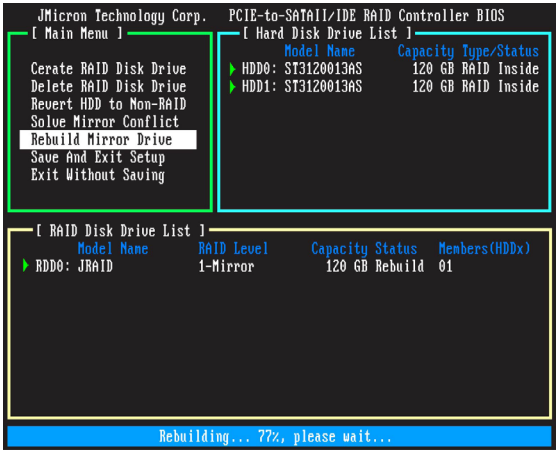
When one of the disk in a RAID 1 (Mirror) configuration is unplugged from the system, then plugged in again, a dialogue box appears to ask you to rebuild the Mirror drive. Press <Y> to confirm; otherwise, press <N>.

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 OS.

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.

**Note**: For Windows XP, you can use the USB floppy drive only. For Windows Vista you can use CD/ DVD/ USB drive.

***Important***

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

- *Insert the MSI DVD into the DVD-ROM drive.*
- *Click the “Browse DVD” on the Setup screen.*
- *Copy all the contents in the \\RAID\JMicron\NoIDE\Floppy32 (for 32-bit OS) or Floppy64 (for 64-bit OS) to a formatted floppy drive.*
- *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 Driver Installation

1. Insert the MSI DVD into the DVD-ROM drive.
2. The DVD will auto-run and the setup screen will appear.
3. Under the Driver tab, click on JMicron JMB362 Drivers.
4. The drivers will be automatically installed.

- Confirming Windows Vista/XP Driver Installation

1. From Windows Vista/XP, 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 JMB363 Controller should appear.

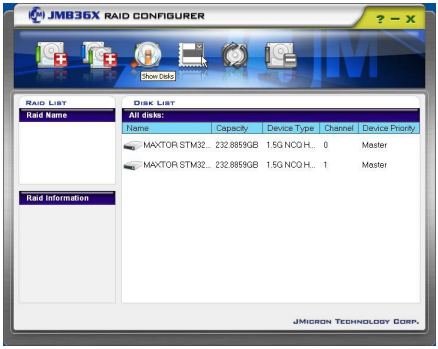
# JMicron RAID Configurer

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

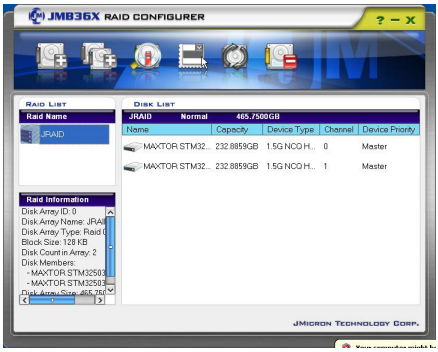
- **Viewing RAID Array Configurations:** View an array configuration (mirrored, striped)
- **Creating RAID Arrays**
- **Deleting a RAID Array**
- **Rebuilding RAID Arrays**
- **Solving Mirror Conflict**

## 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.



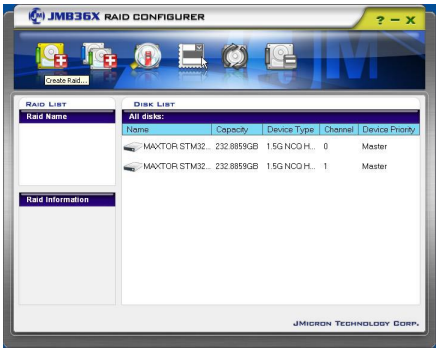

Left-click the name of the disk array and the information of all hard disks of the selected disk array will display on the right side of the window. The information of the disk array will also display on the lower-left part of the window.



## Create RAID

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

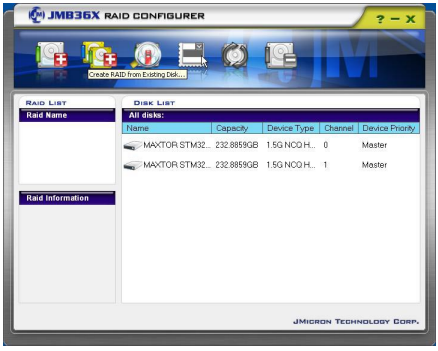
1. Left-click the “Create Raid” button.
2. A CREATE RAID WIZARD dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the creation.




## 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.

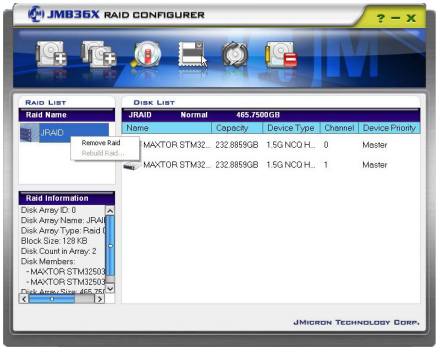


## Remove RAID

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.

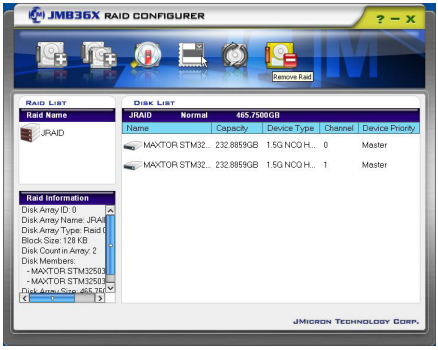



2. A warning message appears to remind you that the data will be lost. Press the “Yes” button if you really want to delete the disk array.



Way 2

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 can be rebuild while RAID 0, JBOD cannot be rebuild. 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.

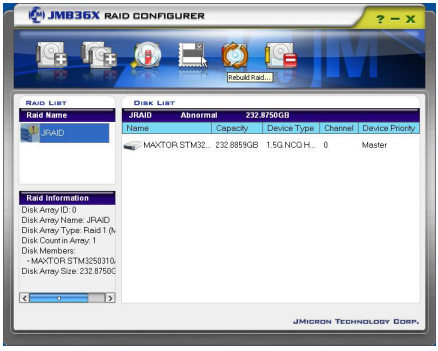


2. Select “Rebuild Raid”.
3. A “REBUILD RAID WIZARD” dialogue will display on the screen, following the description of every step to complete the rebuilding.




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.

