ASUS® P2L97A

Pentium® II Motherboard

USER'S MANUAL

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FCC & DOC COMPLIANCE

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class 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 manufacturer's 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 following measures:

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

> **WARNING!** The use of shielded cables for connection of the monitor to the graphics card is required to assure compliance with FCC regulations. Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Canadian Department of Communications Statement

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

I. INTRODUCTION

How this Manual is Organized

This manual is divided into the following sections:

I.	**Introduction**	Manual information and checklist
II.	**Features**	Information and specifications concerning this product
III.	**Installation**	Instructions on setting up the motherboard
IV.	**BIOS Software**	Instructions on setting up the BIOS software
V.	**Desktop Management**	BIOS supported Desktop Management Interface
VI.	**ASUS SCSI Cards**	Installation of ASUS SCSI cards (optional)

Item Checklist

Please check that your package is complete. If you discover damaged or missing items, please contact your retailer.

☑ (1) ASUS motherboard

☑ (1) Retention mechanism

☑ (2) Attach mount bridges (factory installed)

☑ (1) IDE ribbon cable for master and slave drives

☑ (1) Floppy ribbon cable for (1) 5.25inch floppy and (2) 3.5inch floppies

☑ (1) bag of spare jumpers

☑ (1) disk or CD with support drivers and utilities:

- Flash Memory Writer utility to update the onboard programmable BIOS
- Desktop Management Interface (DMI) utility
- Readme files for descriptions and use of the files
- Technical Support Form

☑ (1) User's Manual

☐ ASUS PCI-SC200 Fast-SCSI or PCI-SC860 Ultra-Fast SCSI Card (optional)

II. FEATURES

Features of the ASUS P2L97A Motherboard

The ASUS P2L97A is carefully designed for the discriminating PC user who wants many features processed by the fastest CPU. This motherboard:

- **Processor Support:** Intel Pentium® II (233MHz–333MHz) processor.

- **Intel Chipset:** Features Intel's 440LX AGPset with I/O subsystems.

- **AGP Chipset:** Provides ATI 3D RAGE Graphics Accelerator chipset, with on-board video controller and 4MB of 64-bit SGRAM memory. Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) features high performance, component level interconnectivity targeted at 3D graphical display applications.

- **AMC Connector:** Supports ATI Multimedia Channel (AMC) for additional capabilities, such as optional TV tuner card available for video capture, video capture, videophone, TV overlay, or TV tuner applications.

- **Easy Installation:** Supports autodetection of hard drives, PS/2 mouse, and Plug and Play devices to make setup of hard drives, expansion cards, and other devices virtually automatic.

- **ISA & PCI Expansion Slots:** Provides two 16-bit ISA and four 32-bit PCI slots.

- **Super Multi-I/O:** Provides one high-speed UART compatible serial port and one parallel port with EPP and ECP capabilities.

- **Desktop Management Interface (DMI):** Supports DMI through BIOS, which allows hardware to communicate within a standard protocol creating a higher level of compatibility. (Requires DMI-enabled components.) (See section V)

- **CPU Built-In Level 2 Cache:** 512KB or 256KB Pipelined Burst Level 2 cache in the Pentium II Single Edge Contact (SEC) cartridge.

- **Versatile Memory Support:** Equipped with three DIMM sockets to support (8, 16, 32, 64, or 128MB) 168-pin SDRAM/EDO memory modules up to 384MB.

- **PCI Bus Master IDE Controller:** Comes with an onboard PCI Bus Master IDE controller with two connectors that supports four IDE devices in two channels, supports PIO Modes 3 and 4 and Bus Master IDE DMA Mode 2, and supports Enhanced IDE devices such as Tape Backup and CD-ROM drives. Supports two drives of either 5.25-inch (360KB or 1.2MB) or 3.5-inch (720KB, 1.44MB, or 2.88MB) disk drives. Supports Japanese "Floppy 3 mode" (3.5-inch disk drive: 1.2MB) and LS-120 floppy disk drives (3.5-inch disk drive: 120 MB, 1.44MB, 720K). BIOS supports IDE CD-ROM or SCSI device boot-up.

- **Performance:** 528MB/s data transfer rate using SDRAM, 33MB/s IDE transfer rate using Bus Master UltraDMA/33 IDE, concurrent PCI allows multiple PCI transfers.

- **SCSI Bios:** Supports optional ASUS SCSI controller cards through onboard SYMBIOS firmware.

II. FEATURES

The ASUS P2L97A Motherboard

PS/2 Mouse (Top)
PS/2 Keyboard (Bottom)

SEC CPU Slot

Intel 440LX AGPset

DIMM Sockets

Primary/Secondary
IDE Connectors

USB Port 1 (Top)
USB Port 2 (Bottom)

COM 1
(Bottom)

Parallel (Top)

VGA
(Bottom)

4MB SGRAM VGA
memory

Onboard ATI AGP
VGA Chipset

4 PCI Slots

Multi-I/O and
Keyboard BIOS

2 ISA Slots

Intel PIIX4
PCIset

Programmable
Flash EEPROM

Floppy Disk
Drive Connector
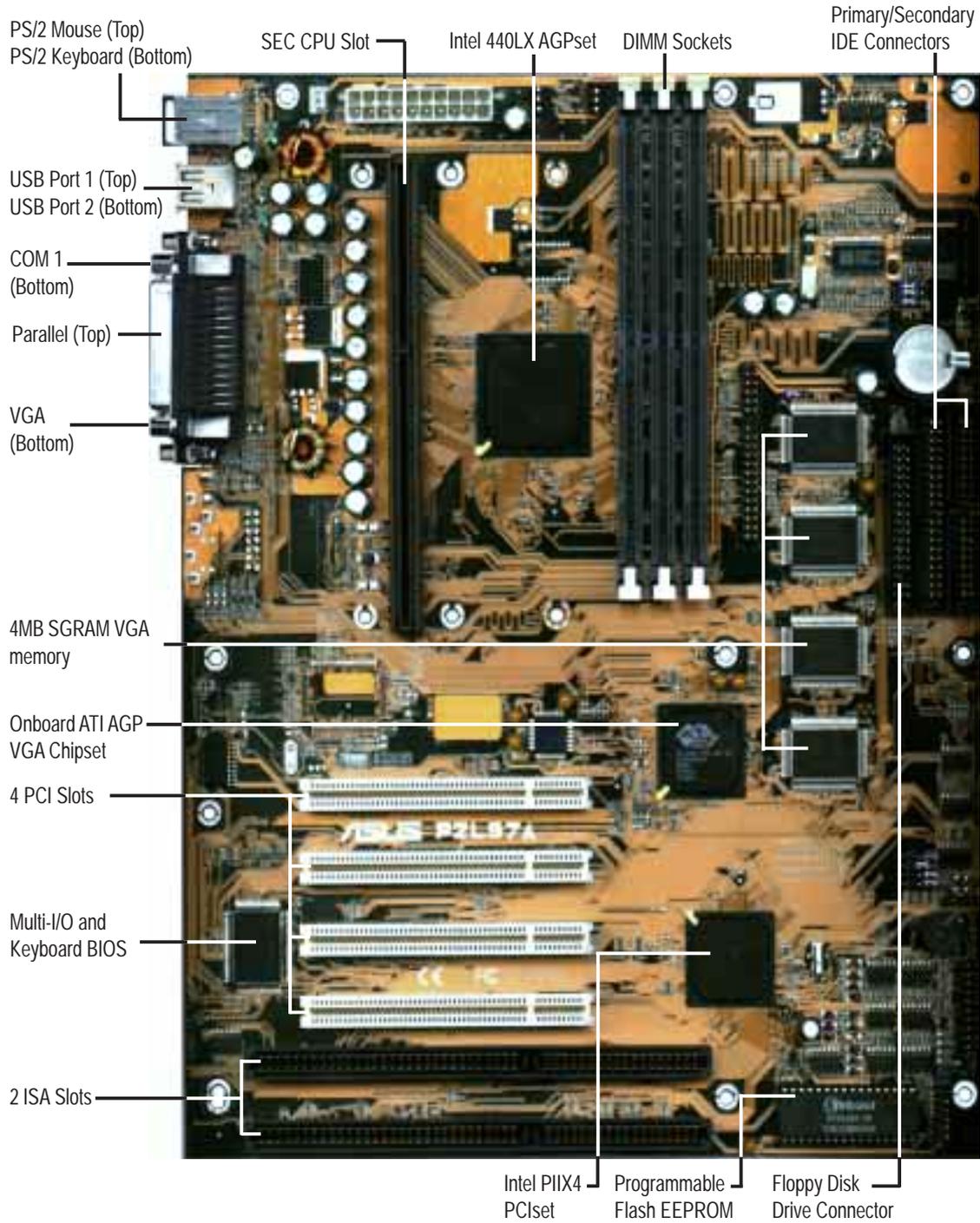
III. INSTALLATION

Layout of the ASUS P2L97A Motherboard

PS/2
MOUSE (TOP PORT)
KEYBOARD (BOTTOM)

FAN1

ATX Power Connector

USB
USB 1 (TOP PORT)
USB 2 (BOTTOM)

COM 1

PARALLEL PORT

VGA

Single Edge Contact Slot

Intel
440LX
AGPset

DIMM Socket 1 (64-bit, 168-pin module)
DIMM Socket 2 (64-bit, 168-pin module)
DIMM Socket 3 (64-bit, 168-pin module)

Row 0 1 2 3 4 5

AMC Port

VIRQ.

FS0
FS1
FS2
BUS Freq.

CLRTC

CMOS Power
(CR2032 3V
Lithium Cell)

1MB SGRAM
(onboard VGA
memory option)

1MB SGRAM
(onboard VGA
memory option)

1MB SGRAM
(onboard VGA
memory option)

1MB SGRAM
(onboard VGA
memory option)

Floppy Disk Drives
Secondary IDE
Primary IDE

Wake on LAN

Onboard
ATI AGP
VGA
Chipset

PCI Slot 1

PCI Slot 2

BF3
BF2
BF1
BF0
Freq. Ratio

IDELED

Keyboard
BIOS &
Multi-I/O
Chip

PCI Slot 3

Intel PIIX4
PCIset

PCI Slot 4

ISA Slot 1

Panel Connectors

Flash EEPROM
(Programable BIOS)

ISA Slot 2

Infrared (IrDA)

III. INSTALLATION

Jumpers

1)	CLRTC	p. 13	Real Time Clock (RTC) (Short/Clear CMOS)
2)	VIRQ	p. 13	VGA Interrupt Selection
3)	FS0, FS1, FS2	p. 14	CPU Bus Frequency
4)	BF0, BF1, BF2, BF3	p. 14	CPU Core:Bus Frequency Multiple

Expansion Slots/Sockets

1)	DIMM Sockets	p. 15	DIMM Memory Module Support
2)	SEC CPU Slot	p. 15	Single Edge Contact CPU Support
3)	SLOT1, SLOT2	p. 21	16-bit ISA Bus Expansion Slots
4)	PCI1, PCI2, PCI3, PCI4	p. 21	32-bit PCI Bus Expansion Slots

Connectors

1)	PS2KBMS	p. 23	PS/2 Keyboard Connector (6-pin Female)
2)	PS2KBMS	p. 23	PS/2 Mouse Connector (6-pin Female)
3)	PRINTER	p. 24	Parallel (Printer) Port Connector (25-pin Female)
4)	COM1	p. 24	Serial Port COM1 (One 9-pin Male)
5)	VGA	p. 24	Monitor (VGA) Output Connector (15-pin Female)
6)	USB	p. 25	Universal Serial BUS Ports 1 & 2 (two 4-pin Female)
7)	FLOPPY	p. 25	Floppy Drive Connector (34-1 pin block)
8)	FAN1	p. 25	CPU Fan Power Lead (3 pins)
9)	PRIMARY/SECOND. IDE	p. 26	Primary / Secondary IDE Connector (40-1 pin blocks)
10)	IDELED	p. 26	IDE LED Activity Light (2 pins)
11)	WOL_CON	p. 26	Wake On LAN Connector (3 pins)
12)	IR	p. 27	Infrared Port Module Connector (5 pins)
13)	ATXPWR	p. 27	ATX Motherboard Power Connector (20-pin block)
14)	MSG.LED (PANEL)	p. 28	LED Lead (2 pins)
15)	SMI (PANEL)	p. 28	SMI Switch Switch Lead (2 pins)
16)	PWR.SW (PANEL)	p. 28	ATX Power Switch / Soft Power Switch (2 pins)
17)	RESET (PANEL)	p. 28	Reset Switch Lead (2 pins)
18)	PWR LED (PANEL)	p. 28	System Power LED Lead (3 pins)
19)	SPEAKER (PANEL)	p. 28	Speaker Connector (4 pins)

III. INSTALLATION
Board Layout

III. INSTALLATION

Installation Steps

Before using your computer, you must complete the following steps:

1. **Set Jumpers**
2. **Install DRAM Modules**
3. **Install the Central Processing Unit (CPU)**
4. **Install Expansion Cards**
5. **Connect Ribbon Cables, Cabinet Wires, and Power Supply**
6. **Setup the BIOS Software**

1. Jumpers

Several hardware settings are made through the use of jumper caps to connect jumper pins (JP) on the motherboard. See motherboard layout on page 10 for locations of jumpers. The jumper settings will be described numerically such as [----], [1-2], [2-3] for no connection, connect pins 1&2, and connect pins 2&3 respectively. Pin 1 for our motherboards is always on top or on the left when holding the motherboard with the keyboard connector away from yourself. A "1" is written besides pin 1 on jumpers with three pins. The jumpers will also be shown graphically such as to connect pins 1&2 and to connect pins 2&3. Jumpers with two pins will be shown as for Short (On) and for Open (Off). For manufacturing simplicity, the jumpers may be sharing pins from other groups. Use the diagrams in this manual instead of following the pin layout on the board. Settings with two jumper numbers require that both jumpers be moved together. To connect the pins, simply place a plastic jumper cap over the two pins as diagramed.

WARNING! Computer motherboards and expansion cards contain very delicate Integrated Circuit (IC) chips. To protect them against damage from static electricity, you should follow some precautions whenever you work on your computer.

1. Unplug your computer when working on the inside.
2. Use a grounded wrist strap before handling computer components. If you do not have one, touch both of your hands to a safely grounded object or to a metal object, such as the power supply case.
3. Hold components by the edges and try not to touch the IC chips, leads or connectors, or other components.
4. Place components on a grounded antistatic pad or on the bag that came with the component whenever the components are separated from the system.

III. INSTALLATION

Jumper Settings

1. Real Time Clock (RTC) RAM (CLRTC)

The CMOS RAM is powered by the onboard button cell battery. To clear the RTC data: (1) Turn off your computer and unplug your AC power, (2) Short the two points (Labeled: CLRTC), (3) Turn on your computer, (4) Hold down <Delete> during bootup and enter BIOS setup to re-enter user preferences.

Short small solder points to clear CMOS

CLRTC
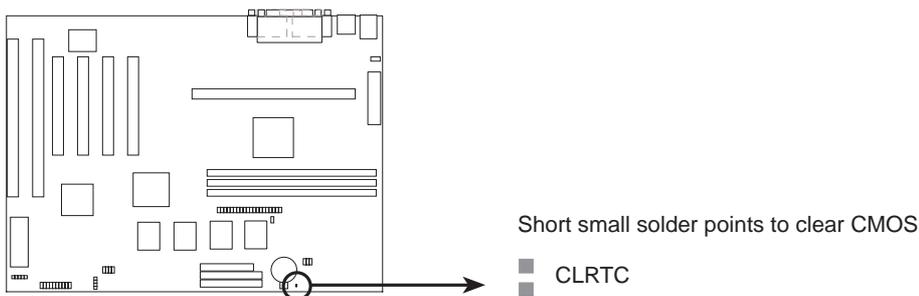
2. VGA Interrupt Selection (VIRQ)

These jumpers allow you to set the VGA interrupt method. The default disables the chipset's interrupt routing. Some video capture cards may require that interrupts be assigned by the onboard chipset.

VIRQ

VIRQ

Disable (Default)   Enable
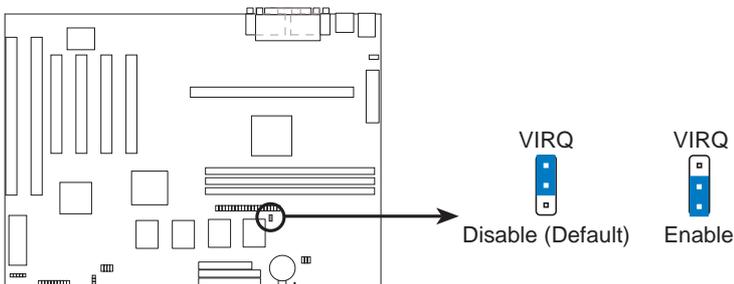
3. **CPU Bus Frequency (FS0, FS1, FS2)**

   This option tells the clock generator what frequency to send to the CPU. This allows the selection of the CPU's *External* frequency (or *BUS Clock*). The BUS Clock multiplied by the BUS Ratio equals the CPU's *Internal* frequency (the advertised CPU speed).

4. **CPU Core:BUS Frequency Multiple (BF0, BF1, BF2, BF3)**

   This option sets the frequency ratio between the *Internal* frequency of the CPU and the CPU's *External* frequency. These must be set in conjunction with the *CPU Bus Frequency.*

CPU Core:Bus Frequency Ratio

2.0x(2/1)   3.5x(7/2)   4.0x(4/1)   4.5x(9/2)   5.0x(5/1)

CPU Bus Frequency

60MHz   66MHz   75MHz   83MHz
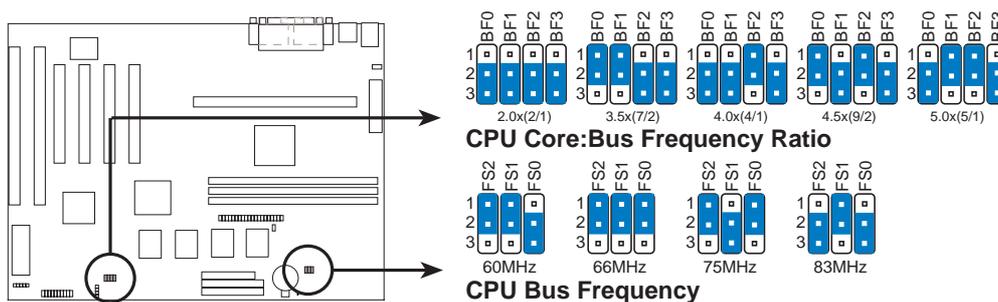
WARNING! Frequencies above 66Mhz exceed the specifications for the onboard Intel Chipset and are not guaranteed to be stable.
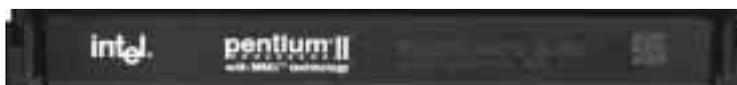
Intel Pentium II Processor in an SEC Cartridge
(233-333MHz 256/512KB L2 Cache)

Set the jumpers by the Internal speed of your processor as follows:

			(BUS Freq.)			(Freq. Ratio)			
CPU Model	**Freq.**	**Ratio**	**BUS F.**	**FS0**	**FS1**	**FS2**	**BF0**	**BF1**	**BF2**	**BF3**
Intel Pentium II	300MHz	4.5x	66MHz	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[2-3]	[1-2]	[2-3]
Intel Pentium II	266MHz	4.0x	66MHz	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[2-3]	[2-3]	[1-2]	[2-3]
Intel Pentium II	233MHz	3.5x	66MHz	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[1-2]	[2-3]	[2-3]

NOTES: Overclocking your processor is not recommended. It may result in a slower speed. Voltage Regulator Output Selection (VID) is not needed for the Pentium II processor because it sends a VID signal directly to the onboard power controller.

III. INSTALLATION
2. System Memory (DIMM)

Only Dual Inline Memory Modules (DIMM's) can be used with this motherboard. Four sockets are available for **3.3Volt** (power level) Unbuffered Synchronous DRAMs (SDRAM) or EDO DRAM of either 8, 16, 32, 64, or 128MB to form a memory size between 8MB to 512MB. One side (with memory chips) of the DIMM module takes up one Row on the motherboard.

To utilize the chipset's Error Checking and Correction (ECC) feature, you must use a DIMM module with 9 chips per side (standard 8 chips/side + 1 parity chip) and make the proper settings in the BIOS Chipset Features Setup.

IMPORTANT: Memory speed setup is required through "Auto Configuration" in BIOS Chipset Features Setup.

Install memory in any combination as follows:

DIMM Location	168-pin DIMM Memory Modules		Total Memory
Socket 0 (Rows 0&1)	**SDRAM/EDO 8, 16, 32, 64, 128MB**	x1	
Socket 1 (Rows 2&3)	**SDRAM/EDO 8, 16, 32, 64, 128MB**	x1	
Socket 2 (Rows 4&5)	**SDRAM/EDO 8, 16, 32, 64, 128MB**	x1	
	Total System Memory (Max 384MB)	=	

ASUS Memory Examples:

Parity EDO DIMM (9 chips)
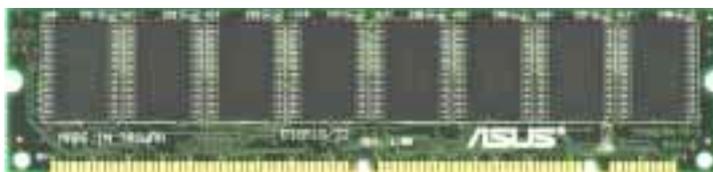
Non-Parity SDRAM DIMM (8 chips)

General DIMM Notes: (not true for all memory modules)
• Four possible memory chips are supported: EDO or SDRAM with and without parity.
• SDRAM chips are generally thinner with higher pin density than EDO chips.
• BIOS shows EDO or SDRAM memory on bootup screen.
• 8 chip/side modules do not support parity, only 9 chip/side modules support parity.
• Single sided modules are usually 16 or 64 MB, double sided are usually 8, 32, or 128MB.

III. INSTALLATION

DIMM Memory Installation Procedures:

Insert the module(s) as shown. Because the number of pins are different on either side of the breaks, the module will only fit in the orientation as shown. DRAM SIMM modules have the same pin contact on both sides. SDRAM DIMM modules have a different pin contact on each side and therefore have a higher pin density.

20 Pins   60 Pins   88 Pins

Lock
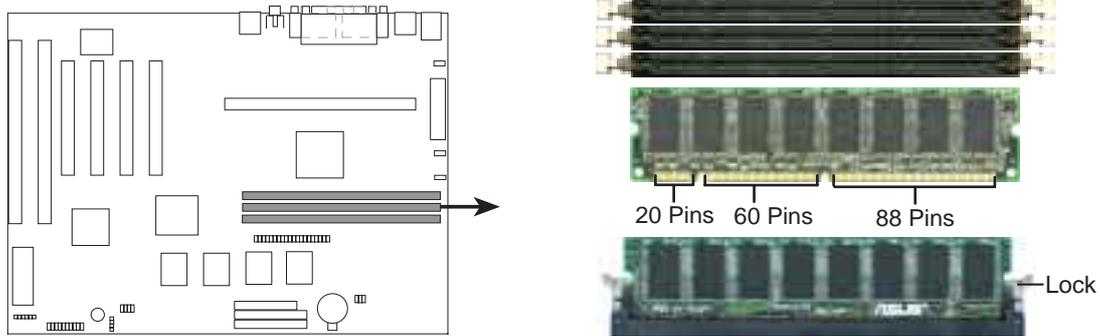
168 Pin DIMM Memory Sockets

The Dual Inline Memory Module (DIMM) memory modules must be 3.3Volt Un-buffered Synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) or Extended Data Output (EDO) . You can identify the type of DIMM module by the illustration below:

168-Pin DIMM Notch Key Definitions (3.3V)

DRAM Key Position   Voltage Key Position

RFU ⌐ ┐ └ **Unbuffered**   5.0V ⌐ ┐ └ Reserved
Buffered   **3.3V**
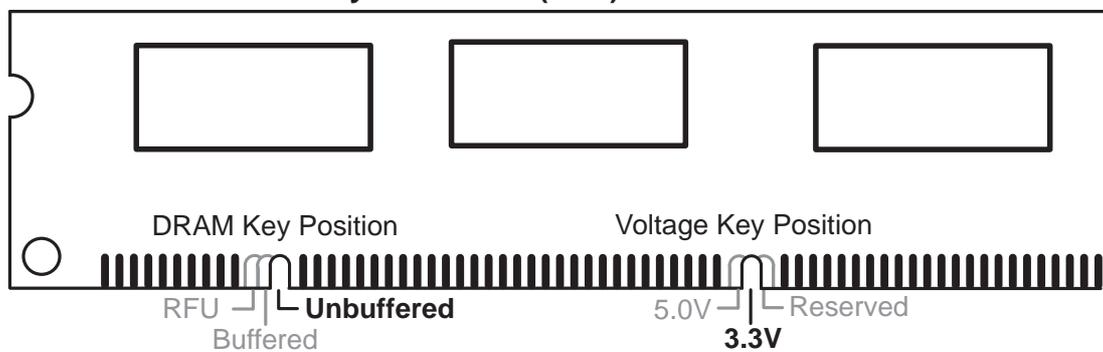
The notch on the DIMM module will shift between left, center, or right to identify the type and also to prevent the wrong type to be inserted into the DIMM slot on the motherboard. You must ask your retailer for the specifications before purchasing. Four clock signals are supported on this motherboard.

III. INSTALLATION

3. Central Processing Unit (CPU)

The following items should have been included with your motherboard:
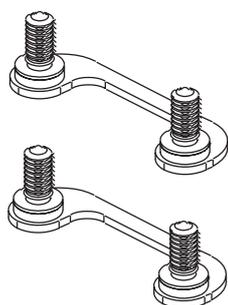
Attach Mount Bridges (Factory Installed)

Lock Holes
Captive Nut

Pentium II Retention Mechanism
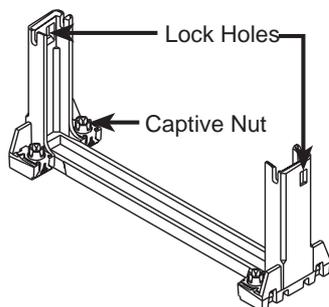
Top Bar
Pin
Posts
Base
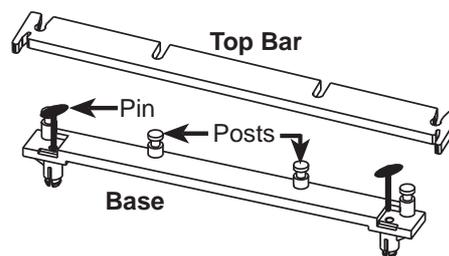
Heatsink Support Base/Top Bar (for Passive Heatsink)

The following items must be purchased separately from ASUS or a third party vendor:

Intel Pentium II Processor in an SEC Cartridge
(233–333MHz 256/512KB L2 Cache)

AAVID Heatsink

Larger Fin should be on the bottom.

Heatsink bottom Groove for the Support Top Bar
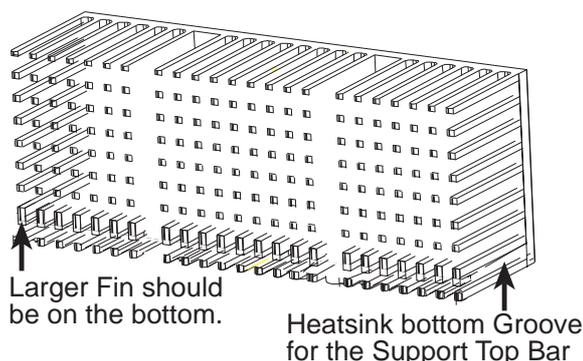
Pentium II Processor Passive Heatsink

Elan Vital Heatsink

The heatsinks shown are only recommendations. Check with your vendor for other compatible heatsinks if you wish. The procedures shown in this manual are for installing the AAVID heatsink with fan. The procedures for installing the Elan Vital heatsink with fan is also similar as that for the AAVID heatsink. The Elan Vital heatsink, however, comes with a lever to clamp the heatsink into the SEC cartridge. Mount the heatsink in the orientation shown then flip the lever from "Unlock" to "Lock."

> **WARNING!** Be sure that sufficient air circulation is available across the processor's heatsink by regularly checking that your CPU fan is working. Without sufficient circulation, the processor could overheat and damage both the processor and the motherboard. You may install an auxiliary fan, if necessary.

III. INSTALLATION

The Motherboard As Shipped

The ASUS P2L97A is shipped with the attach mount bridges already installed.

SEC slot for the
Pentium II processor

NOTE: Encircled items are points where the attach mount bridges are factory-installed

Installing the Pentium II Processor

1. **Mount the Pentium II Retention Mechanism:** The retention mechanism is designed to fit into the SEC slot only one way. Be sure to align the notch in the mechanism with the small rib on one side of the slot and that the mechanism is properly seated on the board. Then, screw the captive nuts in place.

   TIP: Orient the mechanism's lock holes toward the motherboard's chipset (see motherboard layout for the location of the Intel 440LX AGPset).

WARNING! Do not overtighten the captive nuts. Doing so could damage your motherboard. Tighten captive nuts to no more than 6±1 inch/pound.

Lock holes

Captive nut

Captive nut
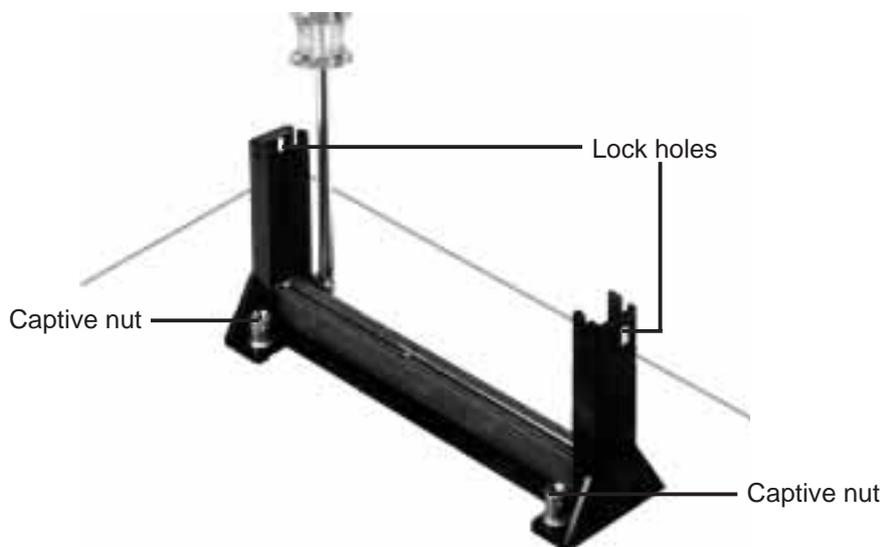
2. **Mount the Heatsink:** Place the SEC cartridge face down on a flat surface and lay the heatsink flush on the back (metal side) of the SEC cartridge. Be sure that the heatsink is firmly pressed against the SEC cartridge. When correctly installed, no light must be showing through between the thermal pad of the heatsink and the SEC cartridge.

WARNING! If the heatsink is not mounted tightly against the SEC cartridge, the CPU will overheat. You may install an auxiliary fan to provide adequate circulation across the processor's passive heatsink.

Push each end of the clamps until they lock

Lock   Lock

The thermal pad & SEC cartridge should not have a gap!

SEC Cartridge with Heatsink (Top View)

3. **Insert the SEC Cartridge:** Push the SEC cartridge's two locks inward (the preceding picture shows the locks in the outward position and inward in the picture below). With the heatsink facing the motherboard's chipset, press the cartridge gently but firmly until it is full inserted.

Push lock inward

4. **Secure the SEC Cartridge:** Secure the SEC cartridge in place by pushing the SEC cartridge locks outward so that the lock shows through the retention mechanism's lock holes.

III. INSTALLATION

4. Expansion Cards

> **WARNING!** Unplug your power supply when adding or removing expansion cards or other system components. Failure to do so may cause severe damage to both your motherboard and expansion cards.

First read your expansion card documentation for hardware and software settings that may be required to set up your specific card.

Expansion Card Installation Procedure

1. Read the documentation for your expansion card.
2. Set any necessary jumpers on your expansion card.
3. Remove your computer system's cover.
4. Remove the bracket on the slot you intend to use. Keep the bracket for possible future use.
5. Carefully align the card's connectors and press firmly.
6. Secure the card on the slot with the screw you removed in step 4.
7. Replace the computer system's cover.
8. Set up the BIOS if necessary
   (such as *IRQ xx Used By ISA: Yes* in PNP AND PCI SETUP)
9. Install the necessary software drivers for your expansion card.

Assigning IRQs for Expansion Cards

Some expansion cards need to use an IRQ to operate. Generally an IRQ must be exclusively assigned to one use. In a standard design there are 16 IRQs available but most of them are already in use, leaving 6 IRQs free for expansion cards.

Both ISA and PCI expansion cards may require to use IRQs. System IRQs are available to cards installed in the ISA expansion bus first, then any remaining IRQs are available to PCI cards. Currently, there are two types of ISA cards. The original ISA expansion card design, now referred to as legacy ISA cards, requires that you configure the card's jumpers manually and then install it in any available slot on the ISA bus. You may use Microsoft Diagnostics (MSD.EXE) utility located in the Windows directory to see a map of your used and free IRQs. If you use Windows 95, the **Resources** tab under **Device Manager** displays the resource settings being used by a particular device (to gain access, double-click the **System** icon under the **Control Panel** program). Ensure that no two devices share the same IRQs or your computer will experience problems when those two devices are in use at the same time.

III. INSTALLATION

To simplify this process, this motherboard complies with the Plug and Play (PnP) specification, which was developed to allow automatic system configuration whenever a PnP-compliant card is added to the system. For PnP cards, IRQs are assigned automatically from those available.

If the system has both legacy and PnP ISA cards installed, IRQs are assigned to PnP cards from those not used by legacy cards. The PCI and PNP configuration section of the BIOS setup utility can be used to assign which IRQs are being used by legacy cards. For older legacy cards that do not work with the BIOS, you may contact your vendor for an ISA Configuration Utility.

An IRQ number is automatically assigned to PCI expansion cards after those used by legacy and PnP ISA cards. In the PCI bus design, the BIOS automatically assigns an IRQ to a PCI slot that contains a card requiring an IRQ. To install a PCI card, you need to set the INT (interrupt) assignment. Since all the PCI slots on this motherboard use an INTA #, set the jumpers on your PCI cards to INT A.

Assigning DMA Channels for ISA Cards

Some ISA cards, both legacy and PnP, may also need to use a DMA (Direct Memory Access) channel. DMA assignments for this motherboard are handled the same way as the IRQ assignment process described earlier. You can select a DMA channel in the PCI and PnP configuration section of the BIOS Setup utility.

IMPORTANT: To avoid conflicts, reserve the necessary IRQs and DMAs for legacy ISA cards (under PNP AND PCI SETUP of the BIOS SOFTWARE, choose *Yes* in *IRQ xx Used By ISA* and *DMA x Used By ISA* for those IRQs and DMAs you want to reserve).

III. INSTALLATION

5. External Connectors

> **WARNING!** Some pins are used for connectors or power sources. These are clearly distinguished from jumpers as indicated in the motherboard layout. Placing jumper caps over these jumpers will cause damage to your motherboard.

IMPORTANT: Ribbon cables should always be connected with the red stripe on the Pin 1 side of the connector. The four corners of the connectors are labeled on the motherboard. Pin 1 is the side closest to the power connector on hard drives and floppy drives. IDE ribbon cable must be less than 46cm (18in), with the second drive connector no more than 15cm (6in) from the first connector.

1. **PS/2 Keyboard Connector (6-pin Female)**
   This connection is for a standard keyboard using an PS/2 plug (mini DIN). **This connector will not allow standard AT size (large DIN) keyboard plugs. You may use a DIN to mini DIN adapter on standard AT keyboards.**
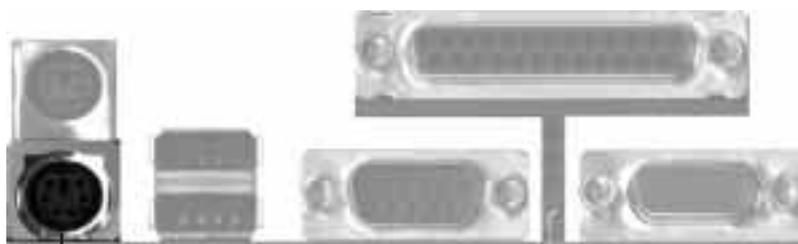
PS/2 Keyboard (6-pin Female)

2. **PS/2 Mouse Connector (6-pin Female)**
   The system will direct IRQ12 to the PS/2 mouse if one is detected. If not detected, expansion cards can use IRQ12. See "PS/2 Mouse Control" in BIOS Features Setup of the BIOS SOFTWARE.

PS/2 Mouse (6-pin Female)

III. INSTALLATION

3. **Parallel Printer Connector (25-pin Female)**
   You can enable the parallel port and choose the IRQ through "Onboard Parallel Port" in Chipset Features Setup of the BIOS SOFTWARE. **NOTE**: Serial printers must be connected to the serial port.
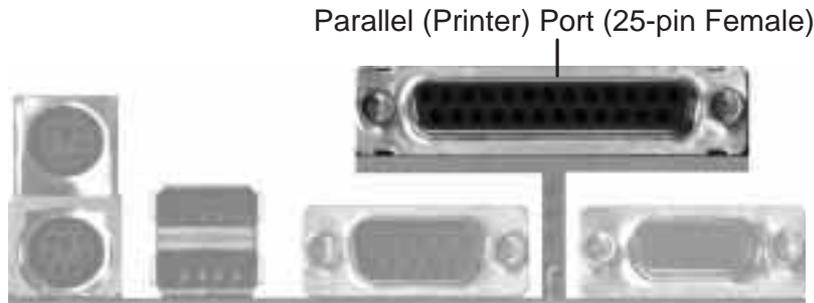
Parallel (Printer) Port (25-pin Female)

4. **Serial Port COM1 Connectors (One 9-pin Male)**
   One serial port can be used for pointing devices or other serial devices. See "Onboard Serial Port" in Chipset Features Setup of the BIOS SOFTWARE.

Serial Port COM 1 (9-pin Male)

5. **Monitor (VGA) Output Connector (One 15-pin Female)**
   This connector is for a VGA-compatible device.

VGA Port (15-pin Female)

6. Universal Serial BUS Ports 1 & 2 (Two 4-pin Female Sockets)

Two USB ports are available for connecting USB devices.

USB 1

Univeral Serial Bus (USB) 2
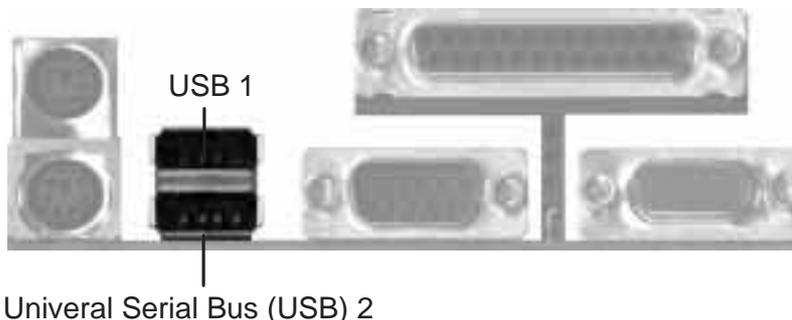
7. Floppy Disk Drive Connector (34-1pin FLOPPY)

This connector supports the provided floppy drive ribbon cable. After connecting the single end to the board, connect the two plugs on the other end to the floppy drives. **(Pin 5 is removed to prevent inserting in the wrong orientation when using ribbon cables with pin 5 plugged).**
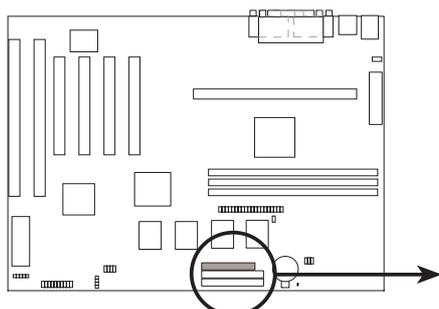
NOTE: Orient the red stripe to Pin 1

Pin 1

Floppy Disk Drive Connector

8. CPU Fan Power Lead (3-pin FAN1)

These connectors support cooling fans of 500mA (6W) or less. Orient the fans so that the heatsink fins allow airflow to go across the onboard heatsink instead of the expansion slots. Depending on the fan manufacturer, the wiring and plug may be different. The red wire should be positive, while the black should be ground. Connect the fan's plug to the board taking into consideration the polarity of the this connector.

Ground
+12V
Ground
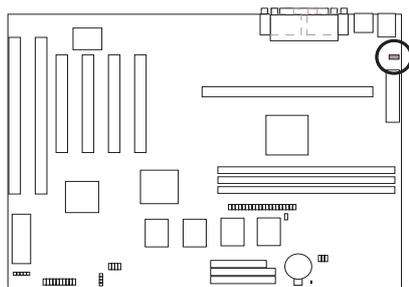
CPU Fan Power

12Volt Cooling Fan Power

III. INSTALLATION

9. Primary / Secondary IDE Connectors (Two 40-1pin IDE)

These connectors support the provided IDE hard disk ribbon cable. After connecting the single end to the board, connect the two plugs at the other end to your hard disk(s). If you install two hard disks, you must configure the second drive to Slave mode by setting its jumper accordingly. Refer to the documentation of your hard disk for the jumper settings. **(Pin 20 is removed to prevent inserting in the wrong orientation when using ribbon cables with pin 20 plugged).**

NOTE: Orient the red stripe to Pin 1
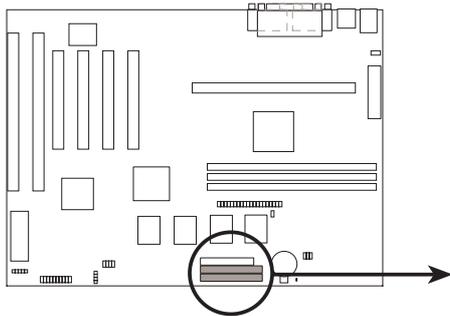
Pin 1
Secondary IDE Connector
Primary IDE Connector
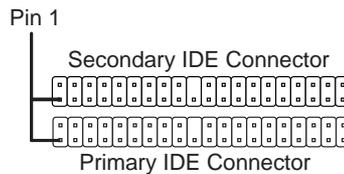
IDE Connectors

10. IDE activity LED (2-pin IDELED)

This connector supplies power to the cabinet's IDE activity LED. Read-and-write activity by devices connected to the IDE connectors will cause the LED to light up.

IDELED
− (IDE Signal)
+ (+5V)
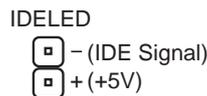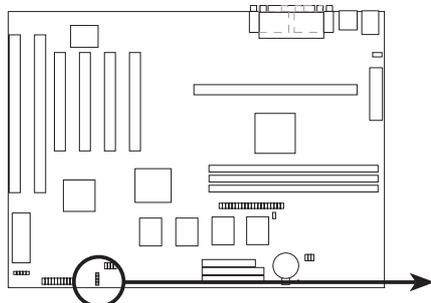
IDE Activity LED

11. Wake on LAN Connector (3-pin WOL_CON)

This connector coonects to LAN cards with a Wake On LAN output. When the system is in soft-off mode, LAN activity will power on the system.

+5-Volt Standby
PME
Ground
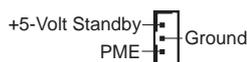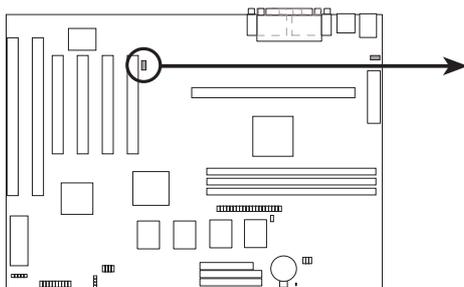
IMPORTANT: Requires an ATX power supply with at least 720mA +5-volt standby power

Wake on LAN Connector

12. IrDA-Compliant Infrared Module Connector (5-pin IR)

This connector supports the optional wireless transmitting and receiving infra-red module. This module mounts to a small opening on system cases that support this feature.

Infrared Module Connector

For the infrared feature to be available, you must connect the optional infrared (IrDA) module to the motherboard
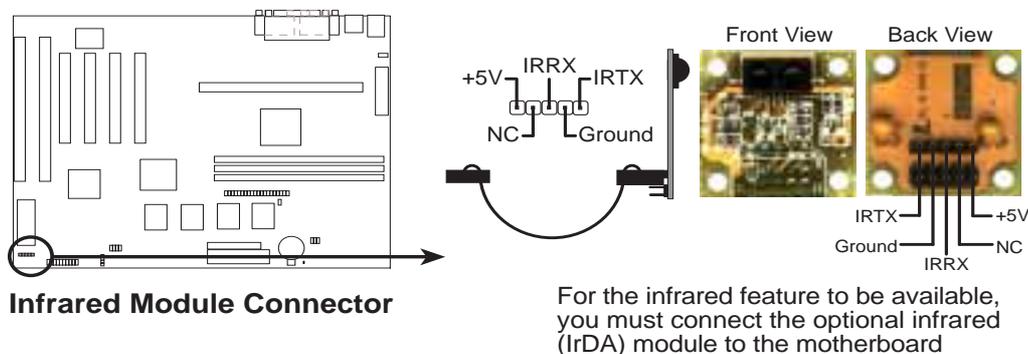
13. ATX Power Supply Connector (20-pin ATXPWR)

This connector connects to a ATX power supply. The plug from the power supply will only insert in one orientation because of the different hole sizes. Find the proper orientation and push down firmly making sure that the pins are aligned.

IMPORTANT: Be sure that the ATX power supply can take at least 10mA load on the 5-volt standby lead (5V SB). You may experience difficulty in powering on your system without this.

ATX Power Connector
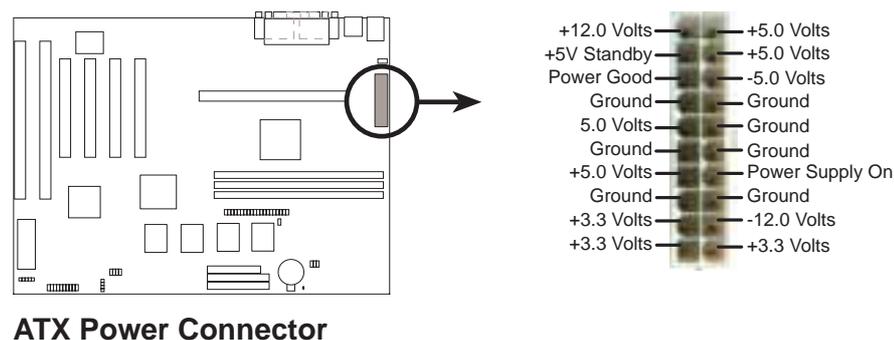
14. Message LED Lead (MSG LED)

This indicates whether a message has been received from a fax/modem. The LED will remain lit when there is no signal and blink when there is data transfer or waiting in the inbox).

15. SMI Suspend Switch Lead (SMI)

This allows the user to manually place the system into a suspend mode or "Green" mode where system activity will be instantly decreased to save electricity and expand the life of certain components when the system is not in use. This 2-pin connector (see the figure below) connects to the case-mounted suspend switch. If you do not have a switch for the connector, you may use the "Turbo Switch" since it does not have a function. SMI is activated when it detects a *short to open* moment and therefore leaving it shorted will not cause any problems. May require one or two pushes depending on the position of the switch. Wake-up can be controlled by settings in the BIOS but the keyboard will always allow wake-up (the SMI lead cannot wake-up the system).

16. ATX Power Switch / Soft Power Switch (PWR SW)

The system power is controlled by a momentary switch connected to this lead. Pushing the button once will switch the system between ON and SLEEP. Pushing the switch while in the ON mode for more than 4 seconds will turn the system off. The system power LED shows the status of the system's power.

17. Reset Switch Lead (RESET)

This 2-pin connector connects to the case-mounted reset switch for rebooting your computer without having to turn off your power switch This is a preferred method of rebooting in order to prolong the life of the system's power supply.

18. System Power LED (PWR LED)

This 3-pin connector connects the system power LED, which lights when the system is powered on and blinks when it is in sleep mode.

19. Speaker Connector (SPEAKER)

This 4-pin connector connects to the case-mounted speaker.
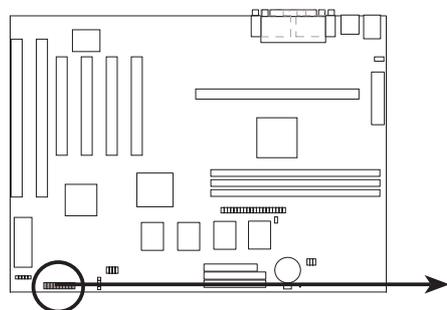
System Panel Connections
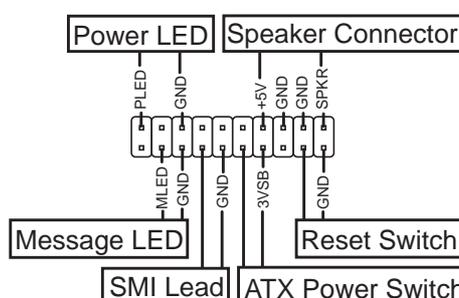
III. INSTALLATION

Power Connection Procedures

1. After all jumpers and connections are made, close the system case cover.

2. Be sure that all switches are off (in some systems, marked with ○).

3. Connect the power supply cord into the power supply located on the back of your system case according to your system user's manual.

4. Connect the power cord into a power outlet that is equipped with a surge protector.

5. You may then turn on your devices in the following order:
   a. Your monitor
   b. External SCSI devices (starting with the last device on the chain)
   c. Your system power. For ATX power supplies, you need to switch on the power supply as well as press the ATX power switch on the front of the case.

6. The power LED on the front panel of the system case will light. For ATX power supplies, the system LED will light when the ATX power switch is pressed. The monitor LED may light up after the system's if it complies with "green" standards or if it has a power standby feature. The system will then run power-on tests. While the tests are running, additional messages will appear on the screen. If you do not see anything within 30 seconds from the time you turn on the power, the system may have failed a power-on test. Recheck your jumper settings and connections or call your retailer for assistance.

7. During power-on, hold down <Delete> to enter BIOS setup. Follow the instructions in the next section, BIOS SOFTWARE.

* **Powering Off your computer:** You must first exit or shut down your operating system before switching off the power switch. For ATX power supplies, you can press the ATX power switch after exiting or shutting down your operating system. If you use Windows 95, click the **Start** button, click **Shut Down**, and then click **Shut down the computer?**. The system will give three quick beeps after about 30 seconds and then power off after Windows shuts down.

NOTE: The message "You can now safely turn off your computer" will not appear when shutting down with ATX power supplies.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Support Software

NOTE: This motherboard has onboard SCSI and therefore requires a 2Mbit flash ROM. This flash ROM requires PFLASH2.EXE as opposed to PFLASH.EXE as used by other ASUS motherboards with 1Mbit flash ROM.

PFLASH2.EXE - This is the Flash Memory Writer utility that updates the BIOS by uploading a new BIOS file to the 2Mbit programmable flash ROM chip on the motherboard. To determine the BIOS version, check the last four numbers of the code displayed on the upper left-hand corner of your screen during bootup. Larger numbers represent a newer BIOS file. This file works in DOS or Windows mode.

NOTE: The following screen contents in this user's manual are provided as examples only and may not reflect the screen contents displayed on your system.

Flash Memory Writer Utility

IMPORTANT! If "unknown" is displayed after **Flash Type --** , the memory chip is either not programmable or is not supported with the PnP BIOS and therefore cannot be programmed by the Flash Memory Writer utility.

Main Menu

1. Save Current BIOS To File
This option allows you to save a copy of the original motherboard BIOS in case you need to reinstall it. It is recommended that you save PFLASH2 and the BIOS file to a bootable floppy diskette.

2. Update BIOS Main Block From File
This option updates the BIOS from a file on the disk. The file can be either a new file or a backup file created by the "Save Current BIOS To File" option. If the boot block in the file is different from the current boot block, this option will not update the main block. Instead, it will display the following messages.

```
                    Update BIOS Main Block From File

Flash Type -- INTEL 28F001BXT

Current BIOS Revision: #401A0-0204-8

Please Enter File Name for NEW BIOS: a:\0205.003

Are you Sure (Y/N) ? [Y]

Boot Block of New BIOS is different from old one !!!
Please Use 'Advanced Feature' to flash whole bios !!!




Press ESC To Return to Main Menu_
```

3. Advanced Features

This option displays the Advanced Features screen for clearing the PnP configuration record and updating the motherboard BIOS.

```
                         Advanced Feature

Flash Type -- INTEL 28F001BXT

Current BIOS Revision: #401A0-0204-8

Choose one of the following:

1. Clear PNP ESCD Parameter Block
2. Update BIOS Including Boot Block and ESCD

Enter choice: [2]




Press ESC To Return to Main Menu
```

Advanced Features Menu

1. Clear PNP ESCD Parameter Block

This option erases the Plug-and-Play (PnP) configuration record.

2. Update BIOS Including Boot Block and ESCD

This option updates the boot block, the baseboard BIOS, and the PnP extended system configuration data (ESCD) parameter block from a new BIOS file.

```
              Update BIOS Including Boot Block and ESCD

Flash Type -- INTEL 28F001BXT

Current BIOS Revision: #401A0-0204-8

Please Enter File Name for NEW BIOS: 0205.003

Are you Sure (Y/N) ? [Y]

Block Erasing -- Done
Programming   -- 1FFFF
Block Erasing -- Done
Programming   -- 10FFF


Flashed Successfully

Press ESC To Continue
```

IV. BIOS
Flash Memory Writer

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Managing and Updating Your Motherboard's BIOS

Upon First Use of the Computer System

1. Create a bootable system floppy diskette by typing [FORMAT A:/S] from the DOS prompt without creating "AUTOEXEC.BAT" and "CONFIG.SYS" files.
2. Copy PFLASH2.EXE to your new diskette.
3. Run PFLASH2.EXE from your new diskette and select option 1 "Save Current BIOS to File." Enter the "Current BIOS Revision:" for the file name.

Updating BIOS Procedures (only when necessary)

1. Download an updated ASUS BIOS file from the Internet (WWW or FTP) or a BBS (Bulletin Board Service) (see ASUS CONTACT INFORMATION on page 3 for details) and save to the disk you created earlier.
2. Boot from the disk you created earlier.
3. At the "A:\" prompt, type PFLASH2 and then press <Enter>.
4. Enter 2 "Update BIOS Main Block From File" from the Main Menu or option 2 "Update BIOS Including Boot Block and ESCD" from the Advanced Features Menu if prompted by option 2 of the Main Menu.
5. The program displays a second screen prompting you for the name of the BIOS file. Type in the complete file name and extension of the new BIOS, and then press <Enter>. The utility then updates the BIOS file from disk.

> **WARNING!** If you encounter problems while updating the new BIOS, DO NOT turn off your system since this might prevent your system from booting up. Just repeat the process, and if the problem still persists, update the original BIOS file you saved to disk above. If the Flash Memory Writer utility was not able to successfully update a complete BIOS file, your system may not be able to boot up. If this happens, your system will need service.

6. After successfully updating the new BIOS file, exit the Flash Memory Writer utility and then reboot.
7. Hold down <Delete> to enter BIOS setup. You must select "Setup Default" to effect the new BIOS, after which you may set the other items from the Main Menu.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

6. BIOS Setup

The motherboard supports two programmable Flash ROM chips: 5-Volt and 12-Volt. Either of these memory chips can be updated when BIOS upgrades are released. Use the Flash Memory Writer utility to download the new BIOS file into the ROM chip as described in detail in this section.

All computer motherboards provide a Setup utility program for specifying the system configuration and settings. If your motherboard came in a computer system, the proper configuration entries may have already been made. If so, invoke the Setup utility, as described later, and take note of the configuration settings for future reference; in particular, the hard disk specifications.

If you are installing the motherboard, reconfiguring your system or you receive a Run Setup message, you will need to enter new setup information. This section describes how to configure your system using this utility.

The BIOS ROM of the system stores the Setup utility. When you turn on the computer, the system provides you with the opportunity to run this program. This appears during the Power-On Self Test (POST). Press <Delete> to call up the Setup utility. If you are a little bit late pressing the mentioned key(s), POST will continue with its test routines, thus preventing you from calling up Setup. If you still need to call Setup, reset the system by pressing <Ctrl> + <Alt> + <Delete>, or by pressing the Reset button on the system case. You can also restart by turning the system off and then back on again. But do so only if the first two methods fail.

When you invoke Setup, the CMOS SETUP UTILITY main program screen will appear with the following options:
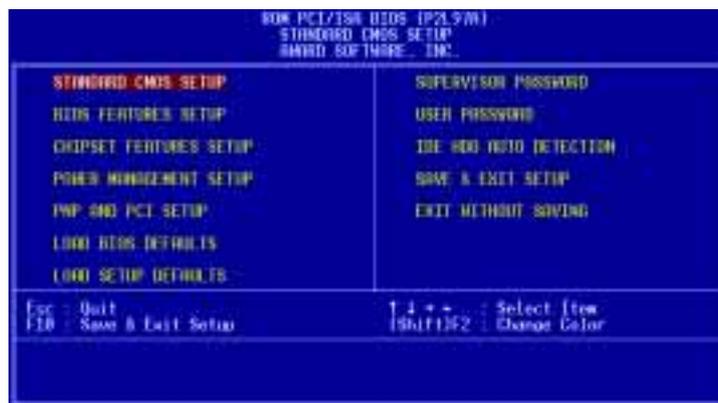
IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Load Defaults

The "Load BIOS Defaults" option loads the minimum settings for troubleshooting. "**Load Setup Defaults**", on the other hand, is for loading optimized defaults for regular use. Choosing defaults at this level, will modify all applicable settings.

A section at the bottom of the above screen displays the control keys for this screen. Take note of these keys and their respective uses. Another section just below the control keys section displays information on the currently highlighted item in the list.

Standard CMOS Setup

This "Standard CMOS Setup" option allows you to record some basic system hardware configuration and set the system clock and error handling. If the motherboard is already installed in a working system, you will not need to select this option anymore. However, if the configuration stored in the CMOS memory on the board gets lost or damaged, or if you change your system hardware configuration, you will need to respecify the configuration values. The configuration values usually get lost or corrupted when the power of the onboard CMOS battery weakens.
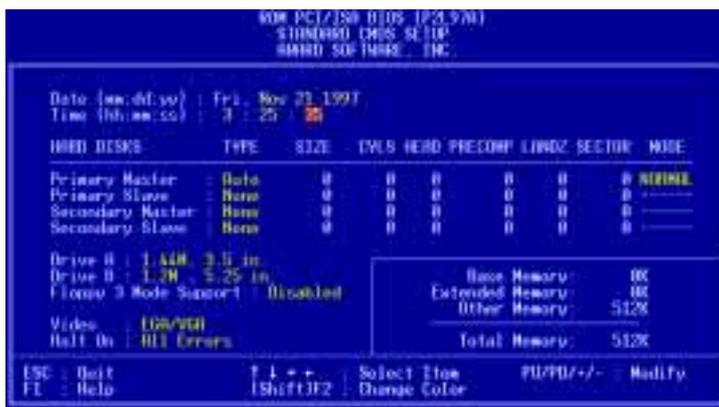
The precedong screen provides you with a list of options. At the bottom of this screen are the control keys for this screen. Take note of these keys and their respective uses.

User-configurable fields appear in a different color. If you need information on the selected field, press <F1>. The help menu will then appear to provide you with the information you need. The memory display at the lower right-hand side of the screen is read-only and automatically adjusts accordingly.

Details of Standard CMOS Setup:

Date
To set the date, highlight the "Date" field and then press either <Page Up>/<Page Down> or <+>/<−> to set the current date. Follow the month, day and year format. Valid values for month, day and year are: **Month: (1** to **12), Day: (1** to **31), Year:** (up to **2079)**

Time

To set the time, highlight the "Time" field and then press either <Page Up>/<Page Down> or <+>/<-> to set the current time. Follow the hour, minute and second format. Valid values for hour, minute and second are: **(Hour: (00 to 23), Minute: (00 to 59), Second: (00 to 59)**. Press <Enter> twice if you do not want to modify the current time.

NOTE: You can bypass the date and time prompts by creating an AUTOEXEC.BAT file. For information on how to create this file, please refer to the MS-DOS manual.

Hard Disks

This field records the specifications for all non-SCSI hard disk drives installed in your system. The onboard PCI IDE connectors provide Primary and Secondary channels for connecting up to four IDE hard disks or other IDE devices. Each channel can support up to two hard disks; the first of which is the "master" and the second is the "slave".

Specifications for SCSI hard disks need not to be entered here since they operate using device drivers and are not supported bythe BIOS. If you install other SCSI controller cards, refer to their respective documentations on how to install the required SCSI drivers.

For IDE hard disk drive setup, you can:
*   Use the *Auto* setting for detection during bootup.
*   Use the IDE HDD AUTO DETECTION in the main menu to automatically enter the drive specifications.
*   Enter the specifications yourself manually by using the "User" option.

The entries for specifying the hard disk type include **CYLS** (number of cylinders), **HEAD** (number of read/write heads), **PRECOMP** (write precompensation), **LANDZ** (landing zone), **SECTOR** (number of sectors) and **MODE**. The **SIZE** field automatically adjusts according to the configuration you specify. The documentation that comes with your hard disk should provide you with the information regarding the drive specifications.

The **MODE** entry is for IDE hard disks only, and can be ignored for MFM and ESDI drives. This entry provides three options: *Normal, Large, LBA*, or *Auto* (see below). Set **MODE** to the *Normal* for IDE hard disk drives smaller than 528MB; set it to *LBA* for drives over 528MB that support Logical Block Addressing (LBA) to allow larger IDE hard disks; set it to *Large* for drives over 528MB that do not support LBA. *Large* type of drive can only be used with MS-DOS and is very uncommon. Most IDE drives over 528MB support the *LBA* mode.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Auto detection of hard disks on bootup

For each field: Primary Master, Primary Slave, Secondary Master, and Secondary Slave, you can select *Auto* under the TYPE and MODE fields. This will enable auto detection of your IDE hard disk during bootup. This will allow you to change your hard disks (with the power off) and then power on without having to reconfigure your hard disk type. If you use older hard disks that do not support this feature, then you must configure the hard disk in the standard method as described earlier by the "User" option.

NOTE: After the IDE hard disk drive information has been entered into BIOS, new IDE hard disk drives must be partitioned (such as with FDISK) and then formatted before data can be read from and write on. Primary IDE hard disk drives must have its partition set to *active* (also possible with FDISK).

NOTE: SETUP Defaults are noted in parenthesis next to each function heading.

Drive A / Drive B (None)

These fields record the types of floppy disk drives installed in your system. The available options for drives A and B are: *360KB, 5.25 in.; 1.2MB, 5.25 in.; 720KB, 3.5 in.; 1.44MB, 3.5 in.; 2.88MB, 3.5 in.; None*

To enter the configuration value for a particular drive, highlight its corresponding field and then select the drive type using the left- or right-arrow keys.

Floppy 3 Mode Support (Disabled)

This is the Japanese standard floppy drive. The standard stores 1.2MB in a 3.5inch diskette. This is normally disabled but you may choose from either: *Drive A, Drive B, Both, and Disabled*

Video (EGA/VGA)

Set this field to the type of video display card installed in your system. The options are *EGA/VGA*, *CGA 49*, *CGA 80*, and *Mono* (for Hercules or MDA).

If you are using a VGA or any higher resolution card, choose *EGA/VGA*.

Halt On (All Errors)

This field determines which types of errors will cause the system to halt. Choose from *All Errors*; *No Errors*; *All,But Keyboard, All,But Diskette*; and *All,But Disk/Key.*

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

BIOS Features Setup

This "BIOS Features Setup" option consists of configuration entries that allow you to improve your system performance, or let you set up some system features according to your preference. Some entries are required by the motherboard's design to remain in their default settings.

A section at the lower right of the screen displays the control keys you can use. Take note of these keys and their respective uses. If you need information on a particular entry, highlight it and then press <F1>. A pop-up help menu will appear to provide you with the information you need. <F5> loads the last set values, <F6> and <F7> loads the BIOS default values and Setup default values, respectively.

NOTE: SETUP Defaults are noted in parenthesis next to each function heading.

Details of BIOS Features Setup

CPU Internal Core Speed
This function is reserved for future use and is currently disabled.

Virus Warning (Disabled)
This field protects the boot sector and partition table of your hard disk against accidental modifications. Any attempt to write to them will cause the system to halt and display a warning message. If this occurs, you can either allow the operation to continue or use a bootable virus-free floppy disk to reboot and investigate your system. This setting is recommended because conflicts with new operating systems. Installation of new operating systems require that you disable this to prevent write errors.

CPU Level 1 Cache / CPU Level 2 Cache (Enabled)
These fields allow you to choose from the default of *Enabled* or choose *Disabled* to turn on or off the CPU's Level 1 and Level 2 built-in cache.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

BIOS Update (Enabled)

This functions as an update loader integrated into the BIOS to supply the processor with the required data. The BIOS will load the update on all processors during system bootup in the default position of *Enabled*.

CPU Fast String (Enabled)

Leave on default setting of *Enabled* for best performance.

Deturbo Mode (Disabled)

When *Enabled*, FLUSH# signal is held asserted to disable caching and the P6 bus pipeline will be stalled. This allows software to run at a reduced-speed. The default is set to *Disabled* to allow maximum processing speed.

Quick Power On Self Test (Enabled)

This field speeds up the Power-On Self Test (POST) routine by skipping retesting a second, third, and forth time. Setup default setting for this field is *Enabled*. A complete test of the system is done on each test.

HDD Sequence SCSI/IDE First (IDE)

When using both SCSI and IDE hard disk drives, IDE is always the boot disk using drive letter C (default setting of *IDE*). This feature allows a SCSI hard disk drive to be the boot disk when set to *SCSI*. This allows multiple operating systems to be used on both IDE and SCSI drives or the primary operating system to boot using a SCSI hard disk drive.

Boot Sequence (C,A)

This field determines where the system looks first for an operating system. Options are *C,A*; *A,CDROM,C*; *CDROM,C,A*; *D,A*; *E,A*; *F,A*; *C only*; *LS/ZIP, C*; and *A,C*. The setup default setting is to check first the hard disk and then the floppy disk drive, that is, *C, A*.

Boot Up Floppy Seek (Disabled)

When enabled, the BIOS will seek drive A once.

Floppy Disk Access Control (R/W)

This allows protection of files from the computer system to be copied to floppy disks by allowing the setting of *Read Only* to only allow reads from the floppy disk drive but not writes. The setup default *R/W* allows both reads and writes.

IDE HDD Block Mode Sectors (HDD MAX)

This field enhances hard disk performance by making multi-sector transfers instead of one sector per transfer. Most IDE drives, except older versions, can utilize this feature. Selections are *HDD MAX*, *Disabled*, *2*, *4*, *8*, *16*, and *32*.

Security Option (System)

When you specify a *Supervisor Password* and/or *User Password* (explained later in this section), the Security Option field determines when the system prompts for the password. The default setting is ***System***, where the system prompts for the User

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Password every time you start your system. The other option is *Setup*, where the system goes through its startup routine unless the Setup utility is called, when the system prompts for the Supervisor Password.

PS/2 Mouse Function Control (Auto)
The default of *Auto* allows the system to detect a PS/2 mouse on bootup. If detected, IRQ12 will be used for the PS/2 mouse. IRQ12 will be reserved for expansion cards if a PS/2 mouse is not detected. *Enabled* will always reserve IRQ12, whether on bootup a PS/2 mouse is detected or not.

PCI/VGA Palette Snoop (Disabled)
Some display cards that are nonstandard VGA such as graphics accelerators or MPEG Video Cards may not show colors properly. The setting *Enabled* should correct this problem. Otherwise leave this on the setup default setting of *Disabled*.

OS/2 Onboard Memory > 64M (Disabled)
When using OS/2 operating systems with installed DRAM of greater than 64MB, you need to set this option to *Enabled* otherwise leave this on *Disabled*.

MPS 1.4 Support (Disabled)
MPS 1.4 is Intel's Multi-Processor Specification. Some MP operating systems still does not support it. Currently, Novell Netware 4.11 SMP (Green River) uses MPS 1.4 for its multi-processor kernel. When *Enabled*, this adds eight extended entries in the interrupt table. Leave to *Disabled* if your OS does not support MPS 1.4.
....

Video ROM BIOS Shadow (Enabled)
This field allows you to change the video BIOS location from ROM to RAM. Relocating to RAM enhances system performance, as information access is faster than the ROM.

C8000-CBFFF to DC000-DFFFF (Disabled)
These fields are used for shadowing other expansion card ROMs. If you install other expansion cards with ROMs on them, you will need to know which addresses the ROMs use to shadow them specifically. Shadowing a ROM reduces the memory available between 640K and 1024K by the amount used for this purpose.

Boot Up NumLock Status (On)
This field enables users to activate the Number Lock function upon system boot.

Typematic Rate Setting (Disabled)
When enabled, you can set the two typematic controls listed next.

Typematic Rate (Chars/Sec) (6)
This field controls the speed at which the system registers repeated keystrokes. Options range from 6 to 30 characters per second. Setup default setting is *6;* other settings are *8*, *10*, *12*, *15*, *20*, *24*, and *30*.

Typematic Delay (Msec) (250)
This field sets the time interval for displaying the first and second characters. Four delay rate options are available: *250*, *500*, *750*, and *1000*.

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Chipset Features Setup

This "Chipset Features Setup" option controls the configuration of the board's chipset. Control keys for this screen are the same as in the previous screen.

NOTE: SETUP Defaults are noted in parenthesis next to each function heading.

Details of Chipset Features Setup

EDO Auto Configuration (60ns DRAM)

The default setting of *60ns DRAM* sets the optimal timings for items 2 through 5 for 60ns DRAM modules. If you are using 70ns DRAM modules, you must change this item to *70ns DRAM*. See section III for DRAM installation information.

SDRAM Configuration (12ns SDRAM)

Leave on default setting for 83 MHz SDRAMs; set to *10ns SDRAM* for 100MHz SDRAMs.

SDRAM RAS to CAS Delay (Auto)

Leave on default setting.

SDRAM RAS Precharge Time (Auto)

Leave on default setting.

MA Wait State (Auto)

Leave on default setting.

SDRAM Banks Close Policy (Arbitration)

Leave on default setting.

16-bit I/O Recovery Time (1 BUSCLK)

Timing for 16-bit ISA cards. Set to *4 BUSCLK* if you experience problems with your cards.

8-bit I/O Recovery Time (1 BUSCLK)

Timing for 8-bit ISA cards. Set to *8 BUSCLK* if you experience problems with your cards.

Graphics Aperture Size (64MB)

Leave on default setting.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Video Memory Cache Mode (UC)
USWC (uncacheable, speculative write combining) is a new cache technology for the video memory of the processor. It can greatly improve the display speed by caching the display data. You must leave this on the default setting of *UC* (uncacheable) if your display card cannot support this feature, otherwise your display may not show properly.

PCI 2.1 Support (Enabled)
This function allows you to enable or disable PCI 2.1 features. Leave on the default *Enabled* setting for PCI 2.1 compliancy.

Memory Hole At 15M–16M (Disabled)
Enabling this feature reserves 15MB to 16MB memory address space to ISA expansion cards that specifically require this setting. This makes the memory from 15MB and up unavailable to the system. Expansion cards can only access memory up to 16MB. The default is *Disabled*.

DRAM are xx bits wide
If all your DRAM modules have parity chips (e.g., 8 chips + 4 parity chips), they are considered 36bits. This motherboard sums the memory per bank and therefore two modules will give 72bits and the following will be displayed:

```
DRAM are 72 bits wide          ESC : Quit        ↑↓→← : Select Item
Data Integrity Mode      : ECC F1  : Help        PU/PD/+/- : Modify
                               F5  : Old Values  (Shift)F2 : Color
                               F6  : Load BIOS  Defaults
                               F7  : Load Setup Defaults
```

If your DRAM modules do not have parity chips (e.g., 8 chips), they are considered 32bits and the following will be displayed instead:

```
DRAM are 64 (Not 72) bits wide ESC : Quit        ↑↓→← : Select Item
Data Integrity Mode    : Non-ECC F1 : Help        PU/PD/+/- : Modify
                               F5  : Old Values  (Shift)F2 : Color
                               F6  : Load BIOS  Defaults
                               F7  : Load Setup Defaults
```

Data Integrity Mode (Non-ECC)
Non-ECC has byte-wise write capability but no provision for protecting data integrity in the DRAM array. *EC-Only* data errors are detected but not corrected. *ECC* allowas a detection of single-bit and multiple-bit errors and recovery of single-bit errors. (See section III for more information on DRAM memory modules.)

....

Onboard FDC Controller (Enabled)
When *Enabled*, this field allows you to connect your floppy disk drives to the onboard floppy disk drive connector instead of a separate controller card. If you want to use a different controller card to connect the floppy disk drives, set this field to *Disabled*.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Onboard FDC Swap A & B (No Swap)
This field allows you to reverse the hardware drive letter assignments of your floppy disk drives. Two options are available: *No Swap* and *Swap AB*. If you want to switch drive letter assignments through the onboard chipset, set this field to *Swap AB*.

Onboard Serial Port 1 (3F8H/IRQ4)
Settings are *3F8H/IRQ4, 2F8H/IRQ3, 3E8H/IRQ4, 2E8H/IRQ10,* and *Disabled* for the onboard serial connector.

Onboard Serial Port 2 (2F8H/IRQ3)
Settings are *3F8H/IRQ4, 2F8H/IRQ3, 3E8H/IRQ4, 2E8H/IRQ10,* and *Disabled* for the onboard serial connector.

Onboard Parallel Port (378H/IRQ7)
This field sets the address of the onboard parallel port connector. You can select either: *3BCH / IRQ 7, 378H / IRQ 7, 278H / IRQ 5, Disabled.* If you install an I/O card with a parallel port, ensure that there is no conflict in the address assignments. The PC can support up to three parallel ports as long as there are no conflicts for each port.

Parallel Port Mode (ECP+EPP)
This field allows you to set the operation mode of the parallel port. The setting *Normal*, allows normal-speed operation but in one direction only; *EPP* allows bidirectional parallel port operation at maximum speed; *ECP* allows the parallel port to operate in bidirectional mode and at a speed faster than the maximum data transfer rate; *ECP+EPP* allows normal speed operation in a two-way mode.

ECP DMA Select (3)
This selection is available only if you select *ECP* or *ECP+EPP* in the **Parallel Port Mode**. Select either DMA Channel *1, 3*, or *Disable*.

UART2 Use Infrared (Disabled)
When enabled, this field activates the onboard infrared feature and sets the second serial UART to support the infrared module connector on the motherboard. If your system already has a second serial port connected to the onboard COM2 connector, it will no longer work if you enable the infrared feature. By default, this field is set to *Disabled*, which leaves the second serial port UART to support the COM2 serial port connector. See **IrDA-compliant infrared module connector** under section III**.**

Onboard PCI IDE Enable (Both)
You can select to enable the *primary* IDE channel, *secondary* IDE channel, *both*, or *disable* both channels (for systems with only SCSI drives).

IDE 0 Master/Slave PIO/DMA Mode, IDE 1 Master/Slave PIO/DMA Mode (Auto)
Each channel (0 and 1) has both a master and a slave making four IDE devices possible. Because each IDE device may have a different Mode timing (*0, 1, 2, 3, 4*), it is necessary for these to be independent. The default setting of *Auto* will allow auto-detection to ensure optimal performance.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Power Management Setup

This "Power Management Setup" option allows you to reduce power consumption. This feature turns off the video display and shuts down the hard disk after a period of inactivity.

NOTE: SETUP Defaults are noted in parenthesis next to each function heading.

Details of Power Management Setup

Power Management (User Define)

This field acts as the master control for the power management modes. *Max Saving* puts the system into power saving mode after a brief period of system inactivity; *Min Saving* is almost the same as *Max Saving* except that this time the system inactivity period is longer; *Disable* disables the power saving features; *User Define* allows you to set power saving options according to your preference.

IMPORTANT: Advanced Power Management (APM) should be installed to keep the system time updated when the computer enters suspend mode activated by the BIOS Power Management. For DOS environments, you need to add the statement, DEVICE=C:\DOS\POWER.EXE, in you CONFIG.SYS. For Windows 3.x and Windows 95, you need to install Windows with the APM feature. A battery and power cord icon labeled "Power" will appear in the "Control Panel." Choose "Advanced" in the Power Management Field.

Video Off Option (Suspend -> Off)

This field determines when to activate the video off feature for monitor power management. The settings are *Always On* and *Suspend -> Off.*

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Video Off Method (DPMS OFF)

This field defines the video off features. The following options are available: *DPMS OFF*, *DPMS Reduce ON*, *Blank Screen*, *V/H SYNC+Blank, DPMS Standby,* and *DPMS Suspend*. The DPMS (Display Power Management System) features allow the BIOS to control the video display card if it supports the DPMS feature. *Blank Screen* only blanks the screen (use this for monitors without power management or "green" features. If set up in your system, your screen saver will not display with *Blank Screen* selected). *V/H SYNC+Blank* blanks the screen and turns off vertical and horizontal scanning.

....

PM Timers

This section controls the time-out settings for the Power Management scheme. The fields included in this section are "HDD Power Down", which places the hard disk into its lowest power consumption mode, and the Doze, Standby and Suspend system inactivation modes.

The system automatically "wakes up" from any power saving mode when there is system activity such as when a key is pressed from the keyboard, or when there is activity detected from the enabled IRQ channels.

HDD Power Down (Disable)

Shuts down any IDE hard disk drives in the system after a period of inactivity. This time period is user-configurable to *1–15 Min* or *Disable*. This feature does not affect SCSI hard drives.

Suspend Mode (Disable)

Sets the period of time after which each of these modes activate: *1 Min*, *2 Min*, *4 Min*, *8 Min*, *10 Min*, *20 Min*, *30 Min*, *1 Hour, 2 Hour*, and *4 Hour*.

....

Power Up Control

This section determines the ways the system can be controlled when it is started or restarted, when modem activity is detected, or when power to the computer is interrupted and reapplied. The Soft-Off mode refers to powering off the system through a momentary button switch (ATX switch) or through the software as opposed to disconnecting the AC power by way of a rocker switch or other means.

PWR Button < 4 Secs (Soft Off)

When set to *Soft Off*, the ATX switch can be used as a normal system power-off button when pressed for less than 4 seconds. *Suspend* allows the button to have a dual function where pressing less than 4 seconds will place the system in sleep mode. *No Function* disables the ATX switch function when the button is pressed under 4 seconds. Regardless of the setting, holding the ATX switch for more than 4 seconds will power off the system.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

PWR Up On Modem Act (Enabled)

This allows either settings of *Enabled* or *Disabled* for powering up the computer (turns the ATX power supply on) when the modem receives a call while the computer is off. NOTE: The computer cannot receive or transmit data until the computer and applications are fully running, thus connection cannot be made on the first try. Turning an external modem off and then back on while the computer is off causes an initialization string that will also cause the system to power on.

AC PWR Loss Restart (Disabled)

This allows you to set whether you want your system to boot up after the power has been interrupted. *Disabled* leaves your system off after reapplying power and *Enabled* boots up your system after reapplying power.

Automatic Power Up (Disabled)

This allows you to have an unattended or automatic power up of your system. You may configure your system to power up at a certain time of the day by selecting *Everyday*, which will allow you to set the time or at a certain time and day by selecting *By Date*.

PNP and PCI Setup

This "PNP and PCI Setup" option configures the PCI bus slots. All PCI bus slots on the system use INTA#, thus all installed PCI cards must be set to this value.
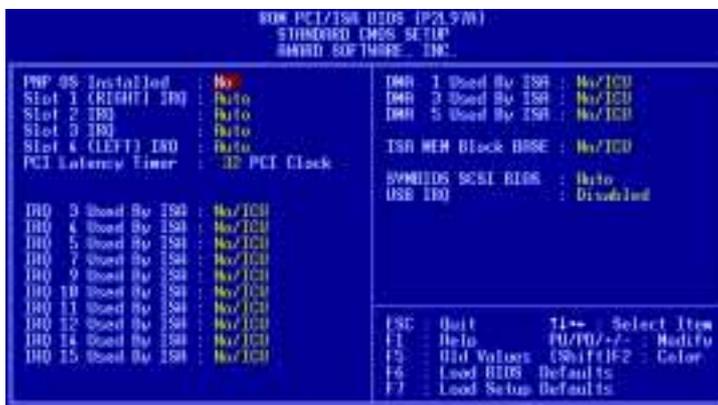
NOTE: SETUP Defaults are noted in parenthesis next to each function heading.

Details of PNP and PCI Setup

PNP OS Installed (No)

This field allows you to use a Plug-and-Play (PnP) operating system to configure the PCI bus slots instead of using the BIOS. Thus interrupts may be reassigned by the OS when *Yes* is selected. When a non-PnP OS is installed or to prevent reassigning of interrupt settings, select the default setting of *No*.

Slot 1 (RIGHT) IRQ to **Slot 4/5 (LEFT) IRQ (Auto)**

These fields set how IRQ use is determined for each PCI slot. The default setting for each field is *Auto*, which uses auto-routing to determine IRQ use. The other options are manual settings of *NA, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14* or *15* for each slot.

PCI Latency Timer (32 PCI Clock)

The default setting of *32 PCI Clock* enables maximum PCI performance for this motherboard.

IRQ xx Used By ISA (No/ICU)

These fields indicate whether or not the displayed IRQ for each field is being used by a legacy (non-PnP) ISA card. Two options are available: *No/ICU* and *Yes*. The first option, the default value, indicates either that the displayed IRQ is not used or an ISA Configuration Utility (ICU) is being used to determine if an ISA card is using that IRQ. If you install a legacy ISA card that requires a unique IRQ, and you are not using an ICU, you must set the field for that IRQ to *Yes*. For example: If you install a legacy ISA card that requires IRQ 10, then set **IRQ10 Used By ISA** to *Yes*.

....

DMA x Used By ISA (No/ICU)

These fields indicate whether or not the displayed DMA channel for each field is being used by a legacy (non-PnP) ISA card. Available options include: *No/ICU* and *Yes*. The first option, the default setting, indicates either that the displayed DMA channel is not used or an ICU is being used to determine if an ISA card is using that channel. If you install a legacy ISA card that requires a unique DMA channel, and you are not using an ICU, you must set the field for that channel to *Yes*.

ISA MEM Block BASE (No/ICU)

This field allows you to set the base address and block size of a legacy ISA card that uses any memory segment within the C800H and DFFFH address range. If you have such a card, and you are not using an ICU to specify its address range, select a base address from the six available options; the **ISA MEM Block SIZE** field will then appear for selecting the block size. If you have more than one legacy ISA card in your system that requires to use this address range, you can increase the block size to either 8K, 16K, 36K, or 64K. If you are using an ICU to accomplish this task, leave **ISA MEM Block BASE** to its default setting of *No/ICU*.

SYMBIOS SCSI BIOS (Auto)

The default uses *Auto* settings for the onboard SCSI BIOS. If you do want to use the onboard SCSI BIOS, choose *Disabled.*

USB IRQ (Enabled)

When USB devices are connected to the onboard Universal Serial Bus (USB) connector, the resource settings or IRQs for these devices are, by default, automatically assigned by the BIOS. The option allows you to enable or disable the function. Leave on *Enabled* to use the onboard USB connector.

IV. BIOS
Plug & Play / PCI

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Load BIOS Defaults

This "Load BIOS Defaults" option allows you to load the troubleshooting default values permanently stored in the BIOS ROM. These default settings are non-optimal and disable all high performance features. To load these default settings, highlight "Load BIOS Defaults" on the main screen and then press <Enter>. The system displays a confirmation message on the screen. Press <Y> and then <Enter> to confirm. Press <N> and then <Enter> to abort. This feature does not affect the fields on the Standard CMOS Setup screen.

Load Setup Defaults

This "Load Setup Defaults" option allows you to load the default values to the system configuration fields. These default values are the optimized configuration settings for the system. To load these default values, highlight "Load Setup Defaults" on the main screen and then press <Enter>. The system displays a confirmation message on the screen. Press <Y> and then <Enter> to confirm. Press <N> and then <Enter> to abort. This feature does not affect the fields on the Standard CMOS Setup screen.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

Supervisor Password and User Password

These two options set the system passwords. "Supervisor Password" sets a password that will be used to protect the system and the Setup utility; "User Password" sets a password that will be used exclusively on the system. By default, the system comes without any passwords. To specify a password, highlight the type you want and then press <Enter>. A password prompt appears on the screen. Taking note that the password is case sensitive, and can be up to 8 alphanumeric characters long, type in your password and then press <Enter>. The system confirms your password by asking you to type it again. After setting a password, the screen automatically reverts to the main screen.


To implement password protection, specify in the "Security Option" field of the BIOS Features Setup screen when the system will prompt for the password. If you want to disable either password, press <Enter> instead of entering a new password when the "Enter Password" prompt appears. A message confirms the password has been disabled.

NOTE: If you forget the password, see **Clear Time Clock (Jumpers)** in section III for procedures on clearing the CMOS.

IV. BIOS SOFTWARE

IDE HDD Auto Detection

This "IDE HDD Auto Detection" option detects the parameters of an IDE hard disk drive, and automatically enters them into the Standard CMOS Setup screen.
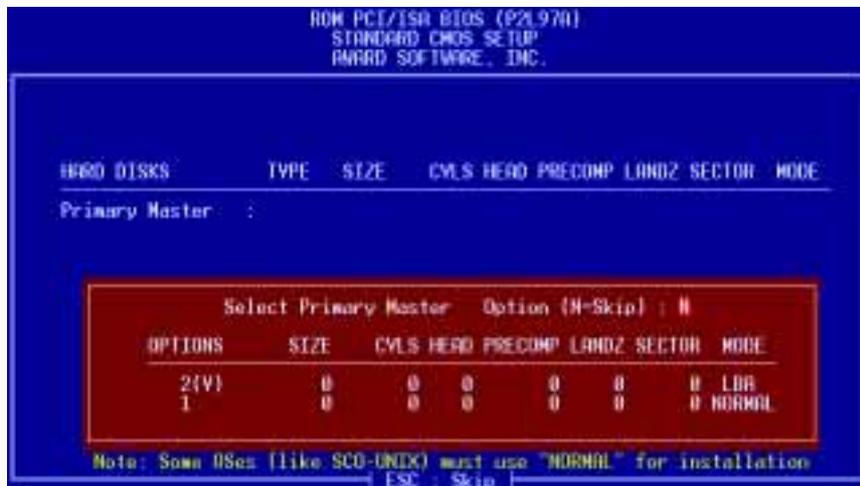
Up to four IDE drives can be detected, with parameters for each listed inside the box. To accept the optimal entries, press <Y> or else select from the numbers displayed under the OPTIONS field (2, 1, 3 in this case); to skip to the next drive, press <N>. If you accept the values, the parameters will appear listed beside the drive letter on the screen. The process then proceeds to the next drive letter. Pressing <N> to skip rather than to accept a set of parameters causes the program to enter zeros after that drive letter.

Remember that if you are using another IDE controller that does not feature Enhanced IDE support for four devices, you can only install two IDE hard disk drives. Your IDE controller must support the Enhanced IDE features in order to use Drive E and Drive F. The onboard PCI IDE controller supports Enhanced IDE, with two connectors for connecting up to four IDE devices. If you want to use another controller that supports four drives, you must disable the onboard IDE controller in the Chipset Features Setup screen.

When auto-detection is completed, the program automatically enters all entries you accepted on the field for that drive in the Standard CMOS Setup screen. Skipped entries are ignored and are not entered in the screen.

If you are auto-detecting a hard disk that supports the LBA mode, three lines will appear in the parameter box. Choose the line that lists LBA for an LBA drive. Do not select Large or Normal.

The auto-detection feature can only detect one set of parameters for a particular IDE hard drive. Some IDE drives can use more than one set. This is not a problem if the drive is new and empty.

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IMPORTANT: If your hard disk was already formatted on an older previous system, incorrect parameters may be detected. You will need to enter the correct parameters manually or use low-level format if you do not need the data stored on the hard disk.

If the parameters listed differ from the ones used when the disk was formatted, the disk will not be readable. If the auto-detected parameters do not match the ones that should be used for your disk, do not accept them. Press <N> to reject the presented settings and enter the correct ones manually from the Standard CMOS Setup screen.

Save & Exit Setup

Select this option to save into the CMOS memory all modifications you specified during the current session. To save the configuration changes, highlight the "Save & Exit Setup" option on the main screen, type "Y", and then press <Enter>.
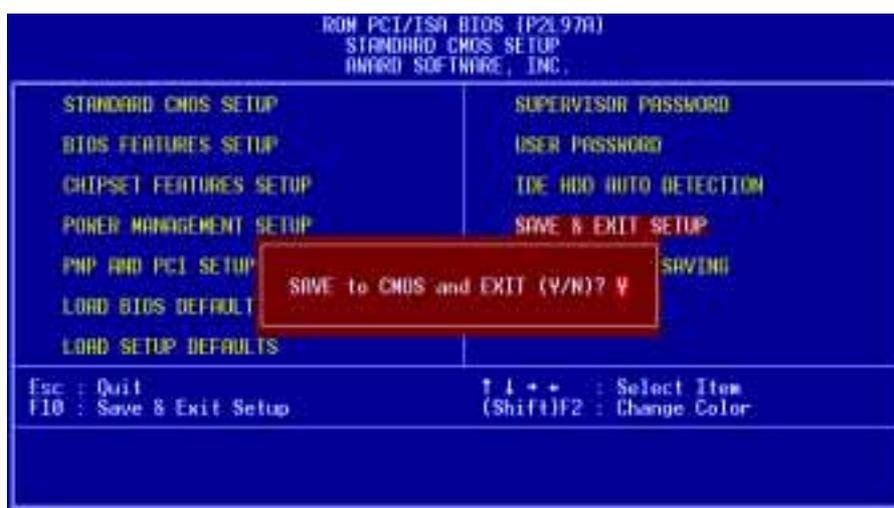
Exit Without Saving

Select this option to exit the Setup utility without saving the modifications you specify during the current session. To exit without saving, highlight the "Exit Without Saving" option on the main screen and then press <Enter>.

V. DESKTOP MANAGEMENT

Desktop Management Interface (DMI)

Introducing the ASUS DMI Configuration Utility

This motherboard supports DMI within the BIOS level and provides a DMI Configuration Utility to maintain the Management Information Format Database (MIFD). DMI is able to auto-detect and record information pertinent to a computer's system such as the CPU type, CPU speed, and internal/external frequencies, and memory size. The onboard BIOS will detect as many system information as possible and store those collected information in a 4KB block in the motherboard's Flash EPROM and allow the DMI to retrieve data from this database. Unlike other BIOS software, the BIOS on this motherboard uses the same technology implemented for Plug and Play to allow dynamic real-time updating of DMI information versus creating a new BIOS image file and requiring the user to update the whole BIOS. This DMI Configuration Utility also allows the system integrator or end user to add additional information into the MIFD such as serial numbers, housing configurations, and vendor information. Those information not detected by the motherboard BIOS and has to be manually entered through the DMI Configuration Utility and updated into the MIFD. This DMI Configuration Utility provides the same reliability as PnP updating and will prevent the refreshing failures associated with updating the entire BIOS.

System Requirements

The DMI Configuration Utility (DMICFG2.EXE) must be used in real mode in order for the program to run, the base memory must be at least 180K. Memory managers like HIMEM.SYS (required by windows) must not be installed. You can boot up from a system diskette without AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files, "REM" HIMEM.SYS in the CONFIG.SYS, or press <F5> during bootup to bypass your AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files.

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Using the ASUS DMI Configuration Utility
Edit DMI (or delete)

Use the ←→ (left-right) cursors to move the top menu items and the ↑↓ (up-down) cursor to move between the left hand menu items. The bottom of the screen will show the available keys for each screen. Press enter at the menu item to enter the right hand screen for editing. "Edit component" appears on top. The reversed color field is the current cursor position and the blue text are available for editing. The orange text shows auto-detected information and are not available for editing. The blue text "Press [ENTER] for detail" contains a second pop-up menu is available, use the + - (plus-minus) keys to change the settings. Enter to exit *and save*, ESC to exit *and not save*.

If the user has made changes, ESC will prompt you to answer Y or N. Enter Y to go back to the left-hand screen *and save*, enter N to go back to left-hand screen and *not save*. If editing has not been made, ESC will send you back to the left hand menu without any messages.

Notes

A heading, *** BIOS Auto Detect *** appears on the right for each menu item on the left that has been autodetected by the system BIOS.
A heading, *** User Modified *** will appear on the right for menu items that has been modified by the user.

V. DESKTOP MANAGEMENT

Save MIFD

You can save the MIFD (normally only saved to flash ROM) to a file by entering the drive and path here. If you want to cancel save, you may press ESC and a message "Bad File Name" appears here to show it was not saved.

Load MIFD

You can load the disk file to memory by entering a drive and path and file name here.

Load BIOS Defaults

You can load the BIOS defaults from a MIFD file and can clear all user modified and added data. You must reboot your computer in order for the defaults to be saved back into the Flash BIOS.

VI. ASUS PCI SCSI Cards

Symbios SCSI BIOS and Drivers

Aside from the system BIOS, the Flash memory chip on the motherboard also contains the Symbios SCSI BIOS. This Symbios SCSI BIOS works in conjunction with the optional ASUS PCI-SC200 controller card to provide Fast SCSI-2 interface when using compatible SCSI devices or the ASUS PCI-SC860 SCSI controller cards to provide Ultra-Fast SCSI-2 interface when using Ultra-Fast SCSI-2 devices.

All SCSI devices you install on your system require driver software to function. The Symbios SCSI BIOS directly supports SCSI hard disks under the DOS, Windows and OS/2 environments. It also uses device drivers from the DOS floppy disk included in the ASUS PCI-SC200 and ASUS PCI-SC860 controller card packages to support hard disks and other SCSI devices working under DOS, Microsoft Windows, Microsoft Windows NT, Novell NetWare and IBM OS/2. These drivers provide higher performance than the direct BIOS support. To use these drivers, you must install them into your system and add them to your system configuration files. Driver support for SCSI devices used with SCO UNIX is also provided. These drivers are included in the second SCO UNIX floppy disk. Windows 95 support is also available using the device drivers included within the Windows software. The ASUS PCI-SC200 and ASUS PCI-SC860 are Plug and Play adapters that are auto detected by BIOS and current operating systems that support Plug and Play features.

For information about these drivers and their usage, view the Readme files included in the driver packages.

ASUS PCI-SC200 & PCI-SC860 SCSI Cards

The ASUS PCI-SC200 or the ASUS PCI-SC860 may be bundled with your motherboard or purchased separately. Both cards provide the option of connecting internal or external SCSI devices for a total of 7 devices on each SCSI card.

VI. ASUS PCI SCSI Cards

Setting Up the ASUS PCI-SC200 & PCI-SC860

There are two jumper settings you may need to make on the ASUS PCI-SC200 to set it up. One setting assigns the PCI INT interrupt, the other sets the card's termination. The ASUS PCI-SC860 has no jumper settings but you should read the "Terminator Requirements."

Setting the INT Assignment for the ASUS PCI-SC200

You must use PCI INT A setting in order to properly assign the ASUS PCI-SC200's interrupt. On the ASUS PCI-SC200, you assign the INT by setting jumper JP1 or JP2. The default setting for the card already is INT A, so you do not need to change the setting to use the ASUS PCI-SC200 with this motherboard.

Interrupt Settings (A, B, C, or D)
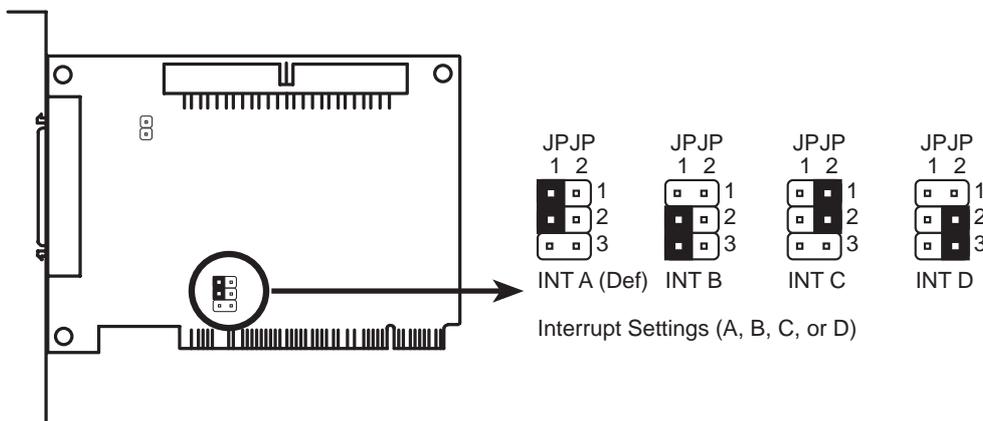
Terminator Requirements for SCSI Devices

SCSI devices are connected together in a "chain" by cables. Internal devices connect to the ASUS PCI-SC200 or ASUS PCI-SC860 with a fifty-pin flat ribbon cable. External devices connect to the external port with a SCSI-2 cable. If there are more than one internal or external devices, additional devices are connected with cables to form a "daisy chain." Terminating the devices on the ends of the SCSI Bus "chain" is necessary for SCSI devices to work properly. Termination of the devices between the ends must be *Disabled*.

VI. ASUS PCI SCSI Cards

Terminator Settings for the ASUS PCI-SC860

Many SCSI devices including the ASUS PCI-SC860 use a set of onboard active resistors to terminate the devices at the ends automatically. Automatic termination requires that the SCSI devices be connected in a straight linear connection or "chain." Connect SCSI devices to one or two of the SCSI connectors in a linear "chain" for auto termination of the ASUS PCI-SC860 to be effective. Other formations will cause your SCSI devices to not mount properly. You must use the **end** of the ribbon cable when using the internal connector(s) to keep a linear path.

Additional Note: The Symbios Logic SCSI Configuration Utility is a powerful tool. If, while using it, you somehow disable all your controllers or cannot enter the configuration utility, pressing "Ctrl-A" after memory count during reboot allows you to recover and reconfigure.

Terminator Settings for the ASUS PCI-SC200

The ASUS PCI-SC200, on the other hand, has "active" termination that you must set using jumper JP5. There are two settings, "terminated" and "not terminated," as shown below.

JP 5 — Terminated (Default)   JP 5 — Not Terminated
Terminator Setting (Terminated / Not Terminated)
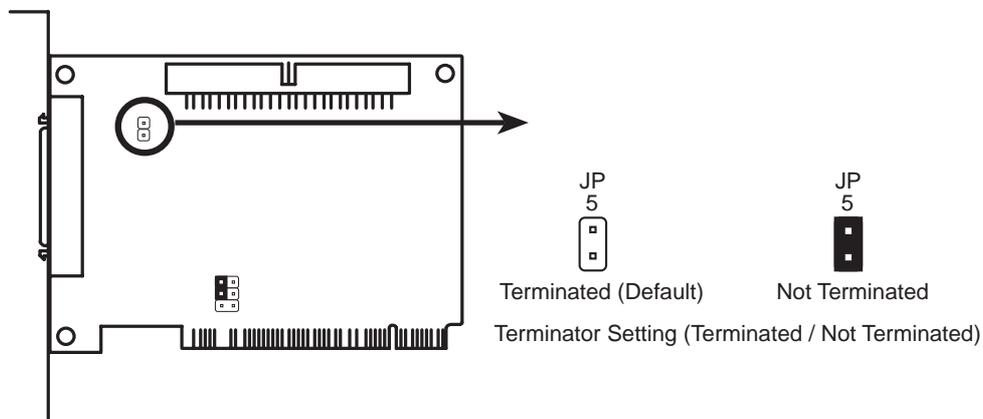
Decide whether or not you need to terminate the ASUS PCI-SC200 based on its position in the SCSI chain. Only the devices at each end of the chain need to be terminated. If you have **only** internal or **only** external devices connected to the ASUS PCI-SC200, then you **must** terminate the ASUS PCI-SC200. If you have **both** internal and external devices connected, you **must not** terminate the card. See the following example which illustrates this concept.

VI. ASUS PCI SCSI Cards

Termination Required
(JP5 Open)

SCSI Device 1

SCSI Device 2

Termination Required
(End Device)

No Termination Required
(JP5 Short)

SCSI Device 3

SCSI Device 4

Termination Required
(End Device)

Termination Required
(End Device)

SCSI Device 2
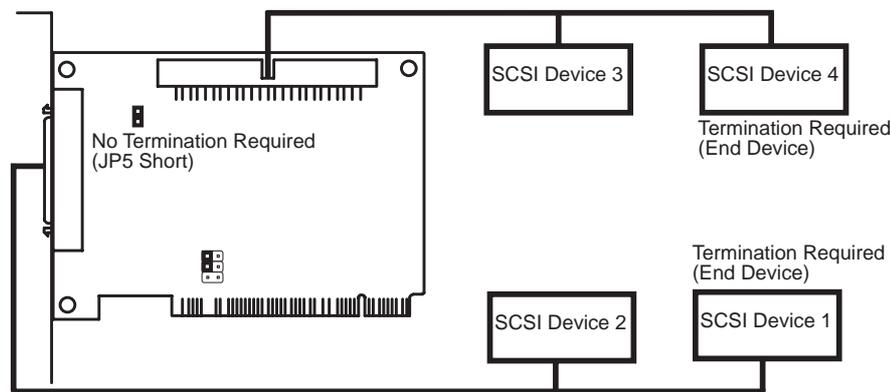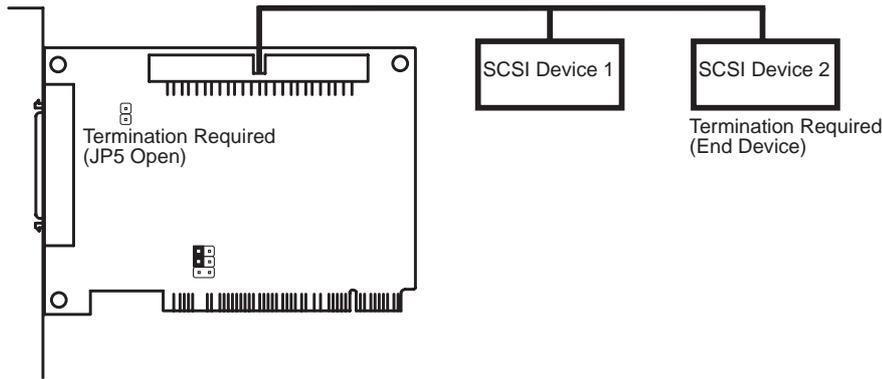
SCSI Device 1

SCSI ID Numbers for SCSI Devices

All SCSI devices, including the ASUS PCI-SC200 and ASUS PCI-SC860 interface card must have a SCSI identification number that is not in use by any other SCSI device. There are eight possible ID numbers, 0 through 7. The ASUS PCI-SC200 and ASUS PCI-SC860 cards have fixed SCSI IDs of 7. The SCSI ID serves two purposes:

- It uniquely defines each SCSI device on the bus.
- It determines which device controls the bus when two or more devices try to use it at the same time.

SCSI IDs on one channel do not interfere with the IDs on another channel. This applies to two SCSI host adapters that implement different buses as well as dual channels on a single host adapter. You can connect up to seven SCSI devices to the interface card. You must set a SCSI ID number (ID 0 to ID 6) for each device. SCSI devices vary in how they set the ID number. Some use jumpers, others have some kind of selector switch. Refer to the manual for any device you install for details on how to set its ID number.

SCSI ID Priority

The ASUS PCI-SC200 and ASUS PCI-SC860 are 8bit single-channel SCSI cards. SCSI ID 7 has the highest priority, and SCSI ID 0 has the lowest priority.