

# integration with integrity

User's Manual Single Board Computer 3301129 Version 1.0, 2003

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# Warning

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- 1. Disconnect your SBC Module from the power source whenever you want to handle the module
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- 3. Hold the module by the edges and try not to touch the IC chips, leads or circuitry
- 4. Place the module on a grounded antistatic pad or on the bag that came with the SBC Module when handling it.

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# Packing list

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

- > 1 x 3301129A & 3301129B Half-sized ISA CPU Card
- > 1 x Quick Installation Guide
- > 1 x CD-ROM ( for driver used)
- > 1 x Cable Kits contains the followings:

#### Content

- . 1 x 3 in 1 Cable Kit(HDD/IDE/PRT+COM/B)
- . 2 x Serial Port Cable
- . 1 x GPIO cable
- . 1 x PS2 Cable

### Ordering Codes

#### 3301129A

Half-size 386SX-40 SBC with 4 MB EDO soldered onboard, Flat Panel / CRT SVGA, 4 Serial Ports and LAN

#### 3301129B

same as above without LAN

## Specifications

#### **System**

- CPU + Chipset: ALi M6117 is an implementation of an INTEL compatible 386SX-40 CPU a watchdog timer and ALi's M1217B chipset
- System Memory: 4 MB EDO memory soldered onboard and one SIMM socket (16MB) for up to 20 MB additional EDO memory
- BIOS: AMI system BIOS
- Enhanced IDE: Supports 1 port and up to 2 ATAPI devices, PIO Mode
- Watchdog Timer: Generates a system RESET or NMI when your application loses control over the system. Optionally the watchdog can trigger a user specified IRQ. The watchdog is configurable from 30.5 µs to 512 seconds (in 30.5 µs segments)
- Expansion Interface: ISA (passive backplane) and PC/104 (ISA)
- · Real Time Clock: Benchmarq BQ3285LF or compatible with Lithium Battery

#### Multiple I/O

- Serial: three RS-232C ports (COM1/3/4) and one RS-232C/485 port (COM2)
- Parallel: supports SPP, EPP and ECP mode
- Floppy: supports 2 floppy disk drives
- K/B & Mouse: PS/2 Keyb/Mouse on bracket, onboard AT keyboard port
- Digital I/O: 16-bit, 8 Digital In and 8 Digital Out

#### LAN

- Chipset: Realtek 8019AS
- Type: 10 Mbps, NE2000 compatible
- Connector: RJ-45 on bracket

#### Flash Disk

 Dual DiskOnChip2000 socket: supports up to 1 GB Flash Disks or Dual Flash EPROM socket (Optional)

#### **Display**

- Chipset: TP 6508IQ or compatible
- Display Memory: 1 MB onboard
- **Display Type:** >CRT 1024x768 @ 256 color 800x600 @ Hi-color 640x480 @ True color

>Flat Panel Mono/TFT/DSTN/EL support panel resolution up to 800x600

- Resolution:  $800 \times 600$  up to 16bpp
- LCD Interface: TTL 24-bit

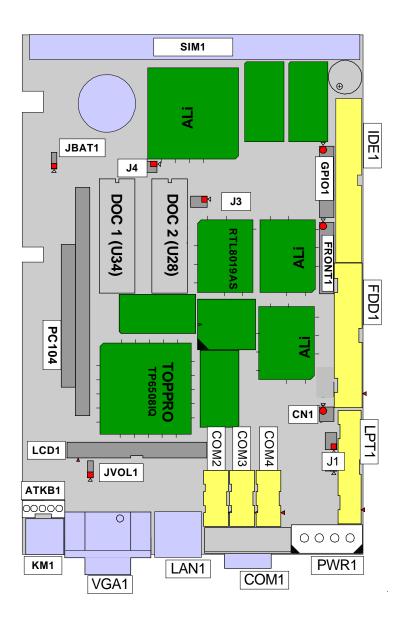
#### **Mechanical and Environment**

- Power Requirement: Single voltage +5 V @ 0.8 A (with 4 MB DRAM and 1 MB Flash disk installed)
- Operating Temperature :  $0 \sim 60^{\circ} \text{C} (32 \sim 140^{\circ} \text{F})$
- Relative Humidity : up to 90% @  $55^{\circ}$ C
- **Board Size:** 185 x 122 mm (7.3" x 4.8")
- **Weight:** 0.24 Kg

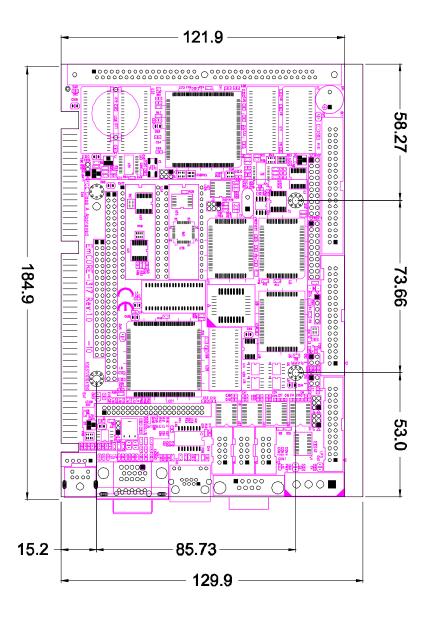
# Board Image



# Board Layout



# Board Dimension



Jumper/Connec	ctor	Quick	Reference	
Jumpers Label	Fu	nction		
J1	RS-23	32/485 selection	on COM2	
J3	DOC	Address selection	n	
J4	COM:	3 and COM4 IR	Q selection	
JBAT1	Clear	CMOS		
JVOL1	LCD	Power Selection		

# Jumper/Connector Quick Reference

COM port

COM2~COM4

Connector	
Label	Function
FRONT1	Front Panel Connector
PWR1	Power 4P Power Connector
LAN1	LAN Connector
KM1	PS/2 Keyboard and PS/2 Mouse
IDE1	Primary IDE Connector
FDD1	Floppy Disk Connector
LPT1	Parallel Port
CN1	RS-485 Port
GPIO1	16-bit General Purpose I/O
LCD1	LCD Connector

# RS-232 & 485 selection On COM2

#### COM2 RS-232/485 selection (J1)

COM2 can be configured by jumper J1.

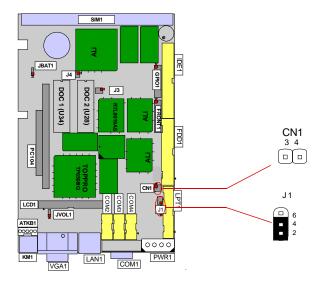
The onboard COM2 port can be configured to operate in RS-232 or RS-485 modes. RS-232 modes differ in the way RX/TX is being handled. Jumper J1 switches between RS-232C or RS-485 mode.

Connector: J1

Type: onboard 3-pin(1\*3) header

Pin Status CN1

2-4	RS232 on COM2 (Default)	CN1 Disabled
4-6	RS485 on CN1	Pin 3: Data+, Pin 4: Data-



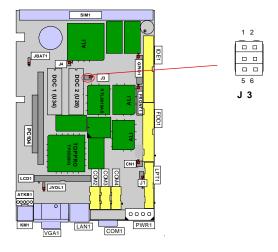
# DOC, Flash and EPROM

Label: J3

Type: Onboard 6-pin header

Pin					
1-2	3-4	5-6	Type	DOC1, U34	DOC2, U28
ON	ON	ON	DOC	D000	D800
OFF	ON	ON	DOC	D800	E000
ON	OFF	ON	Flash	D000	D400
OFF	OFF	ON	Flash	D800	DC00
ON	ON	OFF	Flash	D400	D800
OFF	ON	OFF	EPROM	D000	D400 (Optional)
ON	OFF	OFF	EPROM	D800	DC00 (Optional)
OFF	OFF	OFF	NC	NC	

default setting DOC1:D000; DOC2: D800

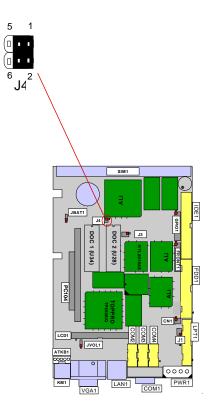


# COM3 & COM4 IRQ Selection

Label: J4

Type: Onboard 6-pin header

Pin	Status
1-3	COM3 uses IRQ4 (Default)
3-5	COM3 uses IRQ10
2-4	COM4 uses IRQ3 (Default)
4-6	COM4 uses IRQ11



# CMOS Jumper Settings

CMOS Operation (JBAT1)

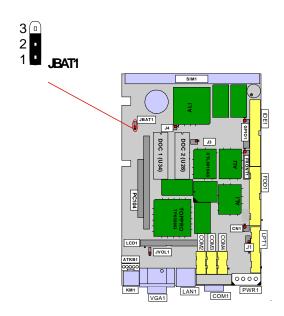
Type: J1: onboard 3-pin header

If the 3301129 refuses to boot due to inappropriate CMOS settings here is how to proceed to clear (reset) the CMOS to its default values.

#### CMOS Setup (JBAT1)

JBAT1 Status

Normal Operation		1-2	ON	
Clear CMOS		2-3	ON	
default setting	1-2 ON			



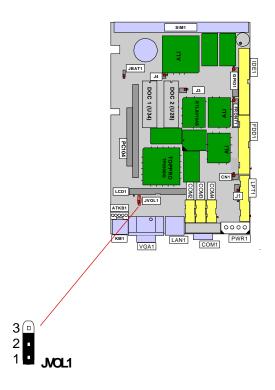
# LCD Power Selection

Connector: JVOL1

Type: onboard 3-pin header

The voltage of LCD panel could be selected by JVOL1 in 5V or  $3.3\mathrm{V}$  .

Mode		JVOL1	
5V		1-2	
3.3V		2-3	
default setting	+5V		



# 16-bit General Purpose I/O

Connector: GPIO1

Type: Onboard 20-pin header

#### Digital Input

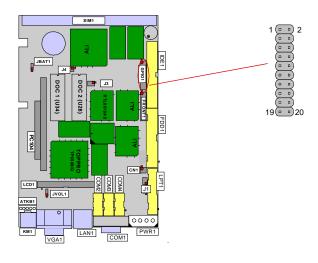
Logic Level 0: 0.5V (max) Logic Level 1: 2.0V (min)

Output Current per pin: ±25mA (max)

## Digital Output

Logic Level 0: 0.8V (max) Logic Level 1: 2.0V (min)

 Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	GND	2	Vcc
3	DI0	4	DO0
5	DI1	6	DO1
7	DI2	8	DO2
9	DI3	10	DO3
11	DI4	12	DO4
13	DI5	14	DO5
15	DI6	16	DO6
17	DI7	18	DO7
 19	Vcc	20	GND



# **GPIO Sample Program**

```
; Please use TASM to compiler the following program.
; Execute under DOS environment.
.model tiny
.486
.code
.startup
       mov ax,0c513h
                          ; Unlock configuration register
       call writechip
       mov ax,05568h
                          ; Enable GPO[7-0] is output pin.
       call writechip
                         ; Output data value is 55h to output pin GPO[7-0].
       mov ax,1173h
       call writechip
       mov ax,003Eh
                         ; Set the GPI[7-0] is input pin.
       call writechip
       mov ax,003Eh
                         ; Input data value from GPI[7-0].
       call readchip
       mov ax,0013h
                          ; Lock configuration register
       call writechip
       mov ax,4c00h
      int 21h
readchip proc near
       out 22h,al
      nop
```

```
nop
      in al,23h
      nop
      nop
      ret
readchip endp
writechip proc near
      out 22h,al
      nop
      nop
       xchg ah,al
      out 23h,al
      nop
      nop
       xchg ah,al
      ret
writechip endp
         end
```

## Configuring the Watchdog Timer by Software

#### Chipset configuration registers

The M6117D configuration register INDEX 37H, 38H, 39H, 3AH, 3BH, 3Ch are used to control the watchdog functions and/or display its current status.

## Enable/Disable watchdog - INDEX 37H

Bit	Value	Action	
7	reserved.	Do not modify the value of this bit!	
6	0	disable watchdog timer	
	1	enable watchdog timer	
5~0	Other function	Other function	
	Do not modi	Do not modify the value of these bits!	

#### Watchdog time out action - INDEX 38H

Bit	Value Action	ı
7~4	0000	no output signal
	0001	IRQ3
	0010	IRQ4
	0011	IRQ5
	0100	IRQ6
	0101	IRQ7
	0110	IRQ9
	0111	IRQ10
	1000	IRQ11
	1001	IRQ12
	1010	IRQ14
	1011	IRQ15
	1100	NMI
	1101	system RESET
	1110	no output signal
	1111	no output signal
3-0	other function	, do not modify these bits !

# Watchdog timer - INDEX 39H, 3AH, 3BH

Index	3Bh	3Ah	39h
Bits	D7D0	D7D0	D7D0
counter	MB	ISB]	

## for example,

INDEX	3Bh	3Ah	39h	time out
	00h	00h	01h	30.5 µsec
	00h	00h	02h	61 μsec
	00h	01h	00h	7.8 msec
	00h	02h	00h	15.6 msec
	01h	00h	00h	2 sec
	02h	00h	00h	4 sec
	FFh	FFh	FFh	512 sec

## Timeout Status & Reset - INDEX 3CH

Bit	Value	Action remarks	
7	0	timeout has not (yet) occured	read only
	1	timeout has occured	
6			
5	write 1	reset timer	
	0	has no meaning	
4~0	other functi	on, do not modify these bits!	

#### Programming the watchdog

To perform any operation on the M6117D configuration registers you always have to unlock first and lock the registers afterwards

#### Unlock configuration register

#### Lock configuration register

mov	al, 013h	mov	al, 013h
out	22h, al	out	22h, al
nop		nop	
nop		nop	
mov	al, 0c5h	mov	al, 000h
mov out	al, 0c5h 23h, al	mov out	al, 000h 23h, al
			,

#### Read the value of a configuration register

For example, read INDEX 3Ch:

#### Unlock configuration register

#### Lock configuration register

## Write data to configuration register

For example, write 0FFh to INDEX 3Bh :

#### Unlock configuration register

Lock configuration register

#### Watchdog Program Example

We use the following sequence to initialize the watchdog timer:

- (1) Unlock configuration register.
- (2) Disable watchdog timer by setting INDEX 37H Bit 6 to '0'.
- (3) Set the expected counter value to INDEX 3BH, 3AH, 39H.
- (4) Select timeout action from INDEX 38H Bit 7-4.
- (5) Enable watchdog timer by setting INDEX 37H Bit 6 to '1'.
- (6) Lock configuration register.

Example: Set timeout to 128 sec to generate a system RESET.

```
; Please use MASM to compiler the following program
; Execute under DOS environment
dosseg
. model small
. stack
           100h
.code
main proc
            ax, 0c513h ; Unlock config. register
      mov
      call writechip
      mov
            ax, 03737h ; Disable watchdog timer
      call readchip
           al, 10111111b
ah, al
      and
      xchg
      call writechip
            ax, 0403bh ; Set the expected counter
      mov
                        ; value
                        ; to [400000h]
; 30.5*sec*400000h= 128 sec
      call writechip
      mov
            ax, 0003ah
           writechip
      call
      mov
            ax, 00039h
      call writechip
      mov
            ax, 03838h ; Select "system reset" as
                         ; timeout action
      call readchip
            al, 00001111b
      and
            al, 11010000b
      or
      xchg ah, al
            writechip
      call
           ax, 03737h ; Enable watchdog timer
     mov
     call
           readchip
           al, 01000000b
     or
     xchg
           ah, al
     call
           writechip
     m O v
           ax, 00013h
                       ; Lock config. register
           call
                       writechip
                       ax, 04c00h
           mov
           int
                       21h
     main endp
```

```
readchip proc
                 22h, al
      out
      nop
      nop
                 al, 23h
      in
      nop
      nop
      ret
readchip endp
writechip proc
                 22h, al
      out
      nop
      nop
                 ah, al
      xchg
                 23h, al
      out
      nop
      nop
                 ah, al
      xchg
      ret
writechip endp
end main
```

#### Reset watchdog timer

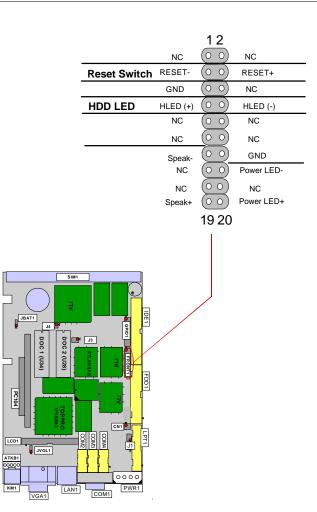
Resets the watchdog timer periodically to prevent timeout.

(the above code uses readchip and writechip procedures)

# Switches and Indicators

Switch & indicator : FRONT1

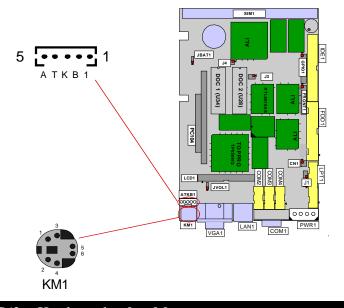
Connector	Description
RESET	Reset function
HLED	Hard Disk LED
PLED	Power LED
SPKE	Speaker



#### External2 Keyboard Connector

Connector : **ATKB1**Type : Onboard 5-pin header

Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	CIK	2	DATA
3	NC	4	GND
5	Vcc		



#### PS/2 Keyboard & Mouse

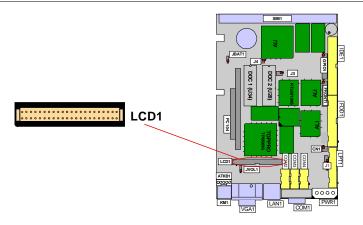
Connector: KM1 Type: PS/2 Connector

Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	KB_CLK	2	MS_CLK
3	GND	4	Vcc
5	KB_DATA	6	MS_DATA

#### LCD Connector

Connector : **LCD1**Type : onboard 44-pin box header

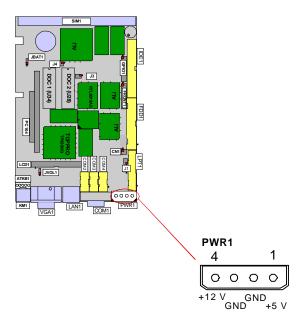
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	Reserved for 12V	2	Reserved for 12V
3	GND	4	GND
5	LCDVDD	6	FPVDDEN
7	VBIAEN	8	GND
9	B0	10	B1
11	B2	12	В3
13	B4	14	B5
15	В6	16	B7
17	G0	18	G1
19	G2	20	G3
21	G4	22	G5
23	G6	24	G7
25	R0	26	R1
27	R2	28	R3
29	R4	30	R5
31	R6	32	R7
33	GND	34	GND
35	FPSCLK	36	FP
37	DE	38	LP
39	GND	40	FPEN
41	GND	42	NC
43	VCC	44	VCC



#### Power Connector

Connector : **PWR1**Type : onboard 4-pin Wafer connector

Pin	Description
1	+5V
2	GND
3	GND
4	+12V

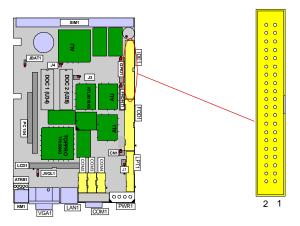


# IDE Connector

Connector : IDE1

Type: onboard 40-pin box header, primary and secondary IDE

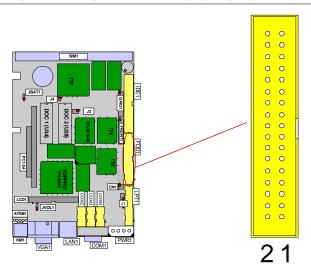
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	#RESET	2	GND
3	D7	4	D8
5	D6	6	D9
7	D5	8	D10
9	D4	10	D11
11	D3	12	D12
13	D2	14	D13
15	D1	16	D14
17	D0	18	D15
19	GND	20	NC
21	REQ	22	GND
23	#IOW	24	GND
25	#IOR	26	GND
27	#IORDY	28	IDESEL
29	#DACK	30	GND
31	IRQ	32	NC (-IOCS16)
33	ADDR1	34	CBLID
35	ADDR0	36	ADDR2
37	#CS1	38	#CS3(#HD SELET1)
39	#ACT	40	GND



#### FDD Connector

Connector : **FDD1**Type : onboard 34-pin box header

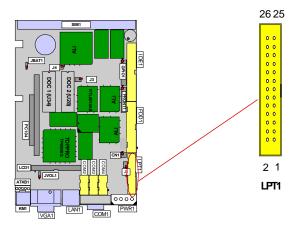
Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	GND	2	DRIVE DENSITY SELECT 0
3	GND	4	NC
5	GND	6	DRIVE DENSITY SELECT 1
7	GND	8	#INDEX
9	GND	10	#MOTOR ENABLE A
11	GND	12	#DRIVER SELECT B
13	GND	14	#DRIVER SELECT A
15	GND	16	#MOTOR ENABLE B
17	GND	18	#DIRECTION
19	GND	20	#STEP
21	GND	22	#WRITE DATA
23	GND	24	#WRITE GATE
25	GND	26	#TRACK 0
27	GND	28	#WRITE PROTECT
29	GND	30	#READ DATA
31	GND	32	#HEAD SELECT
33	GND	34	#DISK CHANGE



#### Peripheral Port

Connector: **LPT1**Type: onboard 26-pin box header

P	in	Description	Pin	Description
1		#STROBE	2	#AUTO FEED
3		DATA0	4	#ERROR
5		DATA1	6	#INITIALIZE
7		DATA2	8	#SELECT INPUT
9	1	DATA3	10	GND
1	1	DATA4	12	GND
1	3	DATA5	14	GND
1	5	DATA6	16	GND
1	7	DATA7	18	GND
1	9	#ACKNOWLEDGE	20	GND
2	1	BUSY	22	GND
2	2	PAPER EMPTY	24	GND
2	.5	SELECT	26	GND



# COM1~COM4 Connector

#### COM1 RS-232C Ports on bracket

Connector: COM1

Type: external 9-pin D-sub male connector on bracket

	5	0	١.
	4	0	9
OM1	3	0 0	8
•	2	0 0	7
	1	00	6

Pin	Description	Pin	Description	1 (2)
1	DCD	2	RXD	
3	TXD	4	DTR	
5	GND	6	DSR	
7	RTS	8	CTS	
9	RI			

#### COM2

#### COM2 with RS-232 Mode

Connector: **COM2~COM4**Type: onboard 10-pin box header

ſ			
ı	0	0	
ı	0	0	
ı	0	0	
ı	0	0	
ı	0	0	
ı			

Pin	Description	Pin	Description	2 1
1	DCD	2	RXD	
3	TXD	4	DTR	
5	GND	6	DSR	
7	RTS	8	CTS	
9	RI	10	NC	

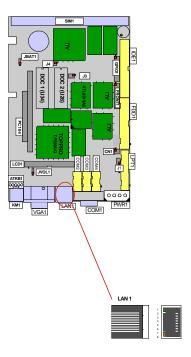
CN1: 3 Data+ 4 Data-

#### Fast Ethernet Connectors

# LAN Port (10/100Mbps)

Connector : **LAN1**Type : external RJ-45 on bracket

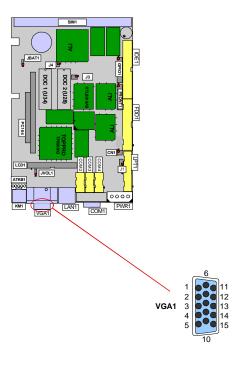
Pin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Desciption	TX+	TX-	RX+	NC	NC	RX-	NC	NC	



#### VGA Connector

Connector: **VGA1**Type: external 15-pin D-sub female connector on bracket

 Pin	Description	Pin	Description	Pin	Description
1	RED	6	GND	11	NC
2	GREEN	7	GND	12	VDDAT
3	BLUE	8	GND	13	HSYNC
4	NC	9	Vcc	14	VSYNC
5	GND	10	GND	15	VDCLK



# ISA PC/104 Interface

Connector: PC104 BUS

Type: Onboard 30-pin and 20-pin heade	Type	Onboard	30-pin	and	20-pin	heade
---------------------------------------	------	---------	--------	-----	--------	-------

0           GND         GND           1         IOCHCHK*         GND         SBHE*         MEMCS16*           2         SD7         RESETDRV         LA23         IOCS16*           3         SD6         +5V         LA22         IRQ10           4         SD5         IRQ9         LA21         IRQ11           5         SD4         -5V         LA20         IRQ12	
2         SD7         RESETDRV         LA23         IOCS16*           3         SD6         +5V         LA22         IRQ10           4         SD5         IRQ9         LA21         IRQ11	
3 SD6 +5V LA22 IRQ10 4 SD5 IRQ9 LA21 IRQ11	
4 SD5 IRQ9 LA21 IRQ11	
5 SD4 5V LA20 IDO12	
5 5D4 -5 V LA20 IRQ12	
6 SD3 DRQ2 LA19 IRQ15	
7 SD2 -12V LA18 IRQ14	
8 SD1 ENDXFR* LA17 DACK0*	
9 SD0 +12V MEMR* DRQ0	
10 IOCHRDY (KEY) <sup>2</sup> MEMW* DACK5*	
11 AEN SMEMW* SD8 DRQ5	
12 SA19 SMEMR* SD9 DACK6*	_
13 SA18 IOW* SD10 DRQ6	
14 SA17 IOR* SD11 DACK7*	
15 SA16 DACK3* SD12 DRQ7	
16 SA15 DRQ3 SD13 +5V	
17 SA14 DACK1* SD14 MASTER*	
18 SA13 DRQ1 SD15 GND	
19 SA12 REFRESH* (KEY) <sup>2</sup> GND	
20 SA11 SYSCLK	
21 SA10 IRQ7	
22 SA9 IRQ6	
23 SA8 IRQ5	
24 SA7 IRQ4	
25 SA6 IRQ3	_
26 SA5 DACK2*	
27 SA4 TC	
28 SA3 BALE	
29 SA2 +5V	
30 SA1 OSC	
31 SA0 GND	
32 GND GND	

#### AMI BIOS Setup

The SBC uses the AMI PCI/ISA BIOS ver 7.51 for the system configuration. The AMI BIOS setup program is designed to provide the maximum flexibility in configuring the system by offering various options which could be selected for end-user requirements. This chapter is written to assist you in the proper usage of these features.

To access AMI PCI/ISA BIOS Setup program, press <Del> key. The Main Menu will be displayed at this time.

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

#### Standard CMOS Setup



### Hard Disks

Primary/Secondary Master and Slave selection

Option

#### Floppy Drive A

The drive A type. See section Floppy drive A in Standard CMOS Setup to alter this setting.

Type = Not Installed, 01...46, AUTO, CDROM, ARMD. (WPcom is 0 for ALL, 65535 for NONE)

#### Floppy Drive B

ldem.

#### Virus Protection

Allows you to choose the VIRUS Protection feature for IDE Hard Disk boot sector protection. If this function is enabled and someone attempt to write

data into this area, BIOS will show a warning message on screen and beep.

Enabled Activates automatically when the system boots up causing a warning message to appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector or hard disk partition table.

Disabled No warning message will appear when anything attempts to access the boot sector or hard disk partition table.

Language Setting Select the language of BIOS.

Base Memory Size The number of KB of base memory. Usually 640.

Ext. Memory Size The number of KB of extended memory.

### Chipset Setup

Option Name	Active	Rights	Optimal	FailSafe
AT Bus Clock		Bath	14.318/2	14.318/2
Slow Refresh (us)		Both	15	
Memory Hole At 15-16M	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
RAS Precharge time		Both	3.5T	3.5T
RAS Active Time Insert Wait		Both	Enabled	Enabled
CAS Precharge Time Insert Wait		Both	Enabled	Enabled
Memory Write Insert Wait	Yes	Both	Enabled	Enabled
Memory Miss Read Insert Wait	Yes	Both	Enabled	Enabled
ISA Write cycle end Insert Wait		Both	Enabled	Enabled
I/O Recovery	Yes	Both	Enabled	Enabled
I/O Recovery Period		Both		
On-Chip I/O Recovery		Both	Disabled	Disabled
16Bit ISA Insert Wait	Yes	Both	Enabled	Enabled

Help/Message In this window, you can press [Enter] to edit question/option/option help string or press [PageUp]/[PageDown] to change setting.

#### AT BUS Clock

Selection: Gives a division of the CPU clock so it can reach the ISA - EISA bus clock. An improper setting may cause significant decrease in performance. The settings are in terms of CLK/x, (or CLKIN/x) where x may have values like 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. CLK represents your processor speed, with the exception that clock-multiple processors need to use the EXTERNAL clock rate, so a 486DX33, 486DX2/66, and 486DX3/99 all count as 33. You should try to reach 8.33 Mhz (that's the old bus clock of IBM AT; there may be cards which could do higher, but it's not highly recommended). On some mother-boards, the AT bus speed is 7.15 Mhz. On new BIOS versions, there is an AUTO setting that will look at the clock frequency and determine the proper divider.

CPU Speed	Appropriate setting
16	CLK/2
25 or DX2/50	CLK/3
33, DX2/66 or DX3/99	CLK/4
40 or DX2/80	CLK/5
50 or DX2/100	CLK/6

You can try other settings to increase performance. If you choose a too small divider (CLK/2 for a DX33) your system may hang. For a too big divider (CLK/5 for a DX33) the performance of ISA cards will decrease. This setting is for data exchange with ISA cards, NOT VESA cards which run at CPU bus clock speeds: 25Mhz, 33Mhz and higher. If your ISA cards are fast enough to

keep up, it is possible to run the bus at 12 Mhz. Note that if you switch crystals to overclock your CPU, you are also overclocking the ISA bus unless you change settings to compensate. Just because you can overclock the CPU doesn't mean you can get away with overclocking the ISA bus. It might just be one card that causes trouble, but one is enough. It might cause trouble even if you aren't using it by responding when it shouldn't.

**Slow Refresh**: Causes RAM refresh to happen less often than usual. This increases the performance slightly due to the reduced contention between the CPU and refresh circuitry, but not all DRAMs necessarily support these reduced refresh rates (in which case you will get parity errors and crashes).

#### Memory Hole At 15-16M

You can reserve this area of system memory for ISA adapter ROM. When this area is reserved, it cannot be cached. The user information of peripherals that need to use this area of system memory usually discusses their memory requirements.

RAS Precharge Time : Row Address Strobe.

RAS Active Time Insert Wait: Select Enabled if the installed DRAM requires additional wait states.

CAS Precharge Time Insert Wait: Inserts one wait state. Determines the number of CPU clock cycles allocated for the CAS signal to accumulate its charge before EDO DRAM is allowed to precharge. If insufficient time is allowed, refresh may be incomplete and data lost.

Memory Write Insert Wait Wait: states is for RAM which aren't fast enough for the computer. On a 486, 1 or more wait states are often required for RAM with 80ns or higher access time. And, depending on the processor and mother board, also for lower than 80ns access time. The less wait states, the better. If wait states are too low, a parity error will occur. For 386 or 486 nonburst memory access cycle takes 2 clock ticks. A \*rough\* indication of RAM speed necessary for 0 wait states is 2000/Clock[MHz]/10 [ns]. For a 40Mhz processor, this would give 50ns of access time required. The number of wait states necessary is \*approximately\* (RamSpeed[ns] +10) \* Clock[MHz] /1000 2. For 70ns RAM and a 33Mhz processor (very standard configuration), this would give roughly 1 wait state. But this really is dependent on chip set, mother board and cache design, CPU type and whether we talk about reads or writes. Take these formulas with a large grain of salt. You can find out the access time of your RAM chips by looking at their product numbers. Mostly at the end there is a 70, 80, 90, or even 60. If 10 stands there, it means 100 ns. Some RAM chips also have an explicitly written speed in ns. The RAM you buy these days mostly have 70ns or 60ns.

**Memory Miss Insert Wait:** Same as above. Select Enabled if the installed DRAM requires additional wait states. Do not change from the default setting unless you are experiencing memory errors.

**ISA Write cycle end Insert Wait**: If you have add-on RAM in an ISA expansion slot, select Enabled to allow additional time for the slower through-

put of the ISA bus.

I/O Recovery: When enabled, allows you to insert wait states (see "I/O Recovery Period")

I/O Recovery Period: When enabled, more I/O wait states are inserted. A transfer from IDE hard- drive to memory happens without any handshaking, meaning the data has to be present (in the cache of the hard disk) when the CPU wants to read them from an I/O Port. This is called PIP (Programmed I/O) and works with a REP INSW assembler instruction. Now I/O Recovery Time enabled adds some wait states to this instruction. When disabled, the harddrive is a lot faster. Note that there is a connection between I/O Recovery Time and AT BUS Clock Selection. For example, if the AT BUS Clock is set to 8 MHZ and you have a normal hard disk, I/O Recovery Time can be turned off, resulting in a higher transfer rate from hard disk.

On-Chip I/O Recovery : Select Enabled to allow extra preparation time between I/O cycles.

**16Bit ISA Insert Wait** Your system quite possibly has much higher performance than some of your input/output (I/O) devices. This means that unless the system is instructed to allow more time, more wait states, for devices to respond, it might think the device has malfunctioned and stop its request for I/O. If all your I/O devices are capable, then disabling this setting could result in greater throughput. Otherwise, data could be lost.

## Advanced CMOS Setup

Option Name	Activ	e Rights	Optimal	FailSafe
Quick Boot	Yes	Bath	Enabled	Enabled
		Both	IDE-0	IDE-0
Znd Boot Device			IDE-1	Floppy
		Both	Floppy	Disabled
Try Other Boot Devices		Both		Yes
Buzzer Beep		Both		Enable
BootUp Num-Lock		Both		
Floppy Drive Swap	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
Floppy Drive Seek	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
PS/2 Mouse Support		Both	Enabled	Enabled
System Keyboard	Yes	Both	Present	Present
Primary Display		Both		VGA/EGA
Password Check	Yes	Both	Setup	Setup
Wait For 'F1' If Error	Yes	Both	Enabled	Enabled
Wait For 'F1' H' Error		Both	Enabled	Enabled
C000,32k Shadow	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
C800,32k Shadow	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
D000,32k Shadow	Yes	Both	Disabled	Disabled
D800,32k Shadow		Both	Disabled	Disabled
	Help/Me	essage		

**Quick Boot**: Setting the item to Enabled allows the system to boot within 5 secondssince it will skip some check items.

1st/2nd/3rd Boot Device: The items allow you to set the sequence of boot devices where AMIBIOSattempts to load the operating system. The settings are:

IDE0	The system will boot from the first HDD.
IDE1	The system will boot from the second HDD.
IDE2	The system will boot from the third HDD.
IDE3	The system will boot from the fourth HDD.
Floppy	The system will boot from floppy drive.
ARMD-ZIP	The system will boot from LS-120/ZIP-100/ZIP-250 drives.
CD-ROM	The system will boot from the CD-ROM.
SCSI	The system will boot from the SCSI.
Network	The system will boot from the Network drive.
Disabled	Disable this sequence.

**Try Other Boot Devices**: Setting the option to Yes allows the system to try to boot from othe devices if the system fails to boot from the 1st/2nd/3rd boot device.

Buzzer Beep: Cycles through various volumes of system (buzzer) beep.

**Bootup Num-Lock**: Specify if you want the Num Lock key to be activated at boot up.

Floppy Drive Swap: This field is effective only in systems with two floppy drives. Selecting Enabled assigns physical drive B to logical drive A, and

physical drive A to logical Drive B.

**Floppy Drive Seek**: When Enabled, the BIOS tests (seeks) floppy drives to determine whether they have 40 or 80 tracks. Only 360-KB floppy drives have 40 tracks; drives with 720 KB, 1.2 MB, and 1.44 MB capacity all have 80 tracks. Because very few modern PCs have 40-track floppy drives, we recommend that you set this field to Disabled to save time.

**PS/2 Mouse Support**: This setting is specially for those who whish to conect a PS/2 mouse. Enabling reserves IRQ 12 for the PS/2 mosue. Disabling releases IRQ 12 for use by another system component.

**System Keyboard**: "Present". If "Absent" is selected this option sets the BIOS to pass the keyboard test in the POST, allowing to reset a PC without a keyboard (file server, printer server, etc.), without the BIOS producing a keyboard error.

**Primary Display**: This option specifies the type of display monitor and adapter in the computer. The setting are Mono, CGA40, CGA80, EGA/VGA, or Absent. If you want to use the board without display controller set this value to "Absent". This option sets the BIOS to pass the display controller test in the POST, allowing to boot a PC without a display controller. Even if set to "Absent" the board will still try to initialize a display card if present.

**Password Check**: If you have set a password, select whether the password is required every time the System boots, or only when you enter the BIOS setup.

Always The system will not boot and access to Setup will be

denied if the correct password is not entered at the

prompt.

Setup The system will boot, but access to Setup will be denied if

the correct password is not entered at the prompt.

Wait for 'F1' if Error: AMIBIOS POST error messages are followed by:Press <F1> to continue

System BIOS Shadow Cacheable When this option is set to Enabled, the contents of the F0000h system memory segment can be read from or written to L2 secondary cache memory. The contents of the F0000h memory segment are always copied from the BIOS ROM to system RAM for faster execution. The settings are Enabled or Disabled. The Optimal default setting is Enabled. The Fail-Safe default setting is Disabled.

C000,32K Shadow

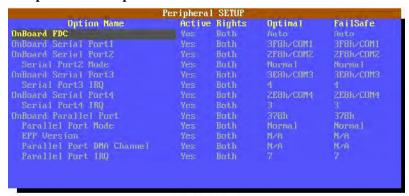
C800,32K Shadow

D000,32K Shadow

D800,32K Shadow

These options control the location of the contents of the 32KB of ROM beginning at the specified memory location. If no adaptor ROM is using the named ROM area, this area is made available to the local bus.

#### Peripheral Setup



Help/Message In this window, you can press [Enter] to edit question/option/option help string or press [PageUp]/[PageDown] to change setting.

Onboard FDC This option enables the floppy drive controller on the motherboard. The settings are Enabled or Disabled. The Optimal default setting is Enabled. The Fail-Safe default setting is Disabled.

Onboard Serial Port1 This option enables serial port 1 on the motherboard and specifies the base I/O port address for serial port 1.

Onboard Serial Port2 This option enables serial port 2 on the motherboard and specifies the base I/O port address for serial port 2.

Onboard Serial Port3 This option enables serial port 3 on the motherboard and specifies the base I/O port address for serial port 3.

Onboard Serial Port4 This option enables serial port 4 on the motherboard and specifies the base I/O port address for serial port 4.

Onboard Parallel Port This option enables the parallel port on the motherboard and specifies the parallel port base I/O port address. The settings are 378h, 278h, or Disabled.

Parallel Port Mode This option specifies the parallel port mode. ECP and EPP are both bidirectional data transfer schemes that adhere to the IEEE P1284 specifications.

#### **EPP Version**

Parallel Port DMA Channel This option is only available if the setting for the Parallel Port Mode option is ECP.

Parallel Port IRQ This option is to set the IRQ of parallel port.

#### Howto: Flash the BIOS

## What do you need?

To flash your BIOS you'll need

- 1) a xxxxx.rom file that is a file image of the new BIOS
- 2) FLASH634.EXE a utility that can write the data-file into the BIOS chip.

#### The procedure

Create a new, clean DOS (format under Win95/Win98 etc is acceptable as long as the disk can boot) bootable floppy with "format a: /s".

Copy flash utility and the BIOS image file to this disk.

Make sure you have a complete and full back up of your data. Also make sure you have copied all of the CMOS settings down prior to making any BIOS changes.

Boot MS-DOS from the floppy and run the flash writer with the image filename as argument eg:

FLASH634 xxxxxx.ROM

After the writer is completed, turn off the system power and turn back on to boot

Enter the CMOS setup (either press F1 or the DEL key).

Set everything to the defaults and check your system.

## What if things go wrong

If you use the wrong Flash BIOS or if the writing process gets interrupted, there is a fat chance that your computer won't boot anymore. Then please contact your local dealer to fix your problem.

## Warranty

This product is warranted to be in good working order for a period of one year from the date of purchase. Should this product fail to be in good working order at any time during this period, we will, at our option, replace or repair it at no additional charge except as set forth in the following terms. This warranty does not apply to products damaged by misuse, modifications, accident or disaster.

Vendor assumes no liability for any damages, lost profits, lost savings or any other incidental or consequential damage resulting from the use, misuse of, or inability to use this product. Vendor will not be liable for any claim made by any other related party.

Return authorization must be obtained from the vendor before returned merchandise will be accepted. Authorization can be obtained by calling or faxing the vendor and requesting a Return Merchandise Authorization (RMA) number. Returned goods should always be accompanied by a clear problem description.

Any advice or comments about our products and service, or anything we can help you with please don't hesitate to contact with us. We will do our best to support your products, projects and business.



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