

***EX-9387 386SX CPU CARD***  
***386SX-40, 4MB, DOC SSD Socket, COM x 2,***  
***IDE, RS-232x1 +RS232/422/485x1, WDT, I/O***  
***PC/104, Single +5V***

***USER'S MANUAL***

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This user's manual list necessary information to assist both Embedded Computer manufacturers and end users in installing and setting up the system. The information contained in this user's manual is subject to change without any notice.

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# **CHAPTER**

# **1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS THE INFORMATION ABOUT EX-9387 AND ITS SPECIFICATIONS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE :**

- \* ABOUT THIS MANUAL**
- \* SPECIFICATIONS**
- \* SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

## **1-1 ABOUT THIS MANUAL**

Thank you for purchasing EX-9387 386SX CPU Card, M-System DiskOnChip Flash Disk ,fully DOS Command compatible. With full standard IPC functions and other features, this 386SX CPU Card more suitable for harsh industrial environment and commercial application. This manual is written to assist you to install and set up the system. It contents five chapters as following:

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This chapter introduces you the background of this manual, and the specification for this system. Final in this chapter will indicate you how to avoid the damages for this Embedded CPU M-Card.

### **Chapter 2: Hardware Configuration**

This chapter outlines the components' locations and their functions. In the end of this chapter, you will know how to set jumper and how to configure this card to meet your own needs.

### **Chapter 3: M-System DiskOnChip Flash Disk**

This chapter brings you the information about FLASH DISK function.

### **Chapter 4: Software Utilities**

Helpful information that informs you the proper installations of the SSD and Flash BIOS, also describes the Watchdog-timer function.

### **Chapter 5: AMI BIOS Setup**

This chapter indicates you how to set up the BIOS configurations.

### **Appendix A: Expansion Bus**

This appendix introduces you the expansion bus for PC-104.

### **Appendix B: Technical Summary**

This appendix gives you the information about the AMI BIOS Identification Strings and Technical maps.

### **Appendix C: Trouble Shooting**

This appendix outlines the errors and offers you the methods to solve the problems.

## 1-2 SPECIFICATIONS

- \* **CPU + Chipset:**  
ALI M6117C single chip with on-chip 386SX-40 CPU.
- \* **MEMORY:** 4MB soldered on board .
- \* **CMOS Backup:** backup by Li battery.
- \* **BIOS:** AMI BIOS, 128KB (Flash) EPROM.
- \* **KEYBOARD AND PS/2 MOUSE CONNECTOR:**  
Support 5-pin header PS/2 Keyboard Connector.  
Support 5-pin header PS/2 Mouse Connector.
- \* **BUS Type:** PC/104 Connector.
- \* **SPEAKER:** Buzzer on Board.
- \* **WATCHDOG:** 1/2/4/8/16/32/64/128/256/512 sec.
- \* **IDE INTERFACE:** Support one port up to 2 x IDE devices.
- \* **FLOPPY DISK DRIVE INTERFACE:**  
Two 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" FDD, Drives A, B swappable.
- \* **SERIAL PORT x 2:** 2 x 16-byte FIFO 16C550 RS-232.  
Jumper selectable RS-232 x 1 + RS-232/422/485 x 1.
- \* **FLASH DISK SSD:**  
32-pin socket for DiskOnChip SSD 2MB ~ 288MB.
- \* **Ethernet:** 10Mbit Ethernet on board.
- \* **I/O setup built in BIOS.**
- \* **PARALLEL PORT:** One bi-directional SPP/EPP/ECP parallel port configured as LPT 1,2,3.
- \* **LED INDICATOR:** Hard Disk access and System power

- \* **BUS EXPANSION & SPEED:** PC-104 8Mhz, BIOS Selectable
- \* **DMA CONTROLLER:** 82C37 X 2
- \* **DMA CHANNELS:** 7
- \* **INTERRUPT CONTROLLERS:** 82C59 X 2
- \* **INTERRUPT LEVELS:** 15
- \* **STORAGE TEMPERATURE:** -40°C TO 80°C.
- \* **OPERATING TEMPERATURE:** 0°C TO 60°C (140°F).
- \* **Miscellaneous Connectors/Jumpers:**  
Reset, HDD LED, Single +5V 2-Pin connector.
- \* **SYSTEM POWER REQUIREMENT:**  
Single +5V power by using 2-pin connector.
- \* **BOARD DIMENSION:** 95mm x 90mm PC/104 from factor.
- \* **BOARD WEIGHT:** 0.185Kg.

## **1-3 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

Follow the messages below to avoid your system from damage.

1. Avoid your system from static electric power on all occasions.
2. Stay safe from the electric shock. Don't touch any components of this card when the power is ON. Always disconnect power when the system is not in use.
3. Remove power when you change any hardware devices. For instance, when you connect a jumper or install any cards, a surge of power may damage the electronic components or the whole system.

# **CHAPTER**

# **2**

## ***HARDWARE CONFIGURATION***

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS YOU THE CONNECTORS & JUMPER SETTINGS, AND COMPONENTS LOCATIONS.**

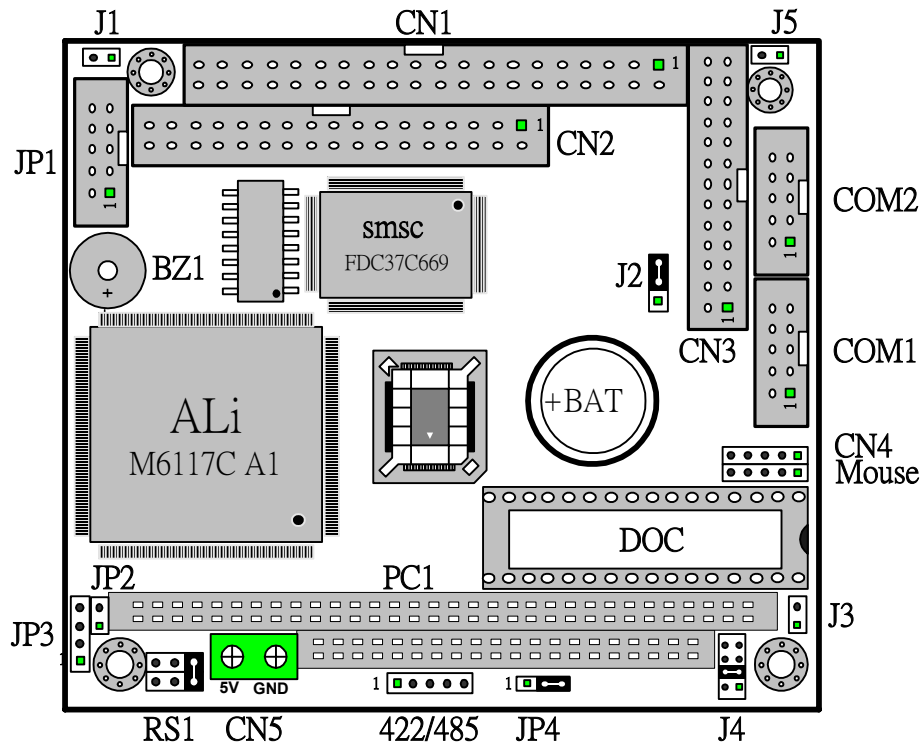
**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* JUMPER/CONNECTOR QUICK REFERENCE TABLE**
- \* COMPONENTS' LOCATIONS**
- \* CONFIGURATION AND JUMPER SETTINGS**
- \* CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENTS**

## 2-1 JUMPER/CONNECTOR QUICK REFERENCE TABLE

IDE1 CONNECTOR .....	CN1
FLOPPY DISK DRIVE CONNECTOR .....	CN2
PRINTER CONNECTOR .....	CN3
5-PIN HEADER KEYBOARD CONNECTOR .....	CN4
ISO 2-PIN POWER CONNECTOR .....	CN5
RS-232 CONNECTOR .....	COM1
RS-232 CONNECTOR .....	COM2
RS-422/485 CONNECTOR .....	422/485
5-PIN HEADER PS/2 CONNECTOR .....	MOUSE1
RS-232 OR RS-422/485 SELECTOR .....	RS1
ETHERNET CONNECTOR .....	JP1
ETHERNET LED .....	JP3
RS-422/485 COM2 PIN9 VOLTAGE OUTPUT SELECT .....	JP4
HARD DISK ACTIVE LED .....	J1
CMOS BATTERY CLEAR JUMPER .....	J2
SYSTEM RESET SWITCH .....	J3
M-System ADDRESS SELECT .....	J4
POWER LED .....	J5
BUZZER .....	BZ1
DOC SOCKET .....	DOC
MEMORY INSTALLATION .....	

## 2-2 COMPONENT LOCATIONS



## 2-3 IDE1 CONNECTOR (CN1)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	IDEREST	2	GND
3	HD7	4	HD8
5	HD6	6	HD9
7	HD5	8	HD10
9	HD4	10	HD11
11	HD3	12	HD12
13	HD2	14	HD13
15	HD1	16	HD14
17	HD0	18	HD15
19	GND	20	NC
21	NC	22	GND
23	IOW	24	GND
25	IOR	26	GND
27	IOCHRDY	28	ALE
29	NC	30	GND
31	IRQ	32	IO16
33	SA1	34	NC
35	SA0	36	SA2
37	HDCS0	38	HDCS1
39	DASP	40	GND

## 2-4 FLOPPY DISK DRIVE CONNECTOR (FDC)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	GND	2	RPM
3	GND	4	NC
5	GND	6	NC
7	GND	8	INDEX
9	GND	10	MTR0
11	GND	12	DRV1
13	GND	14	DRV0
15	GND	16	MTR1
17	GND	18	DIR
19	GND	20	STEP
21	GND	22	WDATA
23	GND	24	WGATE
25	GND	26	TRK0

27	GND	28	WRTprt
29	GND	30	RDATA
31	GND	32	SEL
33	GND	34	DSKCHG

## 2-5 PRINTER CONNECTOR (CN3)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	STROB	2	AUTOFD
3	PD0	4	ERROR
5	PD1	6	INIT
7	PD2	8	SLCTIN
9	PD3	10	GND
11	PD4	12	GND
13	PD5	14	GND
15	PD6	16	GND
17	PD7	18	GND
19	ACK	20	GND
21	BUSY	22	GND
23	PE	24	GND
25	SLCT	26	NC

## 2-6 5-PIN HEADER KEYBOARD CONNECTOR (CN4)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	KBCLK	2	KBDATA
3	NC	4	GND
5	VCC		

## 2-7 ISO 2-PIN POWER CONNECTOR (CN5)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	+5V	2	GND

## 2-8 COM1 RS-232 CONNECTOR (COM1)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	DCD1	2	DSR1
3	RXD1	4	RTS1
5	TXD1	6	CTS1
7	DTR1	8	RI1
9	GND		NC

## 2-9 COM2 RS-232 CONNECTOR (COM2)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	DCD2	2	DSR2
3	RXD2	4	RTS2
5	TXD2	6	CTS2
7	DTR2	8	RI2
9	GND	10	NC

## 2-10 RS-422/485 CONNECTOR (422/485)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	TX+/RXD	2	RX+/TXD
3	TX-/DCD	4	RX-/DTR
5	CABLE -RI(JP4)		

## 2-11 5-PIN HEADER PS/2 MOUSE CONNECTOR (MOUSE1)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	MCLK	2	MDATA
3	NC	4	GND
5	VCC		

## 2-12 RS-232 OR RS-422/485 SELECT (RS1)

1-2 ON: RS-232 ENABLED.

3-4 ON: RS-422 ENABLED.

5-6 ON: RS-485 ENABLED.

## 2-13 ETHERNET CONNECTOR (JP1)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	TX+	2	TX-
3	RX+	4	NC
5	NC	6	RX-
7	NC	8	NC
9	NC	10	NC

## 2-14 ETHERNET LED (JP3)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	VCC	2	ETHERNET LED0
3	VCC	4	ETHERNET LED1

## 2-15 RS-422/485 COM2 PIN9 VOLTAGE OUTPUT SELECT (JP4)

1-2 ON: +12V for RS-422/485 connector (COM 2) PIN 5

2-3 ON: +5V for RS-422/485 connector (COM 2) PIN 5

## 2-16 HARD DISK ACTIVE LED (J1)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	HDD Active Signal	2	VCC

## 2-17 CMOS BATTERY CLEAR CONNECTOR (J2)

2-3 ON: is Default.      1-2 ON: CMOS Clear.

## 2-18 SYSTEM RESET SWITCH (J3)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	Reset	2	GND

## 2-19 M-System ADDRESS SELECTOR (J4)

ADDRESS SELECTION	JUMPER SETTING			
	PIN1&2	PIN3&4	PIN5&6	PIN7&8
C000	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
C800	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
D000	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
D800	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON

## 2-20 POWER LED (J5)

PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
1	VCC	2	GND

## 2-21 BUZZER (BZ1)

IT'S On Board Buzzer.

## 2-22 DOC SOCKET (DOC)

IT'S Support DOC Socket.

## 2-23 MEMORY INSTALLATION

IT'S On Board 4MB EDO RAM.

# **CHAPTER**

# **3**

## **DiskOnChip FLASH DISK**

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS THE INFORMATION ABOUT M-System DiskOnChip FUNCTIONS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* PREFACE**
- \* QUICK INSTALLATION GUIDE**
- \* UTILITY REFERENCE**

## 3-1 PREFACE

The EX-9387 features a DiskOnChip Flash Disk optional function. The DiskOnChip can be built on board by order. The EX-9387 is designed to use the DiskOnChip single chip Flash Disk to plug into a standard 32-pin EEPROM socket which is built on board. The DiskOnChip Flash Disk should be mapped into an 8K Byte window in the BIOS expansion address space of the EX-9387 CPU Card which is usually located between address 0C000H to 0DFFFH. The EX-9387 can contain the operating system in DiskOnChip to allow systems to boot without a hard disk.

The DiskOnChip of EX-9387 can install standard MS-DOS and the DOS can boot from DiskOnChip, its command is fully DOS Command compatible, such as Del, Deltree, Format, Copy, Xcopy, MD....., users can read and write DOS Command or data to DiskOnChip same as when using Hard Disk Drive.

Users can take this DiskOnChip as physical HDD and its priority is software selectable. For example, if system have one HDD, either HDD & DiskOnChip could be assigned as C or D Drive. When having two HDD (Driver C & Driver D), the DiskOnChip could be assigned as C, D, E Drive. If the system don't have HDD, the DiskOnChip will be taken as C drive only. When it is taken as C drive, it can boot system just same as using Hard Disk Drive.

The capacity of DiskOnChip have 2MB, 4MB, 8MB, 12MB, 24MB, 40MB, 72MB, 144MB and 288MB option. User can select the proper one before order to meet their needs.

The EX-9387 support M-system DiskOnChip Socket which locate at DOC.

## 3-2 QUICK INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. Make sure the EX-9387 CPU Card is power OFF
2. Plug the DiskOnChip chip into socket DOC. Verify the direction is correct (pin1 of the DiskOnChip is aligned with pin1 of the DOC socket).
3. Power ON the system.

4. During power ON you may observe the message displayed by the DiskOnChip when its driver automatically loaded into system's memory.
5. At this stage the DiskOnChip can be accessed as any disk in the system.
6. If the DiskOnChip is the only disk in the system, it will appear as the first disk (drive C).
7. If there are more disks besides the DiskOnChip, the DiskOnChip will appear by default as the last drive.

### **3-3 UTILITY REFERENCE**

A driver diskette will be included with DiskOnChip to offer detail information. If you need more information beside the diskette, please reach the M-System web [www.m-sys.com](http://www.m-sys.com) to get the information.

# CHAPTER

# 4

## ***S O F T W A R E   G U I D E***

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS THE INFORMATION OF WDT FUNCTION, ALSO DESCRIBES HOW TO INSTALL THE WATCHDOG CONFIGURATION.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* WATCHDOG TIMER FUNCTION**
- \* WATCHDOG TIMER SOFTWARE GUIDE**

**Note: The M6117C has watchdog timer function for monitoring whether The system is still work or not after a period of time. If the system happened some error or hanged up, it cause the timer timed out, then a system reset or NMI or IRQ may happen decided by BIOS programming. The WATCHDOG timer source is 32.768 KHz frequency to counter a 24 bits counter such that the timer range is from 30.5 us to 512 sec with resolution 30.5 us.**

## 4-1 WATCHDOG TIMER FUNCTION

The read/write configuration register is the first index to be processed. On board I/O port 22h is the index register and I/O port 23h is the data Register. To read a configuration register, write the index value to I/O Port 22h in advance, then read data from I/O port 23h. To write a configuration register, write the index value to I/O port 22h, then write Data to I/O port 23h. For instance, if we want to read the data of configuration register which index is 10h, the steps are:

- 1) Write 10h (index) to I/O port 22h
- 2) Read data from I/O port 23h

If we want to write data 55h to configuration register which index is 12h, then the steps are:

- 1) Write 12h (index) to I/O port 22h
- 2) Write data 55h to I/O port 23h

☆ The steps of locking/unlocking the configuration registers:

OUT 22h, 13h (Enable 13h)  
OUT 23h, C5h (Unlock)  
OUT 22h, XXh (XX = Configuration Index)  
OUT 23h, YYh (YY = Configuration data)  
OUT 22h, XXh  
OUT 23h, YYh (Configuration can be written repeatedly)  
OUT 22h, 13h (Enable 13h)  
OUT 23h, 00h (Lock)

WatchDog enable program:

For Example

```
; Please use TASM to compiler the following program.  
; Execute under DOS environment.  
;  
.286  
.model smart  
.code  
Start proc c  
    mov ax,0c513h    ; Unlock config register  
    call writechip  
    mov ax,3737h    ; Disable watchdog timer  
    call readchip
```

```

and al,10111111b
xchg ah,al
call writechip
mov ax,083bh           ; Set the expected counter value
call writechip        ; to [080000h]
mov ax,003ah          ; 30.5usc * 080000h = 16 sec
call writechip
mov ax,0039h
call writechip
mov ax,3838h          ; Select "System reset " as timeout action
call readchip
and al,00001111b
or al,11010000b
xchg ah,al
call writechip
mov ax,3737h          ; Enabled watchdog timer
or al,01000000b
xchg ah,al
call writechip
mov ax,0013h          ; Lock config register
mov writechip
mov ax,4c00h
int 21h
endp
readchip proc c
out 22h,al
nop
nop
in al,23h
nop
nop
writechip proc c
out 22h,al
nop
nop
xchg ah,al
out 23h,al
nop
nop
xchg ah,al
ret
endp
end

```

## 4-2 WATCHDOG SOFTWARE GUIDE

User can use WDT function by following way:

1. Direct start WDT function as procedure which described on Sec. 4-1.
2. Or, user can change WDT timing by choosing the items on WATCH DOG TIMER in AMI BIOS CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP.

If user control WDT by changing BIOS SETUP, application software must note: one byte setup value was put on CMOS location 44H so application software designer must read (access) the data on the CMOS location 44H and put the data to a register then, at the time when you need, send the register data to I/O port 0443H to start the WDT function.

### Reset watchdog timer

Resets the watchdog timer periodically to prevent timeout.

```
mov ax,0c513h      ; Unlock configuration register
call writechip
mov ax,3c3ch      ; reset watchdog timer counter
call readchip
or al,00100000b   ; The counter is reset at out 23h,al
xchg ah,al
call writechip
mov ax,0013h     ; Lock configuration register
call writechip
```

(the above code uses reachip and writechip procedures)

# **CHAPTER**

# **5**

## ***ETHERNET***

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS HOW TO SET UP THE AMI BIOS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* HARDWARE OVERVIEW**
- \* TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION**
- \* FEATURE BENEFITS**
- \* LED INDICATOR**
- \* HARDWARE CONFIGURATION**

## 5-1 HARDWARE OVERVIEW

The Product is a 16-bit Ethernet PC/104 Module which offers users the highest performance in the Full-Duplex architecture. It is a PC/104 bus and plug & play + jumperless + Full-Duplex Ethernet card, you can use the enhance drivers provided for the LAN cards or the same Novell NE2000 drivers. Furthermore, by using the single Ethernet Chipset, this card consumes only 10% of the power of a typical Ethernet card so that you can keep your computer's "Energy Star Logo" by using this Green Ethernet Card. The Product is RJ45 connector. It allows users to configure the hardware by using software, or Plug & Play mode and the auto-setup feature makes the Ethernet Card to be truly " Plug & Play " .

The EX-9387 has support M-system DOC Socket.

## 5-2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Topology	: Star / Bus
Protocol	: CSMA / CD ( Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection ) .
Connector Supported:	RJ-45.
Standard	: IEEE 802.3 10 Base-2 and 10 Base-T
Transmission Rate	: 10Mbps or 20Mbps
Hardware	: PC/104 compliant PCs
Cable	: Thin RG-58 A/U Coaxial, Trunk cable RG-11, AWG 22-26 Unshielding Twister Pair cable .
Distance	: Thin-Cable network 1000 meters(3300 feet) With repeaters. 200 meters (660 feet) without Repeater. : UPT cable 100 meters for link segment . 500 multiple Hubs .
Node per segment	: 30 nodes (thin network).
IRQ Line	: 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15
I/O Address	: 200-21FH , 220 – 23FH , 240-25FH , 260 –27FH 280-29FH , 2A0– 2BFH , 2C0-2DFH ,2E0 –2FFH 300-31FH , 320 – 33FH , 340-35FH , 360 –37FH 380-39FH , 3A0– 3BFH , 3C0-3DFH ,3E0 –3FFH
Boot ROM Address	: C000H to DC00 H
Software	: Novell NetWare 3.X, 4.X, NDIS driver for Microsoft LAN Manager, Windows for Workgroups, Microsoft Windows NT, Packet driver for TCP/IP. Win95, SCOUNIX driver, Artisoft Lantastic driver.
Temperature	: 0°C to 60°C ( Operating ) .

**Humidity** : 10% to 90% ( Non –condensing ) .  
**Power** : 1.5 Watts ( MAX ) .

## 5-3 FEATURES BENEFITS

1. 16-bit high performance PC/104 Module Ethernet Card.
2. Support Plug & Play RJ-45 and Full-Duplex function.
3. Using turbo drivers to enhance transfer rate.
4. Configuration by software.
5. Plug & Play, auto-setup IRQ and I/O address.
6. Media type auto detection RJ-45.
7. Support 8 IRQ and 16 level I/O address.
8. Compliance with IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD 10Base-2 10Base-5 and 10Base-T standard, 10M/20Mbps data transfer rate.
9. Support Netware ODI & IPX, NDIS driver for LAN Manager, Microsoft Windows for Workgroups, Microsoft NT, Win95, SCOUNIX driver & Packet driver for TCP/IP.
10. Provides diagnostic software and two LEDs to indicate network activity.
11. Supports RJ-45 connectors.

## 5-4 LED INDICATOR

The EX-9387 is equipped with two LED indicators to provide for display the EX-9387 status and enable diagnostic of system problem.

1. Link status LED: Green.

When a link window is detected, this LED will light up, showing that the link is good. If this indicator is OFF, check RJ-45 twister pair cabling connections.

2. Network Status LED: Yellow or Red.

This LED will light up when power ON, and It will flashing at certain time intervals when network at active.

## 5-5 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

JP1: It's RJ-45 connector.

# **CHAPTER**

# **6**

## **AMI BIOS SETUP**

**THIS CHAPTER SHOWS HOW TO SET UP THE AMI BIOS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* INTRODUCTION**
- \* STARTING SETUP**
- \* MAIN MENU**
- \* STANDARD CMOS SETUP**
- \* ADVANCED CMOS SETUP**
- \* ADVANCED CHIPSET SETUP**
- \* POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP**
- \* PERIPHERAL SETUP**
- \* CHANGE SUPERVISOR PASSWORD**
- \* BIOS DEFAULT DRIVE TABLE**

## 6-1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses AMI Setup program built in the ROM BIOS. The Setup program allows users to modify the basic system configuration. This special information is then stored in battery-backed RAM so that it retains the Setup information when the power is turned off.

The AMI BIOS installed in computer system's ROM (Read Only Memory) is a custom version of an industry standard BIOS. This means it supports Intel/Cyrix/AMD processors in a standard IBM AT compatible Input/Output system. The BIOS provides critical low-level support for standard devices such as disk drives, serial and parallel ports. Also the BIOS has been customized by adding important, but non-standard, features such as virus and password protection as well as special support for detailed fine-tuning of the chipset controlling the entire system. The rest of this chapter will try to guide you the process of configuring your system by using Setup.

## 6-2 STARTING SETUP

The AMI BIOS is immediately activated when the computer starting power on. The BIOS reads the system information contained in the CMOS and start the process of checking out the system and configuring it. When it finish, the BIOS will seek an operating system on one of the disks and then launch and turn control over to the operating system.

While the BIOS is in active, the Setup program can be activated by one of two ways:

1. Press the <Del> key immediately after switching the system on, or
2. Press the <Del> key when the following message appears briefly at the bottom of the screen during the POST (Power On Self Test)

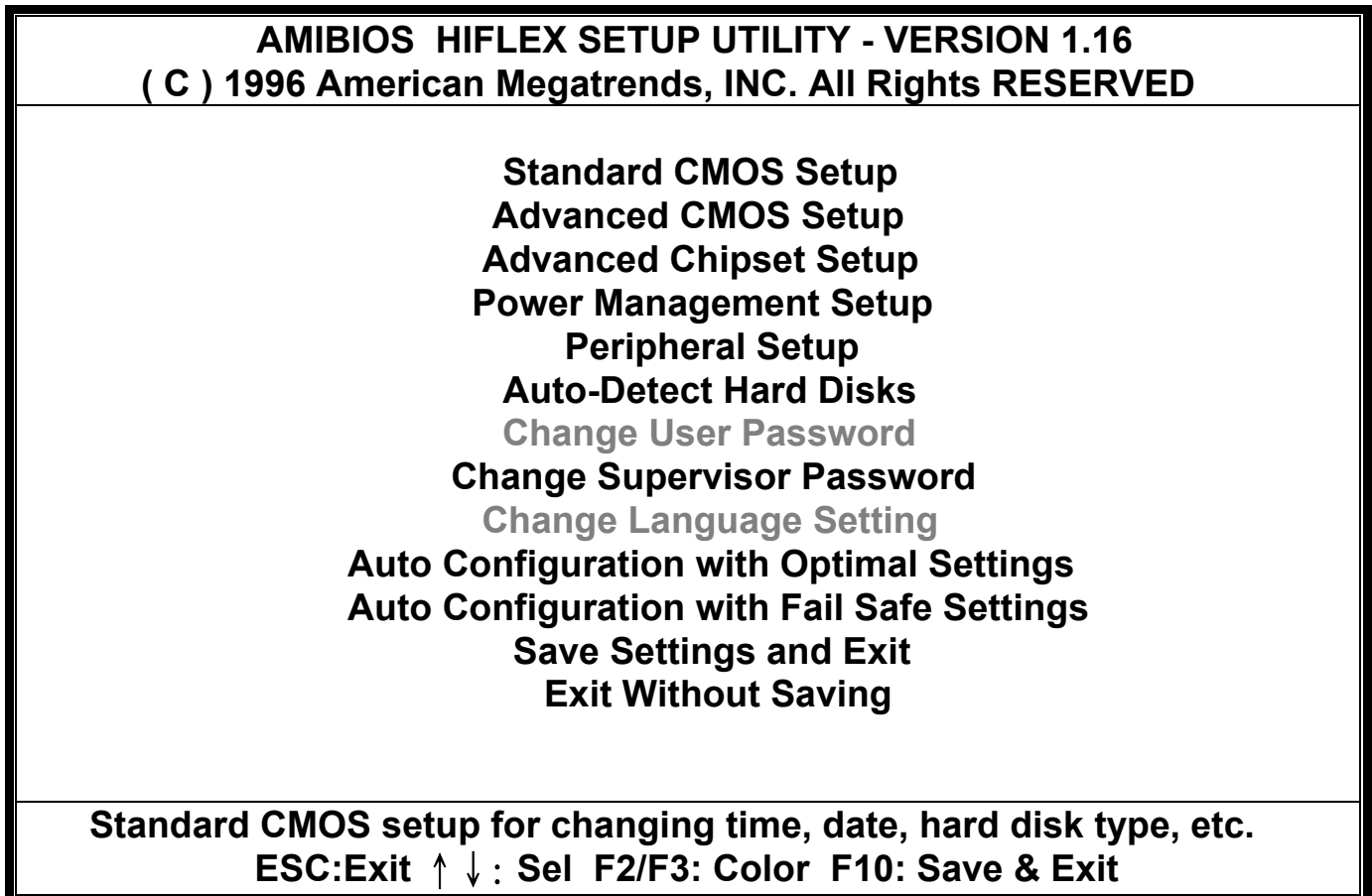
Press DEL to enter SETUP.

If the message disappears before you respond and you still wish to enter Setup, restart the system to try again by turning it OFF then ON or pressing the "RESET" bottom on the system case. You may also restart by simultaneously pressing <Ctrl>, <Alt>, and <Delete> keys. If you do not press the keys at the correct time and the system does not boot, an error message will be displayed and you will again be asked to...

PRESS F1 TO CONTINUE, DEL TO ENTER SETUP

## 6-3 MAIN MENU

Once you enter the AMI BIOS CMOS Setup Utility, the Main Menu will appear on the screen. The Main Menu allows you to select the one you need 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.



Note: a brief description of each highlighted selection appears at the bottom of the screen.

### Setup Items:

The main menu includes the following main setup categories. Please note that some systems may not include all entries.

- **Standard CMOS Setup**

This setup includes all the items in a standard AT-compatible BIOS.

- **Advanced CMOS Setup**

This setup includes all the items of AMI special enhanced features.

- **Advanced Chipset Setup**

Change Boot from (Floppy, IDE – 0..., ARMD-FDD, CDROM, SCSI, NETWORK), Floppy Drive Swap, etc..., Password Check, or just to Setup.

- **Power Management Setup**

This setup only appears if your system supports Power Management, “Green PC”, standard.

- **Peripheral Setup**

Enabled IDE , FDC , Serial Port , Parallel Port or  
Disabled IDE , FDC , Serial Port , Parallel Port etc , ...

- **Auto-Detect Hard Disks**

Automatically detect and configure hard disk parameters. The AMI BIOS include this ability in the event you are uncertain of your hard disks’ parameters. See also Section “Standard CMOS Setup”.

- **Change User Password**

This function is close. Don’t support end-user.

- **Change Supervisor Password**

If you set this password, next time you must key in this password to get permission to go into CMOS Settings .

- **Change Language Setting**

This function of AMI is close. Don’t support end-user.

- **Save Settings and Exit**

Save CMOS value changes to CMOS and exit setup

- **Exit Without Saving**

Abandon all CMOS value changes and exit setup.

## 6-4 STANDARD CMOS SETUP

The items in Standard CMOS Setup Menu are divided into 10 categories. Each category includes none, one or more than one setup item. Use the arrow keys to highlight the item and then use the <PgUp> or <PgDn> keys to select the value you want in each item.

AMIBIOS SETUP - STANDARD CMOS SETUP							
( C ) 1996 American Megatrends, INC. All Rights Reserved							
Date (mm/dd/yyyy):Wed Dec 15 , 1999				640KB			
Time (hh/mm/ss): 10:56:28				0 MB			
Floppy Drive A:		1.44 MB 3½					
Floppy Drive B:		Not Installed					
	Type	Size	Cyln	Head	Wpcom	Sec	LBA Bk PIO 32Bit Mode Mode Mode Mode
Pri Master : Auto						Off	
Pri Slave : Auto						Off	
Boot Sector Virus Protection				Disabled			
Month: Jan-Dec				ESC:Exit ↑ ↓ :Sel			
Day : 01 - 31				PgUp/PgDn: Modify			
Year : 1901- 2099				F2/F3:Color			

### ● Date

The date format is <day>, <date> <month> <year>. Press<F3> to show the calendar.

Day	The day, from Sun to Sat, determined by the BIOS & is display-only
Date	The date, from 1 to 31 (or the maximum allowed in the month)
Month	The month, Jan through Dec.
Year	The year, from 1900 through 2099

### ● Time

The time format is <hour> <minute> <second>. The time is calculated based on the 24-hour military-time clock. For example, 1 p.m. is 13:00:00.

## ● Daylight saving

The category adds one hour to the clock when daylight-saving time begins. It also subtracts one hour when standard time returns.

Enabled	Enable daylight saving
Disabled	Disable daylight saving

## ● Primary Master / Slave

The categories identify the types of 1 channels that have been installed in the computer. There are 45 predefined types and 4 user definable types are for Enhanced IDE BIOS. Type "1" to Type "45" are predefined. Type "user" is user-definable.

Press PgUp or PgDn to select a numbered hard disk type or type the number and press <Enter>. Note that the specifications of your drive must match with the drive table. The hard disk will not work properly if you enter improper information for this category.

If your hard disk drive type is not matched or not in list, you can use Type "User" to define your own drive type manually.

If you select Type "User", you will need to know the information listed below. Enter the information directly from the keyboard and press <Enter>. This information should be included in the documentation from your hard disk vendor or the system manufacturer.

If the controller of HDD interface is ESDI, the selection should be "Type 1". If the controller of HDD interface is SCSI, the selection should be "None". If you select Type "Auto", BIOS will automatically detect the HDD & CD-ROM Drive at the POST stage and showing the IDE for HDD & CD-ROM Drive.

TYPE	Drive type
CYLS.	Number of cylinders
HEADS	Number of heads
WPCOM	Write precom
SECTORS	Number of sectors
MODE	Mode type

If a hard disk has not been installed select NONE and press <Enter>.

- **Drive A Type / Drive B Type**

The category identifies the types of Floppy Disk Drive A or Drive B that have been installed in the computer.

None	No floppy drive installed.
360K, 5.25 in	5¼" PC-type standard drive; 360K byte capacity.
1.2M, 5.25 in	5¼" AT-type high-density drive; 1.2M byte capacity.
720K, 3.5 in	3½" double-sided drive; 720K byte capacity.
1.44M, 3.5 in	3½" double-sided drive; 1.44M byte capacity.
2.88M, 3.5 in	3½" double-sided drive; 2.88M byte capacity.

- **Virus Protection**

When this item is enabled, the AMI BIOS will monitor the boot sector and partition table of the hard disk drive for any attempt on modification. If an attempt is made, the BIOS will halt the system and the following error message will appear. If necessary, you will be able to run an anti-virus program to locate and remove the problem before any damage is done.

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.

**NOTE:** Many disk diagnostic programs which attempt to access the boot sector table can cause the above warning message. If you will be running such a program, we recommend that it better for you to disable the Virus Protection beforehand.

- **Memory**

The category is display-only item determined by POST.

## 6-5 ADVANCED CMOS SETUP

This section allows you to configure your system for advanced operation. You can select the system's default speed, boot-up sequence, shadowing, keyboard operation and security.

AMIBIOS SETUP – ADVANCED CMOS SETUP		
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1st Boot Device	Floppy	Available Options
2nd Boot Device	IDE-0	Disabled
3rd Boot Device	SCSI	IDE-0
4th Boot Device	Disabled	IDE-1
Boot From Card BIOS	YES	IDE-2
Try Other Boot Devices	NO	IDE-3
S.M.A.R.T. for Hard Disk	Disabled	Floppy
IDE Drive BootUp Order	IDE0	ARMD-FDD
Quick Boot	Disabled	ARMD-HDD
BootUp Num-Lock	On	CDROM
Floppy Drive Swap	Disabled	SCSI
Floppy Drive Seek	Disabled	NETWORK
Floppy Access Control	Normal	
HDD Access Control	Normal	
PS/2 Mouse Support	Enabled	
Typematic Rate	Fast	
System Keyboard	Absent	
Primary Display	Absent	ESC:Exit ↑ ↓ :Sel
Password Check	Setup	PgUp/PgDn :Modify
Boot To OS/2	Yes	F2/F3 : Color

### ● 1st (2nd , 3rd , 4th) Boot Device

AMI BIOS supports four Boot Devices. You can select your Device from where starting Boot (Floppy, IDE, CDROM, SCSI, ARMD-FDD, ARMD-HDD, NETWORK). You can select anyone to be a Boot Device.

### ● Boot From Card BIOS

YES	Enabled Boot From Card BIOS
NO	Disabled Boot From Card BIOS

- **Try Other Boot Devices**

If Yes, BIOS will try to boot from other Boot Devices if all Selected Boot Devices failed to boot. If NO, BIOS will try to Boot from only the Selected Boot Devices.

YES	Enabled Another Boot Device
NO	Disabled Another Boot Device

- **IDE Drive BootUp Order**

This allows you can select IDE0, IDE1, IDE2, or IDE3.

- **BootUp Num-Lock**

This allows you to determine the default status of the numeric keypad. By default, the system boots up with NumLock on.

ON	Keypad is number keys
OFF	Keypad is arrow keys

- **Floppy Drive Swap**

This item allows you to determine whether enable the swap floppy drive or not. The choice: Enabled/Disabled.

- **Floppy Drive Seek**

During POST, BIOS will determine if the floppy disk drive installed is 40 or 80 tracks. 360K type is 40 tracks while 760K, 1.2M and 1.44M are 80 tracks.

Enabled	BIOS searches for floppy disk drive to determine if it is 40 or 80 tracks. Note that BIOS can not tell from 720K, 1.2M or 1.44M drive type as they are all 80 tracks.
Disabled	BIOS will not search for the type of floppy disk drive by track number. Note that there will not be any warning message if the drive installed is 360K.

- **Floppy Access Control**

This option will be effective only if Floppy Drive is accessed through BIOS INT 40H function.

- **HDD Access Control**

This Option will decide HDD is Read Only or Read/Write .

- **PS/2 Mouse Support**

This item will set PS/2 Mouse as Enabled or Disabled .

- **Typematic Rate**

This item determines if the typematic rate is to be used. When Slow, continually holding down a key on your keyboard will generate only one instance. In other words, the BIOS will only report that the key is down. When the typematic rate is Fast, the BIOS will report as before, but it will then wait a moment, and, if the key is still down, it will begin to report that the key has been depressed repeatedly. For example, you would use such a feature to accelerate cursor movements with the arrow keys.

- **System Keyboard**

This item can set System Keyboard as Absent or Present.

- **Primary Display**

The category selects the type of video adapter used for the primary system monitor. Although secondary monitors are supported, you do not have to select the type in Setup.

<b>EGA/VGA</b>	<b>Enhanced Graphics Adapter/Video Graphics Array. For EGA, VGA, SEGA, SVGA or PGA monitor adapters.</b>
<b>CGA 40</b>	<b>Color Graphics Adapter, power up in 40 column mode.</b>
<b>CGA 80</b>	<b>Color Graphics Adapter, power up in 80 column mode.</b>
<b>MONO</b>	<b>Monochrome adapter, include high-resolution mono adapters.</b>

- **Password Check**

This category allows you to limit access to the system and Setup, or just to Setup.

<b>Always</b>	<b>The Always won't boot, and access to Always will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.</b>
<b>Setup</b>	<b>The system will boot, but access to Setup will be denied if the correct password is not entered at the prompt.</b>

**Note: To disable security, select Password Check at Main Menu and then you will be asked to enter password. Do not type anything and just press <Enter>, it will disable security. Once the security is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup freely.**

When the typematic rate is enabled, this selection allows you to select the rate at which the keys are accelerated.

<b>6</b>	<b>6 characters per second</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>8 characters per second</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>10 characters per second</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>12 characters per second</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>15 characters per second</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>20 characters per second</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>24 characters per second</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>30 characters per second</b>

- **System BIOS Cacheable**

This item can set BIOS Cacheable to be Enabled or Disabled.

- **C000 – C800, 32K Shadow / D000 – D800, 32K Shadow / E000 – E800, 32K Shadow**

These categories determine whether option ROMs will be copied to RAM. An example of such option ROM would be support of on-board SCSI.

<b>Enabled</b>	<b>Optional shadow is enabled</b>
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>Optional shadow is disabled</b>

## 6-6 ADVANCED CHIPSET SETUP

This section allows you to configure your system for advanced operation. You can select the system's default speed, boot-up sequence, shadowing, keyboard operation and security.

AMIBIOS SETUP – ADVANCED CMOS SETUP		
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AT Bus Clock	14.318/2	Available Options
Slow Refresh	120 us	14.318/2
Memory Hole At 15-16M	Disabled	PCLK2/3
RAS Precharge time	1.5T	PCLK2/4
RAS Active Time Insert Wait	Disable	PCLK2/5
CAS Precharge Time Insert Wait	Disable	PCLK2/6
Memory Write Insert Wait	Disable	PCLK2/8
Memory Miss Read Insert Wait	Disable	PCLK2/10
ISA Write cycle end Insert Wait	Enabled	PCLK2/12
I/O Recovery	Enabled	
I/O Recovery Period	0.75 us	
On – Chip I/O Recovery	Disable	
16Bit ISA Insert Wait	Enabled	
WatchDog Timer	Disabled	
WatchDog Timeout Select	1 Sec.	
WatchDog Signal Select	System	
Once Timeout,Then Disable Watchdo	Yes	
		ESC:Exit ↑ ↓ :Sel
		PgUp/PgDn :Modify
		F2/F3 : Color

This section allows you to configure the system based on the specific features of the chipset. The chipset manages bus speeds and access to system memory resources, such as DRAM and the external cache. It also coordinates the function of WDT timer. Please note that these items shouldn't need to be altered. The default settings have been chosen because they provide the best operating conditions for your system.

The only time you might consider making any changes on this Setup would be the time when you find that data was being lost while using your system.

- **AT BUS Clock**

ISA Bus Clock timing selection. When Auto Configuration is Disabled, then 14.318/2, PCLK2/3, PCLK2/4, PCLK2/5, PCLK2/6, PCLK2/8, PCLK2/10, PCLK2/12 is available on ISA Bus.

- **Slow Refresh**

The chipset refresh settings deal with the timing of CPU access to dynamic random access memory (DRAM). The default timing have been carefully chosen and should only be altered if data is being lost. Such a scenario might occur if your system had mixed speed DRAM chips installed so that treater delays may be required to preserve the integrity of the data held in the slower memory chips. Available values: 120us, 60us, 15us.

- **RAS Precharge time**

DRAM must continually be refreshed otherwise it will lose its data. Normally, DRAM is refreshed entirely as the result of a single request. This option allows you to determine the number of CPU clocks allocated for the Row Address Strobe to accumulate its charge before the DRAM is refreshed. If insufficient time is allowed, refresh may be incomplete and data will lose. Available values: 3.5T, 2.5T, 1.5T.

- **RAS Active Time Insert Wait**

When it is Enabled, system will insert wait state for lower speed DRAM.

- **CAS Precharge Time Insert Wait**

- **Memory Writer Insert Wait**

- **Memory Miss Read Insert Wait**

Above three items show above is always Disabled by Manufactory's default

- **I/O Recovery**

This item allows you to determine the recovery time allowed for 8 bit I/O. Choices are 0u, 0.25u to 3.05 CPU clocks. Default is 1 clock.

- **I/O Recovery Period**

The recovery time is the length of time, measured in CPU clocks, which the system will delay after the completion of an input/output request. This delay takes place because the CPU is operating so much faster than the input/output bus that the CPU must be delay to allow of the completion of the I/O.

- **WatchDog Timer**

WatchDog can use BIOS Setup.

Disabled	WatchDog can used.
Enabled	WatchDog function Enabled.

- **WatchDog Timeout Select**

Set Timer 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 sec

- **WatchDog Signal Select**

Set IRQ3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, NMI, System.

- **Once Timeout, Then Disable WatchDo**

Set Yes or No.

## 6-7 POWER MANAGEMENT SETUP

The Power Management Setup allows you to configure your system to most effectively save energy while operating in a manner consistent with your own style of computer usage.

AMIBIOS SETUP – ADVANCED CMOS SETUP		
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Power Management Mode	Disabled	Available Options
Doze Mode Timeout	Disabled	Disabled
Standby Mode Timeout	Disabled	SMI
Suspend Mode Timeout	Disabled	
Power Down HDD In	Disabled	
Power Down VGA In	Disabled	
VGA Power Down Mode	Normal	
Monitor FDD	Disabled	
Monitor COM	Disabled	
Monitor LPT	Disabled	
Monitor IRQ	Enabled	
Monitor HDD	Enabled	
Monitor VGA	Disabled	
Monitor KBD	Enabled	
Resume on LPT1: LPT2: Access	Disabled	
Resume on Fixed Disk Access	Disabled	
Resume on VGA Access	Disabled	
Resume on IRQ 00 (Timer Click)	Disabled	ESC:Exit ↑ ↓ :Sel
Resume on IRQ 01 (Keyboard)	Disabled	PgUp/PgDn :Modify
Resume on IRQ 02 (Second 0259A)	Disabled	F2/F3 : Color

### ● Power Management

This item allows you to select the type (or degree) of power saving and it is directly related to the following modes:

1.Disabled: If select Disabled, you can't select any function in following modes.

2.Suspend Mode Interface (SMI): If choose SMI, you can select any function in following modes.

## ● Doze Mode Timeout

When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the CPU clock will run at slower speed while all other devices still operate at full speed.

## ● Standby Mode Timeout

When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the fixed disk drive and the video would be shut off while all other devices still operate at full speed.

## ● Suspend Mode Timeout

When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, all devices except the CPU will be shut off.

## ● Power Down HDD In

When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the hard disk drive will be powered down while all other devices remain active.

## ● Power Down VGA In

When enabled and after the set time of system inactivity, the VGA Device will be powered down while all other devices remain active.

## ● IRQ 03 Event to IRQ 15 Event

Power Down and Resume events are I/O events whose occurrence can prevent the system from entering a power saving mode or can awaken the system from such a mode. In fact, the system remains alert for anything occurs to a device which is configured as ON, even when the system is in a Power Down mode. The following is a list of IRQ's, Interrupt Requests, which can be exempted as much as the above COM ports and LPT ports can. When an I/O device wants to gain the attention of the operating system, it activate this by causing an IRQ to occur. When the operating system respond to the request, it interrupts itself and performs the service. The choices are ON and OFF (Default). When set to ON, activity will neither prevent the system from going into a power management mode, nor awaken it.

- |                        |                      |                        |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| * IRQ3 ( COM2 )        | * IRQ4 ( COM1 )      | * IRQ5 ( LPT 2 )       |
| * IRQ6 ( Floppy Disk ) | * IRQ7 ( LPT 1 )     | * IRQ9 ( Redirect )    |
| * IRQ10 ( Reserve )    | * IRQ11 ( Reserve )  | * IRQ12 ( PS/2 Mouse ) |
| * IRQ14 ( Hard Disk )  | * IRQ15 ( Reserved ) |                        |

## 6-8 PERIPHERAL SETUP

### AMIBIOS SETUP – PERIPHERAL SETUP

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Hard disk Delay	Disabled	Available Options
Onboard IDE	Enabled	Disabled
Onboard FDD	Enabled	3 Sec
FDC Floppy Swap	Disabled	5 Sec
Onboard Serial Port1	3F8h	10 Sec
Onboard Serial Port2	2F8h	15 Sec
Onboard Parallel Port	378	
Parallel Port Mode	Normal	
EPP Version	N/A	
Parallel Port IRQ	7	
Parallel Port DMA Channel	N/A	

ESC:Exit   ↑ ↓ :Sel  
PgUp/PgDn :Modify  
F2/F3 : Color

- **Hard Disk Delay**

This item is PCI bus IDE interface only. The NC-380 supports only ISA IDE so you can select Hard disk Delay 3 Sec, 5 Sec, 10 Sec, 15 Sec.

- **Onboard IDE**

This item allows you to select the base address and IRQ for HDD active mode. Disabled and Enabled are selectable.

MODE	BASE ADDRESS	IRQ SELECT	MASTER	SLAVE
Disabled	None	None	None	None
Enabled	3F0	IRQ15	Selectable	Selectable

This setup item allows you to either enable or disable the primary controller. You might choose to disable the controller if you are going to add a higher performance or specialized controller.

- **Onboard FDD**

This item allows you to select your FDD Disabled or Enabled.

- **Onboard Serial Port1**
- **Onboard Serial Port2**

Above two items show above is always Disabled or then your Serial Port Enabled. They have four address to choose (3F8h, 2F8h, 3E8h, 2E8h).

- **Onboard Parallel Port**

This item can choose Parallel Port address. There's have three address can be chosen (378, 278, 3BC).

## **6-9 CHANGE SUPERVISOR PASSWORD**

You can set either supervisor or user password, or both of them. The difference between them are: 'supervisor password' can enter and change the options of the setup menus and 'user password' just can enter but do not have the right to change the options of the setup menus.

When you select this function, the following message will appear at the center of the screen to assist you in creating a password.

### **ENTER PASSWORD:**

Type the password, up to eight characters in length, and press <Enter>. The password typed now will clear any previously entered password from CMOS memory. You will be asked to confirm the password. Type the password again and press <Enter>. You may also press <Esc> to abort the selection and not enter a password.

To disable a password, just press <Enter> when you are prompted to enter the password. A message will confirm the password will be disabled. Once the password is disabled, the system will boot and you can enter Setup freely.

### **PASSWORD DISABLED.**

When a password has been enabled, you will be prompted to enter it every time you try to enter Setup. This prevents an unauthorized person from changing any part of your system configuration.

Additionally, when a password is enabled, you can also require the BIOS to request a password every time your system is rebooted. This would prevent unauthorized use of your computer.

You determine when the password is required within the BIOS Features Setup Menu and its Security option. If the Security option is set to "System", the password will be required both at boot and at entry to Setup. If set to "Setup", prompting only occurs when trying to enter the Setup.

## 6-10 BIOS DEFAULT DRIVE TABLE

This is the current list of the drive type table contained in Setup.

Type	Size (MB)	CylIn	Head	Sec	Wpcom	LBA	BLK	PIO	32BIT
1	10	306	4	17	128	Off	Off	Auto	Off
2	20	615	4	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
3	30	615	6	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
4	62	940	8	17	512	Off	Off	Auto	Off
5	46	940	6	17	512	Off	Off	Auto	Off
6	20	615	4	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
7	30	462	8	17	256	Off	Off	Auto	Off
8	30	733	5	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
9	112	900	15	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
10	20	820	3	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
11	35	855	5	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
12	49	855	7	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
13	20	306	8	17	128	Off	Off	Auto	Off
14	42	733	7	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
16	20	612	4	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
17	40	977	5	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
18	56	977	7	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
19	59	1024	7	17	512	Off	Off	Auto	Off
20	30	733	5	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
21	42	733	7	17	300	Off	Off	Auto	Off
22	30	733	5	17		Off	Off	Auto	Off
23	10	306	4	17		Off	Off	Auto	Off
24	53	925	5	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
25	69	925	9	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
26	43	754	7	17	754	Off	Off	Auto	Off
27	68	754	11	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
28	40	699	7	17	256	Off	Off	Auto	Off
29	68	823	10	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
30	53	918	7	17	918	Off	Off	Auto	Off
31	93	1024	11	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
32	127	1024	15	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
33	42	1024	5	17	1024	Off	Off	Auto	Off
34	10	612	2	17	128	Off	Off	Auto	Off
35	76	1024	9	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
36	68	1024	8	17	512	Off	Off	Auto	Off

37	40	615	8	17	128	Off	Off	Auto	Off
38	24	987	3	17	987	Off	Off	Auto	Off
39	57	987	7	17	987	Off	Off	Auto	Off
40	40	820	6	17	820	Off	Off	Auto	Off
41	40	977	5	17	977	Off	Off	Auto	Off
42	40	981	5	17	981	Off	Off	Auto	Off
43	48	830	7	17	512	Off	Off	Auto	Off
44	68	830	10	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
45	144	917	15	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
46	152	1224	15	17	65535	Off	Off	Auto	Off
ARMD								Auto	Off
CDROM								Auto	Off
AUTO								Auto	Off
USER								Auto	Off

# **APPENDIX**

## **A**

### **EXPANSION BUS**

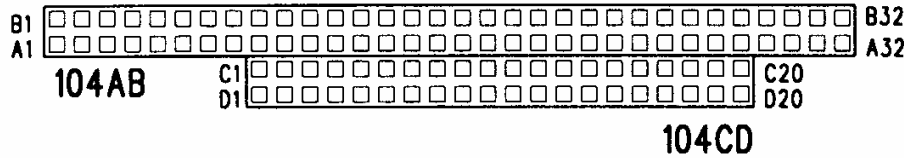
**THIS APPENDIX SHOWS YOU THE PIN ASSIGNMENTS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* PC/104 CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENT**
- \* ISA BUS PIN ASSIGNMENT**

# A-1 PC/104 CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENT (P1)

104AB, 104CD : PC/104 Connector



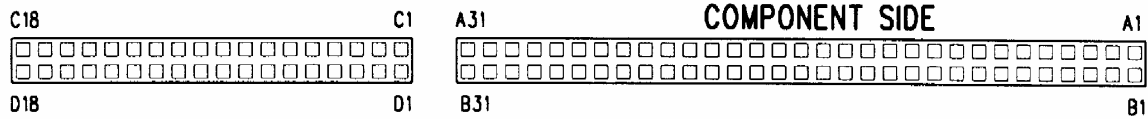
The PC/104 can support multi-pieces of PC/104 modules. This card has two connectors : one (104AB) consists of 64-pin dual-in-line header, the other one (104CD) consists of 40-pin dual-in-line header

The pin assignments for connector 104AB & 104CD are as follow:

104AB				104CD			
PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
A1	IOCHK	B1	GND	C1	GND	D1	GND
A2	SD7	B2	RESETDRV	C2	SBHE	D2	MEMCS16
A3	SD6	B3	VCC	C3	LA23	D3	IOCS16
A4	SD5	B4	IRQ9	C4	LA22	D4	IRQ10
A5	SD4	B5	-5V	C5	LA21	D5	IRQ11
A6	SD3	B6	DRQ2	C6	LA20	D6	IRQ12
A7	SD2	B7	-12V	C7	LA19	D7	IRQ15
A8	SD1	B8	0WS	C8	LA18	D8	IRQ14
A9	SD0	B9	+12V	C9	LA17	D9	DACK0
A10	IOCHRDY	B10	GND	C10	MEMR	D10	DRQ0
A11	AEN	B11	SMEMW	C11	MEMW	D11	DACK5
A12	SA19	B12	SMEMR	C12	SD8	D12	DRQ5
A13	SA18	B13	IOW	C13	SD9	D13	DACK6
A14	SA17	B14	IOR	C14	SD10	D14	DRQ6
A15	SA16	B15	DACK3	C15	SD11	D15	DACK7
A16	SA15	B16	DRQ3	C16	SD12	D16	DRQ7
A17	SA14	B17	DACK1	C17	SD13	D17	VCC
A18	SA13	B18	DRQ1	C18	SD14	D18	MASTER
A19	SA12	B19	REFRESH	C19	SD15	D19	GND
A20	SA11	B20	SYSCLK	C20	KEY PIN	D20	GND
A21	SA10	B21	IRQ7				
A22	SA09	B22	IRQ6				
A23	SA08	B23	IRQ5				
A24	SA07	B24	IRQ4				
A25	SA06	B25	IRQ3				
A26	SA05	B26	DACK2				
A27	SA04	B27	TC				
A28	SA03	B28	BALE				
A29	SA02	B29	VCC				
A30	SA01	B30	OSC				
A31	SA0	B31	GND				
A32	GA0	B32	GND				

## A-2 ISA BUS PIN ASSIGNMENT

The ISA BUS for this card is called “Golden Fingers”. It is divided into two sets: one consists of 62 pins; the other consists of 36 pins.



The pin assignments are as follow :

ISA BUSA		ISA BUSB		ISA BUSC		ISA BUSD	
PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT	PIN	ASSIGNMENT
A1	IOCHCHK*	B1	GND	C1	SBHE	D1	MEMCS16*
A2	SD7	B2	RESET	C2	LA23	D2	IOCS16*
A3	SD6	B3	VCC	C3	LA22	D3	IRQ10
A4	SD5	B4	IRQ9	C4	LA21	D4	IRQ11
A5	SD4	B5	-5V	C5	LA20	D5	IRQ12
A6	SD3	B6	DRQ2	C6	LA19	D6	IRQ15
A7	SD2	B7	-12V	C7	LA18	D7	IRQ14
A8	SD1	B8	0WS	C8	LA17	D8	DACK0
A9	SD0	B9	+12V	C9	MEMR*	D9	DRQ0
A10	IOCHRDY*	B10	GND	C10	MEMW*	D10	DACK5
A11	AEN	B11	SMEMW*	C11	SD8	D11	DRQ5
A12	SA19	B12	SMEMR*	C12	SD9	D12	DACK6
A13	SA18	B13	IOW*	C13	SD10	D13	DRQ6
A14	SA17	B14	IOR*	C14	SD11	D14	DACK7
A15	SA16	B15	DACK3	C15	SD12	D15	DRQ7
A16	SA15	B16	DRQ3	C16	SD13	D16	VCC
A17	SA14	B17	DACK1	C17	SD14	D17	MASTER*
A18	SA13	B18	DRQ1	C18	SD15	D18	GND
A19	SA12	B19	REFRESH*				
A20	SA11	B20	SYSCLK				
A21	SA10	B21	IRQ7				
A22	SA09	B22	IRQ6				
A23	SA08	B23	IRQ5				
A24	SA07	B24	IRQ4				
A25	SA06	B25	IRQ3				
A26	SA05	B26	DACK2				
A27	SA04	B27	TC				
A28	SA03	B28	BALE				
A29	SA02	B29	VCC				
A30	SA01	B30	OSC				
A31	SA0	B31	GND				

# **APPENDIX**

## **B**

### **TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

**THIS SECTION SHOWS YOU THE MAPS CONCISELY.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* INTERRUPT MAP**
- \* RTC & CMOS RAM MAP**
- \* TIMER & DMA CHANNELS MAP**
- \* I/O & MEMORY MAP**

## B-1 INTERRUPT MAP

<b>IRQ</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>System TIMER interrupt from TIMER-0</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Keyboard output buffer full</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Cascade for IRQ 8-15</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Serial port 2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Serial port 1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Parallel port 2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Floppy Disk adapter</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Parallel port 1</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>RTC clock</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Available</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Available</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Available</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Available</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Math coprocessor</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Hard Disk adapter</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Available</b>

## B-2 RTC & CMOS RAM MAP

<b>CODE</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
00	Seconds
01	Second alarm
02	Minutes
03	Minutes alarm
04	Hours
05	Hours alarm
06	Day of week
07	Day of month
08	Month
09	Year
0A	Status register A
0B	Status register B
0C	Status register C
0D	Status register D
0E	Diagnostic status byte
0F	Shutdown byte
10	Floppy Disk drive type byte
11	Reserve
12	Hard Disk type byte
13	Reserve
14	Equipment byte
15	Base memory low byte
16	Base memory high byte
17	Extension memory low byte
18	Extension memory high byte
30	Reserved for extension memory low byte
31	Reserved for extension memory high byte
32	Date Century byte
33	Information Flag
34-3F	Reserve
40-7F	Reserved for Chipset Setting Data

## B-3 TIMER & DMA CHANNELS MAP

### ● Timer Channel Map

Timer Channel	Assignment
0	System timer interrupt
1	DRAM Refresh request
2	Speaker tone generator

### ● DMA Channel Map

DMA Channel	Assignment
0	Available
1	IBM SDLC
2	Floppy Disk adapter
3	Channel-3 Available
4	Cascade for DMA controller 1
5	Available
6	Available
7	Available

## B-4 I/O & MEMORY MAP

### ● Memory Map

MEMORY MAP	ASSIGNMENT
0000000-009FFFF	System memory used by DOS and application
00A0000-00BFFFF	Display buffer memory for VGA/EGA/CGA/MONO adapter
00C0000-00DFFFF	Reserved for I/O device BIOS ROM or RAM buffer.
00E0000-00EFFFF	Reserved for PCI device ROM
00F0000-00FFFFFF	System BIOS ROM
0100000-BFFFFFF	System extension memory

### ● I/O Map

I/O MAP	ASSIGNMENT
000-01F	DMA controller (Master)
020-021	Interrupt controller (Master)
022-023	Chipset controller registers I/O ports.
040-05F	Timer control registers.
060-06F	Keyboard interface controller (8042)
070-07F	RTC ports & CMOS I/O ports
080-09F	DMA register
0A0-0BF	Interrupt controller (Slave)
0C0-0DF	DMA controller (Slave)
0F0-0FF	Math coprocessor
1F0-1F8	Hard Disk controller
278-27F	Parallel port-2
2B0-2DF	Graphics adapter controller
2F8-2FF	Serial port-2
360-36F	Net work ports
378-37F	Parallel port-1
3B0-3BF	Monochrome & Printer adapter
3C0-3CF	EGA adapter
3D0-3DF	CGA adapter
3F0-3F7	Floppy disk controller
3F8-3FF	Serial port-1

# **APPENDIX**

## **C**

### **TRUBLE SHOOTING**

**THIS SECTION SHOWS THE ERRORS MAY OCCUR WHEN YOU OPERATE THE SYSTEM, ALSO GIVES YOU THE SUGGESTIONS ON SOLVING THE PROBLEMS.**

**SECTIONS INCLUDE:**

- \* TROUBLE SHOOTING POST MESSAGE**
- \* TROUBLE SHOOTING POST BEEP**
- \* TROUBLE SHOOTING POST CODE**

## C-1 TROUBLE SHOOTING POST MESSAGES

During the Power On Self Test (POST), if the BIOS detects an error requiring you to do something to fix, it will either sound a beep code or display a message. If a message is displayed, it will be accompanied by:

**PRESS F1 TO CONTINUE, CTRL-ALT-ESC OR DEL TO ENTER SETUP**

## C-2 TROUBLE SHOOTING POST BEEP

Currently there are two kinds of beep codes in BIOS.

The one code indicates that a video error has occurred and the BIOS cannot initialize the video screen to display any additional information. This beep code consists of a single long beep followed by three short beeps. The other code indicates that your DRAM error has occurred. This beep code consists of a single long beep repeatedly.

### ● Error Messages

One or more error messages may be displayed if the BIOS detect an error during the POST. This list includes messages for both the ISA and the EISA BIOS.

### ● CMOS Battery Has Failed

CMOS battery is no longer functional. It should be replaced.

### ● CMOS Checksum Error

Checksum of CMOS is incorrect. This can indicate that CMOS has become corrupt. This error may have been caused from a weak battery. Check the battery and replace if necessary.

### ● Disk Boot Failure, Insert System Disk And Press Enter

No boot device was found. This could mean that either a boot drive was not detected or the drive does not contain proper system boot files. Insert a system disk into Drive A: and press <Enter>. If you assumed the system would boot from the hard drive, make sure the controller is inserted correctly and all cables are properly attached. Also be sure that the disk is formatted as a boot device. Then reboot the system.

- **Diskette Drives Or Types Mismatch Error - Run Setup**

Type of diskette drive installed in the system is different from the CMOS definition. Run Setup to reconfigure the drive type correctly.

- **Display Switch Is Set Incorrectly**

Display switch on the motherboard can be set to either monochrome or color. This indicates the switch is set to a different setting than indicated in Setup. Determine which setting is correct, and then turn OFF the selection.

- **Display Type Has Changed Since Last Boot**

Since last power off the system, the display adapter has been changed. You must configure the system for the new display type.

- **Error Encountered Initializing Hard Drive**

Hard drive cannot be initialized. Be sure the adapter is installed correctly and all cables are correctly and firmly attached. Also be sure the correct hard drive type is selected in Setup.

- **Error Initializing Hard Disk Controller**

Cannot initialize controller. Make sure the card is correctly and firmly installed in the bus. Be sure the correct hard drive type is selected in Setup. Also check if any jumper needs to be set correctly on the hard drive.

- **Floppy Disk Cntrlr Error or No Cntrlr Present**

Cannot find or initialize the floppy drive controller. Make sure the controller is installed correctly and firmly. If there are no floppy drives installed, be sure the Diskette Drive selection in Setup is set to NONE.

- **Invalid EISA Configuration**

*PLEASE RUN EISA CONFIGURATION UTILITY.* The non-volatile memory containing EISA configuration information was programmed incorrectly or has become corrupt. Re-run EISA configuration utility to correctly program the memory.

**NOTE: When this error appears, the system will boot in ISA mode, which allows you to run the EISA Configuration Utility.**

- **Keyboard Error Or No Keyboard Present**

Cannot initialize the keyboard. Make sure the keyboard is attached correctly and no keys are being pressed during the boot. If you are purposely configuring the system without a keyboard, set the error halt condition in Setup to **HALT ON ALL, BUT KEYBOARD**. This will cause the BIOS to ignore the missing keyboard and continue the boot.

- **Memory Address Error At ...**

Indicates a memory address error at a specific location. You can use this location along with the memory map for your system to find and replace the bad memory chips.

- **Memory Parity Error At ...**

Indicates a memory parity error at a specific location. You can use this location along with the memory map for your system to find and replace the bad memory chips.

- **Memory Size Has Changed Since Last Boot**

Memory has been added or removed since the last boot. In EISA mode, use Configuration Utility to reconfigure the memory configuration. In ISA mode, enter Setup and enter the new memory size in the memory fields.

- **Memory Verify Error At ...**

Indicates an error verifying a value already written to memory. Use the location along with your system's memory map to locate the bad chip.

- **Offending Address Not Found**

This message is used in conjunction with the I/O CHANNEL CHECK and RAM PARITY ERROR messages when the segment has caused the problem which cannot be isolated.

- **Offending Segment :**

This message is used in conjunction with the I/O CHANNEL CHECK and RAM PARITY ERROR messages when the segment has caused the problem which has been isolated.

- **Press A Key To Reboot**

This will be displayed at the bottom screen when an error occurs that requires you to reboot. Press any key and the system will reboot.

- **Press F1 To Disable NMI, F2 To Reboot**

When BIOS detects a non-markable Interrupt condition during boot, this will allow you to disable the NMI and continue to boot, or you can reboot the system with the NMI enabled.

- **RAM Parity Error Checking For Segment ...**

Indicates a parity error in Random Access Memory.

- **System Halted , (Ctrl-Alt-Del ) To Reboot ...**

Indicates the present boot attempt has been aborted and the system must be rebooted. Press and hold down the CTRL and ALT keys and press DEL.

## C-3 TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR POST CODES

**NOTE:** EISA POST codes are typically output to port address 300h.  
ISA POST codes are output to port address 80h.

POST Code (hex)	AMI WinBIOS uncompress code checkpoint Description
C2	NMI is Disable. Power on delay starting.
C5	Power on delay complete. Going to disable Cache if any.
C6	Calculating ROM BIOS checksum.
C7	ROM BIOS checksum passed. CMOS shutdown register test to be done next.
C8	CMOS shutdown register test done. CMOS checksum calculation to be done next.
CA	CMOS checksum calculation done, CMOS Diag byte written CMOS status register about to init for Date and Time.
CB	CMOS status register init done. Any initialization before keyboard BAT to be done next.
CD	BAT command to keyboard controller is to be issued.
CE	Keyboard controller BAT result verified. Any initialization after KB controller. BAT to be done next.
CF	Initialization after KB controller BAT done. Keyboard command byte to be written next.
D1	Keyboard controller command byte is written. Going to check pressing of <INS> key during power-on Done.
D2	Checking for pressing of <INS> key during power-on done. Going to disable DMA and interrupt controller.
D3	DMA controller #1, #2, interrupt controller #1, #2 disable. Chipset init/ auto memory detection about to begin.
D4	Chipset initialization/ auto memory detection over. To uncompress the RUNTIME code.
D5	RUNTIME code is uncompressed.
D0	Transfer control to uncompressed code in shadow ram at F000: FFF0.

Runtime code is uncompressed in F000 shadow ram

POST Code (hex)	AMI HiFLEX BIOS/WinBIOS runtime code Description.
01	Processor register test about to start and NMI to be Disabled.
02	NMI is Disabled. Power-on delay starting.
03	Power on delay complete. To check soft reset /power-on.
05	Soft reset / power-on determined. Going to disable Cache if any.
06	POST code to be uncompressed.
07	POST code is uncompressed. CPU init and CPU area init to be done next.
08	CPU and CPU date area init done. CMOS checksum calculation to be done next.
09	CMOS checksum calculation is done, CMOS Diag byte written. CMOS init to begin (if "init CMOS in every boot" is set).
0A	CMOS initialization done (if any). CMOS status register about to init for Date and Time.
0B	CMOS status register init done. Any initialization before keyboard BAT to be done next.
0C	KB controller I/B free. Going to issue the BAT command to keyboard controller.
0E	Keyboard controller BAT result verified. Any initialization after KB controller BAT to be done next.
0F	Initialization after KB controller BAT done. Keyboard command byte to be written next.
10	Keyboard controller command byte is written. Going to issue Pin 23, 24 blocking / unblocking command.
11	Pin 23, 24 of keyboard controller is blocked / unblocked. Going to check pressing of <INS> key during power-on.
12	Checking for pressing of <INS> key during power-on done. Going to disable DMA and interrupt controllers.
13	DMA controller #1, #2, interrupt controller #1, #2 disabled. Video display is disabled and port-B is initialized. Chipset init about to begin.
15	Chipset initialization over. 8254 timer test about to start.
19	8254 timer test over. About to start memory refresh test.

1A	Memory Refresh line is toggling. Going to check 15 micro second ON/OFF time.
20	Memory Refresh period 30 micro second test complete. Base 64K memory to be initialized.
23	Base 64K memory initialized. Going to set BIOS stack and to do any setup before interrupt vector init.
24	Setup required before interrupt vector initialization Complete. Interrupt vector initialized about to begin.
25	Interrupt vector initialization done. Going to read input port of 8042 for turbo switch (if any) and to clear password if post diagnostic switch is on.
26	Input port of 8042 is read. Going to initialize global data for turbo switch.
27	Global data initialization for turbo switch is over. Any initialization before setting video mode to be done next
28	Initialization before setting video mode is complete. Going for monochrome mode and color mode setting.
2A	Different BUSES init (system, static, output devices) to Start if present. (Please see next section for details of different BUSES).
2B	About to give control for any setup required before optional video ROM check.
2C	Processing before video ROM control is done. About to look for optional video ROM and give control.
2D	Optional video ROM control is done. About to give control to do any processing after video ROM returns control.
2E	Return from processing after the video ROM control. If EGA/VGA not found then do display memory R/W test.
2F	EGA/VGA not found. Display memory R/W test about to begin.
30	Display memory R/W test passed. About to look for the retrace checking.
31	Display memory R/W test or retrace checking failed. About do alternate Display memory R/W test.
32	Alternate Display memory R/W test passed. About to look for the alternate display retrace checking.
34	Video display checking over. Display mode to be set next.
37	Display mode set. Going to display the power ON message.
38	Different BUSES init (input, IPL, general devices) to start If present. (Please see next section for details about Different BUSES).

39	Display different BUSES initialization error messages. (Please see Appendix for details of different BUSES).
3A	New cursor position read and saved. Going to display the Hit <DEL> message.
3B	Hit <DEL> message displayed. Virtual mode memory test about to start .
40	Going to prepare the descriptor tables.
42	Descriptor tables prepared. Going to enter in virtual mode for memory test.
43	Entered in the virtual mode. Going to enable interrupts for diagnostics mode.
44	Interrupt enabled (if diagnostics switch is on). Going to initialize data to check memory wrap around at 0: 0.
45	Data initialized. Going to check for memory wrap around at 0:0 and finding the total system memory size .
46	Memory wrap around test done. Memory size calculation Over. About to go for writing patterns to test memory.
47	Pattern to be tested written in extended memory. Going to write patterns in base 640K memory.
48	Patterns written in base memory. Going to find out amount of memory below 1M memory.
49	Amount of memory below 1M found and verified. Going to find out amount of memory above 1M memory.
4B	Amount of memory above 1M found and verified. Check for Soft reset and going to clear memory below 1M for soft Reset. (If power on, go to check point #4Eh).
4C	Memory below 1M cleared. (SOFT RESET) Going to clear Memory above 1M.
4D	Memory above 1M cleared. (SOFT RESET) Going to save the memory size. (Go to check point #52h).
4E	Memory test started. (NOT SOFT RESET) About to display The first 64k memory size.
4F	Memory size display started. This will be update during Memory test. Going for sequential and random memory Test.
50	Memory testing/initialization below 1M complete. Going to adjust displayed memory size for relocation/ Shadow.
51	Memory size display adjusted due to relocation/shadow. Memory test above 1M to follow.
52	Memory testing/initialization above 1M complete. Going to save memory size information.

53	Memory size information is saved. CPU register are saved Going to enter in real mode.
54	Shutdown successful, CPU in real mode. Going to disable gate A20 line and disable parity/NMI.
57	A20 address line, parity / NMI disable successful. Going to adjust memory size depending on relocation / Shadow.
58	Memory size adjusted for relocation / shadow. Going to clear Hit <DEL> message.
59	Hit <DEL> message cleared. <WAIT ...> message displayed about to start DMA and interrupt controller test.
60	DMA page register test passed. To do DMA#1 base Register Test.
62	DMA#1 base register test passed. To do DMA#2 base Register test.
65	DMA#2 base register test passed. To program DMA unit 1 and 2.
66	DMA unit 1 and 2 programming over. To initialize 8259 Interrupt controller.
67	8259 initialization over.
7F	Extended NMI sources enabling is in progress.
80	Keyboard test started. clearing output buffer, checking For stuck key, About to issue keyboard reset command.
81	Keyboard reset error / stuck key found. About to issue keyboard controller interface test command.
82	Keyboard controller interface test over. About write command byte and init circular buffer.
83	Command byte written, Global data init done. About to check for lock-key.
84	Lock-key checking over. About to check for memory size Mismatch with CMOS.
85	Memory size check done. About to display soft error and Check for password or bypass setup.
86	Password checked. About to do programming before Setup.
87	Programming before setup complete. Going to uncompress SETUP code and execute CMOS setup
88	Returned from CMOS setup program and screen is cleared. About to do programming after setup.
89	Programming after setup complete. Going to display power on screen message.

<b>8B</b>	<b>First screen message display. &lt;WAIT...&gt; message Displayed. About to do Video BIOS shadow.</b>
<b>8C</b>	<b>Video BIOS shadow successful. Setup options Programming after CMOS setup about to start.</b>
<b>8D</b>	<b>Setup option are programmed, mouse check and init to be Done next.</b>
<b>8E</b>	<b>Mouse check and initialization complete. Going for hard Disk controller reset.</b>
<b>8F</b>	<b>Hard disk controller reset done. Floppy setup to be done next.</b>
<b>91</b>	<b>Floppy setup complete. Hard disk setup to be done next.</b>
<b>94</b>	<b>Hard disk setup complete. To set base and extended Memory size.</b>
<b>95</b>	<b>Memory size adjusted due to mouse support. Init. of Different BUSes optional ROMs from C800to start. (Please see next section for details of different BUSes).</b>
<b>96</b>	<b>Going to do any init before C800 optional ROM control.</b>
<b>97</b>	<b>Any init before C800 optional ROM control is over. Optional ROM check and control will be done next.</b>
<b>98</b>	<b>Optional ROM control is done. About to give control to do Any required processing after optional ROM returns control</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>Any initialization required after optional ROM test over. Going to setup timer data area and printer base address.</b>
<b>9A</b>	<b>Return after setting timer and printer base address. Going to set the RS-232 base address.</b>
<b>9B</b>	<b>Returned after RS-232 base address. Going to do any initialization before Coprocessor test.</b>
<b>9C</b>	<b>Required initialization before Coprocessor is over. Going to initialize the Coprocessor next.</b>
<b>9D</b>	<b>Coprocessor initialized. Going to do any initialization after Coprocessor test.</b>
<b>9E</b>	<b>Initialization after Coprocessor test is complete. Going to check extd keyboard , keyboard ID and num-lock .</b>
<b>9F</b>	<b>Extd keyboard check is done, ID flag set, num-lock on/off Keyboard ID command to be issued.</b>
<b>A0</b>	<b>Keyboard ID command issues. Keyboard ID flag to be reset</b>
<b>A1</b>	<b>Keyboard ID flag reset. Cache memory test to follow.</b>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Cache memory test over. Going to display any soft error.</b>
<b>A3</b>	<b>Soft error display complete. Going to set keyboard typematic rate.</b>
<b>A4</b>	<b>Keyboard typematic rate set. To program memory wait States.</b>

<b>A5</b>	<b>Memory wait states programming over. Going to clear the screen and enable parity / NMI.</b>
<b>A7</b>	<b>NMI and parity enabled. Going to do any initialization required before giving control To optional ROM at E000.</b>
<b>A8</b>	<b>Initialization before E000 ROM control over. E000 ROM to Get control next.</b>
<b>A9</b>	<b>Returned from E000 ROM control. Going to do any initialization required after E000 optional ROM control.</b>
<b>AA</b>	<b>Initialization after E000 optional ROM control is over. Going to display the system configuration.</b>
<b>B0</b>	<b>System configuration is displayed.</b>
<b>B1</b>	<b>Going to copy any code to specific area.</b>
<b>00</b>	<b>Copying of code to specific area done. Going to give control To INT-19 boot loader.</b>

The system BIOS gives control to different BUSES at following checkpoints to do various tasks on the different BUSES.

POST CODE (HEX)	AMI HiFLEX BIOS /WinBIOS Checkpoints of the BUSES
2A	Different BUSES init (system, static, output devices) To start if present.
38	Different BUSES init (input, IPL, general devices) To start if present.
39	Display different BUSES initialization error messages.
95	Init of different BUSES optional ROMs from C800 to start.

While control is inside the different BUS routines, additional checkpoints are output to port 80h as WORD to identify the routines under execution. These are WORD checkpoints, the LOW BYTE of checkpoint is the system BIOS checkpoint from where the control is passed to the different BUS routines and the HIGH BYTE of checkpoint is the indication of which routine is being executed in the different BUSES. The details of HIGH BYTE of these checkpoints are as follows:

#### HIGH BYTE XY

The upper nibble 'X' indicates the function # is being executed. 'X' can be from 0 to 7.

- 0 = func#0, disable all device on the BUS concerned.
- 1 = func#1, static devices init on the BUS concerned.
- 2 = func#2, output device init on the BUS concerned.
- 3 = func#3, input device init on the BUS concerned.
- 4 = func#4, IPL device init on the BUS concerned.
- 5 = func#5, general device init on the BUS concerned.
- 6 = func#6, error reporting for the BUS concerned.
- 7 = func#7, add-on ROM init for all BUSES.

The lower nibble 'Y' indicates the BUS on which the different routines are being executed. 'Y' can be from 0 to 5.

- 0 = Generic DIM (Device Initialization Manager)
- 1 = On-board System devices.
- 2 = ISA devices.
- 3 = EISA devices.
- 4 = ISA PnP devices.
- 5 = PCI devices.