



IEI Technology Corp.

**MODEL:  
KINO-DH610**

**Mini-ITX SBC Supports LGA1155 for Intel® Core™ i3/ Pentium®/ Celeron® CPU, DDR3, VGA/DVI-D/HDMI, Dual PCIe GbE, Ten USB 2.0, Four SATA 3Gb/s, HD Audio and RoHS**

# User Manual

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# Revision

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Date	Version	Changes
30 December, 2011	1.00	Initial release

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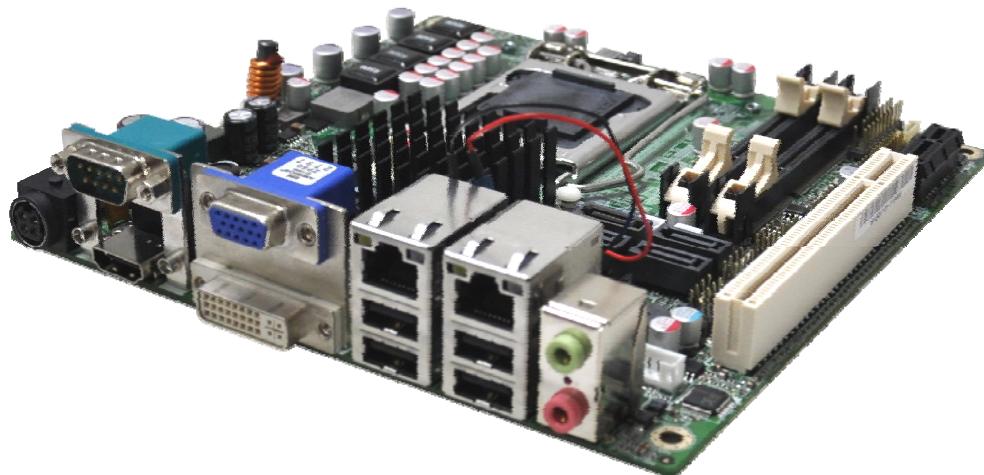
Chapter

1

# Introduction

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## 1.1 Introduction



**Figure 1-1: KINO-DH610**

The KINO-DH610 is a Mini-ITX motherboard. It accepts a LGA1155 Intel® Core™ i3/Pentium®/Celeron® processor and supports two 204-pin 1333/1066 MHz dual-channel DDR3 SO-DIMM modules up to 16 GB.

The integrated Intel® H61 System Chipset supports two GbE LAN ports through dual Realtek RTL8111E PCIe GbE controllers (with ASF 2.0 support). The KINO-DH610 also supports four SATA 3Gb/s drives and provides 5 V SATA power.

The KINO-DH610 includes a VGA, DVI-D and HDMI port. Expansion and I/O include one PCI slot, one PCIe x1 slot, four USB 2.0 ports on the rear panel and six USB 2.0 ports by pin header. Serial device connectivity is provided by one external RS-232 and one internal RS-232/422/485 connectors.

## 1.2 Connectors

The connectors on the KINO-DH610 are shown in the figure below.

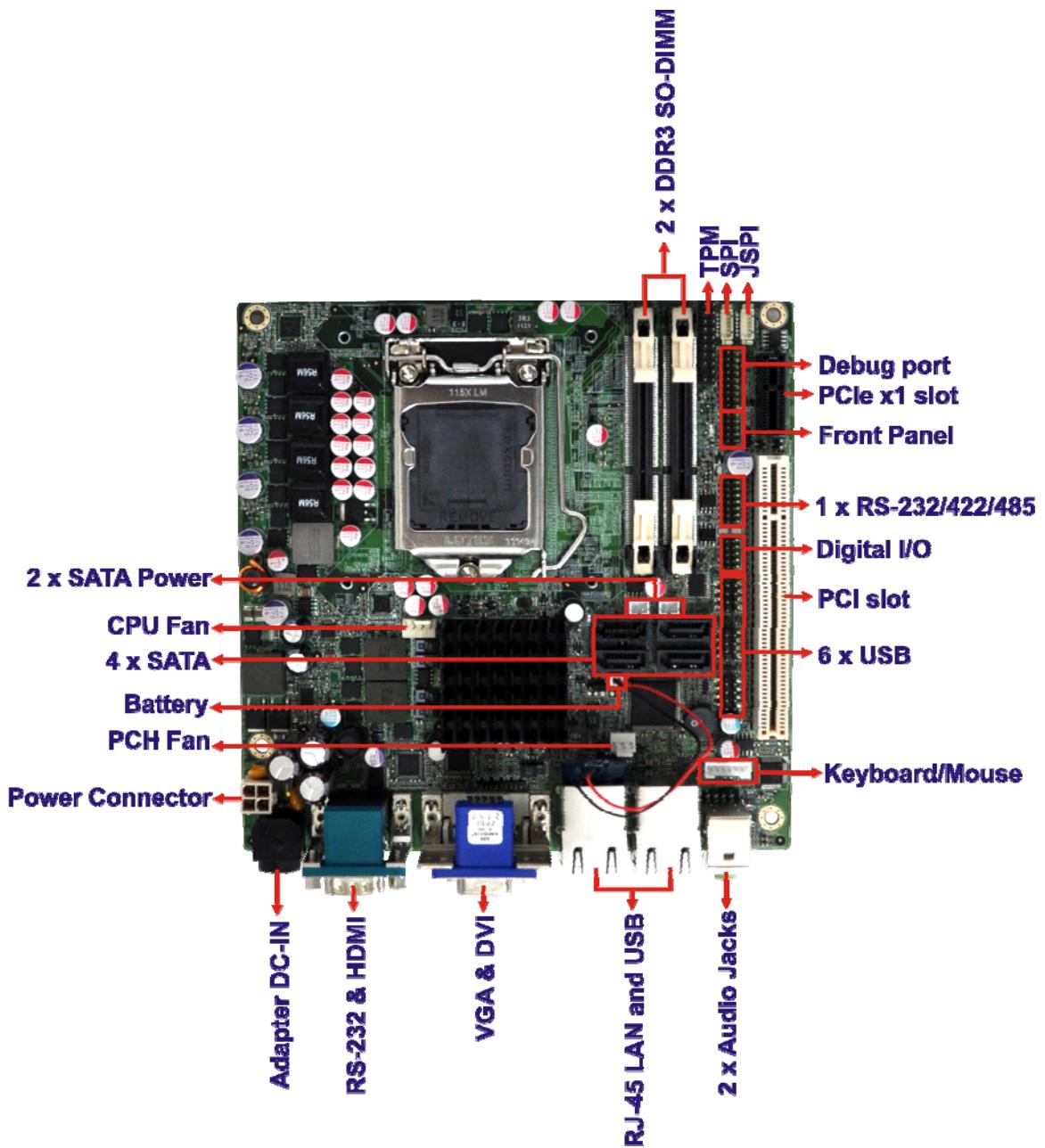


Figure 1-2: Connectors

## 1.3 Dimensions

The dimensions of the board are listed below:

- **Length:** 170 mm
- **Width:** 170 mm

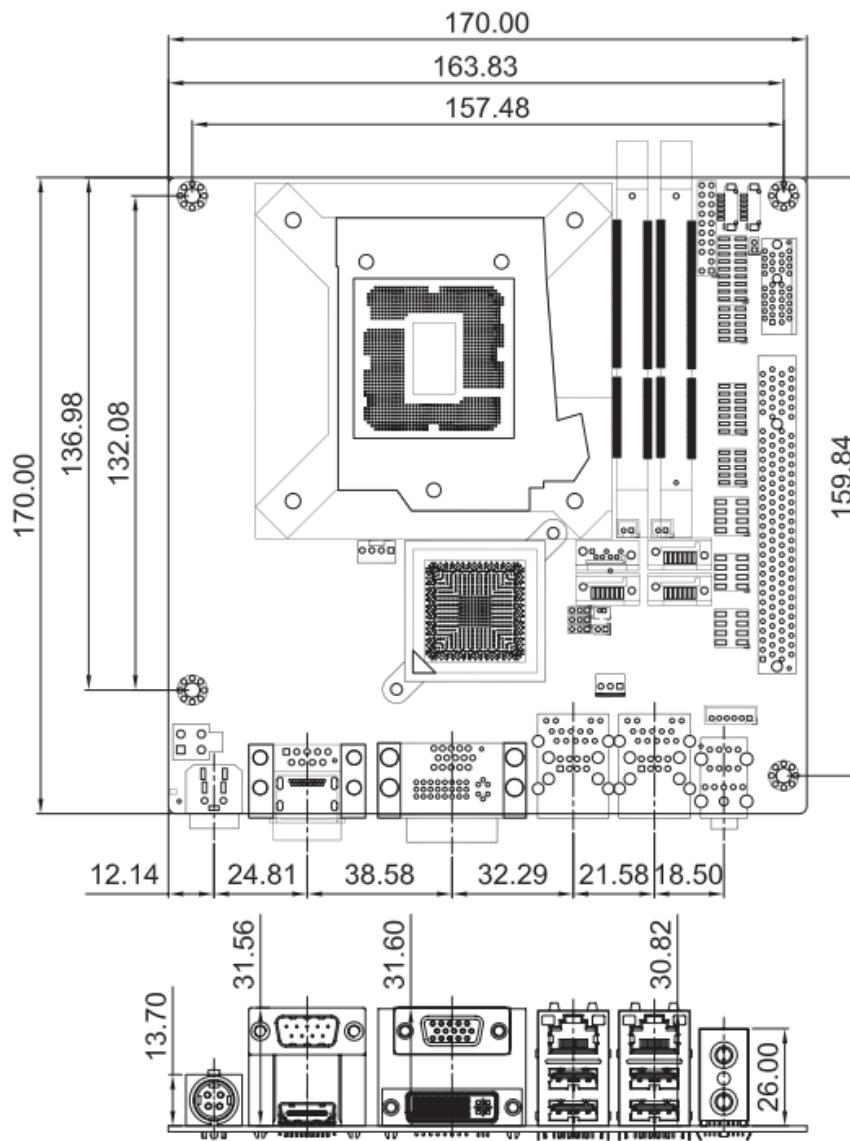


Figure 1-3: KINO-DH610 Dimensions (mm)

**KINO-DH610**

## 1.4 Data Flow

Figure 1-4 shows the data flow between the system chipset, the CPU and other components installed on the motherboard.

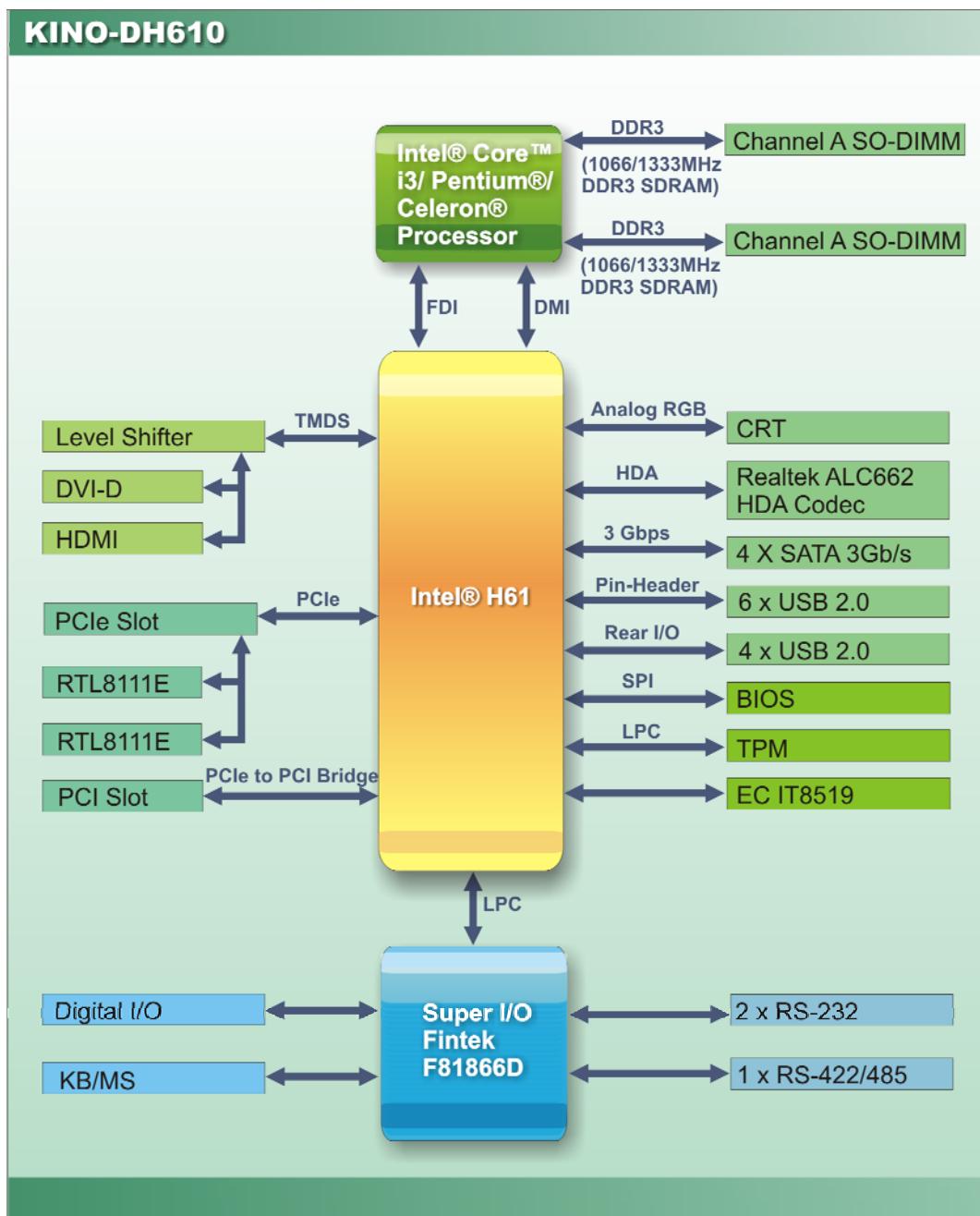


Figure 1-4: Data Flow Diagram

## 1.5 Technical Specifications

KINO-DH610 technical specifications are listed in table below.

Specification	KINO-DH610
<b>Form Factor</b>	Mini-ITX
<b>Socket</b>	LGA1155
<b>CPU Supported</b>	Socket 1155 Intel® Core™ i3/ Pentium®/ Celeron® dual core processor
<b>System Chipset</b>	Intel® H61
<b>Memory</b>	Two 204-pin 1066/1333 MHz dual-channel DDR3 SO-DIMM supported (system max. 16 GB)
<b>Graphics Engine</b>	Support for DX10.1 and OpenGL3.0, full MPEG2. VC1. AVC decode
<b>Audio</b>	Realtek ALC662 HD Audio codec
<b>LAN</b>	Two Realtek RTL8111E PCIe GbE controllers with ASF 2.0 support
<b>Embedded Controller</b>	iWDD
<b>Super I/O</b>	Fintek F81866
<b>Digital I/O</b>	8-bit digital I/O, 4-bit input/4-bit output
<b>BIOS</b>	UEFI BIOS
<b>Watchdog Timer</b>	Software programmable supports 1~255 sec. system reset
<b>Expansions</b>	
<b>PCIe</b>	One PCIe x1 slot
<b>PCI</b>	One PCI slot
<b>I/O Interface Connectors</b>	
<b>Audio Connector</b>	Two external audio jacks (Line-out, Mic)

**KINO-DH610**

<b>Specification</b>	<b>KINO-DH610</b>
<b>Display Ports</b>	One VGA integrated in Intel® H61 One DVI-D integrated in Intel® H61 One HDMI integrated in Intel® H61
<b>Ethernet</b>	Two RJ-45 GbE ports
<b>Keyboard/Mouse</b>	One internal keyboard and mouse connector via 6-pin wafer
<b>TPM</b>	One 20-pin header
<b>Fan</b>	One 4-pin CPU fan connector One 3-pin system fan connector
<b>Serial Ports</b>	One external RS-232 serial port via DB-9 male connector One RS-232 and one RS-422/485 via internal 14-pin header
<b>USB Ports</b>	Four external USB 2.0 ports by rear IO Six internal USB 2.0 ports via three 8-pin headers
<b>Storage</b>	
<b>Serial ATA</b>	Four SATA 3Gb/s connectors
<b>Environmental and Power Specifications</b>	
<b>Power Supply</b>	Maximum input voltage range: 9 V ~ 28 V Recommended operating input voltage range: 12 V ~ 24 V
<b>Power Connector</b>	One external DC jack (4-pin DIN) One internal 4-pin power connector
<b>Power Consumption</b>	12V@5.07A (2.2 GHz Intel® G620T with two 1066 MHz 2 GB DDR3 running 3DMark06 burn in) 12V@8.85A (2.8 GHz Intel® Core™ i7-2600S with two 1066 MHz 2 GB DDR3 running 3DMark06 burn in)
<b>Operating Temperature</b>	-10°C ~ 60°C
<b>Humidity</b>	5% ~ 95% (non-condensing)
<b>Physical Specifications</b>	
<b>Dimensions</b>	170 mm x 170 mm

Specification	KINO-DH610
Weight GW/NW	1100 g / 700 g

Table 1-1: Technical Specifications

Chapter

2

# Unpacking

---

## 2.1 Anti-static Precautions



### WARNING!

Static electricity can destroy certain electronics. Make sure to follow the ESD precautions to prevent damage to the product, and injury to the user.

Make sure to adhere to the following guidelines:

- **Wear an anti-static wristband:** Wearing an anti-static wristband can prevent electrostatic discharge.
- **Self-grounding:** Touch a grounded conductor every few minutes to discharge any excess static buildup.
- **Use an anti-static pad:** When configuring any circuit board, place it on an anti-static mat.
- **Only handle the edges of the PCB:** Don't touch the surface of the motherboard. Hold the motherboard by the edges when handling.

## 2.2 Unpacking Precautions

When the KINO-DH610 is unpacked, please do the following:

- Follow the antistatic guidelines above.
- Make sure the packing box is facing upwards when opening.
- Make sure all the packing list items are present.

## 2.3 Packing List



### NOTE:

If any of the components listed in the checklist below are missing, do not proceed with the installation. Contact the IEI reseller or vendor the KINO-DH610 was purchased from or contact an IEI sales representative directly by sending an email to [sales@iei.com.tw](mailto:sales@iei.com.tw).

The KINO-DH610 is shipped with the following components:

Quantity	Item and Part Number	Image
1	KINO-DH610 motherboard	
2	SATA with 5V power cable (P/N: 32801-000201-100-RS)	
1	I/O shielding (P/N: 45014-0032C0-00-RS)	
1	Mini jumper pack (2.0mm)	
1	Utility CD	
1	Quick Installation Guide	

## 2.4 Optional Items

The following are optional components which may be separately purchased:

Item and Part Number	Image
Dual-port USB cable with bracket (P/N: 19800-003100-100-RS)	
High-performance LGA1155/LGA1156 cooler kit, 1U chassis compatible, 73W (P/N: CF-1156A-RS)	
High-performance LGA1155/LGA1156 cooler kit, 95W (P/N: CF-1156B-RS)	
LGA1155/LGA1156 cooler kit, 1U Chassis compatible, 45W (P/N: CF-1156C-RS)	
LGA1155/LGA1156 cooler kit, 1U Chassis compatible, 65W (P/N: CF-1156D-RS)	
RS-232/422/485 cable with bracket (P/N: 19800-004300-100-RS)	
20-pin Infineon TPM module, software management tool, firmware V3.17 (P/N: TPM-IN01-R11)	

## KINO-DH610

SATA to CF converter board  (P/N: SACF-KIT01-R10)	
Keyboard/Mouse Y cable  (P/N: 32000-023800-RS)	

Chapter

3

# Connectors

---

### 3.1 Peripheral Interface Connectors

This chapter details all the jumpers and connectors.

#### 3.1.1 KINO-DH610 Layout

The figures below show all the connectors and jumpers.

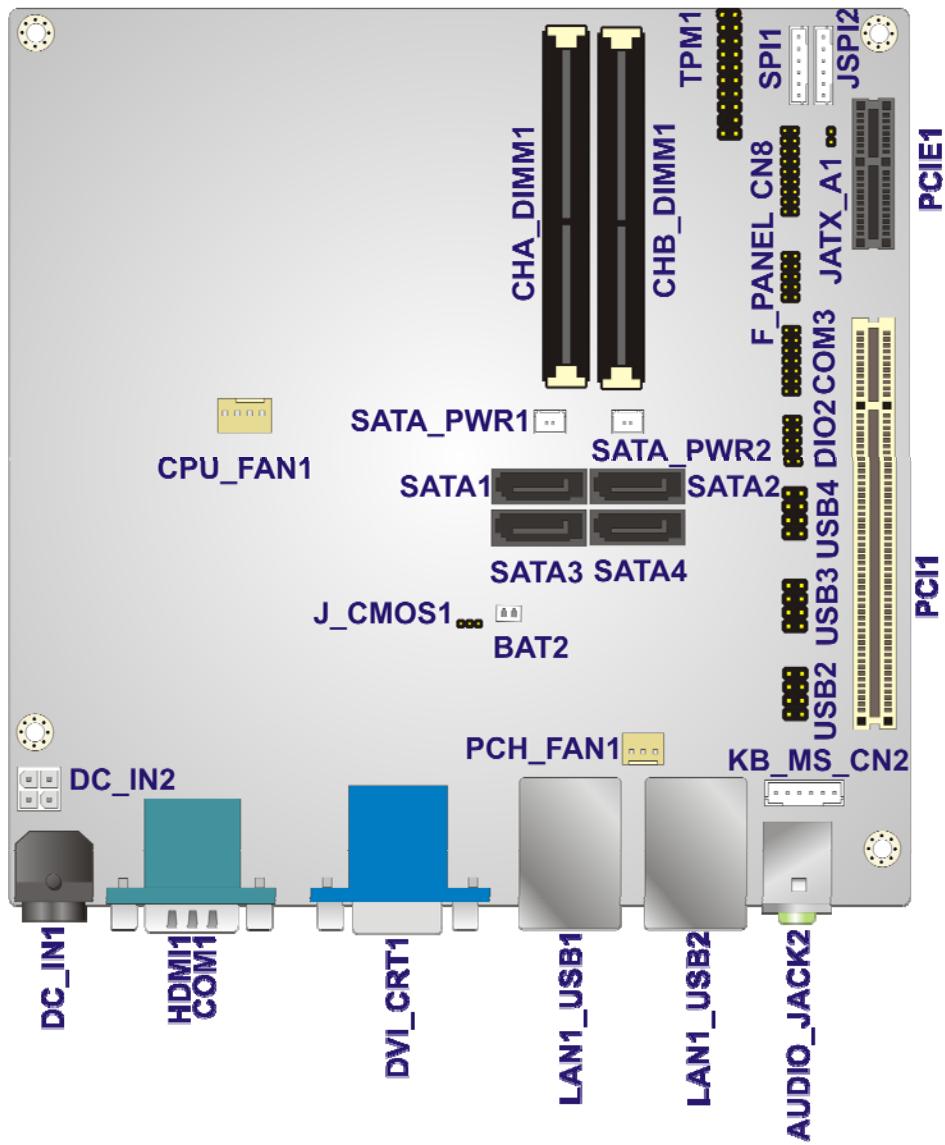


Figure 3-1: Connector and Jumper Locations

### 3.1.2 Peripheral Interface Connectors

The table below lists all the connectors on the board.

Connector	Type	Label
Battery connector	2-pin wafer	BAT2
BIOS update connector	6-pin header	SPI1
DDR3 SO-DIMM slots	DDR3 SO-DIMM slot	CHA_DIMM1,CHB_DIMM1
Debug port connector	18-pin header	CN8
Digital I/O connector	10-pin header	DIO2
EC update connector	6-pin header	JSPI2
Fan connector (CPU)	4-pin wafer	CPU_FAN1
Fan connector (PCH)	3-pin wafer	PCH_FAN1
Front Panel connector	10-pin header	F_PANEL
Keyboard and mouse connector	6-pin wafer	KB_MS_CN2
PCI slot	PCI slot	PCI1
PCIe x1 slot	PCIe x1 slot	PCIE1
Power connector	4-pin header	DC_IN2
SATA drive connector	Serial ATA (SATA) 3Gb/s Connector	SATA1, SATA2, SATA3, SATA4
SATA power connector	2-pin wafer	SATA_PWR1, SATA_PWR2
Serial port connector (RS-232/422/485)	14-pin header	COM3
TPM connector	20-pin connector	TPM1
USB connector	8-pin header	USB2, USB3, USB4

Table 3-1: Peripheral Interface Connectors

### 3.1.3 External Interface Panel Connectors

The table below lists the connectors on the external I/O panel.

Connector	Type	Label
Audio connector	Audio jack	AUDIO_JACK2
Ethernet and USB connector	RJ-45, USB port	LAN1_USB1, LAN1_USB2
HDMI connector	HDMI port	HDMI1
Power connector	4-pin Mini-DIN	DC_IN1
RS-232 serial port	DB-9 male	COM1
VGA and DVI connector	15-pin female, 24-pin female	DVI_CRT1

Table 3-2: Rear Panel Connectors

## 3.2 Internal Peripheral Connectors

The section describes all of the connectors on the KINO-DH610.

### 3.2.1 Battery Connector

**CN Label:** BAT2

**CN Type:** 2-pin wafer

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-2](#)

**CN Pinouts:** See [Table 3-3](#)

The battery connector is connected to the system battery. The battery provides power to the system clock to retain the time when power is turned off.

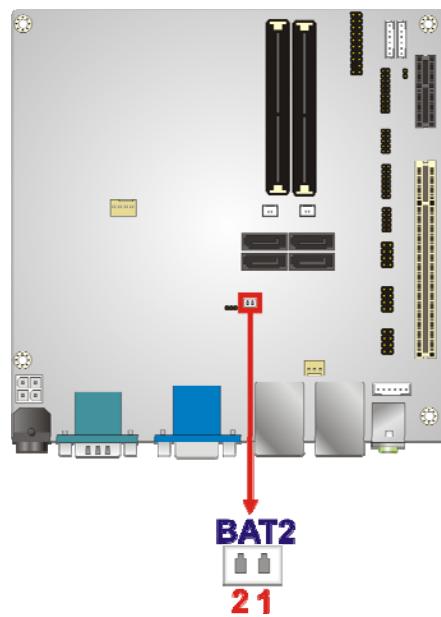


Figure 3-2: Battery Connector Location

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	VBATT	2	GND

Table 3-3: Battery Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.2 BIOS Update Connector

**CN Label:** SPI1

**CN Type:** 6-pin wafer (1x6)

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-3

**CN Pinouts:** See Table 3-4

The connector is for BIOS updating.

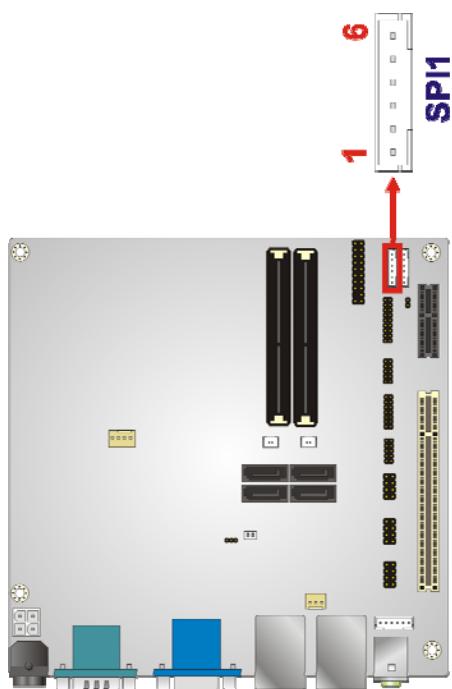


Figure 3-3: BIOS Update Connector Location

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+SPI_VCC	2	SPI_CS0#_CN
3	SPI_SO0_CN	4	SPI_CLK0_CN
5	SPI_SIO_CN	6	GND

Table 3-4: BIOS Update Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.3 DDR3 SO-DIMM Slots

**CN Label:** CHA\_DIMM1, CHB\_DIMM1

**CN Type:** DDR3 SO-DIMM slot

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-4

The DDR3 DIMM slots are for DDR3 SO-DIMM memory modules.

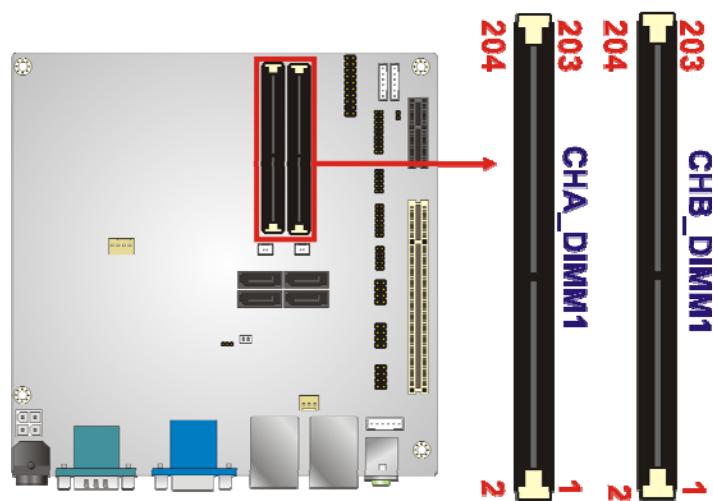


Figure 3-4: DDR3 SO-DIMM Slot Locations

### 3.2.4 Debug Port Connector

**CN Label:** CN8

**CN Type:** 18-pin header (2x9)

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-5](#)

**CN Pinouts:** See [Table 3-5](#)

The debug port connector is for system debug.

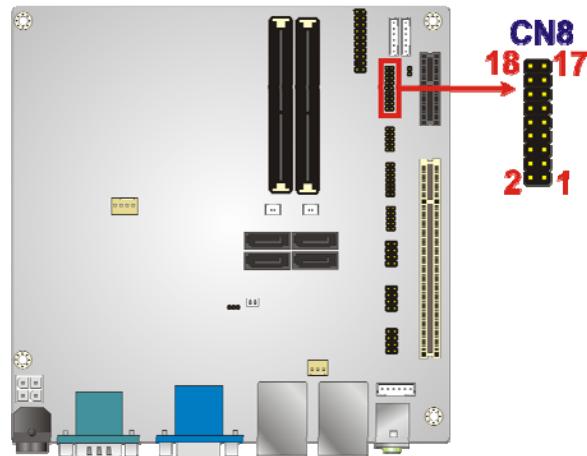


Figure 3-5: Debug Port Connector Location

## KINO-DH610

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	EC_EPP_STB#	2	EC_EPP_AFD#
3	EC_EPP_PDO	4	EC_EPP_ERR#
5	EC_EPP_PD1	6	EC_EPP_INIT#
7	EC_EPP_PD2	8	EC_EPP_SLIN#
9	EC_EPP_PD3	10	GND
11	EC_EPP_PD4	12	EC_EPP_ACK#
13	EC_EPP_PD5	14	EC_EPP_BUSY
15	EC_EPP_PD6	16	EC_EPP_PE
17	EC_EPP_PD7	18	EC_EPP_SLCT

Table 3-5: Debug Port Connector Pinouts

## 3.2.5 Digital I/O Connector

CN Label: DIO2

CN Type: 10-pin header (2x5)

CN Location: See Figure 3-6

CN Pinouts: See Table 3-6

The digital I/O connector provides programmable input and output for external devices.

The digital I/O provides 4-bit output and 4-bit input.

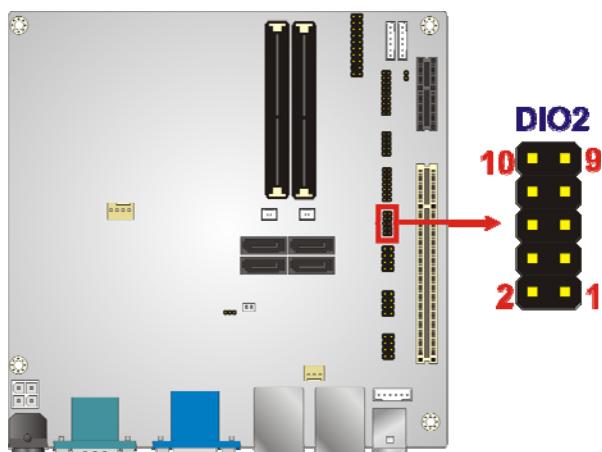


Figure 3-6: Digital I/O Connector Location

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	GND	2	+5V
3	D_IN0	4	D_OUT0
5	D_IN1	6	D_OUT1
7	D_IN2	8	D_OUT2
9	D_IN3	10	D_OUT3

Table 3-6: Digital I/O Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.6 EC Update Connector

**CN Label:** JSPI2

**CN Type:** 6-pin connector

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-7](#)

**CN Pinouts:** See [Table 3-7](#)

The connector is for EC updating.

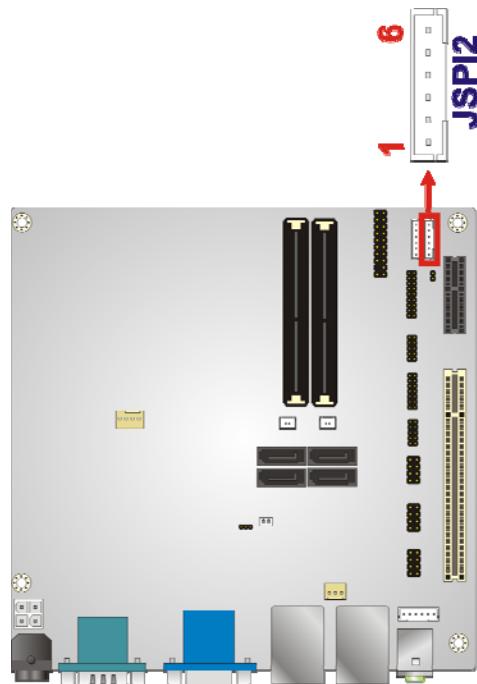


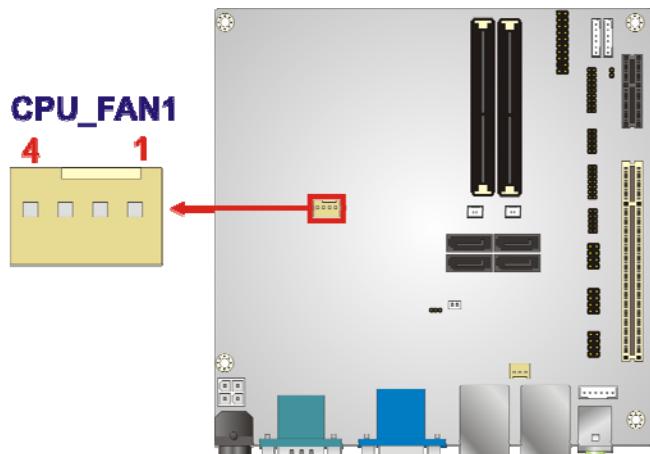
Figure 3-7: EC Update Connector Location

**KINO-DH610**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+V3.3A_EC_CONN
2	FSCE#
3	FMISO
4	FSCK
5	FMOSI
6	SGND

**Table 3-7: EC Update Connector Pinouts****3.2.7 Fan Connector (CPU)****CN Label:** CPU\_FAN1**CN Type:** 4-pin wafer**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-8****CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-8**

The fan connector attaches to a CPU cooling fan.

**Figure 3-8: CPU Fan Connector Locations**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	GND	2	+12V
3	FANIO1	4	FANOUT1

**Table 3-8: CPU Fan Connector Pinouts**

### 3.2.8 Fan Connector (PCH)

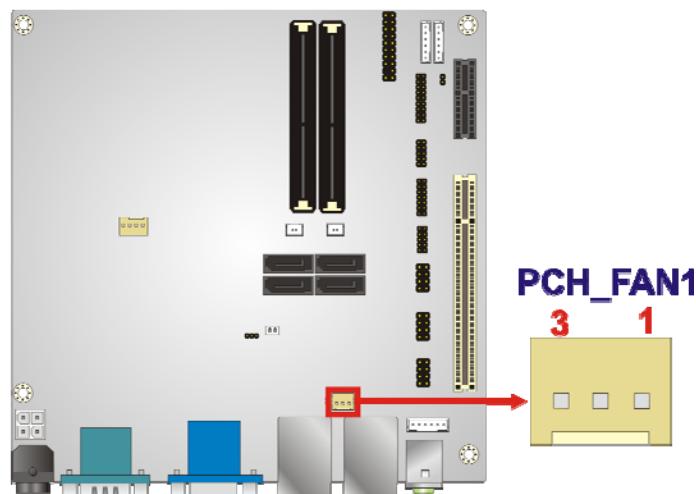
**CN Label:** PCH\_FAN1

**CN Type:** 3-pin wafer

**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-9**

**CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-9**

The fan connector connects to a PCH cooling fan.



**Figure 3-9: PCH Fan Connector Location**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+12V
2	+12V
3	GND

**Table 3-9: PCH Fan Connector Pinouts**

### 3.2.9 Front Panel Connector

**CN Label:** F\_PANEL

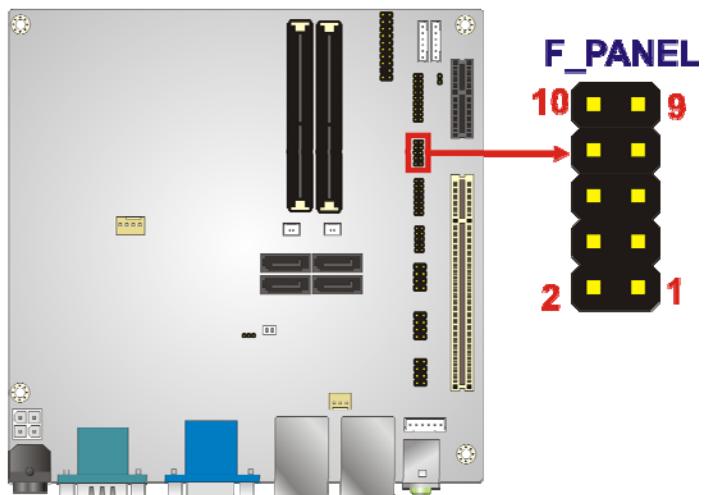
**CN Type:** 10-pin header

**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-10**

**CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-10**

## KINO-DH610

The front panel connector connects to the indicator LEDs and buttons on the computer's front panel.



**Figure 3-10: Front Panel Connector Location**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	IDELED	2	PWRLED
3	IDELED#	4	NC
5	EXTRST#	6	PWRBTN_SW#
7	GND	8	GND
9	GND	10	GND

**Table 3-10: Front Panel Connector Pinouts**

### 3.2.10 Keyboard/Mouse Connector

**CN Label:** KB\_MS\_CN2

**CN Type:** 6-pin wafer

**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-11**

**CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-11**

The keyboard/mouse connector connects to a PS/2 Y-cable that can be connected to a PS/2 keyboard and mouse.

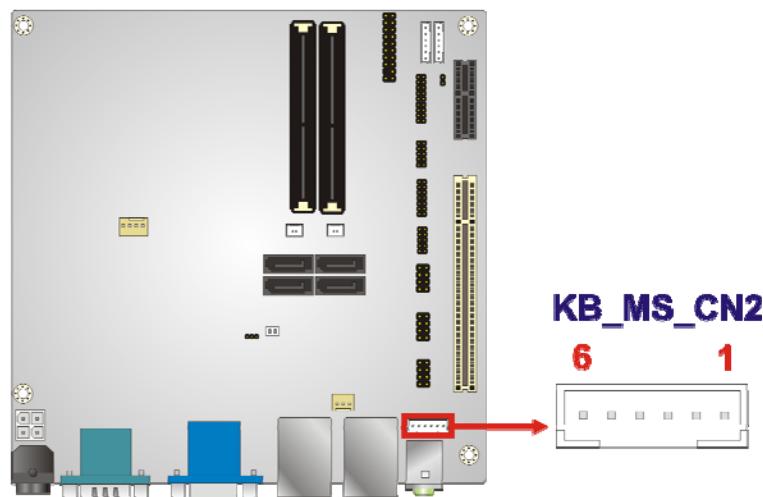


Figure 3-11: Keyboard/Mouse Connector Location

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+5V
2	MSDATA
3	MSCLK
4	KBDATA
5	KBCLK
6	GND

Table 3-11: Keyboard/Mouse Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.11 PCI Slot

**CN Label:** PCI1

**CN Type:** PCI Slot

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-12](#)

The PCI slot enables a PCI expansion module to be connected to the board.

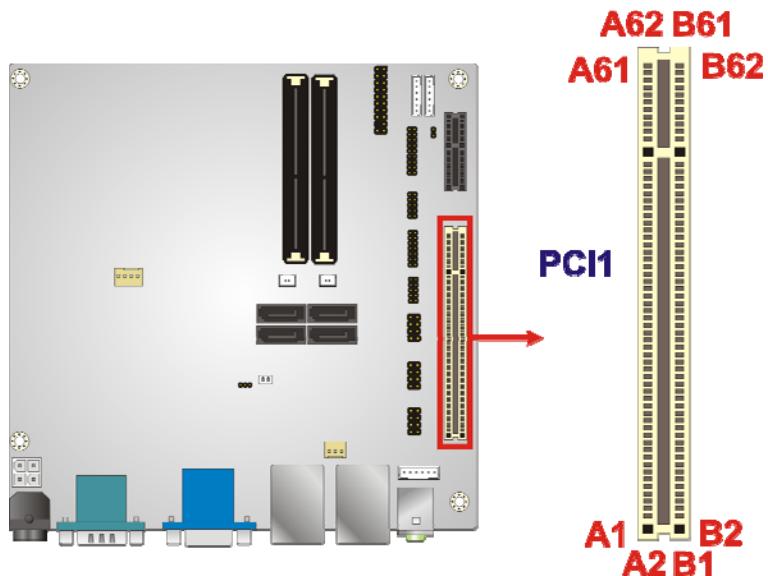


Figure 3-12: PCI Slot Location

### 3.2.12 PCIe x1 Slot

CN Label: PCIE1

CN Type: PCIe x1 slot

CN Location: See [Figure 3-13](#)

The PCIe x1 slot is for PCIe x1 expansion cards.

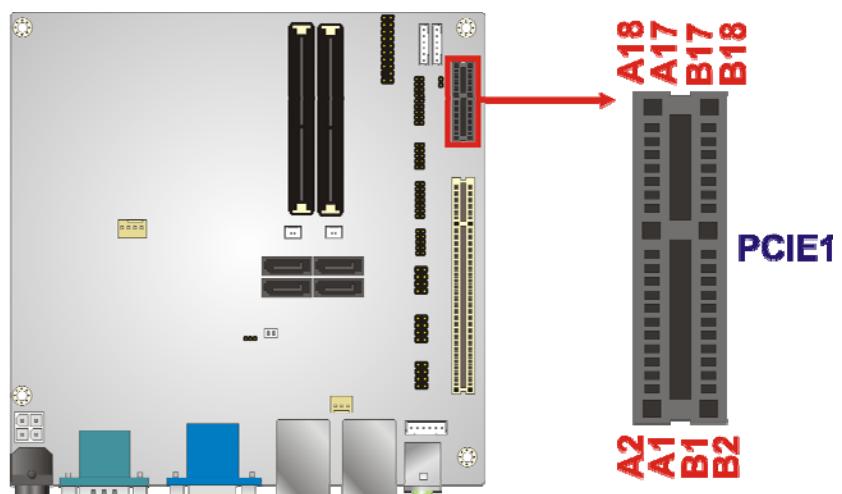


Figure 3-13: PCIe x1 Slot Location

### 3.2.13 Power Connector

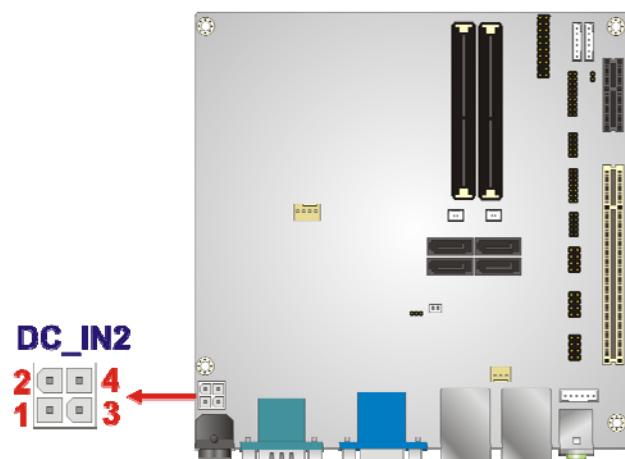
**CN Label:** DC\_IN2

**CN Type:** 4-pin header

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-16](#)

**CN Pinouts:** See [Table 3-13](#)

The power connector provides 12 V power to the motherboard.



**Figure 3-14: Power Connector Location**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	GND
2	GND
3	WIDE_VIN
4	WIDE_VIN

**Table 3-12: Power Connector Pinouts**

### 3.2.14 SATA Drive Connectors

**CN Label:** SATA1, SATA2, SATA3, SATA4

**CN Type:** Serial ATA (SATA) 3Gb/s Connector

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-15](#)

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The four SATA 3Gb/s drive connectors are each connected to a SATA 3Gb/s drive. The SATA 3Gb/s drives transfer data at speeds as high as 3Gb/s.

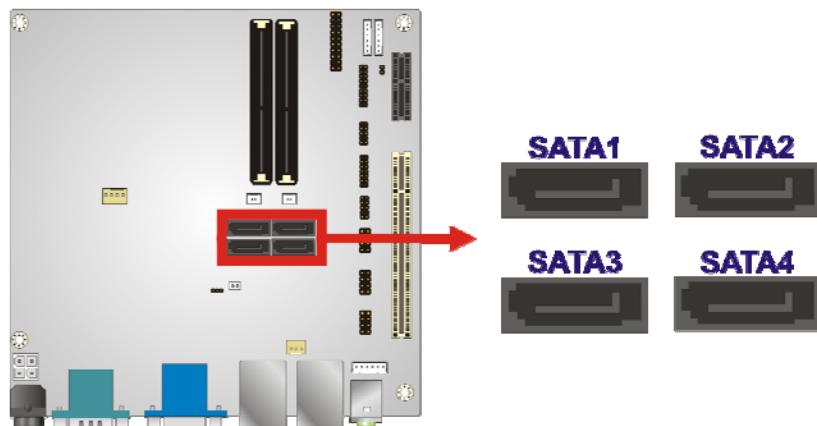


Figure 3-15: SATA Drive Connector Locations

### 3.2.15 SATA Power Connectors

**CN Label:** SATA\_PWR1, SATA\_PWR2

**CN Type:** 2-pin wafer

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-16

**CN Pinouts:** See Table 3-13

The SATA power connectors provide +5V power output to the SATA connectors.

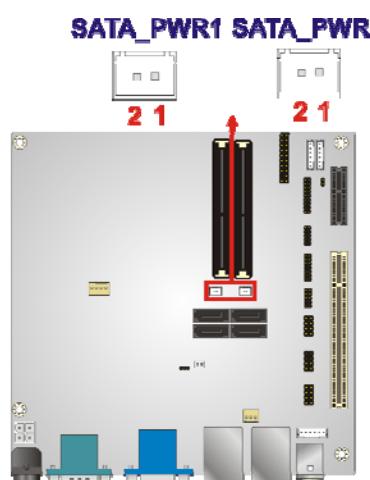


Figure 3-16: SATA Power Connector Locations

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+5V
2	GND

Table 3-13: SATA Power Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.16 Serial Port Connector (RS-232/422/485)

**CN Label:** COM3

**CN Type:** 14-pin header

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-17

**CN Pinouts:** See Table 3-14

This connector provides one RS-232 and one RS-422/485 communications.

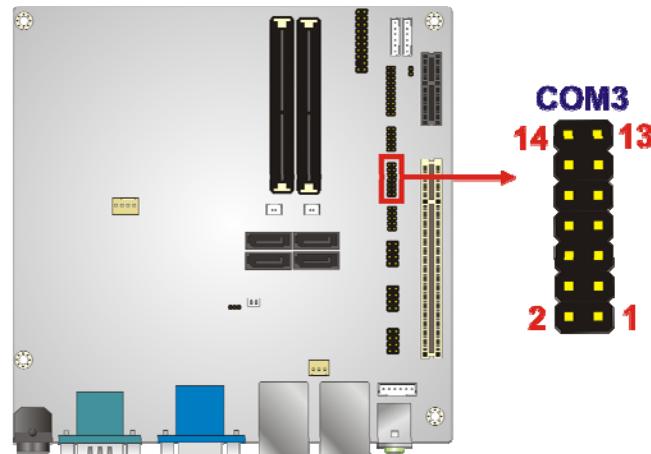


Figure 3-17: RS-232/422/485 Serial Port Connector Location (RS-232+RS422/485)

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	NDCD2#
2	NDSR2#
3	NRXD2#
4	NRTS2#
5	NTXD2#
6	NCTS2#
7	NDTR2#
8	NRI2#

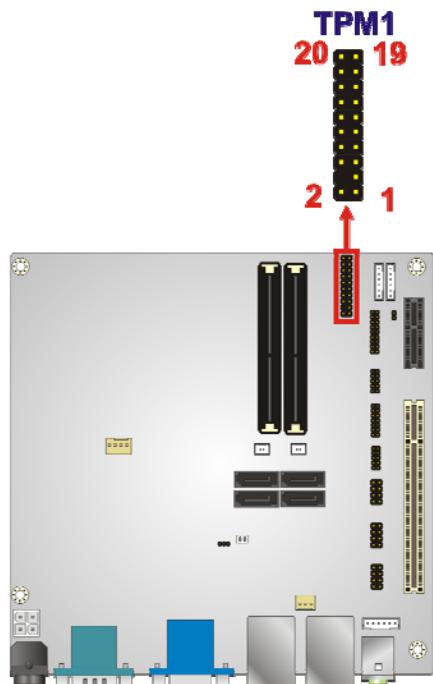
**KINO-DH610**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
9	GND
10	GND
11	TXD485+_B_R
12	TXD485_B_R
13	RXD485+_B_R
14	RXD485_B_R

Table 3-14: RS-232/422/485 Serial Port Connector Pinouts (RS-232+RS422/485)

**3.2.17 TPM Connector****CN Label:** TPM1**CN Type:** 20-pin connector**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-18****CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-15**

The Trusted Platform Module (TPM) connector secures the system on bootup.

**Figure 3-18: TPM Connector Location**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	TPMPCLK	2	GND
3	LPC_FRAME#	4	
5	BUF_PCIRST#	6	+5V
7	LPC_AD3	8	LPC_AD2
9	+3.3V	10	LPC_AD1
11	LPC_ADO	12	GND
13	SMBCLK_RESUME	14	SMBDATA_RESUME
15	+3V_DUAL	16	SERIRQ
17	GND	18	+3.3V
19	LPCPD_N	20	LDRQ0#

Table 3-15: TPM Connector Pinouts

### 3.2.18 USB Connectors

**CN Label:** USB2, USB3, USB4

**CN Type:** 8-pin header (2x4)

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-19

**CN Pinouts:** See Table 3-16

The USB connectors connect to USB devices. Each pin header provides two USB ports.

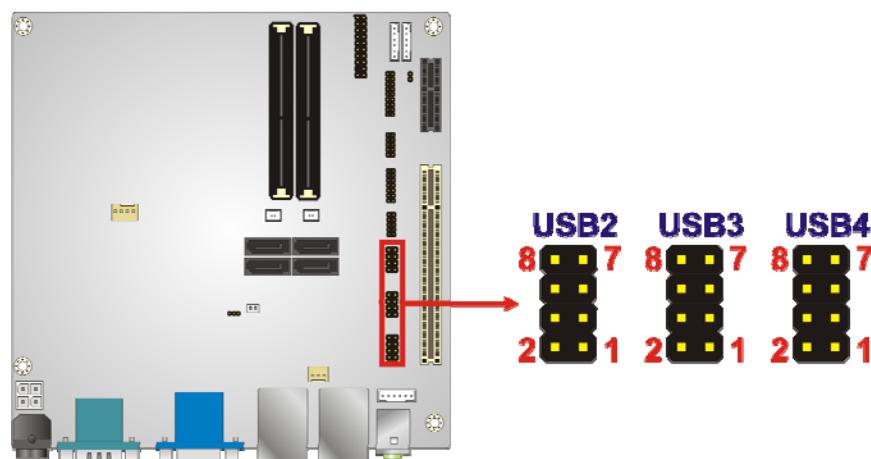


Figure 3-19: USB Connector Locations

**KINO-DH610**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	+5V	2	GND
3	USB20_C_N8	4	USB20_C_P9
5	USB20_C_P8	6	USB20_C_N9
7	GND	8	+5V

Table 3-16: USB Connector Pinouts

**3.3 External Peripheral Interface Connector Panel**

Figure 3-20 shows the KINO-DH610 external peripheral interface connector (EPIC) panel.

The EPIC panel consists of the following:

- 2 x Audio jacks
- 1 x DVI connector
- 2 x Ethernet connectors
- 1 x HDMI connectors
- 1 x Power connector
- 1 x RS-232 serial port connector
- 4 x USB 2.0 connectors
- 1 x VGA connector

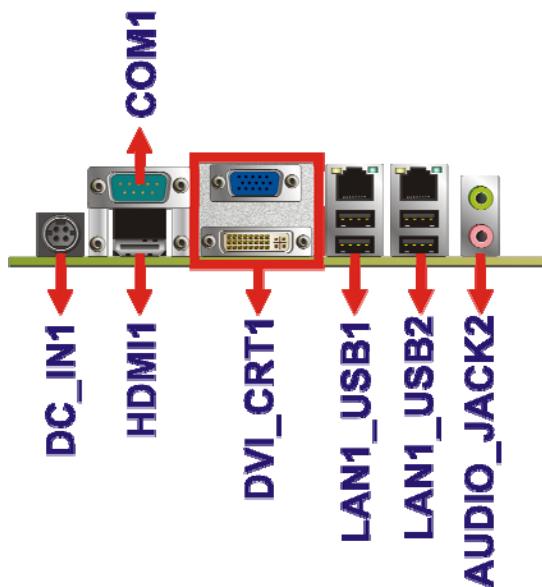


Figure 3-20: KINO-DH610 External Peripheral Interface Connector

### 3.3.1 Audio Connector

**CN Label:** AUDIO\_JACK2

**CN Type:** Audio jack

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-20](#)

The audio jacks connect to external audio devices.

- Line Out port (Lime): Connects to a headphone or a speaker. With multi-channel configurations, this port can also connect to front speakers.
- Microphone (Pink): Connects to a microphone.



**Figure 3-21: Audio Connector**

### 3.3.2 Ethernet and USB Connector

**CN Label:** LAN1\_USB1, LAN1\_USB2

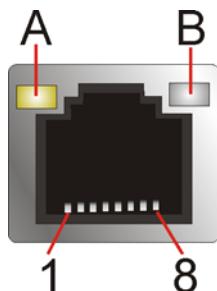
**CN Type:** RJ-45 , USB port

**CN Location:** See [Figure 3-20](#)

**CN Pinouts:** See [Figure 3-22](#) and [Table 3-17](#)

The LAN connector connects to a local network.

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**Figure 3-22: LAN Connector**

The USB connector can be connected to a USB device.

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
P1	+V3.3A_LAN1	P2	LAN1_MDIPO
P3	LAN1_MDINO	P4	LAN1_MDIP1
P5	LAN1_MDIN1	P6	LAN1_MDIP2
P7	LAN1_MDN2	P8	LAN1_MDIP3
P9	LAN1_MDIN3	P10	GND
P11	LAN1_LINK100	P12	LAN1_LINK1000
P13	LAN1_ACT-1	P14	+V3.3A_LAN1
U1	+USB_PWR1	U2	USB20_C_NO
U3	USB20_C_PO	U4	GND
U5	+USB_PWR1	U6	USB20_C_N1
U7	USB20_C_P1	U8	GND

**Table 3-17: LAN and USB Connector Pinouts****3.3.3 HDMI Connector**

**CN Label:** HDMI1

**CN Type:** HDMI type A connector

**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-20**

**CN Pinouts:** See **Table 3-18**

The HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) connector connects to digital audio or video sources.

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA2	2	GND
3	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA2#	4	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA1
5	GND	6	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA1#
7	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA0	8	GND
9	HDMI_TMDS_C_DATA0#	10	HDMI_TMDS_C_CLK
11	GND	12	HDMI_TMDS_C_CLK#
13	NC	14	NC
15	HDMI_DDC_SCLK	16	HDMI_DDC_SDATA
17	GND	18	+5V_HDMI
19	HDMI_HPD		

Table 3-18: HDMI Connector Pinouts

### 3.3.4 Power Connector

**CN Label:** DC\_CN1

**CN Type:** 4-pin Mini-DIN

**CN Location:** See Figure 3-20

**CN Pinouts:** See Figure 3-23 and Table 3-19

The connector supports 12 V power adapter.

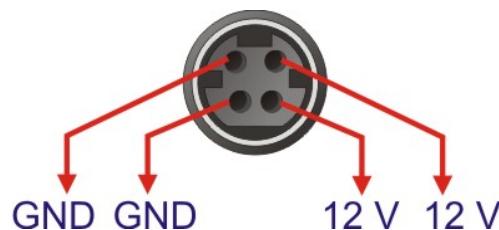


Figure 3-23: Power Connector

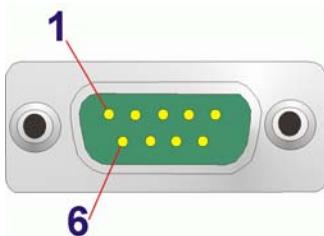
PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	WIDE_VIN
2	GND
3	WIDE_VIN

**KINO-DH610**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
4	GND
5	GND

**Table 3-19: Power Connector Pinouts****3.3.5 RS-232 Serial Port****CN Label:** COM1**CN Type:** DB-9 Male**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-20****CN Pinouts:** See **Figure 3-24** and **Table 3-20**

The serial port connects to a RS-232 serial communications device.

**Figure 3-24: RS-232 Serial Port Connector**

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	NDCD1#
2	NRXD1
3	NTXD1
4	NDTR1#
5	GND
6	NDSR1#
7	NRTS1#
8	NCTS1#
9	NRI#

**Table 3-20: RS-232 Serial Port Connector Pinouts**

### 3.3.6 VGA and DVI Connector

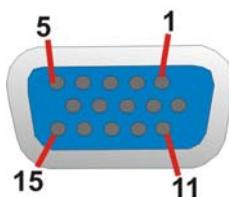
**CN Label:** DVI\_CRT1

**CN Type:** 15-pin female (VGA) , 24-pin female (DVI)

**CN Location:** See **Figure 3-20**

**CN Pinouts:** See **Figure 3-25** and **Table 3-21**

The VGA port connects to a monitor that accepts a standard VGA input.



**Figure 3-25: VGA Connector**

The DVI (Digital Visual Interface) port connects to a monitor that supports DVI video input.

PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA2#	2	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA2
3	GND	4	NC
5	NC	6	DVI_DDC_SCLK
7	DVI_DDC_SDATA	8	CRT_VSYNC
9	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA1#	10	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA1
11	GND	12	NC
13	NC	14	+5V_DVI
15	GND	16	DVI_HPD
17	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA0#	18	DVI_TMDS_C_DATA0
19	GND	20	NC
21	NC	22	GND
23	DVI_TMDS_C_CLK	24	DVI_TMDS_C_CLK#
C1	CRT_RED	C2	CRT_Green
C3	CRT_Blue	C4	CRT_HSYNC

**Table 3-21: DVI and VGA Connector Pinouts**

Chapter

4

# Installation

---

## 4.1 Anti-static Precautions



### WARNING:

Failure to take ESD precautions during the installation of the KINO-DH610 may result in permanent damage to the KINO-DH610 and severe injury to the user.

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can cause serious damage to electronic components, including the KINO-DH610. Dry climates are especially susceptible to ESD. It is therefore critical that whenever the KINO-DH610 or any other electrical component is handled, the following anti-static precautions are strictly adhered to.

- ***Wear an anti-static wristband:*** Wearing a simple anti-static wristband can help to prevent ESD from damaging the board.
- ***Self-grounding:*** Before handling the board, touch any grounded conducting material. During the time the board is handled, frequently touch any conducting materials that are connected to the ground.
- ***Use an anti-static pad:*** When configuring the KINO-DH610, place it on an anti-static pad. This reduces the possibility of ESD damaging the KINO-DH610.
- ***Only handle the edges of the PCB:*** When handling the PCB, hold the PCB by the edges.

## 4.2 Installation Considerations



### NOTE:

The following installation notices and installation considerations should be read and understood before the KINO-DH610 is installed. All installation notices pertaining to the installation of the KINO-DH610 should be strictly adhered to. Failing to adhere to these precautions may lead to severe damage of the KINO-DH610 and injury to the person installing the motherboard.



### WARNING:

The installation instructions described in this manual should be carefully followed in order to prevent damage to the KINO-DH610, KINO-DH610 components and injury to the user.

Before and during the installation please **DO** the following:

- Read the user manual:
  - The user manual provides a complete description of the KINO-DH610 installation instructions and configuration options.
- Wear an electrostatic discharge cuff (ESD):
  - Electronic components are easily damaged by ESD. Wearing an ESD cuff removes ESD from the body and helps prevent ESD damage.
- Place the KINO-DH610 on an antistatic pad:
  - When installing or configuring the motherboard, place it on an antistatic pad. This helps to prevent potential ESD damage.
- Turn all power to the KINO-DH610 off:
  - When working with the KINO-DH610, make sure that it is disconnected from all power supplies and that no electricity is being fed into the system.

Before and during the installation of the KINO-DH610 **DO NOT:**

- Remove any of the stickers on the PCB board. These stickers are required for warranty validation.
- Use the product before verifying all the cables and power connectors are properly connected.
- Allow screws to come in contact with the PCB circuit, connector pins, or its components.

### 4.3 Basic Installation

---



#### **WARNING:**

A CPU should never be turned on without the specified cooling kit being installed. If the cooling kit (heat sink and fan) is not properly installed and the system turned on, permanent damage to the CPU, KINO-DH610 and other electronic components attached to the system may be incurred. Running a CPU without a cooling kit may also result in injury to the user.

---

The CPU, CPU cooling kit and DIMM are the most critical components of the KINO-DH610. If one of these component is not installed the KINO-DH610 cannot run.

#### 4.3.1 Socket LGA1155 CPU Installation

---



#### **WARNING:**

CPUs are expensive and sensitive components. When installing the CPU please be careful not to damage it in anyway. Make sure the CPU is installed properly and ensure the correct cooling kit is properly installed.

Do NOT touch the pins at the bottom of the CPU. When handling the CPU, only hold it on the sides.

---

To install the CPU, follow the steps below.

**Step 1: Disengage the load lever** by pressing the lever down and slightly outwards to clear the retention tab. Fully open the lever. See **Figure 4-1**.

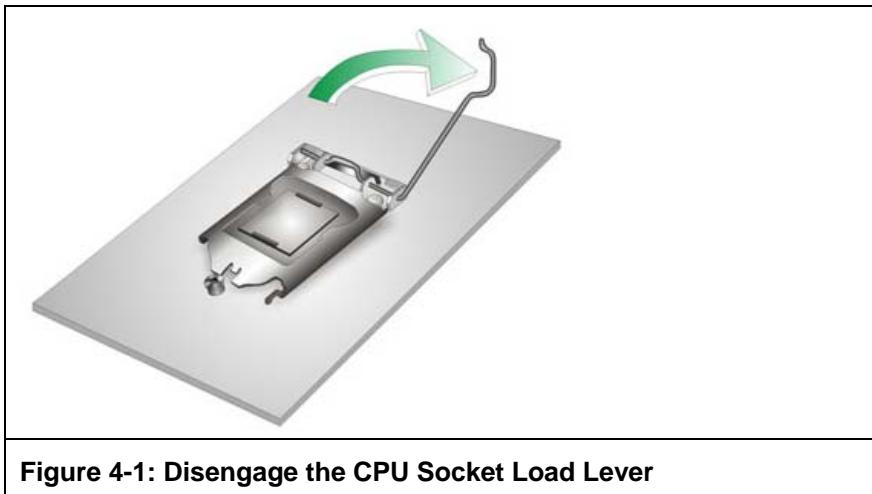


Figure 4-1: Disengage the CPU Socket Load Lever

**Step 2: Open the socket and remove the protective cover.** The black protective cover can be removed by pulling up on the tab labeled "Remove". See **Figure 4-2**.

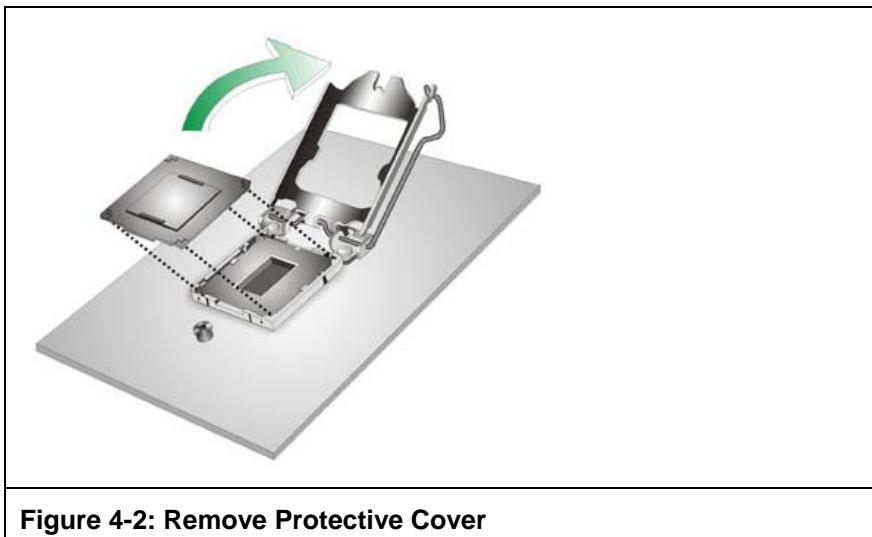


Figure 4-2: Remove Protective Cover

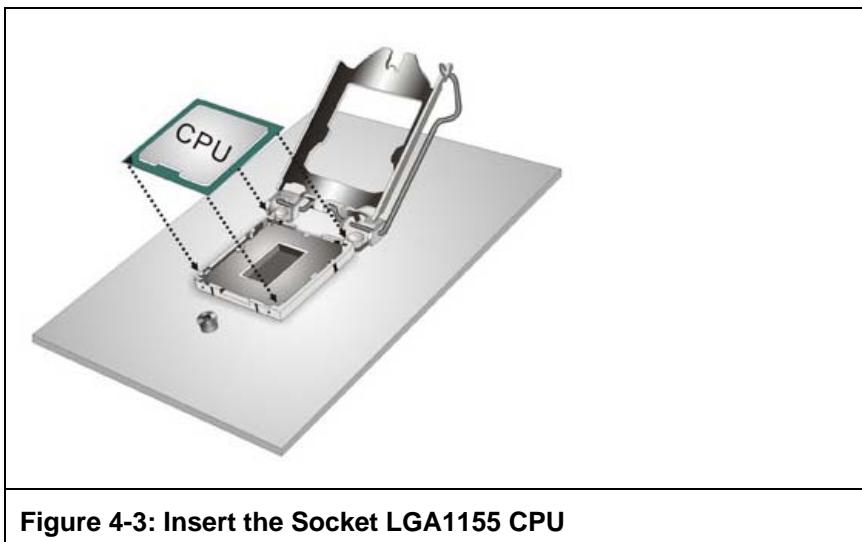
**Step 3: Inspect the CPU socket.** Make sure there are no bent pins and make sure the socket contacts are free of foreign material. If any debris is found, remove it with compressed air.

**Step 4:** Orientate the CPU properly. The contact array should be facing the CPU socket.

**Step 5:** Correctly position the CPU. Match the Pin 1 mark with the CPU edge on the CPU socket.

**Step 6:** Align the CPU pins. Locate pin 1 and the two orientation notches on the CPU. Carefully match the two orientation notches on the CPU with the socket alignment keys.

**Step 7:** Insert the CPU. Gently insert the CPU into the socket. If the CPU pins are properly aligned, the CPU should slide into the CPU socket smoothly. See **Figure 4-3**.



**Figure 4-3: Insert the Socket LGA1155 CPU**

**Step 8:** Close the CPU socket. Close the load plate and pull the load back a little to have the load plate be able to secure to the knob. Engage the load lever by pushing it back to its original position. See **Figure 4-4**. There will be some resistance, but will not require extreme pressure.

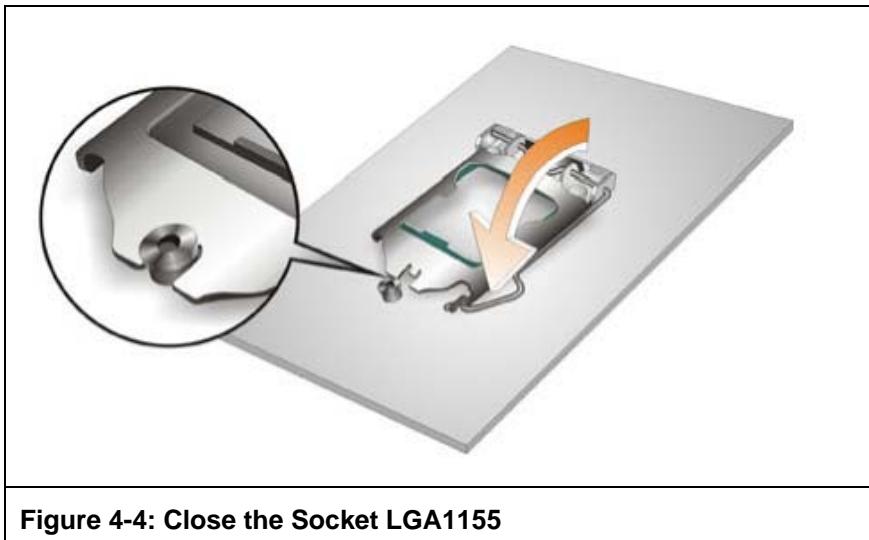


Figure 4-4: Close the Socket LGA1155

**Step 9: Connect the 12 V power to the board.** Connect the 12 V power from the power supply to the board.

#### 4.3.2 Cooling Kit Installation



##### WARNING:

DO NOT attempt to install a push-pin cooling fan.

The pre-installed support bracket prevents the board from bending and is ONLY compatible with captive screw type cooling fans.



Figure 4-5: Cooling Kits (CF-1156A-RS, CF-1156B-RS, CF-1156C-RS, CF-1156D-RS)

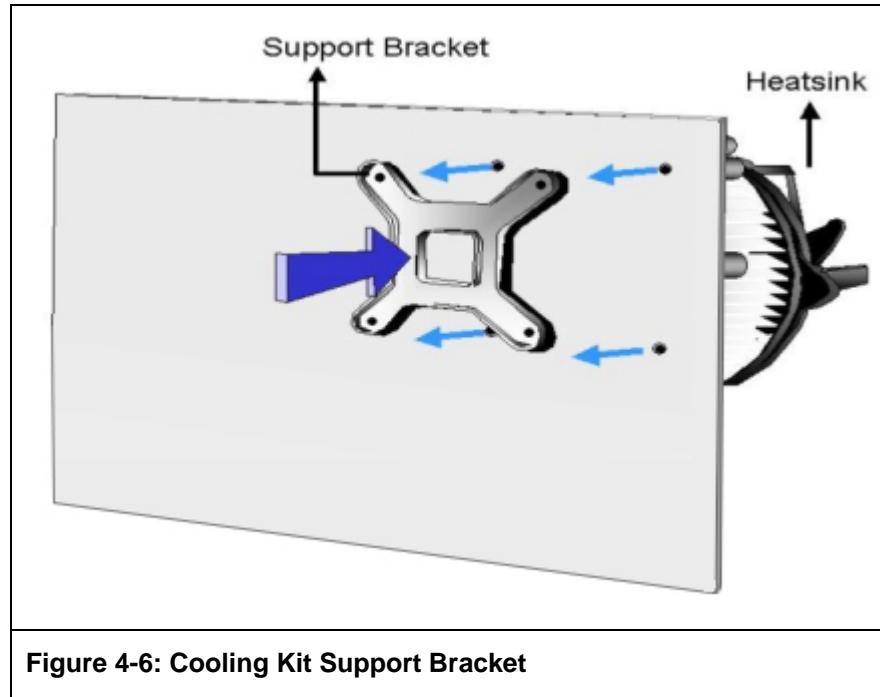
The cooling kits can be bought from IEI. The cooling kit has a heat sink and fan.

**WARNING:**

Do not wipe off (accidentally or otherwise) the pre-sprayed layer of thermal paste on the bottom of the heat sink. The thermal paste between the CPU and the heat sink is important for optimum heat dissipation.

To install the cooling kit, follow the instructions below.

**Step 1:** A cooling kit bracket is pre-installed on the rear of the motherboard. See **Figure 4-6.**



**Step 2:** Place the cooling kit onto the socket LGA1155 CPU. Make sure the CPU cable can be properly routed when the cooling kit is installed.

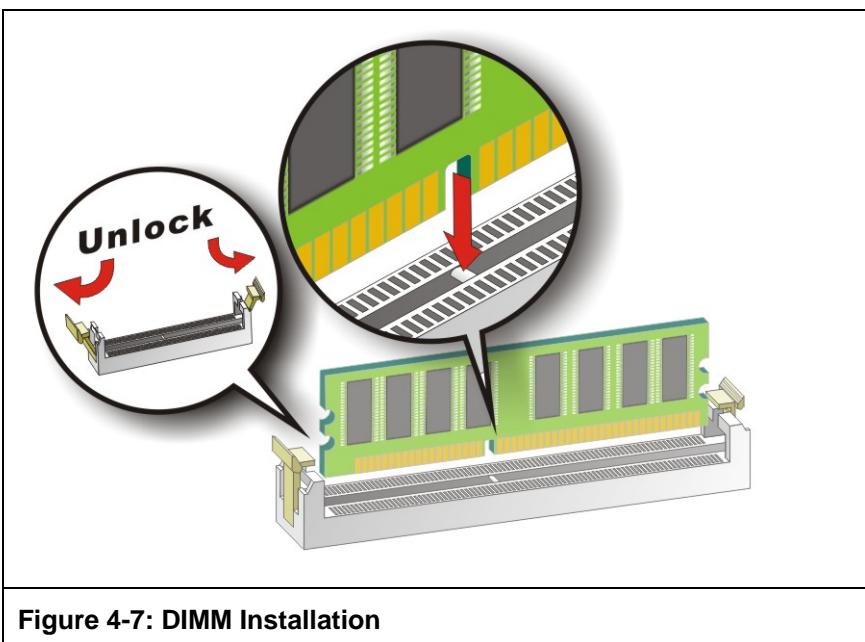
**Step 3:** Mount the cooling kit. Gently place the cooling kit on top of the CPU. Make sure the four threaded screws on the corners of the cooling kit properly pass through the holes of the cooling kit bracket.

**Step 4:** Secure the cooling kit by fastening the four retention screw of the cooling kit.

**Step 5:** Connect the fan cable. Connect the cooling kit fan cable to the fan connector on the KINO-DH610. Carefully route the cable and avoid heat generating chips and fan blades.

#### 4.3.3 DIMM Installation

To install a DIMM, please follow the steps below and refer to **Figure 4-7**.



**Step 1:** Open the DIMM socket handles. Open the two handles outwards as far as they can. See **Figure 4-7**.

**Step 2:** Align the DIMM with the socket. Align the DIMM so the notch on the memory lines up with the notch on the memory socket. See **Figure 4-7**.

**Step 3:** Insert the DIMM. Once aligned, press down until the DIMM is properly seated. Clip the two handles into place. See **Figure 4-7**.

**Step 4:** Remove a DIMM. To remove a DIMM, push both handles outwards. The memory module is ejected by a mechanism in the socket.

## 4.4 Jumper Settings



### NOTE:

A jumper is a metal bridge used to close an electrical circuit. It consists of two or three metal pins and a small metal clip (often protected by a plastic cover) that slides over the pins to connect them. To CLOSE/SHORT a jumper means connecting the pins of the jumper with the plastic clip and to OPEN a jumper means removing the plastic clip from a jumper.

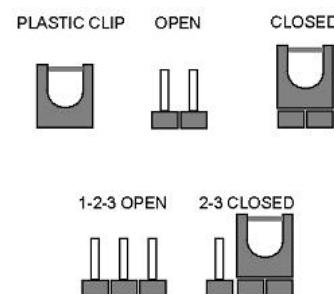


Figure 4-8: Jumper Locations

Before the KINO-DH610 is installed in the system, the jumpers must be set in accordance with the desired configuration. The jumpers on the KINO-DH610 are listed in **Table 4-1**.

Description	Type	Label
AT/ATX mode select	2-pin header	JATX_AT1
Clear CMOS	3-pin header	J_CMOS1

Table 4-1: Jumpers

### 4.4.1 AT/ATX Mode Select Jumper

**Jumper Label:** JATX\_AT1

**Jumper Type:** 2-pin header

**Jumper Settings:** See **Table 4-2**

**Jumper Location:** See **Figure 4-9**

The AT/ATX mode select jumper specifies the systems power mode as AT or ATX.

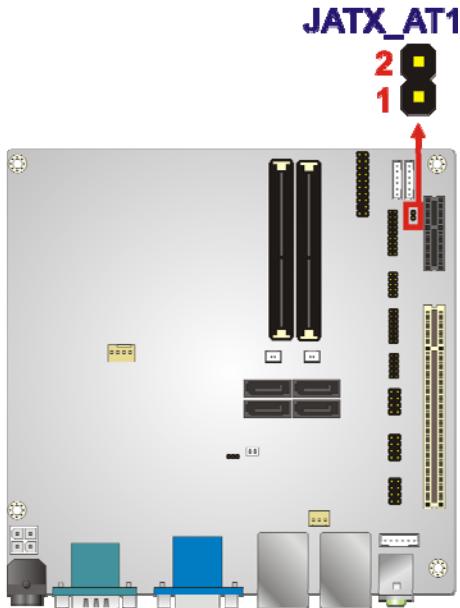
AT/ATX mode select jumper settings are shown in **Table 4-2**.

## KINO-DH610

Setting	Description	
Open	ATX Mode	
Short	AT Mode	Default

**Table 4-2: AT/ATX Mode Select Jumper Settings**

The location of the AT/ATX mode select jumper is shown in **Figure 4-9** below.

**Figure 4-9: AT/ATX Mode Select Jumper Location**

#### 4.4.2 Clear CMOS Jumper

**Jumper Label:** J\_CMOS1

**Jumper Type:** 3-pin header

**Jumper Settings:** See **Table 4-3**

**Jumper Location:** See **Figure 4-10**

If the KINO-DH610 fails to boot due to improper BIOS settings, the clear CMOS jumper clears the CMOS data and resets the system BIOS information. To do this, use the jumper cap to close pins 2 and 3 for a few seconds then reinstall the jumper clip back to pins 1 and 2.

If the “CMOS Settings Wrong” message is displayed during the boot up process, the fault may be corrected by pressing the F1 to enter the CMOS Setup menu. Do one of the following:

- Enter the correct CMOS setting
- Load Optimal Defaults
- Load Failsafe Defaults.

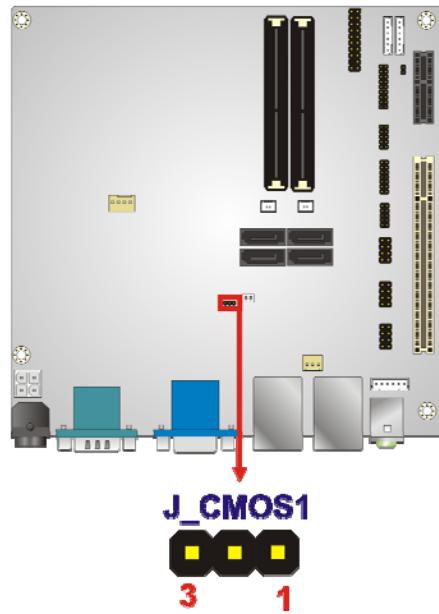
After having done one of the above, save the changes and exit the CMOS Setup menu.

The clear CMOS jumper settings are shown in **Table 4-3**.

Setting	Description	
Short 1-2	Normal Operation	Default
Short 2-3	Clear CMOS Setup	

**Table 4-3: Clear CMOS Jumper Settings**

The location of the clear CMOS jumper is shown in **Figure 4-10**.



**Figure 4-10: Clear CMOS Jumper Location**

## 4.5 Internal Peripheral Device Connections

This section outlines the installation of peripheral devices to the on-board connectors

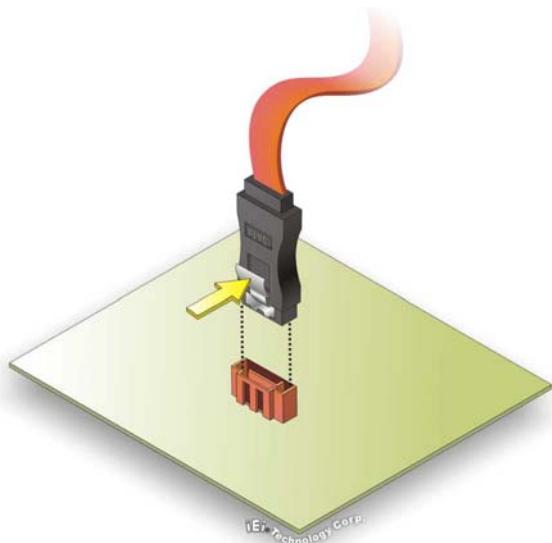
#### 4.5.1 SATA Drive Connection

The KINO-DH610 is shipped with two SATA drive cables and one SATA drive power cable.

To connect the SATA drives to the connectors, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1: Locate the connectors.** The locations of the SATA drive connectors are shown in [Chapter 3](#).

**Step 2: Insert the cable connector.** Press the clip on the connector at the end of the SATA cable and insert the cable connector into the on-board SATA drive connector. See [Figure 4-11](#).



**Figure 4-11: SATA Drive Cable Connection**

**Step 3: Connect the cable to the SATA disk.** Connect the connector on the other end of the cable to the connector at the back of the SATA drive. See [Figure 4-12](#).

**Step 4: Connect the SATA power cable.** Connect the SATA power connector to the back of the SATA drive. See [Figure 4-12](#).

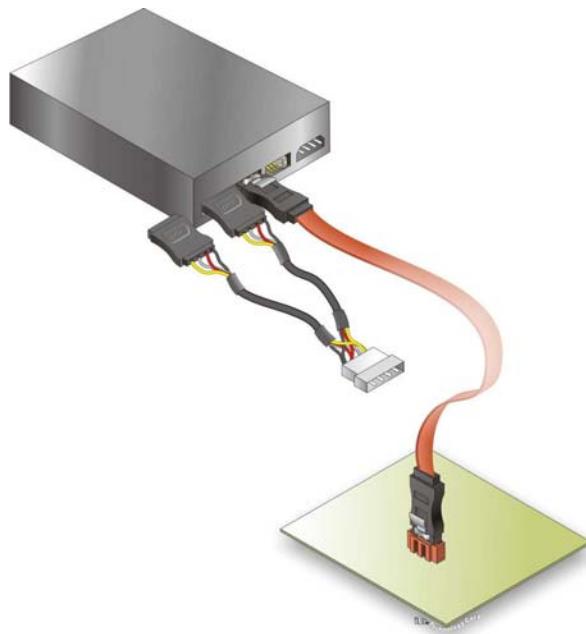


Figure 4-12: SATA Power Drive Connection

## 4.6 External Peripheral Interface Connection

The following external peripheral devices can be connected to the external peripheral interface connectors.

- Audio devices
- DVI devices
- HDMI devices
- RJ-45 Ethernet cable connector
- Serial port devices
- USB devices
- VGA monitor

To install these devices, connect the corresponding cable connector from the actual device to the corresponding KINO-DH610 external peripheral interface connector making sure the pins are properly aligned.

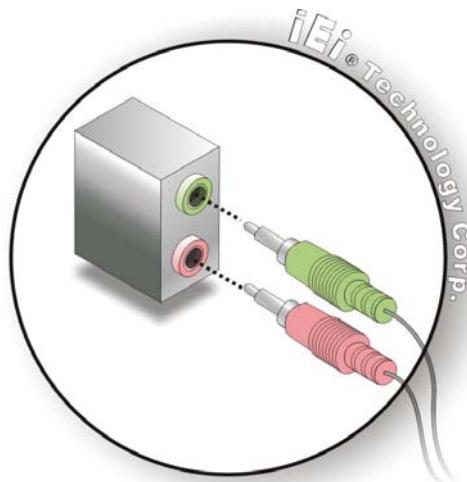
#### 4.6.1 Audio Connection

The audio jacks on the external audio connector enable the KINO-DH610 to be connected to a stereo sound setup. To install the audio devices, follow the steps below.

**Step 1: Identify the audio plugs.** The plugs on your home theater system or speakers may not match the colors on the rear panel. If audio plugs are plugged into the wrong jacks, sound quality will be very bad.

**Step 2: Plug the audio plugs into the audio jacks.** Plug the audio plugs into the audio jacks. If the plugs on your speakers are different, an adapter will need to be used to plug them into the audio jacks.

- **Line Out port (Lime):** Connects to a headphone or a speaker.
- **Microphone (Pink):** Connects to a microphone.



**Figure 4-13: Audio Connector**

**Step 3: Check audio clarity.** Check that the sound is coming through the right speakers by adjusting the balance front to rear and left to right.

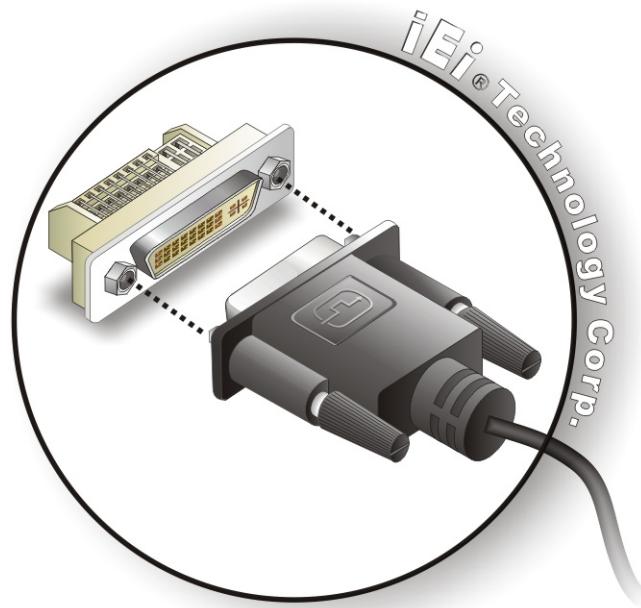
#### 4.6.2 DVI Display Device Connection

The KINO-DH610 has a single female DVI connector on the external peripheral interface panel. The DVI connector is connected to a digital display device. To connect a digital display device to the KINO-DH610, please follow the instructions below.

**Step 1:** **Locate the DVI connector.** The location of the DVI connector is shown in **Chapter 3.**

**Step 2:** **Align the DVI connector.** Align the male DVI connector on the digital display device cable with the female DVI connector on the external peripheral interface.

**Step 3:** **Insert the DVI connector.** Once the connectors are properly aligned with the male connector, insert the male connector from the digital display device into the female connector on the KINO-DH610. See **Figure 4-14.**



**Figure 4-14: DVI Connector**

**Step 4:** **Secure the connector.** Secure the DVI connector from the digital display device to the external interface by tightening the two retention screws on either side of the connector.

#### 4.6.3 HDMI Display Device Connection

The KINO-DH610 has one female HDMI connector on the external peripheral interface panel. The HDMI connectors are connected to digital display devices. To connect a digital display device to the KINO-DH610, please follow the instructions below.

**Step 1: Locate the HDMI connector.** The location of the HDMI connector is shown in **Chapter 3.**

**Step 2: Align the HDMI connector.** Align the male HDMI connector on the digital display device cable with the female HDMI connector on the external peripheral interface.

**Step 3: Insert the HDMI connector.** Once the connectors are properly aligned with the male connector, insert the male connector from the digital display device into the female connector on the KINO-DH610.

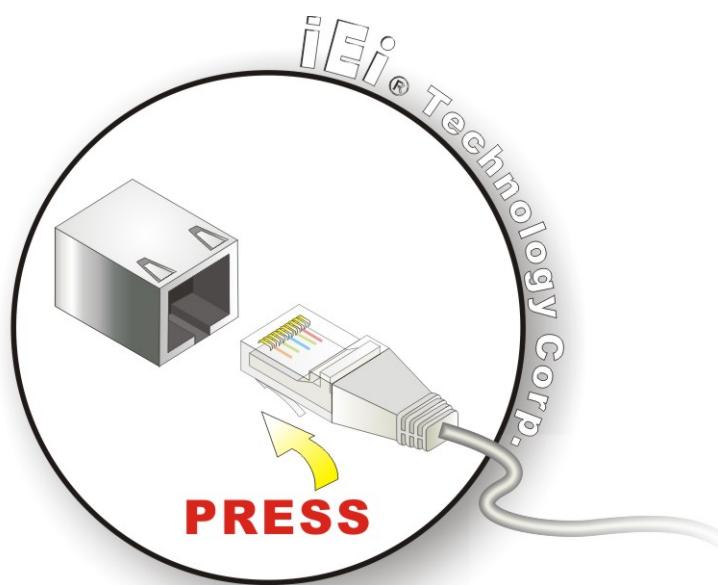
**Step 4: Secure the connector.** Secure the HDMI connector from the digital display device to the external interface by tightening the two retention screws on either side of the connector.

#### 4.6.4 LAN Connection

There are two external RJ-45 LAN connectors. The RJ-45 connector enables connection to an external network. To connect a LAN cable with an RJ-45 connector, please follow the instructions below.

**Step 1: Locate the RJ-45 connectors.** The location of the LAN connectors is shown in **Chapter 3.**

**Step 2: Align the connectors.** Align the RJ-45 connector on the LAN cable with one of the RJ-45 connectors on the KINO-DH610. See **Figure 4-15.**



**Figure 4-15: LAN Connection**

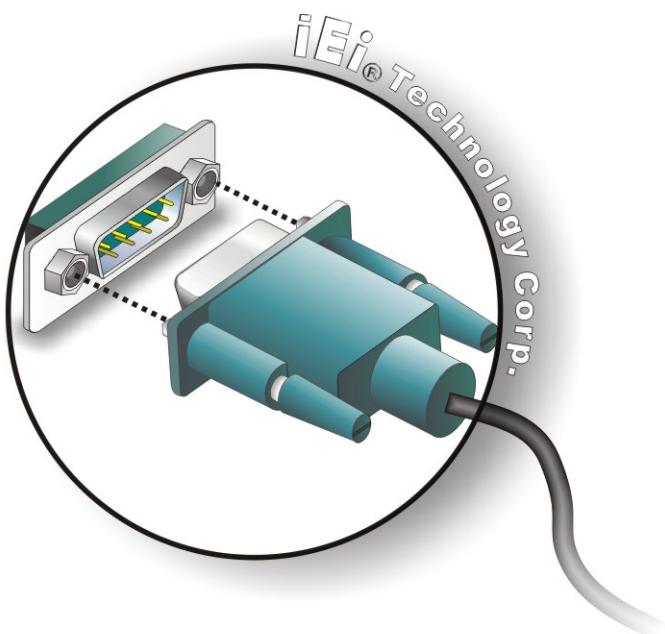
**Step 3: Insert the LAN cable RJ-45 connector.** Once aligned, gently insert the LAN cable RJ-45 connector into the on-board RJ-45 connector.

#### 4.6.5 Serial Device Connection

The KINO-DH610 has a single female DB-9 connector on the external peripheral interface panel for a serial device. Follow the steps below to connect a serial device to the KINO-DH610.

**Step 1: Locate the DB-9 connector.** The location of the DB-9 connector is shown in Chapter 3.

**Step 2: Insert the serial connector.** Insert the DB-9 connector of a serial device into the DB-9 connector on the external peripheral interface. See **Figure 4-16**.



**Figure 4-16: Serial Device Connector**

**Step 3: Secure the connector.** Secure the serial device connector to the external interface by tightening the two retention screws on either side of the connector

#### 4.6.6 USB Connection

The external USB Series "A" receptacle connectors provide easier and quicker access to external USB devices. Follow the steps below to connect USB devices to the KINO-DH610.

**Step 1: Locate the USB Series "A" receptacle connectors.** The location of the USB Series "A" receptacle connectors are shown in [Chapter 3](#).

**Step 2: Insert a USB Series "A" plug.** Insert the USB Series "A" plug of a device into the USB Series "A" receptacle on the external peripheral interface. See [Figure 4-17](#).

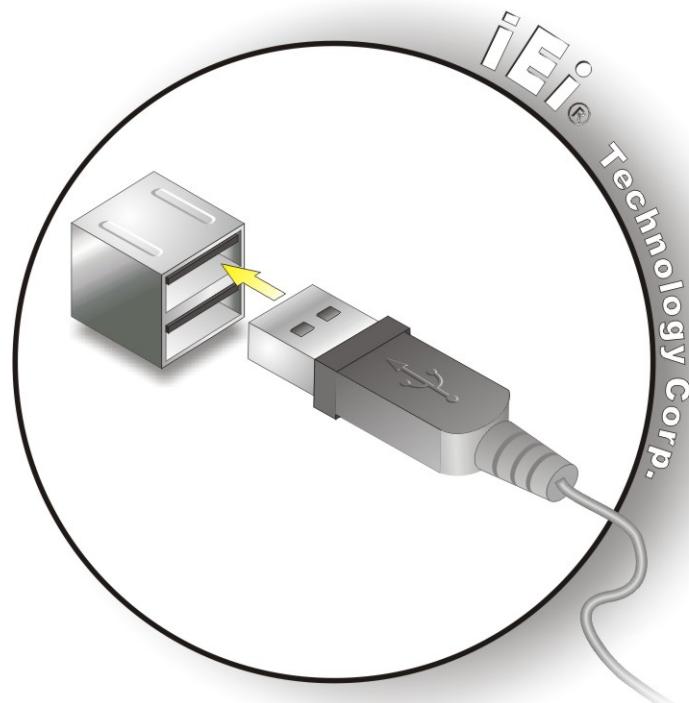


Figure 4-17: USB Connector

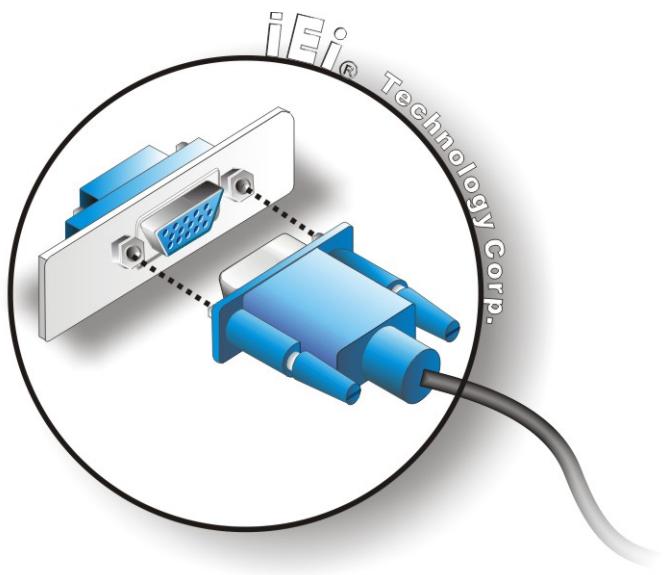
#### 4.6.7 VGA Monitor Connection

The KINO-DH610 has a single female DB-15 connector on the external peripheral interface panel. The DB-15 connector is connected to a CRT or VGA monitor. To connect a monitor to the KINO-DH610, please follow the instructions below.

**Step 1: Locate the female DB-15 connector.** The location of the female DB-15 connector is shown in [Chapter 3](#).

**Step 2: Align the VGA connector.** Align the male DB-15 connector on the VGA screen cable with the female DB-15 connector on the external peripheral interface.

**Step 3: Insert the VGA connector.** Once the connectors are properly aligned with the insert the male connector from the VGA screen into the female connector on the KINO-DH610. See [Figure 4-18](#).



**Figure 4-18: VGA Connector**

**Step 4: Secure the connector.** Secure the DB-15 VGA connector from the VGA monitor to the external interface by tightening the two retention screws on either side of the connector.

Chapter

5

# BIOS Screens

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## 5.1 Introduction

The BIOS is programmed onto the BIOS chip. The BIOS setup program allows changes to certain system settings. This chapter outlines the options that can be changed.

### 5.1.1 Starting Setup

The AMI BIOS is activated when the computer is turned on. The setup program can be activated in one of two ways.

1. Press the **DELETE** key as soon as the system is turned on or
2. Press the **DELETE** key when the “**Press Del to enter SETUP**” message appears on the screen.

If the message disappears before the **DELETE** key is pressed, restart the computer and try again.

### 5.1.2 Using Setup

Use the arrow keys to highlight items, press **ENTER** to select, use the **PageUp** and **PageDown** keys to change entries, press **F1** for help and press **Esc** to quit. Navigation keys are shown in.

Key	Function
Up arrow	Move to previous item
Down arrow	Move to next item
Left arrow	Move to the item on the left hand side
Right arrow	Move to the item on the right hand side
+	Increase the numeric value or make changes
-	Decrease the numeric value or make changes
F1 key	General help, only for Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu
F2 key	Load previous values.
F3 key	Load optimized defaults

Key	Function
F4 key	Save changes and Exit BIOS
Esc key	Main Menu – Quit and not save changes into CMOS Status Page Setup Menu and Option Page Setup Menu -- Exit current page and return to Main Menu

**Table 5-1: BIOS Navigation Keys**

### 5.1.3 Getting Help

When **F1** is pressed a small help window describing the appropriate keys to use and the possible selections for the highlighted item appears. To exit the Help Window press **Esc** or the **F1** key again.

### 5.1.4 Unable to Reboot after Configuration Changes

If the computer cannot boot after changes to the system configuration is made, CMOS defaults. Use the jumper described in **Chapter 4**.

### 5.1.5 BIOS Menu Bar

The **menu bar** on top of the BIOS screen has the following main items:

- Main – Changes the basic system configuration.
- Advanced – Changes the advanced system settings.
- Chipset – Changes the chipset settings.
- Boot – Changes the system boot configuration.
- Security – Sets User and Supervisor Passwords.
- Save & Exit – Selects exit options and loads default settings

The following sections completely describe the configuration options found in the menu items at the top of the BIOS screen and listed above.

## 5.2 Main

The **Main** BIOS menu (**BIOS Menu 1**) appears when the **BIOS Setup** program is entered.

The **Main** menu gives an overview of the basic system information.

Aptio Setup Utility - Copyright (C) 2011 American Megatrends, Inc.					
Main	Advanced	Chipset	Boot	Security	Save & Exit
BIOS Information					Set the Date. Use Tab to switch between Data elements.
BIOS Vendor	American Megatrends				
Core Version	4.6.4.0 0.03				
Compliance	UEFI 2.0				
Project Version	SA58AR010.ROM				
Build Date and Time	12/05/2011 16:41:11				
iWDD Vendor	ICP				
iWDD Version	SA50ER10.bin				
Memory Information					↔: Select Screen
Total Memory	1024 MB (DDR3 1333)				
System Date	[Thu 12/29/2011]				
System Time	[09:16:24]				
Access Level	Administrator				
Version 2.11.1210. Copyright (C) 2011 American Megatrends, Inc.					

### BIOS Menu 1: Main

#### → BIOS Information

The **BIOS Information** lists a brief summary of the BIOS. The fields in **BIOS Information** cannot be changed. The items shown in the system overview include:

- **BIOS Vendor:** Installed BIOS vendor
- **Core Version:** Current BIOS version
- **Compliance:** Current compliant version
- **Project Version:** the board version
- **Build Date and Time:** Date the current BIOS version was made

#### → iWDD Vendor

- The **iWDD Vendor** displays the installed iWDD vendor. The fields in **iWDD Vendor** cannot be changed.

→ **iWDD Version**

- The **iWDD Version** displays the current iWDD version. The fields in **iWDD Version** cannot be changed.

→ **Memory Information**

The **Memory Information** lists a brief summary of the on-board memory. The fields in **Memory Information** cannot be changed.

- **Total Memory:** Displays the auto-detected system memory size and type.

The System Overview field also has two user configurable fields:

→ **System Date [xx/xx/xx]**

Use the **System Date** option to set the system date. Manually enter the day, month and year.

→ **System Time [xx:xx:xx]**

Use the **System Time** option to set the system time. Manually enter the hours, minutes and seconds.

## 5.3 Advanced

Use the **Advanced** menu (**BIOS Menu 2**) to configure the CPU and peripheral devices through the following sub-menus:

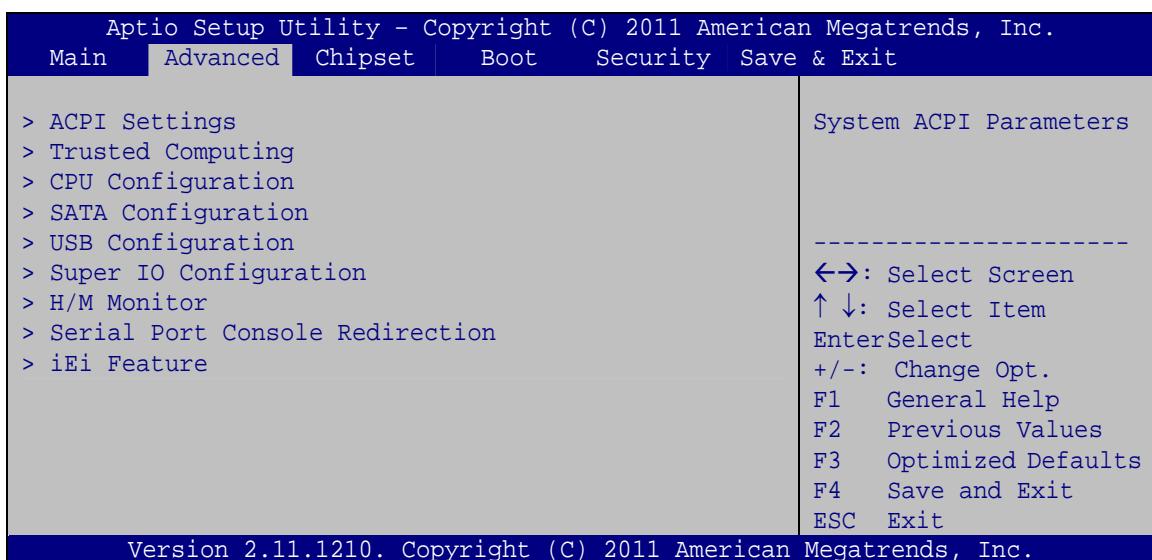


### WARNING!

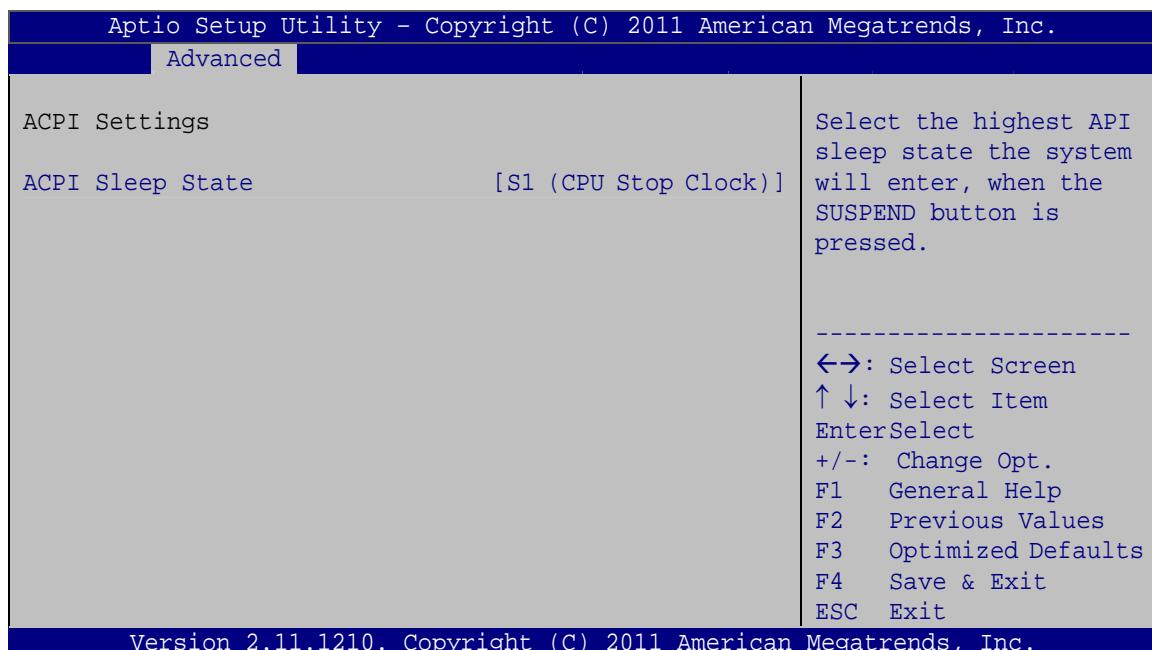
Setting the wrong values in the sections below may cause the system to malfunction. Make sure that the settings made are compatible with the hardware.

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## KINO-DH610

**BIOS Menu 2: Advanced****5.3.1 ACPI Configuration**

The **ACPI Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 3**) configures the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) options.

**BIOS Menu 3: ACPI Configuration**

### → ACPI Sleep State [S1 (CPU Stop Clock)]

Use the **ACPI Sleep State** option to specify the sleep state the system enters when it is not being used.

#### → Suspend Disabled

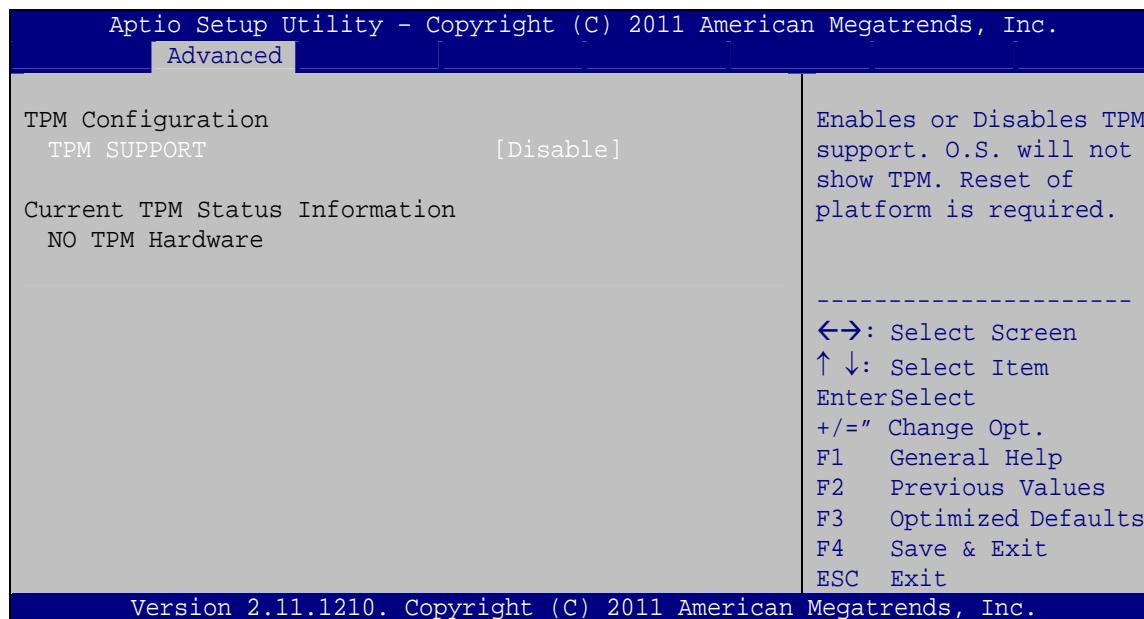
→ **S1 (CPU Stop DEFAULT Clock)** The system enters S1 (POS) sleep state. The system appears off. The CPU is stopped; RAM is refreshed; the system is running in a low power mode.

→ **S3 (Suspend to RAM)**

The caches are flushed and the CPU is powered off. Power to the RAM is maintained. The computer returns slower to a working state, but more power is saved.

## 5.3.2 Trusted Computing

Use the **Trusted Computing** menu (**BIOS Menu 4**) to configure settings related to the Trusted Computing Group (TCG) Trusted Platform Module (TPM).



**BIOS Menu 4: TPM Configuration**

## KINO-DH610

→ **TPM Support [Disable]**

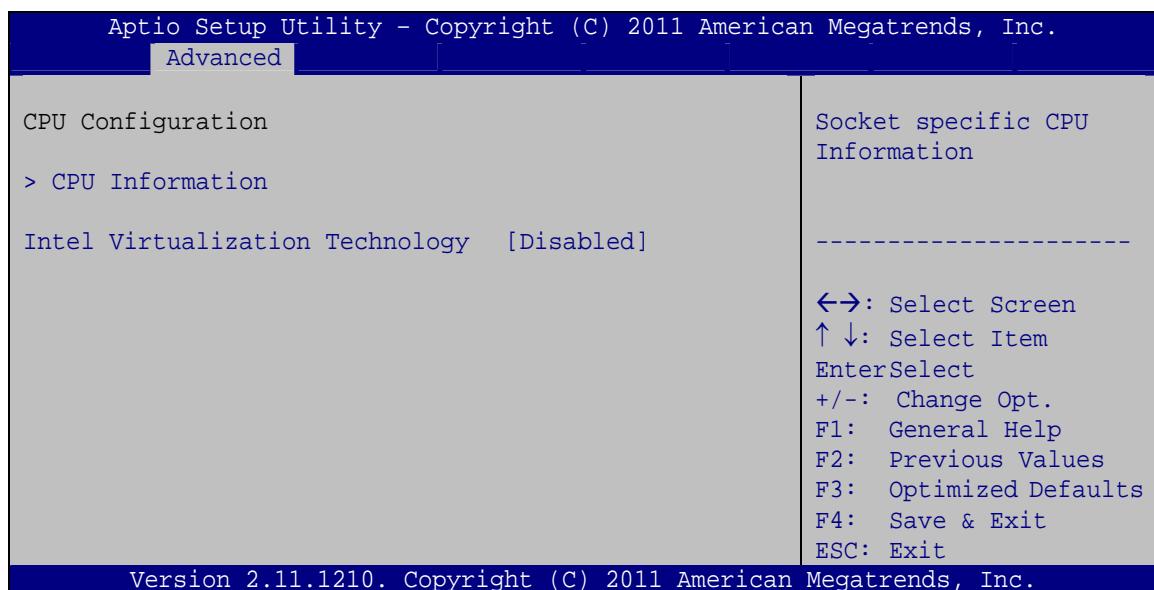
Use the **TPM Support** option to configure support for the TPM.

→ **Disable** **DEFAULT** TPM support is disabled.

→ **Enable** TPM support is enabled.

### 5.3.3 CPU Configuration

Use the **CPU Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 5**) to enter the **CPU Information** submenu or enable Intel Virtualization Technology.



#### BIOS Menu 5: CPU Configuration

→ **Intel Virtualization Technology [Disabled]**

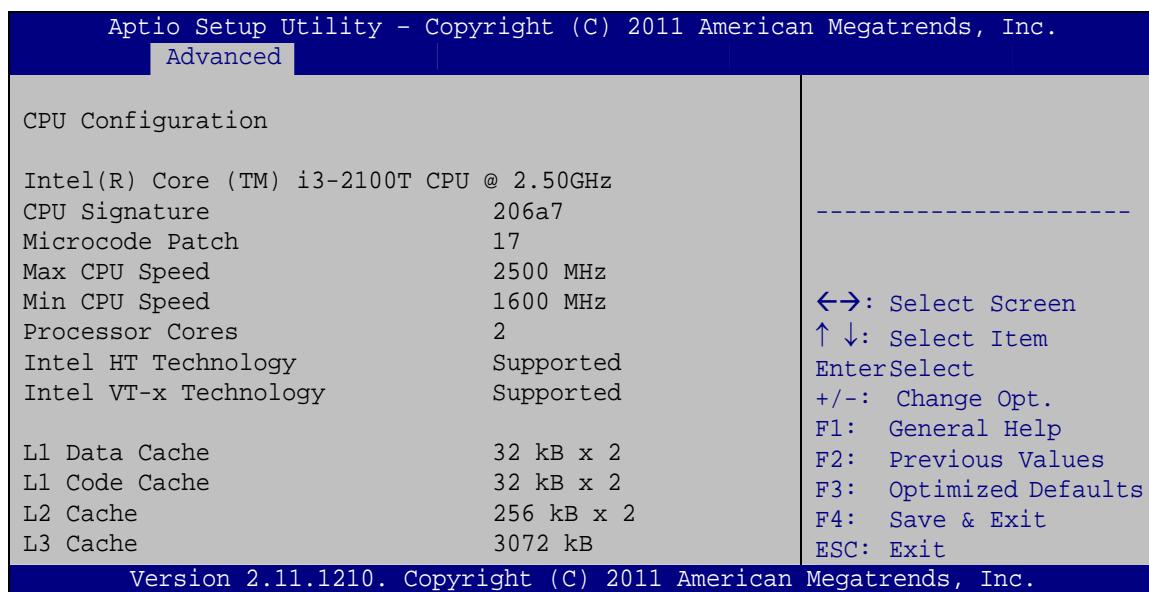
Use the **Intel Virtualization Technology** option to enable or disable virtualization on the system. When combined with third party software, Intel Virtualization technology allows several OSs to run on the same system at the same time.

→ **Disabled** **DEFAULT** Disables Intel Virtualization Technology.

→ **Enabled** Enables Intel Virtualization Technology.

### 5.3.3.1 CPU Information

Use the **CPU Information** submenu (**BIOS Menu 6**) to view detailed CPU specifications and configure the CPU.



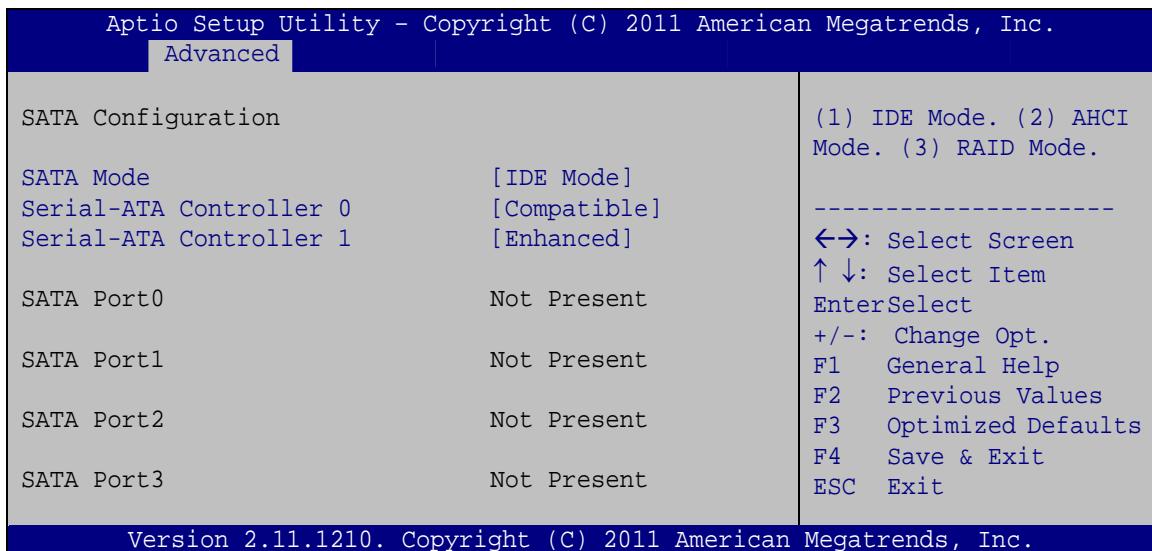
#### BIOS Menu 6: CPU Configuration

The CPU Configuration menu (**BIOS Menu 6**) lists the following CPU details:

- Processor Type: Lists the brand name of the CPU being used
- CPU Signature: Lists the CPU signature value.
- Microcode Patch: Lists the microcode patch being used.
- Max CPU Speed: Lists the maximum CPU processing speed.
- Min CPU Speed: Lists the minimum CPU processing speed.
- Processor Cores: Lists the number of the processor core
- Intel HT Technology: Indicates if Intel HT Technology is supported by the CPU.
- Intel VT-x Technology: Indicates if Intel VT-x Technology is supported by the CPU.
- L1 Data Cache: Lists the amount of data storage space on the L1 cache.
- L1 Code Cache: Lists the amount of code storage space on the L1 cache.
- L2 Cache: Lists the amount of storage space on the L2 cache.
- L3 Cache: Lists the amount of storage space on the L3 cache.

### 5.3.4 SATA Configuration

Use the **SATA Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 7**) to change and/or set the configuration of the SATA devices installed in the system.



#### BIOS Menu 7: IDE Configuration

##### → **SATA Mode [IDE Mode]**

Use the **SATA Mode** option to configure SATA devices as normal IDE devices.

- **Disable** Disables SATA devices.
- **IDE Mode** **DEFAULT** Configures SATA devices as normal IDE device.
- **RAID Mode** Configures SATA devices as RAID device.

##### → **Serial-ATA Controller 0 [Compatible]**

Use the **Serial-ATA Controller 0** option to configure the Serial-ATA controller mode when the SATA mode is set to IDE Mode.

- **Disable** Disables Serial-ATA controller.

- ➔ **Enhanced** Configures the Serial-ATA controller to be in enhanced mode. In this mode, IDE channels and SATA channels are separated. Some legacy OS do not support this mode.
- ➔ **Compatible** **DEFAULT** Configures the Serial-ATA controller to be in compatible mode. In this mode, a SATA channel will replace one of the IDE channels.

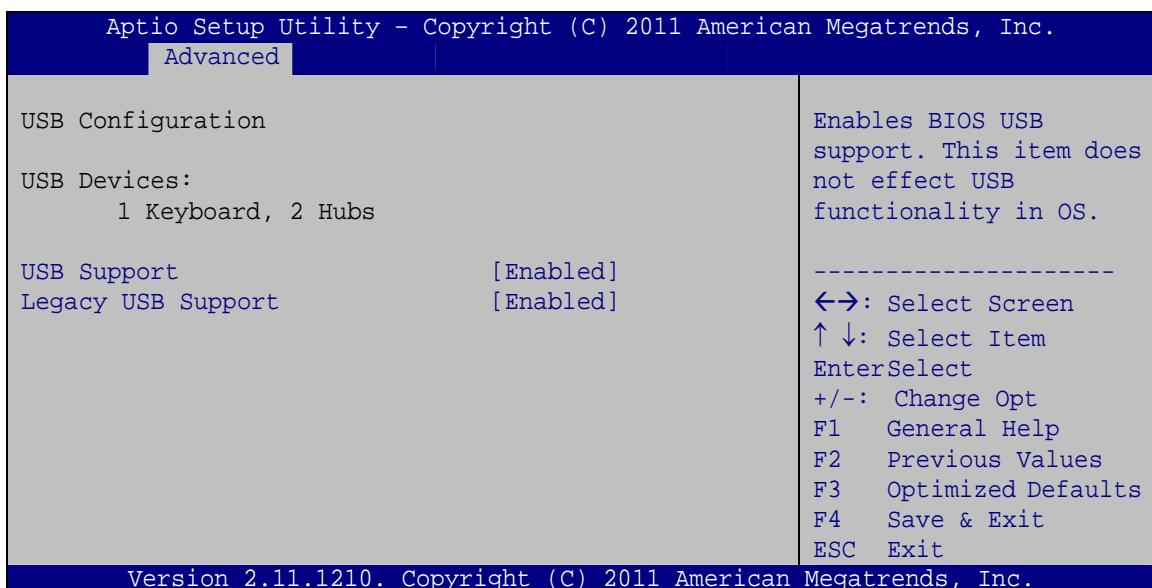
#### ➔ **Serial-ATA Controller 1 [Enhanced]**

Use the **Serial-ATA Controller 1** option to configure the Serial-ATA controller mode when the SATA mode is set to IDE Mode.

- ➔ **Disable** Disables Serial-ATA controller.
- ➔ **Enhanced** **DEFAULT** Configures the Serial-ATA controller to be in enhanced mode. In this mode, IDE channels and SATA channels are separated. Some legacy OS do not support this mode.

### 5.3.5 USB Configuration

Use the **USB Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 8**) to read USB configuration information and configure the USB settings.



#### BIOS Menu 8: USB Configuration

##### → USB Devices

The **USB Devices Enabled** field lists the USB devices that are enabled on the system.

##### → USB Support [Enabled]

Use the **USB Support** option to enable or disable USB support on the system.

→ **Disabled**                    USB support disabled

→ **Enabled**      **DEFAULT**    USB support enabled

##### → Legacy USB Support [Enabled]

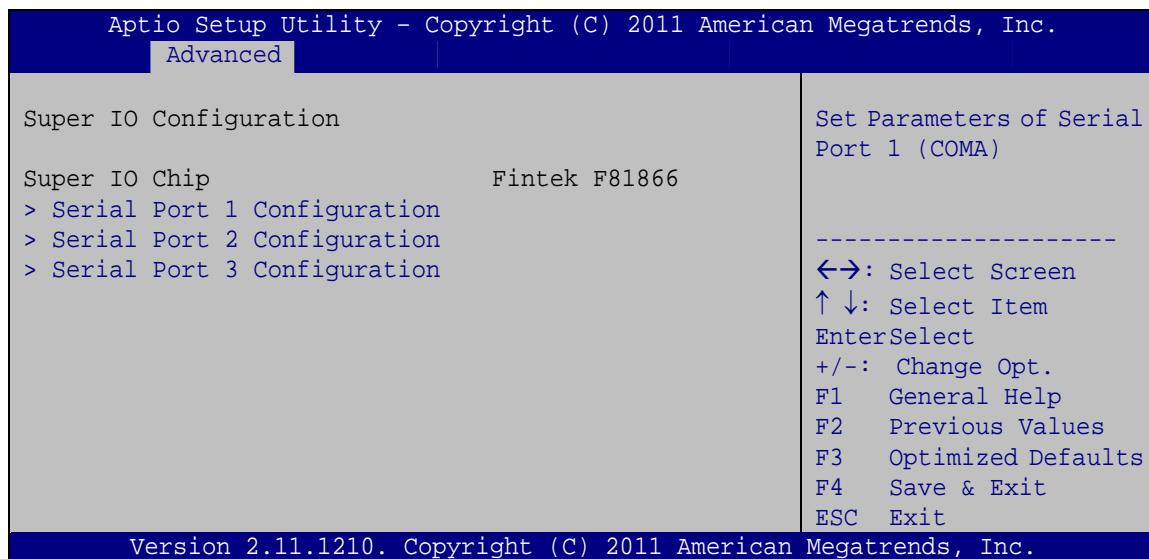
Use the **Legacy USB Support** BIOS option to enable USB mouse and USB keyboard support. Normally if this option is not enabled, any attached USB mouse or USB keyboard does not become available until a USB compatible operating system is fully booted with all USB drivers loaded. When this option is enabled, any attached USB mouse or USB

keyboard can control the system even when there is no USB driver loaded onto the system.

- ➔ **Disabled** Legacy USB support disabled
- ➔ **Enabled** **DEFAULT** Legacy USB support enabled

### 5.3.6 Super IO Configuration

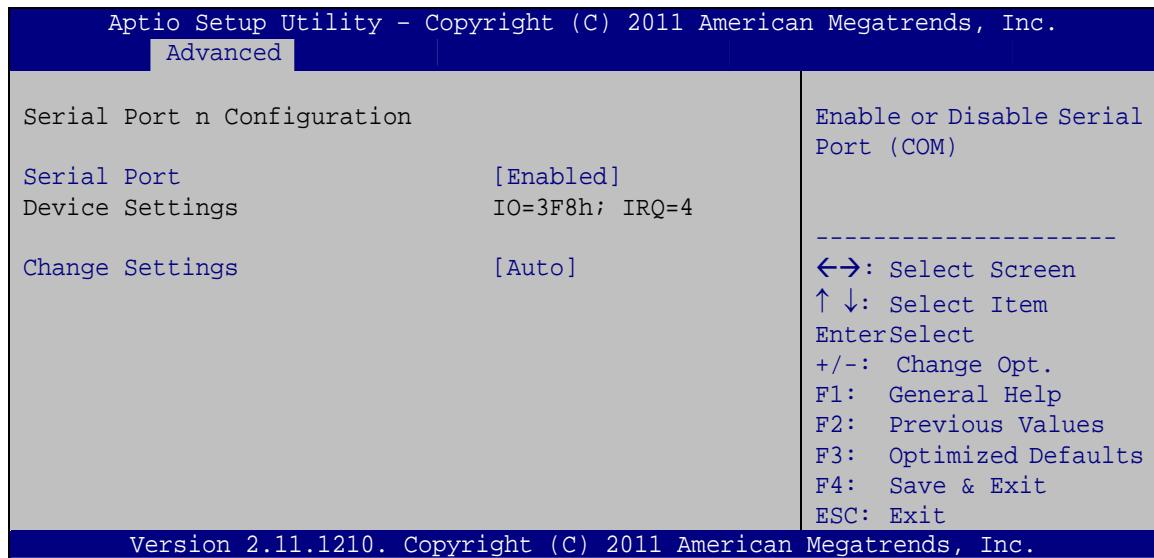
Use the **Super IO Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 9**) to set or change the configurations for the FDD controllers, parallel ports and serial ports.



**BIOS Menu 9: Super IO Configuration**

### 5.3.6.1 Serial Port n Configuration

Use the **Serial Port n Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 14**) to configure the serial port n.



**BIOS Menu 10: Serial Port n Configuration Menu**

#### 5.3.6.1.1 Serial Port 1 Configuration

##### → **Serial Port [Enabled]**

Use the **Serial Port** option to enable or disable the serial port.

- **Disabled** Disable the serial port
- **Enabled** **DEFAULT** Enable the serial port

##### → **Change Settings [Auto]**

Use the **Change Settings** option to change the serial port IO port address and interrupt address.

- **Auto** **DEFAULT** The serial port IO port address and interrupt address are automatically detected.
- **IO=3F8h;  
IRQ=4** Serial Port I/O port address is 3F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ4

- ➔ IO=3F8h;  
IRQ=3, 4      Serial Port I/O port address is 3F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ3,4
- ➔ IO=2F8h;  
IRQ=3, 4      Serial Port I/O port address is 2F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ3,4
- ➔ IO=2C0h;  
IRQ=10, 11     Serial Port I/O port address is 2C0h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11
- ➔ IO=2C8h;  
IRQ=10, 11     Serial Port I/O port address is 2C8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11

### 5.3.6.1.2 Serial Port 2 Configuration

#### ➔ Serial Port [Enabled]

Use the **Serial Port** option to enable or disable the serial port.

- ➔ **Disabled**      Disable the serial port
- ➔ **Enabled**    **DEFAULT**    Enable the serial port

#### ➔ Change Settings [Auto]

Use the **Change Settings** option to change the serial port IO port address and interrupt address.

- ➔ **Auto**    **DEFAULT**    The serial port IO port address and interrupt address are automatically detected.
- ➔ IO=2F8h;  
IRQ=3      Serial Port I/O port address is 2F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ3
- ➔ IO=3F8h;  
IRQ=3, 4     Serial Port I/O port address is 3F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ3, 4
- ➔ IO=2F8h;  
IRQ=3, 4     Serial Port I/O port address is 2F8h and the interrupt address is IRQ3, 4
- ➔ IO=2C0h;  
IRQ=10, 11    Serial Port I/O port address is 2C0h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11

- ➔ IO=2C8h;  
IRQ=10, 11      Serial Port I/O port address is 2C8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11

### 5.3.6.1.3 Serial Port 3 Configuration

#### ➔ Serial Port [Enabled]

Use the **Serial Port** option to enable or disable the serial port.

- ➔ **Disabled**      Disable the serial port
- ➔ **Enabled**    **DEFAULT**      Enable the serial port

#### ➔ Change Settings [Auto]

Use the **Change Settings** option to change the serial port IO port address and interrupt address.

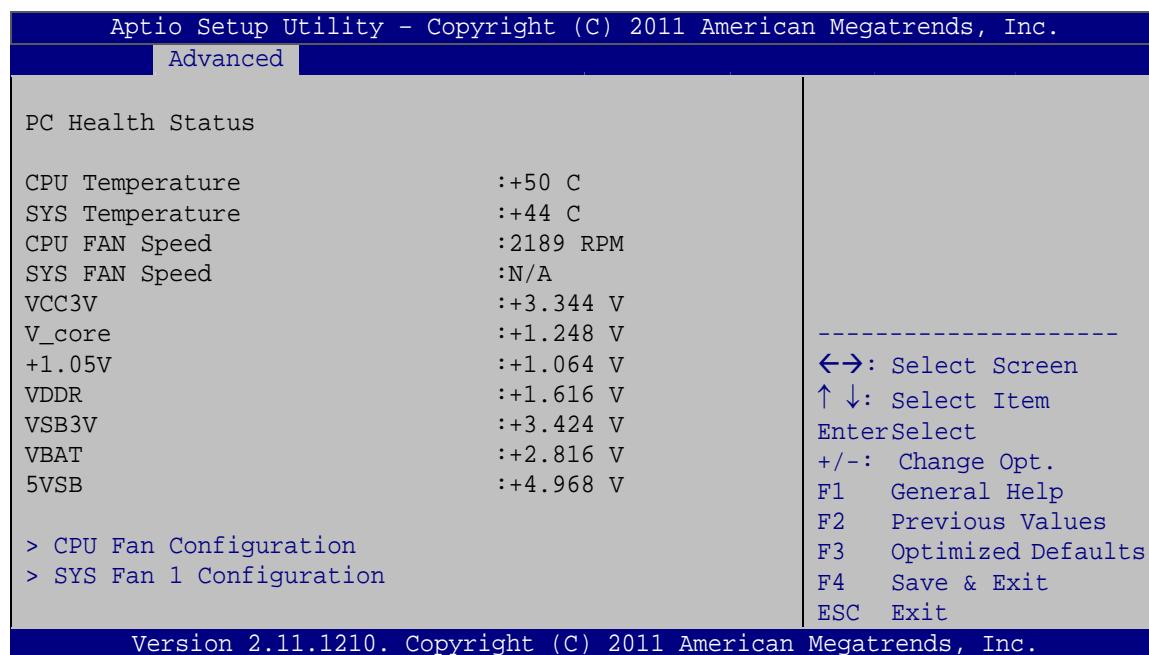
- ➔ **Auto**    **DEFAULT**      The serial port IO port address and interrupt address are automatically detected.
- ➔ IO=3E8h;  
IRQ=10      Serial Port I/O port address is 3E8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10
- ➔ IO=3E8h;  
IRQ=10, 11      Serial Port I/O port address is 3E8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11
- ➔ IO=2E8h;  
IRQ=10, 11      Serial Port I/O port address is 2E8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11
- ➔ IO=2D0h;  
IRQ=10, 11      Serial Port I/O port address is 2D0h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11
- ➔ IO=2D8h;  
IRQ=10, 11      Serial Port I/O port address is 2D8h and the interrupt address is IRQ10, 11

#### ➔ Device Mode [RS422/485]

The **Device Mode** shows Serial Port 3 provides RS-422/485 communications.

### 5.3.7 H/W Monitor

The H/W Monitor menu (**BIOS Menu 11**) shows the operating temperature, fan speeds and system voltages.



#### BIOS Menu 11: Hardware Health Configuration

##### → PC Health Status

The following system parameters and values are shown. The system parameters that are monitored are:

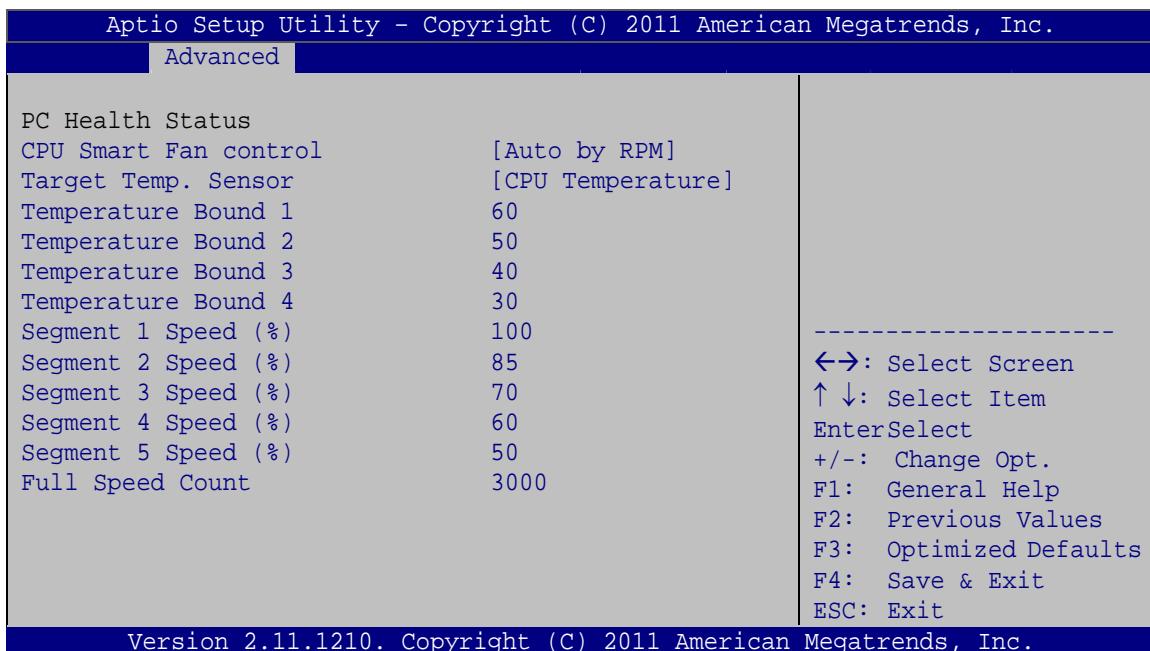
- System Temperatures:
  - CPU Temperature
  - System Temperature
- Fan Speeds:
  - CPU Fan Speed
  - System Fan Speed
- Voltages:
  - VCC3V
  - Vcore
  - +1.05V

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- VDDR
- VSB3V
- VBAT
- 5VSB

**5.3.7.1 CPU Fan Configuration**

Use the **CPU Fan Configuration** submenu (**BIOS Menu 12**) to configure CPU fan temperature and speed settings.

**BIOS Menu 12: CPU Fan Configuration****→ CPU Smart Fan control [Auto by RPM]**

Use the **CPU Smart Fan control** option to configure the CPU Smart Fan.

- Auto by RPM    DEFAULT**    The fan adjusts its speed using Auto by RPM settings
- Auto by PWM**    The fan adjusts its speed using Auto by PWM settings
- Manual by RPM**    The fan spins at the speed set in Manual by RPM settings

- ➔ **Manual by PWM** The fan spins at the speed set in Manual by PWM settings

#### ➔ **Target Temp. Sensor [CPU Temperature]**

Use the **Target Temp. Sensor** option to set the target CPU temperature.

- ➔ **CPU Temperature** **DEFAULT** Sets the target temperature sensor to the CPU temperature.
- ➔ **System Temperature1** Sets the target temperature sensor to the System Temperature1 setting.
- ➔ **System Temperature2** Sets the target temperature sensor to the System Temperature2 setting.

#### ➔ **Temperature Bound n**

Use the + or – key to change the fan **Temperature Bound n** value. Enter a decimal number between 0 and 127.

#### ➔ **Segment n Speed (%)**

Use the + or – key to change the fan **Segment n Speed** value in percentage. Enter a decimal number between 0 and 100.

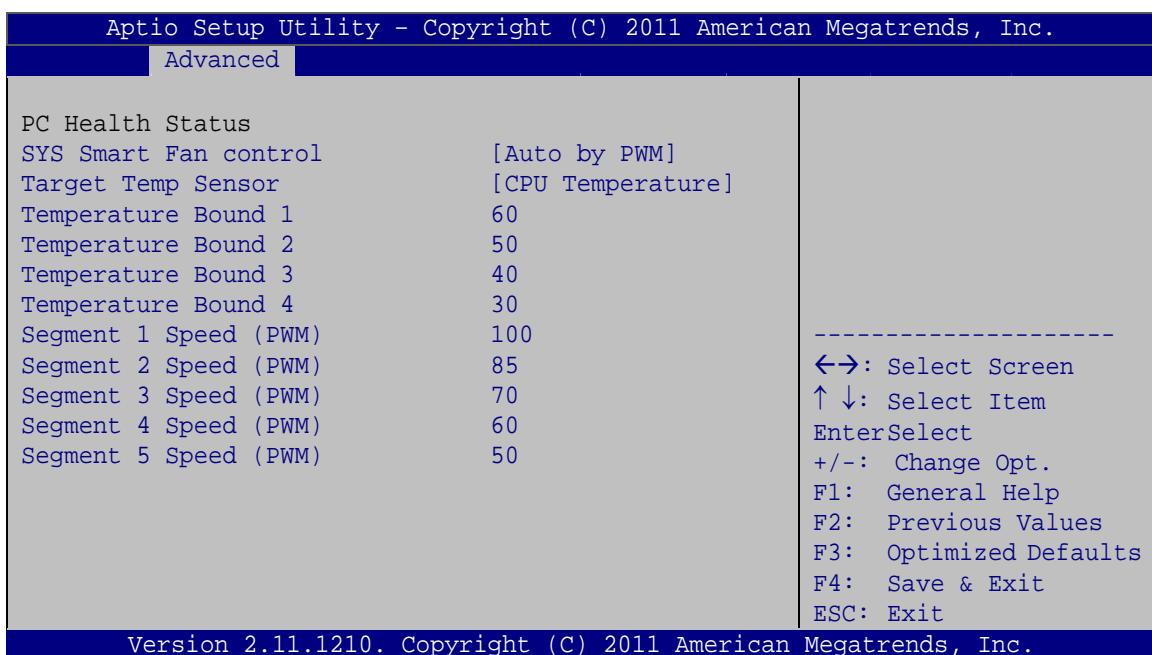
#### ➔ **Full Speed Count**

Use the + or – key to change the fan **Full Speed Count** value. Enter a decimal number between 500 and 15000.

### **5.3.7.2 SYS Fan 1 Configuration**

Use the **SYS Fan 1 Configuration** submenu (**BIOS Menu 13**) to configure SYS Fan 1 temperature and speed settings.

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**BIOS Menu 13: SYS Fan 1 Configuration****→ CPU Smart Fan control [Auto by PWM]**

Use the **CPU Smart Fan control** option to configure the CPU Smart Fan.

- **Auto by RPM** The fan adjusts its speed using Auto by RPM settings
- **Auto by PWM DEFAULT** The fan adjusts its speed using Auto by PWM settings
- **Manual by RPM** The fan spins at the speed set in Manual by RPM settings
- **Manual by PWM** The fan spins at the speed set in Manual by PWM settings

**→ Target Temp. Sensor [CPU Temperature]**

Use the **Target Temp. Sensor** option to set the target CPU temperature.

- **CPU Temperature DEFAULT** Sets the target temperature sensor to the CPU temperature.

- ➔ **System** Sets the target temperature sensor to the System
- Temperature1 Temperature1 setting.
- ➔ **System** Sets the target temperature sensor to the System
- Temperature2 Temperature2 setting.

#### ➔ **Temperature Bound n**

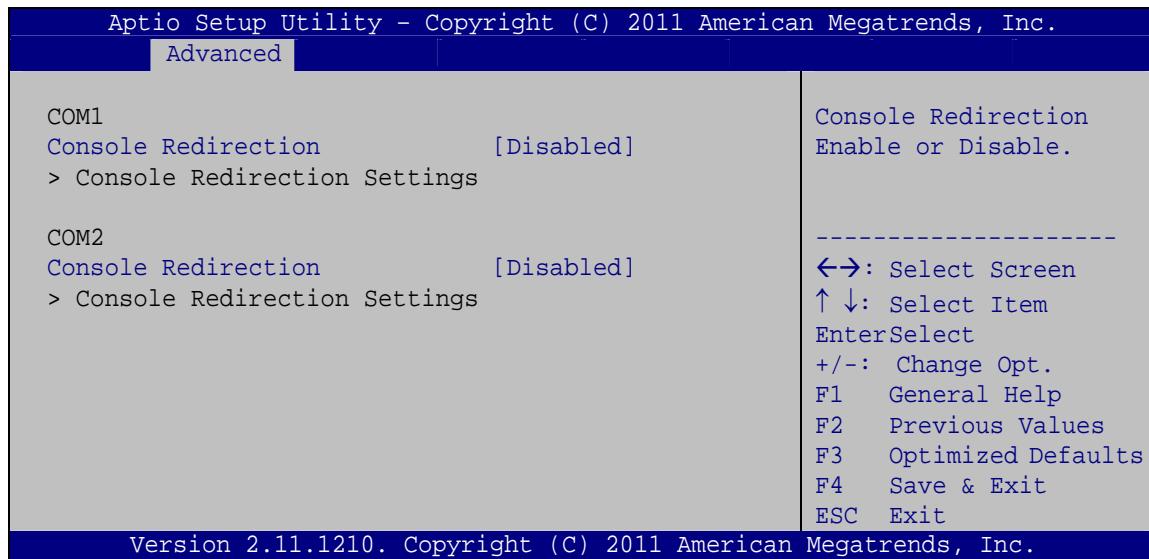
Use the + or – key to change the fan **Temperature Bound n** value. Enter a decimal number between 0 and 127.

#### ➔ **Segment n Speed (PWM)**

Use the + or – key to change the fan **Segment n Speed** value in Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). Enter a decimal number between 0 and 100.

### 5.3.8 Serial Port Console Redirection

The **Serial Port Console Redirection** menu (**BIOS Menu 14**) allows the console redirection options to be configured. Console redirection allows users to maintain a system remotely by re-directing keyboard input and text output through the serial port.



**BIOS Menu 14: Serial Port Console Redirection Menu**

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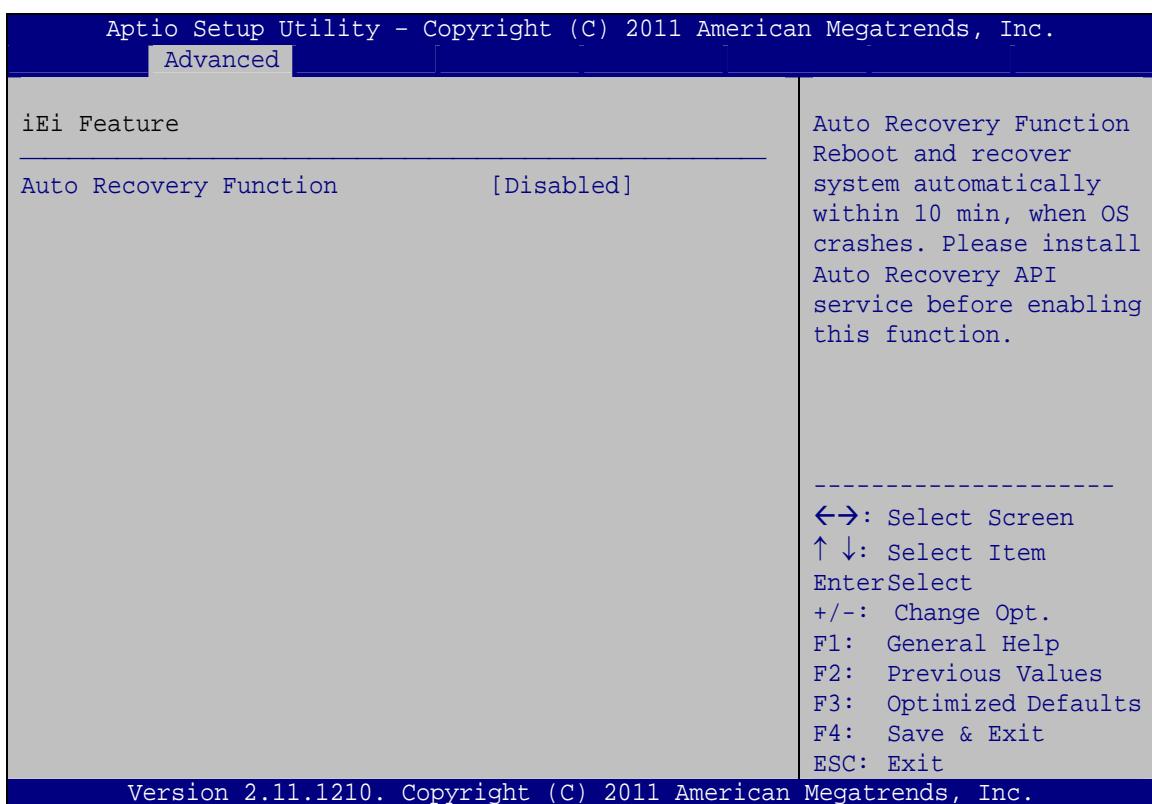
→ **Console Redirection**

Use **Console Redirection** option to enable or disable the console redirection function.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| → <b>Disabled</b> | Disabled the console redirection function |
| → <b>Enabled</b>  | Enabled the console redirection function  |

### 5.3.9 IEI Feature

Use the **IEI Feature** menu (**BIOS Menu 15**) to configure One Key Recovery function.



#### BIOS Menu 15: IEI Feature

→ **Auto Recovery Function [Disabled]**

Use the **Auto Recovery Function** BIOS option to enable or disable the auto recovery function of the IEI One Key Recovery.

- |                   |         |                                 |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| → <b>Disabled</b> | DEFAULT | Auto recovery function disabled |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|

→ Enabled

Auto recovery function enabled

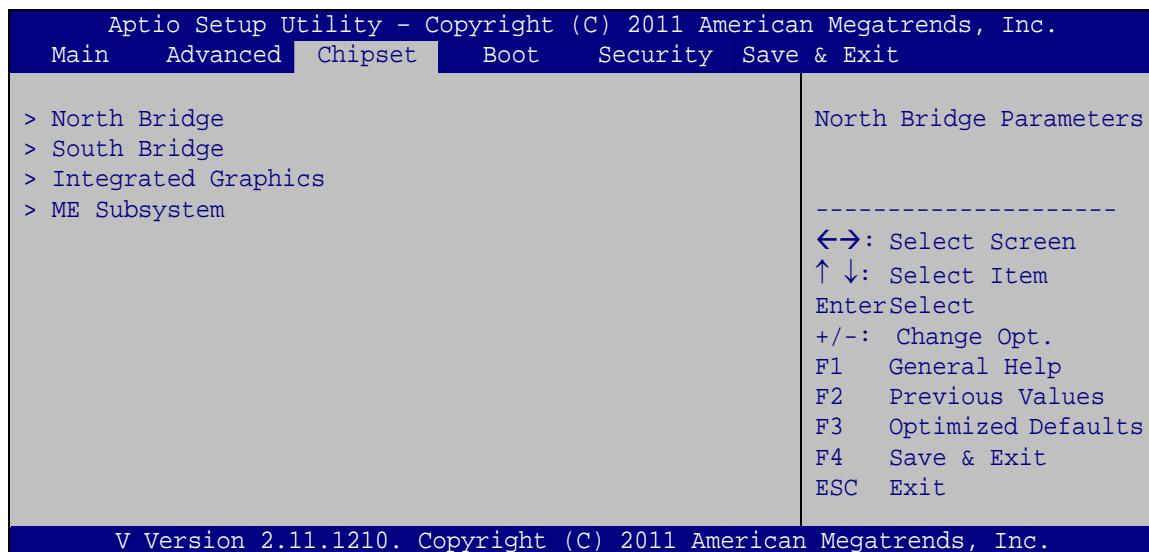
## 5.4 Chipset

Use the **Chipset** menu (**BIOS Menu 16**) to access the Northbridge and Southbridge configuration menus



### WARNING!

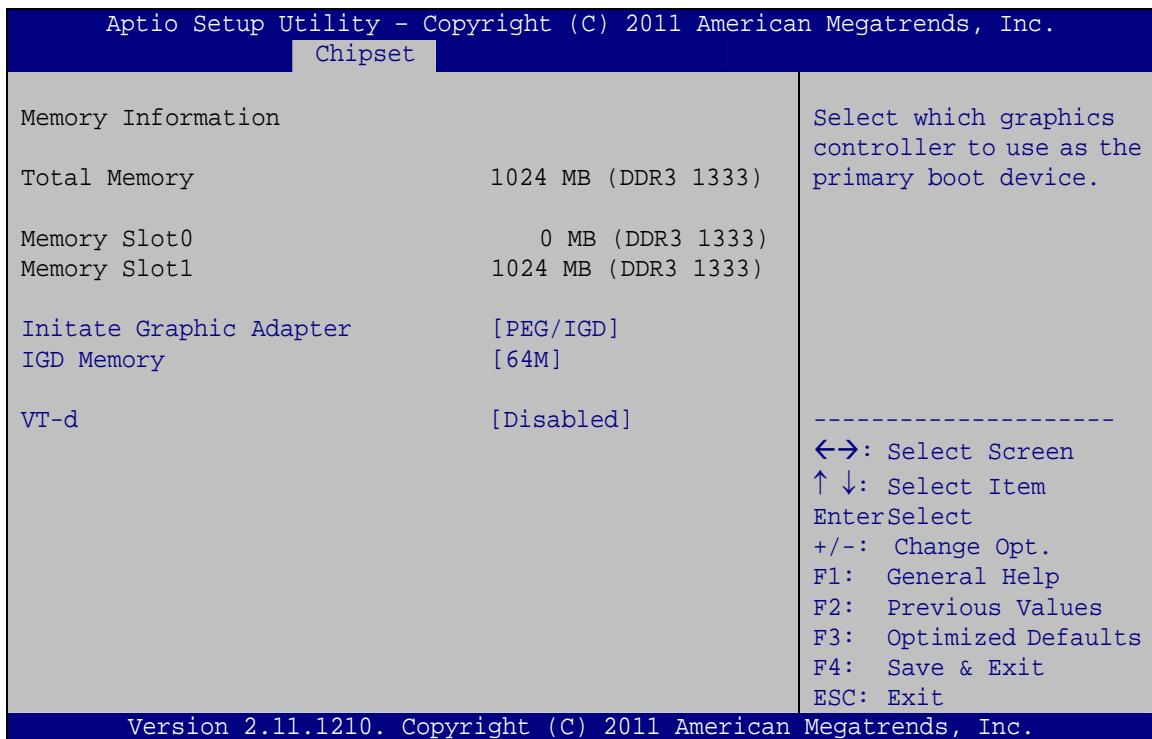
Setting the wrong values for the Chipset BIOS selections in the Chipset BIOS menu may cause the system to malfunction.



**BIOS Menu 16: Chipset**

### 5.4.1 Northbridge Configuration

Use the **Northbridge Chipset Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 17**) to configure the Northbridge chipset.



#### BIOS Menu 17: Northbridge Chipset Configuration

##### → Initiate Graphic Adapter [PEG/IGD]

Use the **Initiate Graphic Adapter** option to select the graphics controller used as the primary boot device. Select either an integrated graphics controller (IGD) or a combination of PCI graphics controller, a PCI express (PEG) controller or an IGD. Configuration options are listed below:

- IGD
- PCI/IGD
- PCI/PEG
- PEG/IGD      DEFAULT
- PEG/PCI

**→ IGD Memory [64 M]**

Use the **IGD Memory** option to specify the amount of system memory that can be used by the Internal graphics device.

**→ Disable**

- **32 M** 32 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **64 M** **DEFAULT** 64 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **96 M** 96 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **128 M** 128 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **160 M** 160 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **192 M** 192 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **224 M** 224 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **256 M** 256 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **288 M** 288 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **320 M** 320 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **352 M** 352 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **384 M** 384 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **416 M** 416 MB of memory used by internal graphics device
- **448 M** 448 MB of memory used by internal graphics device

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→ **480 M** 480 MB of memory used by internal graphics device

→ **512 M** 512 MB of memory used by internal graphics device

→ **VT-d [Disabled]**

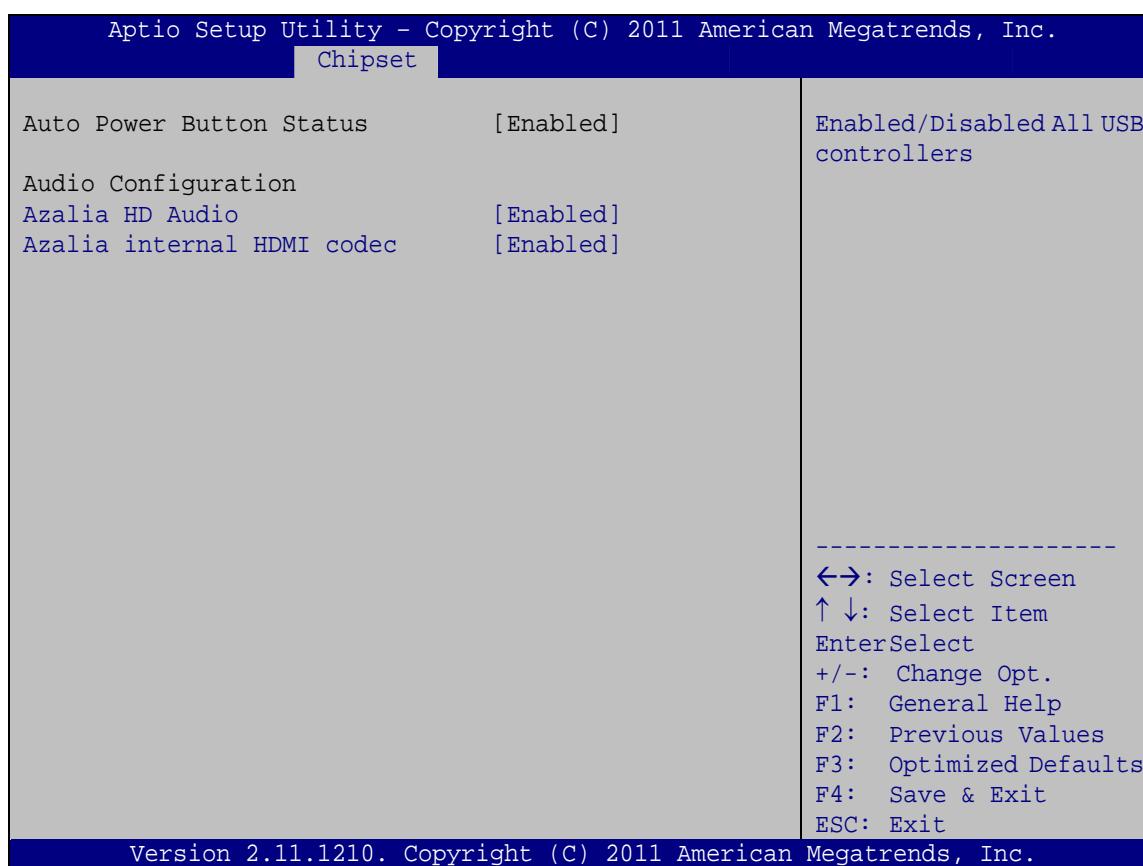
Use the **VT-d** option to enable or disable VT-d support.

→ **Disabled** **DEFAULT** Disables VT-d support.

→ **Enabled** Enables VT-d support.

#### 5.4.2 Southbridge Configuration

Use the **Southbridge Configuration** menu (**BIOS Menu 18**) to configure the Southbridge chipset.



### BIOS Menu 18: Southbridge Chipset Configuration

#### → Azalia HD Audio [Enabled]

Use the **Azalia HD Audio** option to enable or disable the High Definition Audio controller.

- **Disabled** The onboard High Definition Audio controller is disabled
- **Enabled DEFAULT** The onboard High Definition Audio controller is detected automatically and enabled

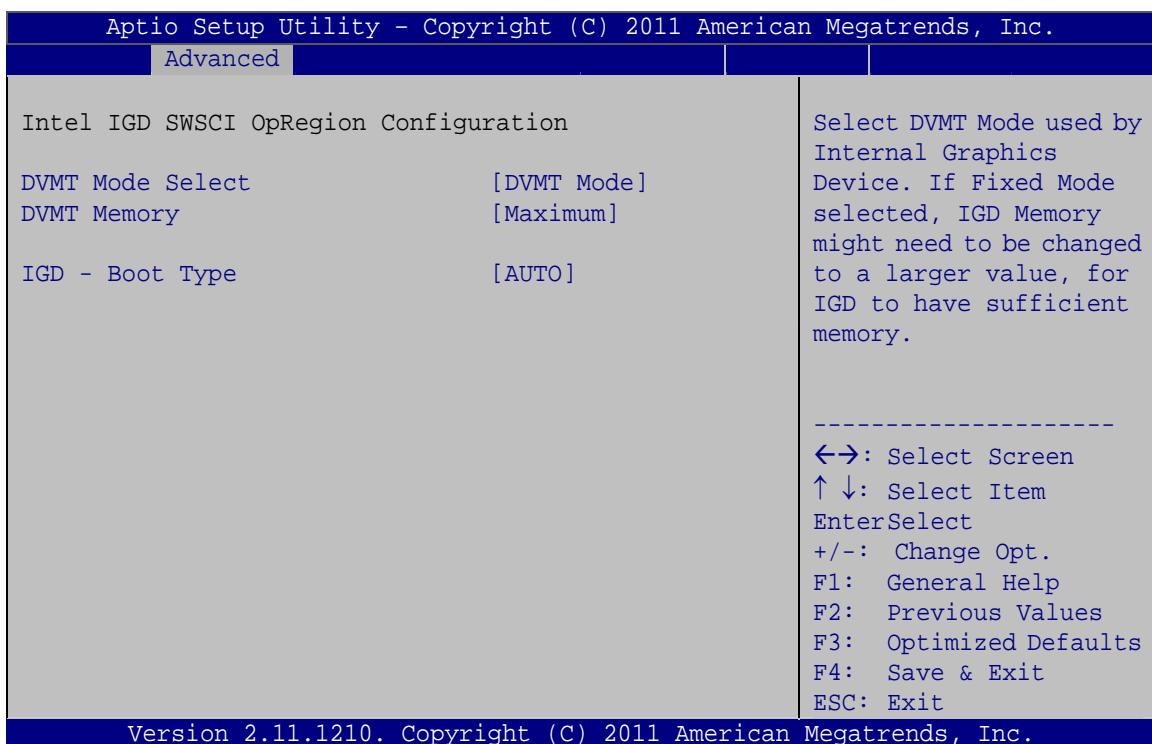
#### → Azalia internal HDMI codec [Enabled]

Use the **Azalia internal HDMI codec** option to enable or disable the internal HDMI codec for High Definition Audio.

- **Disabled** Disables the internal HDMI codec for High Definition Audio
- **Enabled DEFAULT** Enables the internal HDMI codec for High Definition Audio

### 5.4.3 Integrated Graphics

Use the **Integrated Graphics** menu (**BIOS Menu 19**) to configure the video device connected to the system.



#### BIOS Menu 19: Integrated Graphics

##### → DVMT Mode Select [DVMT Mode]

Use the **DVMT Mode Select** option to select the Intel Dynamic Video Memory Technology (DVMT) operating mode.

→ **Fixed Mode** A fixed portion of graphics memory is reserved as graphics memory.

→ **DVMT Mode DEFAULT** Graphics memory is dynamically allocated according to the system and graphics needs.

##### → DVMT Memory [Maximum]

Use the **DVMT Memory** option to specify the maximum amount of memory that can be allocated as graphics memory. Configuration options are listed below.

- 128 MB
- 256 MB
- Maximum      **DEFAULT**

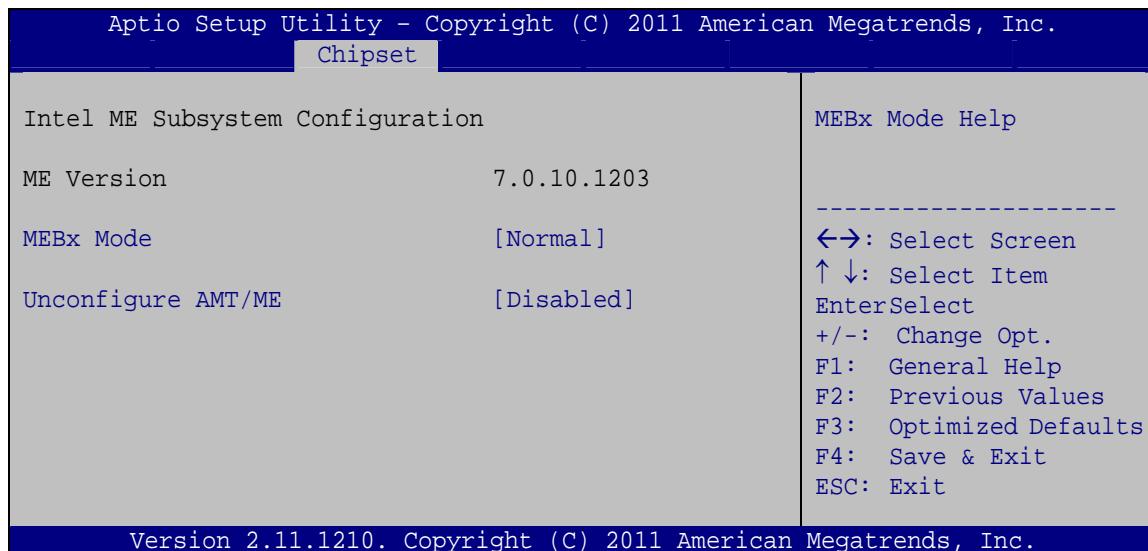
→ **IGD - Boot Type [AUTO]**

Use the **IGD - Boot Type** option to select the display device used by the system when it boots. For dual display support, select “Auto.” Configuration options are listed below.

- AUTO      **DEFAULT**
- CRT
- DVI
- HDMI

#### 5.4.4 ME Subsystem

Use the **ME Subsystem** menu (**BIOS Menu 20**) to configure the Intel® Management Engine (ME) configuration options.



**BIOS Menu 20: ME Subsystem**

→ **MEBx Mode [Normal]**

Use the **MEBx Mode** option to configure MEBx Mode options.

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- ➔ **Normal**    **DEFAULT**    Enables normal mode
- ➔ **Hidden**                          Enables hidden Ctrl+P function  
**Ctrl + P**
- ➔ **Enter**                          Enables user to enter MEBx setup  
**MEBx**
- ➔ **Setup**

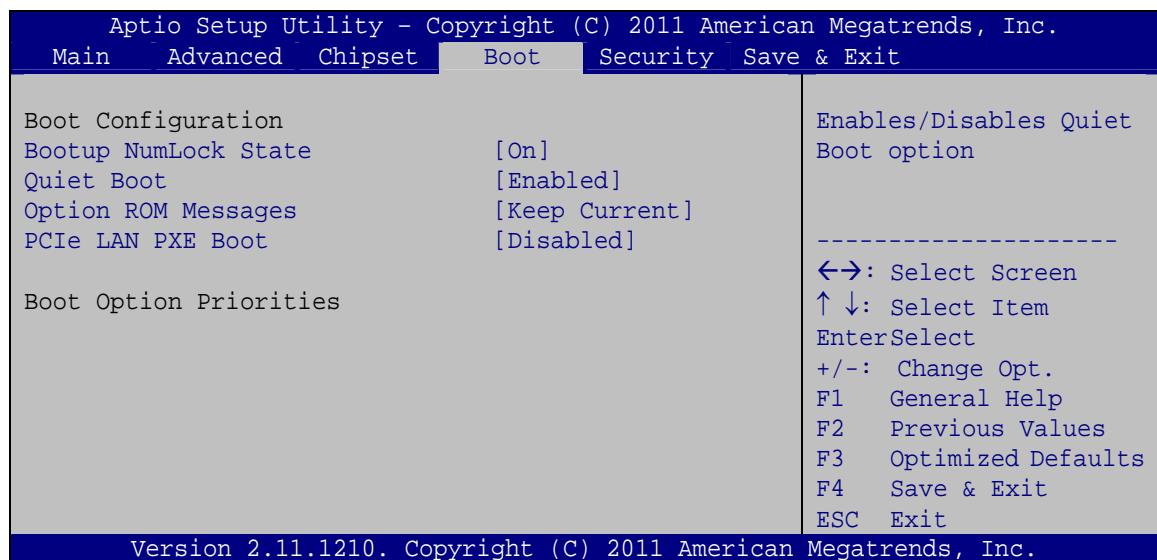
**➔ Unconfigure AMT/ME [Disabled]**

Use the **Unconfigure AMT/ME** option to perform AMT/ME unconfigure without password operation.

- ➔ **Disabled**    **DEFAULT**    Not perform AMT/ME unconfigure
- ➔ **Enabled**                          To perform AMT/ME unconfigure

## 5.5 Boot

Use the **Boot** menu (**BIOS Menu 21**) to configure system boot options.



**BIOS Menu 21: Boot**

**→ Bootup NumLock State [On]**

Use the **Bootup NumLock State** BIOS option to specify if the number lock setting must be modified during boot up.

- **On**      **DEFAULT**      Allows the Number Lock on the keyboard to be enabled automatically when the computer system boots up. This allows the immediate use of the 10-key numeric keypad located on the right side of the keyboard. To confirm this, the Number Lock LED light on the keyboard is lit.
- **Off**      Does not enable the keyboard Number Lock automatically. To use the 10-keys on the keyboard, press the Number Lock key located on the upper left-hand corner of the 10-key pad. The Number Lock LED on the keyboard lights up when the Number Lock is engaged.

**→ Quiet Boot [Enabled]**

Use the **Quiet Boot** BIOS option to select the screen display when the system boots.

- **Disabled**      Normal POST messages displayed
- **Enabled**      **DEFAULT**      OEM Logo displayed instead of POST messages

**→ Option ROM Messages [Keep Current]**

Use the **Option ROM Messages** option to set the Option ROM display mode.

- **Force BIOS**      Sets display mode to force BIOS.
- **Keep Current**      **DEFAULT**      Sets display mode to current.

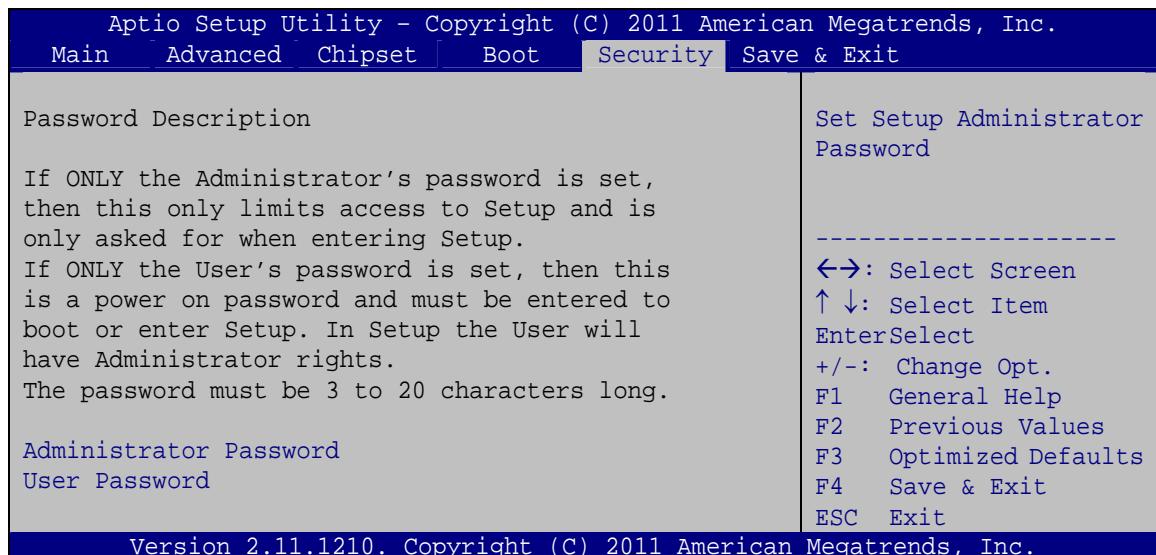
**→ PCIe LAN PXE Boot [Disabled]**

Use the **PCIe LAN PXE Boot** option to enable or disable the boot option for the PCIe LAN PXE.

- ➔ **Disabled** **DEFAULT** Disables PCIe LAN PXE Boot option
- ➔ **Enabled** Enables PCIe LAN PXE Boot option

## 5.6 Security

Use the **Security** menu (**BIOS Menu 22**) to set system and user passwords.



### BIOS Menu 22: Security

**➔ Administrator Password**

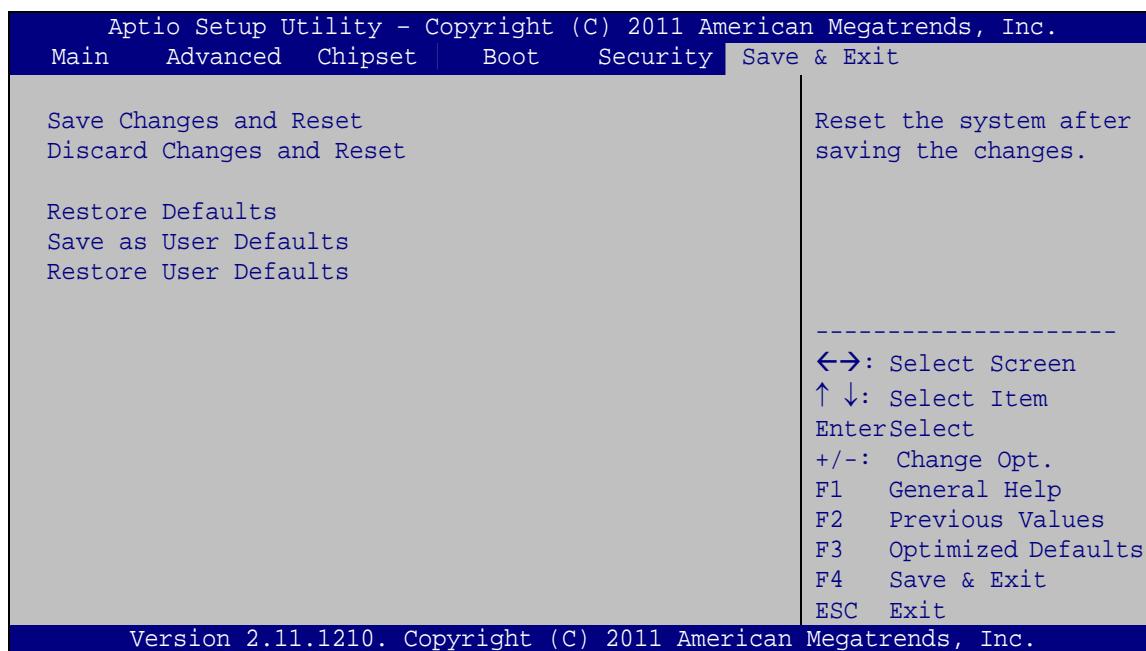
Use the **Administrator Password** to set or change an administrator password.

**➔ User Password**

Use the **User Password** to set or change a user password.

## 5.7 Save & Exit

Use the **Save & Exit** menu (**BIOS Menu 23**) to load default BIOS values, optimal failsafe values and to save configuration changes.



### BIOS Menu 23:Exit

#### → Save Changes and Reset

Use the **Save Changes and Reset** option to save the changes made to the BIOS options and to exit the BIOS configuration setup program.

#### → Discard Changes and Reset

Use the **Discard Changes and Reset** option to exit the system without saving the changes made to the BIOS configuration setup program.

#### → Restore Defaults

Use the **Restore Defaults** option to load the optimal default values for each of the parameters on the Setup menus. **F3 key can be used for this operation.**

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→ **Save as User Defaults**

Use the **Save as User Defaults** option to save the changes done so far as user defaults.

→ **Restore User Defaults**

Use the **Restore User Defaults** option to restore the user defaults to all the setup options.

Chapter

6

# Software Drivers

---

## 6.1 Available Software Drivers



### NOTE:

The content of the CD may vary throughout the life cycle of the product and is subject to change without prior notice. Visit the IEI website or contact technical support for the latest updates.

The following drivers can be installed on the system:

- Chipset
- Graphic
- LAN
- Audio

Installation instructions are given below.

## 6.2 Software Installation

All the drivers for the KINO-DH610 are on the CD that came with the system. To install the drivers, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Insert the CD into a CD drive connected to the system.

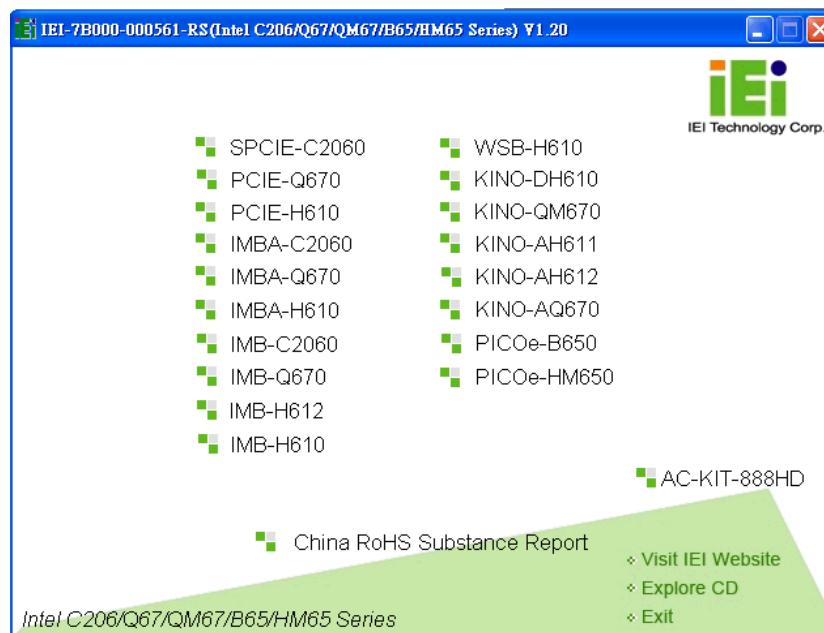


### NOTE:

If the installation program doesn't start automatically:

Click "Start->My Computer->CD Drive->autorun.exe"

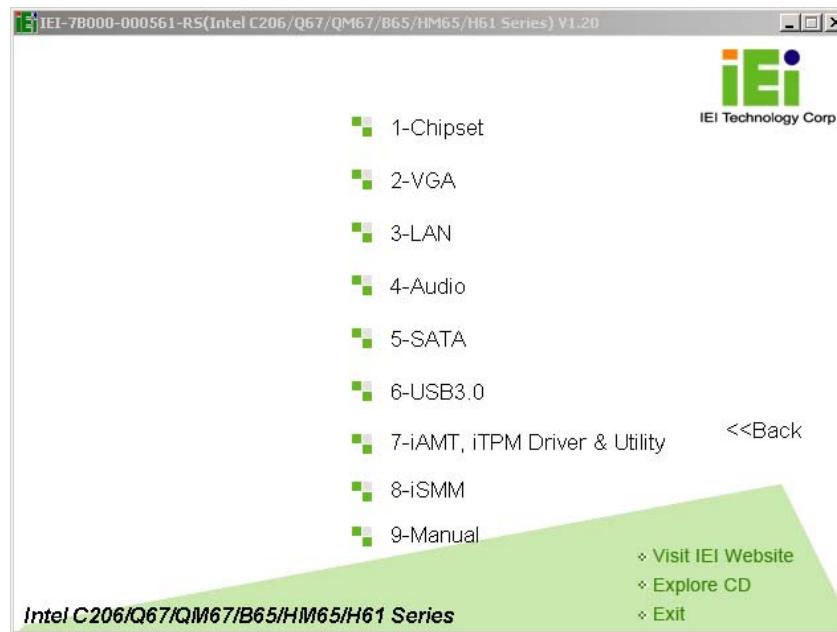
**Step 2:** The driver main menu appears (**Figure 6-1**).



**Figure 6-1: Introduction Screen**

**Step 3:** Click KINO-DH610.

**Step 4:** A new screen with a list of available drivers appears (**Figure 6-2**).



**Figure 6-2: Available Drivers**

**Step 5:** Install all of the necessary drivers in this menu.

### 6.3 Chipset Driver Installation

To install the chipset driver, please do the following.

**Step 1:** Access the driver list. (See **Section 6.2**)

**Step 2:** Click “**Chipset**”.

**Step 3:** Locate the setup file and double click on it.

**Step 4:** The setup files are extracted as shown in **Figure 6-3**.



**Figure 6-3: Chipset Driver Screen**

**Step 5:** When the setup files are completely extracted the **Welcome Screen** in **Figure 6-4** appears.

**Step 6:** Click **Next** to continue.



Figure 6-4: Chipset Driver Welcome Screen

**Step 7:** The license agreement in **Figure 6-5** appears.

**Step 8:** Read the License Agreement.

**Step 9:** Click Yes to continue.



Figure 6-5: Chipset Driver License Agreement

**Step 10:** The Read Me file in **Figure 6-6** appears.

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**Step 11:** Click **Next** to continue.



**Figure 6-6: Chipset Driver Read Me File**

**Step 12:** Setup Operations are performed as shown in **Figure 6-7**.

**Step 13:** Once the **Setup Operations** are complete, click **Next** to continue.



**Figure 6-7: Chipset Driver Setup Operations**

**Step 14:** The **Finish** screen in **Figure 6-8** appears.

**Step 15:** Select “Yes, I want to restart this computer now” and click **Finish**.



**Figure 6-8: Chipset Driver Installation Finish Screen**

## 6.4 Graphics Driver Installation

To install the Graphics driver, please do the following.

**Step 1:** Access the driver list. (See **Section 6.2**)

**Step 2:** Click “**VGA**” and select the folder which corresponds to the operating system.

**Step 3:** Double click the setup file.

**Step 4:** The **Welcome Screen** in **Figure 6-9** appears.

**Step 5:** Click **Next** to continue.

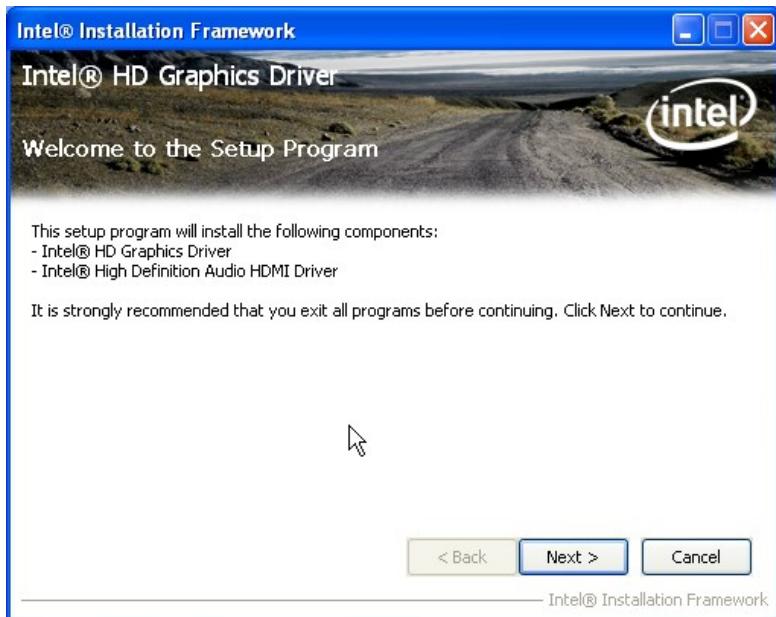


Figure 6-9: Graphics Driver Welcome Screen

**Step 6:** The License Agreement in Figure 6-10 appears.

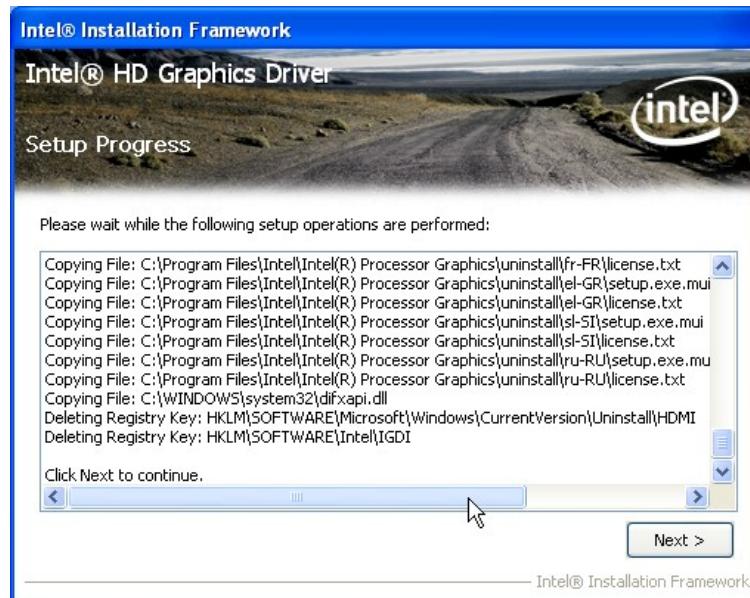
**Step 7:** Click Yes to accept the agreement and continue.



Figure 6-10: Graphics Driver License Agreement

**Step 8:** Setup Operations are performed as shown in Figure 6-11.

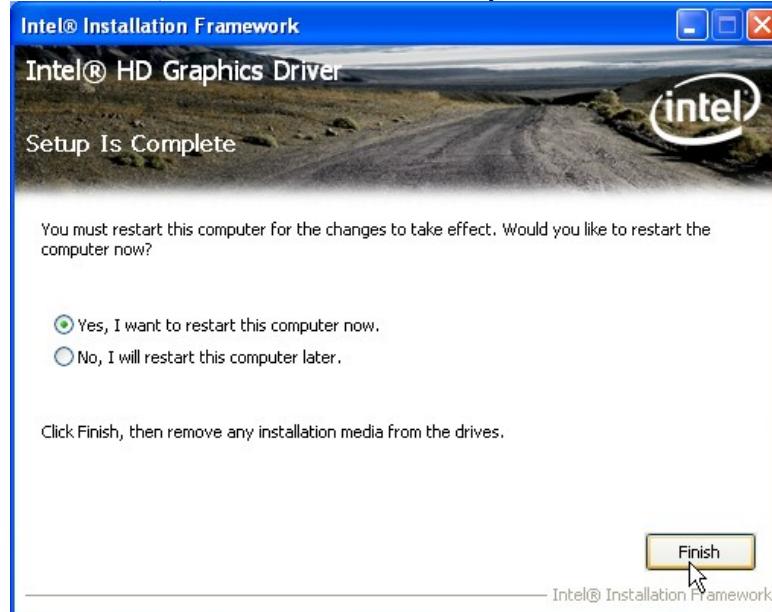
**Step 9:** Once the **Setup Operations** are complete, click **Next** to continue.



**Figure 6-11: Graphics Driver Setup Operations**

**Step 10:** The **Finish** screen in **Figure 6-12** appears.

Select “Yes, I want to restart this computer now” and click **Finish**.



**Figure 6-12: Graphics Driver Installation Finish Screen**

## 6.5 LAN Driver Installation

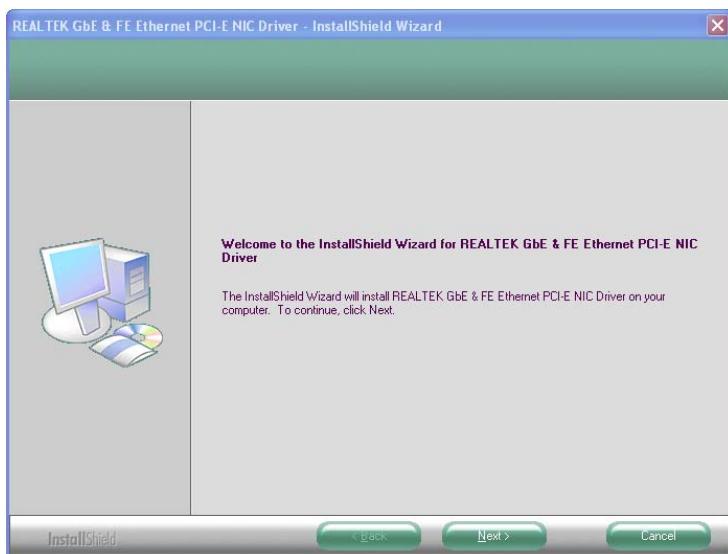
To install the LAN driver, please do the following.

**Step 1:** Access the driver list. (See **Section 6.2**)

**Step 2:** Click “**LAN**” and select the folder which corresponds to the operating system.

**Step 3:** Double click the setup file.

**Step 4:** The **Welcome** screen in **Figure 6-13** appears.

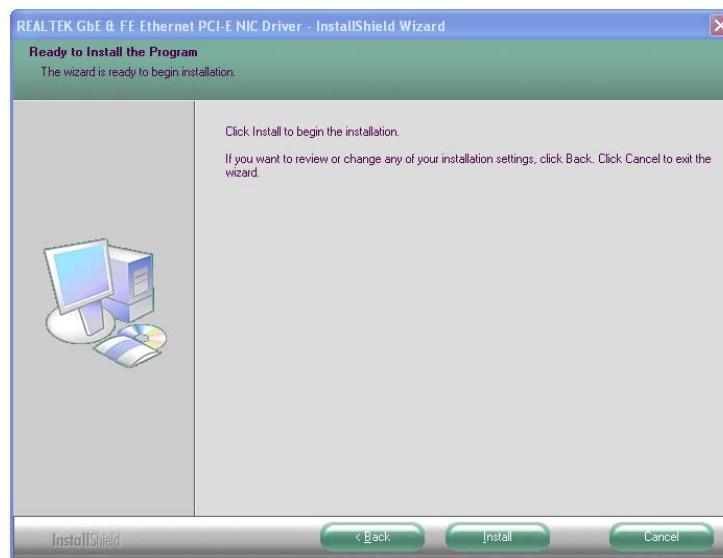


**Figure 6-13: LAN Driver Welcome Screen**

**Step 5:** Click **Next** to continue.

**Step 6:** The **Ready to Install the Program** Screen in **Figure 6-14** appears.

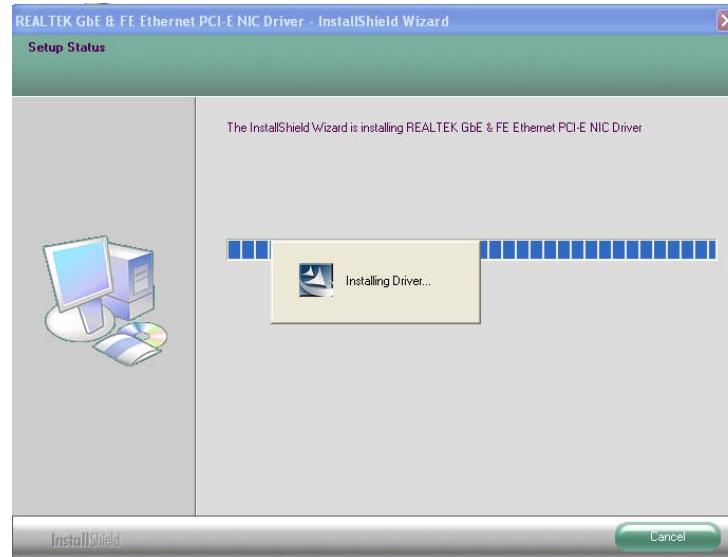
**Step 7:** Click **Install** to proceed with the installation.



**Figure 6-14:** LAN Driver Ready to Install Screen

**Step 8:** The program begins to install.

**Step 9:** The **Setup Status** screen in **Figure 6-15** appears.



**Figure 6-15:** LAN Driver Setup Status Screen

**Step 10:** When the driver installation is complete, the screen in **Figure 6-16** appears.

**Step 11:** Click **Finish** to exit.

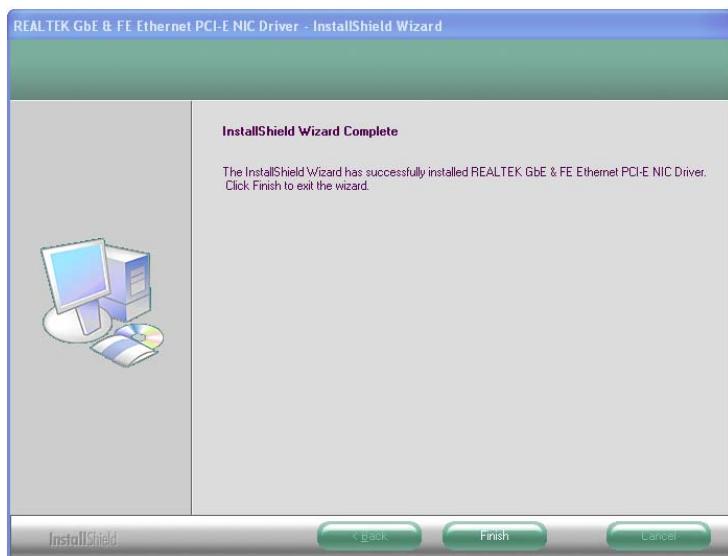


Figure 6-16: LAN Driver Installation Complete

## 6.6 Audio Driver Installation

To install the audio driver, please do the following.

**Step 1:** Access the driver list. (See **Section 6.2**)

**Step 2:** Click “**Audio**” and select the folder which corresponds to the operating system.

**Step 3:** Double click the setup file.

**Step 4:** The InstallShield Wizard starts to extracting files (**Figure 6-17**).



Figure 6-17: Audio Driver – Extracting Files

**Step 5:** The **Audio Driver Welcome** message in **Figure 6-18** appears.

**Step 6:** Click **Yes** to install the audio driver.



Figure 6-18: Audio Driver Welcome Screen

**Step 7:** The audio driver installation begins. See **Figure 6-19**.

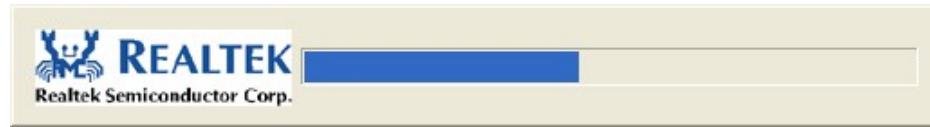


Figure 6-19: Audio Driver Installation

**Step 8:** When the installation is complete, the screen in **Figure 6-20** appears.

**Step 9:** Select "Yes, I want to restart my computer now" and click **OK**.



Figure 6-20: Audio Driver Installation Complete

Appendix

A

# BIOS Menu Options

---

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→ Full Speed Count .....	78
→ CPU Smart Fan control [Auto by PWM].....	79
→ Target Temp. Sensor [CPU Temperature] .....	79
→ Temperature Bound n.....	80
→ Segment n Speed (PWM).....	80
→ Console Redirection .....	81
→ Auto Recovery Function [Disabled].....	81

→ Initiate Graphic Adapter [PEG/IGD].....	83
→ IGD Memory [64 M] .....	84
→ VT-d [Disabled].....	85
→ Azalia HD Audio [Enabled].....	86
→ Azalia internal HDMI codec [Enabled] .....	86
→ DVMT Mode Select [DVMT Mode].....	87
→ DVMT Memory [Maximum].....	87
→ IGD - Boot Type [AUTO] .....	88
→ MEBx Mode [Normal] .....	88
→ Unconfigure AMT/ME [Disabled] .....	89
→ Bootup NumLock State [On].....	90
→ Quiet Boot [Enabled] .....	90
→ Option ROM Messages [Keep Current] .....	90
→ PCIe LAN PXE Boot [Disabled].....	91
→ Administrator Password .....	91
→ User Password .....	91
→ Save Changes and Reset .....	92
→ Discard Changes and Reset .....	92
→ Restore Defaults .....	92
→ Save as User Defaults .....	93
→ Restore User Defaults .....	93

Appendix

B

# One Key Recovery

---

## B.1 One Key Recovery Introduction

The IEI one key recovery is an easy-to-use front end for the Norton Ghost system backup and recovery tool. The one key recovery provides quick and easy shortcuts for creating a backup and reverting to that backup or for reverting to the factory default settings.

The IEI One Key Recovery tool menu is shown below.



**Figure B-1: IEI One Key Recovery Tool Menu**

Prior to using the IEI One Key Recovery tool (as shown in **Figure B-1**) to backup or restore Windows system, five setup procedures are required.

1. Hardware and BIOS setup (see **Section B.2.1**)
2. Create partitions (see **Section B.2.2**)
3. Install operating system, drivers and system applications (see **Section B.2.3** )
4. Build-up recovery partition (see **Section B.2.4**)
5. Create factory default image (see **Section B.2.5**)

After completing the five initial setup procedures as described above, users can access the recovery tool by pressing <F3> while booting up the system. The detailed information of each function is described in **Section B.4**.



### NOTE:

The initial setup procedures for Linux system are described in **Section B.3**.

**NOTE:**

Specialized tools are required to change the partition size if the operating system is already installed.

---

**B.1.1 System Requirement**

---

**NOTE:**

The recovery CD can only be used with IEI products. The software will fail to run and a warning message will appear when used on non-IEI hardware.



---

To create the system backup, the main storage device must be split into two partitions (three partitions for Linux). The first partition will be for the operating system, while the second partition will be invisible to the operating system and contain the backup made by the one key recovery software.

The partition created for recovery images must be big enough to contain both the factory default image and the user backup image. The size must be calculated before creating the partitions. Please take the following table as a reference when calculating the size of the partition.

	OS	OS Image after Ghost	Compression Ratio
Windows® 7	7 GB	5 GB	70%
Windows® XPE	776 MB	560 MB	70%
Windows® CE 6.0	36 MB	28 MB	77%

**NOTE:**

Specialized tools are required to change the partition size if the operating system is already installed.

### B.1.2 Supported Operating System

The recovery CD is compatible with both Microsoft Windows and Linux operating system (OS). The supported OS versions are listed below.

- Microsoft Windows
  - Windows XP (Service Pack 2 or 3 required)
  - Windows Vista
  - Windows 7
  - Windows CE 5.0
  - Windows CE 6.0
  - Windows XP Embedded
- Linux
  - Fedora Core 12 (Constantine)
  - Fedora Core 11 (Leonidas)
  - Fedora Core 10 (Cambridge)
  - Fedora Core 8 (Werewolf)
  - Fedora Core 7 (Moonshine)
  - RedHat RHEL-5.4
  - RedHat 9 (Ghirke)
  - Ubuntu 8.10 (Intrepid)
  - Ubuntu 7.10 (Gutsy)
  - Ubuntu 6.10 (Edgy)
  - Debian 5.0 (Lenny)
  - Debian 4.0 (Etch)

- SuSe 11.2
- SuSe 11.3

**NOTE:**

Installing unsupported OS versions may cause the recovery tool to fail.

## B.2 Setup Procedure for Windows

Prior to using the recovery tool to backup or restore system, a few setup procedures are required.

**Step 1:** Hardware and BIOS setup

**Step 2:** Create partitions

**Step 3:** Install operating system, drivers and system applications.

**Step 4:** Build-up recovery partition

**Step 5:** Create factory default image

The detailed descriptions are described in the following sections.

**NOTE:**

The setup procedures described below are for Microsoft Windows operating system users. For Linux system, most setup procedures are the same with Microsoft Windows except for several steps which are described in **Section B.3**.

### B.2.1 Hardware and BIOS Setup

**Step 1:** Make sure the system is powered off and unplugged.

**Step 2:** Install a hard driver or SSD in the KINO-DH610. An unformatted and unpartitioned disk is recommended.

**Step 3:** Connect an optical disk drive to the KINO-DH610 and insert the recovery CD.

**Step 4:** Turn on the system.

**Step 5:** Press the <DELETE> key as soon as the system is turned on to enter the BIOS.

**Step 6:** Select the connected optical disk drive as the 1<sup>st</sup> boot device. (**Boot → Boot Device Priority → 1<sup>st</sup> Boot Device**).

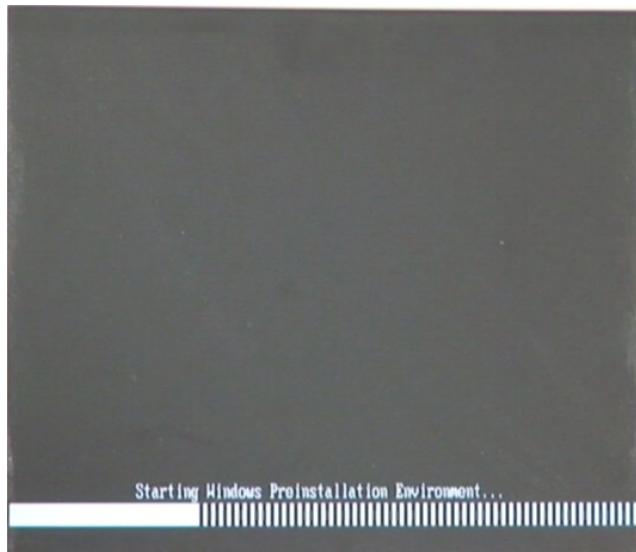
**Step 7:** Save changes and restart the computer. Continue to the next section for instructions on partitioning the internal storage.

### B.2.2 Create Partitions

To create the system backup, the main storage device must be split into two partitions (three partitions for Linux). The first partition will be for the operating system, while the second partition will be invisible to the operating system and contain the backup made by the one key recovery software.

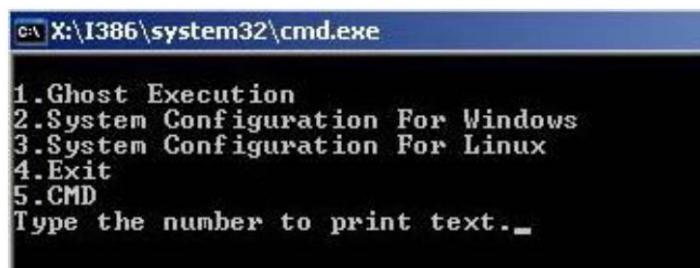
**Step 1:** Put the recovery CD in the optical drive of the system.

**Step 2:** **Boot the system from recovery CD.** When prompted, press any key to boot from the recovery CD. It will take a while to launch the recovery tool. Please be patient!



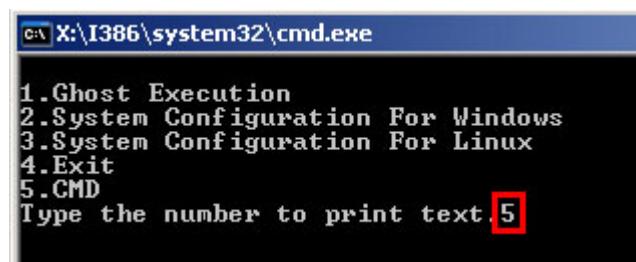
**Figure B-2: Launching the Recovery Tool**

**Step 3:** The recovery tool setup menu is shown as below.



**Figure B-3: Recovery Tool Setup Menu**

**Step 4:** Press <5> then <Enter>.



**Figure B-4: Command Mode**

**Step 5:** The command prompt window appears. Type the following commands (marked in red) to create two partitions. One is for the OS installation; the other is for

saving recovery files and images which will be an invisible partition.

(Press <Enter> after entering each line below)

system32>**diskpart**

DISKPART>**list vol**

DISKPART>**sel disk 0**

DISKPART>**create part pri size= \_\_\_\_\_**

DISKPART>**assign letter=N**

DISKPART>**create part pri size= \_\_\_\_\_**

DISKPART>**assign letter=F**

DISKPART>**exit**

system32>**format N: /fs:ntfs /q /y**

system32>**format F: /fs:ntfs /q /v:Recovery /y**

system32>**exit**

## KINO-DH610

```
c:\X:\I386\SYSTEM32\CMD.EXE  
X:\I386\SYSTEM32>diskpart → Starts the Microsoft disk partitioning tool.  
Microsoft DiskPart version 5.2.3790.1830  
Copyright (C) 1999-2001 Microsoft Corporation.  
On computer: MININT-JVC  
DISKPART> list vol → Show partition information  


| Volume # | Ltr | Label  | Fs    | Type      | Size    | Status  | Info |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|------|
| Volume 0 | X   | CD_ROM | CDFS  | DUD-ROM   | 405 MB  | Healthy | Boot |
| Volume 1 | D   |        | FAT32 | Removable | 3854 MB | Healthy |      |

  
DISKPART> sel disk 0 → Select a disk  
Disk 0 is now the selected disk.  
DISKPART> create part pri size=2000 → Create partition 1 and assign a size.  
This partition is for OS installation.  
DiskPart succeeded in creating the specified partition.  
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.  
DISKPART> assign letter=N → Assign partition 1 a code name (N).  
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.  
DISKPART> create part pri size=1800 → Create partition 2 and assign a size.  
This partition is for recovery images.  
DiskPart succeeded in creating the specified partition.  
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.  
DISKPART> assign letter=F → Assign partition 2 a code name (F).  
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.  
DISKPART> exit → Exit diskpart  
X:\I386\SYSTEM32>format n: /fs:ntfs /q /y → Format partition 1 (N) as NTFS format.  
The type of the file system is RAW.  
The new file system is NTFS.  
QuickFormatting 2000M  
Creating file system structures.  
Format complete.  
2048254 KB total disk space.  
2035620 KB are available.  
X:\I386\SYSTEM32>format f: /fs:ntfs /q /v:Recovery /y → Format partition 2 (F) as NTFS format and  
name it as "Recovery".  
The type of the file system is RAW.  
The new file system is NTFS.  
QuickFormatting 1804M  
Creating file system structures.  
Format complete.  
1847474 KB total disk space.  
1835860 KB are available.  
X:\I386\SYSTEM32>exit → Exit Windows PE
```

Figure B-5: Partition Creation Commands

**NOTE:**

Use the following commands to check if the partitions were created successfully.

```
X:\I386\SYSTEM32>diskpart
Microsoft DiskPart version 5.2.3790.1830
Copyright <C> 1999-2001 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: MININT-JVC
DISKPART> sel disk 0
Disk 0 is now the selected disk.
DISKPART> list part
Partition ### Type Size Offset
Partition 1 Primary 2000 MB 32 KB
Partition 2 Primary 1804 MB 2000 MB
DISKPART> exit
```

**Step 6:** Press any key to exit the recovery tool and automatically reboot the system.

Please continue to the following procedure: Build-up Recovery Partition.

### B.2.3 Install Operating System, Drivers and Applications

Install the operating system onto the unlabelled partition. The partition labeled as "Recovery" is for use by the system recovery tool and should not be used for installing the operating system or any applications.

**NOTE:**

The operating system installation program may offer to reformat the chosen partition. DO NOT format the partition again. The partition has already been formatted and is ready for installing the new operating system.

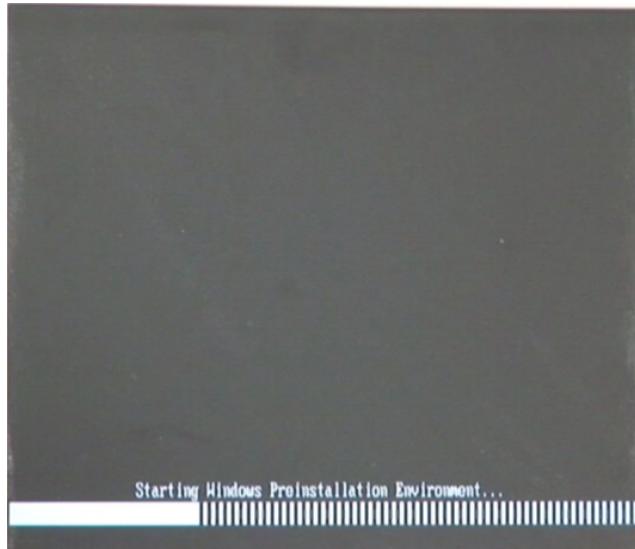
To install the operating system, insert the operating system installation CD into the optical drive. Restart the computer and follow the installation instructions.

### B.2.4 Build-up Recovery Partition

**Step 1:** Put the recover CD in the optical drive.

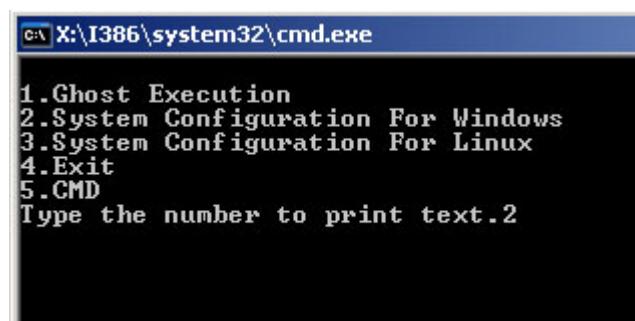
**Step 2:** Start the system.

**Step 3:** **Boot the system from recovery CD.** When prompted, press any key to boot from the recovery CD. It will take a while to launch the recovery tool. Please be patient!



**Figure B-6: Launching the Recovery Tool**

**Step 4:** When the recovery tool setup menu appears, press <2> then <Enter>.



**Figure B-7: System Configuration for Windows**

**Step 5:** The Symantec Ghost window appears and starts configuring the system to build-up a recovery partition. In this process, the partition which is created for recovery files in **Section B.2.2** is hidden and the recovery tool is saved in this partition.

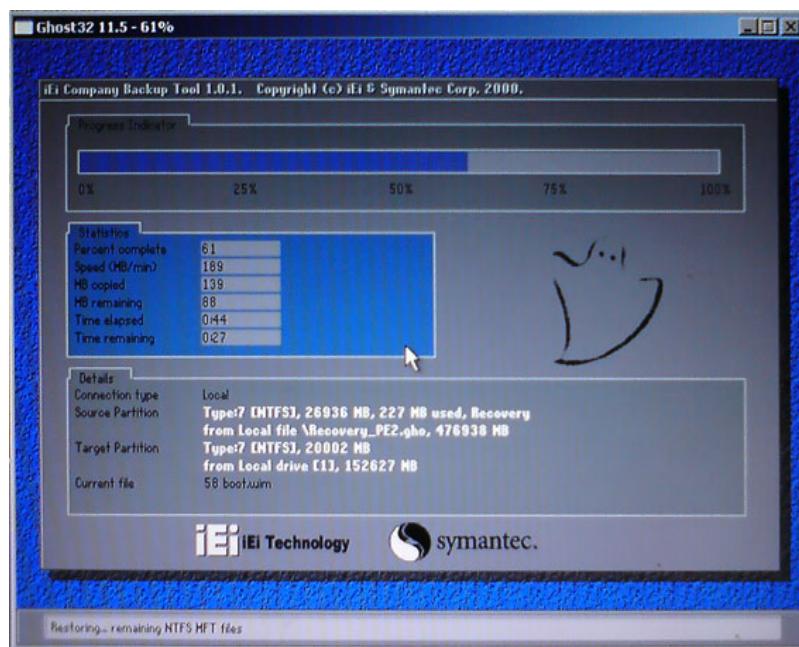


Figure B-8: Build-up Recovery Partition

**Step 6:** After completing the system configuration, press any key in the following window to reboot the system.

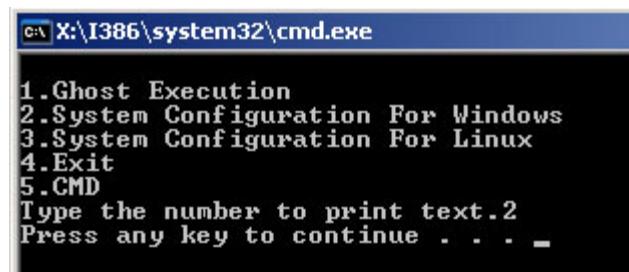


Figure B-9: Press any key to continue

**Step 7:** Eject the recovery CD.

### B.2.5 Create Factory Default Image

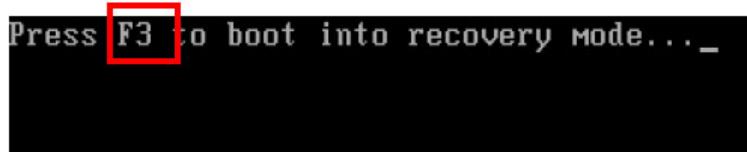


#### NOTE:

Before creating the factory default image, please configure the system to a factory default environment, including driver and application installations.

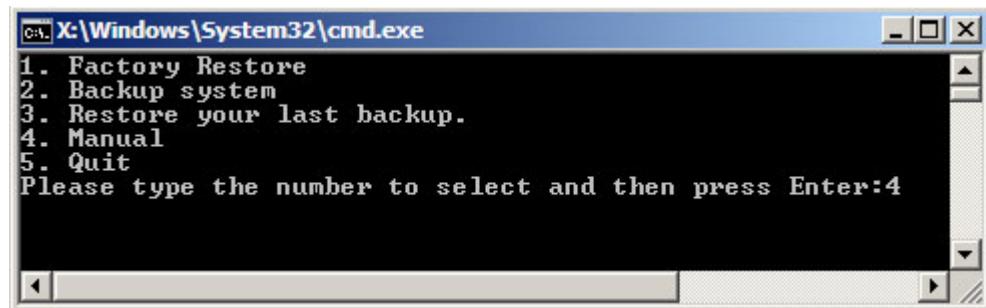
To create a factory default image, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Turn on the system. When the following screen displays (**Figure B-10**), press the <F3> key to access the recovery tool. The message will display for 10 seconds, please press F3 before the system boots into the operating system.



**Figure B-10: Press F3 to Boot into Recovery Mode**

**Step 2:** The recovery tool menu appears. Type <4> and press <Enter>. (**Figure B-11**)



**Figure B-11: Recovery Tool Menu**

**Step 3:** The About Symantec Ghost window appears. Click **OK** button to continue.

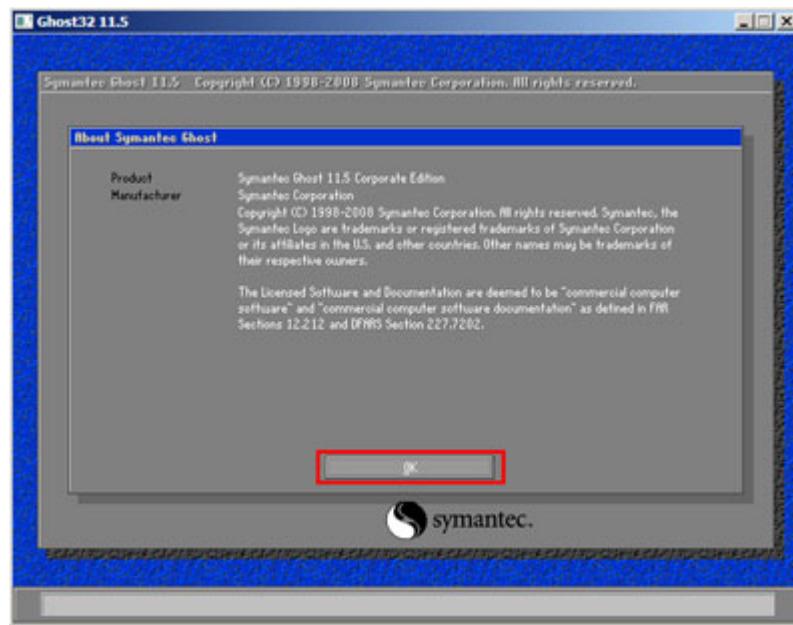


Figure B-12: About Symantec Ghost Window

**Step 4:** Use mouse to navigate to the option shown below (**Figure B-13**).

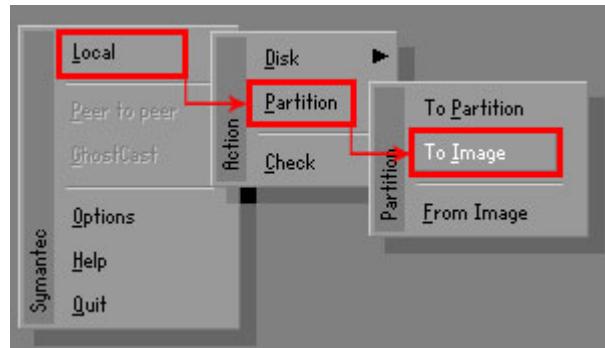


Figure B-13: Symantec Ghost Path

**Step 5:** Select the local source drive (Drive 1) as shown in **Figure B-14**. Then click OK.

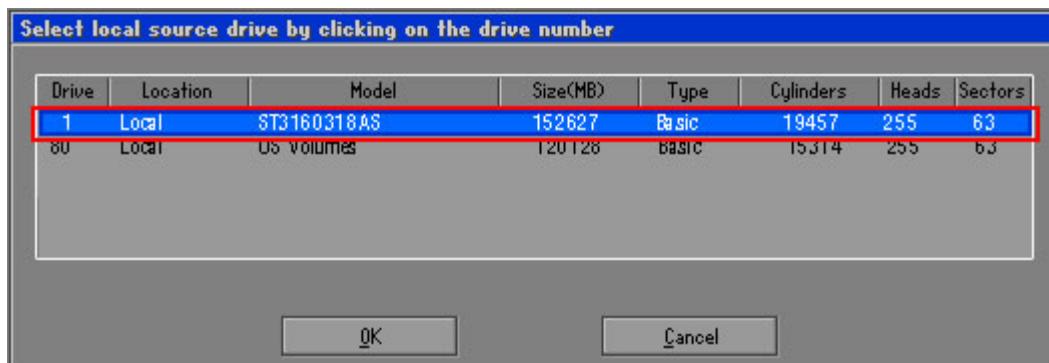


Figure B-14: Select a Local Source Drive

**Step 6:** Select a source partition (Part 1) from basic drive as shown in **Figure B-15**.

Then click OK.

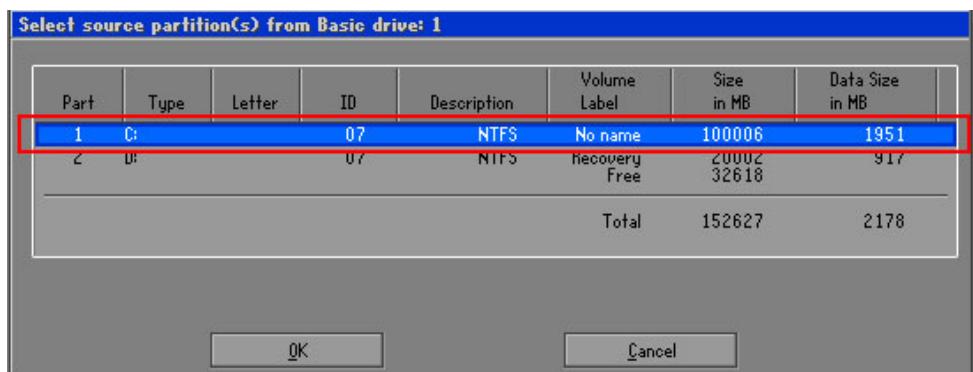


Figure B-15: Select a Source Partition from Basic Drive

**Step 7:** Select 1.2: [Recovery] NTFS drive and enter a file name called **iei**

(**Figure B-16**). Click **Save**. The factory default image will then be saved in the selected recovery drive and named **IEI.GHO**.



### WARNING:

The file name of the factory default image must be **iei.GHO**.

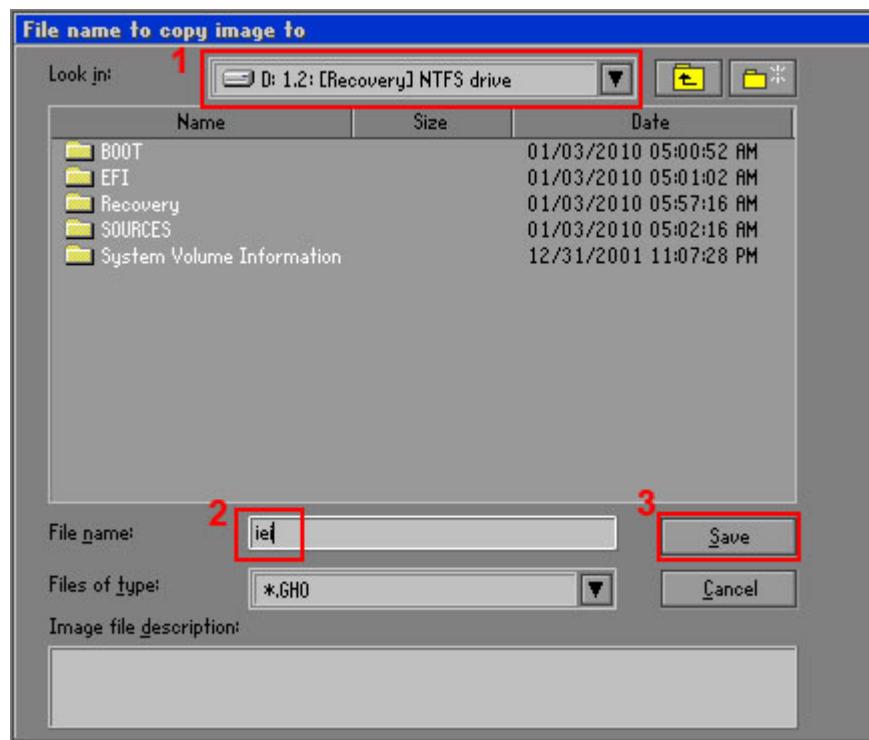


Figure B-16: File Name to Copy Image to

**Step 8:** When the Compress Image screen in **Figure B-17** prompts, click **High** to make the image file smaller.

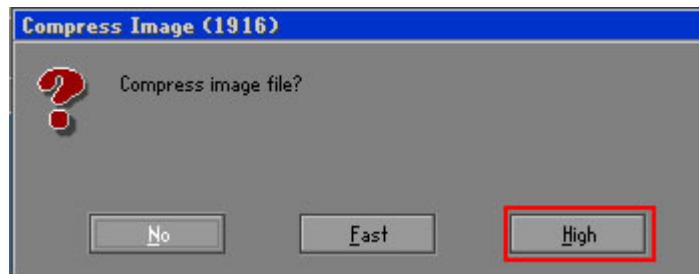


Figure B-17: Compress Image

**Step 9:** The Proceed with partition image creation window appears, click **Yes** to continue.

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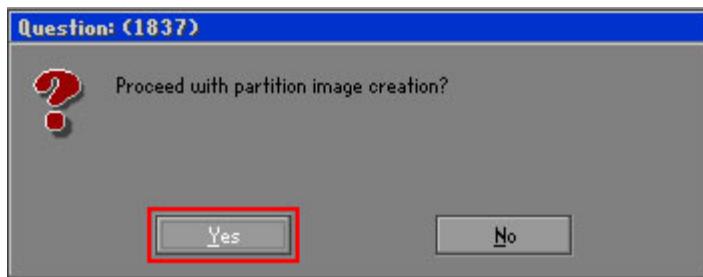


Figure B-18: Image Creation Confirmation

**Step 10:** The Symantec Ghost starts to create the factory default image (**Figure B-19**).

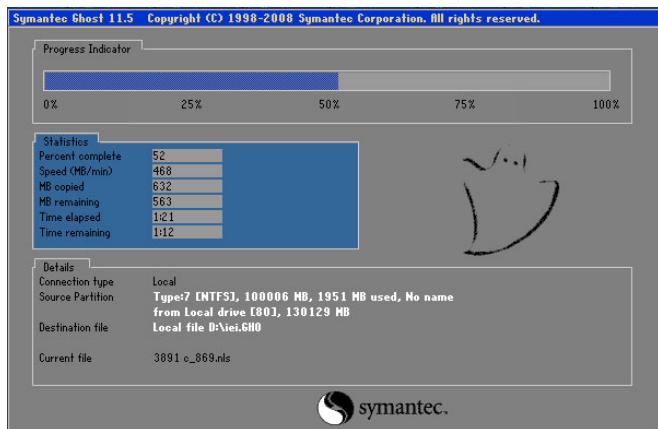


Figure B-19: Image Creation Complete

**Step 11:** When the image creation completes, a screen prompts as shown in **Figure B-20**.

Click **Continue** and close the Ghost window to exit the program.

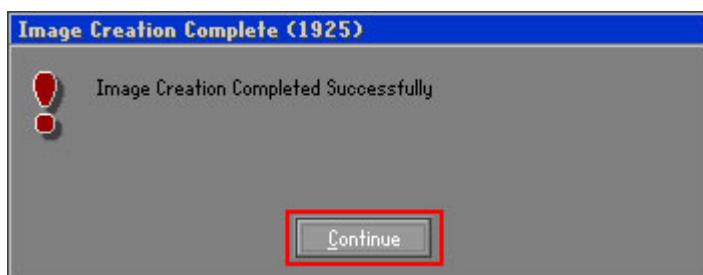
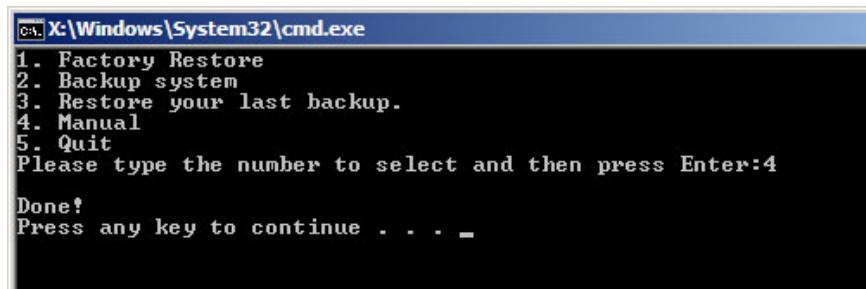


Figure B-20: Image Creation Complete

**Step 12:** The recovery tool main menu window is shown as below. Press any key to reboot the system.



```
cmd X:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
1. Factory Restore
2. Backup system
3. Restore your last backup.
4. Manual
5. Quit
Please type the number to select and then press Enter:4
Done!
Press any key to continue . . . .
```

Figure B-21: Press Any Key to Continue

### B.3 Setup Procedure for Linux

The initial setup procedures for Linux system are mostly the same with the procedure for Microsoft Windows. Please follow the steps below to setup recovery tool for Linux OS.

**Step 1:** **Hardware and BIOS setup.** Refer to **Section B.2.1.**

**Step 2:** **Install Linux operating system.** Make sure to install GRUB (v0.97 or earlier) MBR type and Ext3 partition type. Leave enough space on the hard drive to create the recover partition later.



#### NOTE:

If the Linux OS is not installed with GRUB (v0.97 or earlier) and Ext3, the Symantec Ghost may not function properly.

While installing Linux OS, please create two partitions:

- Partition 1: **/**
- Partition 2: **SWAP**



#### NOTE:

Please reserve enough space for partition 3 for saving recovery images.

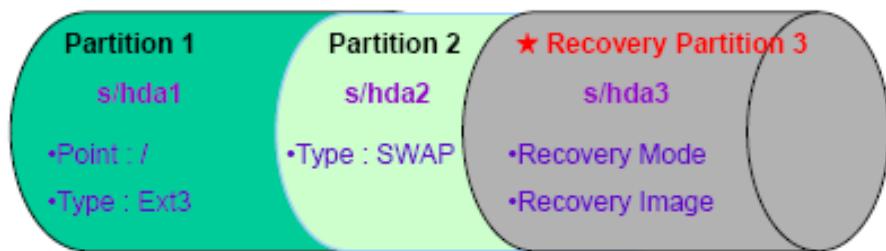


Figure B-22: Partitions for Linux

**Step 3: Create a recovery partition.** Insert the recovery CD into the optical disk drive.

Follow **Step 1 ~ Step 3** described in **Section B.2.2**. Then type the following commands (marked in red) to create a partition for recovery images.

```
system32>diskpart
DISKPART>list vol
DISKPART>sel disk 0
DISKPART>create part pri size= __
DISKPART>assign letter=N
DISKPART>exit
system32>format N: /fs:ntfs /q /v:Recovery /y
system32>exit
```

**Step 4: Build-up recovery partition.** Press any key to boot from the recovery CD. It will take a while to launch the recovery tool. Please be patient. When the recovery tool setup menu appears, type <3> and press <Enter> (**Figure B-23**). The Symantec Ghost window appears and starts configuring the system to build-up a recovery partition. After completing the system configuration, press any key to reboot the system. Eject the recovery CD.

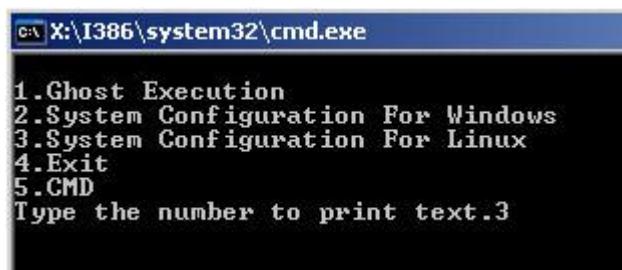


Figure B-23: System Configuration for Linux

**Step 5:** Access the recovery tool main menu by modifying the “menu.lst”. To first access the recovery tool main menu, the menu.lst must be modified. In Linux system, enter Administrator (root). When prompt appears, type:

**cd /boot/grub**

**vi menu.lst**

```
Fedora release 9 (Sulphur)
Kernel 2.6.25-14.fc9.i686 on an i686 (tty2)

localhost login: root
Password:
[root@localhost ~]# cd /boot/grub/
[root@localhost grub]# vi menu.lst _
```

Figure B-24: Access menu.lst in Linux (Text Mode)

**Step 6:** Modify the menu.lst as shown below.

```
#boot=/dev/sda
default=0
timeout=10 ← Modify timeout=10
splashimage=(hd0,0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz
hiddenmenu
title Fedora (2.6.25-14.fc9.i686)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.25-14.fc9.i686 ro root=UUID=10f1acd
ac38b5c78910 rhgb quiet
    initrd /initrd-2.6.25-14.fc9.i686.img

title Recovery Partition ← Type command
root (hd0,2)
makeactive
chainloader +1
```

- Type command:  
title Recovery Partition  
root (hd0,2)  
makeactive  
chainloader +1

**Step 7:** The recovery tool menu appears. (Figure B-25)

1. Factory Restore
2. Backup system
3. Restore your last backup.
4. Manual
5. Quit

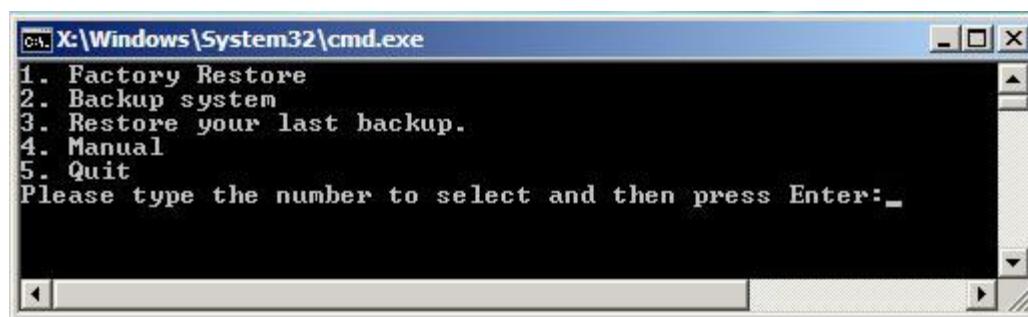
Please type the number to select and then press Enter:

Figure B-25: Recovery Tool Menu

**Step 8:** Create a factory default image. Follow **Step 2 ~ Step 12** described in **Section B.2.5** to create a factory default image.

## B.4 Recovery Tool Functions

After completing the initial setup procedures as described above, users can access the recovery tool by pressing <F3> while booting up the system. The main menu of the recovery tool is shown below.



**Figure B-26: Recovery Tool Main Menu**

The recovery tool has several functions including:

1. **Factory Restore:** Restore the factory default image (iei.GHO) created in [Section B.2.5](#).
2. **Backup system:** Create a system backup image (iei\_user.GHO) which will be saved in the hidden partition.
3. **Restore your last backup:** Restore the last system backup image
4. **Manual:** Enter the Symantec Ghost window to configure manually.
5. **Quit:** Exit the recovery tool and restart the system.



**WARNING:**

Please do not turn off the system power during the process of system recovery or backup.



**WARNING:**

All data in the system will be deleted during the system recovery.  
Please backup the system files before restoring the system (either Factory Restore or Restore Backup).

### B.4.1 Factory Restore

To restore the factory default image, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Type <1> and press <Enter> in the main menu.

**Step 2:** The Symantec Ghost window appears and starts to restore the factory default. A factory default image called **iei.GHO** is created in the hidden Recovery partition.

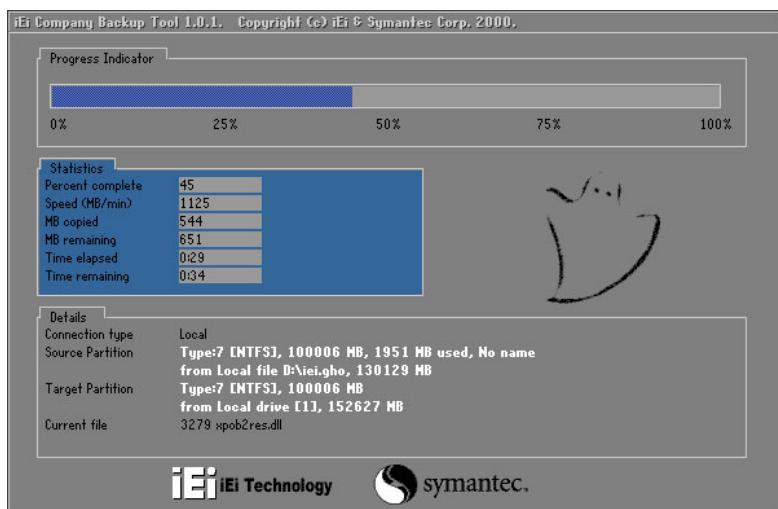


Figure B-27: Restore Factory Default

**Step 3:** The screen is shown as in **Figure B-28** when completed. Press any key to reboot the system.

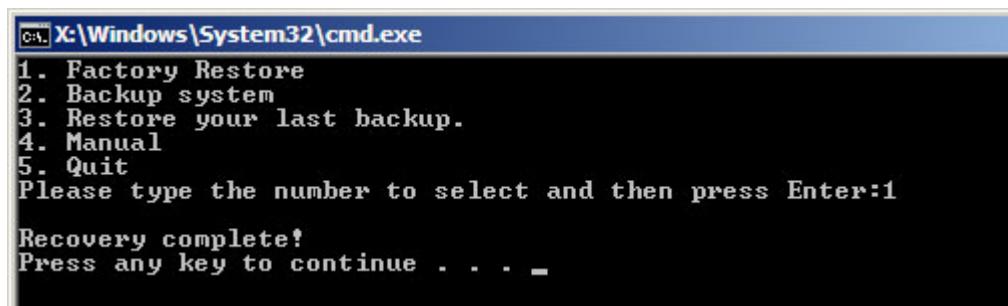


Figure B-28: Recovery Complete Window

## B.4.2 Backup System

To backup the system, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Type <2> and press <Enter> in the main menu.

**Step 2:** The Symantec Ghost window appears and starts to backup the system. A backup image called **iei\_user.GHO** is created in the hidden Recovery partition.

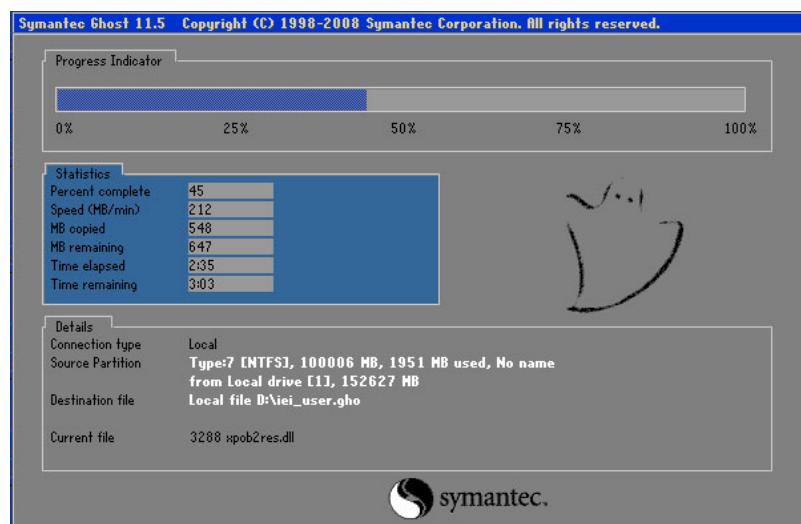


Figure B-29: Backup System

**Step 3:** The screen is shown as in **Figure B-30** when system backup is completed.

Press any key to reboot the system.

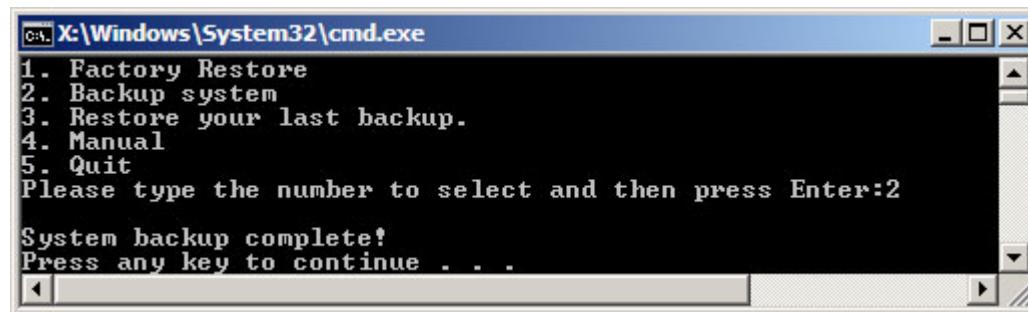


Figure B-30: System Backup Complete Window

### B.4.3 Restore Your Last Backup

To restore the last system backup, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Type <3> and press <Enter> in the main menu.

**Step 2:** The Symantec Ghost window appears and starts to restore the last backup image (iei\_user.GHO).

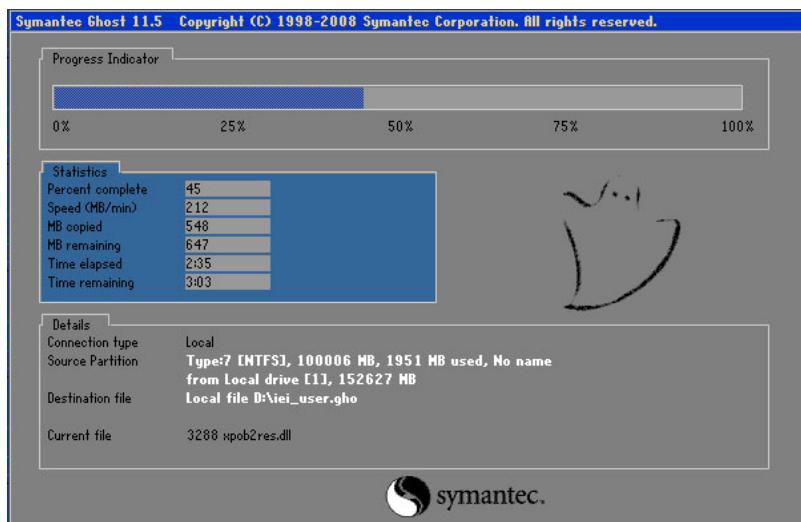


Figure B-31: Restore Backup

**Step 3:** The screen is shown as in **Figure B-30** when backup recovery is completed.

Press any key to reboot the system.

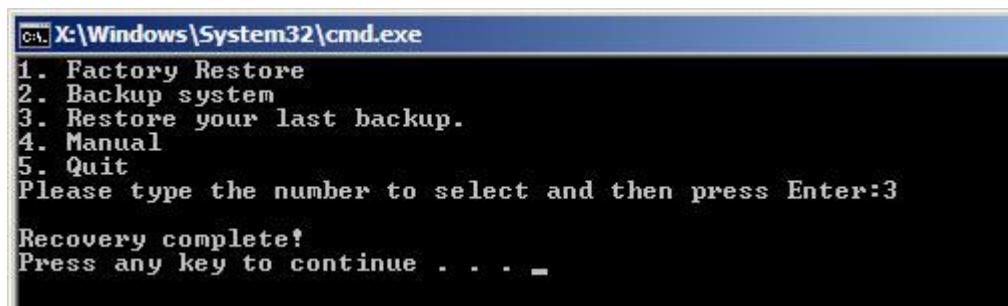


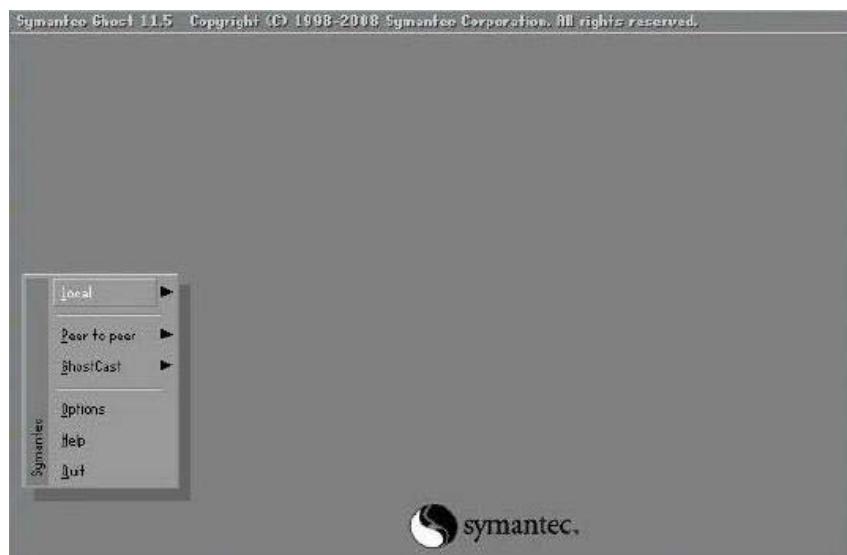
Figure B-32: Restore System Backup Complete Window

#### B.4.4 Manual

To restore the last system backup, please follow the steps below.

**Step 1:** Type <4> and press <Enter> in the main menu.

**Step 2:** The Symantec Ghost window appears. Use the Ghost program to backup or recover the system manually.



**Figure B-33: Symantec Ghost Window**

**Step 3:** When backup or recovery is completed, press any key to reboot the system.

### B.5 Other Information

#### B.5.1 Using AHCI Mode or ALi M5283 / VIA VT6421A Controller

When the system uses AHCI mode or some specific SATA controllers such as ALi M5283 or VIA VT6421A, the SATA RAID/AHCI driver must be installed before using one key recovery. Please follow the steps below to install the SATA RAID/AHCI driver.

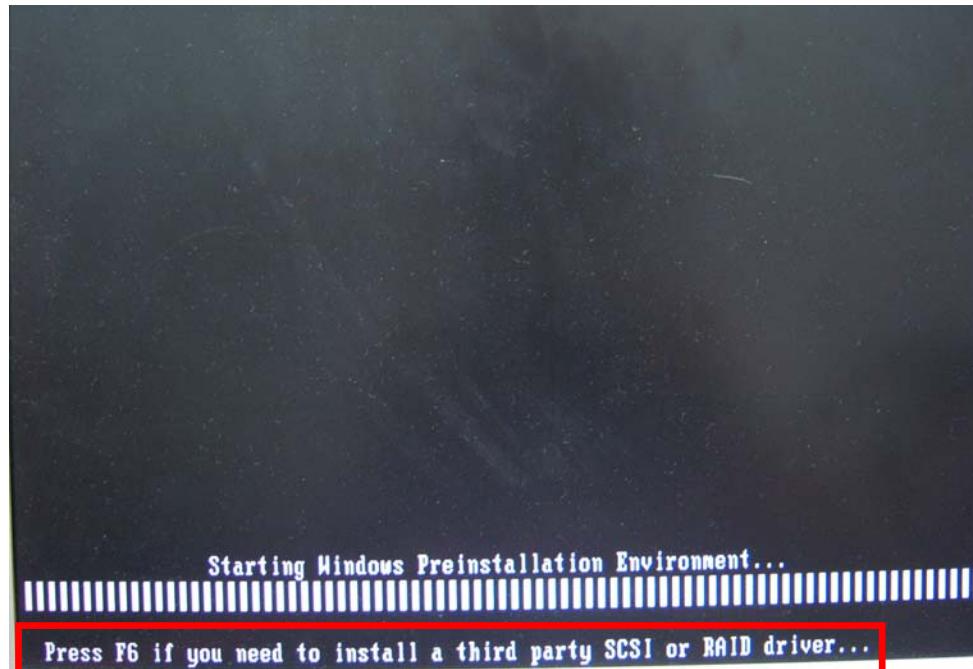
**Step 1:** Copy the SATA RAID/AHCI driver to a floppy disk and insert the floppy disk into a USB floppy disk drive. The SATA RAID/AHCI driver must be especially designed for the on-board SATA controller.

**Step 2:** Connect the USB floppy disk drive to the system.

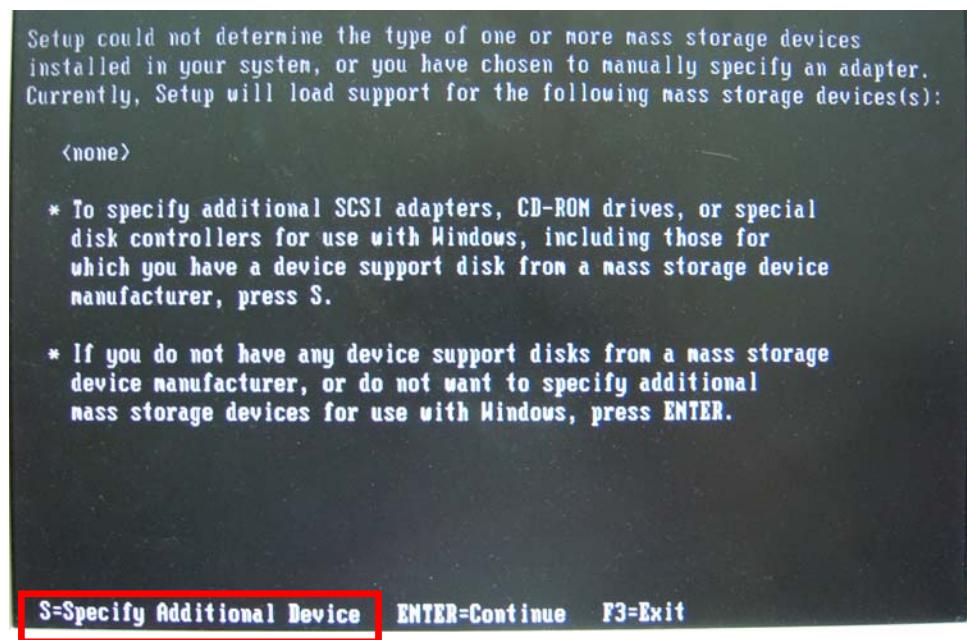
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**Step 3:** Insert the One Key Recovery CD into the system and boot the system from the CD.

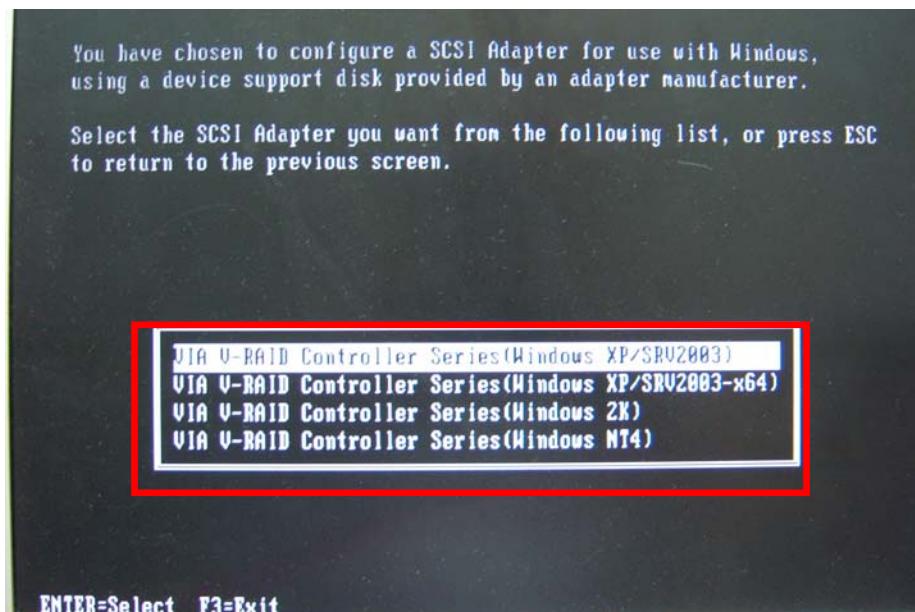
**Step 4:** When launching the recovery tool, press <F6>.



**Step 5:** When the following window appears, press <S> to select "Specify Additional Device".



**Step 6:** In the following window, select a SATA controller mode used in the system. Then press <Enter>. The user can now start using the SATA HDD.



**Step 7:** After pressing <Enter>, the system will get into the recovery tool setup menu.

Continue to follow the setup procedure from **Step 4** in **Section B.2.2 Create Partitions** to finish the whole setup process.

### B.5.2 System Memory Requirement

To be able to access the recovery tool by pressing <F3> while booting up the system, please make sure to have enough system memory. The minimum memory requirement is listed below.

- **Using Award BIOS:** 128 MB system memory
- **Using AMI BIOS:** 512 MB system memory.

## Appendix

C

# Terminology

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AC '97	Audio Codec 97 (AC'97) refers to a codec standard developed by Intel® in 1997.
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) is an OS-directed configuration, power management, and thermal management interface.
AHCI	Advanced Host Controller Interface (AHCI) is a SATA Host controller register-level interface.
ATA	The Advanced Technology Attachment (ATA) interface connects storage devices including hard disks and CD-ROM drives to a computer.
APM	The Advanced Power Management (APM) application program interface (API) enables the inclusion of power management in the BIOS.
ARMD	An ATAPI Removable Media Device (ARMD) is any ATAPI device that supports removable media, besides CD and DVD drives.
ASKIR	Amplitude Shift Keyed Infrared (ASKIR) is a form of modulation that represents a digital signal by varying the amplitude ("volume") of the signal. A low amplitude signal represents a binary 0, while a high amplitude signal represents a binary 1.
BIOS	The Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) is firmware that is first run when the computer is turned on and can be configured by the end user
CODEC	The Compressor-Decompressor (CODEC) encodes and decodes digital audio data on the system.
CMOS	Complimentary metal-oxide-conductor is a type of integrated circuit used in chips like static RAM and microprocessors.
COM	COM is used to refer to serial ports. Serial ports offer serial communication to expansion devices. The serial port on a personal

computer is usually a male DE-9 connector.

DAC	The Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) converts digital signals to analog signals.
DDR	Double Data Rate refers to a data bus transferring data on both the rising and falling edges of the clock signal.
DMA	Direct Memory Access (DMA) enables some peripheral devices to bypass the system processor and communicate directly with the system memory.
DIMM	Dual Inline Memory Modules are a type of RAM that offer a 64-bit data bus and have separate electrical contacts on each side of the module.
EHCI	The Enhanced Host Controller Interface (EHCI) specification is a register-level interface description for USB 2.0 Host Controllers.
GbE	Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) is an Ethernet version that transfers data at 1.0 Gbps and complies with the IEEE 802.3-2005 standard.
GPIO	General purpose input
IrDA	Infrared Data Association (IrDA) specify infrared data transmission protocols used to enable electronic devices to wirelessly communicate with each other.
L1 Cache	The Level 1 Cache (L1 Cache) is a small memory cache built into the system processor.
L2 Cache	The Level 2 Cache (L2 Cache) is an external processor memory cache.
LVDS	Low-voltage differential signaling (LVDS) is a dual-wire, high-speed differential electrical signaling system commonly used to connect LCD displays to a computer.
MAC	The Media Access Control (MAC) protocol enables several terminals or network nodes to communicate in a LAN, or other multipoint networks.

PCIe	PCI Express (PCIe) is a communications bus that uses dual data lines for full-duplex (two-way) serial (point-to-point) communications between the SBC components and/or expansion cards and the SBC chipsets. Each line has a 2.5 Gbps data transmission rate and a 250 MBps sustained data transfer rate.
POST	The Power-on Self Test (POST) is the pre-boot actions the system performs when the system is turned-on.
QVGA	Quarter Video Graphics Array (QVGA) refers to a display with a resolution of 320 x 240 pixels.
RAM	Random Access Memory (RAM) is a form of storage used in computer. RAM is volatile memory, so it loses its data when power is lost. RAM has very fast data transfer rates compared to other storage like hard drives.
SATA	Serial ATA (SATA) is a serial communications bus designed for data transfers between storage devices and the computer chipsets. The SATA bus has transfer speeds up to 1.5 Gbps and the SATA 3Gb/s bus has data transfer speeds of up to 3.0 Gbps.
S.M.A.R.T	Self Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (S.M.A.R.T) refers to automatic status checking technology implemented on hard disk drives.
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver-transmitter (UART) is responsible for asynchronous communications on the system and manages the system's serial communication (COM) ports.
UHCI	The Universal Host Controller Interface (UHCI) specification is a register-level interface description for USB 1.1 Host Controllers.
USB	The Universal Serial Bus (USB) is an external bus standard for interfacing devices. USB 1.1 supports 12Mbps data transfer rates, while

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USB 2.0 supports 480Mbps data transfer rates.

VGA

The Video Graphics Array (VGA) is a graphics display system developed by IBM.

Appendix

D

# Watchdog Timer

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**NOTE:**

The following discussion applies to DOS environment. IEI support is contacted or the IEI website visited for specific drivers for more sophisticated operating systems, e.g., Windows and Linux.

The Watchdog Timer is provided to ensure that standalone systems can always recover from catastrophic conditions that cause the CPU to crash. This condition may have occurred by external EMI or a software bug. When the CPU stops working correctly, Watchdog Timer either performs a hardware reset (cold boot) or a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) to bring the system back to a known state.

A BIOS function call (INT 15H) is used to control the Watchdog Timer:

**INT 15H:**

<b>AH – 6FH Sub-function:</b>	
AL – 2:	Sets the Watchdog Timer's period.
BL:	Time-out value (Its unit-second is dependent on the item "Watchdog Timer unit select" in CMOS setup).

**Table D-1: AH-6FH Sub-function**

Call sub-function 2 to set the time-out period of Watchdog Timer first. If the time-out value is not zero, the Watchdog Timer starts counting down. While the timer value reaches zero, the system resets. To ensure that this reset condition does not occur, calling sub-function 2 must periodically refresh the Watchdog Timer. However, the Watchdog timer is disabled if the time-out value is set to zero.

A tolerance of at least 10% must be maintained to avoid unknown routines within the operating system (DOS), such as disk I/O that can be very time-consuming.

**NOTE:**

When exiting a program it is necessary to disable the Watchdog Timer,  
otherwise the system resets.

**Example program:**

```
; INITIAL TIMER PERIOD COUNTER
;
W_LOOP:
    MOV     AX, 6F02H      ;setting the time-out value
    MOV     BL, 30H          ;time-out value is 48 seconds
    INT     15H
;
; ADD THE APPLICATION PROGRAM HERE
;
    CMP     EXIT_AP, 1      ;is the application over?
    JNE     W_LOOP          ;No, restart the application
;
    MOV     AX, 6F02H      ;disable Watchdog Timer
    MOV     BL, 0            ;
    INT     15H
;
; EXIT :
```

Appendix

E

# Hazardous Materials Disclosure

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## E.1 Hazardous Material Disclosure Table for IPB Products Certified as RoHS Compliant Under 2002/95/EC Without Mercury

The details provided in this appendix are to ensure that the product is compliant with the Peoples Republic of China (China) RoHS standards. The table below acknowledges the presences of small quantities of certain materials in the product, and is applicable to China RoHS only.

A label will be placed on each product to indicate the estimated "Environmentally Friendly Use Period" (EFUP). This is an estimate of the number of years that these substances would "not leak out or undergo abrupt change." This product may contain replaceable sub-assemblies/components which have a shorter EFUP such as batteries and lamps. These components will be separately marked.

Please refer to the table on the next page.

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Part Name	Toxic or Hazardous Substances and Elements					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Hexavalent Chromium (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	x	O	O	O	O	x
Display	X	O	O	O	O	X
Printed Circuit Board	X	O	O	O	O	X
Metal Fasteners	X	O	O	O	O	O
Cable Assembly	X	O	O	O	O	X
Fan Assembly	X	O	O	O	O	X
Power Supply Assemblies	X	O	O	O	O	X
Battery	O	O	O	O	O	O

O: This toxic or hazardous substance is contained in all of the homogeneous materials for the part is below the limit requirement in SJ/T11363-2006

X: This toxic or hazardous substance is contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement in SJ/T11363-2006

此附件旨在确保本产品符合中国 RoHS 标准。以下表格标示此产品中某有毒物质的含量符合中国 RoHS 标准规定的限量要求。

本产品上会附有“环境友好使用期限”的标签，此期限是估算这些物质“不会有泄漏或突变”的年限。本产品可能包含有较短的环境友好使用期限的可替换元件，像是电池或灯管，这些元件将会单独标示出来。

部件名称	有毒有害物质或元素					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
壳体	X	O	O	O	O	X
显示	X	O	O	O	O	X
印刷电路板	X	O	O	O	O	X
金属螺帽	X	O	O	O	O	O
电缆组装	X	O	O	O	O	X
风扇组装	X	O	O	O	O	X
电力供应组装	X	O	O	O	O	X
电池	O	O	O	O	O	O

O: 表示该有毒有害物质在该部件所有物质材料中的含量均在 SJ/T11363-2006 标准规定的限量要求以下。

X: 表示该有毒有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 SJ/T11363-2006 标准规定的限量要求。