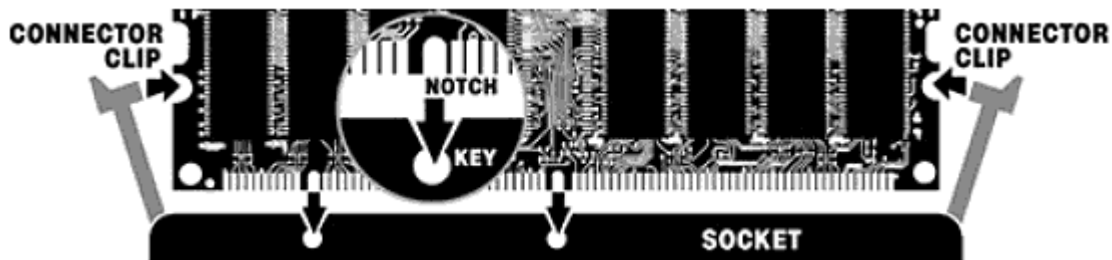


The following section is provided for individuals who are familiar with working inside a computer. If you are inexperienced with computer hardware, or have difficulty following this overview, please refer to your computer's user guide for a detailed, step-by-step installation process.

- Shut down the computer and remove all cables from the back of the system.
- Locate the memory expansion slot inside the system (Refer to your system's user manual for proper configuration and location of DIMM, SO DIMM or SIMM sockets). To reduce any possibility of damage due to ESD (Electro Static Discharge) touch a metal surface to discharge any built-up static electricity before removing the module from its anti-static package.
- Remove the present memory module by opening the memory expansion slot and pushing the notches away from the module. Carefully remove the existing module away from the slot.
- Insert your new memory module by lining up the two notches (along the gold edge) of the memory with the plastic pegs in the memory socket. Align the notches with the pegs and apply equal firm pressure holding the memory from one end to the other and push it into the socket until it is firmly seated. The connector locking clips on either side will lock into place when the memory is properly seated. NOTE: Failure to properly align the notches with pegs will result in severe damage to the computer.
- Replace all cables and reboot the computer.



Most systems will automatically recognize the memory upon bootup. Some machines may require you to run setup (i.e. : Error 164). Follow the steps below:

- Upon bootup your system will prompt you with a memory size mismatch error, or an invalid configuration error message to run your system's CMOS setup.
- Select the option that lets you enter your CMOS setup (Usually DEL, CTRL+ALT+ESC, or F2).
- Once you are in setup, you must save the settings your machine will automatically input for you by choosing either the Save Settings and Exit, or Write To CMOS options before exiting. (Usually either F10 or F4).
- Once the settings have been saved, your machine will reboot with the new configuration.

Otherwise ensure that these precautions are taken when installing new memory into your system:

- Make sure that the power is fully off and the machine is unplugged from the outlet. Your memory module is a very sensitive piece of equipment so be very careful when handling the module - especially for ESD (Electrostatic Discharge), make sure that you are properly grounded from any static.
- Make sure that you touch something metal before putting your hands into the open PC - this will take any ESD (Electric Static Discharge) from you and dissipate it.
- Make sure that the notches on the memory modules are aligned with the keys of the motherboard's memory socket. Push directly down and evenly all the way until your tabs snap by themselves.

**NOTE:** Failure to insert the memory module properly will prevent operation and could damage the motherboard and or memory module. **DO NOT INSTALL IT BACKWARDS** as this will short the motherboard, rendering it useless. The rule is that you will need to work your way from the highest amount in slot 1 to the lowest. After you have installed the new module.

- try booting up the PC, if it boots up into windows, you can check to see that the computer is seeing the total amount of memory installed. Example: (128MB = slot 1 + 64MB = slot 2 + 32MB = slot 3 = 224MB).