HOW TO INSTALL A SATA HARD DISK

1 **Read the following text about how to install a Serial ATA hard disk**

Serial ATA interface disk drives are designed for easy installation. With a Serial ATA interface, each **disk drive** has its own cable that connects directly to a **Serial ATA host adapter** or a **Serial ATA port** on your motherboard. .

Installation in a Windows System

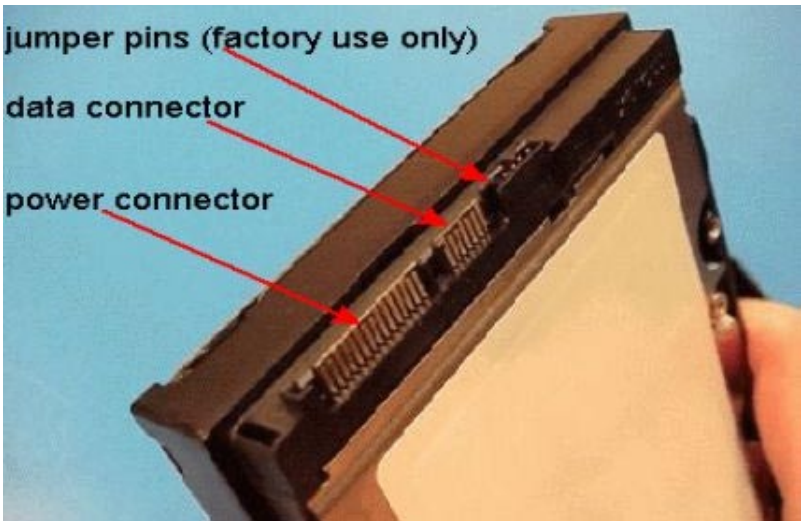
What You Need

•A Phillips **screwdriver** and four 6-32 UNC drive **mounting screws**.
•A **Serial ATA interface cable** (sold separately). Maximum length is 39 inches (1 meter).
•A Serial ATA-compatible **power cable** or **adapter** (sold separately).
•A version of Windows with FAT32 or NTFS file system.
•A system with a motherboard that has a **Serial ATA connector** on it, or a Serial ATA host adapter and available **PCI** slot in which to install the adapter.

Refer to your **computer system documentation** to see if your system supports Serial ATA on the motherboard and to locate the Serial ATA connector. If your system does not have a Serial ATA connector on the motherboard, you must purchase a Serial ATA host adapter that is compatible with your computer and **operating system**.

Handling Precautions

•**Disk drives** are fragile. Do not drop or jar the drive. Handle the drive only by the edges or frame. Keep the drive in the protective **anti-static container** until you are ready to install it to minimize **handling damage.**
•Drive electronics are extremely sensitive to static electricity. While installing the drive, wear a **anti-static wrist strap** and cable connected to ground.
•Turn off the power to the host system during installation.
•Do not disassemble the drive. Doing so voids the warranty.
•Do not apply pressure or attach **labels** to the **circuit board** or to the top of the drive.



Attaching Cables and Mounting the Drive

1.Attach one end of the drive interface cable to the Serial ATA interface connector on your computer's motherboard or Serial ATA host adapter (see your **computer manual** for connector locations).
2.Attach the interface and power cables to the drive.
3.Secure the drive using four 6-32 UNC mounting screws.
Note: Do not overtighten the screws. This may damage the drive.

Configuring the BIOS

Close your computer case and restart your computer. Your computer may automatically detect your new drive. If your computer does not automatically detect your new drive, follow the steps below.
1.Restart your computer. While the computer restarts, run the system setup program (sometimes called BIOS or CMOS setup).
2.Within the system setup program, instruct the system to auto detect your new drive.
3.Save the settings and exit the setup program. When your computer restarts, it should recognize your new drive.