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Book Descriptions:

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Book Descriptions:

Dfi Lanparty X48 Manual

The history of this site goes back to 1996 when I was taking my first steps on the internet. Gradually the site grew to what it is now. BIOS Setting Guideline. Pressing DEL at DFI DK X48 LOG screen to login BIOS setup screen. BIOS setup screenGenie BIOS Main setup screen. For that, DFIMode 1 when the system was bootup, it will run a little "diagnose". If the CPU frequency doesn't change too much, it will skip the "shutdown" function and rewrite the clock generatorMode 2 no matter how little the CPU clock or DRAM's ratio has been changed. The system still "shutdown" and reboot by itself. System Power recovers item. Enabled for power on system automatically if AC power failure. OC fail retry looping setting. For example, set it on 1, it will retry boot again if fail, then auto back CPU defaultThis function is use to fix the clock generator's divider and "NB Strap" by its jumper. Then, systemCPU Clock ratio. CPU Clock range. This function can help you out for setting a lower boot up clock. As a buffer, when your FSB is tweakedThe process will to be system boot up with "Bootup clock" first, after that itCPU Clock Amplitude. Clock output strength, to add it for increasing grow weaker signal to terminal devices, default value isCPU Clock Skew0. The skew of clock signal for CPU; To achieve higher FSB, please add more ps for increasing CPU OCCPU Clock Skew1. The skew of clock signal for NorthBridge; To achieve higher FSB, please add more ps for increasing. CPU OC ability. DRAM Speed. PCIE Slot Config. PCIE 2 and PCIE 4 transferring statusCPU FeatureDRAM Timing. DFI specifically designed a "finetune mode" for DATA transmitting performance, Normal for lowestDFI specifically designed a "finetune mode" for DATA addressing, "Normal" for lowest performance,DRAM performance parameters patch, enabling for getting optimized and disabling to relax DRAMPerformance level. It is tRD of DRAM parameter. Read delay phase adjust. It is the finetune feature for tRD.<http://lumieretvie.com/userfiles/bpt-targha-manuale.xml>

- **dfi lanparty x48 manual, dfi lanparty x48 drivers, dfi lanparty ut x48-t2r manual, dfi lanparty x48 bios, dfi lanparty lt x48-t3rs manual, dfi lanparty x48 manual, dfi lanparty x48 manual download, dfi lanparty x48 manual pdf, dfi lanparty x48 manuals, dfi lanparty x48 manual free.**

MCH ODT LatencyCLK setting fine delay. Giving an easy explanation, after the CPU, PCIE, DRAM locked the clock phase by "PLL phase lockedThe BIOS will automatically calculate a parameter after system boot up. The BIOS will show the current value of this parameter. The best tuning range for finding the best DATA operating phase will be 3 ranks before or after thisCh1Ch2 CommonClock Setting. As above, it is PLL finetune for Common clock signals of DRAM modules.Voltage Settings. CPU VID Special Add. DRAM Voltage range. CPU VTT Voltage range. These two voltages are controlling by same adjustable circuit, increasing CPU PLL voltage higher isEnabling to control Vout level by PWM, disabling to get a maximum output. Clock working voltage, increase it to achieve higher and more stable in extreme FSB environment. It is adjustment option for NorthBridge reference voltage strength. It is adjustment option for NorthBridge voltage driving strength.Load last bootable. For loading last BIOS parameters. Save setting to bank with Current settings or last saved CMOS settings. To define the resource of parameters for bank saving.Double click on row when thisPlease press Hotkey afterEZ Clear CMOS methodsCCMOS by manually. End. It includes DFI configuration, performance, design manual.Downloadable DFI LANPARTY DK X48T2RSB PLUS Motherboard DDR2667MHz Motherboard Manual. The Motherboard add up to 8GB memory, with standard 0MB memory installed PC25300 DDR2667 240pin DIMM. Computer, server, laptop notebook service manuals are also available at our sites download section, for free compatible for

your system, please browse through our hardware service centre manuals, downloadable user guide, manuals for DFI Motherboard, also these are helpful in servicing old or new server hardware, computer, hardware repair and all other manuals for

Free. <http://www.eagleeyebird.com.au/files/bpt-ophera-manual.xml>

User Manual Philips User Manual Photo Request User Manual Pine Technology User Manual Plextor User Manual Plus User Manual Polaroid Corporation User Manual Polywell User Manual Pontis Electronic User Manual Power Computing User Manual Pretec User Manual ProStar User Manual Psion User Manual PuLi User Manual QDI User Manual QMS User Manual Radisys User Manual Radius User Manual RCA User Manual Relisys User Manual RFC User Manual Ricoh User Manual RIM User Manual Rollei User Manual Saehan User Manual Sager Midern User Manual Samsung User Manual Sanyo User Manual Sapphire Technology User Manual Sceptre User Manual SEGA User Manual Seiko User Manual SENS User Manual Sharp User Manual Shuttle User Manual Siemens Nixdorf User Manual Sigma User Manual Silicon Graphics User Manual Sipix User Manual Soltek User Manual SonBook User Manual SONICblue User Manual Sony User Manual Sony Ericsson User Manual Sotec User Manual Sound Vision User Manual Soyo User Manual Spyrus User Manual Stardot Tech User Manual Sun User Manual SuperMicro User Manual SurVivaLink User Manual Swan User Manual Symbol Technologies User Manual Tadpole User Manual Tatung User Manual TEAC User Manual Techmedia User Manual Tekom User Manual Tektronix User Manual Telexon User Manual Texas Instruments User Manual Thomson User Manual Tiny Computers User Manual Toshiba User Manual TRGpro User Manual Trimble User Manual Trogon User Manual Twinhead User Manual Tyan User Manual UHER User Manual UMAX User Manual Uniden User Manual Unisys User Manual Unitech User Manual Vadem User Manual Via Technologies User Manual VideoChip User Manual Viewsonic User Manual Visioneer User Manual Visteon User Manual VIVITAR User Manual Voice it User Manual VPR Matrix User Manual Wedge User Manual WinBook User Manual WinSystems User Manual Xerox User Manual XFX User Manual Xircom User Manual Yashica User Manual YELO User Manual Zebra Technologies User Manual Zenith User Manual Zeos User Manual Ziatech User Manual ZipLabs User Manual.

DFI has long been known as one of the top motherboard makers, if not the best one. With DFI's good record, and the best Intel chipset currently on sale, you can't go wrong. Those doubts were immediately put to rest when overclockers were able to reach record CPU speeds. The X48 chipset itself, still supports 16x Crossfire just like on the X38 boards, yet doesn't offer any benefits in the way of features over the X38 chipset, even though if you were to dig deeper you might find a list of fancy features on the X48 that really just make the board seem better. Today, DFI sends us their LanParty LT X48 board to see if it can deliver the performance and overclocking that comes with the X48 chipset. These include it being an Intel socket LGA775, which currently supports some of the most powerful CPU's on the market. The board has an X48 chipset, and currently the premier gaming chipset. There is also support for DDR3, the fast growing standard in RAM. DDR3 can hit much higher speeds than DDR2 memory, making it far superior. With all these specifications, this board easily classifies itself as a high end gaming board. It should compete with the best gaming boards out there, giving you unparalleled performance. And it seems as if DFI is becoming more of a second class board compared to the pure level of Asus's resources in making more advanced motherboards, though DFI should not be counted out if you are in the market for an X48 platform motherboard. Despite Asus being at DFI's heels lately, the DFI LanParty LT X48 T3RS should still prove to be a great gaming motherboard, along with providing a high overclock. DFI was established in 1981 under Mr. Y.C. Lu's principal. Dedicating to servicing customer with high technology, DFI has been earning a worldwide reputation for quality owing much to the continuing support from our customers, suppliers and affiliates as well as our own efforts over the past twenty years.

<http://fscl.ru/content/bosch-integral-telephone-manual>

With more than 20 years of computer product developing and manufacturing, our team of highly skilled engineers helps DFI position ourselves as the standard setter of priceperformance solution in the manufacturing and marketing of computer products. This board has all of the big name features that a high end board should have. So now that we have the basic specifications, let's go on to what's included in the package. The paint it had even made it glitter, a nice effect. This is more of an eye candy thing, but gave the board a nice first impression nonetheless. The back of the box has all the basic information that was in the Specifications page. This is just basic stuff, such as the board's ability to use Crossfire. To me, it adds to the overall feel. The classic LanParty logo only adds to the overall look. The logo immediately reminded me of my boot up screen for my SLIDR Extreme. Too bad DFI doesn't have that same logo on their flash screen. This is pretty standard, with an antistatic bag covering the board, along with a piece of foam on the bottom for cushioning. This will cushion the board, so there is little chance that you will receive a damaged board. I would have liked to seen more top protection, as this is a high end board. Its packaging is more common of a middle of the line board. I feel that DFI could have done a much better job in this department. These include cables and manuals. The manual on how to install the CPU was quite short, which can make it a little harder if this happens to be your first time inserting a CPU. It gives pictures which should help you decipher how to complete this operation. DFI didn't really do much to keep all the accessories from flying around in the box, showing, once again, sub par packaging for a high end board. Something that is different is that DFI includes a floppy that has RAID drivers on it. This is so you can set up RAID without an HDD with an OS installed. The driver disk does not have any extra software on it.

<https://megommetr.com/images/Dagr-Operations-Manual.pdf>

I think that it would be nice if DFI made a utility like Asus's AIBooster to help out people who do not have much experience with overclocking. A program like that can help introduce a person to overclocking. It is very hard to hook up the connectors to those tiny pins while being cramped in a case and the smart connections make that easier. The fan clips are used to put a fan on the chipset cooler. I don't see why DFI included two. You could very much clip two fans on the chipset cooler if you didn't want to run a graphics card. There simply isn't enough room to install two fans and a graphics card. If you have a fairly large CPU cooler, such as the Ultra Chilltec, and use it on its side, then you will have no option to put a fan on the chipset cooler. With the ability to add an 80mm fan to this, you can't cool your chipset much better than this. You could run two fans, but as stated above, there is no way it would fit unless you installed the chipset cooler a different way from what DFI recommends. It is a Bernstein, with Realtec drivers. This has support for 24bit sound and 8 channel audio. It was packaged very nicely in bubble wrap that felt extra soft to the touch. This was probably the only exceptional packaging for the whole board. These should be more than enough cables to get your rig fully operational. If not, then you have no restriction on what cables you can use, so don't feel you must use the cables DFI supplied. It looks pretty good to me, but let's go on to the more important layout of the board. One thing that this picture does not show is how close the RAM slots are to interfering with a longer graphics card. This would present a big problem to someone who has a card with something that extends past the PCB. Another design flaw is there are caps that can interfere with the heat pipe on the chipset cooler. The last issue I saw was with the chipset cooler and its size.

<https://www.massimocarpegna.com/images/Dagr-Operator-Manual.pdf>

If you are currently using a RAM fan, such as one for Corsair Dominator modules, you won't be able to use it with this chipset cooler attached. One nice feature is that each PCIE slot has a regular PCI slot right underneath it. That means you can easily run three video cards with dual slot coolers. The switches on the motherboard also make this easy to be a bench machine, if you change components a lot. All the SATA connectors for the board are in a very good place for cable management. The battery is in a little bit of a tight spot, but it's not the worst I have seen. This board will clear the

CMOS and the BIOS settings if both the Power and Reset switch are pressed at the same time, so that shouldn't be much of an issue. Finally, one of the best parts about this board, all of the caps are solid state and made in Japan. It is well known that the Japanese make the best caps, so this should help improve the stability and overclockability of the board along with improving the life span. Make sure that you have the right processor before installing. Unlike some older motherboards, the pins on LGA775 are on the motherboard and not on the physical CPU. If you see a bent pin on this motherboard, DFI says to contact the seller. Do not attempt to fix the pins as you may do more damage than good. The LGA775 uses the ZIF Zero Insertion Force socket, so you only need to apply a very slight pressure to get the CPU into the socket. Then, you push the clip down, which secures the CPU. This is significantly better than AMD sockets and older Intel sockets. The pins on old CPU's could be very easily broken, especially if one was slightly bent. This type, with the pins on the motherboard, is much more up to the task at hand. They have a much better design, and don't break nearly as easy as old pins from the past. For your RAM to run in dual channel, you will have to put two modules in the same colored slots. If you have four dims, then it does not matter which dim is in which slot.

DFI has also included a nice DRAM power LED so you know if your RAM is getting power. This can help when you are troubleshooting your system. It is certainly a good move by DFI. You could spend hours wondering why your board won't boot, only to realize that your RAM isn't clipped in quite enough. This LED could potentially save hours of troubleshooting. It is personal preference, but I prefer to use SATA connectors in order, though you can use any SATA port you want without consequence. Eight SATA ports should be more than enough for everyone, since most cases only have four to six HDD's in the HDD cage. I like seeing more than enough SATA connections, but I am not very happy about having only one IDE connection. Call me old school, but I still use an IDE disk drive because, honestly, there is no reason to have a SATA drive when I still have a perfectly good IDE drive laying around. I also have an old 160GB IDE HDD that I keep important files on. It is hard to connect it into the disk drive cage. I know this won't be an issue for pretty much anyone who picks up this board, but it's a little bit of a hassle for me. There are a total of six USB inputs and one 1394. There is a connection on the board where you can connect another 1394 port if you wish to do so. A nice thing about the LAN ports is they can be doubled up to increase transfer speeds. This will be great for someone who transfers a lot of files between computers and wants to save time. It wasn't as great a contact as I thought it would be though. There are parts where the chipset cooler does not have a lot of contact on the chipset. This may affect the cooling ability of the chipset cooler some. I will be using an 80mm fan, so that should help with the temps. If you happen to be very daring, and I mean very daring, you could lap the chipset.

Lapping is when you use sandpaper to get the surface of an object, in this case the chipset, flatter so the cooler can get better contact with the equipment it is supposed to cool, and thus lower temps. I really would not recommend this, as you'll probably do more damage than good, and if you kill your chipset this won't be covered by the warranty. The chipset does come awful close to the RAM, as stated before, you won't be able to use a RAM fan, such as the Corsair Dominator fan. This isn't necessarily a bad thing, as most people who want to cool their RAM will either rig their own fan, or use liquid cooling. I would have liked to have seen either a heat pipe or a fan for the Southbridge. DFI could have, at least, put in a better quality heat sink. Though I am sure this would be big enough to get rid of the heat, I am someone who would prefer to get rid of the heat and then some. It does feel warm to the touch when running. This heat sink almost made me laugh, as it reminds me of graphics card heat sinks from days gone by. The least DFI could have done is paint it UV reactive green. So then it would match everything else on the board. I don't see why DFI did not make the top PCIE slot an x4 slot. Many new HDD controllers use the PCIE 4x slot, and with this motherboard you would be missing out. I feel as though the colors are a little more Nvidia style, even though this is a Crossfire board. I feel that red instead of green would have been a better fit. I thank DFI for

putting a PCI slot below each PCIE slot, so you will be able to run TriFire with dual slot coolers with ease. This is definitely a nice feature that many motherboard manufacturers seem to forget about. If both buttons are pressed at the same time the CMOS will be cleared, which is much easier than using a jumper, though this board includes a jumper if you want to do it the old fashioned way. I personally don't like this CMOS, but I'll get into detail on that in the overclocking section.

To the right of the switches is a diagnostic LCD. This will give you an error code if something goes wrong. This is much nicer than a speaker, as you don't have to listen very carefully and count beeps. This feature is slowly becoming a standard in the industry, and I hope that soon all boards have this feature. From here you can get to all of the BIOS options. I am sure that no one will want to see the basic functions of the BIOS, so I will jump right into the good parts, mainly the overclocking screens. You can access other sub menus like DRAM timing and Voltage settings. This is the screen were you adjust the FSB speed. On this, BIOS FSB is worded into CPU Clock. You can choose to have either the CPU or PCIE Spread Spectrum enabled from here. I recommend leaving this set to Disabled. For maximum stability, it is best to have everything disabled except Core MultiProcessing. If you disable MultiProcessing, then if you have a Quad, only two cores will work, and if you have a Dual then only one core will work. This can be helpful if you're going for the absolute max FSB with this board. As with my NF4 SLIDR Extreme, there are a ton of RAM options. Many of these I have never heard of, so I recommend you set them to Auto until you have more time to mess with them. You can potentially squeeze out a few more MHz from your RAM if you spend some quality time in this menu, but to me it's really not worth it. Once again I find myself overwhelmed by all of these random options, but people with time to heavily research this board will learn how to tweak their settings to squeeze out every last MHz. As if there already weren't enough settings on the first screen, there are more here. This is to set the clock fine delay, hence the name. These options can lead to a higher overclock if time is spent tweaking them. This can be used to even further adjust your RAM. I personally haven't even touched the sub menus on this board, because of the pure vastness of options to mess with.

For every person like me, I am sure there is someone who will find great opportunities in adjusting settings in this menu. From here you can adjust all of the voltages on everything from your CPU to your NB. There are quite a lot of options, and I am sure you will not find any shortage of pure voltage, as many of these voltages go far above what is safe on the CPU and other components. DFI has made a chart to give you a base in starting points for when you overclock. This allows you to switch between different saved overclocking profiles. There are a total of four save slots the BIOS. I have heard bad things about this and certain auto settings. Supposedly, some of the auto settings will not adjust correctly, thus causing instability. Remember to clear CMOS if you encounter these issues before you deem the overclock or board as malfunctioning. These results were then averaged to come up with the most accurate number. An Intel Core i7 965 Extreme chip was used on an Asus P6T motherboard. The 965 was overclocked to 3.74 GHz. Also, a Q6600 clocked at 3.6 GHz was used on an EVGA 790i motherboard as a comparison. Windows Vista 64 bit edition was used as the operating system. This is to make sure that all of the RAM in the system is used. The RAM used on the 790i and X58 is DDR3 1600. This is not really that much of an advantage on the LGA775 socket motherboards, since the processors don't have the builtin memory controller. Both the 790i and the X58 used an Nvidia GTX260 graphics card. This will make a difference in the test scores, but the HD 4850 was overclocked a bit to help make up for some of this difference. It has been accepted as both a standard and a mandatory benchmark throughout the gaming world for measuring performance. The X58 and 790i were using a more powerful card, the GTX260 to be exact, so I expected them to beat out this rig, but it was fairly close. The Gigabyte lagged behind every other board on this test.

This utility is still a synthetic benchmark, but one that more closely reflects real world gaming performance. While it is not a perfect replacement for actual game benchmarks, it has its

uses. Whereby installing the PhysX driver, 3DMark Vantage uses the GPU to perform PhysX calculations during a CPU test, and this is where things get a bit gray. If you look at the Driver Approval Policy for 3DMark Vantage it states; "Based on the specification and design of the CPU tests, GPU make, type or driver version may not have a significant effect on the results of either of the CPU tests as indicated in Section 7.3 of the 3DMark Vantage specification and white paper." Did NVIDIA cheat by having the GPU handle the PhysX calculations or are they perfectly within their right since they own Ageia and all their IP. I think this point will quickly become moot once Futuremark releases an update to the test. For now we will show the GPU and CPU score and let you judge. That raises the CPU score up tremendously, which allows those other two boards to have a much higher score. The Gigabyte once again comes in last place. During system optimizations and tweaking it provides essential system and overclock information, advanced hardware monitoring and diagnostics capabilities to check the effects of the applied settings. CPU, FPU and memory benchmarks are available to measure the actual system performance and compare it to previous states or other systems. Furthermore, complete software, operating system and security information makes EVEREST Ultimate Edition a comprehensive system diagnostics tool that offers a total of 100 pages of information about your PC." The Nehalem does a lot more per clock cycle. I am a bit surprised at the 790i, slightly winning. It looks like the 790i board is a bit better at unleashing the CPU, though the X48 board was right behind it, only losing by a couple hundred points. The Nehalem took quite a large lead at about 5k more points.

The Gigabyte board manages to pull ahead of both of the DFI results. The X58 completely blew out both the 790i and X48. This is more proof that Intel's new Nehalem powerhouse packs quite a bit more performance compared to the older Core 2. So far it is looking like the 790i is a better platform, especially if you consider the slight handicap a Q6600 is to a Q9550. The Gigabyte has a slight advantage over the DFI X48. We ran 1 and 2 Meg calculations, again running each test three times and reporting the average of the results. As you can see, the DFI X48 once again comes up short. I am quite disappointed at this, as the Intel chipsets are very talked up to be the best for the Intel platform. The 790i was actually able to almost match the Nehalem, which is quite a feat for having a Q6600. Data is then passed through RAR compression and decompression algorithms, and the output of the decompression algorithm is compared to the source data. WinRAR displays a size of processed data and compression speed, current and resulting, in kilobytes per second. I think the worst part about this is that the 790i is using a worse processor at the same speed. No real surprise here that the Nehalem won out, but it is surprising how much more it did when multithreading. MAXON CINEBENCH is based on MAXON's awardwinning animation software, CINEMA 4D, which is used extensively by studios and production houses worldwide for 3D content creation. MAXON software has been used in blockbuster movies such as SpiderMan, Star Wars, The Chronicles of Narnia and many more. MAXON CINEBENCH runs several tests on your computer to measure the performance of the main processor and the graphics card under real world circumstances. The benchmark application makes use of up to 16 CPUs or CPU cores and is available for Windows 32bit and 64Bit and Macintosh PPC and Intelbased.

The resulting values among different operating systems are 100% comparable and therefore very useful with regard to purchasing decisionmaking. It can also be used as a marketing tool for hardware vendors or simply to compare hardware among colleagues or friends." This is probably due in part to the extra cache of the CPU, but these margins are too big to just be cache. The X48 seems to be a better platform for performing in the kind of conditions Cinebench simulates. The X58 once again wins all. This really is not a big surprise, as it is the next generation platform. But as you can see, the X48 can put up a decent fight, and happens to be a cheaper platform. This gives it a price per performance ratio that is better than the Nehalem. It should provide most of the information including undocumented you need to know about your hardware, software and other devices whether hardware or software. It works along the lines of other Windows utilities, however

it tries to go beyond them and show you more of what's really going on. Giving the user the ability to draw comparisons at both a high and low level. The X48 totally beat up the 790i. You can't even call this a close competition with over a 10k lead in both Drystone and Whetstone. The DFI really beat the 790i by more than a fair margin. It fell into the middle ground on this one, being about in the exact middle between the 790i and X58. It did put a little better fight with the X58 than I was expecting. Perhaps if I was able to get a little more of an overclock, the X48 would be competing more often with the X58. As one might expect with this number of features, the game is extremely demanding of system resources, especially the GPU. We expect Crysis to be a primary gaming benchmark for many years to come. The better graphics card in the other two systems easily beats my HD 4850.

Had the same graphics card been used, the test would have come out more closely, though in a game like Crysis, the CPU doesn't mean a whole lot. HD Tach is also capable of performing the sequential read and write tests on the entire disk instead of the small number of zones in the quick and long test. We opted to use the Short 8 MB and Long 32MB tests in the sequential read mode only, as sequential writes are covered by other benchmarks. Smaller HDD's have an advantage because there is less information to sort through. Despite this advantage, the X48 still beat the 790i. I had my doubts about the X48 at the beginning of this review, but it is slowly gaining ground on the 790i. The X48 still manages to beat out the 790i, showing that there is something in the construction that beats the 790i chipset's management of HDD's. Remember, do not push your hardware beyond its thermal specifications. If you go too high you may be unable to boot, and thus you might have to clear the CMOS. This is no fun, especially if you mess with all of the little settings. Overclocking is done at your own risk. It's a free performance boost. You just have to be careful when you get it. Overclocking was quite boring on this board, and not exhilarating like in most boards I overclock. This board just has too much stuff for me to dig through. Perhaps DFI should think about slimming up the BIOS, and throwing the excess options into another BIOS screen. This is an acceptable overclock, though I really feel that the board was holding this CPU back, as I have gotten up to 3.5 GHz stable on stock volts with another board. I have a little word of advice for achieving a higher overclock, GLT ratios and CPU VTT voltages. These helped me achieve a higher FSB stably. If you play around with them enough you may find a perfect spot to get even more FSB. DFI has been kind enough to make a chart for it, showing values to use as a base.

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