User Guide

EVGA Classified
SR-X

Table of Contents

Before You Begin…

Thank you for purchasing the EVGA Classified SR-X Motherboard.

This is the premier dual socket enthusiast class motherboard.

With this purchase you not only receive the best dual Xeon® motherboard built for the enthusiast, by the enthusiast, you also receive our industry leading 24/7 technical support. If you ever have any issues we are here to support you and your purchase for the life of the product.

Intentions of the Kit

This kit provides you with the motherboard and all connecting cables necessary to install the motherboard into a PC case. If you are *building* a PC, you will use most of the cables provided in the kit. If however, you are *replacing* a motherboard, you will not need many of the cables.

When *replacing* a motherboard in a PC case, you will need to reinstall an operating system even if the current drives have an operating system already.

Motherboard Specifications

- ❑ Supports Intel® Xeon® Processor family for LGA-2011 socket
- ❑ Intel® C606 Chipset
- ❑ Enthusiast Layout Supporting 2-Way SLI®, 3-Way SLI®, 4-Way SLI® & CrossfireX™
- ❑ 12 DIMM Quad-Channel DDR3 1600MHz+ (Up to 96GB)
- ❑ PCI Express 3.0 Ready
- ❑ 7 PCI Express Graphics Expansion Slots
- ❑ 10 USB 2.0 Ports (four rear panel, six onboard)
- ❑ 6 USB 3.0 Ports (four rear panel, two onboard)
- ❑ Supports Bluetooth
- ❑ 2 SATA III/6G Ports (2-ESATA)
- ❑ 4 SATA II/3G Ports
- ❑ 2 Mini SAS Ports
- ❑ 1 1394b Header (Firewire, One Onboard)
- ❑ 2 Gigabit Ethernet Ports (10/100/1000) by Intel® NIC
- ❑ 8 Channel High Definition Audio + Optical
- ❑ HPTX Form Factor

Unpacking and Parts Descriptions

Unpacking

The EVGA Classified SR-X motherboard comes with all the necessary cables for adding a motherboard to a new chassis.

Be sure to inspect each piece of equipment shipped in the packing box. If anything is missing or damaged, contact your reseller.

Equipment

The following accessories are included with EVGA Classified - motherboard.

The EVGA Classified SR-X Motherboard

This motherboard contains the Intel® C606 chipset and is SLI®-ready for 2-way, Quad, 3-way, 3-way SLI® w/ PhysX and 4-way SLI® configurations.

Visual Guide

Helps to quickly and visually guide you through the hardware installation of the motherboard.

|	
	I/O Shield Installs in the system case to block radio frequency transmissions, protect internal components from dust, foreign objects, and aids in proper airflow within the chassis.
	3 - 2-Port SATA Power Cables Allows a Molex power connector to adapt to a SATA power connector.
	1 - 4-Port USB 2.0 Bracket Provides four (4) additional USB 2.0 ports on the rear of the case.
	1 - 2-Port USB 3.0 Bracket Provides two (2) additional USB 3.0 ports on the rear of the case.
	6 - SATA Data Cables Used to support the Serial ATA protocol and each one connects to a single port on the motherboard.
	1 - 2-Way SLI® Bridge Bridges two (2) graphic cards together which allows for 2-Way SLI®.
	1 – 3-Way SLI® Bridge Bridges three (3) graphic cards together which allows for 3-Way SLI®.
	1 – 4-Way SLI® Bridge Bridges four (4) graphic cards together which allows for 4-Way SLI®. (on select card models)
	1 - Installation CD Contains drivers and software needed to setup the motherboard.

Figure 1.   EVGA Classified SR-X Motherboard Layout
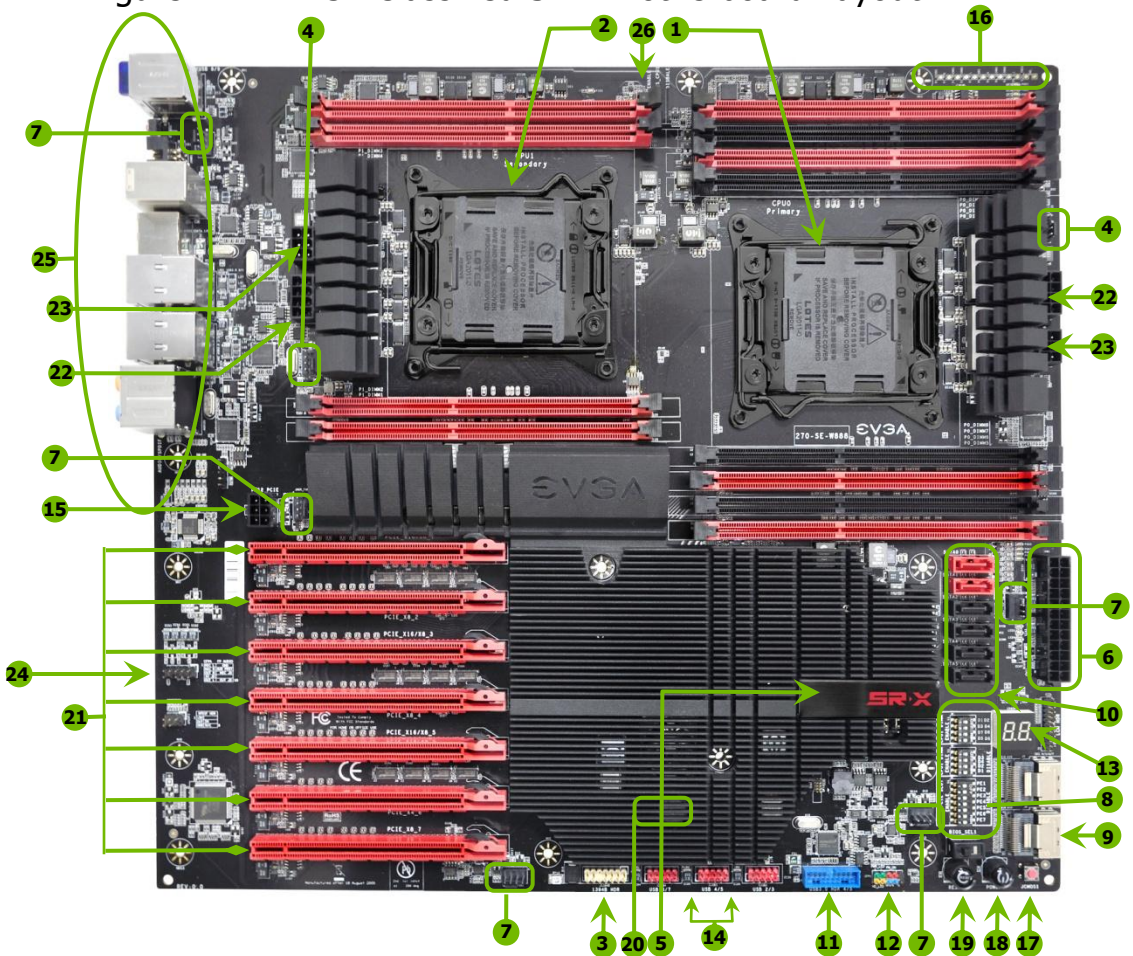
1. Primary CPU socket	10. Serial-ATA (SATA) connectors	19. Reset button
2. Secondary CPU socket	11. USB 3.0 header	20. PC Speaker
3. 1394B header	12. Front panel connector	21. PCI-E 3.0 slots
4. CPU Fan headers	13. Debug LED Display	22. 8-pin ATX_12V power connector
5. Intel® C606 Chipset	14. USB headers	23. 6 Pin CPU power (optional)
6. 24-pin ATX power connector	15. 6 Pin power for PCI-E slots	24. Front panel Audio connector
7. Fan headers	16. EZ voltage read points	25. Back panel connectors (Figure 2)
8. PCI-E/DIMM disable switches	17. CMOS clear button	26. CPU1 disable switch
9. Mini-SAS connectors	18. Power button	

Figure 2.   Motherboard I/O Panel Connectors
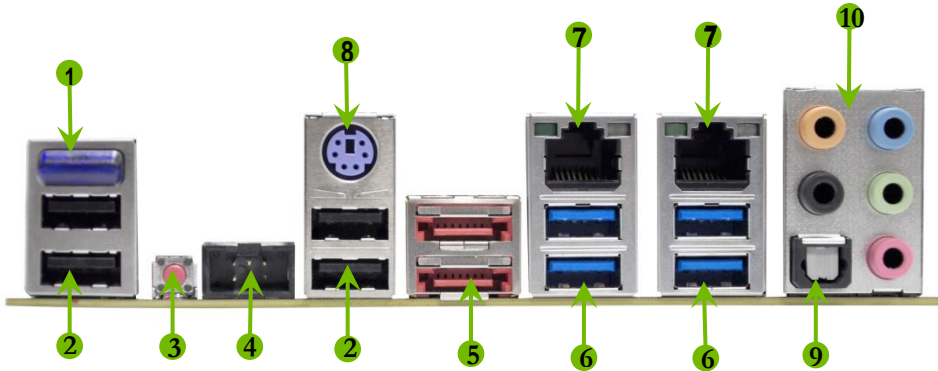
1. Bluetooth

2. USB 2.0 ports (Four)

3. CMOS Clear Button

4. EVBot Connector

5. E-SATA ports (Two)

6. USB 3.0/2.0 ports (Four)

7. Dual Lan Ports with LEDs to indicate status

8. PS/2 Port

9. Optical port

Activity Speed/Link
LED   LED
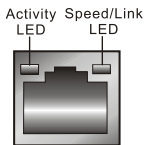
Activity LED Status	Description
Off	No data transmission
Blinking (Green)	Data transmission

Speed/Link LED Status	Description
Yellow	1000 Mbps data rate
Green	100 Mbps data rate
Off	10 Mbps data rate

10. Audio Port	2-Channel	6-Channel	8-Channel
Blue	Line-In	Line-In	Line-In
Green	Line-Out	Front Speaker Out	Front Speaker Out
Pink	Mic In	Mic In	Mic In
Orange		Center/Subwoofer	Center/Subwoofer
Black		Rear Speaker Out	Rear Speaker Out

Hardware Installation

This section will guide you through the installation of the motherboard. The topics covered in this section are:

❑   Preparing the motherboard

❑   Installing the CPUs

❑   Installing the CPU fans

❑   Installing the memory

❑   Installing the motherboard

❑   Connecting cables

Safety Instructions

To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and injury, always follow basic safety precautions.

Remember to remove power from your computer by disconnecting the AC main source before removing or installing any equipment from/to the computer chassis.

Preparing the Motherboard

Installing the CPU

Be very careful when handling the CPU. Hold the processor only by the edges and do not touch the bottom of the processor.

Use the following procedure to install the CPU onto the motherboard.

Please ensure that with single processor usage you are using

CPU socket 0 and the adjacent ram slots.

- ❑ Unhook the left socket lever by pushing down and away from the socket.

- ❑ Unhook the right socket lever by pushing down and away from the socket.

- ❑ Gently press the left socket lever and the load plate will lift from the socket.

- ❑ Open the load plate and make sure not to damage any of the pins inside of the socket.
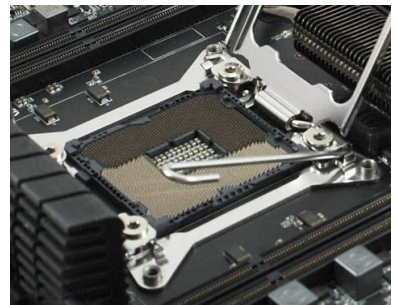
> Note: After removing the CPU socket cover, it is recommended to store it in case you ever need to transport your motherboard. If you ever remove the CPU, it is highly recommended to reinstall the socket cover.
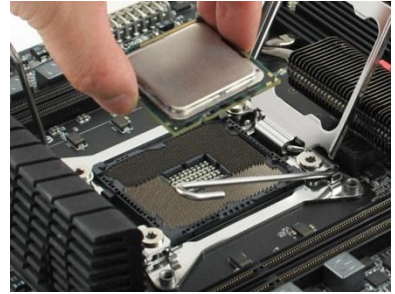
❑ Align the notches on the CPU to the notches in the socket.

❑ Lower the processor straight down into the socket.

> Note: Make sure the CPU is fully seated and level in the socket.

❑ Lower the load plate so it is resting on the CPU.

❑ Press the right socket lever down to lock into place.

❑ Carefully lock the lever back into place.

❑ Repeat this process for the secondary CPU.

Installing the Cooling Device

There are many different cooling devices that can be used with this motherboard. Follow the instructions that came with your cooling assembly.

Installing DIMMs

Your new motherboard has twelve (12) 240-pin slots for DDR3 DIMMs (ECC or Non ECC). These slots support 1GB, 2GB, 4GB and 8GB DDR3 technology. There must be at least one DIMM slot populated in each red bank to ensure normal operation. Use the following recommendations for installing DIMMs.

Always start by populating the red slots first, it is recommended to mirror the memory from CPU 0 to CPU 1. If only using CPU 0, do not use the slots for CPU 1.

Note that there is only one gap near the center of the DIMM slot. This slot matches the slot on the DIMM to ensure the component is installed properly.

1. Unlock a DIMM slot by pressing the module clips outward.

2. Align the memory module to the DIMM slot, and insert the module vertically into the DIMM slot. The plastic clips at both sides of the DIMM slot automatically lock the DIMM into the connector.

Installing the Motherboard

The sequence of installing the motherboard into the chassis depends on the chassis you are using and if you are replacing an existing motherboard or working with an empty chassis. Determine if it would be easier to make all the connections prior to this step or to secure the motherboard and then make all the connections. It is normally easier to secure the motherboard first.

Use the following procedure to install the I/O shield and secure the motherboard into the chassis.

> Be sure that the CPU fan assembly has enough clearance for the chassis covers to lock into place and for the expansion cards. Also make sure the CPU Fan assembly is aligned with the vents on the covers.

Installing the I/O Shield

The motherboard kit comes with an I/O shield that is used to block radio frequency transmissions, protects internal components from dust and foreign objects, and promotes correct airflow within the chassis.

Before installing the motherboard, install the I/O shield from the *inside* of the chassis. Press the I/O shield into place and make sure it fits securely. If the I/O shield does not fit into the chassis, you would need to obtain the proper size from the chassis supplier.

Securing the Motherboard into the Chassis

Most computer chassis have a base with mounting studs or spacers to allow the motherboard to be secured to the chassis and help to prevent short circuits. If there are studs that do not align with a mounting hole on the motherboard, it is recommended that you remove that stud to prevent the possibility of a short circuit. In most cases, it is recommended to secure the motherboard using a minimum of thirteen (13) spacers.

1. Carefully place the motherboard onto the studs/spacers located inside the chassis.

2. Align the mounting holes with the studs/spacers.

3. Align the connectors to the I/O shield.

4. Ensure that the fan assembly is aligned with the chassis vents according to the fan assembly instruction.

5. Secure the motherboard with a minimum of thirteen screws.

Connecting Cables and Setting Switches

This section takes you through all the connections and switch settings on the motherboard. This will include:

❑ Power Connections

❑ 24-pin ATX power (PW1)

❑ 8-pin ATX 12V power (PW12-P0-1, PW12-P1-1)

❑ Internal Headers

❑ Front Panel Header

❑ USB Headers

❑ Audio Header

❑ SATA II / SATA III

❑ Mini-SAS Connectors

❑ Chassis Fans

❑ USB 2.0/3.0

❑ Expansion slots

❑ CMOS Clear Button

❑ Switch Settings

24-pin ATX Power (PW1)

PW1 is the main power supply connector located along the edge of the board next to the SATA ports. Make sure that the power supply cable and pins are properly aligned with the connector on the motherboard. Firmly plug the power supply cable into the connector and make sure it is secure.
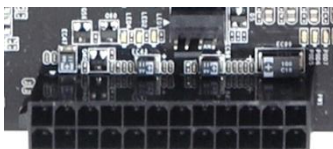
PW1 connector
Plug power cable from system power supply to PW1

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Table 1. PW1 Pin Assignments

Connector	Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
	1	+3.3V	13	+3.3V
	2	+3.3V	14	-12V
	3	GND	15	GND
	4	+5V	16	PS_ON
	5	GND	17	GND
	6	+5V	18	GND
	7	GND	19	GND
	8	PWROK	20	RSVD
	9	+5V_AUX	21	+5V
	10	+12V	22	+5V
	11	+12V	23	+5V
	12	+3.3V	24	GND

Board edge
24   13
12   1

8-pin ATX 12V Power (PW12-P0-1, PW12-P1-1)

PW12-P0-1, PW12-P1-1, the 8-pin ATX 12V power connections, are used to provide power to the CPU. Align the pins to the connectors and press firmly until seated. You can plug in the extra 6 pin PCI-E power connectors (optional) if you need them for extreme overclocking. It is not necessary or required as the motherboard will function perfectly with just one connector in each 8 pin socket.
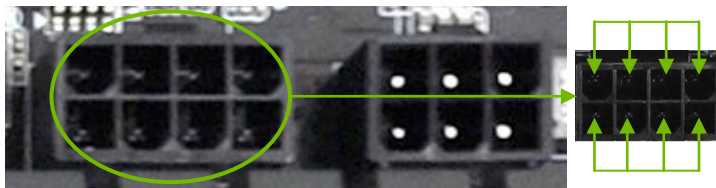

Before installing these plugs be ensure that the 8-pin connector is an ATX 12V differential output, and not a PCI-E power connector.

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Connecting Serial ATA Cables

The Serial ATA II connector is used to connect a Serial ATA II device to the motherboard. These connectors support the thin Serial ATA II cables for primary storage devices. The Serial ATA II interface allows up to 300MB/s data transfer rate.

The two (2) Red ports are SATA 6Gbps spec and support transfer speeds of up to 600MB/s. SATA II drives are compatible but will not see the enhanced SATA 6Gbps performance.

There are six (6) internal Serial ATA connectors and two (2) E-SATA on this motherboard. Connection points SATA0 – SATA1 are SATA 6GPS and are controlled by the Intel® Chipset. SATA 2 – SATA 5 are SATA 3GPS and are controller by the Intel® Chipset. Connection points ESATA 1 – ESATA 2 are SATA 6Gbps spec and are controlled by the Marvell 9182 chipset. There are also 2 SAS connectors that can break off into 8 SATA II connections.
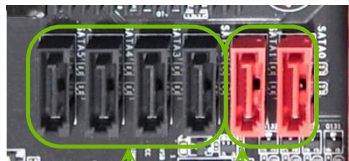
SATA II 2-5   SATA III ports 0/1
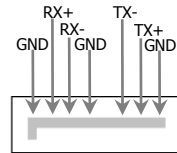
Connecting Internal Headers

Front Panel Header

The front panel header on this motherboard is used to connect the following four cables.
(see Table 2 for pin definitions):

❑ **PWRLED**
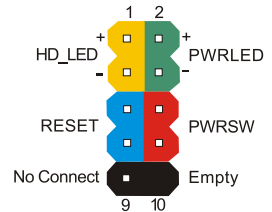Attach the front panel power LED cable to these two pins of the connector. The Power LED indicates the system's status. When the system is turned on, the LED will be on.

When the system is turned off or in S3 status, the LED will be off. When the system is in S1 or S4 status, the LED will be on.

❑ **PWRSW**
Attach the power button cable from the case to these two pins. Pressing the power button on the front panel turns the system on and off.

❑ **HD_LED**
Attach the hard disk drive indicator LED cable to these two pins. The HDD indicator LED indicates the activity status of the hard disks.

❑ **RESET**
Attach the Reset switch cable from the front panel of the case to these two pins. The system restarts when the RESET switch is pressed.

Table 2.Front Panel Header Pins

	Pin	Signal
HD_LED	1	HD_PWR
	3	HD Active
PWRLED	2	PWR LED
	4	STBY LED
RESET	5	Ground
	7	RST BTN
PWRSW	6	PWR BTN
	8	Ground
No Connect	9	+5V
Empty	10	Empty
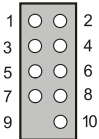
USB Headers

This motherboard contains four (4) USB 2.0 ports that are exposed on the back panel of the chassis. It also supports four (4) USB 3.0 ports on the back panel which can operate at USB 2.0 or USB 3.0 specifications. The motherboard also contains three 10-pin onboard header connections that can be used to connect an optional external bracket containing six (6) USB 2.0 ports. It also contains one 19-pin onboard header that can be used to connect an optional external bracket containing (2) USB 3.0 ports that are backwards compatible with USB 2.0.

1. Secure the bracket to either the front or rear panel of your chassis.

2. Connect the end of the USB cable to the USB 2.0/3.0 headers on the motherboard.
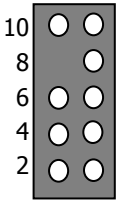
Table 3.   USB 2.0 Header Pins

Connector	Pin	Signal
USB 2.0 Header Connector	1	5V_DUAL
	3	D-
	5	D+
	7	GND
	9	Empty
	Pin	**Signal**
	2	5V_DUAL
	4	D-
	6	D+
	8	GND
	10	No Connect

Audio Header

The audio connector supports HD audio standard and provides two kinds of audio output choices: The Front Audio & the Rear Audio. The front Audio supports re-tasking function.

Table 4. Front Audio Header

Connector	Pin	Signal
Front Audio Connector 10 ○ ○ 9 8 ○ 7 6 ○ ○ 5 4 ○ ○ 3 2 ○ ○ 1	1	PORT1_L
	2	AUD_GND
	3	PORT1_R
	4	PRECENCE_J
	5	PORT2_R
	6	SENSE1_RETURN
	7	SENSE_SEND
	8	Empty
	9	PORT2_L
	10	SENSE2_RETURN
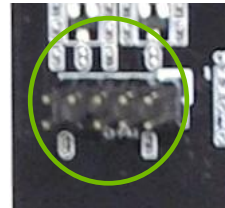
Fan Connections

There are seven fan connections on the motherboard. The fan speed can be detected and viewed on select ports in the PC Health Status section of the CMOS Setup. The fans are automatically turned off after the system enters S3, S4 or S5 mode.

Control   Ground
Sense
+12V

Control   Ground
Sense
+12V

Control   Ground
Sense
+12V

Control   Ground
Sense
+12V

Control   Ground
Sense
+12V

Note: the CPU fan cable can be either a 3-pin or a 4-pin connector. Connect a 3-pin connector to pins 1, 2, and 3 on the CPU fan header.
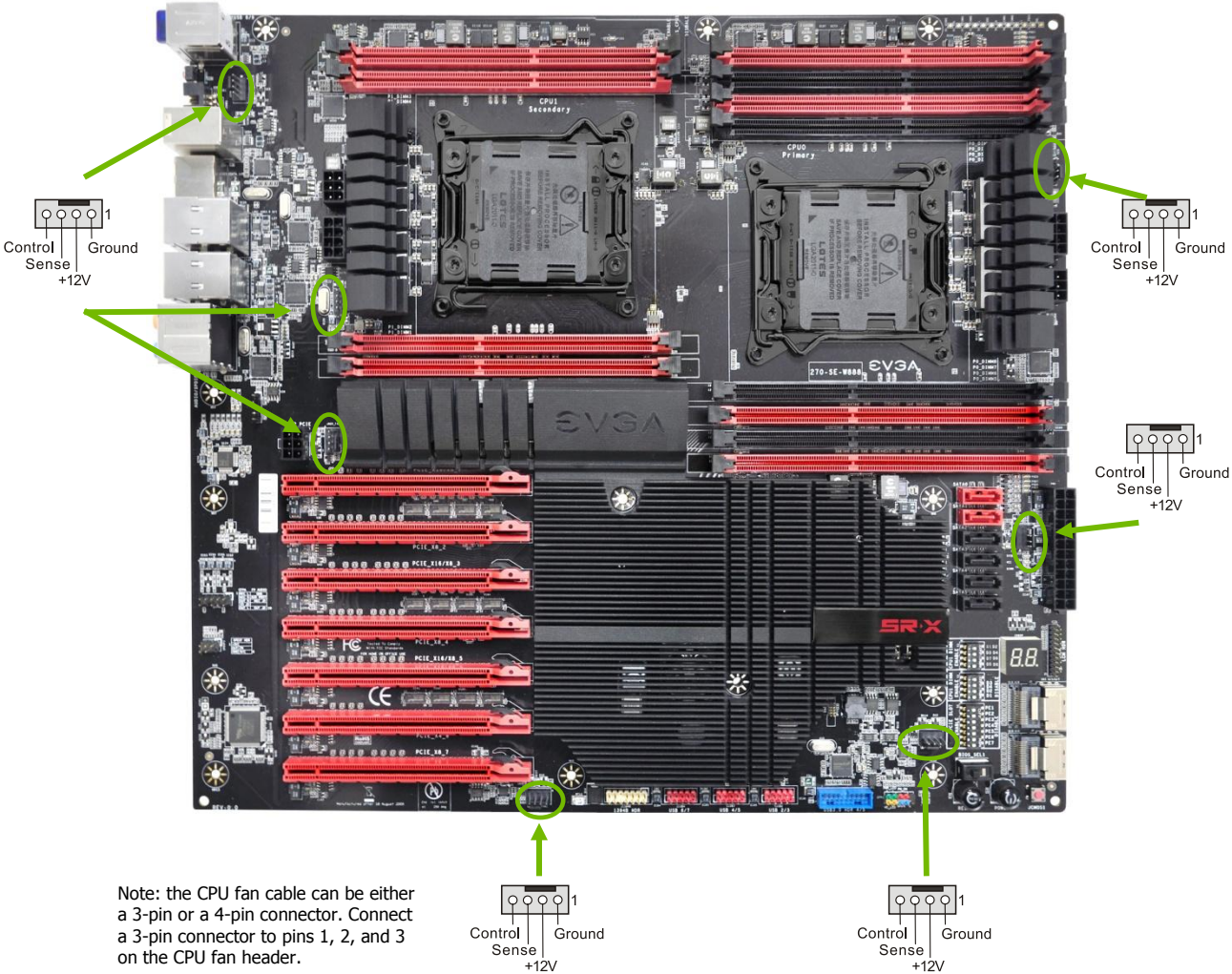
Expansion Slots

The EVGA Classified SR-X motherboard contains seven (7) PCI-E expansion slots.
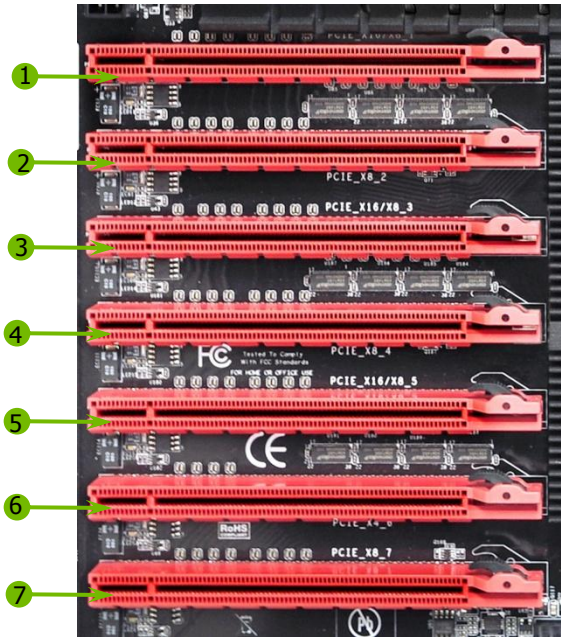
PCI-E Slot Listing

1 – PCI-E x16/8 slot
2 – PCI-E x8 slot
3 – PCI-E x16/8 slot
4 – PCI-E x8 slot
5 – PCI-E x16/8 slot
6 – PCI-E x4 slot
7 – PCI-E x8 slot

PCI-E x16 Slots

These seven PCI-E x16/x8 slots are reserved for graphics cards, and x1/x4 devices. The bandwidth of the x16 slot is up to 32GB/sec when using a PCI-

E 3.0 graphics card. The design of this motherboard supports up to Four PCI-E graphics cards using NVIDIA's SLI® technology.

When installing a PCI-E x16 card, be sure the retention clip snaps and locks the card into place. If the card is not seated properly, it could cause a short across the pins. Secure the card's metal bracket to the chassis with the screw used to hold the blank cover.

Onboard Buttons

These onboard buttons include RESET, POWER and Clear CMOS. These functions allow you to easily reset the system, turn on/off the system, or clear the CMOS.

Clear CMOS Button

The motherboard uses the CMOS to store all the set parameters. The CMOS can be cleared by pressing the Clear CMOS button either onboard or on the rear panel.

External Clear CMOS Button

RESET and POWER Button

These onboard buttons allow you to easily turn on/off the system and allow for easy debugging and testing of the system during troubleshooting situations.

The POWER button contains a LED that indicates the system's status. When the system is powered on, the LED remains a solid green.

The RESET button contains a LED that indicates the activity status of the hard disk drives and will blink accordingly.

RESET Button   POWER Button   Clear CMOS Button

26Post Port Debug LED and LED Status Indicators

Post Port Debug LED

The Debug LED provides two-digit POST codes to show why the system may be failing to boot. It is useful during troubleshooting situations. This Debug LED will also display current CPU temperatures after the system has fully booted into the Operating System.

Debug LED
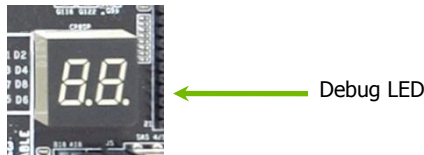
LED Status Indicators

Theses LEDs indicate the system's status.

❑ STANDBY LED (White): When the system standby, the LED is on.

❑ POWER LED (Red): When the system is powered on, the LED is on.

❑ DIMM LED (Yellow): When the memory slot is functional, the LED is on.

STANDBY LED

POWER LED

DIMM LED
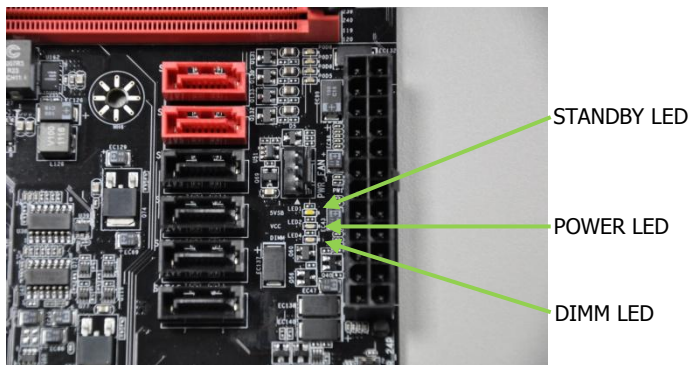
Jumper Settings

PCI-E Disable Switches

For the ease of troubleshooting multiple graphics cards or testing an individual graphics card's overclocking, EVGA has implemented seven switches you can use to disable individual PCI-E slots. You don't need to remove any of your graphics cards but simply disable the slot the particular card is in.

JPE1
JPE2
JPE3
JPE4
JPE5
JPE6
JPE7
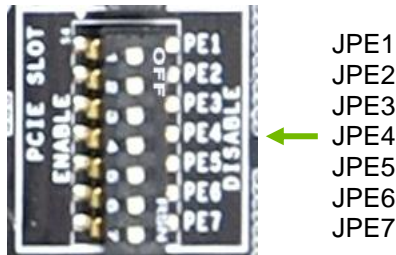
You see the location of the 7 switches in the above diagram. They are located right above the reset button and BIOS selector. In default shipping configurations, all slots are enabled with the jumpers in the left position. From top to bottom, PCI-E slots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 respectively. To disable a PCI-E slot move the switch over to the right position.

Do this when the PC is turned off, NOT while it is running!

CPU1 Disable Switch

For the ease of troubleshooting Dual CPUs, EVGA has implemented one switch you can use to disable CPU1. You don't need to remove the CPU to disable it.

You see the location of the switch in the above diagram. It is located at the top middle of the board. In default shipping configuration CPU 1 is enabled. To disable it move it to the right position.

Do this when the PC is turned off, NOT while it is running!

DIMM Disable Switches

For the ease of troubleshooting memory or testing individual slots, EVGA has implemented switches to disable any DIMM slot. To disable a DIMM slot move the switch to the right position.

You see the location of the switch in the above diagram. It is located right above the reset and BIOS selector switch. In default shipping configuration all DIMM slots are enabled.

Do this when the PC is turned off, NOT while it is running!

Voltage Measure Point

The motherboard is equipped with thirteen voltage measure point pads. You can use a voltmeter or multimeter to measure the voltage at each pad.

Label	Description
P1_VCORE	CPU 0 Vcore voltage
P1_VSA	CPU 0 VSA voltage
P1_VDIMM1	CPU 1 DIMM1 voltage
P1_VDIMM2	CPU 1 DIMM2 voltage
P1_PLL	CPU 1 IOH PLL voltage
P0_VCORE	CPU 0 Vcore voltage
P0_VSA	CPU 0 VSA voltage
P0_VDIMM1	CPU 0 DIMM1 voltage
P0_VDIMM2	CPU 0 DIMM2 voltage
P0_PLL	CPU 0 IOH PLL voltage
V1P1_PBG1	V1P1 voltage
GND	Ground
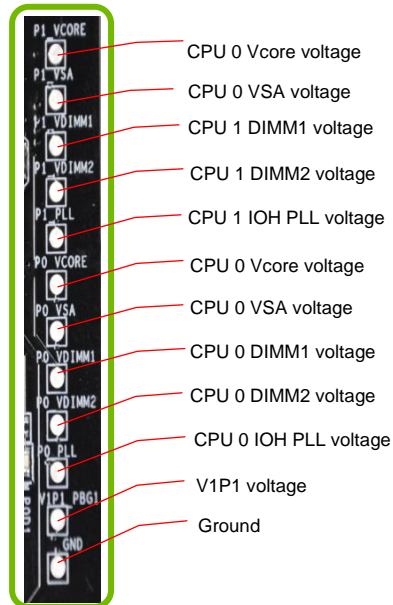
Installing Drivers and Software

It is important to remember that *before* installing the driver CD that is shipped in the kit, you need to load your operating system. The motherboard supports Windows 7/Vista.

The kit comes with a CD that contains utilities, drivers.

The CD that has been shipped with your EVGA Classified SR-X motherboard contains the following software and drivers:

❑ Chipset Drivers
❑ Audio Drivers
❑ RAID Drivers
❑ LAN Drivers
❑ USB 3.0 Drivers
❑ Bluetooth Drivers
❑ EVGA E-LEET
❑ Marvell E-SATA 6Gbps Drivers
❑ Adobe Acrobat Reader
❑ User Manual

Windows XP/Vista/Win7 Drivers Install

1. Insert the EVGA Classified SR-X installation CD for the motherboard included in the kit.

2. The CD will autorun. Install the drivers and utilities listed on the install screen.

If the CD does not run, go to My Computer and click on the CD to open.

AMI POST Code

Code	Description
03	Initialize BIOS.
04	Check Battery Power and CMOS
05	Initialize interrupt controlling hardware/vector table
06	Initialize system timer
07	Fixes CPU POST interface calling pointer
08	Primary initialization of CPU
C0	Secondary initialization of CPU
C1	Set up boot strap processor information
C2	Set up boot strap processor for POST
C5	Enumerate and set up application processors
C6	Re-enable cache for boot strap processor
C7	Early CPU initialization exit
0A	Initialize keyboard controller
0B	Detect Mouse
0C	Detect Keyboard
0E	Test input devices
13	Early POST initialization of chipset registers
20	Relocate System Management interrupt vector
24	Uncompress and initialize BIOS module
2A	Initialize devices primary
2C	Initialize devices secondary
2E	Initialize output devices
31	Allocate memory for ADM module
33	Initialize silent boot module
37	Display sign-on message
38	Initialize USB controller
39	Initialize DMAC-1 & DMAC-2

Code	Description
3A	Initialize real time clock
3B	Test system memory
3C	Initialization of chipset registers
40	Detect coprocessor
52	Update CMOS memory size
60	Initialize NUM-LOCK
75	Initialize Int-13
78	Initialize IPL devices
7C	Generate and write contents of ESCD
84	Log errors encountered
85	Display errors, if no display check monitor/graphics card
87	Execute BIOS setup if needed or requested
8C	Late POST initialization of chipset registers
8D	Build ACPI tables
8E	Program peripheral parameters
90	Initialize system management interrupt
A1	Prepare for system boot
A2	Initialize IRQ routing table
A4	Display boot option popup
A7	Display system configuration screen
A9	Wait for user input at configuration display
AA	Uninstall POST vector
AB	Prepare BBS for Int 19 boot
AC	End of POST initialization
B1	Save system context for ACPI
00	Pass control to OS
(will vary)	Show CPU Temp (if enabled)

EVGA Glossary of Terms

AC – Alternating Current

ACPI - Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

AFR – Alternate Frame Rendering

APIC - Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller

ACPI – Advanced Configuration and Power Interface

BCLK – Base Clock (or operating frequency of base system bus)

BIOS - Basic Input Output System

CD-ROM - Compact Disc Read-Only Memory

CMOS - Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor

CPU – Central Processing Unit

DDR - Double Data Rate

DIMM - Dual In-line Memory Module

DMI – Direct Memory Interface

DRAM - Dynamic random access memory

DVD - Digital Versatile Disc

DVI – Digital Video Interface

FDC - Floppy Disk Controller

FSB – Front Side Bus

FTW – For the Win!

GHz – Gigahertz

GPU – Graphics Processing Unit

HDD - Hard Disk Drive

HDMI - High-Definition Multimedia Interface

HDR – High Dynamic Range Lighting

HPET - High Precision Event Timer

HT – Hyper-Threading

HSF - Heat Sink Fan

I/O - Input/Output

IDE - Integrated Drive Electronics

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IGP - Integrated Graphics Processors

IMC – Integrated memory controller

IRQ - Interrupt Request

JBOD - Just a Bunch of Disks

JEDEC - Joint Electron Device Engineering Council

LAN - Local Area Network

LCD - Liquid Crystal Display

LGA – Land Grid Array

LN2 – Liquid Nitrogen Cooling

MAC - Media Access Control

MCP - Media and Communications Processor

Intel ME – Intel Management Engine

MHz – Megahertz

MMIO – Memory Mapped I/O

NB - Northbridge

NCQ - Native Command Queuing

NIC - Network Interface Card

NTFS - New Technology File System

OEM - Original Equipment Manufacturer

PATA - Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment EVGA X79 Motherboard

PCB - Printed Circuit Board

PCH – Platform Controller Hub

PCI - Peripheral Component Interconnect

PCI-E - Peripheral Component Interconnect Express

PCI-X - Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended

PLL – Phase Locked Loop

POST – Power on Self Test

PWM – Pulse Width Modulation

QDR - Quad Data Rate

QPI – Quick Path Interconnect

RAID - Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks

RAM – Random Access Memory

ROM – Read Only Memory

RGB - Red Green Blue

SATA - Serial Advanced Technology Attachment

SAS – Serial Attached SCSI

SB - Southbridge

SCSI - Small Computer System Interface

SFR – Split Frame Rendering

SLI - Scalable Link Interface

SMP – Symmetric Multiprocessing

SPD - Serial Presence Detect

SPDIF - Sony/Philips Digital Interconnect Format

SPP - System Platform Processors

SSD – Solid State Drive

TCP/IP - Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

USB - Universal Serial Bus

VDroop - VCore Voltage Drop

VGA - Video Graphics Array

VREG – Voltage Regulator

1337 – This is reserved for the EVGA Elite!

Compliance Information

FCC Compliance Information

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: (1) Increase the separation between the equipment and signal source, or (2) connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the signal source is connected. Consult the dealer or an experienced computer technician for help. The use of shielded cables for connection of peripheral devices to the PC systems is required to ensure compliance with FCC regulations. Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

CE Compliance Information

Generic Radiation Interference Standard for Information Technology Equipment. (EN 55022: 2006, Class B), (EN 61000-3-2: 2006), (EN 61000-3-3: 1995 + A1: 2001 + A2: 2005). Warning: This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measure. Generic Immunity Standard for Information Technology Equipment. (EN 55024: 1998 + A1: 2001 + A2: 2003).

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