EXCELSTOR
Technology

ATA / SATA Hard Drive Installation Guide

Getting Started

Thank you for selecting an ExcelStor hard drive storage product. This installation guide will guide you through the installation of your hard drive.
Note: Printed capacity on the product label is Decimal.
Decimal Capacity (Decimal: 1GB=1,000,000,000 Bytes)
Computer's hardware & software recognizes the HDD capacity with Binary. (Binary: 1GB = 1,073,741,824 Bytes)

Handling Precautions

Your hard drive should be handled with care during unpacking and installation. Damage to hard drives is typically caused by rough handling, shock, vibration, or electrostatic discharge (ESD). Be aware of the following precautions when unpacking and handling your hard drive:

- Before handling the drive, discharge any static electricity from yourself and your clothing. With one hand touch an unpainted metal surface on your computer chassis, then touch the ESD bag with the other hand. Remain in contact with the chassis and the bag for a minimum of two seconds.
- Whenever the drive is not installed in a system, always keep it in the protective antistatic bag.
- Set the drive down gently to prevent damage from impact or vibration.
- Allow the drive to reach room temperature before installing it in your computer system.
- ALWAYS handle the drive by its sides. NEVER touch the printed circuit board assembly or connector pins.
- NEVER connect or disconnect any drive cables when the computer power is on.

PATA (Parallel ATA) System Requirements

- 40-pin 40-conductor cable or 40-pin 80-conductor (UDMA-66 system or above)
- A motherboard or controller card with Ultra ATA or EIDE capability
- Ultra ATA compatible BIOS or driver that supports the full capacity of the drive

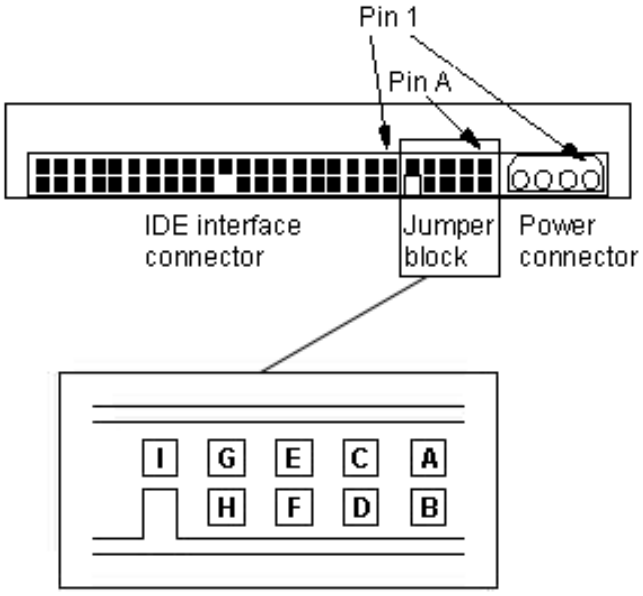
PATA Installation Procedure

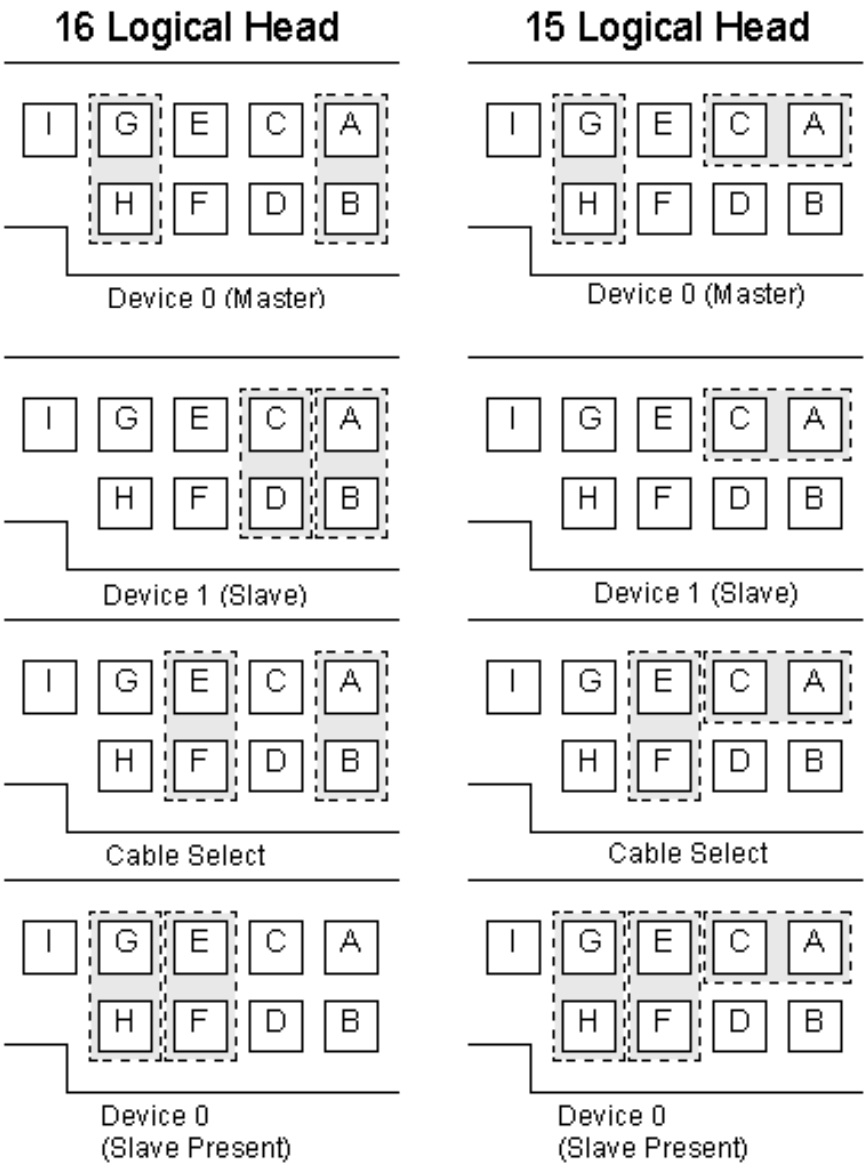
1. Turn OFF the computer and unplug the power cord.
2. Remove the computer cover.
3. Discharge static electricity (see Handling Precautions).
4. Note the mounting position of existing drives and cables. If you are replacing a drive or cable, remove it now.
5. Remove the drive from the ESD bag.
6. Record the model, the part number and the serial number of the drive for future reference.
7. Insert the required jumpers. (See Jumper Settings).
    - If the drive is the only drive on a cable or the Master drive on a two-drive cable, leave the jumpers as set at A-B and G-H for 16-Head logical Master.
    - If the drive is the Slave drive on a two-drive cable, set the jumpers to A-B and C-D for 16-Head logical Slave.
8. Find a mounting location that supports a 3.5-inch device. This can either be in a 3.5-inch device bay or a 5.25-inch bay with mounting brackets. If mounting brackets are required, secure them to the drive first before securing the whole assembly to the device bay. Secure it with all 4 screws to provide proper grounding and shock protection. Mount the drive securely.
9. Attach the IDE ribbon cable.
    - If you have a 40-pin 40-conductor cable, attach the system connector of the cable to the IDE port on the motherboard or controller card. Attach the other end of the cable to the drive in such a way that the red stripe on the cable is connected closest to the power connector. The connector can only be inserted one way. **Do not force the connector**.
    - If you have a 40-pin 80-conductor cable, attach the drive to the appropriate color-coded connector. 40-pin 80-conductor cables are color-coded black for Master, gray for Slave, and blue for system connectors.

10. Attach the power supply cable to the drive. Match the connector bevels.
11. Verify all attachments. Replace the computer cover.
12. Plug in the power cord. Turn ON the computer.
13. Verify that the hard drive is recognized by the BIOS and is reporting the full capacity of the drive. Most systems are now automatic, but on some systems it may be necessary to manually setup the parameters in the BIOS before the computer can recognize the new drive. Instructions for accessing your BIOS (e.g. press DEL, F1, or F10 key) can be found in the computer system or motherboard documentation. If the drive is not recognized in the BIOS, set the BIOS options of your computer system to Auto Detection and LBA mode if available. Once the drive is recognized correctly in the BIOS, it is ready to be partitioned and formatted using the Operating System software.
14. The Operating System automatically assigns driver letters to all IDE devices such as hard drives and CD-ROM / DVD-ROM drives.

PATA Jumper Settings

Jumpers are available on the drive to allow selection between Master, Slave, or Cable Select configuration. In the case of Master – Slave configuration, only one Master and one Slave is allowed on each IDE channel. If there is only one drive on the IDE channel, it must be set to Master.





Special Notes on Drive Cabling and Jumper Settings

Drive Cabling

The drive conforms to the ATA Interface standard, (also referred to as IDE or EIDE). This interface is designed to support up to two devices (typically hard drives or CD-ROM drives) on a single ribbon cable. The interface cable may be a 40-pin 40-conductor or 40-pin 80-conductor cable. The length of the ribbon cable must be 18 inches or less and have two or three 40-pin connectors. For UDMA-66 systems and above, the 80-conductor cable must be used. IDE devices may be connected anywhere on this cable, except in the case of Cable Select systems.

Cable Select
Most systems do not use this type of connection**.** DO NOT use this setting unless you are sure that your computer system supports Cable Select. This method allows the system to identify Master and Slave devices based upon where the drive is connected on the interface cable. Because of this unique feature, a special Cable Select interface cable is required for this connection method.

15 head logical architecture
Some systems may require you to use the 15 head logical architecture. This is because they translate a drive greater than 4 GB by multiplying the head count by 16. The result (16 x 16 = 256) is interpreted as 0 heads with a 0 capacity and is an illegal head count. Selecting the 15 head logical jumper setting produces a legal translation (16 x 15 = 240). The translated cylinder count varies to achieve the drive's full capacity.

Capacity clip to 2GB/32GB with 16 head logical architecture
This option can be used in situations where there is a BIOS limitation and the drive is not recognized. The following jumper settings override the values of Word 1, 3, 6 and 60-61 in the "Identify Device" parameter.
For models with default capacities of greater than 32 GB:

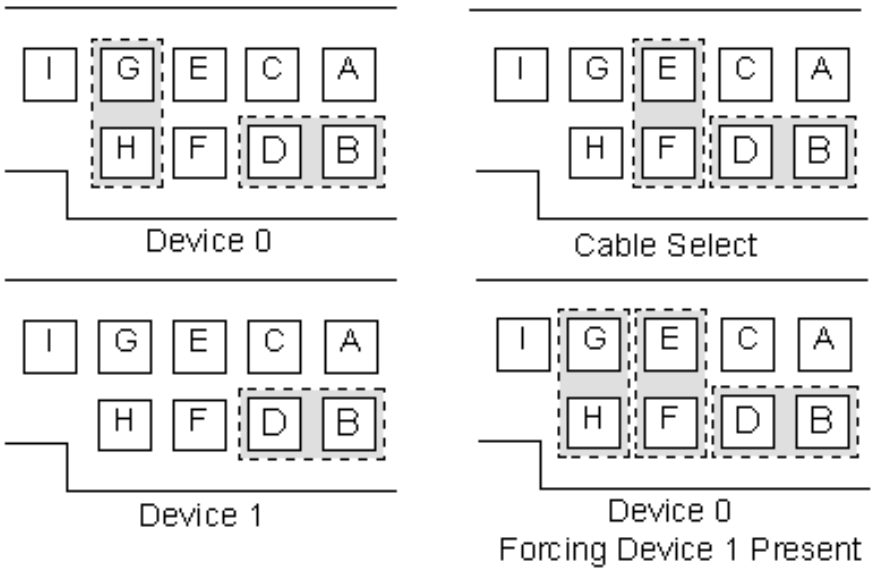
Word 1/3/6 (C/H/S)	No change
Word 60/61 (LBA)	66055248

Installing the 2GB/32GB capacity clip jumpers for a 34GB and higher drive reduces the drive capacity to 33.8GB.

For models with default capacities of less than 32 GB:

Word 1/3/6 (C/H/S)	4096/16/63
Word 60-61 (LBA)	No change

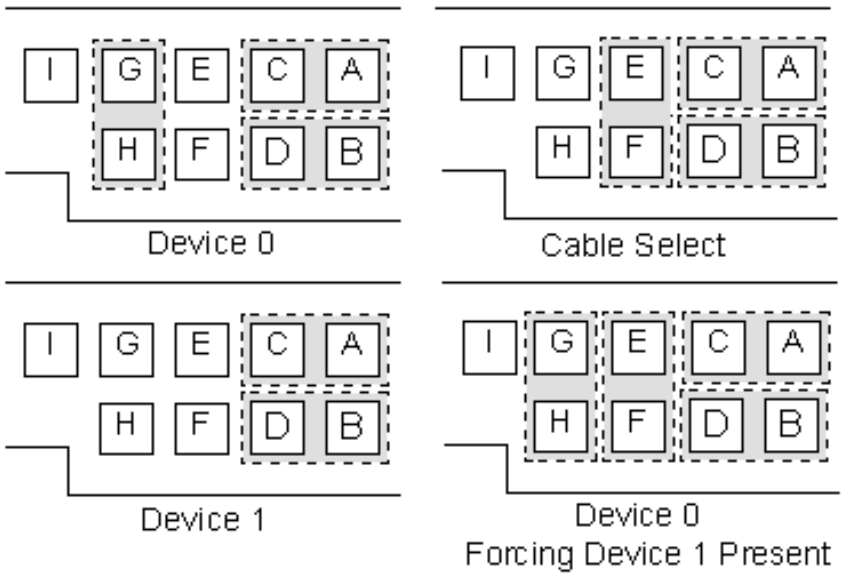
Installing the 2GB/32GB capacity clip jumpers for a drive with a capacity of less than 34GB reduces the drive capacity to 2GB.



Capacity clip to 2GB/32GB for logical head 16

Disabling auto spin for 16 head logical architecture

The Auto Spin Disable option disables the drive from automatically spinning up when power is applied. These jumper settings are used for limiting power supply current when multiple drives are used. The command to spin up is SET FEATURES (subcommand 07h).



Disabling auto spin for logical head 16

Frequently Asked Questions for ATA drives

Q: What do I do if no error message was displayed and no corresponding drive letter appears in the Operating System?

A: If no drive letter appears for the drive and no error message was displayed, Auto-Detect did not locate the drive. Enter the BIOS Setup and go to the Hard Drive Definition Menu. Select the IDE channel that corresponds to where you connected the drive (Primary Master, Primary Slave, Secondary Master, or Secondary Slave). If the BIOS setting does not provide an Auto-Detect capability, the drive parameters must be set manually by selecting User-Select and entering the Cylinder, Head, and Sector values that correspond to your drive. The Landing Zone (Lzone) and Write Pre-Comp (Wpcom) are not used by the drive. Set the LBA mode as ENABLE, if available. Enable the DMA mode if available. After setting the drive parameters, SAVE the settings and reboot the system.

Q: How do I enable Ultra Direct Memory Access (UDMA) capability?

A: When the drive is installed in a system with UDMA capability, the drive will automatically work in this mode, provided the appropriate 80-conductor cable is used, BIOS setting is enabled, and the Operating System drivers are enabled to transfer in UDMA mode.

Q: Why is my hard drive making clicking noises?

A: There are several potential problems that can cause clicking sounds. First, the drive itself could be failing or has failed. Other reasons could include a faulty data cable, data corruption, or incorrect BIOS settings. Turn off the power and disconnect the IDE ribbon cable to the drive making the noise. Leave the power cable attached. Turn on the power. Does the clicking sound continue?

If yes, the drive has failed and needs to be replaced. Other symptoms generally associated with clicking sound are: The Auto-detect feature in the BIOS does not detect a drive; FDISK does not report a drive present.

If no, a faulty cable is a likely cause. Replace the cable to see if this resolves the issue. If not, the drive has most likely experienced some form of data corruption, possibly a virus. In this case, BIOS Auto-detect will still detect the drive and FDISK will also report a drive present. Format the drive from a virus-free diskette. Note that all data will be lost.

Q: The computer system does not see the full capacity after installing the drive into an older computer?
A: If the system only recognizes 2.1GB, 8.4GB, 32GB, 64GB, or 137GB of the drive or something significantly less than its actual capacity, your system BIOS may not support the drive's full capacity. Check with the system or motherboard manufacturer to see if they have a BIOS upgrade available for your system.

Q: When installing a drive larger than 64GB in Windows 98SE, FDISK/FORMAT shows the wrong capacity. Why?
A: This is a Microsoft Windows 98SE limitation and is not a result of data loss. FDISK and FORMAT will incorrectly show the capacity of the drive minus 64GB. Microsoft has acknowledged this issue and has released a fix for FDISK.

SATA System Requirements

- SATA interface cable
- A motherboard with built-in SATA ports or SATA PCI card
- Driver for the SATA-enabled motherboard or SATA PCI card

SATA Installation Procedure

Unlike standard ATA drives, Serial ATA drives do not require the use of jumpers to configure the drive. If you have not previously installed a SATA drive in your system, you must install a Windows driver for the SATA interface before connecting the drive, so that Windows can recognize your drive.

1. Turn OFF the computer and Unplug the power cord.
2. Remove the computer cover.
3. Discharge static electricity (see Handling Precautions).
4. Note the mounting position of existing drives and cables. If you are replacing a drive or cable, remove it now.
5. Remove the drive from the ESD bag.
6. Record the model, the part number and the serial number of the drive for future reference.
7. Find a mounting location that supports a 3.5-inch device. This can either be in a 3.5-inch device bay or a 5.25-inch bay with mounting brackets. If mounting brackets are required, secure them to the drive first before securing the whole assembly to the device bay. Secure it with all 4 screws to provide proper grounding and shock protection. Mount the drive securely.
8. Locate an available Serial ATA (SATA) port on your motherboard or on a SATA PCI card and plug in one end of the SATA interface cable.
9. Locate the SATA port on the rear of the hard drive and plug in the SATA interface cable.
10. Connect the 15-pin SATA power connector OR connect the legacy ATA 4-pin power connector to the SATA drive. DO NOT connect both the 15-pin SATA power connector and the legacy ATA 4-pin power connector at the same time. Doing so will result in drive failure.
11. Verify all attachments.
12. Replace the computer cover.
13. Plug in the power cord. Turn ON the computer.
14. If you have a motherboard with built-in SATA ports, make sure to enable the SATA interface support in the BIOS settings. If you are using a SATA PCI card, there is no need to enter BIOS Setup to enable SATA support. The card will automatically enable SATA support after the system BIOS has loaded.
15. Once the Operating System sees the drive, it is ready to be partitioned and formatted.

Frequently Asked Questions for SATA drives

Q: Why does my computer hang or receive error messages on startup?
A: Make sure that the drive's power and SATA cables are properly connected. If the SATA host adapter card is installed in a 64-bit PCI slot on the system motherboard, move the card to a 32-bit slot.

Q: Why is my drive recognized by motherboards that support SATA II and not recognized by some older motherboards?
A: Some motherboards with older chipsets (i.e. VT8237) can't support SATA II (3.0 Gb/sec). The solution is to either use a SATA II host adapter card or use another motherboard that can see the SATA II drive and set the drive's SATA mode to SATA I (1.5 Gb/sec) before replacing the drive to the SATA I–only motherboard. A Feature Tool utility is available from the manufacturer to change the SATA mode.

Q: Why does my drive not power up?
A: Verify that only one power cable (either SATA or legacy) is connected to the drive. Check that the power and interface cable are securely attached and that the SATA host adapter card is properly seated in the PCI slot.

Q: Why does Windows recognize the drive as SCSI when it is Serial ATA?
A: Most 3rd party controller cards and RAID adapters are recognized as a SCSI device under Device Manager. This is normal and will not affect your drive or system performance.

Q: How do I verify if my Serial ATA drive is recognized by my system?
A: Navigate to Windows Device Manager. Double-click on Disk Drives. Your new Serial ATA drive should be listed as a Serial ATA Disk Device or SCSI Disk Device.

Warranty limitation

Warranty is void if a returned disk drive exhibits a defect attributable to:

- Abuse, unreasonable use, mistreatment, or neglect
- Damage caused by the equipment or system with which the disk drive is used
- Damage caused by modification or repair not made or authorized by ExcelStor
- Disk drives whose ExcelStor Serial Number and/or Material Number label have been removed, torn or defaced
- Damage caused by use of non-ExcelStor packaging
- Damage caused by improper or improperly used packaging
- Damage caused by lack of ESD protection
- Drives that are determined to be stolen

The product is warranted against workmanship and material defects and conforms to ExcelStor's specification for the particular product. The warranty period commences from the manufacturer's original shipping date. If the product is deemed defective due to workmanship or material defect, you may return it to the retailer where you bought the hard disk. For more detailed information, you may reach us at:

ExcelStor Technology
5F, #8 Building,Kaifa Industrial District,
7006 Caitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen PRC 518035
Tel.: (86) 755-83346668
Fax: (86) 755-83275922
Website: www.excelstor.com
Technical support: techsupport@excelstor.com

PS9J001 Rev. H

易拓硬盘安装说明

谢谢您选用易拓硬盘并恭喜您成为易拓科技有限公司产品的热心用户。附送这本小册子给您，相信对您正确安装硬盘、使用硬盘有所帮助。正确操作您的硬盘将有助于稳定发挥其性能并能延长其使用寿命。

注意:印在产品标签上的容量是十进制的容量。

(十进制:1GB=1, 000, 000, 000字节)

计算机软、硬件使用二进制识别硬盘的容量。

(二进制:1GB=1, 073, 741, 824 字节)

操作注意事项

- 安装前，请先释放您身上和衣服上的静电。用一只手接触计算机机箱的裸露金属部分，另一只手触摸静电防护袋，保持至少两秒钟时间。
- 硬盘未安装前, 请将其始终放在静电防护袋内。
- 硬盘是易损精密设备，请轻拿轻放，避免震动或撞击。
- 安装到计算机系统之前请让硬盘达至室温。
- 硬盘对静电很敏感操作裸盘时请安全接地。
- 操作硬盘时, 只拿其底盘的侧面, 切勿直接触及印刷电路板和接口。
- 不要带电连接或断开硬盘线缆。

PATA (Parallel ATA) 系统要求

- 40芯或者80芯的数据线（80芯用于UDMA66或以上的系统）
- 支持UDMA接口的主板或者控制卡
- 支持硬盘全容量的BIOS

PATA 硬盘安装

请参阅计算机用户手册有关增加或变更设备的部分。

1. 关闭计算机断开机箱电源线。
2. 打开机箱上盖。
3. 释放静电（请参见操作注意事项）。

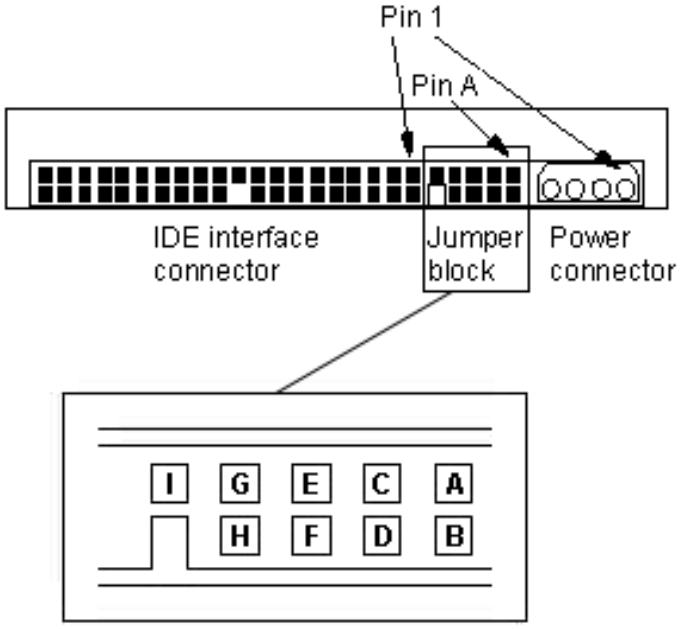
4. 留意已安装硬盘及其排线的安装位置，如果您是要更换硬盘，请取出原有硬盘及其排线。
5. 把硬盘从静电防护袋中拿出。
6. 记录下硬盘型号，s/n和DCC号以备将来需要时用作参考。
7. 选择合适的硬盘跳线（请参见硬盘跳线设置）。
   - 如果只有一个硬盘或者此硬盘将被设为Master，请把跳线设为A-B和G-H（16个逻辑磁头）。
   - 如果要用一条排线连接两个硬盘且此硬盘需要被设为Slave，请把跳线设为A-B和C-D（16个逻辑磁头）
8. 确定硬盘的安装位置，这可能是一个3.5 英寸设备的位置或者是一个5.25英寸设备位置并配有所需装配支架。如果需要装配支架，首先将硬盘固定在支架上，然后再放置在设备架内，用四个螺钉固定，保证硬盘可靠接地，避免振动和撞击。
9. 连接IDE数据线。
   - 如果您用的是40芯的排线，把连接主板或控制卡的一端插入相应IDE接口，用同样的方法插入另一端到硬盘，并确认排线的红色花边靠向硬盘电源接口方向。**注意：**排线只能由一个方向插入。当您发现无法插入时请不要强行用力，检查方向后再进行尝试。**请勿强行用力插拔！**
   - 如果您用的是80芯的排线，请把硬盘接到合适的排线接口位置。对于80芯的排线，通常是黑色接口用来连接Master，灰色连接Slave，蓝色连接IDE接口。
10. 连接硬盘电源线，注意方向。
11. 再确认一遍所有接口接触良好。盖上机箱上盖。

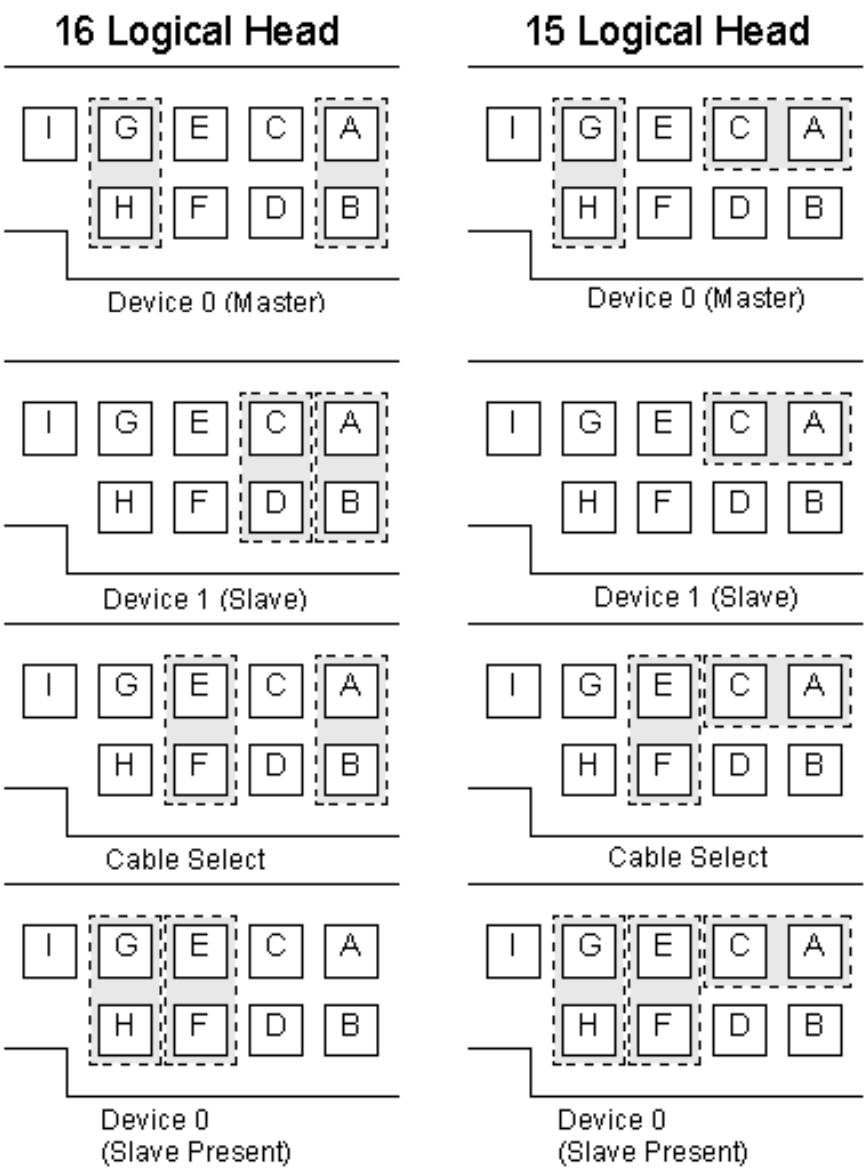
12. 连接机箱电源线，开机。
13. 确认硬盘型号和容量被BIOS正确识别。大多数系统都能够自动检测硬盘的参数，但是某些系统需要手工设定硬盘参数。BIOS 设置程序给系统提供配置信息，用来识别连接在系统上的设备。参考系统制造商提供的手册，采取正确的步骤进入BIOS设置程序。在初始加电期间，有时候会有一条提示信息出现在屏幕的底部，用于说明如何进入BIOS设置功能例如：Del，F1或F10等。如果您的硬盘没有被正确识别，请在BIOS选项中选择Auto-Detect或合适的LBA值。一旦硬盘被系统正确识别，您就可以用操作系统软件进行分区和格式化。
14. 操作系统将自动分配盘符给所有的驱动器。首先分配给所有的硬盘的分区，然后分配给其它IDE设备，例如CD-ROM/DVD-ROM/DVD-RW等光盘驱动器。当系统增加硬盘，那么在分区和格式化后，操作系统将自动改变和分配驱动器盘符。

PATA 硬盘跳线设置

硬盘上跳线用来设置硬盘为MASTER，SLAVE或CABLE SELECT模式。如果设置为MASTER/SLAVE模式，一个IDE接口只能有一个MASTER设备和一个SLAVE设备。如果只有一个硬盘，则必须设置为MASTER。

跳线是一个内嵌金属的塑料片,用它来连接硬盘设置针,起到特定的作用。下图说明了如何正确设置易拓硬盘的跳线。请在安装您的硬盘之前,根据您的需要设置完成相应的跳线。





关于硬盘线缆和跳线设置的特别说明

硬盘线缆

易拓硬盘符合ATA接口标准[也称为IDE，详情请参阅ATA协议]。该接口允许在同一条数据线上连接两个设备[通常是双硬盘或者硬盘和光驱]。数据线是一条40芯或者80芯的排线用来连接主板或接口卡的40针接口。数据线缆上必须有两个或三个40针接口，长度不得超过457 毫米。对于UDMA66 或以上系统，必须使用带有额外地线的80芯特制线缆。IDE设备可以连接到数据线缆的任何位置，CABLE SELECT方式除外。

使用Cable Select方式

大多数系统不使用这种连接方法。请不要用这种接线方式，除非您确定您的计算机系统支持CABLE SELECT 方式。这种辨认驱动器的方式允许系统根据驱动器连接在数据线缆上的位置来区分MASTER/SLAVE。由于有这样一个特点，如果系统要使用这种连接方式，需要有一条支持CABLE SELECT的IDE接口的数据线缆。参考您主机系统的用户手册确认您的系统是否支持CABLE SELECT方式，并与您的系统制造商联系，以获取安装硬盘的正确方法。

15 个逻辑磁头的说明

有一些系统要求使用15个逻辑磁头，这是因为它们会将大于4GB的驱动器用头数为16来乘，结果（16 x 16 = 256）被认为是0磁头和0容量，这是不合法的磁头数。选择逻辑磁头数为15则产生合法的转换（16 x 15 = 240）。硬盘容量不随磁头数而变化。

16 个逻辑磁头的 2GB/32GB 容量限制跳线

这个选项是用于因 BIOS 的限制而不能显示硬盘的全部容量或者无法识别硬盘的情况下。下面的跳线置于字段值为 1，3，6 和 60-61 用于识别大容量硬盘：

工厂默认容量> 32 GB：

字段 1/3/6（C/H/S） 保留出厂默认值

字段 60/61（LBA） 66055248

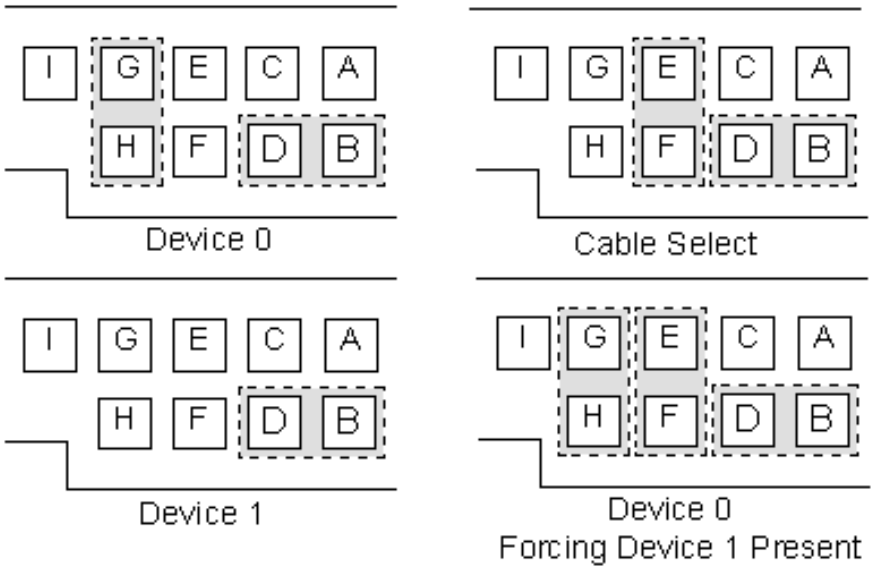
注意：在容量等于或大于 34GB 的硬盘上设置 2GB/32GB 容量转换跳线会使硬盘容量降为 33.8GB。

工厂默认容量< 32 GB：

字段 1/3/6 (C/H/S) 4096/16/63

字段 60-61 (LBA) 保留出厂默认值

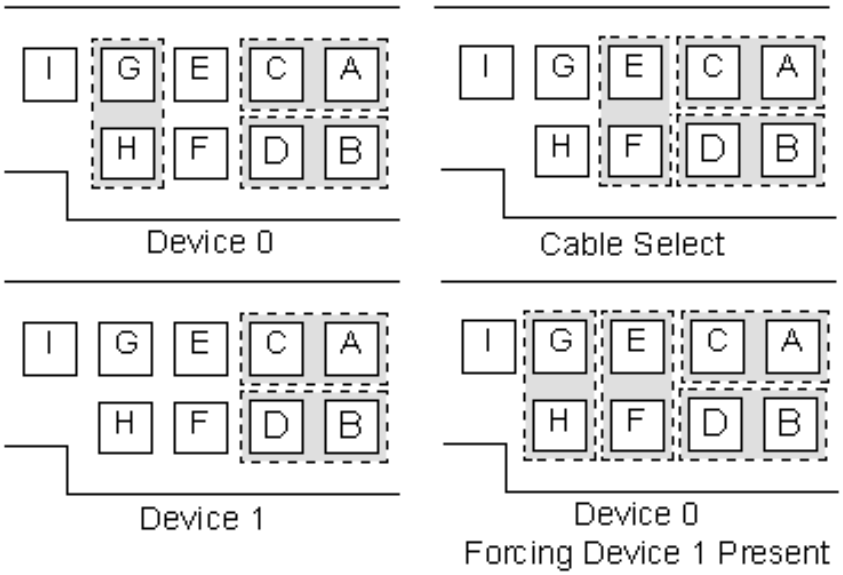
注意：在容量小于 34GB 的硬盘上安装 2GB/32GB 容量转换跳线会使硬盘容量降为 2GB。



Capacity clip to 2GB/32GB for logical head 16

取消开机硬盘自动启动(Disabling Auto-Spin)

使用此跳线时，开机后硬盘马达并不会立即启动。此应用于系统中接有多个硬盘时，避免硬盘同时启动造成电流过大。启动马达的命令是 SET FEATURES (subcommand 07h)。



Disabling auto spin for logical head 16

常见问题

问：我不能在启动时看见易拓硬盘的盘符，且无错误信息显示。

答：这表明系统没有自动检测到硬盘，请按如下步骤操作：

进入BIOS 设置程序，找到硬盘配置菜单。选择所连接的驱动器位置(Primary Master, Primary Slave, Secondary Master，Secondary Slave)。如果BIOS不提供AUTO选择项，你必须进入User Select 菜单手动设置硬盘的参数。如果有LBA设置选项，请将其设为Enable。如果有DMA 设置选项，也请将其设为Enable。驱动器的参数输入完成后，按步骤保存设置并重启系统。

问：我该如何开启UDMA（Ultra Direct Memory Access）功能？

答：当硬盘被安装于支持UDMA的系统中时，只要您相应的配置都已正确设置，如：用的是80芯的数据线，BIOS中支持UDMA的功能已开启，并且操作系统中驱动程序都已正确安装。则您的硬盘将自动工作于UDMA模式下。

问：为什么我的硬盘发出非正常的噪音？

答：有多种可能性导致硬盘噪音。可能硬盘本身已损坏，或者是数据线，坏道，BIOS设置错误等都有可能。这时，您应当首先关闭电源并拔除IDE数据线。当硬盘只接上电源线时，开机听是否仍然有噪音。

如果仍然有噪音，这说明此硬盘已损坏。此问题还有可能由如下现象表现出来：BIOS的Auto Detect无法检测到硬盘；Fdisk无法检测到硬盘。

如果已经没有噪音了，则最有可能的原因是硬盘排线损坏了。更换排线后再次检查问题是否已解决。如果问题仍然存在，则说明此硬盘可能遭遇到某种形式的数据损坏，例如病毒。这种情况下，在BIOS中您将仍能看到硬盘，并且Fdisk也可以检测到。用一张干净无病毒的磁盘格式化硬盘就可以了。需要注意的是您的数据也将会丢失。

问：为什么在老的计算机系统中无法使用硬盘的全部容量？

答：如果您的系统只能检测到2.1GB, 8.4GB, 32GB, 64GB, 或是137GB等明显小于硬盘实际容量，这可能是因为您的系统无法支持硬盘的全容量，请联系您的计算机或主板制造商咨询是否有最新的BIOS供升级。如有，请及时更新以使其能支持您的大容量硬盘。

问：在Windows98中安装容量大于64GB的硬盘时，Fdisk/Format 显示不了正确的容量。为什么？

答：这是由于Windows98的局限性所导致而不是硬盘本身的问题。Fdisk/Format只能错误的显示硬盘正常容量减去64GB以后的数值，Microsoft已经发现这个问题并发布了正式的修复补丁。

SATA（Serial ATA）硬盘的系统要求

- SATA数据线
- 支持SATA接口的主板或者控制卡
- 相应的支持SATA接口的主板或者控制卡的驱动程序

SATA 硬盘的安装

不同于一般常见的PATA硬盘，SATA硬盘不需要使用跳线。如果您的系统以前没有安装SATA硬盘，那么您必须安装SATA硬盘的Windows驱动程序以便Windows正确识别您的硬盘。

1. 关闭计算机断开机箱电源线。
2. 打开机箱上盖。
3. 释放静电（请参见操作注意事项）。
4. 留意已安装硬盘及其排线的安装位置，如果您是要更换硬盘，请取出原有硬盘及其排线。
5. 把硬盘从静电防护袋中拿出。
6. 记录下硬盘型号，s/n和DCC号以备将来需要时用作参考。
7. 确定硬盘的安装位置，这可能是一个3.5 英寸设备的位置或者是一个5.25英寸设备位置并配有所需装配支架。如果需要装配支架，首先将硬盘固定在支架上，然后再放置在设备架内，用四个螺钉固定，保证硬盘可靠接地，避免振动和撞击。

8. 找到您主板或控制卡上可用的SATA接口，插入数据线的一端。
9. 找到硬盘背面的SATA接口并插入数据线的另一端。
10. 连接15芯的SATA硬盘电源线或者老式的PATA硬盘电源线到硬盘。**注意**不要同时接上两个电源线，否则会导致硬盘损坏。
11. 再确认一遍所有接口接触良好。
12. 盖上机箱上盖。
13. 连接机箱电源线，开机。
14. 如果您的主板自带SATA接口，请在BIOS中开启相应的SATA接口支持选项。如果您使用的是SATA控制卡，那么您不需要进入BIOS中设置。控制卡将会自动开启相应功能。
15. 一旦您的操作系统正确识别出硬盘，这时您就可以进行分区和格式化了。

SATA 硬盘常见问题

问：为什么我的计算机在启动时就死机或者出现错误信息？

答：请确定您的硬盘电源线和SATA数据线是正确插入的。如果您的SATA控制卡被插到64位的PCI插槽上，请把它插到32位的插槽上。

问：为什么我的硬盘可以被支持SATA-II的主板正确识别，但是一些老主板却认不到？

答：有些老主板（例如南桥芯片是VT8237）不支持SATA-II接口，无法识别出SATA-II硬盘。解决办法是外插可以支持SATA-II硬盘的控制卡或者也可以用另一块可以识别SATA-II硬盘的主板把SATA-II (3.0Gbps)改为SATA-I (1.5Gbps)，再连接到这些主板上就可以认出来了。相应的软件，您可以联系厂商获得。

问：为什么我的硬盘无法启动？

答：确认只有一个电源线连接到硬盘（SATA电源线或老式PATA电源线），并且所有的线缆都接触良好。如果用的是控制卡，那么请确认它是被正确插入到PCI插槽中。

问：为什么Windows把我的硬盘当成是SCSI接口的而实际上是SATA接口？

答：大多数控制卡和RAID卡制造商在设备管理器中把SATA接口识别为SCSI接口，这是正常的并且不会影响系统性能。

问：我该怎样确认我的SATA硬盘已被操作系统正确识别？

答：在Windows设备管理器中，双击硬盘盘符，这时您将会看到您的新SATA硬盘被识别为SATA设备或者是SCSI设备。这表明您的硬盘已经被正确识别了。

有限质保

如下情况皆可导致保修失效：

- 由于滥用，事故，疏忽，不当使用所导致；
- 由于硬盘连接的仪器或者系统的原因所导致；
- 由于使用非易拓硬盘包装物所导致；
- 由于不正确或者不合适包装所导致；
- 由于缺少静电防护措施所导致；
- 硬盘的任何部分未经易拓授权而被擅自维修或改动；
- 硬盘上的标签被撕开，撕毁或者涂改；
- 硬盘被证明是被盗的。

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产品中有毒有害物质或元素的名称及含量

部件名称 Component Name	有毒有害物质或元素 Hazardous Substances' Name					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr6+)	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
头碟封装 / (HDE)	X	O	O	O	O	O
印刷电路板 / (PCBA)	X	O	O	O	O	O

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

O: Indicates that the concentration of the hazardous substances contained in all the homogeneous materials of the part are under the limitation of SJ/T11363-2006

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.

X: Indicates that the concentration of the hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials of the part exceeds the limitation of SF/T11363-2006.