



Maintenance and Service Guide

HP EliteDesk 705 G5 Small Form Factor Business PC

© Copyright 2019 HP Development Company, L.P.

AMD, Athlon, Radeon, and Ryzen are trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Bluetooth is a trademark owned by its proprietor and used by HP Inc. under license. Intel is a trademark of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the U.S. and/or other countries. Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of the Microsoft group of companies. DisplayPort and the DisplayPort logo are trademarks owned by the Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) in the United States and other countries.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The only warranties for HP products and services are set forth in the express warranty statements accompanying such products and services. Nothing herein should be construed as constituting an additional warranty. HP shall not be liable for technical or editorial errors or omissions contained herein.

First Edition: November 2019

Document Part Number: L71695-001

Product notice

This guide describes features that are common to most models. Some features may not be available on your computer.

Not all features are available in all editions or versions of Windows. Systems may require upgraded and/or separately purchased hardware, drivers, software or BIOS update to take full advantage of Windows functionality. Windows 10 is automatically updated, which is always enabled. ISP fees may apply and additional requirements may apply over time for updates. Go to <http://www.microsoft.com> for details.

To access the latest user guides, go to <http://www.hp.com/support>, and follow the instructions to find your product. Then select **User Guides**.

Software terms

By installing, copying, downloading, or otherwise using any software product preinstalled on this computer, you agree to be bound by the terms of the HP End User License Agreement (EULA). If you do not accept these license terms, your sole remedy is to return the entire unused product (hardware and software) within 14 days for a full refund subject to the refund policy of your seller.

For any further information or to request a full refund of the price of the computer, please contact your seller.

Not all features are available in all editions of Windows. This computer may require upgraded and/or separately purchased hardware, drivers and/or software to take full advantage of Windows functionality. Go to <http://www.microsoft.com> for details.

Safety warning notice


 **WARNING!** To reduce the possibility of heat-related injuries or of overheating the computer, do not place the computer directly on your lap or obstruct the computer air vents. Use the computer only on a hard, flat surface. Do not allow another hard surface, such as an adjoining optional printer, or a soft surface, such as pillows or rugs or clothing, to block airflow. Also, do not allow the AC adapter to contact the skin or a soft surface, such as pillows or rugs or clothing, during operation. The computer and the AC adapter comply with the user-accessible surface temperature limits defined by applicable safety standards.

Table of contents

1 Computer features	1
Standard configuration features	1
Front panel components	2
Rear panel components	3
Serial number location	4
Changing from desktop to tower orientation	5
2 Illustrated parts catalog	6
Computer major components	6
Cables and adapters	9
Mouse and keyboards	10
3 Routine care, SATA drive guidelines, and disassembly preparation	12
Electrostatic discharge information	12
Generating static electricity	12
Preventing electrostatic damage to equipment	13
Personal grounding methods and equipment	13
Grounding the work area	14
Recommended materials and equipment	14
Operating guidelines	15
Routine care	15
General cleaning safety precautions	15
Cleaning the computer case	15
Cleaning the keyboard	16
Cleaning the monitor	16
Cleaning the mouse	16
Service considerations	16
Tools and software requirements	17
Screws	17
Cables and connectors	17
Hard drives	17
Lithium coin cell battery	18
SATA hard drives	18
SMART ATA drives	18
SATA hard drive cables	18
SATA data cable	18

Cable management	19
------------------------	----

4 Removal and replacement procedures 20

Preparation for disassembly	20
Front bezel dust filter	21
Access panel	23
Front bezel	24
Slim optical drive bezel blank	25
Drive cage	26
System board connectors	27
Memory	28
Populating DIMM sockets	28
Removing and installing DIMMs	29
Expansion card	31
Drives	35
Drive positions	35
Installing and removing drives	35
Removing a 9.5 mm slim optical drive	36
Installing a 9.5 mm slim optical drive	38
Removing a 3.5 inch hard drive	39
Installing a 3.5 inch hard drive	40
Removing and installing an M.2 solid-state drive	43
Fan duct	45
Heat sink and fan	46
Processor	47
WLAN module	48
Power supply	49
Option card	51
Hood sensor	52
Card reader	53
Speaker	54
Antennas	55
System board	57

5 Computer Setup (F10) Utility 59

Computer Setup (F10) Utilities	59
Using Computer Setup (F10) Utilities	59
Computer Setup—Main	61
Computer Setup—Security	63
Computer Setup—Advanced	66
Computer Setup—UEFI Drivers	71

Recovering the Configuration Settings	71
6 Troubleshooting without diagnostics	72
Safety and comfort	72
Before you call for technical support	72
Helpful hints	73
Solving general problems	74
Solving power problems	77
Solving hard drive problems	78
Solving media card reader problems	80
Solving display problems	82
Solving audio problems	85
Solving printer problems	87
Solving keyboard and mouse problems	89
Solving hardware installation problems	90
Solving network problems	91
Solving memory problems	93
Solving CD-ROM and DVD problems	95
Solving USB flash drive problems	97
Solving front panel component problems	98
Solving Internet access problems	98
Solving software problems	99
7 POST error messages	100
POST numeric codes and text messages	100
Interpreting POST diagnostic front panel lights and audible codes	104
8 Password security and resetting CMOS	106
Resetting the password jumper	106
Changing a Setup or Power-On password	107
Deleting a Setup or Power-On password	108
Clearing and resetting the CMOS	108
9 Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics	110
Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows (select products only)	110
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows	110
Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows version	111
Downloading HP Hardware Diagnostics Windows by product name or number (select products only)	111
Installing HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows	111

Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	111
Starting HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	112
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to a USB flash drive	112
Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version	112
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number (select products only)	112
Using Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings (select products only)	113
Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	113
Downloading the latest Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version	113
Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number	113
Customizing Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings	113
10 Backing up, restoring, and recovering	115
Backing up information and creating recovery media	115
Using Windows tools	115
Using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create recovery media (select products only) ...	115
Restoring and recovery	116
Restoring, resetting, and refreshing using Windows tools	116
Recovering using HP Recovery media	116
Changing the computer boot order	116
Using HP Sure Recover (select products only)	117
11 Power cord set requirements	118
General requirements	118
Japanese power cord requirements	118
Country-specific requirements	119
12 Statement of memory volatility	120
Nonvolatile memory usage	122
Questions and answers	124
Using HP Sure Start (select models only)	125
13 Specifications	126
Index	127

1 Computer features

Standard configuration features

Features vary depending on the model. For support assistance and to learn more about the hardware and software installed on your computer model, run the HP Support Assistant utility.



NOTE: You can use this computer model in a tower orientation or a desktop orientation.

See [Changing from desktop to tower orientation on page 5](#).



Front panel components

Drive configuration varies by model. Some models have a bezel blank that covers one or more drive bays.

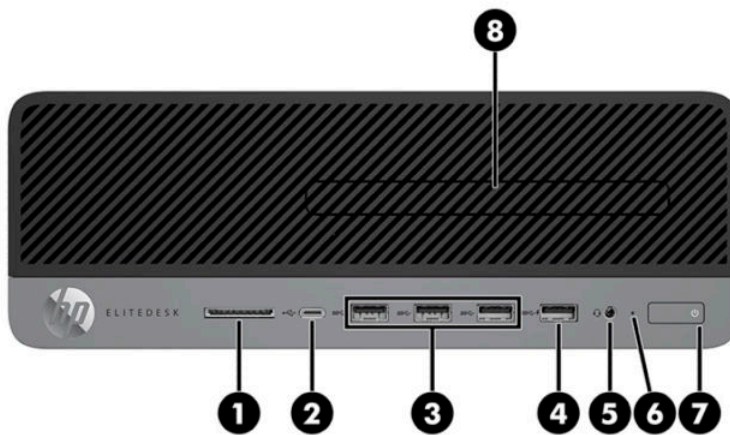


Table 1-1 Identifying the front panel components

Front panel components	
1	SD card reader (optional)
2	USB Type-C charging port
3	USB SuperSpeed ports (3)
4	USB port with HP Sleep and Charge
5	Audio-out (headphone)/Audio-in (microphone) combo jack
6	Hard drive activity light
7	Power button
8	Slim optical drive (optional)

NOTE: The combo jack supports headphones, line output devices, microphones, line input devices, or CTIA-style headsets.

NOTE: The light on the power button is normally white when the power is on. If the light flashes red, the computer displays a diagnostic code to indicate a problem. For more information, see [POST error messages on page 100](#).

Rear panel components

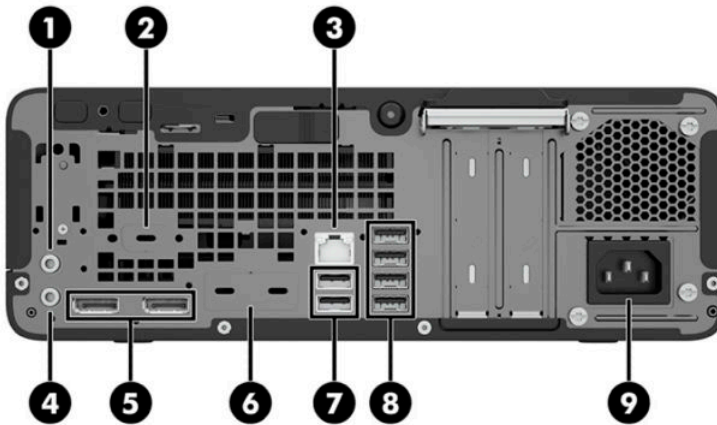









Table 1-2 Identifying the rear panel components

Rear panel components					
1		Audio-in jack	6		Optional port
2		Serial port (optional)	7		USB ports (2)
3		RJ-45 (network) jack	8		USB SuperSpeed ports (4)
4		Audio-out jack for powered audio devices	9		Power cord connector
5		DisplayPort™ monitor connectors (2)			

NOTE: Your model might have additional optional ports available from HP.

When a graphics card is installed in one of the system board slots, you can use the video connectors on the graphics card or the integrated graphics on the system board. The specific graphics card installed and software configuration determine the behavior.

You can disable the system board graphics by changing settings in BIOS F10 Setup.


Serial number location

Each computer has a unique serial number and a product ID number that are located on the exterior of the computer. Keep these numbers available when contacting customer service for assistance.

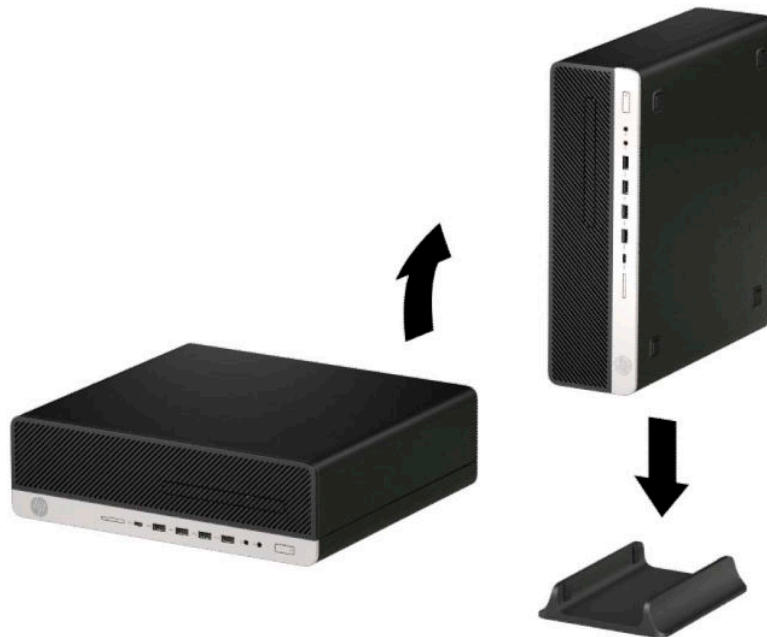


Changing from desktop to tower orientation


You can use the computer in a tower orientation with an optional tower stand that you can purchase from HP.

 **NOTE:** To stabilize the computer in a tower orientation, HP recommends the use of the optional tower stand.

1. Remove or disengage any security devices that prohibit opening the computer.
2. Remove all removable media, such as compact discs and USB flash drives, from the computer.
3. Turn off the computer properly through the operating system, and turn off any external devices.
4. Disconnect the power cord from the AC outlet and disconnect any external devices.
5. Orient the computer so that its right side faces up, and place the computer in the optional stand.



6. Reconnect the power cord and any external devices, and then turn on the computer.

 **NOTE:** Be sure that at least 10.2 cm (4 in) of space on all sides of the computer remains clear and free of obstructions.

7. Lock any security devices that were disengaged before the computer was moved.

2 Illustrated parts catalog

 **NOTE:** HP continually improves and changes product parts. For complete and current information on supported parts for your computer, go to <http://partsurfer.hp.com>, select your country or region, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Computer major components

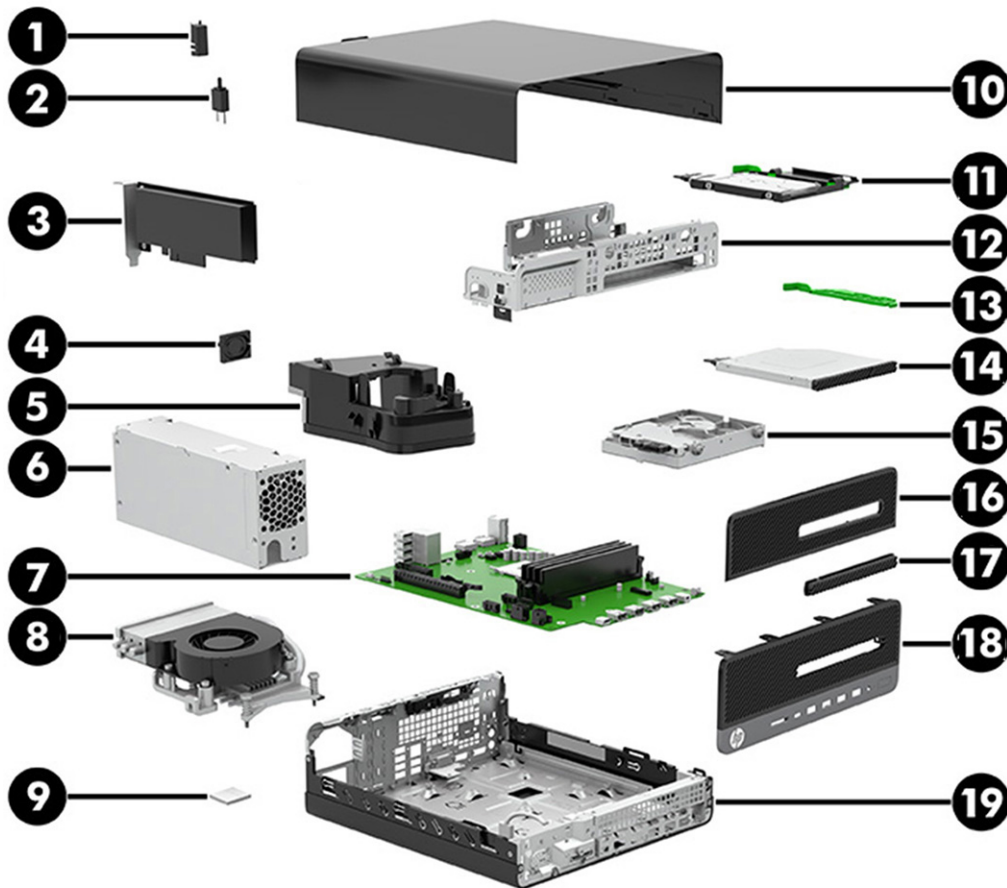


Table 2-1 Identifying computer major components

Item	Description
(1)	Antenna cover
(2)	Hood sensor
(3)	Graphics card
	AMD Radeon™ R7 430 2 GB
	AMD Radeon RX550X 4 GB
(4)	Speaker

Table 2-1 Identifying computer major components (continued)

Item	Description
(5)	Fan duct
(6)	Power supply (180 W)
(7)	System board (includes replacement thermal material)
(8)	Heat sink (includes replacement thermal material)
(9)	Processor
	AMD Ryzen™ 5 PRO 3400G
	AMD Ryzen 3 PRO 3200G
	AMD Athlon™ PRO 300 GE
(10)	Access panel
(11)	Solid-state drives (2.5 inch, SATA, TLC)
	512 GB
	512 GB, self-encrypting (SED), Opal 2
	512 GB, FIPS 140-2
	256 GB
	256 GB, self-encrypting (SED), Opal 2
	256 GB, FIPS 140-2
(12)	Drive cage
	NOTE: The drive cage is not offered as a spare part.
(13)	Optical drive latch
(14)	Optical drives, 9.5 mm
	BD Blu-ray writer drive
	DVD±RW drive
	DVD-ROM drive
	Optical drive bezel
(15)	Hard drives (3.5 inch)
	2 TB, 7200 rpm
	2 TB, 5400 rpm
	1 TB, 7200 rpm, 7 mm
	1 TB, 7200 rpm
	500 GB, 7200 rpm hard drive, self-encrypting (SED), Opal 2, 7 mm
	500 GB, 7200 rpm
	500 GB, 7200 rpm, 7 mm
	500 GB, 7200 rpm. self-encrypting drive (SED), Opal 2

Table 2-1 Identifying computer major components (continued)

Item	Description
	500 GB, 7200 rpm hard drive, FIPS, 7 mm
*	Solid-state drives (2280, NVMe, M.2)
	2 TB, PCIe, TLC
	1 TB, TLC
	512 GB, PCIe, TLC
	512 GB, PCIe
	512 GB, self-encrypting (SED), TLC
	512 GB, SATA-3, TLC, self-encrypting (SED), Opal 2
	512 GB, SATA-3, FIPS, TLC
	512 GB, SATA-3, TLC
	256 GB, PCIe, TLC
	256 GB, PCIe
	256 GB, self-encrypting (SED), TLC
	256 GB, SATA-3, TLC, self-encrypting (SED), Opal 2
	256 GB, SATA-3, FIPS, TLC
	256 GB, SATA-3, TLC
	128 GB, PCIe, TLC
(16)	Dust filter
(17)	Bezel blank for optical drive slot
(18)	Front bezel
(19)	Computer chassis
	NOTE: The chassis is not offered as a spare part.
*	Option card:
	HDMI option card
	DisplayPort option card
	VGA option card
	USB Type-C option card
*	Memory modules (UDIMM, NECC)
	PC4-3200 (select products only):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 GB • 8 GB • 4 GB
	PC4-2666:

Table 2-1 Identifying computer major components (continued)

Item	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 GB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 GB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 GB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 GB
*	WLAN modules
	Intel® Wi-Fi 6 AX200 + Bluetooth® 5 (802.11ax 2 × 2 non-vPro, supporting gigabit transfer speeds)
	Intel Dual Band Wireless-AC 8265 (802.11ac 2 × 2 Wi-Fi + Bluetooth 4.2)
	Intel 9260 (802.11ac 2 × 2 + Bluetooth 5 PCIe) (non-vPro)
	Realtek RTL8822CE (802.11b/g/n 2 × 2 Wi-Fi + Bluetooth 5 Combo)
*	Serial + PS/2 port (select models only)
*	Parallel port , PCIe card
*	Intel Ethernet I210-T1 PCIe x1 Gb Network Interface Card
*	Card reader assembly
*	Stand
*	Power cord

* not illustrated

Cables and adapters

Table 2-2 Identifying cables and adapters

Description
SATA drive power cable
SATA drive power cable, RF
SATA data cable , 19 cm (7.5 inch), 2 straight ends
SATA data cable , 19 cm (7.5 inch), 2 straight ends, RF
DVI cable , 1.8 m (70.9 inch)
Internal wireless antennas
Antenna cover
Adapters
DisplayPort to HDMI 2.0
DisplayPort to VGA
DisplayPort to DVI
USB to serial

Table 2-2 Identifying cables and adapters (continued)

Description
USB-C to USB 3.0
USB 3.1 Type-C to DisplayPort

Mouse and keyboards

Table 2-3 Identifying mouse and keyboards

Description
Mouse
USB, healthcare, wired
USB, antimicrobial
USB/PS2 washable
USB, hardened
USB, optical
USB, laser
HP USB premium
USB/PS2 washable
USB fingerprint
Keyboards
Washable, USB PS/2
USB
PS/2, slim
USB, slim
Wireless, with mouse
USB, slim, smart card
Antimicrobial, slim
USB, slim, gray
USB, collaboration
Wireless, collaboration
USB, wired, healthcare
Premium, wireless
USB, premium


Keyboard country codes

Table 2-4 Keyboard country codes

For use in country or region	Spare part number	For use in country or region	Spare part number	For use in country or region	Spare part number
Belgium	-18x	Internationally	-L3x	Russia	-25x
BHCSY	-B4x	Israel	-BBx	Saudi Arabia	-17x
Bulgaria	-26x	Italy	-06x	South Korea	-KDx
Canada (French)	-12x	Japan	-29x	Spain	-07x
Czech Republic and Slovakia	-CGx	Latin America	-16x	Sweden	-10x
Denmark	-08x	Netherlands	-DXx	Switzerland	-11x
France	-05x	Northwest Africa	-DEx	Taiwan	-ABx
Germany	-04x	Norway	-09x	Thailand	-28x
Greece	-15x	People's Republic of China	-AAx	Turkey	-14x
Hungary	-21x	Portugal	-13x	United Kingdom	-03x
India	-D6x	Romania	-27x	United States	-00x

3 Routine care, SATA drive guidelines, and disassembly preparation


This chapter provides general service information for the computer. Adherence to the procedures and precautions described in this chapter is essential for proper service.

 **IMPORTANT:** When the computer is plugged into an AC power source, voltage is always applied to the system board. You must disconnect the power cord from the power source before opening the computer to prevent system board or component damage.

Electrostatic discharge information

A sudden discharge of static electricity from your finger or other conductor can destroy static-sensitive devices or microcircuitry. Often the spark is neither felt nor heard, but damage occurs. An electronic device exposed to electrostatic discharge (ESD) might not appear to be affected at all and can work perfectly throughout a normal cycle. The device might function normally for a while, but it has been degraded in the internal layers, reducing its life expectancy.

Networks built into many integrated circuits provide some protection, but in many cases, the discharge contains enough power to alter device parameters or melt silicon junctions.

 **IMPORTANT:** To prevent damage to the device when you are removing or installing internal components, observe these precautions:

Keep components in their electrostatic-safe containers until you are ready to install them.

Before touching an electronic component, discharge static electricity by using the guidelines described in this section.

Avoid touching pins, leads, and circuitry. Handle electronic components as little as possible.

If you remove a component, place it in an electrostatic-safe container.

Generating static electricity

The following table shows how humidity affects the electrostatic voltage levels generated by different activities. A product can be degraded by 700 V.

- Different activities generate different amounts of static electricity.
- Static electricity increases as humidity decreases.

Table 3-1 Static electricity occurrence based on activity and humidity

Event	Relative humidity		
	55%	40%	10%
Walking across carpet	7,500 V	15,000 V	35,000 V
Walking across vinyl floor	3,000 V	5,000 V	12,000 V
Motions of bench worker	400 V	800 V	6,000 V
Removing DIPs (dual in-line packages) from plastic tube	400 V	700 V	2,000 V

Table 3-1 Static electricity occurrence based on activity and humidity (continued)

	Relative humidity		
	20%	40%	60%
Removing DIPs from vinyl tray	2,000 V	4,000 V	11,500 V
Removing DIPs from polystyrene foam	3,500 V	5,000 V	14,500 V
Removing bubble pack from PCB (printed circuit board)	7,000 V	20,000 V	26,500 V
Packing PCBs in foam-lined box	5,000 V	11,000 V	21,000 V

Multiple electric components can be packaged together in plastic tubes, trays, or polystyrene foam.



NOTE: As little as 700 V can degrade a product.

Preventing electrostatic damage to equipment

Many electronic components are sensitive to ESD. Circuitry design and structure determine the degree of sensitivity. The following packaging and grounding precautions are necessary to prevent static electricity damage to electronic components.

- To avoid hand contact, transport products in static-safe containers such as tubes, bags, or boxes.
- Protect all electrostatic parts and assemblies with conductive or approved containers or packaging.
- Keep electrostatic-sensitive parts in their containers until they arrive at static-free stations.
- Place items on a grounded surface before removing them from their container.
- Always be properly grounded when touching a sensitive component or assembly.
- Avoid contact with pins, leads, or circuitry.
- Place reusable electrostatic-sensitive parts from assemblies in protective packaging or conductive foam.

Personal grounding methods and equipment

Use the following equipment to prevent static electricity damage to electronic components:

- **Wrist straps** are flexible straps with a maximum of $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 10\%$ resistance in the ground cords. To provide proper ground, a strap must be worn snug against bare skin. The ground cord must be connected and fit snugly into the banana plug connector on the grounding mat or workstation.
- **Heel straps/Toe straps/Boot straps** can be used at standing workstations and are compatible with most types of shoes or boots. On conductive floors or dissipative floor mats, use them on both feet with a maximum of $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 10\%$ resistance between the operator and ground.

Table 3-2 Static shielding protection levels

Static shielding protection levels	
Method	Voltage
Antistatic plastic	1,500
Carbon-loaded plastic	7,500
Metallized laminate	15,000

Grounding the work area

To prevent static damage at the work area, use the following precautions:

- Cover the work surface with approved static-dissipative material. Provide a wrist strap connected to the work surface and properly grounded tools and equipment.
- Use static-dissipative mats, foot straps, or air ionizers to give added protection.
- Handle electrostatic sensitive components, parts, and assemblies by the case or PCB laminate. Handle them only at static-free work areas.
- Turn off power and input signals before inserting and removing connectors or test equipment.
- Use fixtures made of static-safe materials when fixtures must directly contact dissipative surfaces.
- Keep work area free of nonconductive materials such as ordinary plastic assembly aids and polystyrene foam.
- Use field service tools, such as cutters, screwdrivers, and vacuums, that are conductive.

Recommended materials and equipment

HP recommends the following materials and equipment to prevent static electricity:

- Antistatic tape
- Antistatic smocks, aprons, or sleeve protectors
- Conductive bins and other assembly or soldering aids
- Conductive foam
- Conductive tabletop workstations with ground cord of $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 10\%$ resistance
- Static-dissipative table or floor mats with hard tie to ground
- Field service kits
- Static awareness labels
- Wrist straps and footwear straps providing $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 10\%$ resistance
- Material handling packages
- Conductive plastic bags
- Conductive plastic tubes
- Conductive tote boxes
- Opaque shielding bags
- Transparent metallized shielding bags
- Transparent shielding tubes

Operating guidelines

To prevent overheating and to help prolong the life of the computer:

- Keep the computer away from excessive moisture, direct sunlight, and extremes of heat and cold.
- Operate the computer on a sturdy, level surface. Leave a 10.2 cm (4 inch) clearance on all vented sides of the computer and above the monitor to permit the required airflow.
- Never restrict the airflow into the computer by blocking any vents or air intakes. Do not place the keyboard, with the keyboard feet down, directly against the front of the desktop unit as this also restricts airflow.
- Occasionally clean the air vents on all vented sides of the computer. Lint, dust, and other foreign matter can block the vents and limit the airflow. Be sure to unplug the computer before cleaning the air vents.
- Never operate the computer with the cover or side panel removed.
- Do not stack computers on top of each other or place computers so near each other that they are subject to each other's recirculated or preheated air.
- If the computer is to be operated within a separate enclosure, intake and exhaust ventilation must be provided on the enclosure, and the same operating guidelines listed above will still apply.
- Keep liquids away from the computer and keyboard.
- Never cover the ventilation slots on the monitor with any type of material.
- Install or enable power management functions of the operating system or other software, including Sleep states.

Routine care

General cleaning safety precautions

1. Never use solvents or flammable solutions to clean the computer.
2. Never immerse any parts in water or cleaning solutions; apply any liquids to a clean cloth and then use the cloth on the component.
3. Always unplug the computer when cleaning with liquids or damp cloths.
4. Always unplug the computer before cleaning the keyboard, mouse, or air vents.
5. Disconnect the keyboard before cleaning it.
6. Wear safety glasses equipped with side shields when cleaning the keyboard.

Cleaning the computer case

Follow all safety precautions in [General cleaning safety precautions on page 15](#) before cleaning the computer.

To clean the computer case, follow these procedures:

- To remove light stains or dirt, use plain water with a clean, lint-free cloth or swab.
- For stronger stains, use a mild dishwashing liquid diluted with water. Rinse well by wiping it with a cloth or swab dampened with clear water.
- For stubborn stains, use isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol. No rinsing is needed because the alcohol evaporates quickly and does not leave a residue.


- After cleaning, always wipe the unit with a clean, lint-free cloth.
- Occasionally clean the air vents on the computer. Lint and other foreign matter can block the vents and limit the airflow.

Cleaning the keyboard


Follow all safety precautions in [General cleaning safety precautions on page 15](#) before cleaning the keyboard.

To clean the tops of the keys or the keyboard body, follow the procedures described in [Cleaning the computer case on page 15](#).

When cleaning debris from under the keys, review all rules in [General cleaning safety precautions on page 15](#) before following these procedures:

 **CAUTION:** Use safety glasses equipped with side shields before attempting to clean debris from under the keys.

- Visible debris underneath or between the keys might be removed by vacuuming or shaking.
- Canned, pressurized air might be used to clean debris from under the keys. Caution should be used as too much air pressure can dislodge lubricants applied under the wide keys.
- If you remove a key, use a specially designed key puller to prevent damage to the keys. This tool is available through many electronic supply outlets.

 **IMPORTANT:** Never remove a wide leveled key (like the space bar) from the keyboard. If these keys are improperly removed or installed, the keyboard may not function properly.

- You can clean under a key with a swab moistened with isopropyl alcohol and squeezed out. Be careful not to wipe away lubricants necessary for proper key functions. Use tweezers to remove any fibers or dirt in confined areas. Allow the parts to air dry before reassembly.

Cleaning the monitor

- Wipe the monitor screen with a clean cloth moistened with water or with a towelette designed for cleaning monitors. Do not use sprays or aerosols directly on the screen; the liquid may seep into the housing and damage a component. Never use solvents or flammable liquids on the monitor.
- To clean the monitor body follow the procedures in [Cleaning the computer case on page 15](#).

Cleaning the mouse

Before cleaning the mouse, make sure that the power to the computer is turned off.

- Clean the mouse ball by first removing the retaining plate and the ball from the housing. Pull out any debris from the ball socket and wipe the ball with a clean, dry cloth before reassembly.
- To clean the mouse body, follow the procedures in [Cleaning the computer case on page 15](#).

Service considerations

Keep these considerations in mind during the disassembly and assembly of the computer.

Tools and software requirements

To service the computer, you need the following tools:

- Torx T-15 screwdriver
- Flat-bladed screwdriver (may sometimes be used in place of the Torx screwdriver)
- Phillips P1 screwdriver
- Nonconductive, nonmarking pry tool
- Diagnostics software

Screws

The screws used in the computer are not interchangeable. They could have standard or metric threads and might be of different lengths. If an incorrect screw is used during the reassembly process, it can damage the unit. HP strongly recommends that all screws removed during disassembly be kept with the part that was removed and then returned to their proper locations.



IMPORTANT: As you remove each subassembly from the computer, place it away from the work area to prevent damage.

Cables and connectors

Apply only the tension required to seat or unseat the cables during insertion or removal from the connector. Handle cables by the connector whenever possible. In all cases, avoid bending or twisting the cables, and make sure that the cables are routed so that they cannot be caught or snagged by parts being removed or replaced.



IMPORTANT: When servicing this computer, be sure to place cables in their proper location during the reassembly process. Improper cable placement can damage the computer.

Hard drives

Handle hard drives as delicate, precision components, avoiding all physical shock and vibration. This applies to failed drives as well as replacement spares.

- If a drive must be mailed, place the drive in a bubble-pack mailer or other suitable protective packaging and label the package “Fragile: Handle With Care.”
- Do not remove hard drives from the shipping package for storage. Keep hard drives in their protective packaging until they are actually mounted in the computer.
- Avoid dropping drives from any height onto any surface.
- If you are inserting or removing a hard drive, turn off the computer. Do not remove a hard drive while the computer is on or in standby mode.
- Before handling a drive, make sure that you are discharged of static electricity. While handling a drive, avoid touching the connector.
- Do not use excessive force when inserting a drive.
- Avoid exposing a hard drive to liquids, temperature extremes, or products that have magnetic fields such as monitors or speakers.

Lithium coin cell battery

The battery that comes with the computer provides power to the real-time clock and has a minimum lifetime of about three years.

See the appropriate removal and replacement chapter for the chassis you are working on in this guide for instructions on the replacement procedures.

⚠ WARNING! This computer contains a lithium battery. There is a risk of fire and chemical burn if the battery is handled improperly. Do not disassemble, crush, puncture, short external contacts, dispose in water or fire, or expose it to temperatures higher than 140°F (60°C). Do not attempt to recharge the battery.

📝 NOTE: Do not dispose of batteries, battery packs, and accumulators with general household waste. In order to forward them to recycling or proper disposal, please use the public collection system or return them to HP, their authorized partners, or their agents.

SATA hard drives

Table 3-3 SATA hard drive characteristics

Serial ATA hard drive characteristics	
Number of pins/conductors in data cable	7/7
Number of pins in power cable	15
Maximum data cable length	100 cm (39.37 in)
Data interface voltage differential	400 mV to 700 mV
Drive voltages	3.3 V, 5 V, 12 V
Jumpers for configuring drive	N/A
Data transfer rate	6.0 Gbps

SMART ATA drives

The Self Monitoring Analysis and Recording Technology (SMART) ATA drives for the HP Personal Computers have built-in drive failure prediction that warns the user or network administrator of an impending failure or crash of the hard drive. The SMART drive tracks fault prediction and failure indication parameters such as reallocated sector count, spin retry count, and calibration retry count. If the drive determines that a failure is imminent, it generates a fault alert.

SATA hard drive cables

SATA data cable

Always use an HP-approved SATA 6.0 Gbps cable as it is fully backwards compatible with the SATA 1.5 Gbps drives.

Current HP desktop products ship with SATA 6.0 Gbps hard drives.

SATA data cables are susceptible to damage if overflexed. Never crease a SATA data cable and never bend it tighter than a 30 mm (1.18 in) radius.

The SATA data cable is a thin, 7-pin cable designed to transmit data for only a single drive.

Cable management

Always follow good cable management practices when working inside the computer.

- Keep cables away from major heat sources like the heat sink.
- Keep cables clear of sliding or moveable parts to prevent them from being cut or crimped when the parts are moved.
- When folding a flat ribbon cable, never fold to a sharp crease. Sharp creases may damage the wires.
- Do not bend any cable sharply. A sharp bend can break the internal wires.
- Never bend a SATA data cable tighter than a 30 mm (1.18 in) radius.
- Never crease a SATA data cable.

4 Removal and replacement procedures

Adherence to the procedures and precautions described in this chapter is essential for proper service. After completing all necessary removal and replacement procedures, run the Diagnostics utility to verify that all components operate properly.

 **NOTE:** Not all features listed in this guide are available on all computers.

 **NOTE:** HP continually improves and changes product parts. For complete and current information on supported parts for your computer, go to <http://partsurfer.hp.com>, select your country or region, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Preparation for disassembly

See [Routine care, SATA drive guidelines, and disassembly preparation on page 12](#) for initial safety procedures.

1. Turn off the computer. If you are unsure whether the computer is off or in Hibernation, turn the computer on, and then shut it down through the operating system.
2. Disconnect the power from the computer by unplugging the power cord from the computer.

 **IMPORTANT:** Turn off the computer before disconnecting any cables.

Regardless of the power state, voltage is always present on the system board as long as the system is plugged into an active AC outlet. In some systems, the cooling fan is on even when the computer is in the Standby or Suspend modes. Always disconnect the power cord before servicing a unit.

3. Disconnect all external devices from the computer
4. If the computer is on a stand, remove the computer from the stand.

 **CAUTION:** Beware of sharp edges inside the chassis.

Front bezel dust filter

Some models are equipped with an optional front bezel dust filter. You must periodically clean the dust filter so that the dust collected on the filter does not impede air flow through the computer.



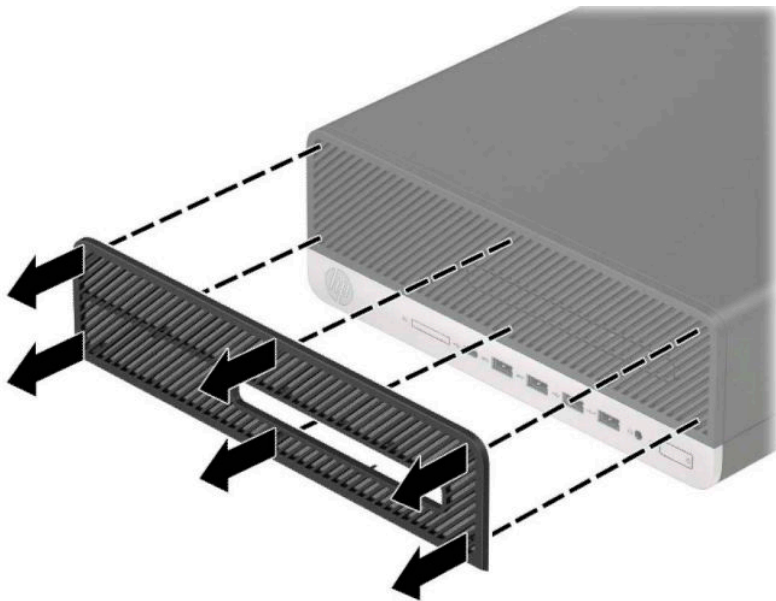
NOTE: The optional front bezel dust filter is available from HP.

Before removing the dust filter, follow these steps:

- ▲ Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).

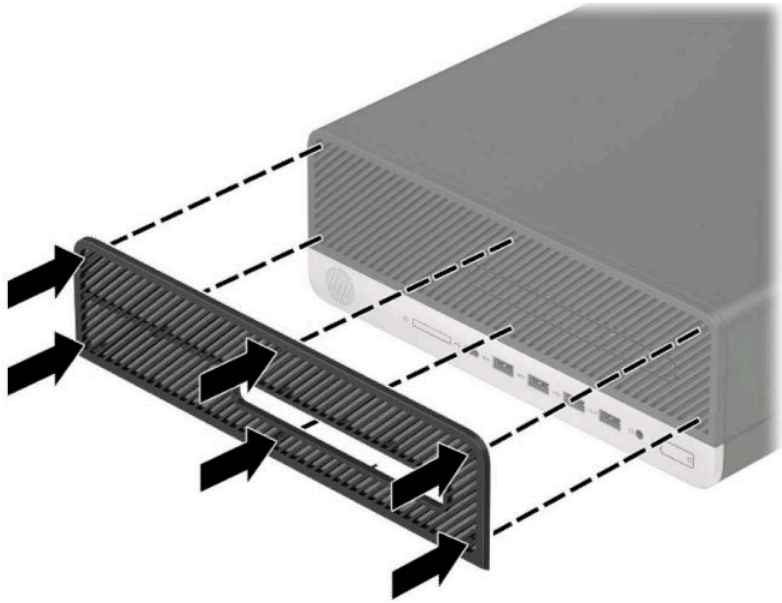
Remove the dust filter:

1. Use your fingers to separate the filter from the front bezel at the tab locations shown in the following illustration.



2. Use a soft brush or cloth to clean dust from the filter. If heavily soiled, rinse the filter clean with water.

3. To replace the dust filter, press the filter firmly onto the front bezel at the tab locations shown in the following illustration.



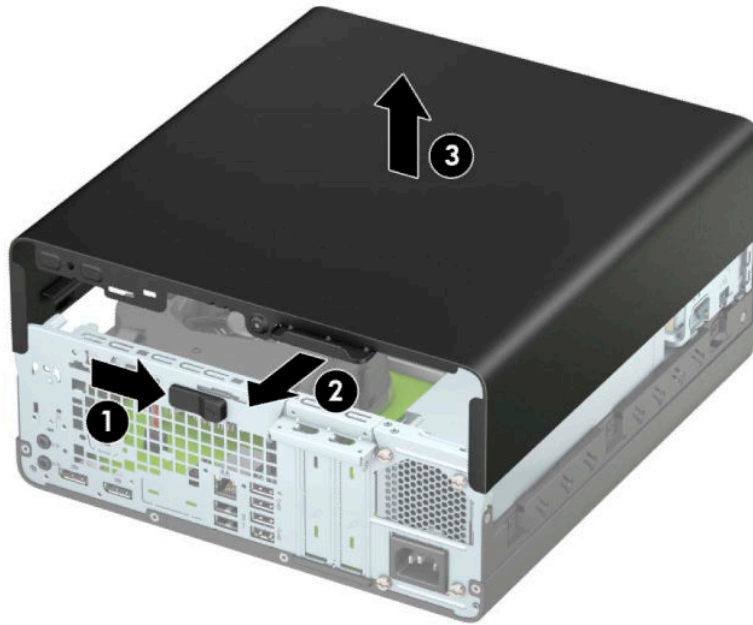
Access panel

Before removing the access panel, follow these steps:

- ▲ Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).

Remove the access panel:

1. Slide the access panel release lever to the right **(1)** so that it locks into place.
2. Slide the access panel back **(2)**, and then lift it off the computer **(3)**.



To install the access panel, reverse the removal procedure.

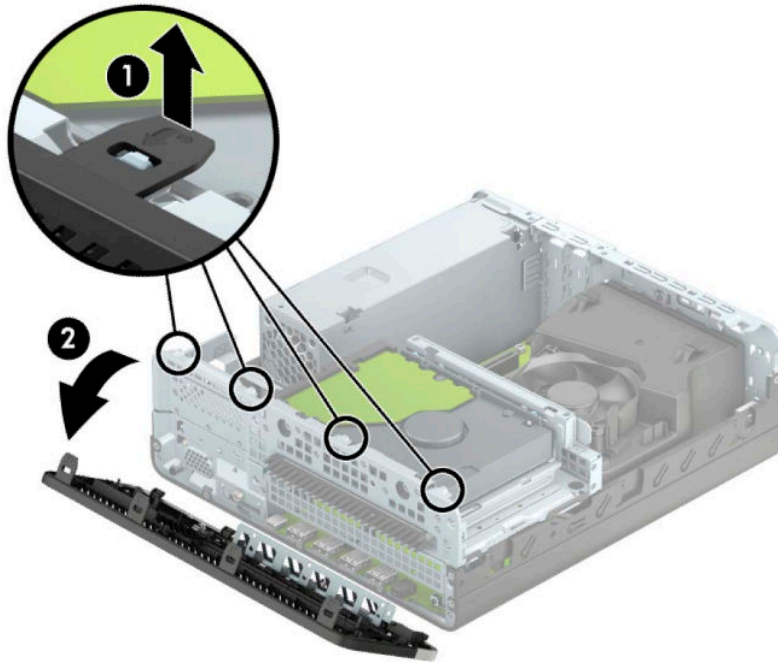
Front bezel

Before removing the front bezel, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Remove the front bezel:

- ▲ Lift up the four tabs on the top of the bezel **(1)**, and then rotate the bezel off the chassis **(2)**.



To install the front bezel, reverse the removal procedure.

Slim optical drive bezel blank

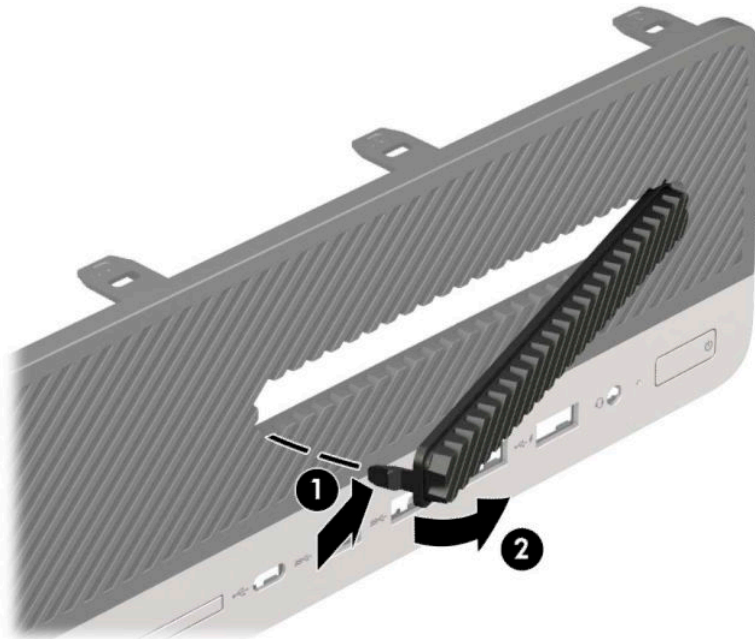
On some models, there is a bezel blank covering the slim optical drive bay. Remove the bezel blank before installing an optical drive.


Before removing the bezel blank, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).

Remove the bezel blank:

- ▲ Press inward on the tab on the left side of the blank **(1)**, and then rotate the blank off the front bezel **(2)**.



 **NOTE:** After removing the slim optical drive bezel blank and installing a slim optical drive, you can install an optional bezel trim piece (available from HP) that surrounds the front of the slim optical drive.

Drive cage

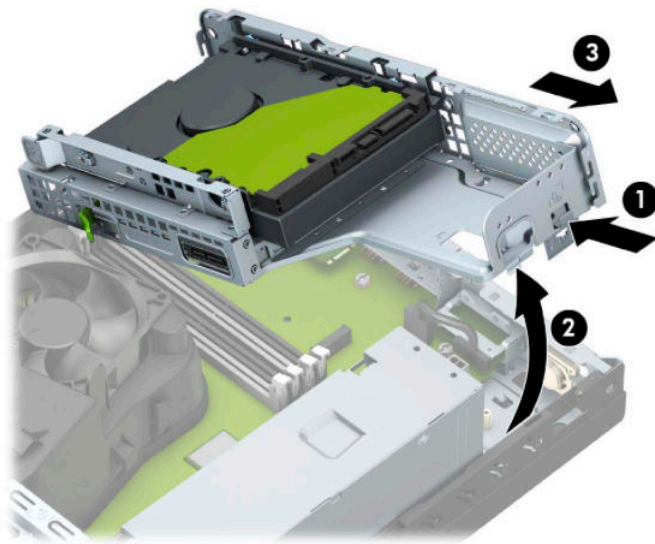
You must remove the drive cage to access the components underneath.

Before removing the drive cage, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).

Remove the drive cage:

1. Disconnect the power and data cables from the rear of the drives in the drive cage.
2. Press the release lever on the side of the drive cage **(1)**, and then lift that side of the drive cage up **(2)**.
3. Remove the drive cage from the chassis **(3)**.



To install the drive cage, reverse the removal procedure.

System board connectors

Refer to the following illustration and table to identify the system board connectors for your model.

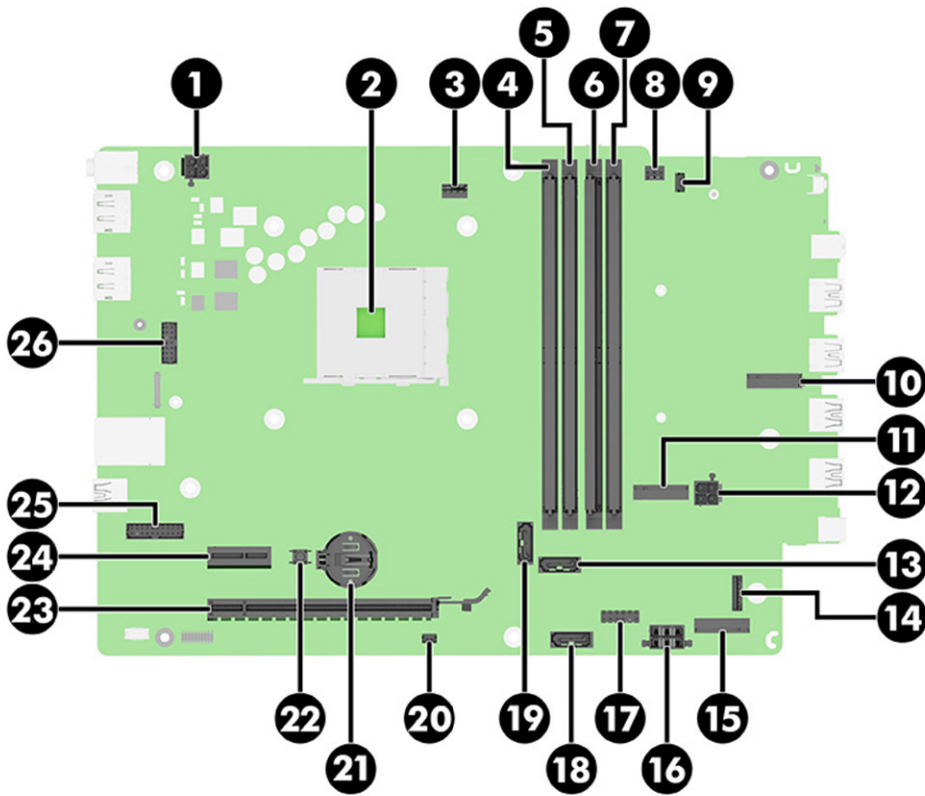


Table 4-1 Identifying system board connectors

Callout	Label	Component	Callout	Label	Component
(1)	PWRCPU	4-pin processor power	(14)	WIRELESS	WLAN module
(2)	XU1	Processor	(15)	SATA PWRO	Drives
(3)	CPUFAN	Processor fan	(16)	SD RDR	Card reader
(4)	DIMM1	Memory module	(17)	SATA0	Hard drive
(5)	DIMM2	Memory module	(18)	SATA2	Any SATA Device other than primary hard drive
(6)	DIMM3	Memory module	(19)	SATA1	Any SATA device other than primary hard drive
(7)	DIMM4	Memory module	(20)	PSWD	Clear system passwords
(8)	HSENSE	Hood sensor	(21)	BIOS BATTERY	RTC battery
(9)	SPKR	Speaker	(22)	CMOS	Reset CMOS
(10)	SSD2	M.2 solid-state drive	(23)	X16PCIEXP	Expansion card
(11)	SSD1	M.2 solid-state drive	(24)	X1PCIEXP1	Expansion card
(12)	PWR	6-pin main power	(25)	COM	Option port
(13)	PWRCMD	Power supply	(26)	COMA	Optional second serial port

Memory

The computer comes with double data rate 4 synchronous dynamic random access memory (DDR4-SDRAM) dual inline memory modules (DIMMs).

The memory sockets on the system board are populated with at least one preinstalled memory module. To achieve the maximum memory support, you can populate the system board with up to 128 GB of memory configured in a high-performing dual-channel mode.

For proper system operation, the DIMMs must adhere to the following specifications:

- Industry-standard 288-pin
- Unbuffered non-ECC PC4-21300 DDR4-2666 MHz or PC4-25600 DDR4-3200 MHz (select products only)
- 1.2 V DDR4-SDRAM memory modules
- CAS latency 17 DDR4 2666 (17-17-17 timing) or DDR4-3200 (17-17-17 timing) (select products only)
- Mandatory JEDEC SPD information

The computer supports the following:

- 512 Mb, 1 Gb, 2 Gb, and 4 Gb non-ECC memory technologies
- Single-sided and double-sided memory modules
- Memory modules constructed with ×8 and ×16 DDR devices; memory modules constructed with ×4 SDRAM are not supported



NOTE: The system does not operate properly if you install unsupported memory modules.

Populating DIMM sockets

There are four memory sockets on the system board, with two sockets per channel. The sockets are labeled DIMM1, DIMM2, DIMM3, and DIMM4. Sockets DIMM1 and DIMM3 operate in memory channel B. Sockets DIMM2 and DIMM4 operate in memory channel A.

The system will automatically operate in single-channel mode, dual-channel mode, or flex mode, depending on how the DIMMs are installed.



NOTE: Single-channel and unbalanced dual-channel memory configurations will result in inferior graphics performance.

- The system will operate in single-channel mode if the DIMM sockets are populated in one channel only.
- The system will operate in a higher-performing dual-channel mode if the total memory capacity of the DIMMs in Channel A is equal to the total memory capacity of the DIMMs in Channel B. The technology and device width can vary between the channels. For example, if Channel A is populated with two 1 GB DIMMs and Channel B is populated with one 2 GB DIMM, the system operates in dual channel mode.
- The system will operate in flex mode if the total memory capacity of the DIMMs in Channel A is not equal to the total memory capacity of the DIMMs in Channel B. In flex mode, the channel populated with the least amount of memory describes the total amount of memory assigned to dual channel and the remainder is assigned to single channel. For optimal speed, the channels should be balanced so that the largest amount of memory is spread between the two channels. If one channel has more memory than the other, assign the larger amount to Channel A. For example, if you are populating the sockets with one 2 GB DIMM, and three 1 GB DIMMs, populate Channel A with the 2 GB DIMM and one 1 GB DIMM, and populate Channel B with the other two 1 GB DIMMs. With this configuration, 4 GB runs as dual channel and 1 GB runs as single channel.

- In any mode, the maximum operational speed is determined by the slowest DIMM in the system.
- If the system is populated with two DIMMs it runs at the maximum speed of the DIMMs. However, if a single DIMM is added to this configuration, DIMM speed may be reduced to the minimum system memory speed configuration, even if the additional DIMM is specified to run at the higher speed.

Removing and installing DIMMs



IMPORTANT: You must disconnect the power cord and wait approximately 30 s for the power to drain before adding or removing memory modules. Regardless of the power state, voltage is always supplied to the memory modules as long as the computer is plugged into an active AC outlet. Adding or removing memory modules while voltage is present may cause irreparable damage to the memory modules or system board.

The memory module sockets have gold-plated metal contacts. When upgrading the memory, use memory modules with gold-plated metal contacts to prevent corrosion, oxidation, or both, resulting from having incompatible metals in contact with each other.

Static electricity can damage the electronic components of the computer or optional cards. Before beginning these procedures, make sure that you are discharged of static electricity by briefly touching a grounded metal object.

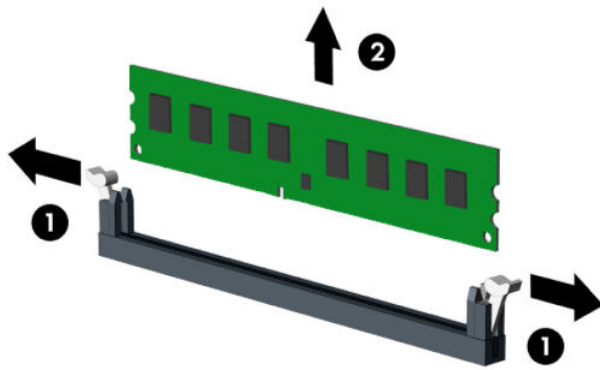
When handling a memory module, be careful not to touch any of the contacts. Doing so may damage the module.

Before removing memory modules, follow these steps:


1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).
4. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

Remove memory modules:

1. To remove a memory module, open both latches of the memory module socket **(1)**, and then remove the memory module from the socket **(2)**.



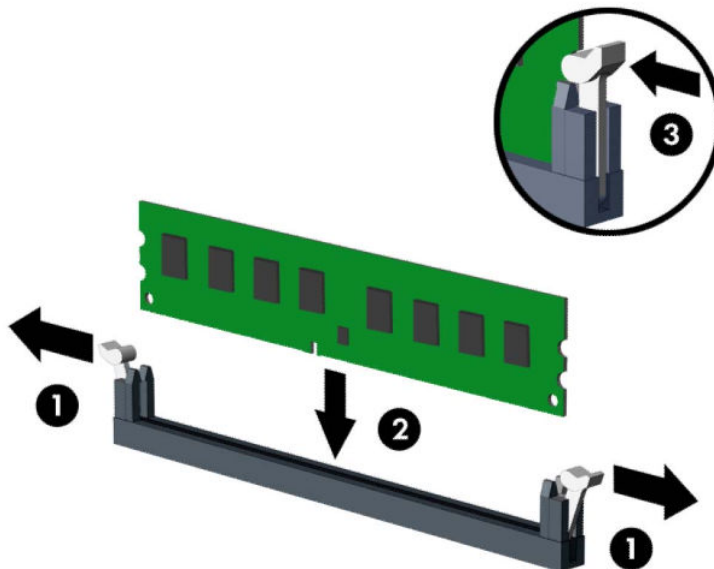
2. To install a memory module, open both latches of the memory module socket **(1)**, and insert the memory module into the socket **(2)**.

 **NOTE:** A memory module can be installed in only one way. Match the notch on the module with the tab on the memory socket.

Populate the black DIMM sockets before the white DIMM sockets.

For maximum performance, populate the sockets so that the memory capacity is spread as equally as possible between Channel A and Channel B.

3. Push the module down into the socket, ensuring that the module is fully inserted and properly seated. Make sure the latches are in the closed position **(3)**.



4. Repeat step 3 to install any additional modules.
5. Reassemble the computer.

The computer should automatically recognize the additional memory the next time you turn on the computer.

Expansion card

For a list of available expansion cards, see [Computer major components on page 6](#).

The computer has one PCI Express ×1 expansion socket and one PCI Express ×16 expansion socket.

 **NOTE:** The PCI Express sockets support only low profile cards.

You can install a PCI Express ×1, ×4, ×8, or ×16 expansion card in the PCI Express ×16 socket.

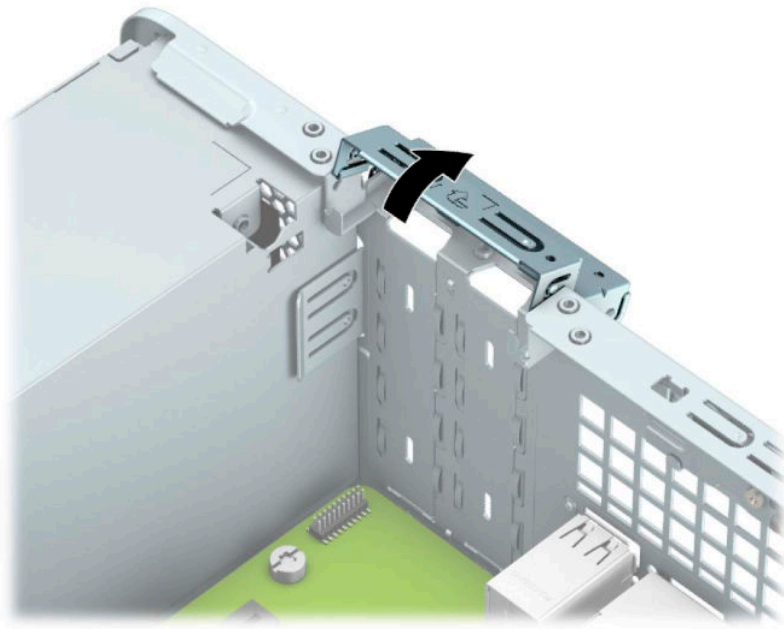
For dual graphics card configurations, the first (primary) card must be installed in the PCI Express ×16 socket.

Before removing expansion cards, follow these steps:


1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Remove/replace, or add expansion cards:

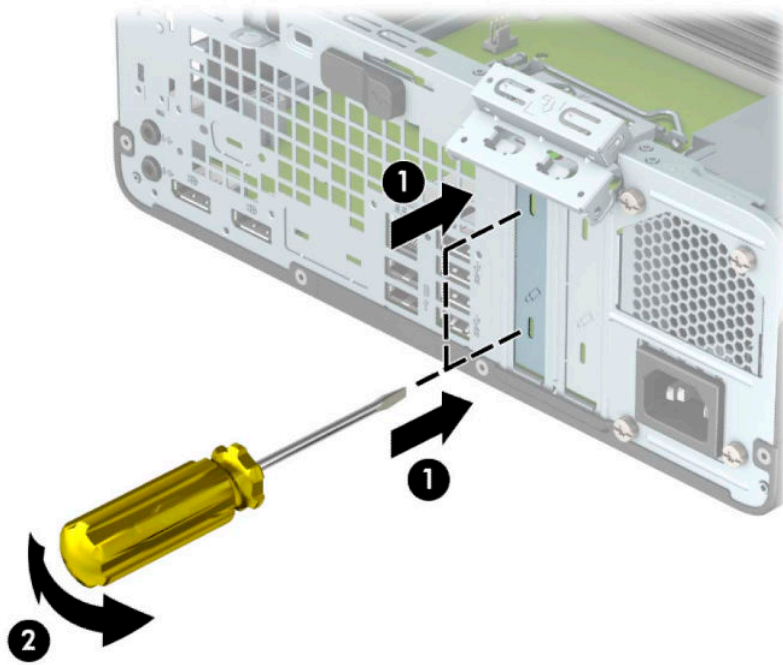
1. Locate the correct vacant expansion socket on the system board and the corresponding expansion slot on the back of the computer chassis.
2. Rotate the slot cover retention latch that secures the slot covers to the open position.



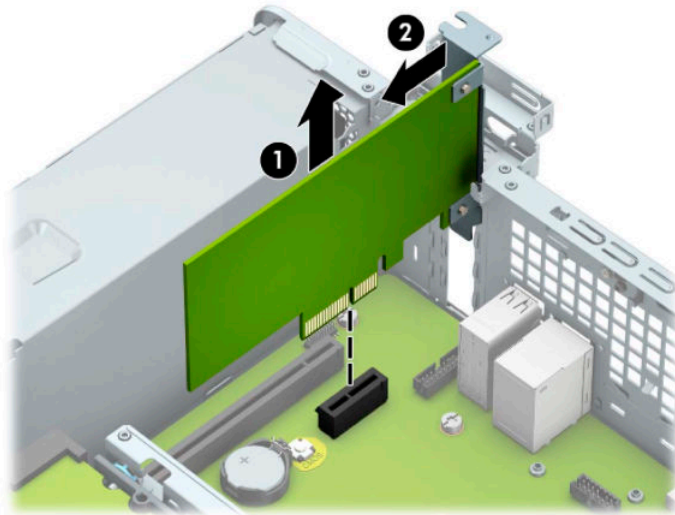
3. Before installing an expansion card, remove the expansion slot cover or the existing expansion card.

 **NOTE:** Before removing an installed expansion card, disconnect any cables that are attached to the expansion card.

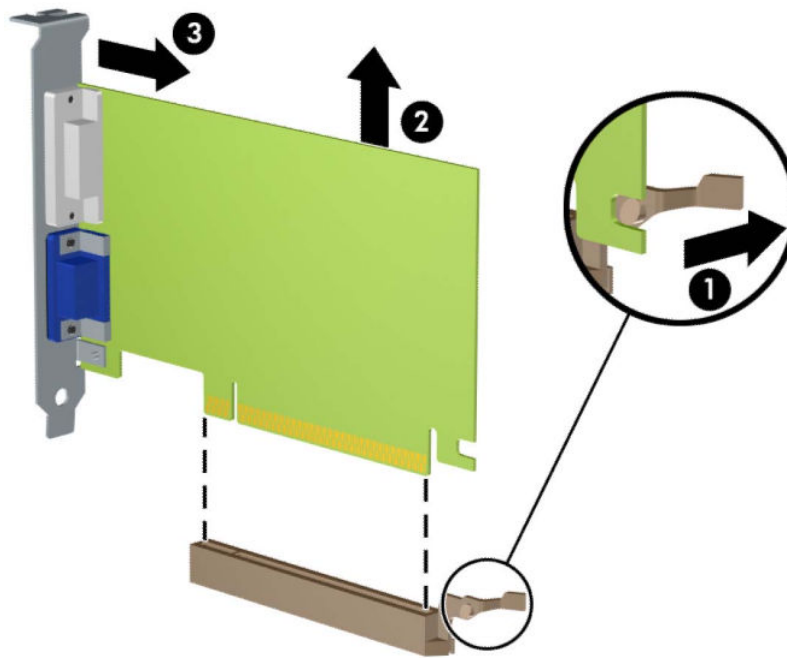
- a. If you are removing a slot cover, insert a flat-bladed screwdriver into the slots on the rear of slot cover **(1)** and rock the slot cover back and forth **(2)** to break it free from the chassis.




- b. If you are removing a PCI Express ×1 card, hold the card at each end and carefully rock it back and forth until the connectors pull free from the socket. Lift the card straight up **(1)**, and then away from the inside of the chassis **(2)** to remove it. Be sure not to scrape the card against other components.



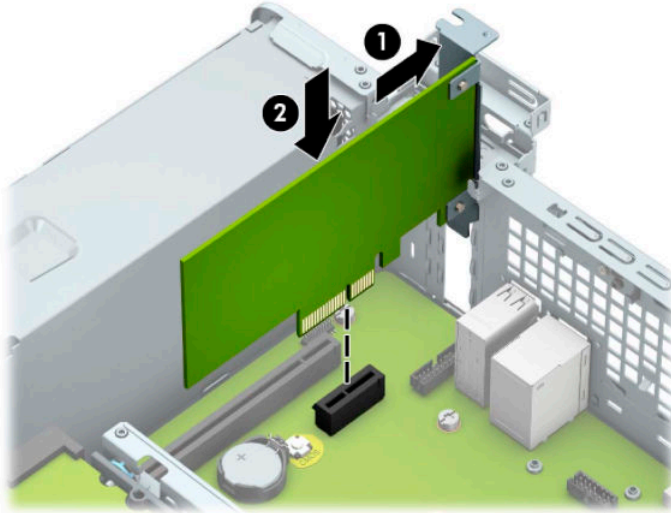
- c. If you are removing a PCI Express ×16 card, pull the retention arm on the back of the expansion socket away from the card **(1)** and carefully rock the card back and forth until the connectors pull free from the socket. Lift the card straight up **(2)** then away from the inside of the chassis **(3)** to remove it. Be sure not to scrape the card against other components.




4. Store the removed card in anti-static packaging.
5. If you are not installing a new expansion card, install an expansion slot cover to close the open slot.

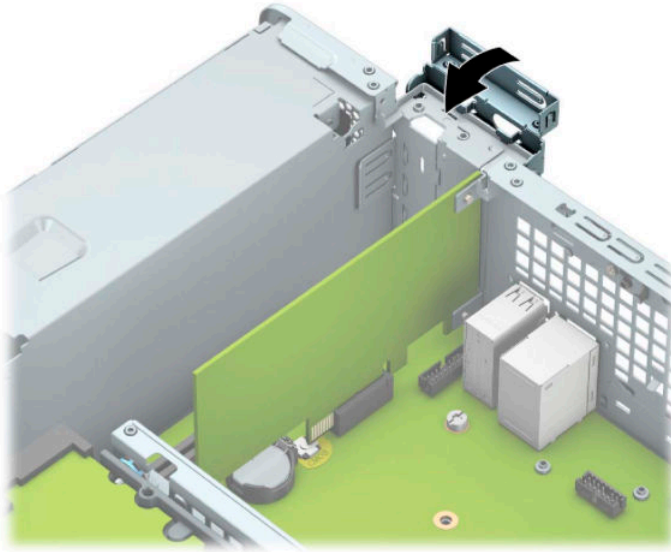
 **IMPORTANT:** After removing an expansion card, you must replace it with a new card or expansion slot cover for proper cooling of internal components during operation.

6. To install a new expansion card, hold the card just above the expansion socket on the system board, and then move the card toward the rear of the chassis **(1)** so that the bottom of the bracket on the card slides into the small slot on the chassis. Press the card straight down into the expansion socket on the system board **(2)**.



 **NOTE:** When installing an expansion card, press firmly on the card so that the whole connector seats properly in the expansion card socket.

7. Rotate the slot cover retention latch back in place to secure the expansion card.



8. Connect external cables to the installed card, if needed. Connect internal cables to the system board, if needed.
9. Reassemble the computer.

Drives

For a list of available drives, see [Computer major components on page 6](#).

Drive positions

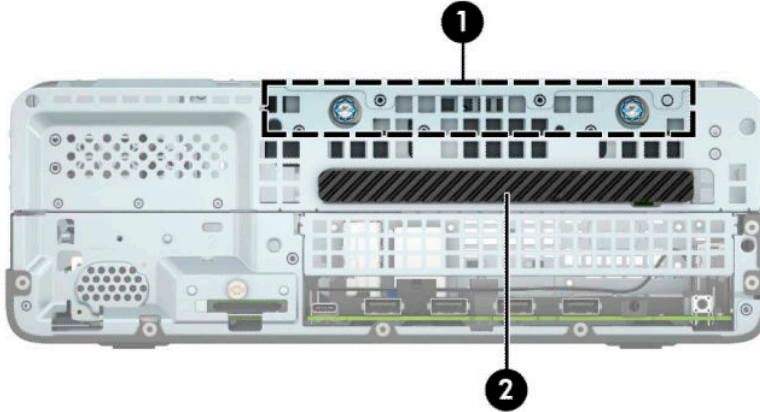


Table 4-2 Identifying drives


Drive positions	
1	3.5 inch hard drive bay
2	9.5 mm slim optical drive bay

NOTE: The drive configuration on your computer might be different than the drive configuration shown above.

Installing and removing drives

When installing drives, follow these guidelines:

- The primary Serial ATA (SATA) hard drive must be connected to the dark-blue primary SATA connector on the system board labeled SATA0.
- Connect an optical drive to one of the SATA connectors on the system board labeled SATA1 and SATA2.

 **IMPORTANT:** To prevent loss of work and damage to the computer or drive:

If you are inserting or removing a drive, shut down the operating system properly, turn off the computer, and unplug the power cord. Do not remove a drive while the computer is on or in standby mode.

Before handling a drive, be sure that you are discharged of static electricity. While handling a drive, avoid touching the connector. For more information about preventing electrostatic damage, see [Electrostatic discharge information on page 12](#).


Handle a drive carefully; do not drop it.

Do not use excessive force when inserting a drive.

Avoid exposing a hard drive to liquids, temperature extremes, or products that have magnetic fields such as monitors or speakers.

If a drive must be mailed, place the drive in a bubble-pack mailer or other protective packaging and label the package “Fragile: Handle With Care.”

Removing a 9.5 mm slim optical drive


 **IMPORTANT:** All removable media should be taken out of a drive before removing the drive from the computer.

Before removing the optical drive, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

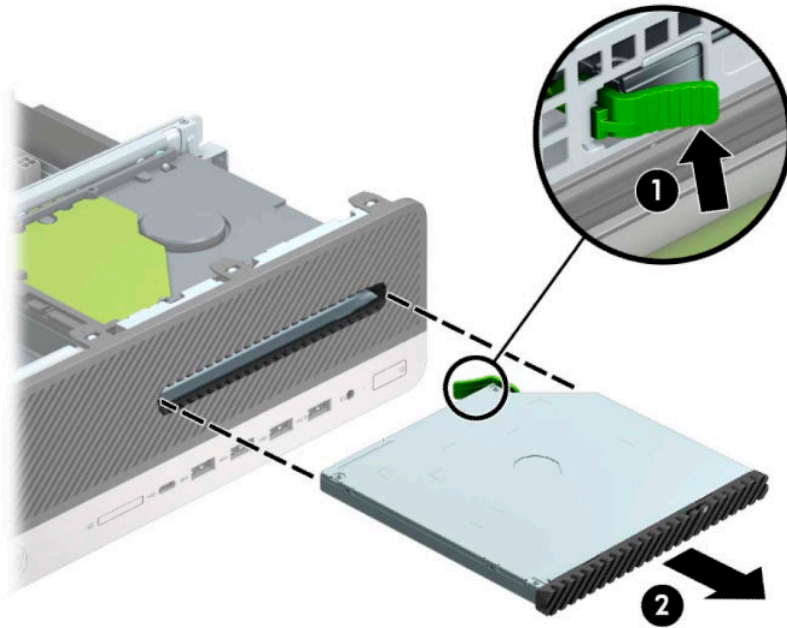
Remove the optical drive:

1. Disconnect the power cable **(1)** and data cable **(2)** from the rear of the optical drive.

 **IMPORTANT:** When removing the cables, pull the tab or connector instead of the cable itself to avoid damaging the cable.



2. Push the green release latch on the right rear side of the drive toward the center of the drive **(1)**, and then slide the drive forward and out of the bay **(2)**.



Installing a 9.5 mm slim optical drive

Before installing the optical drive, follow these steps:

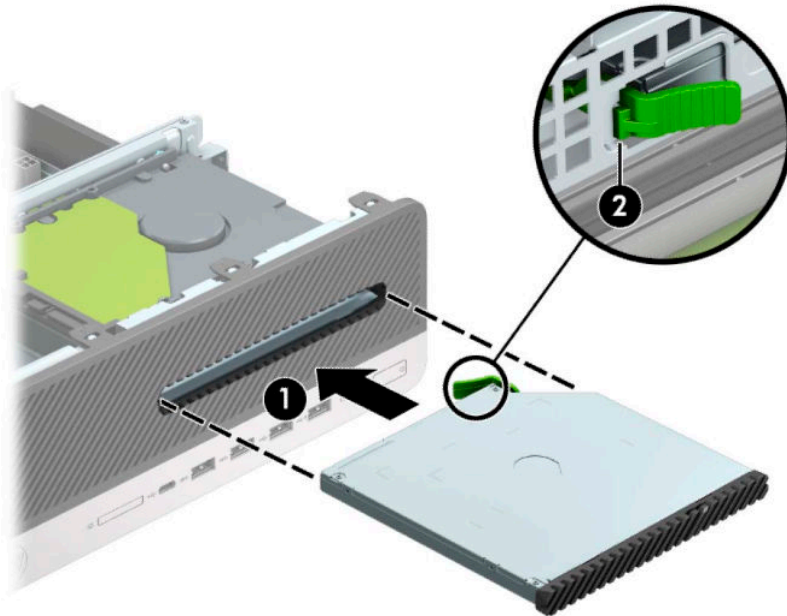
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Install the optical drive:

1. If you are installing a slim optical drive in a bay covered by a bezel blank, remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)) and then remove the bezel blank ([Slim optical drive bezel blank on page 25](#)).
2. Align the small pin on the release latch with the small hole on the side of the drive and press the latch firmly onto the drive.



3. Slide the optical drive through the front bezel all the way into the bay **(1)** so that the latch on the rear of the drive locks into place **(2)**.



4. Connect the power cable and data cable to the rear of the drive.
5. Connect the opposite end of the data cable to one of the SATA connectors on the system board labeled SATA1 or SATA2.

 **NOTE:** See [System board connectors on page 27](#) for an illustration of the system board drive connectors.

6. Reassemble the computer.

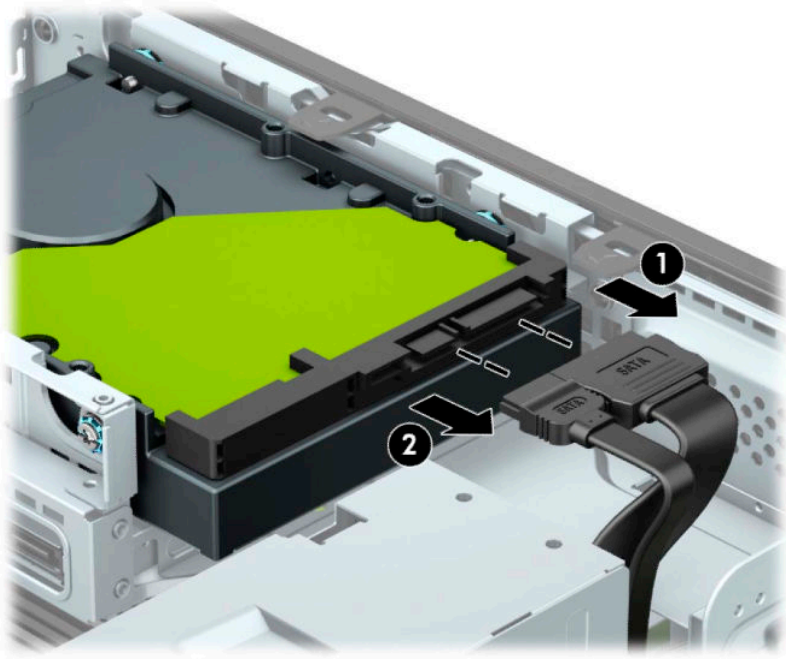
Removing a 3.5 inch hard drive

Before removing the hard drive, follow these steps:

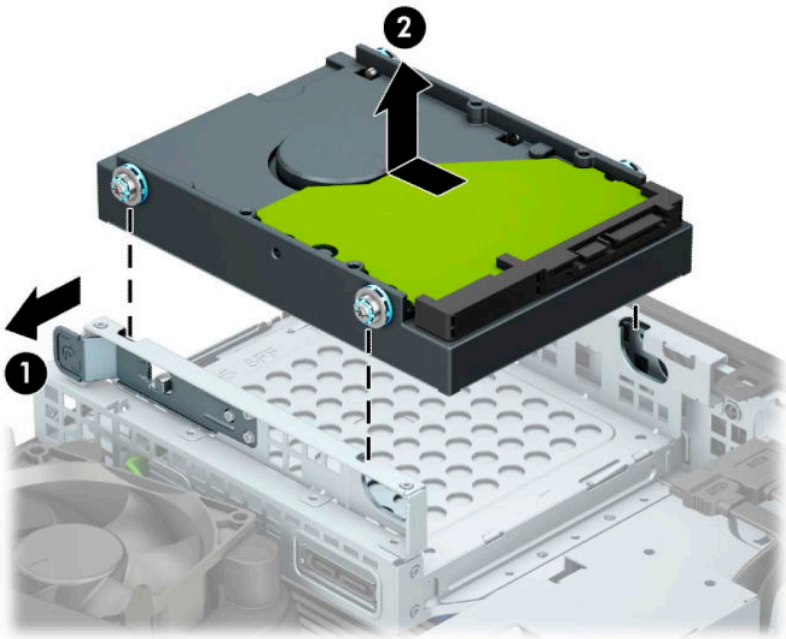
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Remove the hard drive:

1. Disconnect the power cable **(1)** and data cable **(2)** from the rear of the hard drive.



2. Pull the release lever next to the rear of the hard drive outward **(1)**. While pulling the release lever out, slide the drive back and lift it out of the bay **(2)**.



Installing a 3.5 inch hard drive

Before installing the hard drive, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Install the hard drive:

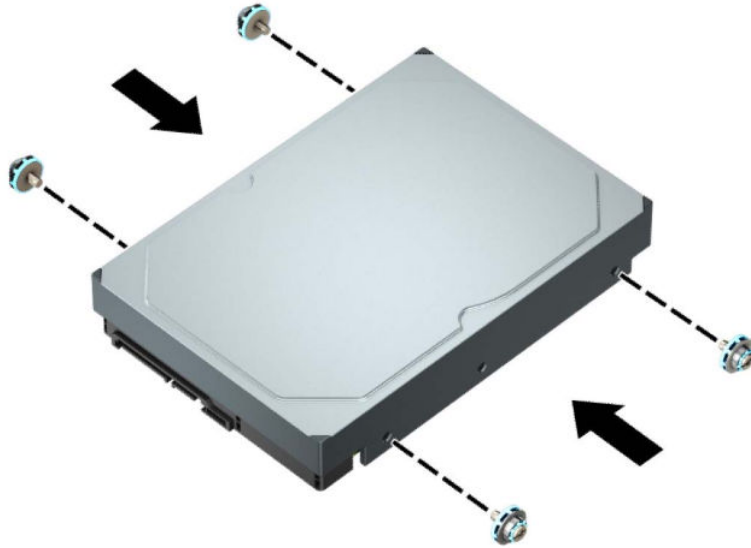
1. Install mounting screws on the sides of the hard drive using standard 6-32 silver-and-blue mounting screws.



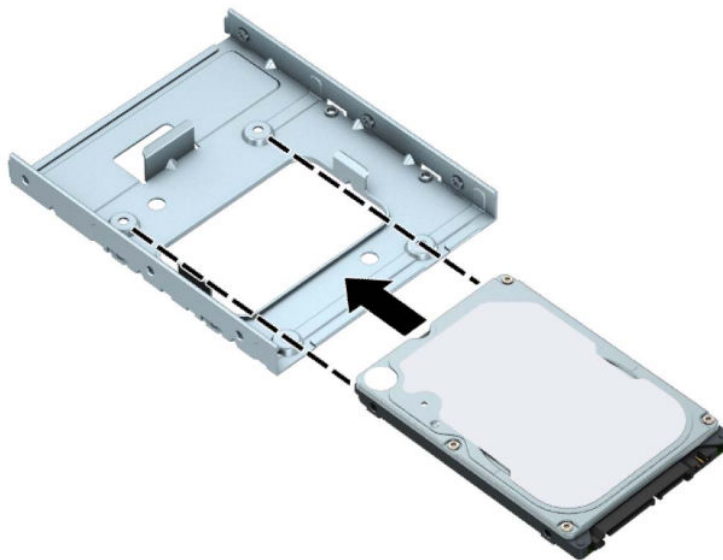
NOTE: 6-32 mounting screws can be purchased from HP.

If you are replacing a drive, transfer the mounting screws from the old drive to the new drive.

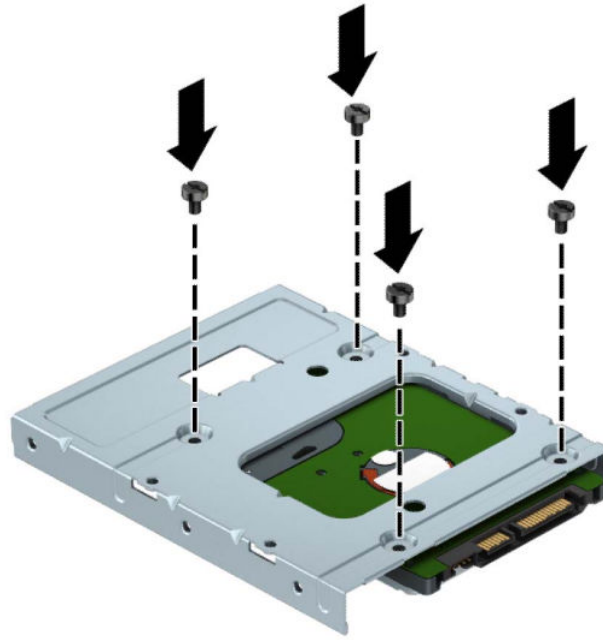
- Install four silver-and-blue 6-32 mounting screws (two on each side of the drive).



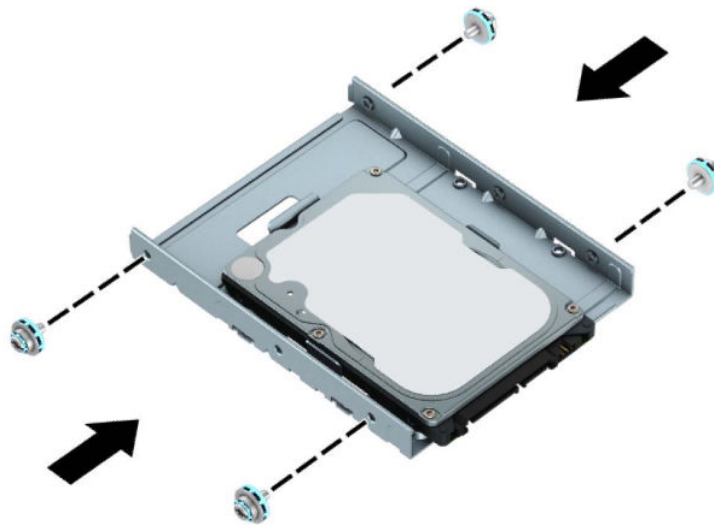
- You can also install a 2.5 inch hard drive into a 3.5 inch drive bay using an adapter bracket similar to the following example.
 - Slide the 2.5 inch drive into the 3.5 inch adapter bracket.



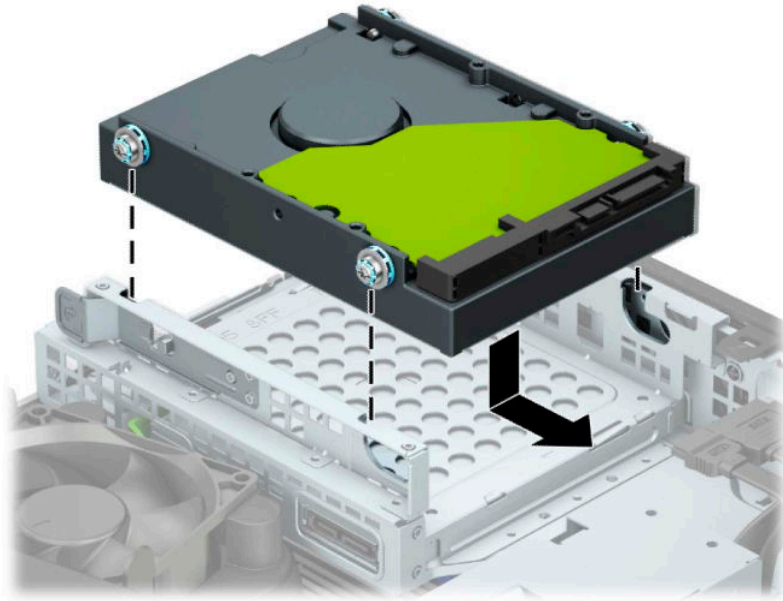
- Secure the drive to the bay adapter bracket by installing four black M3 adapter bracket screws through the underside of the bracket and into the drive.




- Install four 6-32 silver-and-blue mounting screws in the adapter bracket (two on each side of the bracket).




2. Align the mounting screws with the slots on the drive cage. Lower the drive into the drive cage, and then slide it back to secure it in place.



3. Connect the power cable and data cable to the rear of the hard drive.
 4. If installing a new drive, connect the opposite end of the data cable to the appropriate system board connector.
-
-  **NOTE:** If the 3.5 inch hard drive is the primary drive, connect the other end of the data cable to the dark-blue SATA connector on the system board labeled SATA0. If it is a secondary drive, connect the other end of the data cable to one of the other SATA connectors on the system board.
-
5. Reassemble the computer.

Removing and installing an M.2 solid-state drive

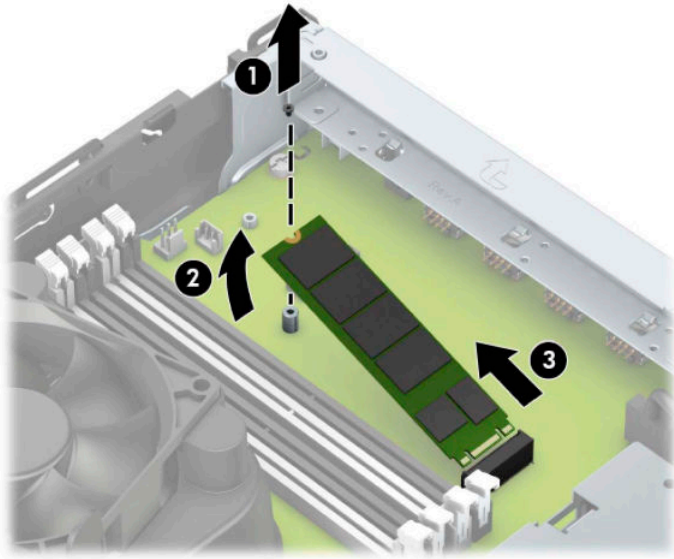
-  **NOTE:** There are two M.2 solid-state drive sockets on the system board. The computer supports 2230 and 2280 M.2 solid-state drives.

Before removing the M.2 solid-state drive, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).
4. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

Remove the M.2 solid-state drive:

- ▲ Remove the screw that secures the drive **(1)**, lift the end of the drive up **(2)**, and then pull the drive out of the system board connector **(3)**.



Reverse the removal procedures to install the solid-state drive.

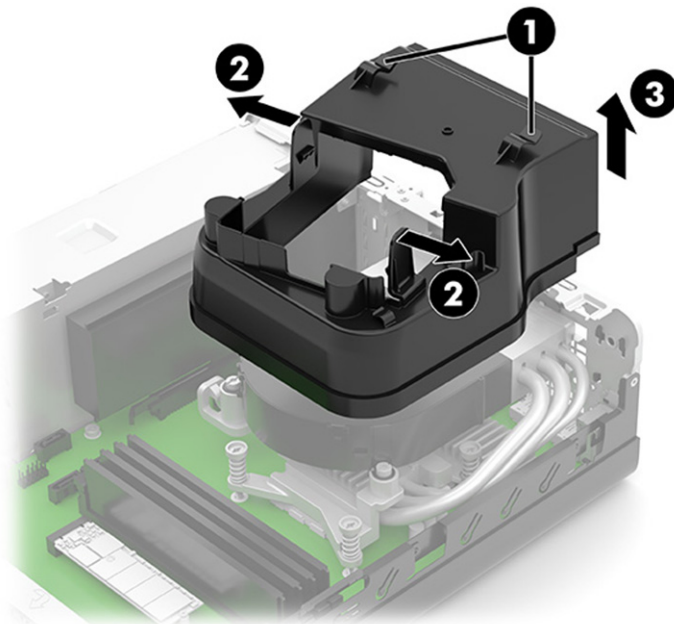
Fan duct

Before removing the fan duct, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Remove the fan duct:

1. Remove the cable from the clips on top of the duct **(1)**.
2. Pull the tabs on the sides of the duct away from each other **(2)**, and then remove the fan duct from the computer **(3)**.



Reverse the removal procedures to install the fan duct.

Heat sink and fan

 **IMPORTANT:** The bond between the heat sink and the processor might be very tight.

If the computer will power on, before removing the heat sink, turn on the computer until it warms the heat sink. Warming the heat sink loosens the bond between the heat sink and the processor, thereby making separating them easier.


Make sure not to pull the processor out of the socket when you lift the heat sink, especially if you cannot warm the heat sink before removal. Inadvertently removing the processor can damage the pins.

Before removing the heat sink and fan, follow these steps:

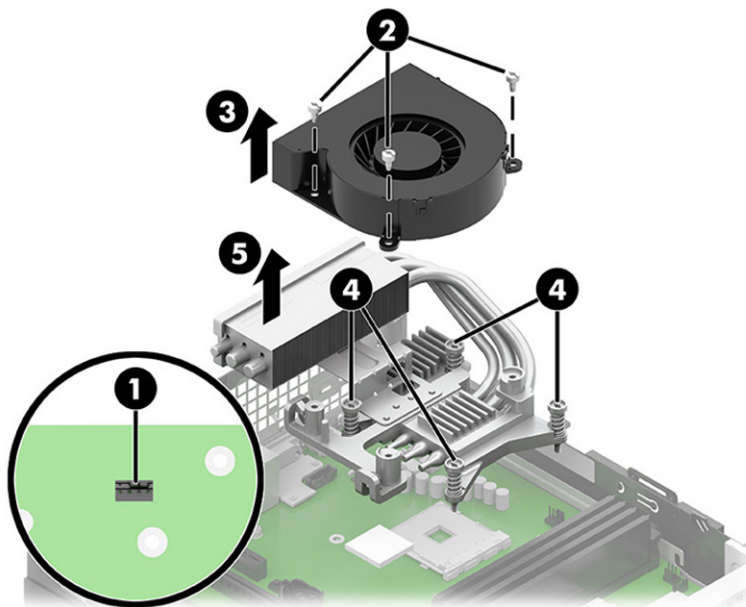
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the fan duct ([Fan duct on page 45](#)).

Remove the heat sink and fan:


1. Disconnect the fan cable from the system board **(1)**.
2. Remove the three Torx screws that secure the fan to the heat sink **(2)**.
3. Remove the fan from the heat sink **(3)**.
4. Loosen the four captive screws **(4)** that secure the heat sink to the system board.

 **IMPORTANT:** To avoid damaging the pins in the processor socket, remove heat sink retaining screws in diagonally opposite pairs (as in an X) to even the downward forces on the processor.

5. Lift the heat sink from the processor **(5)** and set it on its side to keep from contaminating the work area with thermal grease.



Reverse the removal procedures to install the heat sink and fan.

 **IMPORTANT:** Tighten heat sink retaining screws in diagonally opposite pairs (as in an X) to evenly seat the fan sink on the processor to avoid damage that could require replacing the system board.

Processor


For a list of available processors, see [Computer major components on page 6](#).

Before removing the processor, follow these steps:

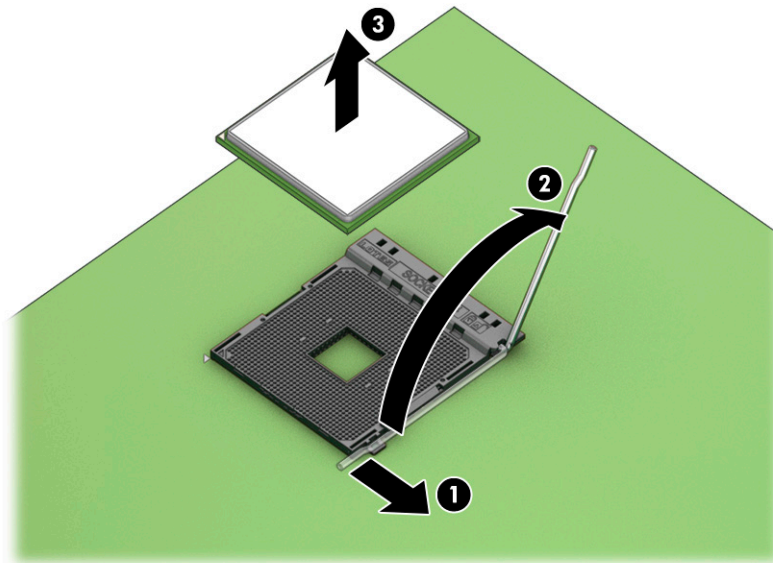
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the fan duct ([Fan duct on page 45](#)).
4. Remove the heat sink with fan ([Heat sink and fan on page 46](#)).

Remove the processor:


1. Pull the microprocessor retainer arm away from the processor socket **(1)**, and then raise and rotate the arm to its fully open position **(2)**.
2. Lift the processor **(3)** straight up and remove it.


 **IMPORTANT:** Do not handle the pins in the processor socket. These pins are fragile, and handling them could cause irreparable damage. If pins are damaged, you might have to replace the system board.

Install the heat sink within 24 hours of installing the processor to prevent damage to the processor's solder connections.



Reverse the removal procedure to install a new processor.

 **TIP:** When installing the processor, align the gold triangle printed on the corner of the processor with the gold triangle printed on the system board next to the processor socket.

 **NOTE:** After installing a new processor onto the system board, update the system ROM to make sure that the latest version of the BIOS is on the computer. You can find the latest system BIOS at: <http://www8.hp.com/us/en/support-drivers.html>.

WLAN module

The WLAN module installs into a connector on the system board.

For a list of available WLAN modules, see [Computer major components on page 6](#).

Before removing the WLAN module, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).


Remove the WLAN module:

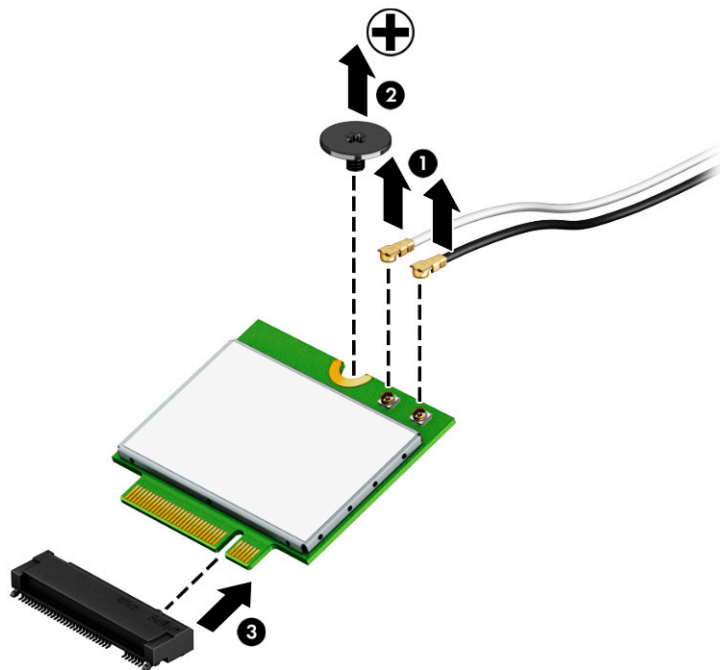
1. Disconnect the WLAN antenna cables (**1**) from the terminals on the WLAN module.

 **NOTE:** The WLAN antenna cable labeled **1** connects to the WLAN module **Main** terminal labeled **1**. The WLAN antenna cable labeled **2** connects to the WLAN module **Aux** terminal labeled **2**.

2. Remove the Phillips screw (**2**) that secures the WLAN module to the computer. (The edge of the module opposite the slot rises away from the computer.)

3. Remove the WLAN module (**3**) by pulling the module away from the slot at an angle.

 **NOTE:** WLAN modules are designed with a notch to prevent incorrect insertion.



Reverse this procedure to install the WLAN module.

Power supply

⚠ WARNING! To reduce potential safety issues, use only the power supply provided with the computer, a replacement power supply provided by HP, or a power supply purchased as an accessory from HP with the computer.

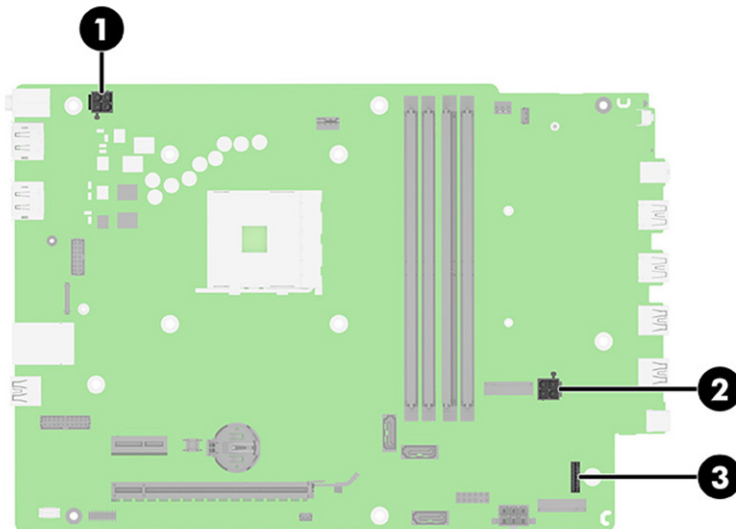
⚠ WARNING! Voltage is always present on the system board when the computer is plugged into an active AC outlet. To avoid possible personal injury and damage to the equipment, disconnect the power cord from the computer or AC outlet before opening the computer.

Before removing the power supply, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

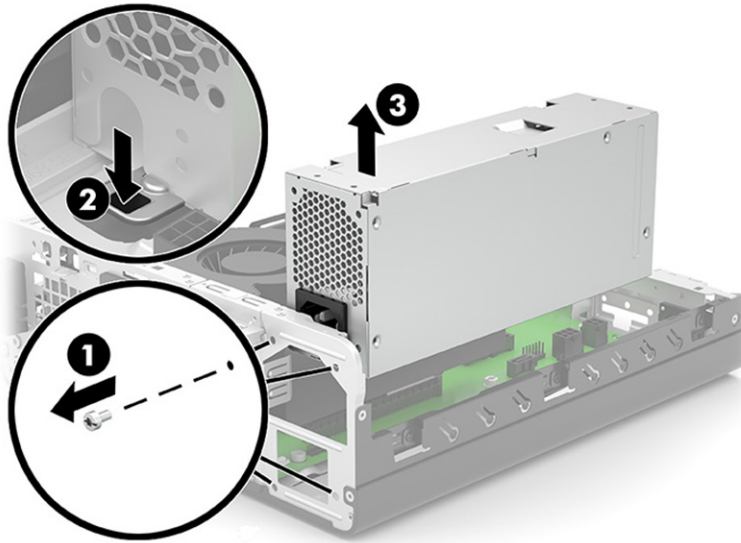
Remove the power supply:

1. From the inside of the chassis, disconnect all power cables from the system board as follows:
 - (1) PWRCPU
 - (2) PWR
 - (3) PWRCMD




2. Remove the four Torx screws **(1)** that secure the power supply to the back of the chassis.

3. Push the release lever at the front of the power supply (2), slide the power supply forward, and then remove it from the chassis (3).



To install the power supply, reverse the removal procedure.

 **IMPORTANT:** When installing the power supply cables, make sure that they are properly positioned so they are not pinched by the drive cage.

Option card

For a list of available option cards, see [Computer major components on page 6](#).

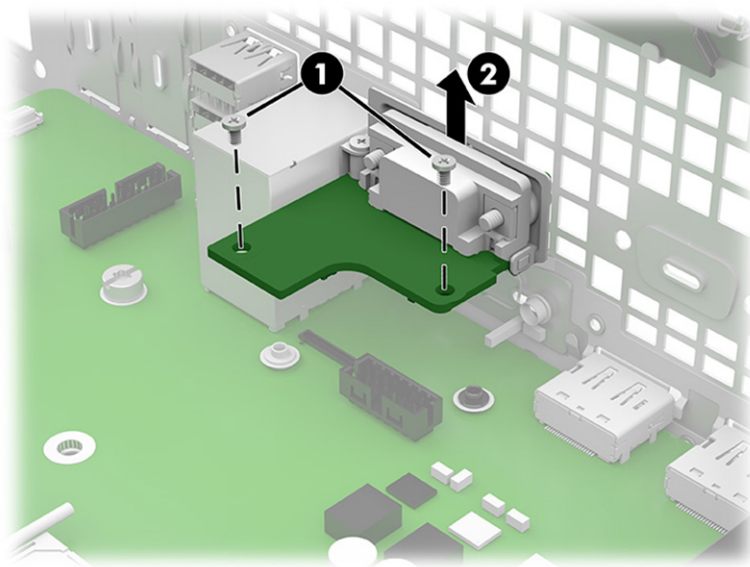
An option card can be installed under the heat sink near the back of the system board that provides an additional connector on the rear I/O panel.

Before removing the option card, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the fan duct ([Fan duct on page 45](#)).

Remove the option card:

1. Remove the two Phillips screws **(1)** that secure the card to the system board.
2. Lift to disengage the card from the system board connector, and then remove the option card from the computer **(2)**.



To install the option card, reverse the removal procedures.

Hood sensor

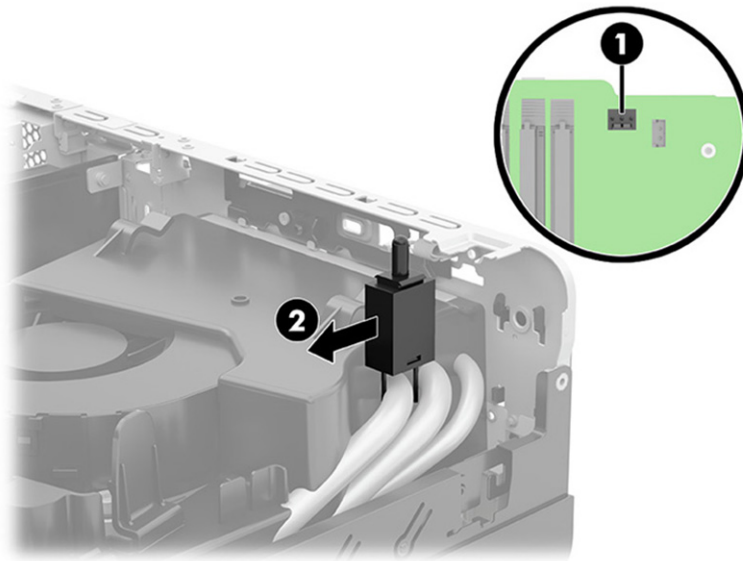
The hood sensor is attached to the rear of the chassis.

Before removing the hood sensor, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).

Remove the hood sensor:

1. Disconnect the hood sensor cable from the system board connector labeled HSENSE **(1)**.
2. Slide the hood sensor out of the slot on the rear of the chassis **(2)**. A tool such as a screwdriver might be required to release the hood sensor from the slot.



To install the hood sensor, reverse the removal procedure.

Card reader

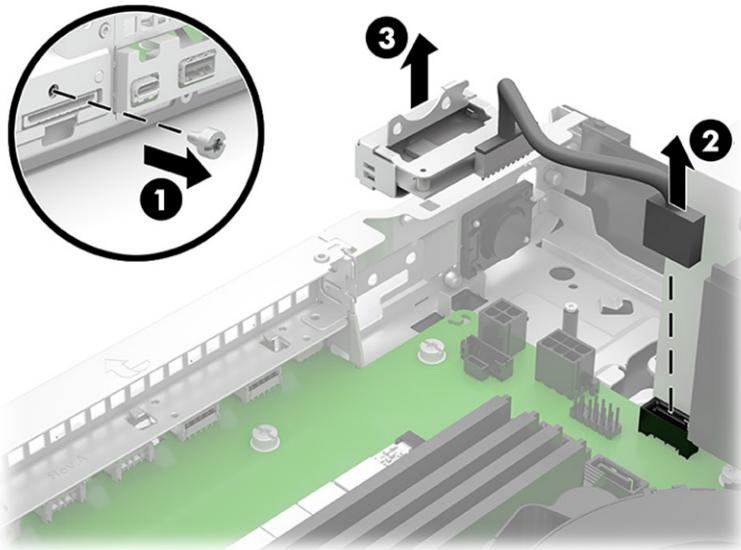
The card reader is attached to the front of the computer.

Before removing the card reader, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).
4. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

Remove the card reader:

1. Remove the screw that secures the card reader to the front of the computer **(1)**.
2. From the inside of the chassis, disconnect the card reader cable from the system board connector labeled SD RDR **(2)**.
3. Remove the card reader from the computer **(3)**.



To install the card reader, reverse the removal procedures.

Speaker

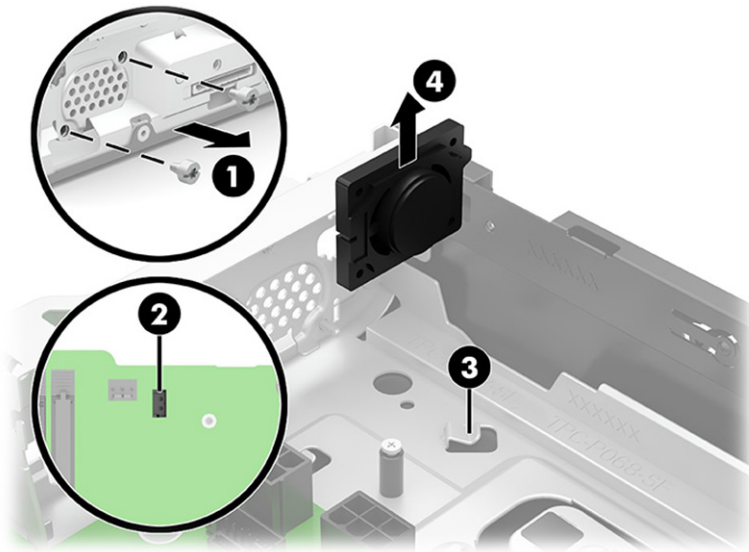
The speaker is attached to the inside-front of the computer.

Before removing the speaker, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).
4. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

Remove the speaker:

1. Remove the two Phillips screws **(1)** that secure the speaker to the front of the chassis.
2. Disconnect the speaker cable from the system board connector labeled SPKR **(2)**, remove the cable from the clip **(3)**, and then remove the speaker from the computer **(4)**.



To install the speaker, reverse the removal procedures.

Antennas

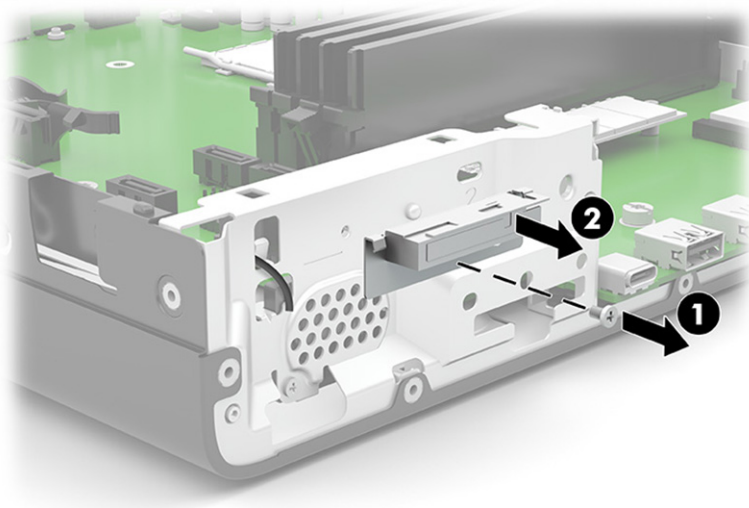
The antennas route from the WLAN module to the front and the rear of the computer.

Before removing the antennas, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the front bezel ([Front bezel on page 24](#)).
4. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

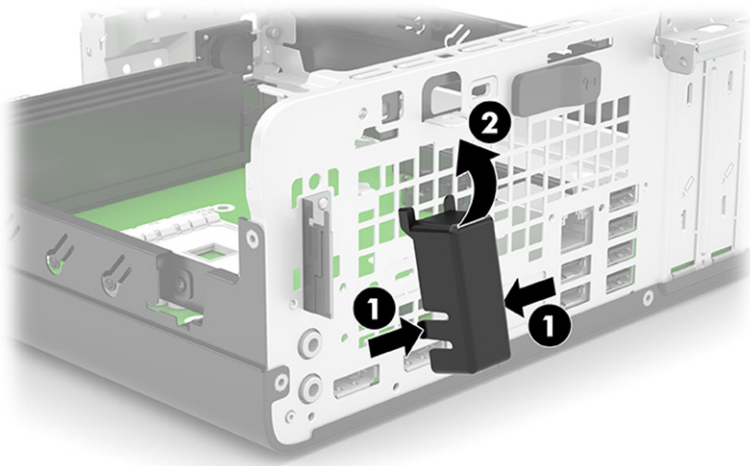
Remove the antennas:

1. Disconnect the internal antennas from the WLAN module ([WLAN module on page 48](#)).
2. Remove the antenna cable from the clips on the inside of the I/O bracket.
3. Remove the Torx screw that secures the antenna to the front of the computer **(1)**.
4. Pull the antenna through the hole and away from the computer **(2)**.

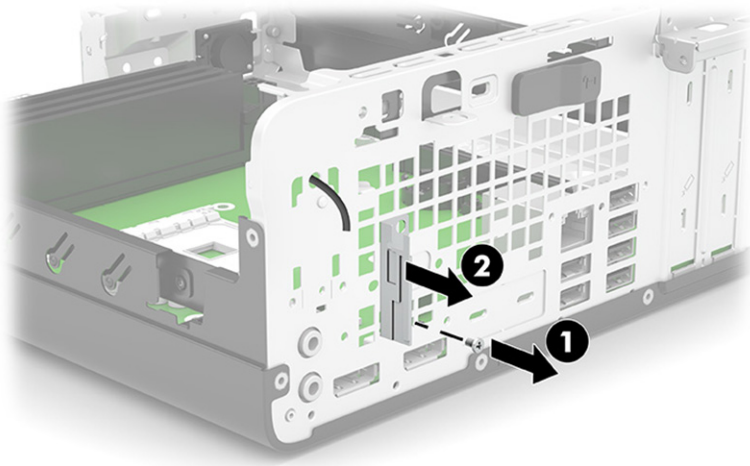


5. On the inside of the chassis, remove the rear antenna cable from the routing path in the chassis wall.

6. On the rear of the computer, press the tabs on each side of the antenna cover (1), and then rotate the cover off the computer (2).



7. Remove the Phillips screw (1) that secures the antenna to the rear of the computer, and then pull the antenna away from the computer while pulling the cable through the hole in the chassis (2).



Reverse the removal procedure to install the WLAN antennas and cables.

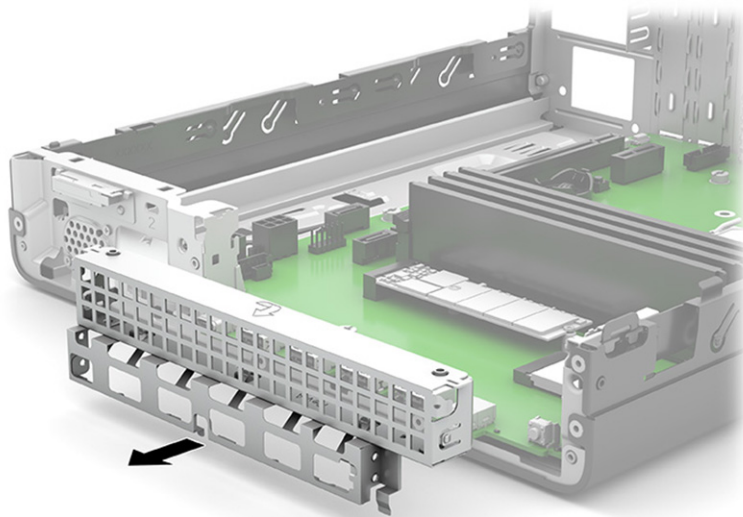
System board

Before removing the system board, follow these steps:

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 20](#)).
2. Remove the access panel ([Access panel on page 23](#)).
3. Remove the drive cage ([Drive cage on page 26](#)).

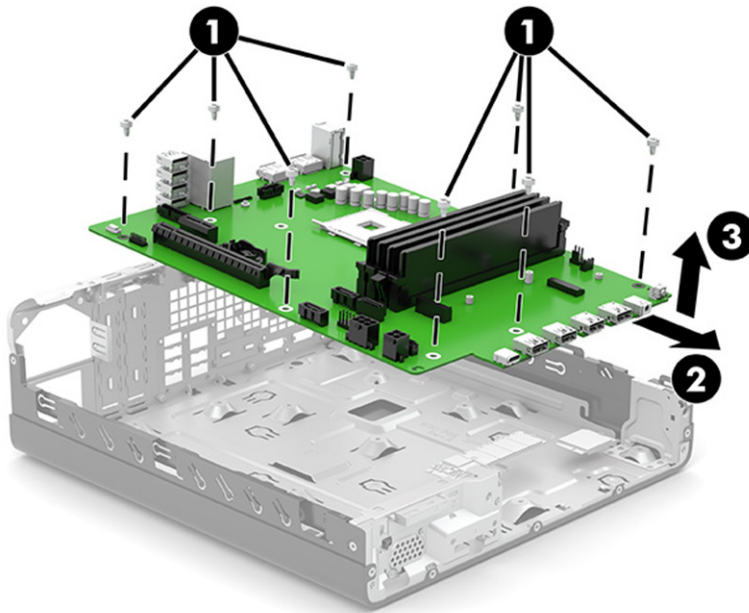
Remove the system board:

1. When replacing the system board, make sure that the following components are removed (as applicable) from the defective system board and installed on the replacement system board:
 - Memory modules ([Memory on page 28](#))
 - Expansion cards ([Expansion card on page 31](#))
 - Heat sink and fan ([Heat sink and fan on page 46](#))
 - Processor ([Processor on page 47](#))
 - WLAN module ([WLAN module on page 48](#))
 - Solid-state drive ([Removing and installing an M.2 solid-state drive on page 43](#))
 - Option card ([Option card on page 51](#))
2. Disconnect all remaining cables connected to the system board, and note their location for reinstallation.
3. Remove the front I/O bracket by pushing the bottom away from the chassis, and then removing the bracket.




4. Remove the eight Torx screws **(1)** that secure the system board to the chassis.

5. Slide the system board toward the front of the computer to disengage the I/O panel (2), and then remove the system board from the computer (3).



When reinstalling the system board, insert the front of the system board into the front slot, and then push the board back so the rear connectors insert into the rear panel. Align the board with the chassis screw holes.

 **NOTE:** When replacing the system board, you must change the chassis serial number in the BIOS.

5 Computer Setup (F10) Utility

Computer Setup (F10) Utilities

Use Computer Setup (F10) Utility to do the following:

- Change settings from the defaults or restore the settings to default values.
- View the system configuration, including settings for processor, graphics, memory, audio, storage, communications, and input devices.
- Modify the boot order of bootable devices such as hard drives, optical drives, or USB flash media devices.
- Enter the Asset Tag or property identification number assigned by the company to this computer.
- Enable the power-on password prompt during system restarts (warm boots) as well as during power-on.
- Establish an administrator password that controls access to the Computer Setup (F10) Utility and the settings described in this section.
- Establish minimum requirements for valid passwords, including length and required types of characters.
- Secure integrated I/O functionality, including the serial, USB, or audio, or embedded NIC, so that they cannot be used until they are unsecured.
- Enable or disable different types of boot sources.
- Configure features such as Secure Boot, power management, virtualization support, and language and keyboard type used in Setup and POST.
- Replicate the system setup by saving system configuration information on a USB device and restoring it on one or more computers.
- Enable or disable DriveLock security or securely erase a hard drive (when supported by drive).

Using Computer Setup (F10) Utilities


Computer Setup can be accessed only by turning the computer on or restarting the system. To access the Computer Setup Utilities menu, complete the following steps:

1. Turn on or restart the computer.
2. Repeatedly press **f10** when the monitor light turns green to access the utility.

You can also press **esc** to a menu that allows you to access different options available at startup, including the Computer Setup utility.

 **NOTE:** If you do not press **f10** at the appropriate time, you must restart the computer and again repeatedly press **f10** when the monitor light turns green to access the utility.


A choice of four headings appears in the Computer Setup Utilities menu: Main, Security, Advanced, and UEFI Drivers.

 **NOTE:** Selecting UEFI Drivers restarts the computer into the third-party option ROM management application. You can access this application directly by pressing **f3** during startup.

3. Use the arrow (left and right) keys to select the appropriate heading. Use the arrow (up and down) keys to select the option you want, then press **enter**. To return to the Computer Setup Utilities menu, press **esc**.
4. To apply and save changes, select **Main > Save Changes and Exit**.
 - If you have made changes that you do not want applied, select **Ignore Changes and Exit**.
 - To restore settings from the Advanced and Main menus to original values, select **Apply Factory Defaults and Exit**.
 - To restore settings from the Advanced and Main menus to those previously saved by **Save Custom Defaults**, select **Apply Custom Defaults and Exit**. If no custom defaults have been saved, then factory defaults are used.

 **NOTE:** Settings in the **Security** menu are not modified by **Apply Defaults**. Those values are reset by **Restore Security Settings to Factory Defaults** at the bottom of the **Security** menu.

 **NOTE:** Not all settings shown in the following sections are available for all models.

 **IMPORTANT:** Do not turn the computer power off while the BIOS is saving the Computer Setup (F10) changes because the settings could become corrupted. It is safe to turn off the computer only after exiting the F10 Setup screen.

Computer Setup—Main



NOTE: Support for specific Computer Setup options can vary depending on the hardware configuration.

Table 5-1 Computer Setup—Main

Option	Description
System Information	<p>Lists all information in following list if Advanced System Information is selected. Lists smaller subset if Basic System Information is selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product name• Installed memory size• Processor<ul style="list-style-type: none">Processor type• Processor cache size (L1/L2/L3)• Processor speed• Processor cores• MicroCode revision• Processor stepping• Memory speed• DIMM size (for each installed module)• Firmware<ul style="list-style-type: none">System BIOS version• Video BIOS version• Reference code revision• Super I/O firmware version• USB Type-C controller(s) firmware version• Service<ul style="list-style-type: none">Born on date• Serial number• SKU number• UUID (Universally Unique Identifier)• Asset tracking number• Feature byte• Build ID• Product family• System board ID• System board CT number• Communication<ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrated MAC Address

Table 5-1 Computer Setup—Main (continued)

Option	Description
System Diagnostics	<p>If the hard drive has HP PC Hardware Diagnostics installed, the application will launch. If HP PC Hardware Diagnostics is not installed, then a basic version built into the BIOS will provide the capability to perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide detailed system information • Hardware subsystem tests • Component tests • Show test logs • Language selection
BIOS Event Log	<p>View BIOS Event Log</p> <p>Lists events with date and time.</p> <p>Export to USB key</p> <p>Make sure a USB key is installed before making this selection.</p> <p>Clear BIOS Event Log on Next Boot</p> <p>Select to clear the event log.</p>
Update System BIOS	<p>Lets you update the system BIOS from www.hp.com or another network server, from a removable USB drive, or from a file located on the hard drive.</p> <p>Displays current BIOS version information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check HP.com for BIOS Updates <p>The string that appears here depends on the setting in BIOS Update Preferences. This selection checks for the latest BIOS release revision on the network and lets you choose whether to download the BIOS image and update the computer.</p> <p>NOTE: If MS Windows BitLocker Drive Encryption (BDE) is enabled, you must suspend BDE temporarily before flashed. Be sure to obtain the BDE recovery password or recovery PIN before suspending BDE. You can enable BDE after updating the BIOS.</p> • Lock BIOS Version <p>Prevents updates to BIOS.</p> • Native OS Firmware Update Service • BIOS Rollback Policy <p>Lets you select whether a minimum BIOS version can be allocated. If Restricted rollback to older BIOS is selected, Minimum BIOS version becomes active. Select to enter the minimum BIOS version that can be rolled back to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unrestricted rollback to older BIOS ■ Restricted rollback to older BIOS • Allow BIOS updates using a network • BIOS Update Preferences <p>Allows the administrator to select the source of network updates (www.hp.com or another network server) and allows configuration of a periodic check for updates, including policies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Check for updates and prompt the user to accept or reject the update at that time ■ Check for updates and install all new versions ■ Check for updates and install only new versions marked important

Table 5-1 Computer Setup—Main (continued)

Option	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Configuration Settings • Update System and Supported Device Firmware Using Local Media
Change Date and Time	Allows you to set system time and date.
Set Machine Unique Data	Lets you update the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature Byte • Build ID • Serial Number • SKU Number • Product Family • System Board CT Number • Product Name
System IDs	Lets you set the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Tracking Number • Ownership Tag
Replicated Setup	<p>Backup current settings to USB device</p> <p>Saves system configuration to a formatted USB flash media device.</p> <p>Restore current settings from USB device</p> <p>Restores system configuration from a USB flash media device.</p>
Save Custom Defaults	Saves the current system configuration settings as the custom default set.
Apply Custom Defaults and Exit	Applies the custom default settings to the computer after rebooting. Does not apply to options in the Security menu.
Apply Factory Defaults and Exit	Restores the factory system configuration settings to the computer after rebooting. Does not apply to options in the Security menu.
Ignore Changes and Exit	Exits Computer Setup without applying or saving any changes.
Save Changes and Exit	Saves changes to current system configuration, exits Computer Setup, and reboots.
Suppress POST errors	Causes error messages not to display during Power-On Self Test.

Computer Setup—Security



NOTE: Support for specific Computer Setup options can vary depending on the hardware configuration.

Table 5-2 Computer Setup—Security

Option	Description
Create BIOS Administrator Password	Lets you set and enable a BIOS administrator password, which controls access to the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup Menu (F10) • 3rd Party Option ROM Management (F3) • Update system ROM

Table 5-2 Computer Setup—Security (continued)

Option	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMI commands that change system settings • BIOS Configuration Utility (BCU) • Alternative power-on password <p>NOTE: Creating a BIOS user disables the Fast Boot option.</p> <p>NOTE: If the password is set, it is required to change Computer Setup options, update the BIOS, and make changes to certain plug and play settings under Windows.</p>
Change BIOS Administrator Password	<p>Lets you change the BIOS administrator password.</p> <p>You must know the current password to be able to change it.</p>
Create POST Power-On Password	<p>Lets you set and enable a POST power-on password. The power-on password prompt appears after a power cycle or reboot. If the user does not enter the correct power-on password, the unit will not boot.</p> <p>NOTE: The administrator password might be used at the power-on password prompt.</p>
Change POST Power-On Password (This selection is active only if a POST Power-on password is set.)	<p>Lets you change the POST power-on password.</p> <p>You must know the current password to be able to change it.</p>
Password Policies	<p>Let you set the guidelines for a valid password. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Password minimum length • Requires at least one symbol • Requires at least one number • Requires at least one upper case character • Requires at least one lower case character • Allow spaces <p>Clear Password Jumper</p> <p>Select Honor to allow or Ignore to not allow the absence of the password jumper to clear the passwords at boot up. Default is Honor.</p>
Administrator Authentication Policies	<p>Select to require Administrator authentication for various commands during boot, including F9 (Boot Menu), F11 (System Recovery), F12 (Network Boot), capsule update, and power-on.</p>
Security Configuration	<p>TPM Embedded Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPM Specification Version Displays the current TPM version. • TPM Device Lets you set the Trusted Platform Module as available or hidden. • TPM State Select to enable the TPM. • ClearTPM Select to reset the TPM to an unowned state. After the TPM is cleared, it is also turned off. To temporarily suspend TPM operations, turn the TPM off instead of clearing it.

Table 5-2 Computer Setup—Security (continued)

Option	Description
	<p>IMPORTANT: Clearing the TPM resets it to factory defaults and turns it off. You will lose all created keys and data protected by those keys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPM Activation Policy Select policy as F1 to boot, allow user to reject, or no prompts. <p>BIOS Sure Start</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify Boot Block on every boot. Default is disabled. • BIOS Data Recovery Policy. Default is Automatic. IMPORTANT: Only select Manual in situations in which forensic analysis is to be performed before HP Sure Start Recovery. When this policy is set to manual, HP Sure Start will not correct any issues that are found until the manual recovery key sequence is entered by the local user. This can result in a system that is unable to boot after inputting the manual recovery key sequence. • Sure Start BIOS Settings Protection. This setting requires setting the BIOS Administrator password. Default is disabled. • Sure Start Secure Boot Keys Protection. Default is enabled. • Sure Start Security Event Boot Notification. Default is Require Acknowledgment. <p>HP Secure Platform Management (SPM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP Sure Run Current State (Inactive/Active) • Deactivate HP Sure Run • SPM Current State (Not provisioned/Provisioned) • Unprovision SPM <p>Physical Presence Interface. Notifies the user upon system power up when changes are made to system security policy. The user must agree to the changes to confirm them. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Smart Cover (Disable/Notify User) Lets you set an alert is the computer cover is removed.</p>
Utilities	<p>Hard Drive Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save/Restore MBR of System Hard Drive NOTE: Windows 10 systems are generally not formatted to include an MBR. Instead they use GUID Partition Table (GPT) format, which better supports large hard drives. Enabling this feature will save the Master Boot Record (MBR) of the system hard drive. If the MBR gets changed, the user will be prompted to restore the MBR. Default is disabled. The MBR contains information needed to successfully boot from a disk and to access the data stored on the disk. Master Boot Record Security may prevent unintentional or malicious changes to the MBR, such as those caused by some viruses or by the incorrect use of certain disk utilities. It also allows you to recover the "last known good" MBR, should changes to the MBR be detected when the system is restarted. NOTE: Most operating systems control access to the MBR of the current bootable disk; the BIOS cannot prevent changes that may occur while the operating system is running. Restores the backup Master Boot Record to the current bootable disk. Default is disabled. Only appears if all of the following conditions are true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MBR security is enabled – A backup copy of the MBR has been previously saved – The current bootable disk is the same disk from which the backup copy was saved

Table 5-2 Computer Setup—Security (continued)

Option	Description
	<p>IMPORTANT: Restoring a previously saved MBR after a disk utility or operating system has modified the MBR, may cause the data on the disk to become inaccessible. Only restore a previously saved MBR if you are confident that the current bootable disk's MBR has been corrupted or infected with a virus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save/Restore GPT of System Hard Drive Enabling this feature will save the GUID Partition Table (GPT) of the system hard drive. If the GPT is subsequently changed, the user is prompted to choose whether to restore GPT. • DriveLock Allows you to assign or modify a master or user password for hard drives. When this feature is enabled, the user is prompted to provide one of the DriveLock passwords during POST. If neither is successfully entered, the hard drive will remain inaccessible until one of the passwords is successfully provided during a subsequent cold-boot sequence. NOTE: This selection will only appear when at least one drive that supports the DriveLock feature is attached to the system. IMPORTANT: Be aware that these settings take place immediately. A save is not necessary. IMPORTANT: Be sure to document the DriveLock password. Losing a DriveLock password will render a drive permanently locked. After you select a drive, the following options are available: Set DriveLock Master Password. Sets the drive's master password but does not enable DriveLock. Enable DriveLock. Sets the drive's user password and enables DriveLock. • Secure Erase Lets you select a hard drive to completely erase. Once a hard drive has been erased with a program that utilizes Secure Erase firmware commands, no file recovery program, partition recovery program, or other data recovery method will be able to extract data from the drive. • Allow OPAL Hard Drive SID Authentication
Restore Security Settings to Default	This action resets security devices, clears BIOS passwords (not including DriveLock), and restores settings in the Security menu to factory defaults.

Computer Setup—Advanced



NOTE: Support for specific Computer Setup options can vary depending on the hardware configuration.

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users)

Option	Heading
Display Language	Lets you select the language of the menus in F10 Setup and the keyboard layout.
Scheduled Power-On	This feature wakes the system up from a powered off state at a specified date and time.
Boot Options	Select the devices that the computer can boot from, as well as other options, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startup Menu Delay(sec). Enabling this feature will add a user-specified delay to the POST process. One purpose for the delay is to provide additional time to activate hot keys such as Esc for the Startup Menu or F10 for Computer Setup. • Fast Boot. Default is enabled.

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users) (continued)

Option	Heading
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM Boot. Default is enabled. • USB Storage Boot. Default is enabled. • Network (PXE) Boot. Default is enabled. • After Power Loss. Default is Power Off. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Power off—causes the computer to remain powered off when power is restored. ■ Power on—causes the computer to power on automatically as soon as power is restored. ■ Previous state—causes the computer to power on automatically as soon as power is restored, if it was on when power was lost. <p>NOTE: If the system is configured to Power On from Keyboard Ports (see Power Management Options), then this setting is forced to Power On.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio Alerts During Boot. Default is enabled. When disabled, most audible beeps from errors, warnings, and password prompts during boot up are suppressed. • Prompt on Memory Size Change. Default is enabled. • Prompt on Fixed Storage Change. Default is disabled. • NumLock on at boot. Default is disabled. • UEFI Boot Order. <p>Default is enabled. Specify the order in which UEFI boot sources (such as a internal hard drive, USB hard drive, USB optical drive, or internal optical drive) are checked for a bootable operating system image.</p> <p>UEFI boot sources always have precedence over legacy boot sources.</p>
HP Sure Recover	<p>HP Sure Recover</p> <p>Enable to cause system firmware to honor local and remote requests to install the operating system.</p> <p>Recover from Network</p> <p>Enable to cause system firmware to get the recovery agent from the network. Disable to cause firmware to get the agent from a local drive.</p> <p>Recover after Boot Failure</p> <p>If enabled and no bootable UEFI operating system is found, system firmware launches HP Sure Recover.</p>
Secure Boot Configuration	<p>Configure Legacy Support and Secure Boot</p> <p>Lets you turn off all legacy support on the computer, including booting to DOS, running legacy graphics cards, booting to legacy devices, and so on.</p> <p>Lets you make sure an operating system is legitimate before booting to it, making Windows resistant to malicious modification from preboot to full OS booting, preventing firmware attacks. UEFI and Windows Secure Boot only allow code signed by pre-approved digital certificates to run during the firmware and OS boot process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy Support Enable and Secure Boot Disable • Legacy Support Disable and Secure Boot Enable • Legacy Support Disable and Secure Boot Disable <p>Default is Legacy Support Disable and Secure Boot Disable.</p> <p>Secure Boot Key Management</p> <p>Lets you manage the custom key settings.</p>

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users) (continued)

Option	Heading
	<p>Import Custom Secure Boot keys</p> <p>Default is disabled.</p> <p>Clear Secure Boot Keys</p> <p>Lets you delete any previously loaded custom boot keys. Clearing keys will disable secure boot. Default is disabled.</p> <p>Reset Secure Boot keys to factory defaults</p> <p>Default is disabled.</p> <p>Enable MS UEFI CA key</p> <p>Disabling this setting alters the Secure Boot key list to further restrict the allowed software components. Set this option to disable to support Device Guard.</p>
System Options	<p>Configure Storage Controller for RAID</p> <p>Default is disabled.</p> <p>SVM CPU Virtualization</p> <p>Controls the virtualization features of the processor. Default is enabled.</p> <p>M.2 SSD</p> <p>Lets you disable the M.2 solid-state drive slot. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Allow PCIe/PCI SERR# Interrupt (enable/disable)</p> <p>Allows PCI devices to report PCI/PCIe System Error signals, such as address parity errors, data parity errors, and critical errors other than parity. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Power Button Override (disable/4 sec/15 sec/30 sec)</p> <p>Lets you disable or enable and select the number of seconds you have to hold down the power button for it to force the system to power off. Default is 4 sec.</p> <p>AMD DASH</p> <p>Default is enabled.</p> <p>USB Type-C Connector System Software Interface (UCSI)</p> <p>Allows the operating system to monitor and report USB Type-C events and status. Default is enabled.</p> <p>HP Application Driver</p> <p>Default is enabled.</p>
Built-In Device Options	<p>Embedded LAN Controller</p> <p>Select to show the device in the operating system. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Wake On LAN</p> <p>Lets you either disable the Wake On LAN feature, or configure where the computer boots, including the network or hard drive. Default is Boot to Network.</p> <p>Dust Filter</p> <p>Select to enable the Dust Filter replacement reminder, which can be set for 15, 30, 60, 90, 120, or 180 days. The reminder will show during POST after the reminder timer has expired.</p> <p>VGA Boot Device</p> <p>Use this option to manage which graphics device is used as the primary display.</p> <p>Audio Device</p>

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users) (continued)

Option	Heading
	<p>Select to show the device in the operating system. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Internal Speakers (does not affect external speakers)</p> <p>Clear to disable the chassis speaker or speakers. This function is applicable to normal audio playback in the operating system and does not affect the error or warning beeps during POST. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Increase Idle Fan Speed(%)</p> <p>Sets idle fan speed percentage. This setting only changes the minimum fan speed. The fan is still automatically controlled.</p> <p>M.2 USB/Bluetooth</p> <p>Default is enabled.</p> <p>LAN/WLAN Auto Switching</p> <p>Default is disabled.</p> <p>Wake on WLAN</p> <p>Default is disabled.</p>
Port Options	<p>Lets you enable or disable connectors and ports. Default for all is enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SATA Connectors• Front USB Ports• Rear USB Ports• USB Option Port• USB Legacy Port Charging<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables USB charging port capability when the system is in hibernate or shutdown state.• Rear USB Type-C Downstream Charging<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables USB charging port capability when the system is in hibernate or shutdown state.• Front USB Type-C Downstream Charging<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables USB charging port capability when the system is in hibernate or shutdown state.• Media Card Reader/SD+RDR USB<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enables USB charging port capability when the system is in hibernate or shutdown state.
Option ROM Launch Policy	<p>These policies control whether Legacy Option ROMs or UEFI drivers are loaded. Default is All UEFI.</p> <p>Configure Option ROM Launch Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All legacy• All UEFI• All UEFI except video
Power Management Options	<p>Runtime Power Management (enable/disable)</p> <p>Allows certain operating systems to reduce processor voltage and frequency when the current software load does not require the full capabilities of the processor. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Extended Idle Power States (enable/disable)</p> <p>Allows certain operating systems to decrease the processors power consumption when the processor is idle. Default is enabled.</p> <p>S5 Maximum Power Savings (enable/disable)</p>

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users) (continued)

Option	Heading
	<p>Enabling this feature reduces the power of the system as much as possible in the S5 state. Power is removed from the wake up circuitry, the expansion slots, and any management features while in S5. Default is disabled.</p> <p>SATA Power Management (enable/disable)</p> <p>Enables or disables SATA bus and/or device power management. Default is enabled.</p> <p>PCI Express Power Management (enable/disable)</p> <p>Enabling this option permits the PCI Express links to use Active Power State Management (ASPM) to enter lower power states while not in use. Default is enabled.</p> <p>Unique Sleep State Blink Rates (enable/disable)</p> <p>This feature is designed to provide a visual indication of what sleep state the system is in. Each sleep state has a unique blink pattern. Default is disabled.</p> <p>NOTE: A normal shutdown goes to the S4 state.</p> <p>S0 (On) = Solid white LED.</p> <p>S3 (Stand By)= 3 blinks at 1 Hz (50% duty cycle) followed by a pause of 2 s (white LED) — repeated cycles of 3 blinks and a pause.</p> <p>S4 (Hibernation)= 4 blinks at 1 Hz (50% duty cycle) followed by a pause of 2 s (white LED) — repeated cycles of 4 blinks and a pause.</p> <p>S5 (Soft Off) = LED is off.</p> <p>Power On from Keyboard Ports (enable/disable)</p> <p>When enabled, this feature allows a key press to power on the system when it is off (S5 state). If using a USB keyboard, it must be plugged into one of the rear ports labeled with the keyboard icon. Default is disabled.</p>
Remote Management Options	<p>Active Management (AMT) (Intel only) (enable/disable). Default is enabled.</p> <p>Allows you to discover, repair, and protect networked computing devices.</p> <p>USB Key Provisioning Support (enable/disable) Default is disabled.</p> <p>USB Redirection Support (enable/disable). Default is enabled.</p> <p>USB redirection allows USB devices plugged into a client computer to be transparently redirected to the guest operating system.</p> <p>Unconfigure AMT on next boot (Do Not Apply/Apply). Default is Do Not Apply.</p> <p>SOL Terminal Emulation Mode (ANSI / VT100). Default is ANSI.</p> <p>SOL terminal emulation mode is only activated during remote AMT redirection operations. The emulation options allow administrators to select which mode works best with their console.</p> <p>Show Unconfigure ME Confirmation Prompt (enable/disable). Default is enabled.</p> <p>Verbose Boot Messages (enable/disable). Default is enabled.</p> <p>Verbose boot shows additional logging information during the boot. mainly for debugging if something goes wrong during bootup.</p> <p>Watchdog Timer (enable/disable). Default is enabled.</p> <p>Allows you to set amount of time for a operating system and BIOS watchdog alert to be sent if the timers are not deactivated. BIOS watchdog is deactivated by BIOS and would indicate that a halt occurred during execution if the alert is sent to the management console. An operating system alert is deactivated by the operating system image and would indicate that a hang occurred during its initialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OS Watchdog Timer (min.) – (5/10/15/20/25). Default is 5 min.

Table 5-3 Computer Setup—Advanced (for advanced users) (continued)

Option	Heading
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BIOS Watchdog Timer (min.) – (5/10/15/20/25). Default is 5 min.
	CIRA Timeout (min.) (1/2/3/4/Never)
	CIRA is Customer Initiated Remote Assistance, an Intel service to help users employing Active Management Technology (AMT).


Computer Setup—UEFI Drivers

Lets you restart the computer into the 3rd Party Option ROM Management application. You can start this application directly by pressing **F3** during startup.

Recovering the Configuration Settings

This method of recovery requires that you first perform the **Save to Removable Media** command with the Computer Setup (F10) Utility before **Restore** is needed. (See [Computer Setup—Main on page 61](#) in the Computer Setup—File table.)

The **Save to Removable Media** option creates a file named HPSETUP.TXT on an inserted USB flash media device. This file can be edited to change the settings on Restore. An asterisk (*) marks the selected option for a setting.

 **NOTE:** It is recommended that you save any modified computer configuration settings to a USB flash media device and save the device for possible future use.


To restore the configuration, insert the USB flash media device with the saved configuration and perform the **Restore from Removable Media** command with the Computer Setup (F10) Utility. (See [Computer Setup—Main on page 61](#) in the Computer Setup—File table.)

6 Troubleshooting without diagnostics

This chapter provides information on how to identify and correct minor problems, such as USB devices, hard drive, optical drive, graphics, audio, memory, and software problems. If you encounter problems with the computer, see the tables in this chapter for probable causes and recommended solutions.

 **NOTE:** For information on specific error messages that may appear on the screen during Power-On Self-Test (POST) at startup, see [POST error messages on page 100](#).

Safety and comfort

 **WARNING!** Misuse of the computer or failure to establish a safe and comfortable work environment may result in discomfort or serious injury. See the *Safety & Comfort Guide* at <http://www.hp.com/ergo> for more information on choosing a workspace and creating a safe and comfortable work environment. For more information, see the *Safety & Regulatory Information* guide.

Before you call for technical support

If you are having problems with the computer, try the appropriate solutions below to try to isolate the exact problem before calling for technical support.

- Run the HP diagnostic tool.
- Run the hard drive self-test in Computer Setup. See [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 59](#) for more information.
- Check the Power LED on the front of the computer to see if it is flashing red. The flashing lights are error codes that will help you diagnose the problem. See [POST error messages on page 100](#) for more information.
- If the screen is blank, plug the monitor into a different video port on the computer if one is available. Or, replace the monitor with a monitor that you know is functioning properly.
- If you are working on a network, plug another computer with a different cable into the network connection. There might be a problem with the network plug or cable.
- If you recently added new hardware, remove the hardware and see if the computer functions properly.
- If you recently installed new software, uninstall the software and see if the computer functions properly.
- Boot the computer to the Safe Mode to see if it will boot without all of the drivers loaded. When booting the operating system, use “Last Known Configuration.”
- See the comprehensive online technical support at <http://www.hp.com/support>.
- See [Helpful hints on page 73](#) in this guide.

To assist you in resolving problems online, HP Instant Support Professional Edition provides you with self-solve diagnostics. If you need to contact HP support, use HP Instant Support Professional Edition's online chat feature.

Access the Business Support Center (BSC) at <http://www.hp.com/go/bizsupport> for the latest online support information, software and drivers, proactive notification, and worldwide community of peers and HP experts.

If it becomes necessary to call for technical assistance, be prepared to do the following to make sure that your service call is handled properly:

- Be in front of your computer when you call.
- Write down the computer serial number, product ID number, and monitor serial number before calling.
- Spend time troubleshooting the problem with the service technician.
- Remove any hardware that was recently added to your system.
- Remove any software that was recently installed.
- Restore the system from the Recovery Disc Set that you created or restore the system to its original factory condition in System Software Requirement Disks (SSRD).



IMPORTANT: Restoring the system will erase all data on the hard drive. Be sure to back up all data files before running the restore process.




NOTE: For sales information and warranty upgrades (Care Packs), call your local authorized service provider or dealer.

Helpful hints

If you encounter problems with the computer, monitor, or software, see the following list of general suggestions before taking further action:


- Check that the computer and monitor are plugged into a working electrical outlet.
- Check that the voltage select switch (some models) is set to the appropriate voltage for your region (115 V or 230 V).
- Check that the computer is turned on and the white power light is on.
- Check that the monitor is turned on and the green monitor light is on.
- Check the Power LED on the front of the computer to see if it is flashing red. The flashing lights are error codes that will help you diagnose the problem. See [POST error messages on page 100](#) for more information.
- Turn up the brightness and contrast controls of the monitor if the monitor is dim.
- Press and hold any key. If the system beeps, then the keyboard should be operating correctly.
- Check all cable connections for loose connections or incorrect connections.
- Wake the computer by pressing any key on the keyboard or pressing the power button. If the system remains in suspend mode, shut down the computer by pressing and holding the power button for at least 4 s then press the power button again to restart the computer. If the system will not shut down, unplug the power cord, wait a few seconds, then plug it in again. The computer will restart if it is set to power on automatically as soon as power is restored in Computer Setup. If it does not restart, press the power button to start the computer.
- Reconfigure the computer after installing a non-plug and play expansion board or other option. See [Solving hardware installation problems on page 90](#) for instructions.
- Be sure that all the needed device drivers have been installed. For example, if you are using a printer, you need a driver for that model printer.
- Remove all bootable media (CD/DVD or USB device) from the system before turning it on.

- If you have installed an operating system other than the factory-installed operating system, check to be sure that it is supported on the system.
- If the system has multiple video sources (embedded, PCI, or PCI-Express adapters) installed (embedded video on some models only) and a single monitor, the monitor must be plugged into the monitor connector on the source selected as the primary VGA adapter. During boot, the other monitor connectors are disabled and if the monitor is connected into these ports, the monitor will not function. You can select which source will be the default VGA source in Computer Setup.

 **IMPORTANT:** When the computer is plugged into an AC power source, there is always voltage applied to the system board. You must disconnect the power cord from the power source before opening the computer to prevent system board or component damage.

Solving general problems

You might be able to easily resolve the general problems described in this section. If a problem persists and you are unable to resolve it yourself or if you feel uncomfortable about performing the operation, contact an authorized dealer or reseller.

 **WARNING!** When the computer is plugged into an AC power source, voltage is always applied to the system board. To reduce the risk of personal injury from electrical shock and/or hot surfaces, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the wall outlet and allow the internal system components to cool before touching.

Cannot access the Computer Setup (F10) Utility when booting the computer.

Cause	Solution
The Computer Setup (F10) Utility is set to “fast boot” causing the F10 access screen to display too briefly when booting the computer.	<p>Before turning on the computer, press and hold F10. Turn on the computer and continue to hold F10 until the Computer Setup (F10) Utility is displayed.</p> <p>- or -</p> <p>Follow the Windows instructions for rebooting the computer into the Computer Setup (F10) Utility.</p>

Computer appears locked up and will not turn off when the power button is pressed.

Cause	Solution
Software control of the power switch is not functional.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Press and hold the power button for at least 4 s until the computer turns off. 2. Disconnect the power cord from the electrical outlet.

Computer will not respond to keyboard or mouse.

Cause	Solution
Computer is in Sleep state.	<p>To resume from Sleep state, press the power button.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than 4 s. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.</p>
System has locked up.	Restart computer.

Computer date and time display is incorrect.

Cause	Solution
RTC (real-time clock) battery may need to be replaced. NOTE: Connecting the computer to a live AC outlet prolongs the life of the RTC battery.	Reset the date and time under Control Panel (Computer Setup can also be used to update the RTC date and time). If the problem persists, replace the RTC battery. See the Removal and Replacement section for instructions on installing a new battery, or contact an authorized dealer or reseller for RTC battery replacement. To access Control Panel in Windows 10, type <code>control panel</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Control Panel.

There is no sound or sound volume is too low.

Cause	Solution
System volume might be set low or muted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check the Computer Setup settings to make sure the internal system speaker is not muted (this setting does not affect the external speakers).2. Make sure the external speakers are properly connected and powered on and that the speakers' volume control is set correctly.3. Use the system volume control available in the operating system to make sure the speakers are not muted or to increase the volume.

Cannot remove computer cover or access panel.

Cause	Solution
Smart Cover Lock, featured on some computers, is locked.	Unlock the Smart Cover Lock using Computer Setup. In case of forgotten password, power loss, or computer malfunction, you must manually disable the Smart Cover lock . A key to unlock the Smart Cover Lock is not available from HP. Keys are typically available from a hardware store.

Poor performance.

Cause	Solution
Processor is too hot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure airflow to the computer is not blocked. Leave a 10.2 cm (4 inch) clearance on all vented sides of the computer and above the monitor to permit the required airflow.2. Make sure fans are connected and working properly (some fans only operate when needed).3. Make sure the processor heat sink is installed properly.
Hard drive is full.	Transfer data from the hard drive to create more space on the hard drive.
Low on memory.	Add more memory.

Poor performance.

Cause	Solution
Hard drive fragmented.	Defragment hard drive.
Program previously accessed did not release reserved memory back to the system.	Restart the computer.
Virus resident on the hard drive.	Run virus protection program.
Too many applications running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Close unnecessary applications to free up memory.2. Add more memory.3. Some applications run in the background and can be closed by right-clicking on their corresponding icons in the task tray. To prevent these applications from launching at startup: In Windows 10:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Type <code>msconfig</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select msconfig.b. On the Startup tab of the System Configuration Utility, click Open Task Manager.c. Select applications that you do not want to launch automatically, and then click Disable.
Some software applications, especially games, are stressful on the graphics subsystem.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lower the display resolution for the current application or consult the documentation that came with the application for suggestions on how to improve performance by adjusting parameters in the application.2. Add more memory.3. Upgrade the graphics solution.
Cause unknown.	Restart the computer.

Computer powered off automatically and the Power LED flashes red four times and then white two times.

Cause	Solution
Processor thermal protection activated: A fan might be blocked or not turning. OR The heat sink is not properly attached to the processor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure that the computer air vents are not blocked and the processor cooling fan is running.2. Open the access panel, press the power button, and see if the processor fan (or other system fan) spins. If the fan does not spin, make sure the fan cable is plugged onto the system board header.3. If fan is plugged in and not spinning, replace it.

System does not power on and the LEDs on the front of the computer are not flashing.

Cause	Solution
System unable to power on.	Press and hold the power button for less than 4 s. If the hard drive LED turns white, then:

System does not power on and the LEDs on the front of the computer are not flashing.

Cause	Solution
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If equipped with a voltage selector, check that the voltage selector (located on the rear of the power supply) is set to the appropriate voltage. Proper voltage setting depends on your region.2. Remove the expansion cards one at a time until the 5V_aux light on the system board turns on.3. Replace the system board.
	OR
	Press and hold the power button for less than 4 s. If the hard drive LED does not turn on white then:
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check that the unit is plugged into a working AC outlet.2. Open the access panel and check that the power button cable is properly connected to the system board.3. Check that the power supply cables are properly connected to the system board.4. Check to see if the 5V_aux light on the system board is turned on. If it is turned on, then replace the power button assembly.5. If the 5V_aux light on the system board is off, then replace the power supply.6. Replace the system board.

Solving power problems

Common causes and solutions for power problems are listed in the following table.

Power supply shuts down intermittently.

Cause	Solution
If equipped with a voltage selector, voltage selector switch on rear of computer chassis (some models) not switched to correct line voltage (115 V or 230 V).	Select the proper AC voltage using the selector switch.
Power supply will not turn on because of internal power supply fault.	Replace the power supply.

Computer powered off automatically and the Power LED flashes red two times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps two times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
Processor thermal protection activated: A fan might be blocked or not turning.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure that the computer air vents are not blocked and the processor cooling fan is running.2. Open the access panel, press the power button, and see if the processor fan (or other system fan) spins. If the fan does not spin, make sure the fan cable is plugged onto the system board header.
OR	
The heat sink is not properly attached to the processor.	

Computer powered off automatically and the Power LED flashes red two times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps two times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. If fan a plugged in and not spinning, replace it.

Power LED flashes Red four times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps four times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
Power failure (power supply is overloaded).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If equipped with a voltage selector, check that the voltage selector, located on the rear of the power supply (some models), is set to the appropriate voltage. Proper voltage setting depends on your region.2. Open the access panel and ensure the power supply cable is seated into the connector on the system board.3. Check if a device is causing the problem by removing all attached devices (such as hard drives or optical drives and expansion cards). Power on the system. If the system enters POST, then power off and replace one device at a time and repeat this procedure until failure occurs. Replace the device that is causing the failure. Continue adding devices one at a time to ensure all devices are functioning properly.4. Replace the power supply.5. Replace the system board.

Solving hard drive problems

Hard drive error occurs.

Cause	Solution
Hard disk has bad sectors or has failed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In Windows 10, type <code>file</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select File Explorer from the list of applications. In the left column, expand This PC, right-click on a drive, select Properties, and then select the Tools tab. Under Error checking, click Check.2. Use a utility to locate and block usage of bad sectors. If necessary, reformat the hard disk.

Disk transaction problem.

Cause	Solution
Either the directory structure is bad or there is a problem with a file.	In Windows 10, type <code>file</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select File Explorer from the list of applications. In the left column, expand This PC , right-click on a drive, select Properties , and then select the Tools tab. Under Error checking , click Check .

Drive not found (identified).

Cause	Solution
Cable could be loose.	Check cable connections.
The system may not have automatically recognized a newly installed device.	See reconfiguration directions in the Solving hardware installation problems on page 90 section. If the system still does not recognize the new device, check to see if the device is listed within Computer Setup. If it is listed, the probable cause is a driver problem. If it is not listed, the probable cause is a hardware problem. If this is a newly installed drive, run the Computer Setup utility and try adding a POST delay under Advanced > Boot Options .
The device is attached to a SATA port that has been hidden in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and ensure Device Available is selected for the device's SATA port in Advanced > Port Options .
Drive responds slowly immediately after power-up.	Run Computer Setup and increase the POST Delay in Advanced > Boot Options .

Nonsystem disk/NTLDR missing message.

Cause	Solution
The system is trying to start from the hard drive but the hard drive may have been damaged.	▲ Perform Drive Protection System (DPS) testing in system ROM.
System files missing or not properly installed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Insert bootable media and restart the computer.2. Boot to the windows installation media and select the recovery option. If only a restore kit is available, then select the File Backup Program option, and then restore the system.3. Install system files for the appropriate operating system.
Hard drive boot has been disabled in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and enable the hard drive entry in the Advanced > Boot Options list.
Bootable hard drive is not attached as first in a multiple hard drive configuration.	If attempting to boot from a hard drive, ensure it is attached to the system board dark blue SATA connector.
Bootable hard drive is not listed first in the Boot Order.	Run the Computer Setup utility and select Advanced > Boot Options and ensure the bootable hard drive is listed immediately under the Hard Drive entry.

Computer will not boot from hard drive.

Cause	Solution
The device is attached to a SATA port that has been hidden in Computer Setup.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check SATA cable connections.2. Run the Computer Setup utility and ensure Device Available is selected for the device's SATA port in Advanced > Port Options.

Computer will not boot from hard drive.

Cause	Solution
Boot order is not correct.	Run the Computer Setup utility and change boot sequence in Advanced > Boot Options .
Hard drive is damaged.	Observe if the front panel Power LED is blinking RED and if any beeps are heard. See POST error messages on page 100 to determine possible causes for the blinking red and beep codes. See the Worldwide Limited Warranty for terms and conditions.

Computer seems to be locked up.

Cause	Solution
Program in use has stopped responding to commands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use the task manager to close programs that do not respond.2. Attempt the normal Windows “Shut Down” procedure. If this fails, press the power button for four or more seconds to turn off the power. To restart the computer, press the power button again.

Solving media card reader problems

Media card will not work in a digital camera after formatting it in Windows.

Cause	Solution
By default, Windows will format any media card with a capacity greater than 32MB with the FAT32 format. Some digital cameras use the FAT (FAT16 & FAT12) format and can not operate with a FAT32 formatted card.	Either format the media card in the digital camera or select FAT file system to format the media card in a computer with Windows.

A write-protected or locked error occurs when attempting to write to the media card.

Cause	Solution
Media card is locked. Locking the media card is a safety feature that prevents writing to and deleting from an SD/Memory Stick/PRO card.	If using an SD card, make sure that the lock tab located on the right of the SD card is not in the locked position. If using a Memory Stick/PRO card, make sure that the lock tab located on the bottom of the Memory Stick/PRO card is not in the locked position.

Can not write to the media card.

Cause	Solution
The media card is a read-only memory (ROM) card.	Check the manufacturer's documentation included with your card to see if it is writable. See the previous section for a list of compatible cards.
Media card is locked. Locking the media card is a safety feature that prevents writing to and deleting from an SD/Memory Stick/PRO card.	If using an SD card, make sure that the lock tab located on the right of the SD card is not in the locked position. If using a Memory Stick/PRO card, make sure that the lock tab located on the bottom of the Memory Stick/PRO card is not in the locked position.

Unable to access data on the media card after inserting it into a slot.

Cause	Solution
The media card is not inserted properly, is inserted in the wrong slot, or is not supported.	Make sure that the card is inserted properly with the gold contact on the correct side. The green LED will light if inserted properly.

Do not know how to remove a media card correctly.

Cause	Solution
The computer's software is used to safely eject the card.	In Windows 10, type <code>file</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select File Explorer from the list of applications. In the left column, expand This PC , right-click on the corresponding drive icon, and then select Eject . Pull the card out of the slot. NOTE: Never remove the card when the green LED is flashing.

After installing the media card reader and booting to Windows, the reader and the inserted cards are not recognized by the computer.

Cause	Solution
The operating system needs time to recognize the device if the reader was just installed into the computer and you are turning the PC on for the first time.	Wait a few seconds so that the operating system can recognize the reader and the available ports, and then recognize the media inserted in the reader.

After inserting a media card in the reader, the computer attempts to boot from the media card.

Cause	Solution
The inserted media card has boot capability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If you do not want to boot from the media card, remove it during boot or do not select the option to boot from the inserted media card during the boot process.2. During POST (Power On Self-Test), press F9 to modify the boot menu.3. Change the boot sequence in F10 Computer Setup.

Solving display problems

If you encounter display problems, see the documentation that came with the monitor and to the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

Blank screen (no video).

Cause	Solution
If you have a system with an option card with display connectivity, the option card may not be seated correctly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat the option card.2. Power on the system and retest.3. If the issue persists, replace the option card only.4. Power on the system and retest.5. If after reseating and replacing the option card the issue persists, the system board connector to the option card might be damaged. Replace the system board.
Monitor is not turned on and the monitor light is not on.	Turn on the monitor and check that the monitor light is on.
Bad monitor.	Try a different monitor.
The cable connections are not correct.	Check the cable connection from the monitor to the computer and to the electrical outlet.
You may have a screen blanking utility installed or energy saver features are enabled.	Press any key or click the mouse button and type your password (if set).
You are using a fixed-sync monitor and it will not sync at the resolution chosen.	Be sure that the monitor can accept the same horizontal scan rate as the resolution chosen.
Computer is in Sleep state.	Press the power button to resume from Sleep state. IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than 4 s. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.
Monitor cable is plugged into the wrong connector.	Systems may have a monitor connection on both the motherboard or an add-in card. Try moving the monitor connection to a different connector on the back of the computer
Monitor settings in the computer are not compatible with the monitor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In Control Panel, select Category from the View by list, then under Appearance and Personalization, select Adjust screen resolution. To access Control Panel in Windows 10, type <code>control panel</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Control Panel from the list of applications.2. Expand the Resolution box, and then use the sliding control to reset the resolution.
Monitor is configured to use an input that is not active.	Use the monitor's on-screen menu controls to select the input that is being driven by the system. See the monitor's user documentation for more information on the on-screen controls and settings.

Blank screen and the power LED flashes Red five times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps five times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
Pre-video memory error.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat DIMMs. Power on the system.2. Replace DIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module.3. Replace third-party memory with HP memory.4. Replace the system board.

Blank screen and the power LED flashes Red six times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps six times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
Pre-video graphics error.	For systems with a graphics card: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat the graphics card (if applicable). Power on the system.2. Replace the graphics card (if applicable).3. Replace the system board. For systems with integrated graphics, replace the system board.

Blank screen and the power LED flashes Red seven times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps seven times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
System board failure (ROM detected failure prior to video).	Replace the system board.

Monitor does not function properly when used with energy saver features.

Cause	Solution
Monitor without energy saver capabilities is being used with energy saver features enabled.	Disable monitor energy saver feature.

Dim characters.

Cause	Solution
The brightness and contrast controls are not set properly.	Adjust the monitor brightness and contrast controls.
Cables are not properly connected.	Check that the graphics cable is securely connected to the graphics card (if applicable) or video connector and the monitor.

Blurry video or requested resolution cannot be set.

Cause	Solution
If the graphics controller was upgraded, the correct graphics drivers may not be loaded.	Install the video drivers included in the upgrade kit.
Monitor is not capable of displaying requested resolution.	Change requested resolution.
Graphics card is bad.	Replace the graphics card.

The picture is broken up, rolls, jitters, or flashes.

Cause	Solution
The monitor connections might be incomplete or the monitor might be incorrectly adjusted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Be sure the monitor cable is securely connected to the computer.2. In a two-monitor system or if another monitor is in close proximity, be sure the monitors are not interfering with each other's electromagnetic field by moving them apart.3. Fluorescent lights or fans might be too close to the monitor.
Monitor needs to be degaussed.	Degauss the monitor. See the documentation that came with the monitor for instructions.

Image is not centered.

Cause	Solution
Position may need adjustment.	Press the monitor's Menu button to access the OSD menu. Select ImageControl/ Horizontal Position or Vertical Position to adjust the horizontal or vertical position of the image.

"No Connection, Check Signal Cable" displays on screen.

Cause	Solution
Monitor video cable is disconnected.	Connect the video cable between the monitor and computer. IMPORTANT: Make sure that the computer power is off while connecting the video cable.

"Out of Range" displays on screen.

Cause	Solution
Video resolution and refresh rate are set higher than what the monitor supports.	Restart the computer and enter Safe Mode. Change the settings to a supported setting then restart the computer so that the new settings take effect. To enter Safe Mode in Windows 10: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Log in to the computer using an Administrator account.

“Out of Range” displays on screen.

Cause	Solution
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Type <code>msconfig</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select msconfig from the list of applications.3. Click the Boot tab, select Safe boot and then click OK.

High pitched noise coming from inside a flat panel monitor.

Cause	Solution
Brightness and/or contrast settings are too high.	Lower brightness and/or contrast settings.

Fuzzy focus; streaking, ghosting, or shadowing effects; horizontal scrolling lines; faint vertical bars; or unable to center the picture on the screen (flat panel monitors using an analog VGA input connection only).

Cause	Solution
Flat panel monitor's internal digital conversion circuits might be unable to correctly interpret the output synchronization of the graphics card.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Select the monitor's Auto-Adjustment option in the monitor's on-screen display menu.2. Manually synchronize the Clock and Clock Phase on-screen display functions. To download a SoftPak that will assist you with the synchronization, go to the following website, select the appropriate monitor, and download either SP32347 or SP32202: http://www.hp.com/support
Graphics card is not seated properly or is bad (some models).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat the graphics card.2. Replace the graphics card.

Certain typed symbols do not appear correct.

Cause	Solution
The font you are using does not support that particular symbol.	Use the Character Map to locate and select the appropriate symbol. You can copy the symbol from the Character Map into a document. In Windows 10, type <code>ch</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Character Map from the list of applications.

Solving audio problems

If the computer has audio features and you encounter audio problems, see the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

Headset microphone connected to the front is not working or is very quiet.

Cause	Solution
The front Headset connector supports CTIA (Cellular Telephone Industries Association) style headsets and not OMTP (Open Mobile	Make sure that a CTIA style headset is being used or use an OMTP style headset with a commercially available adapter that converts an OMTP headset to the CTIA pinout.

Headset microphone connected to the front is not working or is very quiet.

Cause	Solution
Terminal Platform) style headsets. These differ by the microphone connections.	

Sound cuts in and out.

Cause	Solution
Processor resources are being used by other open applications.	Shut down all open processor-intensive applications.

Sound does not come out of the speaker or headphones.

Cause	Solution
Software volume control is turned down or muted.	Double-click the Speaker icon on the taskbar, make sure that Mute is not selected, and use the volume slider to adjust the volume.
Audio is hidden in Computer Setup.	Enable the audio in Computer Setup: Advanced > Built-in Device Options .
The external speakers are not turned on.	Turn on the external speakers.
The audio device might be connected to the wrong jack.	Make sure the device is connected to the correct jack on the computer. The rear audio jack output is the green receptacle. The speakers should be plugged into the line-out jack and the headphones should be plugged into the headphone jack.
External speakers plugged into the wrong audio jack on a recently installed sound card.	See the sound card documentation for proper speaker connection. The rear audio jack output is the green receptacle.
Headphones or devices connected to the line-out connector mute the internal speaker.	Turn on and use headphones or external speakers, if connected, or disconnect headphones or external speakers.
Computer is in Sleep state.	Press the power button to resume from Sleep state. IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than 4 s. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.
Internal speaker is disabled in Computer Setup.	Enable the internal speaker in Computer Setup. Select Advanced > Built-in Device Options .
The application is set to use a different audio device than speakers.	Some graphics cards support audio over the DisplayPort connection (if applicable), so multiple audio devices might be listed in Device Manager. Make sure the correct device is being used. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
Some applications can select which audio output device is used.	Make sure the application has selected the correct audio device.
The operating system controls might be set to use a different audio device as the default output device than what is expected.	Set the operating system to use the correct audio device.

Sound from headphones is not clear or muffled.

Cause	Solution
Headphones are plugged into the rear audio output connector. The rear audio output connector is for powered audio devices and is not designed for headphone use.	Plug the headphones into the headphone connector on the front of the computer.

Computer appears to be locked up while recording audio.

Cause	Solution
The hard disk might be full.	Before recording, make sure there is enough free space on the hard disk. You can also try recording the audio file in a compressed format.

Line-in jack is not functioning properly.

Cause	Solution
Jack has been reconfigured in the audio driver or application software.	In the audio driver or application software, reconfigure the jack or set the jack to its default value.

There is no sound or sound volume is too low.

Cause	Solution
The application is set to use a different audio device than speakers.	Some graphics cards support audio over the DisplayPort connection (if applicable), so multiple audio devices might be listed in Device Manager. Make sure the correct device is being used. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
Some applications can select which audio output device is used.	Make sure the application has selected the correct audio device.
The operating system controls might be set to use a different audio device as the default output device than what is expected.	Set the operating system to use the correct audio device.

Solving printer problems

If you encounter printer problems, see the documentation that came with the printer and to the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

Printer will not print.

Cause	Solution
Printer is not turned on and online.	Turn the printer on and make sure it is online.
The correct printer drivers for the application are not installed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install the correct printer driver for the application.2. Try printing using the MS-DOS command:

Printer will not print.

Cause	Solution
	<pre>DIR C:\ > [printer port]</pre> <p>where [printer port] is the address of the printer being used. If the printer works, reload the printer driver.</p> <p>To run MS-DOS commands, press the Windows key + r, type <code>cmd</code> in the Open box, and then click OK.</p>
If you are on a network, you may not have made the connection to the printer.	Make the proper network connections to the printer.
Printer may have failed.	Run printer self-test.

Printer will not turn on.

Cause	Solution
The cables may not be connected properly.	Reconnect all cables and check the power cord and electrical outlet.

Printer prints garbled information.

Cause	Solution
The correct printer driver for the application is not installed.	Install the correct printer driver for the application.
The cables may not be connected properly.	Reconnect all cables.
Printer memory might be overloaded.	Reset the printer by turning it off for one minute, and then turn it back on.

Printer will not print.

Cause	Solution
The printer might be out of paper.	Check the paper tray and refill it if it is empty.

Solving keyboard and mouse problems

If you encounter keyboard or mouse problems, see the documentation that came with the equipment and to the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

A wireless keyboard/mouse is not working correctly. Symptoms include lagging mouse movement, jumpy mouse/keyboard, or no function of mouse/keyboard and external drive.

Cause	Solution
If your computer is equipped with USB 3.0 ports, connected USB 3.0 devices can interfere with the wireless keyboard USB receiver.	Connect the wireless keyboard USB receiver to a USB 2.0 port that is separated from ports with USB 3.0 devices. If you still experience interference, you may have to place the connectors farther apart using an external USB hub.

Keyboard commands and typing are not recognized by the computer.

Cause	Solution
Keyboard connector is not properly connected.	Shut down the computer, reconnect the keyboard to the back of the computer, and then restart the computer.
Program in use has stopped responding to commands.	Shut down your computer using the mouse and then restart the computer.
Keyboard needs repairs.	See the Worldwide Limited Warranty for terms and conditions.
Computer is in Sleep state.	Press the power button to resume from Sleep state. IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than 4 s. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.

Mouse does not respond to movement or is too slow.

Cause	Solution
Mouse connector is not properly plugged into the back of the computer.	Shut down the computer using the keyboard. Windows 10: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Press the Ctrl and Esc keys at the same time (or press the Windows logo key) to display the Start menu.2. Use the arrow keys to scroll to and select the power icon at the top right on the menu, and then press Enter.3. Use the arrow keys to select Shut Down, and then press Enter.4. After the shutdown is complete, plug the mouse connector into the back of the computer (or the keyboard) and restart.
Program in use has stopped responding to commands.	Shut down the computer using the keyboard then restart the computer.
Mouse may need cleaning.	Remove the roller ball cover on the mouse and clean the internal components.
Mouse may need repair.	See the Worldwide Limited Warranty for terms and conditions.
Computer is in Sleep state.	Press the power button to resume from Sleep state.

Mouse does not respond to movement or is too slow.

Cause	Solution
	IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than 4 s. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.


Mouse will only move vertically, horizontally, or movement is jerky.

Cause	Solution
Mouse roller ball or the rotating encoder shafts that make contact with the ball are dirty.	Remove roller ball cover from the bottom of the mouse and clean the internal components with a mouse cleaning kit available from most computer stores.

Solving hardware installation problems

You may need to reconfigure the computer when you add or remove hardware, such as an additional drive or expansion card. If you install a plug and play device, Windows automatically recognizes the device and configures the computer. If you install a non-plug and play device, you must reconfigure the computer after completing installation of the new hardware. In Windows, use the **Add Hardware Wizard** and follow the instructions that appear on the screen.

To open the Add Hardware Wizard, open a Command Prompt and open `hdwwiz.exe`.

 **WARNING!** When the computer is plugged into an AC power source, voltage is always applied to the system board. To reduce the risk of personal injury from electrical shock and/or hot surfaces, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the wall outlet and allow the internal system components to cool before touching.

A new device is not recognized as part of the system.

Cause	Solution
Device is not seated or connected properly.	Make sure the device is properly and securely connected and that pins in the connector are not bent down.
Cable(s) of new external device are loose or power cables are unplugged.	Make sure all cables are properly and securely connected and that pins in the cable or connector are not bent down.
Power switch of new external device is not turned on.	Turn off the computer, turn on the external device, and then turn on the computer to integrate the device with the computer system.
When the system advised you of changes to the configuration, you did not accept them.	Reboot the computer and follow the instructions for accepting the changes.
A plug and play board may not automatically configure when added if the default configuration conflicts with other devices.	Use Windows Device Manager to deselect the automatic settings for the board and choose a basic configuration that does not cause a resource conflict. You can also use Computer Setup to reconfigure or disable devices to resolve the resource conflict. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
USB ports on the computer are disabled in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and make sure that Device available is selected for appropriate USB ports under Advanced > Port Options .

Computer will not start.

Cause	Solution
Wrong memory modules were used in the upgrade or memory modules were installed in the wrong location.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Review the documentation that came with the system to determine if you are using the correct memory modules and to verify the proper installation. NOTE: DIMM1 or XMM1 must always be installed. DIMM1 must be installed before DIMM2, and DIMM3 must be installed before DIMM4.2. Observe the beeps and LED lights on the front of the computer. Beeps and flashing LEDs are codes for specific problems.3. If you still cannot resolve the issue, contact Customer Support.

Power LED flashes Red three times and then white two times.

Cause	Solution
Memory is installed incorrectly or is bad.	<p>IMPORTANT: To avoid damage to the DIMMs or the system board, you must unplug the computer power cord before attempting to reseat, install, or remove a DIMM module.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat DIMMs. Power on the system.2. Replace DIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module. NOTE: DIMM1 or XMM1 must always be installed. DIMM1 must be installed before DIMM2, and DIMM3 must be installed before DIMM43. Replace third-party memory with HP memory.4. Replace the system board.

Solving network problems

Some common causes and solutions for network problems are listed in the following table. These guidelines do not discuss the process of debugging the network cabling.

Network driver does not detect network controller.

Cause	Solution
Network controller is disabled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Run Computer Setup and enable network controller.2. Enable the network controller in the operating system using Device Manager. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
Incorrect network driver.	Check the network controller documentation for the correct driver or obtain the latest driver from the manufacturer's website.

Network status link light never flashes.

NOTE: The network status light is supposed to flash when there is network activity.

Cause	Solution
No active network is detected.	Check cabling and network equipment for proper connection.
Network controller is not set up properly.	Check for the device status within Windows, such as Device Manager for driver load and the Network Connections applet within Windows for link status. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
Network controller is disabled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Run Computer Setup and enable network controller.2. Enable the network controller in the operating system using Device Manager. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.
Network driver is not properly loaded.	Reinstall network drivers.
System cannot autosense the network.	Disable auto-sensing capabilities and force the system into the correct operating mode.

Diagnostics reports a failure.

Cause	Solution
The cable is not securely connected.	Make sure that the cable is securely attached to the network connector and that the other end of the cable is securely attached to the correct device.
The cable is attached to the incorrect connector.	Make sure that the cable is attached to the correct connector.
There is a problem with the cable or a device at the other end of the cable.	Make sure that the cable and device at the other end are operating correctly.
The network controller is defective.	Contact an authorized service provider.

Diagnostics passes, but the computer does not communicate with the network.

Cause	Solution
Network drivers are not loaded, or driver parameters do not match current configuration.	Make sure that the network drivers are loaded and that the driver parameters match the configuration of the network controller. Make sure that the correct network client and protocol is installed.
The network controller is not configured for this computer.	Select the Network and Sharing Center icon in the Control Panel and configure the network controller. To access Control Panel in Windows 10, type <code>control panel</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Control Panel from the list of applications.

Network controller stopped working when an expansion board was added to the computer.

Cause	Solution
The network controller requires drivers.	Verify that the drivers were not accidentally deleted when the drivers for a new expansion board were installed.

Network controller stops working without apparent cause.

Cause	Solution
The cable is not securely connected.	Make sure that the cable is securely attached to the network connector and that the other end of the cable is securely attached to the correct device.
The network controller is defective.	Contact an authorized service provider.

New network card will not boot.

Cause	Solution
New network card might be defective or may not meet industry-standard specifications.	Install a working, industry-standard NIC, or change the boot sequence to boot from another source.

Cannot connect to network server when attempting Remote System Installation.

Cause	Solution
The network controller is not configured properly.	Verify Network Connectivity, that a DHCP Server is present, and that the Remote System Installation Server contains the NIC drivers for your NIC.

System setup utility reports unprogrammed EEPROM.

Cause	Solution
Unprogrammed EEPROM.	Contact an authorized service provider.

Solving memory problems

If you encounter memory problems, some common causes and solutions are listed in the following table.



IMPORTANT: Power may still be supplied to the DIMMs when the computer is turned off (depending on the Management Engine (ME) settings). To avoid damage to the DIMMs or the system board, you must unplug the computer power cord before attempting to reseat, install, or remove a memory module.

For those systems that support ECC memory, HP does not support mixing ECC and non-ECC memory. Otherwise, the computer will not boot the operating system.



NOTE: The memory count will be affected by configurations with the Management Engine (ME) enabled. The ME uses 8MB of system memory in single channel mode or 16MB of memory in dual-channel mode to download, decompress, and execute the ME firmware for Out-of-Band (OOB), third-party data storage, and other management functions.

System will not boot or does not function properly after installing additional memory modules.

Cause	Solution
A memory module is not installed in the DIMM1 or XMM1 socket.	Make sure that a memory module is installed in the DIMM1 or XMM1 socket on the system board. This socket must be populated with a memory module.
Memory module is not the correct type or speed grade for the system or the new memory module is not seated properly.	Replace module with the correct industry-standard device for the computer. On some models, ECC and non-ECC memory modules cannot be mixed.

Out of memory error.

Cause	Solution
You have run out of memory to run the application.	Check the application documentation to determine the memory requirements.

Memory count during POST is wrong.

Cause	Solution
The memory modules may not be installed correctly.	Check that the memory modules have been installed correctly and that proper modules are used.
Integrated graphics may use system memory.	No action required.

Insufficient memory error during operation.

Cause	Solution
Too many Terminate and Stay Resident programs (TSRs) are installed.	Delete any TSRs that you do not need.
You have run out of memory for the application.	Check the memory requirements for the application or add more memory to the computer.

Power LED flashes red five times, once every second, followed by a 2 s pause, and the computer beeps five times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.)

Cause	Solution
Memory is installed incorrectly or is bad.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat DIMMs. Power on the system. 2. Replace DIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module. 3. Replace third-party memory with HP memory. 4. Replace the system board.

System memory is performing at a speed lower than DIMM specification.

Cause	Solution
If the system is populated with two DIMMs, it runs at the maximum speed of the DIMMs as allowed by the system hardware. However, if a single DIMM is added to a dual-memory configuration, DIMM speed may be reduced to the minimum system memory speed configuration, even if the additional DIMM is specified to run at the higher speed..	When the system is configured with two DIMMs in dual-channel mode, it might operate at a higher speed. Adding a single additional DIMM changes the mode and can reduce memory speed. To run at a higher memory speed, make sure to add a total of two DIMMs to cause the system to operate in a higher-performing dual-channel mode.

Solving CD-ROM and DVD problems

If you encounter CD-ROM or DVD problems, see the common causes and solutions listed in the following table or to the documentation that came with the optional device.

System will not boot from CD-ROM or DVD drive.

Cause	Solution
The device is attached to a SATA port that has been hidden in the Computer Setup utility.	Run the Computer Setup utility and ensure Device Available is selected for the device's SATA port in Advanced > Port Options .
Removable Media Boot is disabled in the Computer Setup utility.	Run the Computer Setup utility and enable booting to removable media in Advanced > Boot Options .
Network Boot is enabled in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and disable Network Boot in Advanced > Boot Options .
Non-bootable CD in drive.	Try a bootable CD in the drive.
Boot order not correct.	Run the Computer Setup utility and change boot sequence in Advanced > Boot Options .

Drive not found (identified).

Cause	Solution
Cable could be loose.	Check cable connections.
The system may not have automatically recognized a newly installed device.	See reconfiguration directions in the Solving hardware installation problems on page 90 section. If the system still does not recognize the new device, check to see if the device is listed within Computer Setup. If it is listed, the probable cause is a driver problem. If it is not listed, the probable cause is a hardware problem. If this is a newly installed drive, run the Computer Setup utility and try adding a POST delay under Advanced > Power-On Options .
The device is attached to a SATA port that has been hidden in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and ensure Device Available is selected for the device's SATA port in Advanced > Port Options .
Drive responds slowly immediately after power-up.	Run Computer Setup and increase the POST Delay in Advanced > Power-On Options .

CD-ROM or DVD devices are not detected or driver is not loaded.

Cause	Solution
Drive is not connected properly or not properly configured.	See the documentation that came with the optional device.

Movie will not play in the DVD drive.

Cause	Solution
Movie might be regionalized for a different country.	See the documentation that came with the DVD drive.
Decoder software is not installed.	Install decoder software.
Damaged media.	Replace media.
Movie rating locked out by parental lock.	Use DVD software to remove parental lock.
Media installed upside down.	Reinstall media.

Cannot eject compact disc (tray-load unit).

Cause	Solution
Disc not properly seated in the drive.	Turn off the computer and insert a thin metal rod into the emergency eject hole and push firmly. Slowly pull the tray out from the drive until the tray is fully extended, then remove the disc.

CD-ROM, CD-RW, DVD-ROM, or DVD-R/RW drive cannot read a disc or takes too long to start.

Cause	Solution
Media is corrupt.	Try different media to confirm whether media is valid.
Media has been inserted upside down.	Reinsert the media with the label facing up.
The DVD-ROM drive takes longer to start because it has to determine the type of media played, such as audio or video.	Wait at least 30 s to let the DVD-ROM drive determine the type of media being played. If the disc still does not start, read the other solutions listed for this topic.
CD or DVD disc is dirty.	Clean CD or DVD with a CD cleaning kit, available from most computer stores.
Windows does not detect the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use Device Manager to remove or uninstall the device. To access Device Manager in Windows 10, type <code>device manager</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Device Manager from the list of applications.2. Restart the computer and let Windows detect the CD or DVD driver.

Recording or copying CDs is difficult or impossible.

Cause	Solution
Wrong or poor quality media type.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Try using a slower speed when recording.2. Verify that you are using the correct media for the drive.3. Try a different brand of media. Quality varies widely between manufacturers.

Solving USB flash drive problems

If you encounter USB flash drive problems, common causes and solutions are listed in the following table.

USB flash drive is not seen as a drive letter in Windows.

Cause	Solution
The drive letter after the last physical drive is not available.	Change the default drive letter for the flash drive in Windows.

USB flash drive not found (identified).

Cause	Solution
The device is attached to a USB port that has been hidden in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and enable USB ports in Advanced > Port Options .
The device was not properly seated before power-up.	Ensure the device is fully inserted into the USB port before applying power to the system

System will not boot from USB flash drive.

Cause	Solution
Boot order is not correct.	Run the Computer Setup utility and change boot sequence in Advanced > Boot Options .
Removable Media Boot is disabled in the Computer Setup utility.	Run the Computer Setup utility and enable booting to removable media in Advanced > Boot Options . Ensure USB is enabled in Storage > Boot Order .

The computer boots to DOS after making a bootable flash drive.

Cause	Solution
Flash drive is bootable.	Install the flash drive only after the operating system boots.
Flash drive is defective.	Try a different flash drive.

Solving front panel component problems

If you encounter problems with devices connected to the front panel, see the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

A USB device, headphone, or microphone is not recognized by the computer.

Cause	Solution
Device is not properly connected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Turn off the computer.2. Reconnect the device to the front of the computer and restart the computer.
The device does not have power.	If the USB device requires AC power, be sure one end is connected to the device and one end is connected to a live outlet.
The correct device driver is not installed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install the correct driver for the device.2. You might need to reboot the computer.
The cable from the device to the computer does not work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If possible, replace the cable.2. Restart the computer.
The device is not working.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Replace the device.2. Restart the computer.
USB ports on the computer are disabled in Computer Setup.	Run the Computer Setup utility and make sure that the USB ports are set to Enabled in Security > USB Security .

Solving Internet access problems

If you encounter Internet access problems, consult your Internet Service Provider (ISP) or see the common causes and solutions listed in the following table.

Unable to connect to the Internet.

Cause	Solution
Internet Service Provider (ISP) account is not set up properly.	Verify Internet settings or contact your ISP for assistance.
Web browser is not set up properly.	Verify that the Web browser is installed and set up to work with your ISP.
Cable/DSL modem is not plugged in.	Plug in cable/DSL modem. You should see a power LED light on the front of the cable/DSL modem.
Cable/DSL service is not available or has been interrupted due to bad weather.	Try connecting to the Internet at a later time or contact your ISP. (If the cable/DSL service is connected, the cable LED light on the front of the cable/DSL modem will be on.)
The CAT5 UTP cable is disconnected.	Connect the CAT5 UTP cable between the cable modem and the computer's RJ-45 connector. (If the connection is good, the PC LED light on the front of the cable/DSL modem will be on.)
IP address is not configured properly.	Contact your ISP for the correct IP address.
Cookies are corrupted. (A cookie is a small piece of information that a Web server can store temporarily with the Web browser. This is useful for having the browser remember some specific information that the Web server can later retrieve.)	Windows 10: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Type <code>control panel</code> in the taskbar search box, and then select Control Panel from the list of applications.

Unable to connect to the Internet.

Cause	Solution
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Click Internet Options.In the Browsing history section, click the Delete button.Select the Cookies and website data check box and click the Delete button.

Cannot automatically launch Internet programs.

Cause	Solution
You must log on to your ISP before some programs will start.	Log on to your ISP and launch a program.

Solving software problems

Most software problems occur as a result of the following issues:

- The application was not installed or configured correctly.
- There is insufficient memory available to run the application.
- There is a conflict between applications.
- All the necessary device drivers might not have been installed.
- If you have installed an operating system other than the factory-installed operating system, it might not be supported on the system.

If you encounter software problems, see the applicable solutions listed in the following table.

Computer will not continue and the HP logo does not appear.

Cause	Solution
ROM issue - POST error has occurred.	Observe the beeps and LED lights on the front of the computer. See POST error messages on page 100 to determine possible causes. See the Worldwide Limited Warranty for terms and conditions.

“Illegal Operation has Occurred” error message is displayed.

Cause	Solution
Software being used is not Microsoft-certified for your version of Windows.	Verify that the software is certified by Microsoft for your version of Windows (see program packaging for this information).
Configuration files are corrupt.	If possible, save all data, close all programs, and restart the computer.

7 POST error messages

This chapter lists the error codes, error messages, and the various indicator light and audible sequences that you may encounter during Power-On Self-Test (POST) or computer restart, the probable source of the problem, and steps you can take to resolve the error condition.

POST Message Disabled suppresses most system messages during POST, such as memory count and non-error text messages. If a POST error occurs, the screen will display the error message. To manually switch to the POST Messages Enabled mode during POST, press any key (except **F10**, **F11**, or **F12**). The default mode is POST Message Disabled.

The speed at which the computer loads the operating system and the extent to which it is tested are determined by the POST mode selection.

Quick Boot is a fast startup process that does not run all of the system level tests, such as the memory test. Full Boot runs all of the ROM-based system tests and takes longer to complete.

Full Boot may also be enabled to run every 1 to 30 days on a regularly scheduled basis. To establish the schedule, reconfigure the computer to the Full Boot Every x Days mode, using Computer Setup.

 **NOTE:** For more information on Computer Setup, see [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 59](#).

POST numeric codes and text messages

This section covers those POST errors that have numeric codes associated with them. The section also includes some text messages that may be encountered during POST.

 **NOTE:** The computer will beep once after a POST text message is displayed on the screen.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
101-Option ROM Checksum Error	System ROM or expansion board option ROM checksum.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Verify the correct ROM.2. Flash the ROM if needed.3. If an expansion board was recently added, remove it to see if the problem remains.4. Clear CMOS (see Password security and resetting CMOS on page 106).5. If the message disappears, there may be a problem with the expansion card.6. Replace the system board.
103-System Board Failure	DMA or timers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clear CMOS. (see Password security and resetting CMOS on page 106.)2. Replace the system board.
162-System Options Not Set	Configuration incorrect. RTC (real-time clock) battery may need to be replaced.	Run Computer Setup and check the configuration in Advanced > Onboard Devices . Reset the date and time under Control Panel . If the problem persists, replace the RTC battery. See the Removal and Replacement section for instructions on installing a new battery, or

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
		contact an authorized dealer or reseller for RTC battery replacement.
163-Time & Date Not Set	Invalid time or date in configuration memory. RTC (real-time clock) battery may need to be replaced.	Reset the date and time under Control Panel (Computer Setup can also be used). If the problem persists, replace the RTC battery. See the Removal and Replacement section for instructions on installing a new battery, or contact an authorized dealer or reseller for RTC battery replacement.
163-Time & Date Not Set	CMOS jumper may not be properly installed.	Check for proper placement of the CMOS jumper if applicable.
164-MemorySize Error	Memory amount has changed since the last boot (memory added or removed).	Press the F1 key to save the memory changes.
164-MemorySize Error	Memory configuration incorrect.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run Computer Setup or Windows utilities. 2. Make sure the memory module(s) are installed properly. 3. If third-party memory has been added, test using HP-only memory. 4. Verify proper memory module type.
201-Memory Error	RAM failure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure memory modules are correctly installed. 2. Verify proper memory module type. 3. Remove and replace the identified faulty memory module(s). 4. If the error persists after replacing memory modules, replace the system board.
213-Incompatible Memory Module in Memory Socket(s) X, X, ...	A memory module in memory socket identified in the error message is missing critical SPD information, or is incompatible with the chipset.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify proper memory module type. 2. Try another memory socket. 3. Replace DIMM with a module conforming to the SPD standard.
214-DIMM Configuration Warning	Populated DIMM Configuration is not optimized.	Rearrange the DIMMs so that each channel has the same amount of memory.
219-ECC Memory Module Detected ECC Modules not supported on this Platform	Recently added memory module(s) support ECC memory error correction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If additional memory was recently added, remove it to see if the problem remains. 2. Check product documentation for memory support information.
301-Keyboard Error	Keyboard failure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnect keyboard with computer turned off. 2. Check connector for bent or missing pins. 3. Ensure that none of the keys are depressed. 4. Replace keyboard.
303-Keyboard Controller Error	I/O board keyboard controller.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnect keyboard with computer turned off.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Replace the system board.
304-Keyboard or System Unit Error	Keyboard failure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnect the keyboard with computer turned off. 2. Ensure that none of the keys are depressed. 3. Replace the keyboard. 4. Replace the system board.
501-Display Adapter Failure	Graphics display controller.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear CMOS. (see Password security and resetting CMOS on page 106). 2. Verify monitor is attached and turned on.
510-Flash Screen Image Corrupted	Flash Screen image has errors.	Reflash the system ROM with the latest BIOS image.
512-Chassis, Rear Chassis, or Front Chassis Fan not Detected	Fan is not connected or may have malfunctioned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace fan.
514-CPU or Chassis Fan not Detected	Fan is not connected or may have malfunctioned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace fan.
660-Display cache is detected unreliable	Integrated graphics controller display cache is not working properly and will be disabled.	Replace system board if minimal graphics degrading is an issue.
1720-SMART Hard Drive Detects Imminent Failure	Hard drive is about to fail. (Some hard drives have a hard drive firmware patch that will fix an erroneous error message.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine if hard drive is giving correct error message. Run the Drive Protection System test under using F2 Diagnostics when booting the computer. 2. Apply hard drive firmware patch if applicable. (Available at http://www.hp.com/support.) 3. Back up contents and replace hard drive.
2212-USB Key Provisioning failure writing to device	USB device used for USB key provisioning will not allow BIOS to update provision file properly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Try a different USB key device for provisioning. 2. If the error persists, update to the latest BIOS version and ME firmware version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
2217-ME Firmware Version request failure	ME firmware is not properly responding to BIOS query for version information.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. If the error persists, update to the latest BIOS version and ME firmware version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
2218-ME Firmware Version should be updated	ME firmware must be updated to match current functionality contained in the system BIOS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update to the latest ME firmware version. 2. If the error persists and system BIOS has been recently updated, restore previous system BIOS version.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
2219-USB Key Provisioning file has invalid header identifier	Provisioning file contained on the USB key has been corrupted or is not a valid version for the current ME firmware.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recreate the provisioning file using third party management console software. 2. If the error persists and system BIOS has been recently updated, restore previous system BIOS version. Otherwise, update the ME firmware version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
2220-USB Key Provisioning file has mismatch version	Provisioning file contained on the USB key is not a valid version for the current ME firmware.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. If the error persists and system BIOS has been recently updated, restore previous system BIOS version. Otherwise, update the ME firmware version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
Invalid Electronic Serial Number	Electronic serial number is missing.	Enter the correct serial number in Computer Setup.
Network Server Mode Active and No Keyboard Attached	Keyboard failure while Network Server Mode enabled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnect keyboard with computer turned off. 2. Check connector for bent or missing pins. 3. Ensure that none of the keys are depressed. 4. Replace keyboard.
Parity Check 2	Parity RAM failure.	Run Computer Setup and Diagnostic utilities.

Interpreting POST diagnostic front panel lights and audible codes

This section covers the front panel light codes as well as the audible codes that may occur before or during POST that do not necessarily have an error code or text message associated with them.

CAUTION: When the computer is plugged into an AC power source, voltage is always applied to the system board. To reduce the risk of personal injury from electrical shock and/or hot surfaces, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the AC outlet and allow the internal system components to cool before touching.

NOTE: If you see flashing lights on a PS/2 keyboard, look for flashing lights on the front panel of the computer and see the following table to determine the front panel light codes.

Recommended actions in the following table are listed in the order in which they should be performed.

Not all diagnostic lights and audible codes are available on all models.

Table 7-1 Interpreting POST diagnostic front panel lights and audible codes

Activity	Beeps	Possible cause	Recommended action
White power light On.	None	Computer on.	None
White power light flashes every two seconds.	None	Computer in Suspend to RAM mode (some models only) or normal Suspend mode.	None required. Press any key or move the mouse to wake the computer.
Red power light flashes two times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	2	Processor thermal protection activated: A fan may be blocked or not turning. OR The heat sink/fan assembly is not properly attached to the processor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the computer air vents are not blocked and the cooling fan is running. 2. Open hood, press power button, and see if the fan spins. If the processor fan is not spinning, make sure the fan's cable is plugged onto the system board header. 3. If fan is plugged in, but is not spinning, then replace fan. 4. Contact an authorized reseller or service provider.
Red power light flashes four times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	4	Power failure (power supply is overloaded).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check if a device is causing the problem by removing all attached devices. Power on the system. If the system enters the POST, then power off and replace one device at a time and repeat this procedure until failure occurs. Replace the device that is causing the failure. Continue adding devices one at a time to ensure all devices are functioning properly. 2. Replace the power supply. 3. Replace the system board.
Red power light flashes five times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	5	Pre-video memory error.	<p>CAUTION: To avoid damage to the DIMMs or the system board, you must unplug the computer power cord before attempting to reseat, install, or remove a DIMM module.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat DIMMs. 2. Replace DIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module. 3. Replace third-party memory with HP memory.

Table 7-1 Interpreting POST diagnostic front panel lights and audible codes (continued)

Activity	Beeps	Possible cause	Recommended action
			4. Replace the system board.
Red power light flashes six times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	6	Pre-video graphics error.	Replace the system board.
Red power light flashes seven times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	7	System board failure (ROM detected failure prior to video).	Replace the system board.
Red power light flashes eight times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	8	Invalid ROM based on bad checksum.	1. Reflash the system ROM with the latest BIOS image. 2. Replace the system board.
Red power light flashes nine times, once every second, followed by a two second pause. Beeps stop after fifth iteration but lights continue until problem is solved.	9	System powers on but is unable to boot.	1. Unplug the AC power cord from the computer, wait 30 seconds, then plug the power cord back in to the computer. 2. Replace the system board.
System does not power on and lights are not flashing.	None	System unable to power on.	Press and hold the power button for less than 4 seconds. If the hard drive light turns white, the power button is working correctly. ▲ Replace the system board. OR Press and hold the power button for less than 4 seconds. If the hard drive light does not turn on white then: 1. Check that the unit is plugged into a working AC outlet. 2. Replace the power supply.


8 Password security and resetting CMOS

This computer supports security password features, which can be established through the Computer Setup Utilities menu.


This computer supports two security password features that are established through the Computer Setup Utilities menu: administrator password and power-on password. When you establish only an administrator password, any user can access all the information on the computer except Computer Setup. When you establish only a power-on password, the power-on password is required to access Computer Setup and any other information on the computer. When you establish both passwords, only the administrator password will give you access to Computer Setup.

When both passwords are set, the administrator password can also be used in place of the power-on password as an override to log in to the computer. This feature is useful for a network administrator.

If you forget one or both passwords, you can clear all passwords by turning off the system, opening the cover, temporarily removing the PSWD jumper, and booting once. This action erases the administrator and power-on passwords. You must restore the jumper to create new passwords.

 **IMPORTANT:** Pushing the CMOS button with power removed resets the BIOS settings to factory defaults. It can be useful to back up the BIOS settings or save them as custom defaults before resetting them in case they are needed later. Back up can be performed in Computer Setup or using the BiosConfigUtility tool available from www.hp.com. See [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 59](#) for information on backing up the BIOS settings.

Resetting the password jumper

 **IMPORTANT:** If you enable the stringent security feature in Computer Setup and you forget the setup password or the power-on password, the computer is inaccessible and can no longer be used.


Enabling the stringent password disables the ability to reset the password by moving the jumper on the system board.


If you lose or forget the password, the system board must be replaced. This scenario is not covered under warranty.

To prevent the computer from becoming permanently unusable, record your configured setup password or power-on password in a safe place away from your computer. Without these passwords, the computer cannot be unlocked.

To disable the power-on or setup password features, or to clear the power-on or setup passwords, complete the following steps:


1. Shut down the operating system properly, and then turn off the computer and any external devices, and disconnect the power cord from the power outlet.
2. With the power cord disconnected, press the power button again to drain the system of any residual power.

 **WARNING!** To reduce the risk of personal injury from electrical shock, hot surfaces, or both, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the AC outlet, and allow the internal system components to cool before touching.

 **IMPORTANT:** When the computer is plugged in, the power supply always has voltage applied to the system board even when the unit is turned off. Failure to disconnect the power cord can result in damage to the system.

Static electricity can damage the electronic components of the computer or optional equipment. Before beginning these procedures, ensure that you are discharged of static electricity by briefly touching a grounded metal object. See the *Safety & Regulatory Information* guide for more information.

3. Remove the access panel.
4. Locate the header and jumper.

 **NOTE:** The password jumper is either green or blue so that it can be easily identified. For assistance locating the password jumper and other system board components, see the system board components image at [System board connectors on page 27](#).

5. Remove the jumper from pins 1 and 2.
6. Place the jumper on either pin 1 or 2, but not both, so that it does not get lost.
7. Replace the access panel and reconnect the external equipment.
8. Plug in the computer and turn on power. Allow the operating system to start. This clears the current passwords and disables the password features.
9. Shut down the computer, unplug the power, and disconnect the external equipment.
10. Remove the access panel.
11. Place the jumper on pins 1 and 2.
12. Replace the access panel.
13. Reconnect the external equipment and plug in the computer.

Changing a Setup or Power-On password

To change the power-on or setup password, complete the following steps:

1. Turn on or restart the computer.
 - To change the Setup password, go to step 2.
 - To change the Power-on password, go to step 3.
2. To change the Setup password, as soon as the computer turns on:
 - Press the Esc key while “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed.
 - Press the F10 key to enter Computer Setup.

3. When the key icon appears, type your current password, a slash (/) or alternate delimiter character, your new password, another slash (/) or alternate delimiter character, and your new password again as shown:

current password/new password/new password



NOTE: Type the new password carefully since the characters do not appear on the screen.

4. Press **Enter**.

The new password will take effect the next time the computer is restarted.

Deleting a Setup or Power-On password

To delete the power-on or setup password, complete the following steps:

1. Turn on or restart the computer.

To delete the Setup password, go to step 2.

To delete the Power-on password, go to step 3.

2. To delete the Setup password, as soon as the computer turns on:

- Press the Esc key while “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed.

- Press the F10 key to enter Computer Setup.

3. When the key icon appears, type your current password, a slash (/) or alternate delimiter character, your new password, another slash (/) or alternate delimiter character, and your new password again as shown:

current password/

4. Press **Enter**.

Clearing and resetting the CMOS

The computer’s configuration memory (CMOS) stores information about the computer’s configuration.

The CMOS button resets CMOS but does not clear the power-on and setup passwords.

1. Turn off the computer and any external devices, and disconnect the power cord from the power outlet.
2. Disconnect the keyboard, monitor, and any other external equipment connected to the computer.




CAUTION: To reduce the risk of personal injury from electrical shock, hot surfaces, or both, be sure to disconnect the power cord from the AC outlet, and allow the internal system components to cool before touching.



IMPORTANT: When the computer is plugged in, the power supply always has voltage applied to the system board even when the unit is turned off. Failure to disconnect the power cord can result in damage to the system.

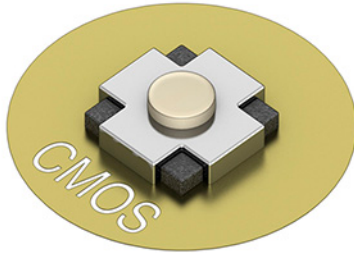
Static electricity can damage the electronic components of the computer or optional equipment. Before beginning these procedures, ensure that you are discharged of static electricity by briefly touching a grounded metal object. See the *Safety & Regulatory Information* guide for more information.

3. Remove the access panel.

 **IMPORTANT:** Pushing the CMOS button resets CMOS values to factory defaults. It is important to back up the computer CMOS settings before resetting them in case they are needed later. Back up is easily done through Computer Setup. See [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 59](#) for information on backing up the CMOS settings.


4. Locate, press, and hold the CMOS button in for 5 seconds.

 **NOTE:** Make sure you have disconnected the AC power cord from the AC outlet. The CMOS button will not clear CMOS if the power cord is connected.



 **NOTE:** For assistance locating the CMOS button and other system board components, see the system board components image at [System board connectors on page 27](#).

5. Replace the access panel.
6. Reconnect the external devices.
7. Plug in the computer and turn on power.

 **NOTE:** You will receive POST error messages after clearing CMOS and rebooting advising you that configuration changes have occurred. Use Computer Setup to reset any special system setups along with the date and time.

For instructions on Computer Setup, see [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 59](#).

9 Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics

Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows (select products only)

HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows is a Windows-based utility that allows you to run diagnostic tests to determine whether the computer hardware is functioning properly. The tool runs within the Windows operating system in order to diagnose hardware failures.

If HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows is not installed on your computer, first you must download and install it. To download HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows, see [Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows on page 110](#).

After HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows is installed, follow these steps to access it from HP Help and Support or HP Support Assistant.

1. To access HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows from HP Help and Support:

- a. Select the **Start** button, and then select **HP Help and Support**.
- b. Select **HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows**.

– or –

To access HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows from HP Support Assistant:

- a. Type `support` in the taskbar search box, and then select the **HP Support Assistant** app.

– or –

Select the question mark icon in the taskbar.

- b. Select **Troubleshooting and fixes**.
- c. Select **Diagnostics**, and then select **HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows**.

2. When the tool opens, select the type of diagnostic test that you want to run, and then follow the on-screen instructions.



NOTE: If you need to stop a diagnostic test at any time, select **Cancel**.

When HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows detects a failure that requires hardware replacement, a 24-digit Failure ID code is generated. The screen displays one of the following options:

- A Failure ID link is displayed. Select the link and follow the on-screen instructions.
- A Quick Response (QR) code is displayed. With a mobile device, scan the code and then follow the on-screen instructions.
- Instructions for calling support are displayed. Follow those instructions.

Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows

- The HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows download instructions are provided in English only.
- You must use a Windows computer to download this tool because only .exe files are provided.

Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows version

To download HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows, follow these steps:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/go/techcenter/pcdiags>. The HP PC Diagnostics home page is displayed.
2. Select **Download HP Diagnostics Windows**, and then select a location on your computer or a USB flash drive.

The tool is downloaded to the selected location.

Downloading HP Hardware Diagnostics Windows by product name or number (select products only)

 **NOTE:** For some products, you might have to download the software to a USB flash drive by using the product name or number.

To download HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows by product name or number, follow these steps:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>.
2. Select **Get software and drivers**, select your type of product, and then enter the product name or number in the search box that is displayed.
3. In the **Diagnostics** section, select **Download**, and then follow the on-screen instructions to select the specific Windows diagnostics version to be downloaded to your computer or USB flash drive.


The tool is downloaded to the selected location.

Installing HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows

To install HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows, follow these steps:

- ▲ Navigate to the folder on your computer or the USB flash drive where the .exe file was downloaded, double-click the .exe file, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI

 **NOTE:** For Windows 10 S computers, you must use a Windows computer and a USB flash drive to download and create the HP UEFI support environment because only .exe files are provided. For more information, see [Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to a USB flash drive on page 112](#).

HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) allows you to run diagnostic tests to determine whether the computer hardware is functioning properly. The tool runs outside the operating system so that it can isolate hardware failures from issues that are caused by the operating system or other software components.


If your PC does not start in Windows, you can use HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to diagnose hardware issues.

When HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI detects a failure that requires hardware replacement, a 24-digit Failure ID code is generated. For assistance in solving the problem:

- ▲ Select **Get Support**, and then use a mobile device to scan the QR code that displays on the next screen. The HP Customer Support - Service Center page appears with your Failure ID and product number automatically filled in. Follow the on-screen instructions.

– or –

Contact support, and provide the Failure ID code.

 **NOTE:** To start diagnostics on a convertible computer, your computer must be in notebook mode, and you must use the attached keyboard.

 **NOTE:** If you need to stop a diagnostic test, press `esc`.

Starting HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI

To start HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI, follow these steps:

1. Turn on or restart the computer, and quickly press `esc`.
2. Press `f2`.

The BIOS searches three places for the diagnostic tools, in the following order:

- a. Connected USB flash drive

 **NOTE:** To download the HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI tool to a USB flash drive, see [Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version on page 112](#).


- b. Hard drive
- c. BIOS

3. When the diagnostic tool opens, select a language, select the type of diagnostic test you want to run, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to a USB flash drive

Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to a USB flash drive can be useful in the following situations:

- HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI is not included in the preinstallation image.
- HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI is not included in the HP Tool partition.
- The hard drive is damaged.


 **NOTE:** The HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI download instructions are provided in English only, and you must use a Windows computer to download and create the HP UEFI support environment because only .exe files are provided.

Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version

To download the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version to a USB flash drive:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/go/techcenter/pcdiags>. The HP PC Diagnostics home page is displayed.
2. Select **Download HP Diagnostics UEFI**, and then select **Run**.

Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number (select products only)

 **NOTE:** For some products, you might have to download the software to a USB flash drive by using the product name or number.

To download HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number (select products only) to a USB flash drive:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>.
2. Enter the product name or number, select your computer, and then select your operating system.
3. In the **Diagnostics** section, follow the on-screen instructions to select and download the specific UEFI Diagnostics version for your computer.

Using Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings (select products only)

Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI is a firmware (BIOS) feature that downloads HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to your computer. It can then execute the diagnostics on your computer, and it might upload results to a preconfigured server. For more information about Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI, go to <http://www.hp.com/go/techcenter/pcdiags>, and then select **Find out more**.

Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI



NOTE: HP Remote PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI is also available as a Softpaq that can be downloaded to a server.

Downloading the latest Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version

To download the latest Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version, follow these steps:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/go/techcenter/pcdiags>. The HP PC Diagnostics home page is displayed.
2. Select **Download Remote Diagnostics**, and then select **Run**.

Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number



NOTE: For some products, it may be necessary to download the software by using the product name or number.

To download HP Remote PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number, follow these steps:

1. Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>.
2. Select **Get software and drivers**, select your type of product, enter the product name or number in the search box that is displayed, select your computer, and then select your operating system.
3. In the **Diagnostics** section, follow the on-screen instructions to select and download the **Remote UEFI** version for the product.

Customizing Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings

Using the Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics setting in Computer Setup (BIOS), you can perform the following customizations:

- Set a schedule for running diagnostics unattended. You can also start diagnostics immediately in interactive mode by selecting **Execute Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics**.
- Set the location for downloading the diagnostic tools. This feature provides access to the tools from the HP website or from a server that has been preconfigured for use. Your computer does not require the traditional local storage (such as a disk drive or USB flash drive) to run remote diagnostics.

- Set a location for storing the test results. You can also set the user name and password settings used for uploads.
- Display status information about the diagnostics run previously.

To customize Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings, follow these steps:


1. Turn on or restart the computer, and when the HP logo appears, press **f10** to enter Computer Setup.
2. Select **Advanced**, and then select **Settings**.
3. Make your customization selections.
4. Select **Main**, and then **Save Changes and Exit** to save your settings.

Your changes take effect when the computer restarts.

10 Backing up, restoring, and recovering

This chapter provides information about the following processes, which are standard procedure for most products:


- **Backing up your personal information**—You can use Windows tools to back up your personal information (see [Using Windows tools on page 115](#)).
- **Creating a restore point**—You can use Windows tools to create a restore point (see [Using Windows tools on page 115](#)).
- **Creating recovery media** (select products only)—You can use the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool (select products only) to create recovery media (see [Using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create recovery media \(select products only\) on page 115](#)).
- **Restoring and recovery**—Windows offers several options for restoring from backup, refreshing the computer, and resetting the computer to its original state (see [Using Windows tools on page 115](#)).

 **IMPORTANT:** If you will be performing recovery procedures on a tablet, the tablet battery must be at least 70% charged before you start the recovery process.


IMPORTANT: For a tablet with a detachable keyboard, connect the tablet to the keyboard base before beginning any recovery process.

Backing up information and creating recovery media

Using Windows tools


 **IMPORTANT:** Windows is the only option that allows you to back up your personal information. Schedule regular backups to avoid information loss.

You can use Windows tools to back up personal information and create system restore points and recovery media.

 **NOTE:** If computer storage is 32 GB or less, Microsoft System Restore is disabled by default.

For more information and steps, see the Get Help app.

1. Select the **Start** button, and then select the **Get Help** app.
2. Enter the task you want to perform.

 **NOTE:** You must be connected to the Internet to access the Get Help app.

Using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create recovery media (select products only)

You can use the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create HP Recovery media on a bootable USB flash drive.

To download the tool:

- ▲ Go to the Microsoft Store and search for HP Cloud Recovery.

For details, go to <http://www.hp.com/support>, search for HP Cloud Recovery, and then select "HP PCs – Using the Cloud Recovery Tool (Windows 10, 7)."



NOTE: If you cannot create recovery media yourself, contact support to obtain recovery discs. Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>, select your country or region, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Restoring and recovery

Restoring, resetting, and refreshing using Windows tools

Windows offers several options for restoring, resetting, and refreshing the computer. For details, see [Using Windows tools on page 115](#).

Recovering using HP Recovery media

HP Recovery media is used to recover the original operating system and software programs that were installed at the factory. On select products, it can be created on a bootable USB flash drive using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool. For details, see [Using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create recovery media \(select products only\) on page 115](#).



NOTE: If you cannot create recovery media yourself, contact support to obtain recovery discs. Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>, select your country or region, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

To recover your system:

- ▲ Insert the HP Recovery media, and then restart the computer.

Changing the computer boot order

If your computer does not restart using the HP Recovery media, you can change the computer boot order. This is the order of devices listed in BIOS where the computer looks for startup information. You can change the selection to an optical drive or a USB flash drive, depending on the location of your HP Recovery media.

To change the boot order:



IMPORTANT: For a tablet with a detachable keyboard, connect the tablet to the keyboard base before beginning these steps.

1. Insert the HP Recovery media.
2. Access the system **Startup** menu.

For computers or tablets with keyboards attached:

- ▲ Turn on or restart the computer or tablet, quickly press **esc**, and then press **f9** for boot options.

For tablets without keyboards:

- ▲ Turn on or restart the tablet, quickly hold down the volume up button, and then select **f9**.

– or –

Turn on or restart the tablet, quickly hold down the volume down button, and then select **f9**.

3. Select the optical drive or USB flash drive from which you want to boot, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Using HP Sure Recover (select products only)

Select computer models are configured with HP Sure Recover, a PC OS recovery solution built into the hardware and firmware. HP Sure Recover can fully restore the HP OS image without installed recovery software.

Using HP Sure Recover, an administrator or user can restore the system and install:

- Latest version of the operating system
- Platform-specific device drivers
- Software applications, in the case of a custom image

To access the latest documentation for HP Sure Recover, go to <http://www.hp.com/support>. Select **Find your product**, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

11 Power cord set requirements

The power supplies on some computers have external power switches. The voltage select switch feature on the computer permits it to operate from any line voltage of 100 V ac-120 V ac or 220 V ac-240 V ac. Power supplies on those computers that do not have external power switches are equipped with internal switches that sense the incoming voltage and automatically switch to the proper voltage.

The power cord set received with the computer meets the requirements for use in the country where you purchased the equipment.


Power cord sets for use in other countries must meet the requirements of the country where you use the computer.

General requirements

The following requirements are applicable to all countries:

1. The power cord must be approved by an acceptable accredited agency responsible for evaluation in the country where the power cord set will be installed.
2. The power cord set must have a minimum current capacity of 10A (7A Japan only) and a nominal voltage rating of 125 V ac or 250 V ac, as required by each country's power system.
3. The diameter of the wire must be a minimum of 0.75 mm² or 18AWG, and the length of the cord must be between 1.8 m (6 ft) and 3.6 m (12 ft).

The power cord should be routed so that it is not likely to be walked on or pinched by items placed upon it or against it. Particular attention should be paid to the plug, electrical outlet, and the point where the cord exits from the product.

 **WARNING!** Do not operate this product with a damaged power cord set. If the power cord set is damaged in any manner, replace it immediately.

Japanese power cord requirements

For use in Japan, use only the power cord received with this product.

 **IMPORTANT:** Do not use the power cord received with this product on any other products.

Country-specific requirements

Additional requirements specific to a country are shown in parentheses and explained below.

Table 11-1 Power cord country-specific requirements

Country	Accrediting Agency	Country	Accrediting Agency
Australia (1)	EANSW	Italy (1)	IMQ
Austria (1)	OVE	Japan (3)	METI
Belgium (1)	CEBC	Norway (1)	NEMKO
Canada (2)	CSA	Sweden (1)	SEMKO
Denmark (1)	DEMKO	Switzerland (1)	SEV
Finland (1)	SETI	United Kingdom (1)	BSI
France (1)	UTE	United States (2)	UL
Germany (1)	VDE		


1. The flexible cord must be Type H05VV-F, 3-conductor, 0.75mm² conductor size. Power cord set fittings (appliance coupler and plug) must bear the certification mark of the agency responsible for evaluation in the country where it will be used.
2. The flexible cord must be Type SVT or equivalent, No. 18 AWG, 3 conductor. The plug must be a 2-pole grounding type with a NEMA 5-15P (15 A, 125 V) or NEMA 6-15P (15 A, 250 V) configuration.
3. Appliance coupler, flexible cord, and plug must bear a T mark and registration number in accordance with the Japanese Dentori Law. Flexible cord must be Type VCT or VCTF, 3-conductor, 0.75 mm² conductor size. Plug must be a 2-pole grounding type with a Japanese Industrial Standard C8303 (7 A, 125 V) configuration.

12 Statement of memory volatility

The purpose of this chapter is to provide general information regarding nonvolatile memory in HP Business computers. This chapter also provides general instructions for restoring nonvolatile memory that can contain personal data after the system has been powered off and the hard drive has been removed.

HP Business computer products that use Intel®-based or AMD®-based system boards contain volatile DDR memory. The amount of nonvolatile memory present in the system depends upon the system configuration. Intel-based and AMD-based system boards contain nonvolatile memory subcomponents as originally shipped from HP, assuming that no subsequent modifications have been made to the system and assuming that no applications, features, or functionality have been added to or installed on the system.

Following system shutdown and removal of all power sources from an HP Business computer system, personal data can remain on volatile system memory (DIMMs) for a finite period of time and will also remain in nonvolatile memory. Use the steps below to remove personal data from the computer, including the nonvolatile memory found in Intel-based and AMD-based system boards.


 **NOTE:** If your tablet has a keyboard base, connect to the keyboard base before beginning steps in this chapter.

Current BIOS steps

1. Follow steps (a) through (l) below to restore the nonvolatile memory that can contain personal data. Restoring or reprogramming nonvolatile memory that does not store personal data is neither necessary nor recommended.
 - a. Turn on or restart the computer, and then press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

 **NOTE:** If the system has a BIOS administrator password, enter the password at the prompt.

- b. Select **Main**, select **Apply Factory Defaults and Exit**, and then select **Yes** to load defaults.
The computer will reboot.
 - c. During the reboot, press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

 **NOTE:** If the system has a BIOS administrator password, enter the password at the prompt.

- d. Select the **Security** menu, select **Restore Security Settings to Factory Defaults**, and then select **Yes** to restore security level defaults.
The computer will reboot.
 - e. During the reboot, press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.

 **NOTE:** If the system has a BIOS administrator password, enter the password at the prompt.

- f. If an asset or ownership tag is set, select the **Security** menu and scroll down to the **Utilities** menu. Select **System IDs**, and then select **Asset Tracking Number**. Clear the tag, and then make the selection to return to the prior menu.

Nonvolatile memory usage

Table 12-1 Troubleshooting steps for nonvolatile memory usage

Nonvolatile Memory Type	Amount (Size)	Does this memory store customer data?	Does this memory retain data when power is removed?	What is the purpose of this memory?	How is data input into this memory?	How is this memory write-protected?
HP Sure Start flash (select models only)	8 MB	No	Yes	Provides protected backup of critical System BIOS code, EC firmware, and critical computer configuration data for select platforms that support HP Sure Start. For more information, see Using HP Sure Start (select models only) on page 125 .	Data cannot be written to this device via the host processor. The content is managed solely by the HP Sure Start Embedded Controller.	This memory is protected by the HP Sure Start Embedded Controller.
Real Time Clock (RTC) battery backed-up CMOS configuration memory	256 bytes	No	Yes	Stores system date and time and noncritical data.	RTC battery backed-up CMOS is programmed using Computer Setup (BIOS), or by changing the Microsoft® Windows date & time.	This memory is not write-protected.
Controller (NIC) EEPROM	64 KB (not customer accessible)	No	Yes	Stores NIC configuration and NIC firmware.	NIC EEPROM is programmed using a utility from the NIC vendor that can be run from DOS.	A utility must be used to write data to this memory and is available from the NIC vendor. Writing data to this ROM in an inappropriate manner will render the NIC non-functional.
DIMM Serial Presence Detect (SPD) configuration data	256 bytes per memory module, 128 bytes programmable (not customer accessible)	No	Yes	Stores memory module information.	DIMM SPD is programmed by the memory vendor.	Data cannot be written to this memory when the module is installed in a computer. The specific write-protection method varies by memory vendor.
System BIOS	9 MB	Yes	Yes	Stores system BIOS code and computer configuration data.	System BIOS code is programmed at the factory. Code is updated when the system BIOS is updated. Configuration data and settings are input using the Computer Setup (BIOS) or a custom utility.	NOTE: Writing data to this ROM in an inappropriate manner can render the computer non-functional. A utility must be used for writing data to this memory and is available on the HP website; go to http://www.hp.com/

Table 12-1 Troubleshooting steps for nonvolatile memory usage (continued)

Nonvolatile Memory Type	Amount (Size)	Does this memory store customer data?	Does this memory retain data when power is removed?	What is the purpose of this memory?	How is data input into this memory?	How is this memory write-protected?
Intel Management Engine Firmware (present only in select Elite or Z models. For more information, go to http://www.hp.com/support . Select Find your product , and then follow the on-screen instructions.)	1.5 MB or 7 MB	Yes	Yes	Stores Management Engine Code, Settings, Provisioning Data and iAMT third-party data store.	Management Engine Code is programmed at the factory. Code is updated via Intel secure firmware update utility. Unique Provisioning Data can be entered at the factory or by an administrator using the Management Engine (MEBx) setup utility. The third party data store contents can be populated by a remote management console or local applications that have been registered by an administrator to have access to the space.	support . Select Find your product , and then follow the on-screen instructions. The Intel chipset is configured to enforce hardware protection to block all direct read/write access to this area. An Intel utility must be used for updating the firmware. Only firmware updates digitally signed by Intel can be applied using this utility.
Bluetooth flash (select products only)	2 Mb	No	Yes	Stores Bluetooth configuration and firmware.	Bluetooth flash is programmed at the factory. Tools for writing data to this memory are not publicly available but can be obtained from the silicon vendor.	A utility must be used for writing data to this memory and is made available through newer versions of the driver whenever the flash requires an upgrade.
802.11 WLAN EEPROM	4 Kb to 8 Kb	No	Yes	Stores configuration and calibration data.	802.11 WLAN EEPROM is programmed at the factory. Tools for writing data to this memory are not made public.	A utility must be used for writing data to this memory and is typically not made available to the public unless a firmware upgrade is necessary to address a unique issue.
Webcam (select products only)	64 Kb	No	Yes	Stores webcam configuration and firmware.	Webcam memory is programmed using a utility from the device manufacturer that can be run from Windows.	A utility must be used for writing data to this memory and is typically not made available to the public unless a firmware upgrade is necessary to address a unique issue.
Fingerprint reader (select products only)	512 KB flash	Yes	Yes	Stores fingerprint templates.	Fingerprint reader memory is programmed by user enrollment in HP ProtectTools Security Manager.	Only a digitally signed application can make the call to write to the flash.

Questions and answers

1. How can the BIOS settings be restored (returned to factory settings)?



IMPORTANT: Restore defaults does not securely erase any data on your hard drive. See question and answer 6 for steps to securely erase data.

Restore defaults does not reset the Custom Secure Boot keys. See question and answer 7 for information about resetting the keys.

- a. Turn on or restart the computer, and then press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
- b. Select **Main**, and then select **Apply Factory Defaults and Exit**.
- c. Follow the on-screen instructions.
- d. Select **Main**, select **Save Changes and Exit**, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

2. What is a UEFI BIOS, and how is it different from a legacy BIOS?

The Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) BIOS is an industry-standard software interface between the platform firmware and an operating system (OS). It is a replacement for the older BIOS architecture, but supports much of the legacy BIOS functionality.

Like the legacy BIOS, the UEFI BIOS provides an interface to display the system information and configuration settings and to change the configuration of your computer before an OS is loaded. BIOS provides a secure run-time environment that supports a Graphic User Interface (GUI). In this environment, you can use either a pointing device (Touchscreen, TouchPad, pointing stick, or USB mouse) or the keyboard to navigate and make menu and configuration selections. The UEFI BIOS also contains basic system diagnostics.

The UEFI BIOS provides functionality beyond that of the legacy BIOS. In addition, the UEFI BIOS works to initialize the computer’s hardware before loading and executing the OS; the run-time environment allows the loading and execution of software programs from storage devices to provide more functionality, such as advanced hardware diagnostics (with the ability to display more detailed system information) and advanced firmware management and recovery software.

HP has provided options in Computer Setup (BIOS) to allow you to run in legacy BIOS, if required by the operating system. Examples of this requirement would be if you upgrade or downgrade the OS.

3. Where does the UEFI BIOS reside?

The UEFI BIOS resides on a flash memory chip. A utility must be used to write to the chip.

4. What kind of configuration data is stored on the DIMM Serial Presence Detect (SPD) memory module? How would this data be written?

The DIMM SPD memory contains information about the memory module, such as size, serial number, data width, speed/timing, voltage, and thermal information. This information is written by the module manufacturer and stored on an EEPROM. This EEPROM cannot be written to when the memory module is installed in a computer. Third-party tools do exist that can write to the EEPROM when the memory module is not installed in a computer. Various third-party tools are available to read SPD memory.

5. What is meant by “Restore the nonvolatile memory found in Intel-based system boards”?

This message relates to clearing the Real Time Clock (RTC) CMOS memory that contains computer configuration data.

6. How can the BIOS security be reset to factory defaults and data erased?

 **IMPORTANT:** Resetting will result in the loss of information.

These steps will not reset Custom Secure Boot Keys. See question and answer 7 for information about resetting the keys.

- a. Turn on or restart the computer, and then press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
- b. Select **Security**, and then select **Restore Security Settings to Factory Defaults**.
- c. Follow the on-screen instructions.
- d. Select **Main**, select **Save Changes and Exit**, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

7. How can the Custom Secure Boot Keys be reset?

Secure Boot is a feature to make sure that only authenticated code can start on a platform. If you enabled Secure Boot and created Custom Secure Boot Keys, simply disabling Secure Boot will not clear the keys. You must also select to clear the Custom Secure Boot Keys. Use the same Secure Boot access procedure you used to create the Custom Secure Boot Keys, but make the selection to clear or delete all Secure Boot Keys.

- a. Turn on or restart the computer, and then press **esc** while the “Press the ESC key for Startup Menu” message is displayed at the bottom of the screen.
- b. Select the **Advanced** menu, select **Secure Boot Configuration**, select **Restore Secure Boot Keys**, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Using HP Sure Start (select models only)

Select computer models are configured with HP Sure Start, a technology that continuously monitors your computer's BIOS for attacks or corruption. If the BIOS becomes corrupted or is attacked, HP Sure Start restores the BIOS to its previously safe state, without user intervention. Those select computer models ship with HP Sure Start configured and enabled. HP Sure Start is configured and already enabled so that most users can use the HP Sure Start default configuration. The default configuration can be customized by advanced users.

To access the latest documentation on HP Sure Start, go to <http://www.hp.com/support>. Select **Find your product**, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

13 Specifications

Table 13-1 Specifications

Item	Metric	U.S.
Dimensions		
Width	95 mm	3.7 in
Depth	270 mm	10.6 in
Height	296 mm	11.7 in
Weight		
Max supported weight (desktop orientation)	35 kg	77 lb
Temperature range		
Operating	10°C to 35°C	50°F to 95°F
Non-operating	-30°C to 60°C	-22°F to 140°F
Relative Humidity (at max inlet temperature)		
Operating	10% to 90%	10% to 90%
Non-operating	5% to 95%	5% to 95%
Maximum altitude		
Operating	5000 m	16,404 ft
Non-operating	15,240 m	50,000 ft
Power supply		
80 PLUS Platinum	250 W active PFC 90/92/89% efficient at 20/50/100% load (115 V) 91/93/90% efficient at 20/50/100% load (230 V)	
Operating voltage range	90 V ac to 264 V ac	
Rated voltage range	100 V ac to 240 V ac	
Rated line frequency	50 Hz to 60 Hz	
Operating line frequency	47 Hz to 63 Hz	
Rated input current	250 W \leq 3A	
DC output	+12 V	

Index

A

- access panel
 - illustrated 7
 - locked 75
 - removal and replacement 23
- antenna cover
 - illustrated 6
- antennas
 - disconnecting 48
 - removal and replacement 55
- audible codes 104
- audio problems 85

B

- backup, creating 115
- backups 115
- battery
 - disposal 18
- beep codes 104
- Bezel blank for optical drive slot
 - illustrated 8
- boot order, changing 116
- booting options
 - Full Boot 100
 - Quick Boot 100

C

- cable management 19
- cable pinouts, SATA data 18
- card reader
 - illustrated 9
 - removal and replacement 53
- CD-ROM or DVD problems 95
- changing a Power-On password 107
- changing a Setup password 107
- cleaning
 - computer 15
 - mouse 16
 - safety precautions 15
- CMOS
 - backing up 106
 - clearing and resetting 108
- computer cleaning 15
- Computer Setup
 - access problem 74

- country power cord set requirements 119
- Customer Support 72

D

- deleting a Power-On password 108
- deleting a Setup password 108
- disassembly preparation 20
- drive cage
 - removal and replacement 26
- drives
 - cable connections 35
 - installation 35
 - locations 35
- dust filter 21

E

- electrostatic discharge (ESD) 12
 - preventing damage 13
- error
 - codes 100, 104
 - messages 100
- expansion card
 - installation 31
 - removal 31

F

- F10 Setup
 - access problem 74
- fan
 - removal and replacement 46
- fan duct
 - removal and replacement 45
- filter
 - illustrated 8
- flash drive problems 97
- flashing lights 104
- front bezel
 - illustrated 8
 - removal and replacement 24
 - removing blanks 25
- front panel components 2
- front panel problems 98

G

- general problems 74
- grounding methods 13

H

- hard drive
 - proper handling 17
 - SATA characteristics 18
 - hard drive (3.5 inch)
 - installation 40
 - removal 39
 - hard drive problems 78
 - hard drives
 - sizes 7
 - hardware installation problems 90
 - heat sink
 - illustrated 7
 - removal and replacement 46, 47
 - helpful hints 73
 - hood sensor
 - illustrated 6
 - removal and replacement 52
 - HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI
 - downloading 112
 - starting 112
 - using 111
 - HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows
 - downloading 110
 - installing 111
 - using 110
 - HP Recovery media
 - recovery 116
 - HP Sure Recover 117
 - HP Sure Start 125
- ## I
- installing
 - drive cables 35
 - dust filter 21
 - expansion card 31
 - M.2 solid-state drive 43
 - memory 28
 - secondary 3.5 inch hard drive 40
 - slim optical drive 38
 - Internet access problems 98

- K**
- keyboard
 - cleaning 16
- keyboard problems 89
- L**
- lights
 - blinking PS/2 keyboard 104
- M**
- M.2 solid-state drive
 - installation 43
 - removal 43
- media card reader
 - problems 80
- memory
 - installation 28
 - nonvolatile 120
 - problems 93
 - socket population 28
 - volatile 120
- memory modules
 - illustrated 8
- monitor problems 82
- mouse
 - cleaning 16
 - problems 89
- N**
- network problems 91
- nonvolatile memory 120
- numeric error codes 100
- O**
- operating guidelines 15
- optical drive
 - installation 38
 - options 7
 - problems 95
 - removal 36
- optical drive bezel
 - illustrated 7
- optical drive latch
 - illustrated 7
- option card
 - removal and replacement 51
- overheating, prevention 15
- P**
- password
 - clearing 106
- power-on 106
 - setup 106
- passwords 107, 108
- POST error messages 100
- power cord set requirements
 - country specific 119
- power problems 77
- power supply
 - illustrated 7
 - operating voltage range 126
 - removal and replacement 49
- Power-On password 107, 108
- power-on password 106
- printer port
 - illustrated 9
- printer problems 87
- problems
 - audio 85
 - CD-ROM or DVD 95
 - Computer Setup 74
 - F10 Setup 74
 - flash drive 97
 - front panel 98
 - general 74
 - hard drive 78
 - hardware installation 90
 - Internet access 98
 - keyboard 89
 - Media Card Reader 80
 - memory 93
 - monitor 82
 - mouse 89
 - network 91
 - power 77
 - printer 87
 - software 99
- processor
 - illustrated 7
- product ID location 4
- R**
- rear panel components 3
- recovery 115
 - discs 116
 - HP Recovery partition 116
 - media 116
 - USB flash drive 116
- recovery media
 - creating using HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool 115
 - creating using Windows tools 115
- Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics
 - UEFI settings
 - customizing 113
 - using 113
- removal and replacement
 - antennas 55
 - card reader 53
 - drive cage 26
 - fan 46
 - fan duct 45
 - front bezel 23, 24
 - heat sink 46, 47
 - hood sensor 52
 - option card 51
 - power supply 49
 - speaker 54
 - system board 57
- removing
 - bezel blanks 25
 - dust filter 21
 - expansion card 31
 - M.2 solid-state drive 43
 - secondary 3.5 inch hard drive 39
 - slim optical drive 36
- removing personal data from volatile system memory 120
- resetting
 - CMOS 106
 - password jumper 106
- restoring 115
- S**
- safety and comfort 72
- safety precautions
 - cleaning 15
- SATA
 - connectors on system board 18
 - data cable pinouts 18
 - hard drive characteristics 18
- SATA data cable
 - illustrated 9
- SATA drive cable
 - illustrated 9
- screws, correct size 17
- serial number location 4

- service considerations 16
- Setup password 107, 108
- setup password 106
- software
 - problems 99
 - servicing computer 17
- solid-state drives
 - sizes 7, 8
- speaker
 - illustrated 6
 - removal and replacement 54
- specifications
 - computer 126
- static electricity 12
- system board
 - illustrated 7
 - removal and replacement 57
 - SATA connectors 18
- system board connectors 27
- system memory, removing personal data from volatile 120
- system restore point, creating 115

T

- temperature control 15
- tools, servicing 17
- Torx T15 screwdriver 17
- tower conversion 5

V

- ventilation, proper 15

W

- Windows
 - backup 115
 - recovery media 115
 - system restore point 115
- Windows tools, using 115
- wireless antennas
 - disconnecting 48
- WLAN module
 - removal 48
 - spare part number 48