
Repairing the BIOS IC

(Authorized Service Providers Only)

The notebook's BIOS IC cannot be replaced separately. If it is defective, you must replace the motherboard. In some cases, however, you might be able to reprogram a malfunctioning BIOS IC using either e-DiagTools for Windows, a BIOS floppy disk, or a Crisis Recovery floppy disk.

If the notebook will boot sufficiently, use e-DiagTools for Windows or a BIOS floppy disk to reprogram the BIOS IC. If you cannot boot the notebook adequately, use a Crisis Recovery floppy disk. See below for instructions for all three methods.

Using e-DiagTools for Windows

Caution

The BIOS update completely replaces the previous BIOS, so follow these directions exactly or you might damage the notebook. The BIOS update also resets the configurations in the BIOS Setup utility—except for BIOS passwords—so record these before performing the update.

Update the notebook's BIOS as follows:

1. In Windows, exit any programs that are running.
2. Undock the notebook if it is docked, and remove any PCMCIA cards from it.
3. Connect the AC adapter to the notebook.
4. Connect any cables or equipment needed to connect to the Internet.
5. Click Start > Programs (or All Programs) > Hewlett-Packard > Notebook > HP e-DiagTools > e-DiagTools for Windows.
6. Click Update, select Download New and click OK. Follow the instructions that appear. **Once the update process begins, do not interrupt it.**

The first time you make an Internet connection from this program on a particular unit, click Change Settings in the Connect window to define your connection settings.
7. When the process completes, press the power button to reset the notebook.

BIOS updates are available from the HP Business Support Web site (www.hp.com/go/bizsupport). Installation utilities and instructions for creating a BIOS floppy disk are provided with the updates.

Using a BIOS Floppy Disk

If you do not have a BIOS floppy disk, download the package from the Partnership Web site (see page vi) under Product Support Information in the Service and Support Library. Follow the instructions for creating the BIOS floppy disk.

Caution

Make sure to use the correct BIOS floppy disk for the notebook model you are repairing. The program does not verify the notebook model, so you could accidentally install the wrong BIOS.

1. Insert the BIOS floppy disk in the floppy disk drive.
2. Turn on the notebook and allow it to boot from the BIOS floppy disk.

If the notebook does not turn on at all, do the following to boot from the BIOS floppy disk:

- a. Unplug the AC adapter.
- b. Press and hold Fn+B
- c. Plug in the AC adapter.
- d. Release Fn+B.

Note: If the notebook will not boot from the BIOS floppy disk, try plugging the boot-block jumper into the notebook's parallel port. See the wiring diagram below.

3. The display goes blank for a minute or more while the BIOS is reprogrammed.

Note: If you plugged in a boot block jumper, unplug it before the notebook automatically reboots.

4. After the BIOS reprograms itself, check the BIOS version to make sure it is the latest version.
If necessary, download the latest BIOS version and reprogram the BIOS IC.

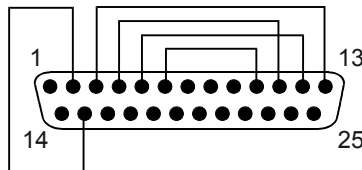


Figure 2-22. Boot-Block Jumper