



Maintenance and Service Guide

HP 200 G4 22 All-in-One Business PC

© Copyright 2020 HP Development Company, L.P.

Bluetooth is a trademark owned by its proprietor and used by HP Inc. under license. Intel, Core, Optane, and Pentium are trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the U.S. and/or other countries. Microsoft and Windows are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. SD is a trademark or registered trademark of SD-3C LLC.

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: January 2020

Document Part Number: L83234-001

Product notice

This user 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 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.

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.

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.

About this guide






-
-  **WARNING!** Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, **could** result in serious injury or death.
 -  **CAUTION:** Indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, **could** result in minor or moderate injury.
 -  **IMPORTANT:** Indicates information considered important but not hazard-related (for example, messages related to property damage). Warns the user that failure to follow a procedure exactly as described could result in loss of data or in damage to hardware or software. Also contains essential information to explain a concept or to complete a task.
 -  **NOTE:** Contains additional information to emphasize or supplement important points of the main text.
 -  **TIP:** Provides helpful hints for completing a task.
-

Table of contents

1 Product features	1
Front components	1
Rear panel components	2
Bottom components	3
2 Illustrated parts catalog	4
Computer major components	4
Cables	6
Miscellaneous parts	6
Keyboard country codes	7
3 Routine care, SATA drive guidelines, and disassembly preparation	8
Electrostatic discharge information	8
Generating static electricity	8
Preventing electrostatic damage to equipment	9
Personal grounding methods and equipment	9
Grounding the work area	10
Recommended materials and equipment	10
Operating guidelines	11
Routine care	11
General cleaning safety precautions	11
Cleaning the computer case	11
Cleaning the keyboard	12
Cleaning the monitor	12
Cleaning the mouse	12
Service considerations	12
Tool requirements	13
Screws	13
Cables and connectors	13
Hard drives	13
Lithium coin cell battery	13
SATA hard drives	14
SMART ATA drives	14
SATA hard drive cables	14
SATA data cable	14
Cable management	14

4 Removal and replacement procedures	16
Preparation for disassembly	16
Speaker cover	17
Display	18
Memory	19
Optical drive	20
Hard drive	23
Solid-state drive module	24
Fan	26
WLAN module	27
RTC battery	28
Camera module	29
Power button/card reader board	30
Speakers	31
Antenna cable	32
Heat sink	33
System board	35
System board callouts	37
System board cage	38
Stand	40
 5 Computer Setup (F10) Utility	 41
Computer Setup (F10) utilities	41
Using Computer Setup (F10) Utilities	41
Computer Setup—Main	42
Computer Setup—Security	43
Computer Setup—Configuration	43
Computer Setup—Boot Options	44
Computer Setup—Exit	45
 6 Troubleshooting without diagnostics	 46
Safety and comfort	46
Before you call for technical support	46
Helpful hints	47
Solving general problems	48
Solving power problems	51
Solving hard drive problems	51
Solving media card reader problems	52
Solving audio problems	53
Solving printer problems	55

Solving keyboard and mouse problems	56
Solving hardware installation problems	58
Solving network problems	59
Solving memory problems	61
Solving USB flash drive problems	63
Solving connected component problems	63
Solving Internet access problems	64
Solving software problems	64
7 POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes	66
POST numeric codes and text messages	66
Interpreting system validation diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes	71
8 Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics	73
Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows (select products only)	73
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows	73
Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows version	74
Downloading HP Hardware Diagnostics Windows by product name or number (select products only)	74
Installing HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows	74
Using HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	74
Starting HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	75
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI to a USB flash drive	75
Downloading the latest HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version	75
Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number (select products only)	76
Using Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings (select products only)	76
Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI	76
Downloading the latest Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI version	76
Downloading Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI by product name or number	76
Customizing Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI settings	76
9 Backing up, restoring, and recovering	78
Backing up information and creating recovery media	78
Using Windows tools	78
Using the HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool to create recovery media (select products only)	78
Restoring and recovery	79
Restoring, resetting, and refreshing using Windows tools	79
Recovering using HP Recovery media	79
Changing the computer boot order	79

Using HP Sure Recover (select products only) 80

10 Power cord set requirements 81

 General requirements 81

 Japanese power cord requirements 81

 Country-specific requirements 82

11 Statement of memory volatility 83

 Nonvolatile memory usage 85

 Questions and answers 87

 Using HP Sure Start (select models only) 88

12 Specifications 89

Index 90

1 Product features

Front components

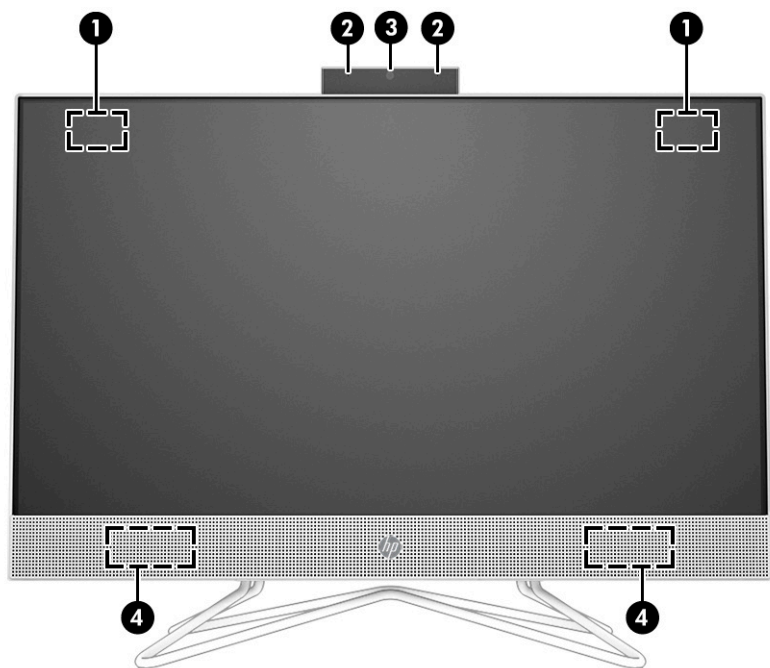


Table 1-1 Identifying the front panel components

Front components			
1	WLAN antennas* (2)	3	Camera
2	Internal microphones	4	Speakers (2)

*The antennas are not visible from the outside of the computer. For optimal transmission, keep the areas immediately around the antennas free from obstructions.

For wireless regulatory notices, see the section of the *Regulatory, Safety, and Environmental Notices* that applies to your country or region.

To access this guide:

- ▲ Type `HP Documentation` in the taskbar search box, and then select **HP Documentation**.

Rear panel components

Drive configuration may vary by model.

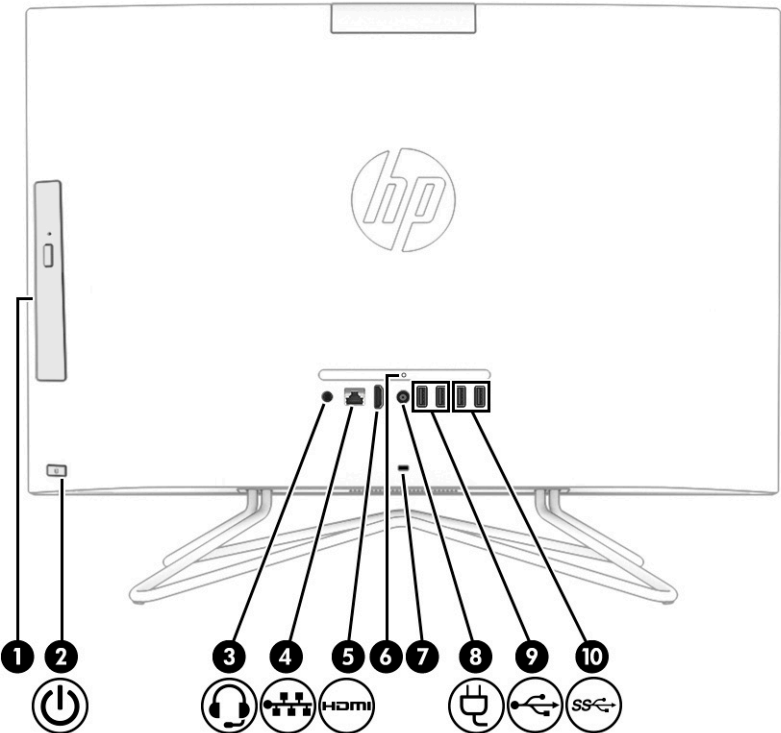












Table 1-2 Identifying the rear panel components

Rear panel components					
1		Optical drive (optional)	6		Power light
2		Power button	7		Security lock slot
3		Audio-out (headphone)/Audio-in (microphone) combo jack	8		Power cord connector
4		RJ-45 network connector	9		USB ports (2)
5		HDMI port	10		USB SuperSpeed ports (2)

NOTE: The power light is normally white when the power is on. If it is flashing red, there is a problem with the computer, and it is displaying a diagnostic code. See [POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes on page 66](#) to interpret the code.

Bottom components

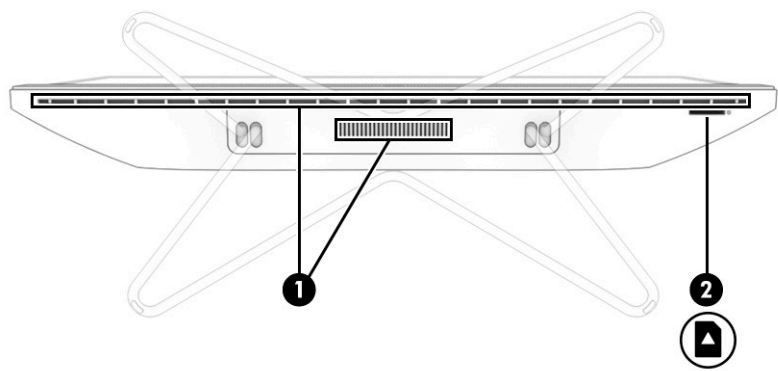



Table 1-3 Identifying the bottom components

Bottom components			
1	Vents (2)	2	 SD media card reader

2 Illustrated parts catalog

Computer major components

This chapter provides part information for all chassis.

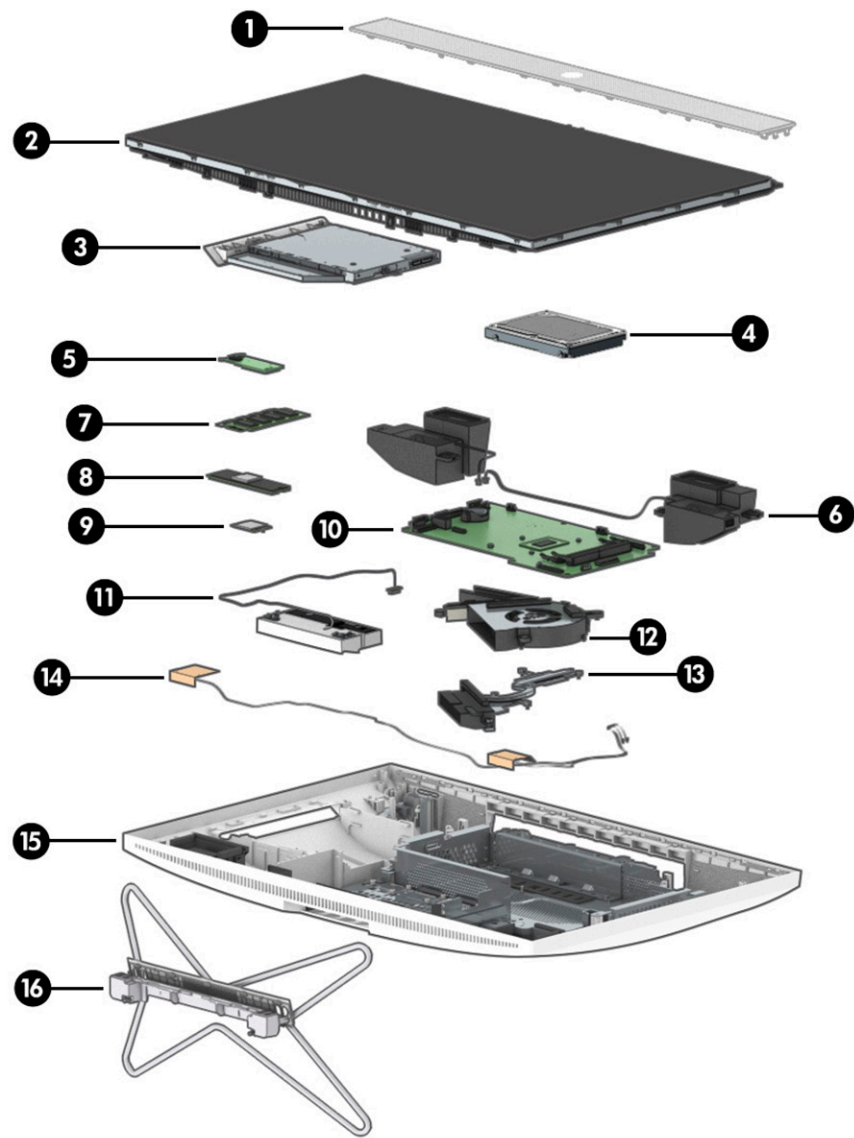


Table 2-1 Computer major components and their descriptions

Item	Description
(1)	Speaker cover (white or grey)
(2)	Display
	IPS

Table 2-1 Computer major components and their descriptions (continued)

Item	Description
	VA
x	Display panel frame
(3)	Optical drive (DVD±RW, 9.5 mm, slim tray)
(4)	Hard drive , 3.5 inch
	2 TB, 7200 rpm
	1 TB, 7200 rpm
	500 GB, 7200 rpm
(5)	Power button/card reader board
(6)	Speaker kit (left and right; includes cables)
(7)	Memory module (SODIMM, DDR4-2666, 1.2V)
	16 GB
	8 GB
	4 GB
(8)	Solid-state drive (M.2)
	512 GB, PCIe, TLC
	256 GB, PCIe, value
	256 GB, PCIe, TLC
	256 GB, PCIe, value
	128 GB, PCIe, TLC
	16 GB, Optane™ memory module
x	Thermal pads (for use with M.2 solid-state drives)
(9)	WLAN module
	Realtek RTL8822BE-CG 802.11ac 2 × 2 + Bluetooth® 5.0
	Realtek RTL8821CE 802.11ac 1 × 1 + Bluetooth 4.2
(10)	System board (includes integrated processor and replacement thermal material)
	Intel® Core™ i5-10210U processor
	Intel Core i3-10110U processor
	Intel Pentium® Silver J5040 processor
(11)	Camera module (white or grey)
(12)	Fan (includes sponge gasket)
(13)	Heat sink (includes replacement thermal material)
	For use with Intel Core processors
	For use with Intel Pentium processors

Table 2-1 Computer major components and their descriptions (continued)

Item	Description
(14)	Wireless antenna , dual or single
(15)	Rear cover (white or grey)
(16)	Stand (white or grey)
x	Stand hinge

x not illustrated

Cables

Table 2-2 Cables and their descriptions

Description
Hard drive power and data cable
Optical drive cable
Optical drive board cable
Card reader/power button board cable
LVDS display cable
Backlight cable
VA, AUO
IPS, AUO
IPS, INX
IPS, LGD

Miscellaneous parts

Table 2-3 Miscellaneous parts and their descriptions

Description
Optical drive bezel (white or grey)
Optical drive bezel blank (white or grey; for use on models without an optical drive)
Optical drive latch
Stand hinge cap (white or grey)
AC adapter (65 W, nPFC, Smart, 7.4 mm)
Standard
EM
Power cord
Mouse

Table 2-3 Miscellaneous parts and their descriptions (continued)

Description
USB optical mouse
USB universal
USB hardened mouse
Keyboard
USB, unbranded
USB, Essential
USB, US layout
USB, universal


Keyboard country codes

Table 2-4 Keyboard country codes

For use in country or region	Part number suffix	For use in country or region	Part number suffix	For use in country or region	Part number suffix
Belgium	-18x	International	-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% RH	40% RH	60% RH
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 because 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 previously 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 11](#) 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 11](#) 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 11](#).

When cleaning debris from under the keys, review all rules in [General cleaning safety precautions on page 11](#) 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 may be removed by vacuuming or shaking.
- Canned, pressurized air may 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 11](#).

Cleaning the mouse

Before cleaning the mouse, ensure 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 11](#).

Service considerations

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

Tool requirements

To service the computer, you need the following tools:

- Phillips P1 screwdriver
- Phillips P2 screwdriver

Screws

The screws used in the computer are not interchangeable. They could have standard or metric threads and may 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 ensure 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, ensure 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 (RTC) 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–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, seven-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 can 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.

Preparation for disassembly



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 before opening the computer.

See [Routine care, SATA drive guidelines, and disassembly preparation on page 8](#) for initial safety procedures.

1. Remove or disengage any security devices that prohibit opening the computer.
 2. Remove all removable media, such as compact discs or USB flash drives, from the computer.
 3. Turn off the computer properly through the operating system, and then turn off any external devices.
 4. Disconnect the power cord from the power outlet, and disconnect any external devices.
-



IMPORTANT: Turn off the computer before disconnecting any cables.

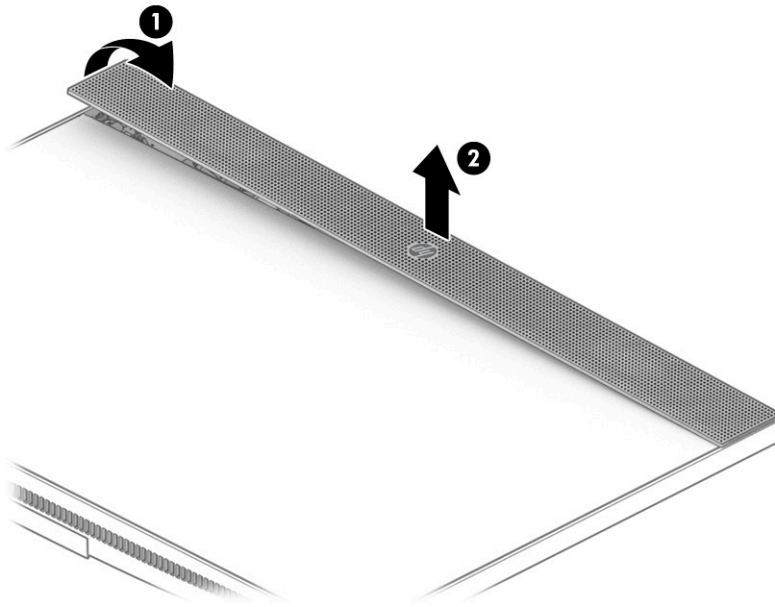
Regardless of the power state, voltage is always present on the system board as long as the system is plugged into an active AC outlet. In some systems, the cooling fan is on even when the computer is in the Standby or Suspend modes. Always disconnect the power cord before servicing a unit.



NOTE: During disassembly, label each cable as you remove it, and note its position and routing. Keep all screws with the removed components.

Speaker cover

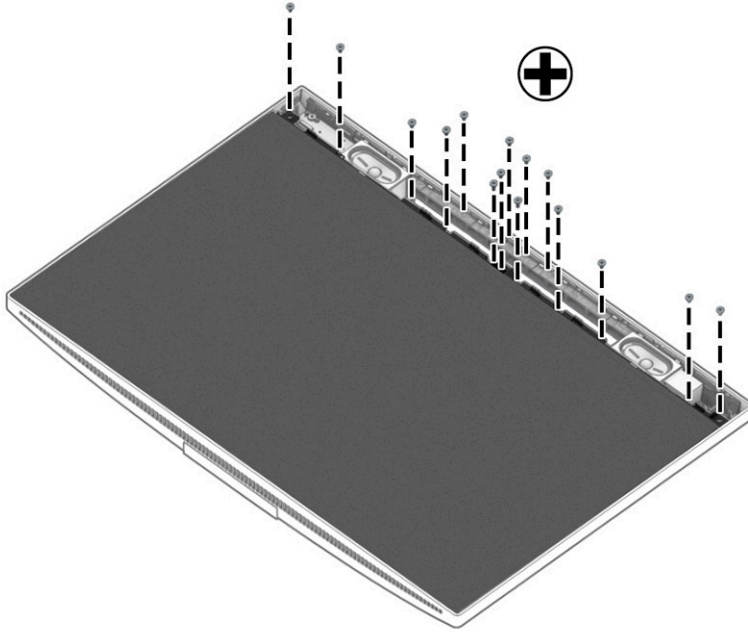
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Position the computer with the display facing upward.
3. Lift and release one side of the speaker cover **(1)**, and then remove the cover from the computer **(2)**.



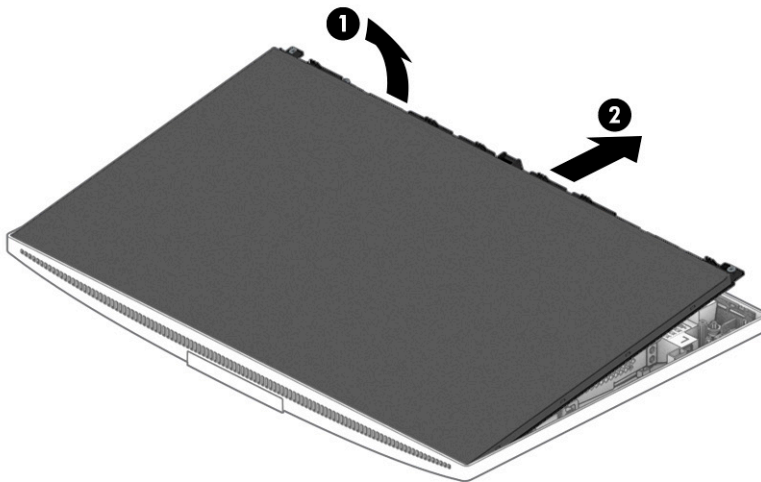
To install the speaker cover, reverse the removal procedure.

Display

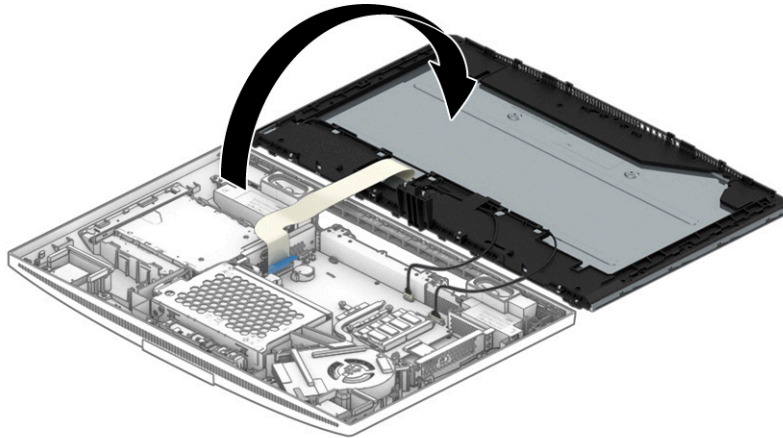
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the 15 Phillips screws from the bottom of the display.



3. Lift the bottom of the display up **(1)**, and then pull the display away to remove it from under the top of the computer chassis **(2)**.



4. Rotate the **top** of the display over and place it next to the computer. Be careful not to accidentally disconnect the display cables from the computer.



To install the display, reverse the removal procedure.

Memory

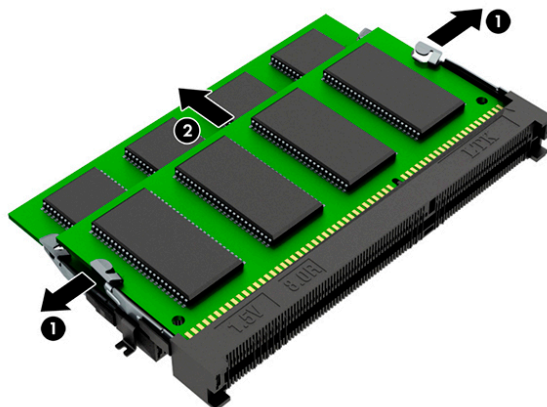
For a list of available memory modules, see [Computer major components on page 4](#).

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Spread the two retention clips outward **(1)** until the memory module tilts up at a 45° angle.
4. Grasp the edge of the memory module **(2)**, and then gently pull the module out of the slot. Use the same procedure to remove both memory modules.



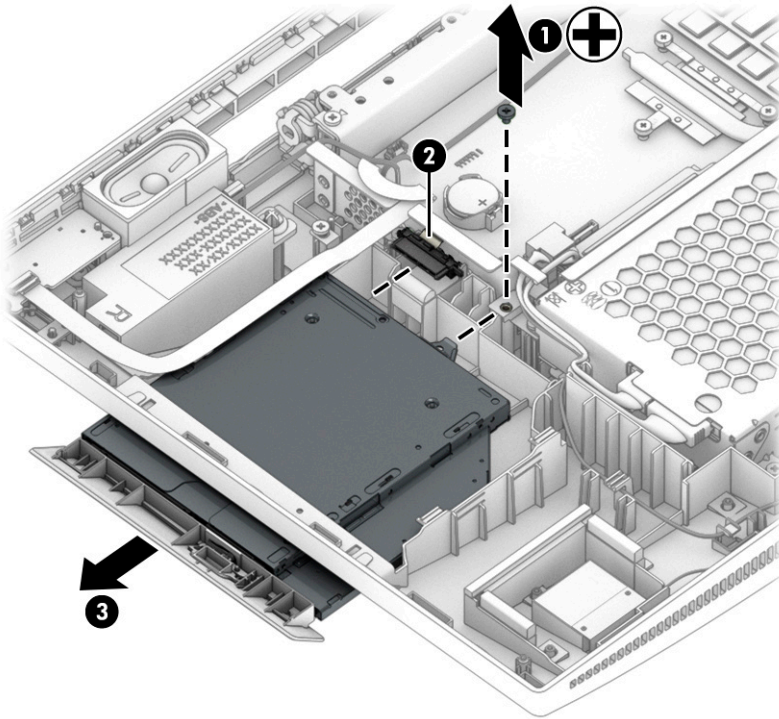
IMPORTANT: To prevent damage to the memory module, hold the memory module by the edges only. Do not touch the components on the memory module.

To protect a memory module after removal, place it in an electrostatic-safe container.

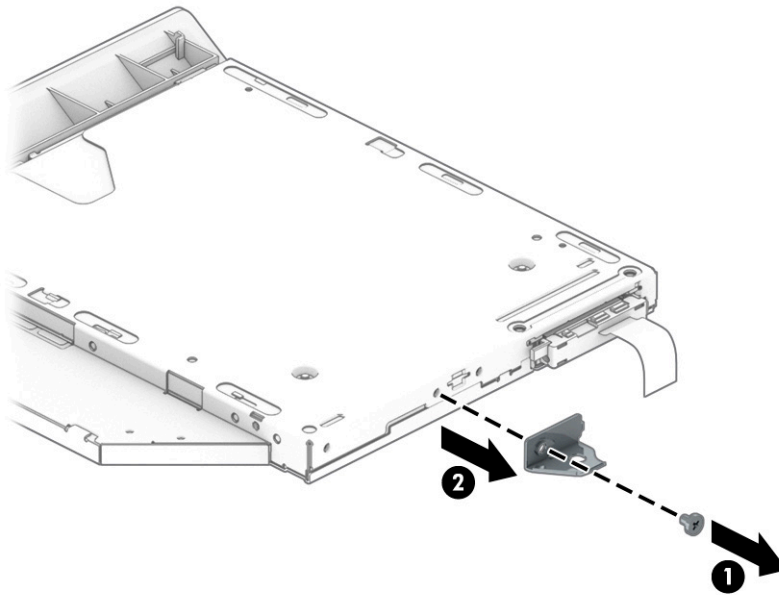


Optical drive

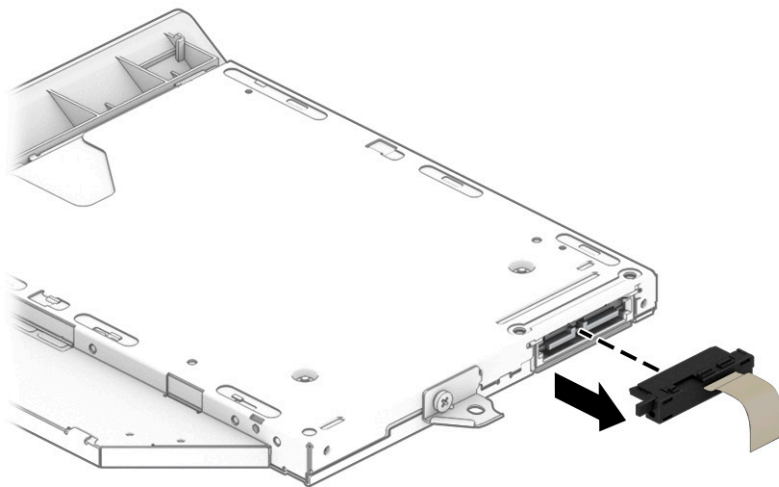
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly (see [Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the Phillips screw that secures the optical drive **(1)**.
4. While holding the connector in place **(2)**, slide the drive out of the computer **(3)**.



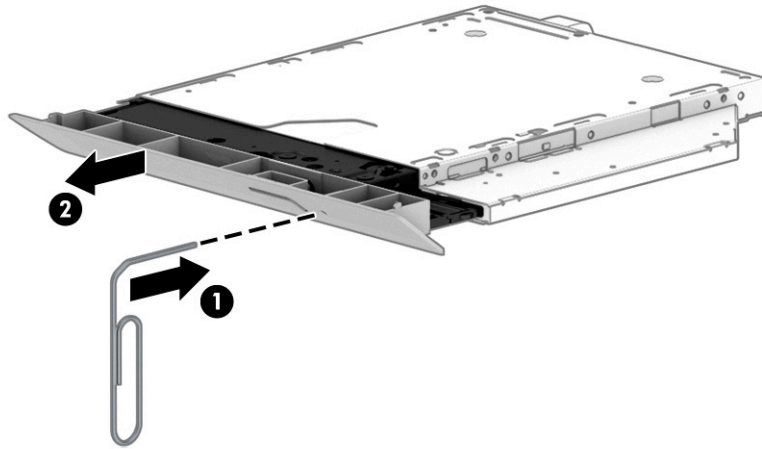
5. If replacing the optical drive, remove the bracket from the rear of the old drive and install on the new drive. Remove the Phillips screw (1) that secures the bracket to the rear of the drive, and then remove the bracket (2).



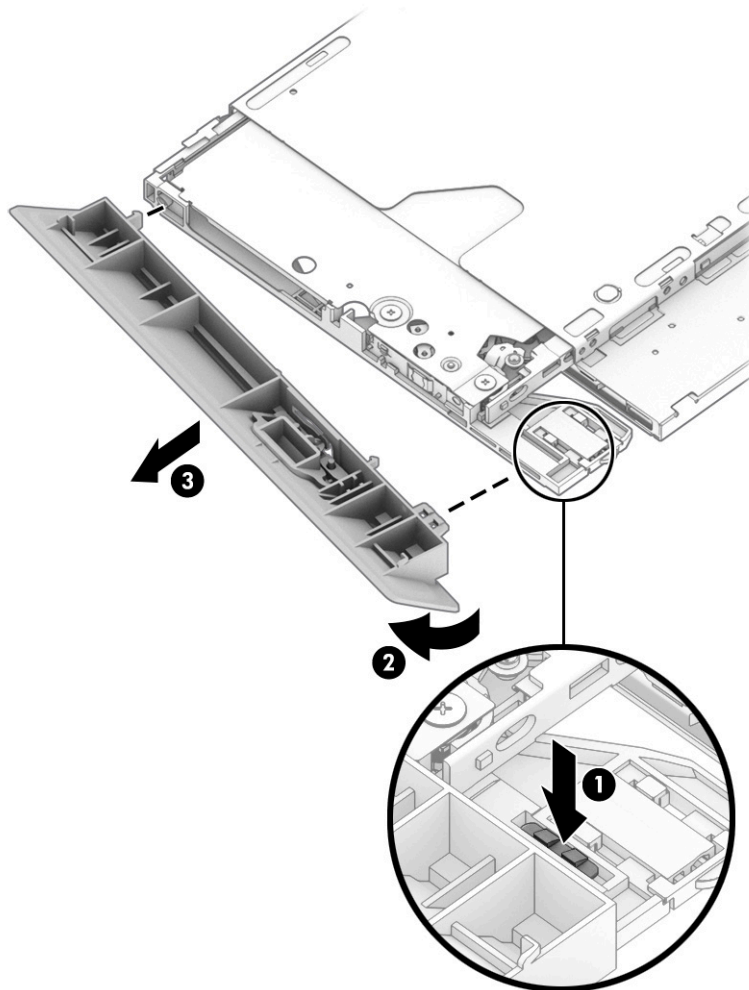
6. If replacing the optical drive, disconnect the connector cable from the rear of the old drive and install on the new drive.



7. If it is necessary remove the bezel from the drive, insert a paper clip into the release hole **(1)**, and then pull the drive partially from its housing **(2)**.



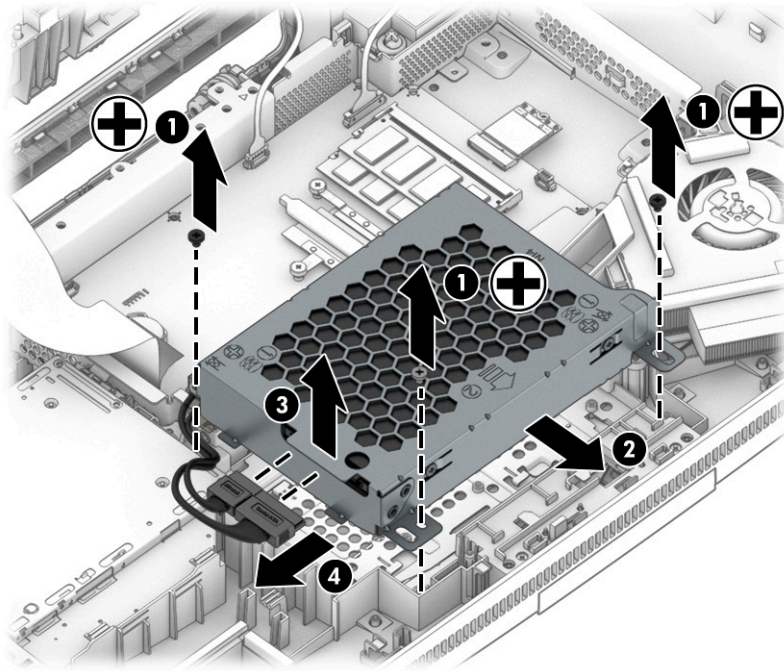
8. Press the bezel release button **(1)**, rotate and release the side of the bezel **(2)**, and then remove the bezel from the drive **(3)**.



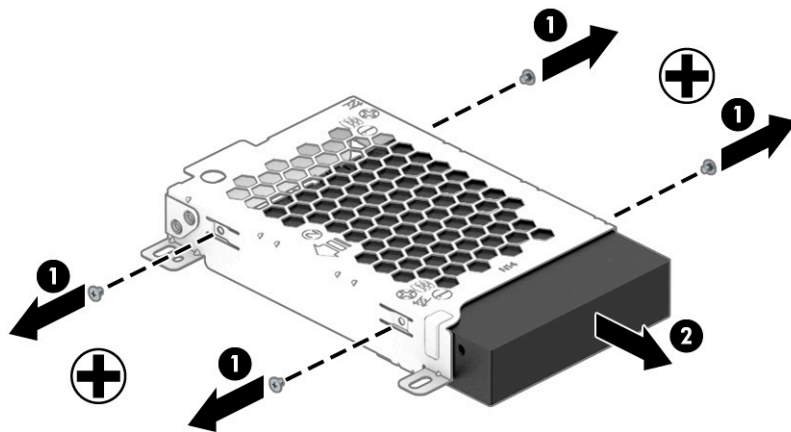
Reverse this procedure to reassemble and install the optical drive.

Hard drive

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly (see [Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the three Phillips screws that secure the drive cage (1).
4. Slide the cage toward the outside of the computer (2), and then lift the cage up and out of the computer (3).
5. Disconnect the hard drive cables from the drive (4).



6. Remove the four Phillips screws from the sides of the hard drive cage (1).
7. Slide the hard drive out of the drive cage (2).

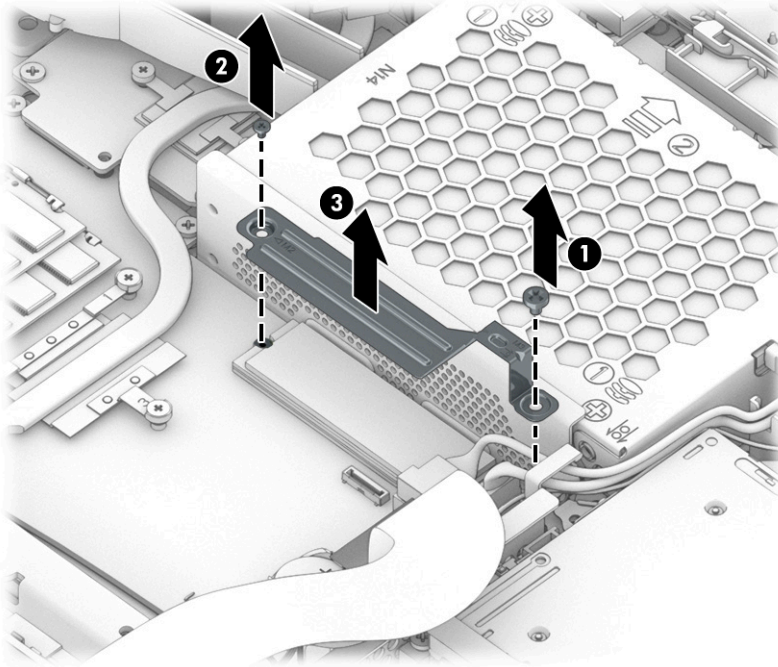


Reverse this procedure to install the hard drive and hard drive cage.

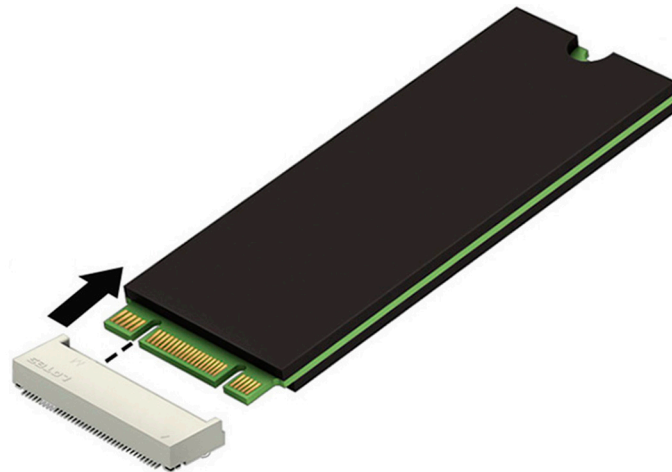
Solid-state drive module

For a list of available solid-state drives, see [Computer major components on page 4](#).

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the larger Phillips screw **(1)** and the smaller Phillips screw **(2)** that secures the drive bracket, and then remove the bracket from the computer **(3)**.



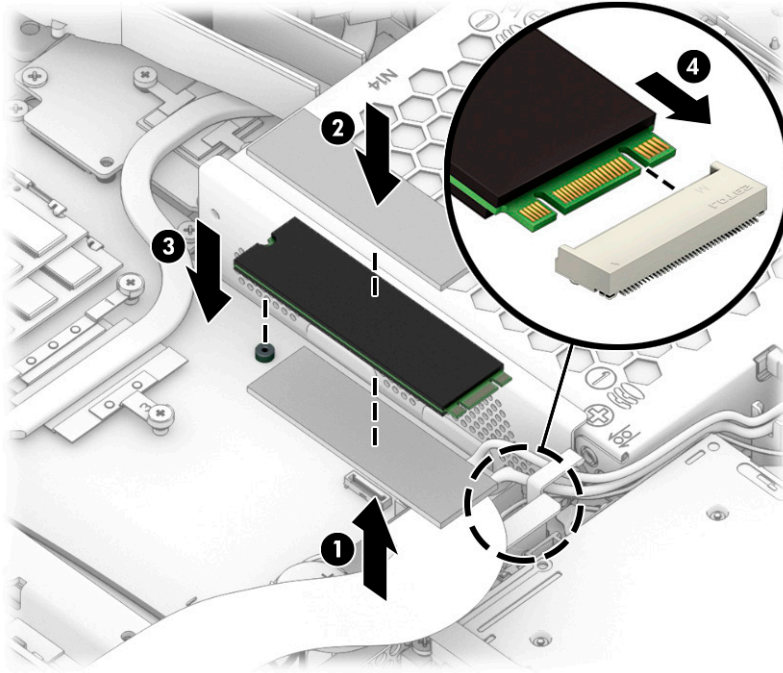
4. Pull the drive away from the connector.



If you are installing a combination solid-state drive and Optane memory module:

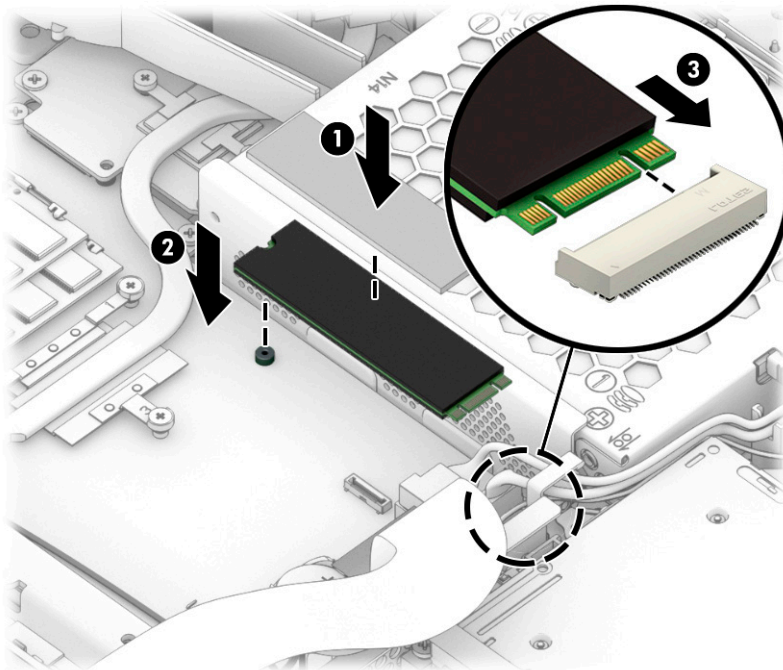
1. Install thermal pads on both the bottom **(1)** and top **(2)** of the drive.

2. Position the drive next to the socket **(3)**, and then insert the drive into the socket **(4)**.



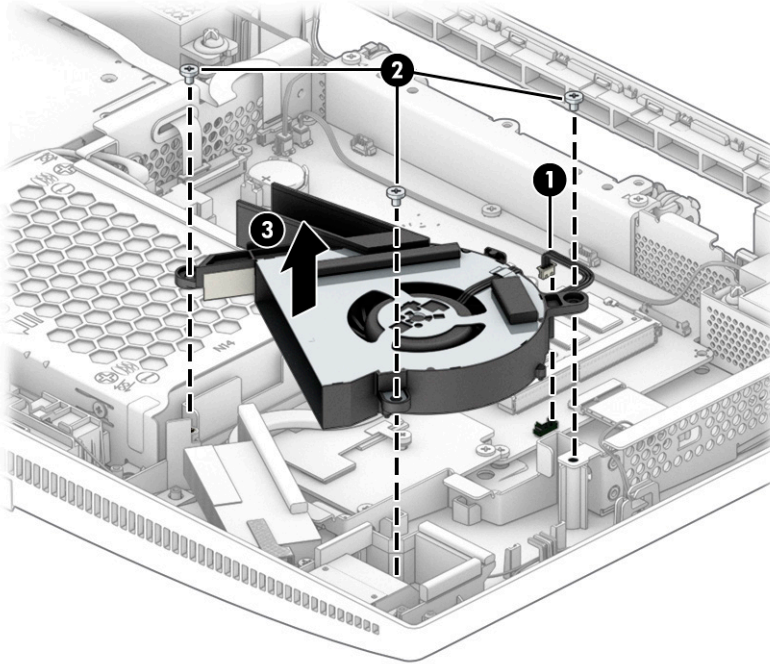
If you are installing an individual solid-state drive or Optane memory module:

1. Install a thermal pad onto the top of the drive **(1)**.
2. Position the drive next to the socket **(2)**, and then insert the drive into the socket **(3)**.



Fan

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Disconnect the fan cable from the system board **(1)**.
4. Remove the three Phillips screws that secure the fan **(2)**, and then remove the fan from the computer **(3)**.



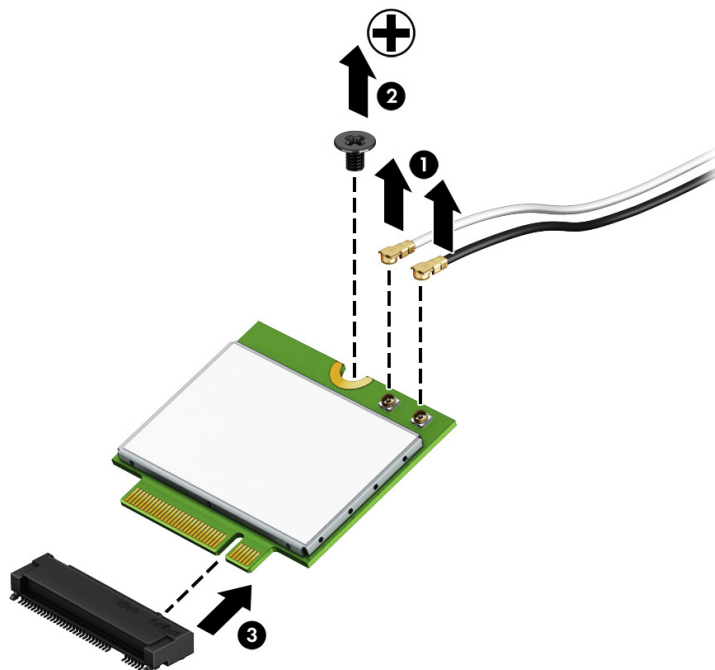
To install the fan, reverse the removal procedures.

WLAN module

The WLAN module is located next to the memory modules.

For a list of available WLAN modules, see [Computer major components on page 4](#).

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Disconnect the antenna cables from the module **(1)**.
4. Remove the Phillips screw **(2)**, and then pull the module out of the socket **(3)**.



To install the WLAN module, reverse the removal procedures.

RTC battery

The battery that comes with the computer provides power to the real-time clock. When replacing the battery, use a battery equivalent to the battery originally installed in the computer. The computer comes with a 3 V lithium coin cell battery.

⚠ WARNING! The computer contains an internal lithium manganese dioxide battery. There is a risk of fire and burns if the battery is not handled properly. To reduce the risk of personal injury:

Do not attempt to recharge the battery.

Do not expose to temperatures higher than 60°C (140°F).

Do not disassemble, crush, puncture, short external contacts, or dispose of in fire or water.

Replace the battery only with the HP part designated for this product.

📝 IMPORTANT: Before replacing the battery, back up the computer CMOS settings. When the battery is removed or replaced, the CMOS settings are cleared.

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

📝 NOTE: You can extend the lifetime of the lithium battery by plugging the computer into a live AC wall socket. The lithium battery is only used when the computer is not connected to AC power.

HP encourages customers to recycle used electronic hardware, HP original print cartridges, and rechargeable batteries. For more information about recycling programs, go to <http://www.hp.com/recycle>.

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. To release the battery from its holder, squeeze the metal clamp that extends above one edge of the battery (1). When the battery pops up, lift it out (2).

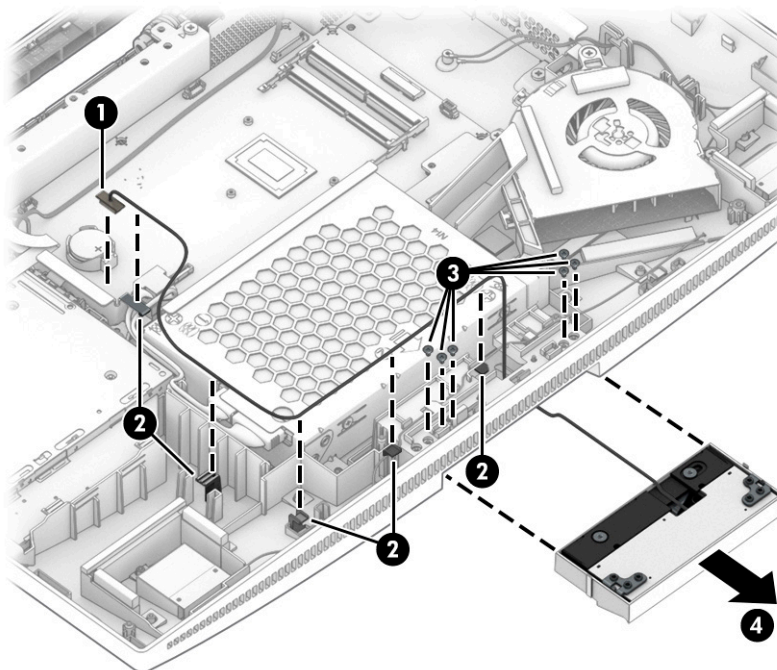


4. Slide the replacement battery into position, positive side up. The battery holder automatically secures the battery in the proper position.

To install the RTC battery, reverse the removal procedures.

Camera module

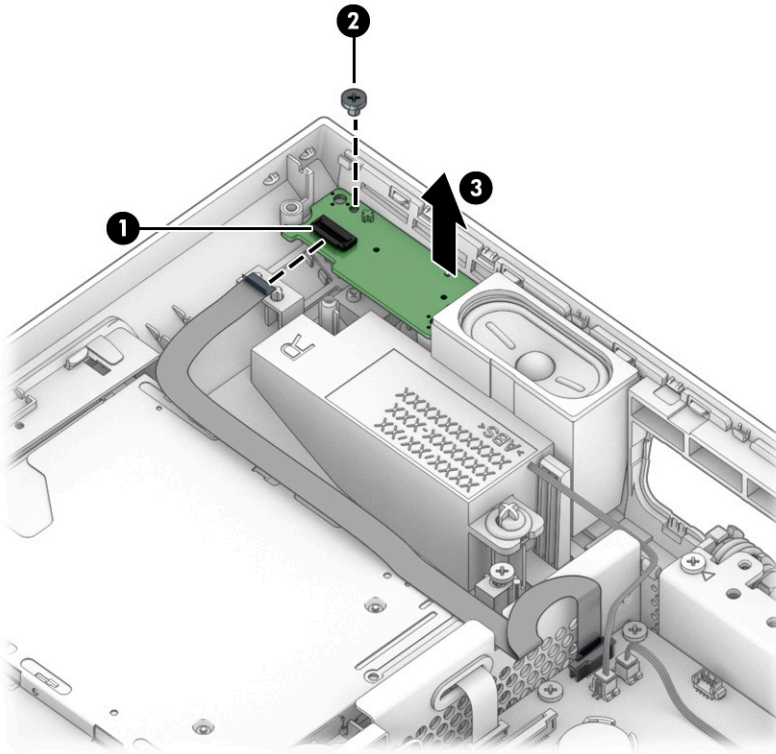
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Disconnect the camera cable from the system board **(1)**.
4. Remove the cable from the clips along routing path around the hard drive cage **(2)**.
5. Remove the six Phillips screws from the camera holder **(3)**.
6. Pull the camera module and cable out of the top of the computer **(4)**.



To install the camera module, reverse the removal procedures.

Power button/card reader board


1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Disconnect the cable from the board **(1)**.
4. Remove the Phillips screw **(2)** that secures the board to the computer.
5. Remove the board from the computer **(3)**.

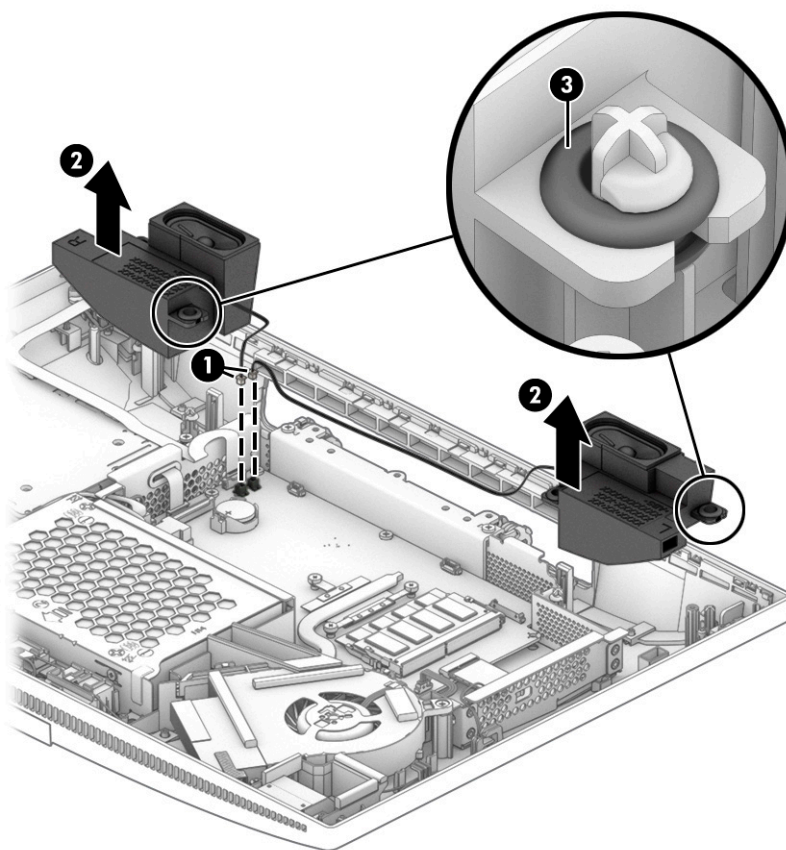


To install the power button/card reader board, reverse the removal procedures.

Speakers

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the power button/card reader board (see [Power button/card reader board on page 30](#)).
4. Disconnect the two speaker cables from the system board (1).
5. Pull the speakers off the installation posts and out of the computer (2).

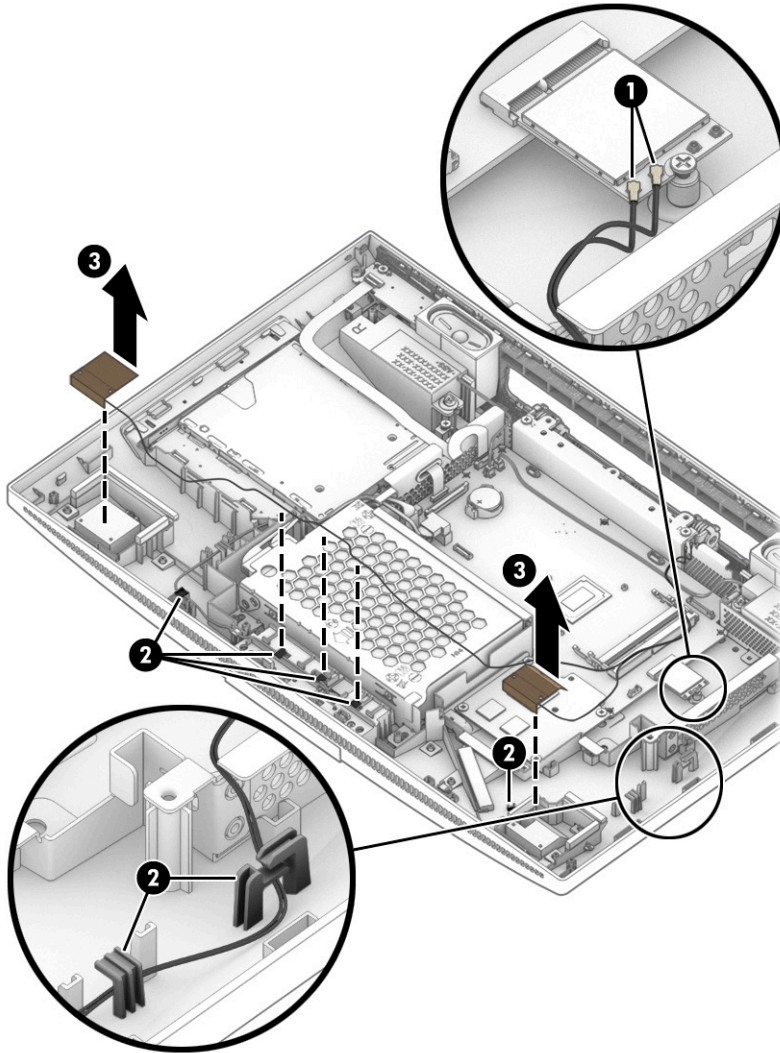
 **TIP:** When installing the speakers, make sure the rubber gasket is in place in the speakers and over the installation posts (3).



To install the speakers, reverse the removal procedures.

Antenna cable

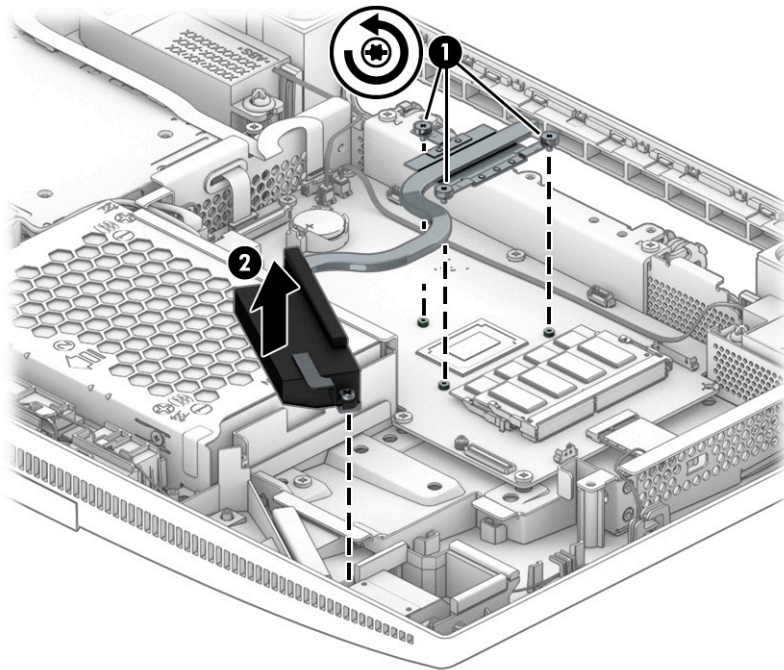
1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Disconnect the antenna cables from the WLAN module (1).
4. Remove the antennas cables from the clips that secure them to the chassis (2), and then peel the antennas off the top of the chassis and remove them from the computer (3).



To install the antenna cables, reverse the removal procedures.

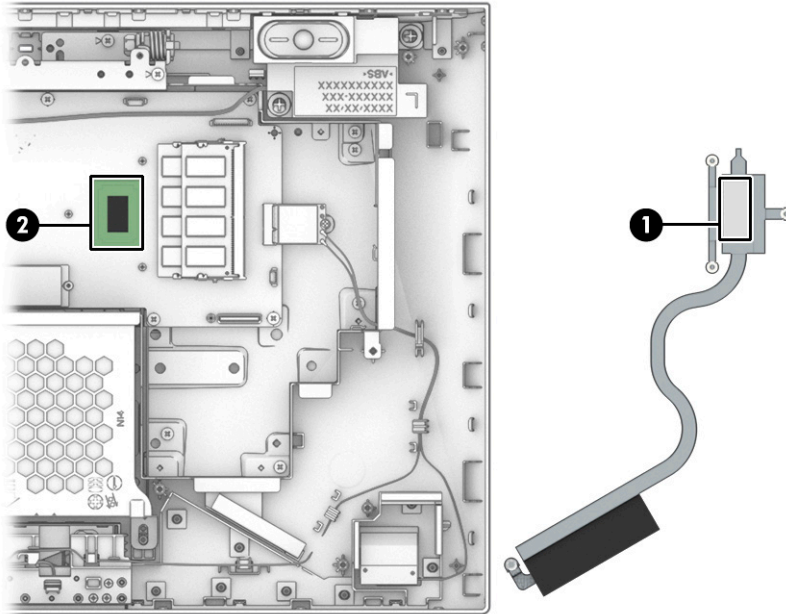
Heat sink

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the fan (see [Fan on page 26](#)).
4. Loosen the three captive Phillips screws **(1)** that secure the heat sink to the computer.
5. Remove the heat sink from the computer **(2)**.



6. Thoroughly clean the thermal material from the surfaces of the heat sink and the system board components each time the heat sink is removed. Replacement thermal material is included with the heat sink and system board spare part kits.

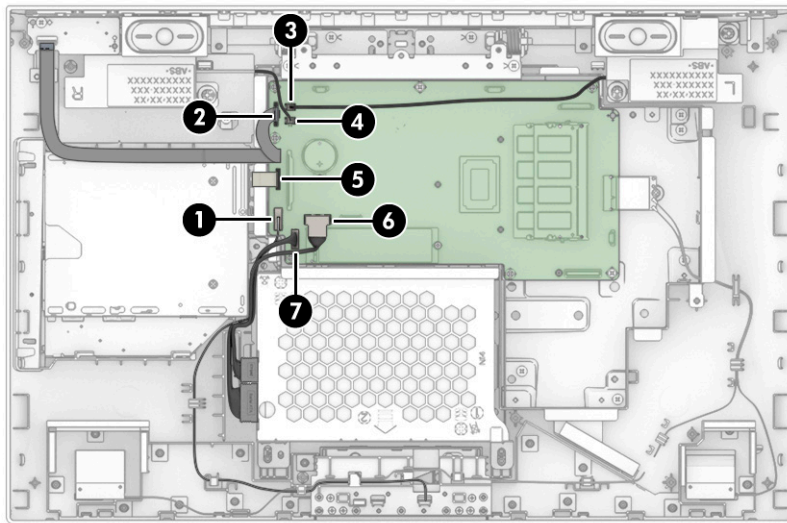
Thermal paste is used on the heat sink **(1)** and associated system board component **(2)**.



To install the heat sink, reverse the removal procedure.

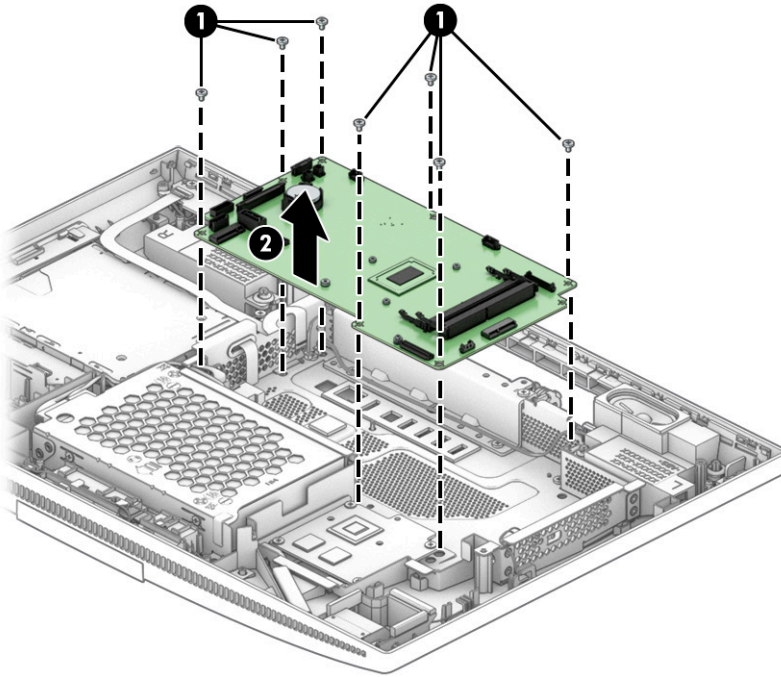
System board

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the fan (see [Fan on page 26](#)).
4. Remove the heat sink (see [Heat sink on page 33](#)).
5. When replacing the system board, be sure that the following components are removed from the defective system board and installed on the replacement system board:
 - Memory modules ([Memory on page 19](#))
 - M.2 solid-state drive ([Solid-state drive module on page 24](#))
 - WLAN module ([WLAN module on page 27](#))
6. Disconnect the following cables from the system board (as applicable):
 - (1) Camera module
 - (2) Power button/card reader board
 - (3) Left speaker
 - (4) Right speaker
 - (5) Optical drive (select products only)
 - (6) Hard drive (select products only)
 - (7) Hard drive (select products only)




7. Remove the seven Phillips screws (1) that secure the system board to the computer.

8. Remove the system board from the computer (2).



To install the system board, reverse the removal procedure.

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

 **IMPORTANT:** When reconnecting the cables, be sure that they are positioned correctly.

System board callouts

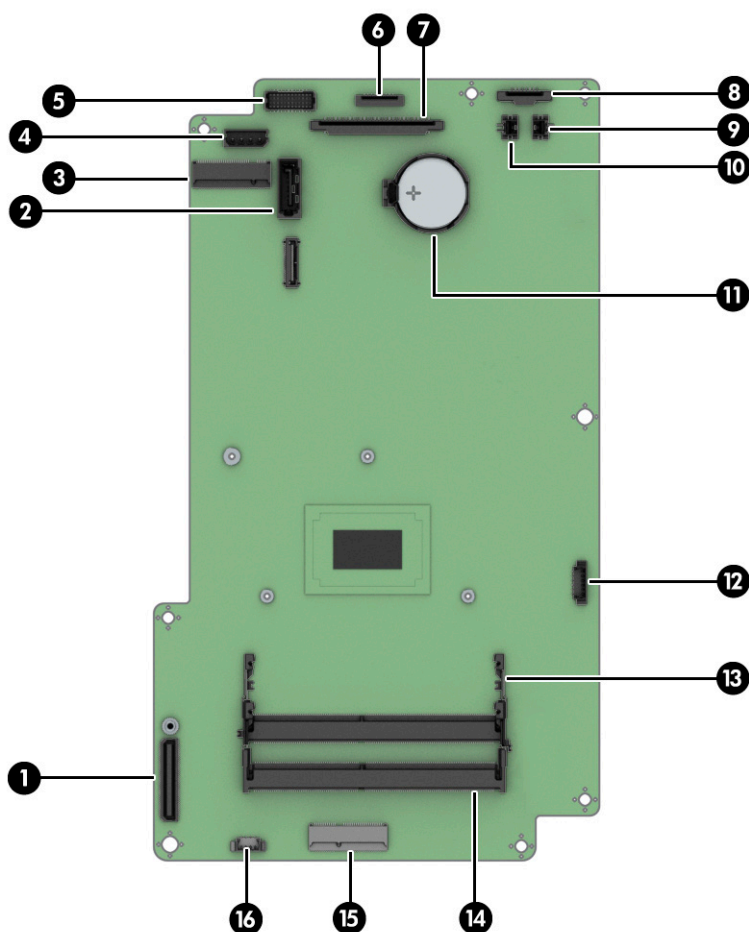


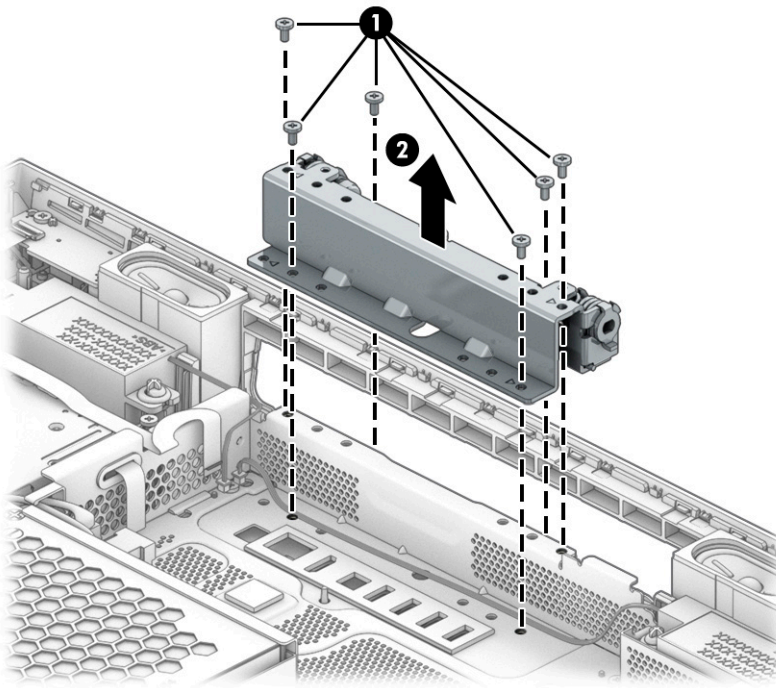
Table 4-1 System board callouts

Item	Component	Item	Component
1	Graphics board (select products only)	9	Left speaker
2	Hard drive data	10	Right Speaker
3	Solid-state drive	11	Battery
4	Hard drive power	12	Display
5	Camera module	13	Primary memory module
6	Optical drive	14	Secondary memory module
7	Display	15	WLAN module
8	Power button board/card reader	16	Fan

System board cage

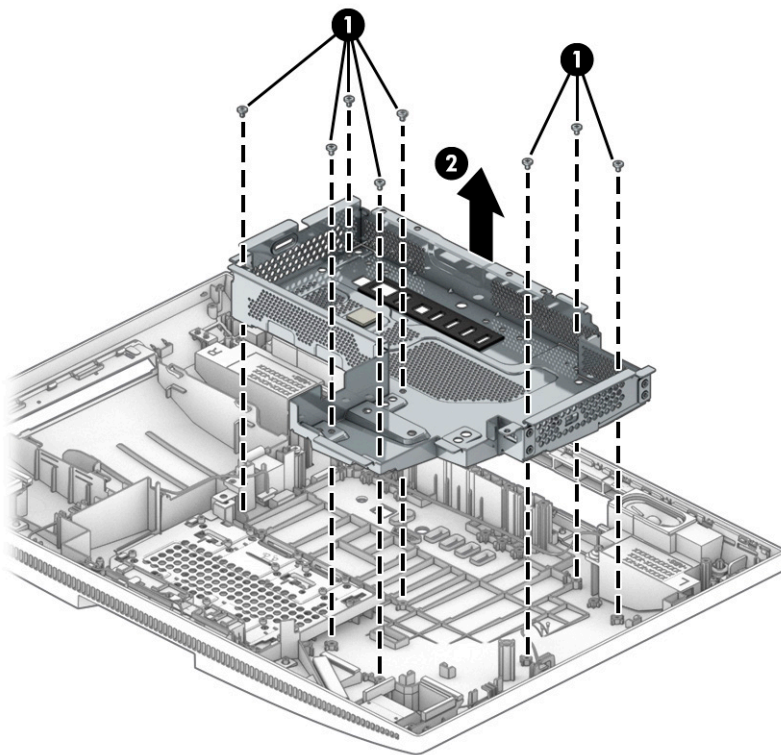
The system board cage is located under the system board.

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Remove the display (see [Display on page 18](#)).
3. Remove the fan (see [Fan on page 26](#)).
4. Remove the heat sink (see [Heat sink on page 33](#)).
5. Remove the system board (see [System board on page 35](#)).
6. Remove the six Phillips screws **(1)** that secure the stand bracket to the computer.
7. Remove the stand bracket from the computer **(2)**.



8. Remove the eight Phillips screws **(1)** that secure the cage to the computer.

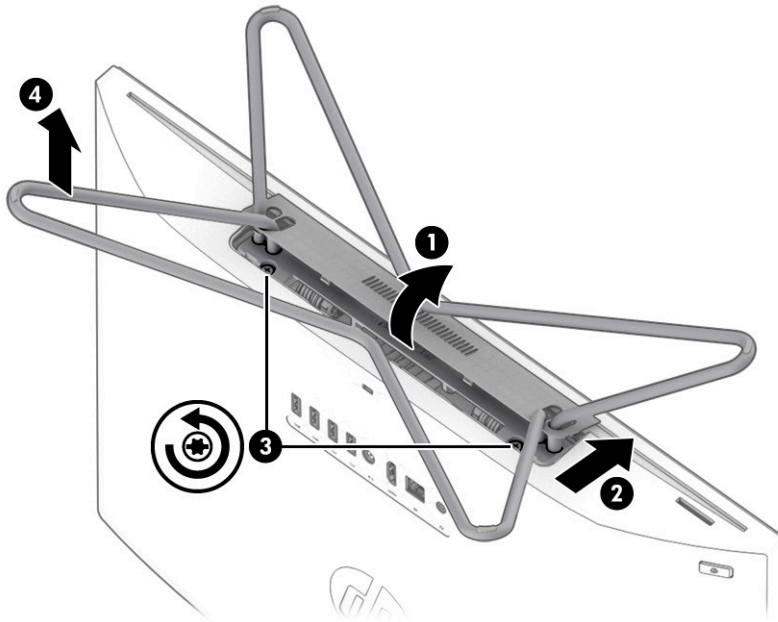
9. Lift the cage out of the computer (2).



To install the system board cage, reverse the removal procedures.

Stand

1. Prepare the computer for disassembly ([Preparation for disassembly on page 16](#)).
2. Release the stand cover (1).
3. Move the cover to access the screws underneath (2).
4. Loosen the two captive Phillips screws (3).
5. Remove the stand (4).



To install the stand, reverse the removal procedure.

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
Main	• System time Select to change.
	• System date Select to change.
	• Product name
	• System family
	• System board ID
	• Born on date
	• Processor type
	• Total memory
	• BIOS vendor
	• BIOS revision
	• Device firmware revision
	Select the view the following information: Embedded controller, Intel Management Engine, Graphic Output Protocol
	• Serial number
	• UUID
	• System board CT number

Table 5-1 Computer Setup—Main

Option	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory installed OS System log <p>Select to view logs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build ID Feature byte

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
Administrator Password	Lets you set and enable a BIOS administrator password, which prevents unauthorized access to the Setup Utilities. Default is no password.
Power-On Password	Lets you set and enable a power-on password, which prevents unauthorized computer system start (boot). Default is no password.
Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX)	Lets you configure SGX. Default is S/W Controlled.
TPM Device	Lets you set the Trusted Platform Module as Available or Hidden. If set to Hidden, the TPM device is not visible to the operating system. If changed to Available, the TPM device becomes visible immediately without a system restart. Default is Available.
TPM State	Lets you enable or disable the TPM. The TPM State setting can change only if you confirm the request via the Physical Presence Check prompted by BIOS during the next startup. Default is Enabled.
Clear TPM	Set to Yes 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. Default is No. IMPORTANT: Clearing the TPM resets it to factory defaults and turns it off. You lose all created keys and data protected by those keys.
Restore security settings to factory defaults.	Restores all security settings to factory defaults.

Computer Setup—Configuration



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

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

Option	Heading
Language	Lets you select the language of the menus in F10 Setup and the keyboard layout.
Virtualization Technology	Lets you enable virtualization technology support. Default is eEnabled.
SATA Emulation	Lets you configure SATA to either AHCI mode or RAID mode.

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

Option	Heading
Num Lock State at Power-On	Let you set the Num Lock state after POST. Default is On.
S4/S5 Wake on LAN	Lets you control whether the computer wakes from S4 (hibernation) or S5 (soft off) if a magic packet is received by the NIC. Default is Disabled.
Device Options	Allows you to set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Processor (enable/disable). Default is enabled. • Hyper-Threading (enable/disable). Default is enabled. • NIC PXE Option ROM Download (enable/disable). Default is enabled.
Thermal	Displays current CPU fan speed in rpm.
UEFI HII Configuration	Provides configuration of device-supported UEFI HII (Human Interface Infrastructure).

Computer Setup—Boot Options



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

Table 5-4 Computer Setup—Boot Options

Option	Heading
POST Hotkey Delay (sec)	Setting to a non-zero value adds a delay during POST. This option can be necessary for certain add-in peripherals that respond slowly or violate specifications. Default is 0.
USB Boot	Lets you enable booting from a USB device. Default is Enabled.
Network Boot	Lets you enable the computer's ability to boot from an operating system installed on a network server. Default is Disabled.
Network Boot Protocol	Lets you select the network boot protocol. When IPV4+IPV6 is selected, BIOS uses IPV4 first. Default is IPV4+IPV6(UEFI).
Legacy Support	When Legacy Support is enabled, BIOS loads the Compatibility Support Module (CSM) to support legacy operating systems. When Legacy Support is disabled, BIOS boots in UEFI Mode without CSM. Default is Disabled.
Secure Boot	Enable Secure Boot to block malware attacks, virus infections, and the use of non-trusted hardware or bootable CDs or DVDs that can harm the computer. You can also disable Secure Boot to use trusted but unrecognized hardware (such as older video cards) or to boot from an unrecognized recovery disc. Default is Enabled.
Platform Key	The platform key verifies kernels during system start up, allowing you to use alternative operating systems. Default is Enrolled-MSFT.
Pending Action	Default is None.
UEFI Boot Order	<p>Specifies the order in which UEFI boot sources (such as a internal hard drive, USB hard drive, USB optical drive, internal optical drive, or network adapter) are checked for a bootable operating system image. Default is OS Boot Manager.</p> <p>Use the Up and Down arrow keys to select a device. Press F5 or F6 to move the device up or down in the list. If the device is marked with !, the device is disabled.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: UEFI boot sources always have precedence over legacy boot sources.</p> <p>Shortcut to Temporarily Override Boot Order</p>

Table 5-4 Computer Setup—Boot Options (continued)

Option	Heading
	To boot one time from a device other than the default device specified in Boot Order, restart the computer and press Esc (to access the boot menu) and then F9 (Boot Order), or only F9 (skipping the boot menu) when the monitor light turns green. After POST is completed, a list of bootable devices is displayed. Use the arrow keys to select the preferred bootable device and press Enter . The computer then boots from the selected non-default device for this one time.
Legacy Boot Order	Specifies the order in which legacy boot sources are checked for a bootable operating system image. Default is Internal Hard Drive. IMPORTANT: UEFI boot sources always have precedence over legacy boot sources.

Computer Setup—Exit




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

Table 5-5 Computer Setup—Exit


Option	Heading
Save Changes and Exit	Saves changes to current system configuration, exits Computer Setup, and reboots.
Ignore Changes and Exit	Exits Computer Setup without applying or saving any changes.
Load Setup Defaults	Restores the factory system configuration settings as the default.

6 Troubleshooting without diagnostics

This chapter provides information on how to identify and correct minor problems, such as USB devices, hard drive, graphics, audio, memory, and software problems. If you encounter problems with the computer, refer to 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, refer to [POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes on page 66](#).

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. Refer to 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, refer to 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. Refer to [Computer Setup \(F10\) Utility on page 41](#) 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. Refer to [POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes on page 66](#) 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 may 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.”
- Refer to the comprehensive online technical support at <http://www.hp.com/support>.
- Refer to [Helpful hints on page 47](#) 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 HP Instant Support Professional Edition at: <http://www.hp.com/go/ispe>.

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 ensure 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 (115V or 230V).
- 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. Refer to [POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes on page 66](#) 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 four seconds 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 58](#) 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.

 **CAUTION:** 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 may 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.

 **IMPORTANT:** 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.	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. - or - Follow the Windows instructions for rebooting the computer into the Computer Setup (F10) Utility.

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 four seconds 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.	To resume from Sleep state, press the power button.

Computer will not respond to keyboard or mouse.

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

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 in) 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.
Hard drive fragmented.	Defragment hard drive.

Poor performance.

Cause	Solution
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 may be blocked or not turning. OR The heat sink 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 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 seconds. If the hard drive LED turns white, then: <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

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

Cause	Solution
	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 seconds. If the hard drive LED does not turn on white then:
	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

Computer powered off automatically and the Power LED flashes red two times, once every second, followed by a two second pause, and the computer beeps two times. (Beeps stop after fifth iteration but LEDs continue flashing.) 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 may be blocked or not turning.	1. Ensure that the computer air vents are not blocked and the processor cooling fan is running.
OR	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.
The heat sink is not properly attached to the processor.	3. If fan a plugged in and not spinning, replace it.

Solving hard drive problems

Hard drive error occurs.

Cause	Solution
Hard disk has bad sectors or has failed.	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

Hard drive error occurs.

Cause	Solution
	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.

Computer seems to be locked up.

Cause	Solution
Program in use has stopped responding to commands.	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 the 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.

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 writable. Refer to 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 a 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.

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.	Ensure 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 <i>file</i> 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 audio problems

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

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, then make sure that Mute is not selected and use the volume slider to adjust the volume.
The external speakers are not turned on.	Turn on the external speakers.
The audio device may be connected to the wrong jack.	Ensure that 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 four seconds. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.
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 may 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 may 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 may 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 may 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 may 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: <code>DIR C:\ > [printer port]</code> where [printer port] is the address of the printer being used. If the printer works, reload the printer driver. To run MS-DOS commands, press the Windows key + r, type <code>cmd</code> in the Open box, and then click OK.
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 may be overloaded.	Reset the printer by turning it off for one minute, then turn it back on.

Printer will not print.

Cause	Solution
The printer may 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 four seconds. 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.	<p>Shut down the computer using the keyboard.</p> <p>Windows 10:</p> <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.	<p>Press the power button to resume from Sleep state.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: When attempting to resume from Sleep state, do not hold down the power button for more than four seconds. Otherwise, the computer will shut down and you will lose any unsaved data.</p>


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.	Ensure that 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.	Ensure that 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, 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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: SODIMM must always be installed. SODIMM1 must be installed before SODIMM2.2. 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 SODIMMs or the system board, you must unplug the computer power cord before attempting to reseat, install, or remove a SODIMM module.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reseat SODIMMs. Power on the system.2. Replace SODIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module. <p>NOTE: SODIMM1 must always be installed. SODIMM1 must be installed before SODIMM2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. 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. <p>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.</p>
Incorrect network driver.	Check the network controller documentation for the correct driver or obtain the latest driver from the manufacturer's Web site.

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.	<p>Check for the device status within Windows, such as Device Manager for driver load and the Network Connections applet within Windows for link status.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

Network status link light never flashes.

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

Cause	Solution
	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.	Ensure 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.	Ensure 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.	Ensure 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 the network drivers are loaded and that the driver parameters match the configuration of the network controller. Make sure 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 files containing the network drivers are corrupted.	Reinstall the network drivers using Windows recovery tools in Windows 10. If necessary, download the softpaq from the web (from a different computer).
The cable is not securely connected.	Ensure 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.

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 SODIMMs when the computer is turned off (depending on the Management Engine (ME) settings). To avoid damage to the SODIMMs 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 8 MB of system memory in single channel mode or 16 MB 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 SODIMM1 socket.	Ensure that a memory module is installed in the SODIMM1 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 two second 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 SODIMMs. Power on the system.2. Replace SODIMMs one at a time to isolate the faulty module.3. Replace third-party memory with HP memory.4. Replace the system board.

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 was not properly seated before power-up.	Ensure the device is fully inserted into the USB port before applying power to the system

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 connected component problems

If you encounter problems with devices connected to the front panel, refer to 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.

Solving Internet access problems

If you encounter Internet access problems, consult your Internet Service Provider (ISP) or refer to 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.2. Click Internet Options.3. In the Browsing history section, click the Delete button.4. 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 the desired program.

Solving software problems

Most software problems occur as a result of the following:

- The application was not installed or configured correctly.
- There is insufficient memory available to run the application.
- There is a conflict between applications.
- Be sure that all the needed device drivers have been installed.
- If you have installed an operating system other than the factory-installed operating system, check to be sure it is 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 display.

Cause	Solution
ROM issue - POST error has occurred.	Observe the beeps and LED lights on the front of the computer. See POST error messages and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes on page 66 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 and diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes

This appendix 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 displays 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 41](#).

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 beeps once after a POST text message is displayed on the screen.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
002-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.5. If the message disappears, there may be a problem with the expansion card.6. Replace the system board.
003-System Board Failure	DMA or timers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clear CMOS.2. Remove expansion boards.3. Replace the system board.
005-Real-Time Clock Power Loss	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

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
		the Removal and Replacement section for instructions on installing a new battery.
008—Microcode Patch Error	Processor is not supported by the BIOS.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrade BIOS to proper version. 2. Change the processor.
009—PMM Allocation Error during MEBx Download	Memory error during POST execution of the Management Engine (ME) BIOS Extensions option ROM.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. Unplug the power cord, re-seat the memory modules, and reboot the computer. 3. If the memory configuration was recently changed, unplug the computer, restore the original memory configuration, and reboot the computer. 4. If the error persists, replace the system board.
00A—Product Information Not Valid	The product information programmed into the system board is missing or invalid.	Use Computer Setup to update this information.
00B—MEBx Module did not checksum correctly	Memory error during POST execution of the Management Engine (ME) BIOS Extensions option ROM.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. Unplug the power cord, re-seat the memory modules, and reboot the computer. 3. If the memory configuration was recently changed, unplug the power cord, restore the original memory configuration, and reboot the computer. 4. If the error persists, replace the system board.
00C—PMM Deallocation Error during MEBx Cleanup	Memory error during POST execution of the Management Engine (ME) BIOS Extensions option ROM.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. Unplug the power cord, re-seat the memory modules, and reboot the computer. 3. If the memory configuration was recently changed, unplug the power cord, restore the original memory configuration, and reboot the computer. 4. If the error persists, replace the system board.
00D—Setup Error during MEBx Execution	MEBx selection or exit resulted in a setup failure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. Unplug the power cord, re-seat the memory modules, and reboot the computer. 3. If the memory configuration was recently changed, unplug the power cord, restore the original memory configuration, and reboot the computer. 4. If the error persists, replace the system board.
00E—Inventory Error during MEBx Execution	BIOS information passed to the MEBx resulted in a failure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. If the error persists, update to the latest BIOS version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
00F-Interface Error during MEBx Execution	MEBx operation experienced a hardware error during communication with the ME.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reboot the computer. 2. If the error persists, update to the latest BIOS version. 3. If the error still persists, replace the system board.
100-Front Audio Not Connected	Front audio cable has been detached or unseated from system board.	Reconnect or replace front audio cable.
2E1-MemorySize Error	Memory amount has changed since the last boot (memory added or removed).	The system memory size is different from the last startup. The most common reason is the removal of memory from the system board. Press the F1 key to save the memory changes. If this message persists, verify that the memory modules are installed correctly.
2E2-Memory Error	Memory module configuration failed during boot up.	<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.
2E3-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 with a supported module.
2E4-DIMM Configuration Warning	The current memory configuration is not optimized.	Rearrange the DIMMs so that each channel has the same amount of memory.
2E5-ECC Memory Module Detected on Unsupported 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.
2E6-Memory Not Configured Correctly for Proper MEBx Execution	SODIMM1 is not installed.	Make sure there is a memory module in the SODIMM1 socket and that it is properly seated.
300-Configuration Change Warning	The storage device configuration is updated as shown.	Not applicable
301-Hard Disk 1: SMART Hard Drive Detects Imminent Failure	Hard drive is about to fail. (Some hard drives have a hard drive firmware patch that 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.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
302-Hard Disk 2: SMART Hard Drive Detects Imminent Failure	Hard drive is about to fail. (Some hard drives have a hard drive firmware patch that fixes 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.
309 – 30C: Hard Disk 3–6: SMART Hard Drive Detects Imminent Failure	Hard drive is about to fail. (Some hard drives have a hard drive firmware patch that fixes 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.
3F0-Boot Device Not Found	Boot device not found.	Insert boot device or load operating system.
3F1-Hard Disk 1 Error	Hard disk 1 error.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and/or replace cables. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Replace the hard disk drive.
3F2-Hard Disk 2 Error	Hard disk 2 error.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check and/or replace cables. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Replace the hard disk drive.
400-Serial Port A Address Conflict Detected	Both external and internal serial ports are assigned to the same resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any serial port expansion cards. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Reconfigure card resources and/or run Computer Setup or Windows utilities.
401-Serial Port B Address Conflict Detected	Both external and internal serial ports are assigned to the same resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any serial port expansion cards. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Reconfigure card resources and/or run Computer Setup or Windows utilities.
402-Serial Port C Address Conflict Detected	Both external and internal serial ports are assigned to the same resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any serial port expansion cards. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Reconfigure card resources and/or run Computer Setup or Windows utilities.
403-Serial Port D Address Conflict Detected	Both external and internal serial ports are assigned to the same resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove any serial port expansion cards. 2. Clear CMOS. 3. Reconfigure card resources and/or run Computer Setup or Windows utilities.
419-Out of Memory Space for Option ROMs	Recently added PCI expansion card contains an option ROM too large to download during POST.	<p>▲ If a PCI expansion card was recently added, remove it to see if the problem remains.</p>

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
41A-Front USB1/USB2 Not Connected	Front USB cable has been detached or unseated from system board.	Reconnect or replace front USB cable.
41B-Device in PCI Express Slot Failed To Initialize	There is an incompatibility or problem with a PCIe device and the system or PCIe link could not be configured to a valid bus width or speed.	Try rebooting the system. If the error reoccurs, the device may not work with this system
43A-USB Type-C I2C Not Connected	Cable is required between I2C on card and USB-C on the system board.	Install cable between I2C on card and USB-C on the system board.
43B-More Than One USB type-C Cards Are Installed	More than one USB type-C card is installed.	Remove USB type-C card so only one is installed.
500-BIOS Recovery	A system BIOS recovery has occurred.	Not applicable.
70x-Wireless Mode Not Supported	The system has detected a wireless module installed in the system that is not supported and has been disabled.	Replace with a supported module.
800-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.
801-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.
900-CPU Fan Not Detected	CPU fan is not connected or may have malfunctioned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat CPU fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace CPU fan.
901-Chassis, Rear Chassis, or Front Chassis Fan not Detected	Chassis, rear chassis, or front chassis fan is not connected or may have malfunctioned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat chassis, rear chassis, or front chassis fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace chassis, rear chassis, or front chassis fan.
903-Computer Cover Has Been Removed Since Last System Startup		N/A
904-SATA Cabling Error	One or more SATA devices are improperly attached. For optimal performance, the SATA 0 and SATA 1 ports should be used for hard drives before other ports.	Ensure SATA connectors are used in ascending order. For one device, use SATA 0. For two devices, use SATA 0 and SATA 1. For three devices, use SATA 0, SATA 1, and SATA 2.
90B-Fan Failure	The system has detected that a cooling fan is not operating correctly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace fan.

Control panel message	Description	Recommended action
90D-System Temperature	Thermal shutdown occurred. The system BIOS has detected your machine was previously shut down to avoid overheating. Overheating may occur if the cooling vents are blocked or the operating temperature exceeds the system specifications. The machine should return to normal operation once the situation is resolved.	Make sure system has proper airflow.
90E-Power Supply Fan Not detected	Power supply fan is not connected or may have malfunctioned.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reseat power supply fan. 2. Reseat fan cable. 3. Replace power supply fan.
910-Filter Warning	Airflow filter is dirty.	Replace the airflow filter.

Interpreting system validation diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes

During the system validation phase that occurs at system startup, the BIOS validates the functionality of the following subsystems and conditions:

- AC adapter
- System board power
- Processor failure
- BIOS corruption
- Memory failure
- Graphics failure
- System board failure
- BIOS authentication failure

If an error is detected, specific patterns of long and short blinks, accompanied by long and short beeps (where applicable) are used to identify the error. These patterns make up a two part code:

- Major – the category of the error
- Minor – the specific error within the category



NOTE: Single beep/blink codes are not used.

Table 7-1 Interpreting system validation diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes

Number of long beeps/blinks	Error category
1	Not used
2	BIOS
3	Hardware
4	Thermal
5	System board

Patterns of blink/beep codes are determined by using the following parameters:

- 1 second pause occurs after the last major blink.
- 2 second pause occurs after the last minor blink.
- Beep error code sequences occur for the first 5 iterations of the pattern and then stop.
- Blink error code sequences continue until the computer is unplugged or the power button is pressed.



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

The red LED blinks to represent the major error category (long blinks). The white LED blinks to represent the minor error category (short blinks). For example, '3.5' indicates 3 long red blinks and 5 short white blinks to communicate the processor is not detected.

Table 7-2 Interpreting system validation diagnostic front panel LEDs and audible codes

Category	Major/minor code	Description
BIOS	2.2	The main area (DXE) of BIOS has become corrupted and there is no recovery binary image available.
	2.3	The embedded controller policy requires the user to enter a key sequence.
	2.4	The embedded controller is checking or recovering the boot block.
Hardware	3.2	The embedded controller has timed out waiting for BIOS to return from memory initialization.
	3.3	The embedded controller has timed out waiting for BIOS to return from graphics initialization.
	3.4	The system board displays a power failure (crowbar).*
	3.5	The processor is not detected.*
	3.6	The processor does not support an enabled feature.
Thermal	4.2	A processor over temperature condition has been detected.*
	4.3	An ambient temperature over temperature condition has been detected.
	4.4	An MXM over temperature condition has been detected.
System board	5.2	The embedded controller cannot find valid firmware.
	5.3	The embedded controller has timed out waiting for the BIOS.
	5.4	The embedded controller has timed out waiting for BIOS to return from system board initialization.
	5.5	The embedded controller rebooted the system after a possible lockup condition had been detected through the use of a System Health Timer, Automated System Recovery Timer, or other mechanism.
* Indicates hardware triggered event; all other events are controlled by the BIOS.		

8 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 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 73](#).

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: To stop a diagnostic test, 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.
- Instructions for calling support are displayed. Follow those instructions.

Downloading HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows

- The HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows downloading 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 downloads to the selected location.

– or –

You can use the following steps to download the HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows from the Microsoft Store:

1. Select the Microsoft app on your desktop or enter `Microsoft Store` in the taskbar search box.
2. Enter `HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows` in the **Microsoft Store** search box.
3. Follow the on-screen directions.

The tool downloads 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 downloads 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 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 75](#).

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 **Contact HP**, accept the HP privacy disclaimer, and then use a mobile device to scan the Failure ID code that appears 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 75](#).

- 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 downloading 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 you can download 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, you might have 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 hard 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 that you use 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.

9 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 78](#)).
- **Creating a restore point**—You can use Windows tools to create a restore point (see [Using Windows tools on page 78](#)).
- **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 78](#)).
- **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 78](#)).



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.

For details:

- ▲ Go to <http://www.hp.com/support>, search for HP Cloud Recovery, and then select the result that matches the type of computer that you have.



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 78](#).

Recovering using HP Recovery media

You can use HP Recovery media 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 78](#).



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.

10 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 10-1 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.

11 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 (f) 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 **Exit**, select **Load Setup Defaults**, and then select **Yes** to load defaults.

The computer reboots.

- 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 reboots.

- 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.

g. If a DriveLock password is set, select the **Security** menu, and scroll down to **Hard Drive Utilities** under the **Utilities** menu. Select **Hard Drive Utilities**, select **DriveLock**, and then clear the check box for **DriveLock password on restart**. Select **OK** to proceed.

h. Select the **Exit** menu, and then select **Load Setup Defaults**. Click **Yes** at the warning message.

The computer reboots.

i. 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.

j. Select the **Exit** menu, select **Load Setup Defaults**.

k. Reboot the system. If the system has a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) and/or fingerprint reader, one or two prompts appear—one to clear the TPM and the other to Reset Fingerprint Sensor; press or tap **F1** to accept or **F2** to reject.

l. Remove all power and system batteries for at least 24 hours.

2. Complete one of the following:

- Remove and retain the storage drive.

– or –

- Clear the drive contents by using a third party utility designed to erase data from an SSD.

Nonvolatile memory usage

Table 11-1 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 88.	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 11-1 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?
						support . Select Find your product , and then follow the on-screen instructions.
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.	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 **Exit**, and then select **Load Setup Defaults**.
- c. Follow the on-screen instructions.
- d. Select **Exit**, 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 results in the loss of information.

These steps do 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 **Exit**, 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 ensure that only authenticated code can start on a platform. If you enabled Secure Boot and created Custom Secure Boot Keys, simply disabling Secure Boot do 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 **Boot Options** menu, select **Clear All 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.

12 Specifications

Table 12-1 Specifications

	U.S.	Metric
Computer (without stand)		
Height	19.3 in	490.3 mm
Width	12.68 in	322.0 mm
Depth	2.29 in	58.1 mm
Approximate Weight	11.35 lb	5.15 kg
Temperature Range		
Operating	32° to 104°F	0° to 40°C
Nonoperating	–22° to 140°F	–30° to 60°C
NOTE: Operating temperature is derated 1.0° C per 300 m (1000 ft) to 3000 m (10,000 ft) above sea level; no direct sustained sunlight. Maximum rate of change is 10°C/Hr. The upper limit can be limited by the type and number of options installed.		
Relative Humidity (noncondensing)		
Operating	10% to 90%	10% to 90%
Nonoperating (noncondensing at ambient)	5% to 95%	5% to 95%
Maximum Altitude (unpressurized)		
Operating	16,404 ft	5000 m
Nonoperating	50,000 ft	15,240 m
Power Supply		
Efficiency	65 W EPS, 88% average efficiency at 115 V and 89% at 230 V ac	
Operating voltage range	90 V ac to 264 V ac	
Rated voltage range ¹	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	≤ 1.6 A	
DC output	+19.5 V	

¹ This system uses an active power factor-corrected power supply. This allows the system to pass the CE mark requirements for use in the countries of the European Union. The active power factor-corrected power supply also has the added benefit of not requiring an input voltage range select switch.

Index

- A**
 - audible codes 71
 - audio problems 53
- B**
 - backup, creating 78
 - backups 78
 - battery
 - disposal 14
 - battery replacement 28
 - beep codes 71
 - boot order, changing 79
 - booting options
 - Full Boot 66
 - Quick Boot 66
 - bottom components 3
- C**
 - cable management 14
 - cable pinouts, SATA data 14
 - camera
 - identifying 1
 - camera module
 - removal and replacement 29
 - card reader
 - removal and replacement 30
 - cleaning
 - computer 11
 - mouse 12
 - safety precautions 11
 - computer
 - specifications 89
 - computer cleaning 11
 - Computer Setup
 - access problem 48
 - connected component problems 63
 - country power cord set requirements 82
 - Customer Support 46
- D**
 - disassembly preparation 16
 - display
 - illustrated 4
 - removal and replacement 18
- E**
 - electrostatic discharge (ESD) 8
 - preventing damage 9
 - error
 - codes 66, 71
 - messages 66
- F**
 - F10 Setup
 - access problem 48
 - fan
 - removal and replacement 26, 32
 - flash drive problems 63
 - flashing LEDs 71
 - front components 1
- G**
 - general problems 48
 - grounding methods 9
- H**
 - hard drive
 - proper handling 13
 - removal and replacement 23
 - SATA characteristics 14
 - hard drive problems 51
 - hardware installation problems 58
 - heat sink
 - illustrated 5
 - removal and replacement 33
 - helpful hints 47
 - HP PC Hardware Diagnostics UEFI
 - downloading 75
 - starting 75
 - using 74
 - HP PC Hardware Diagnostics Windows
 - downloading 73
 - installing 74
 - using 73
 - HP Recovery media
 - recovery 79
 - HP Sure Recover 80
 - HP Sure Start 88
- I**
 - installing
 - battery 28
 - internal microphones, identifying 1
 - Internet access problems 64
- K**
 - keyboard
 - cleaning 12
 - keyboard problems 56
- L**
 - lights
 - power 2
- M**
 - media card reader
 - problems 52
 - memory
 - nonvolatile 83
 - problems 61
 - volatile 83
 - mouse
 - cleaning 12
 - problems 56
- N**
 - network problems 59
 - nonvolatile memory 83
 - numeric error codes 66
- O**
 - operating guidelines 11
 - optical drive
 - removal and replacement 20
 - overheating, prevention 11
- P**
 - POST error messages 66
 - power button
 - removal and replacement 30
 - power button/card reader board
 - illustrated 5
 - power cord set requirements
 - country specific 82

- power lights, identifying 2
- power problems 51
- power supply
 - operating voltage range 89
 - removal and replacement 16
- printer problems 55
- problems
 - audio 53
 - Computer Setup 48
 - F10 Setup 48
 - flash drive 63
 - front panel 63
 - general 48
 - hard drive 51
 - hardware installation 58
 - Internet access 64
 - keyboard 56
 - Media Card Reader 52
 - memory 61
 - mouse 56
 - network 59
 - power 51
 - printer 55
 - software 64

R

- rear cover
 - illustrated 6
- rear panel components 2
- recovery 78
 - discs 79
 - HP Recovery partition 79
 - media 79
 - USB flash drive 79
- recovery media
 - creating using HP Cloud Recovery Download Tool 78
 - creating using Windows tools 78
- Remote HP PC Hardware Diagnostics
 - UEFI settings
 - customizing 76
 - using 76
- removal and replacement
 - camera module 29
 - card reader 30
 - display 18
 - fan 26, 32
 - hard drive 23
 - heat sink 33
 - optical drive 20

- power button 30
- power supply 16
- RTC battery 28
- solid-state drive module 24
- speaker cover 17
- speakers 31
- stand 40
- system board 35
- WLAN module 27
- removing
 - battery 28
- removing personal data from volatile
 - system memory 83
- restoring 78
- RTC battery
 - removal and replacement 28

S

- safety and comfort 46
- safety precautions
 - cleaning 11
- SATA
 - connectors on system board 14
 - data cable pinouts 14
 - hard drive characteristics 14
- screws, correct size 13
- service considerations 12
- software
 - problems 64
- solid-state drive module
 - removal and replacement 24
- speaker cover
 - illustrated 4
 - removal and replacement 17
- speakers
 - identifying 1
 - removal and replacement 31
- specifications
 - computer 89
- stand
 - illustrated 6
 - removal and replacement 40
- stand hinge
 - illustrated 6
- static electricity 8
- system board
 - illustrated 5
 - removal and replacement 35
- SATA connectors 14

- system memory, removing personal
 - data from volatile 83
- system restore point, creating 78

T

- temperature control 11
- tools, servicing 13

V

- ventilation, proper 11

W

- Windows
 - backup 78
 - recovery media 78
 - system restore point 78
- Windows tools, using 78
- WLAN antennas, identifying 1
- WLAN module
 - removal and replacement 27