

Windows 98 Manual Driver Installation

Installation of the drivers for your video card can be fairly easy if the following steps are followed carefully. There are a few things to keep in mind before proceeding with the removal of the old drivers and installation of the new ones.

- What is your previous card you're upgrading from? Is it a separate video card that is plugged into either an AGP or PCI slot on your motherboard?
- If you don't see one installed, the video may be supplied by an onboard or integrated video controller. This simply means that the video chip is built onto the motherboard itself.
- If you qualify for the above, it is very important to either check with the motherboard manual or simply contact the manufacture's technical support.

Onboard video can be disabled in one of the three ways:

- In the motherboard BIOS, newer motherboards allow for **Disabling/Enabling the Onboard VGA controller**. Now, depending on the make and model of your motherboard, the option for the onboard controller may be labeled differently. Again, please double check with the manufacturer.
- Disable the VGA device through the **Device Manager** in Windows.
- If you have an older motherboard of 4 years and older, the only way of disabling the onboard VGA device is by setting certain jumpers on the motherboard (i.e. affixing certain shunts on designated pins.)

If you are upgrading from a previous 3Dfx VGA card such as the Voodoo series or Banshee, it is important to not only remove previous drivers in both the **Add/Remove Programs** and **Device Manager**, but also by removing certain keys and values within the Registry. The process can be explained more in-depth in the following [article](#).

It may also be a good idea to update any motherboard drivers that may be necessary for your chipset. Chipsets needing updated AGP drivers in particular include any non-Intel manufactures such as VIA, ALi (Aladdin), and SiS. For further help in identifying your chipset, please refer to the following [article](#).

Otherwise, please proceed to the manual driver installation for your eVGA.com card!!

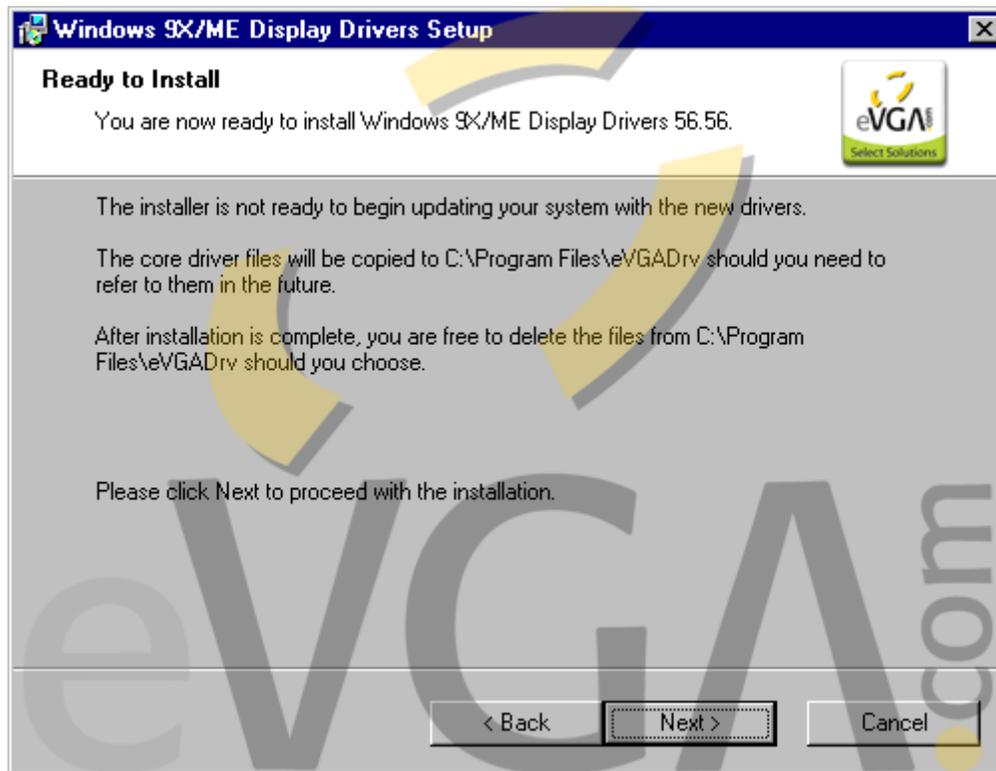
Step 1: Download the driver file to either your Desktop or any predetermined download folder. Once the download process is finished, double-click the file.



Step 2: A window will appear confirming the extraction for the eVGA video drivers. Simply click on the **NEXT** button to proceed.



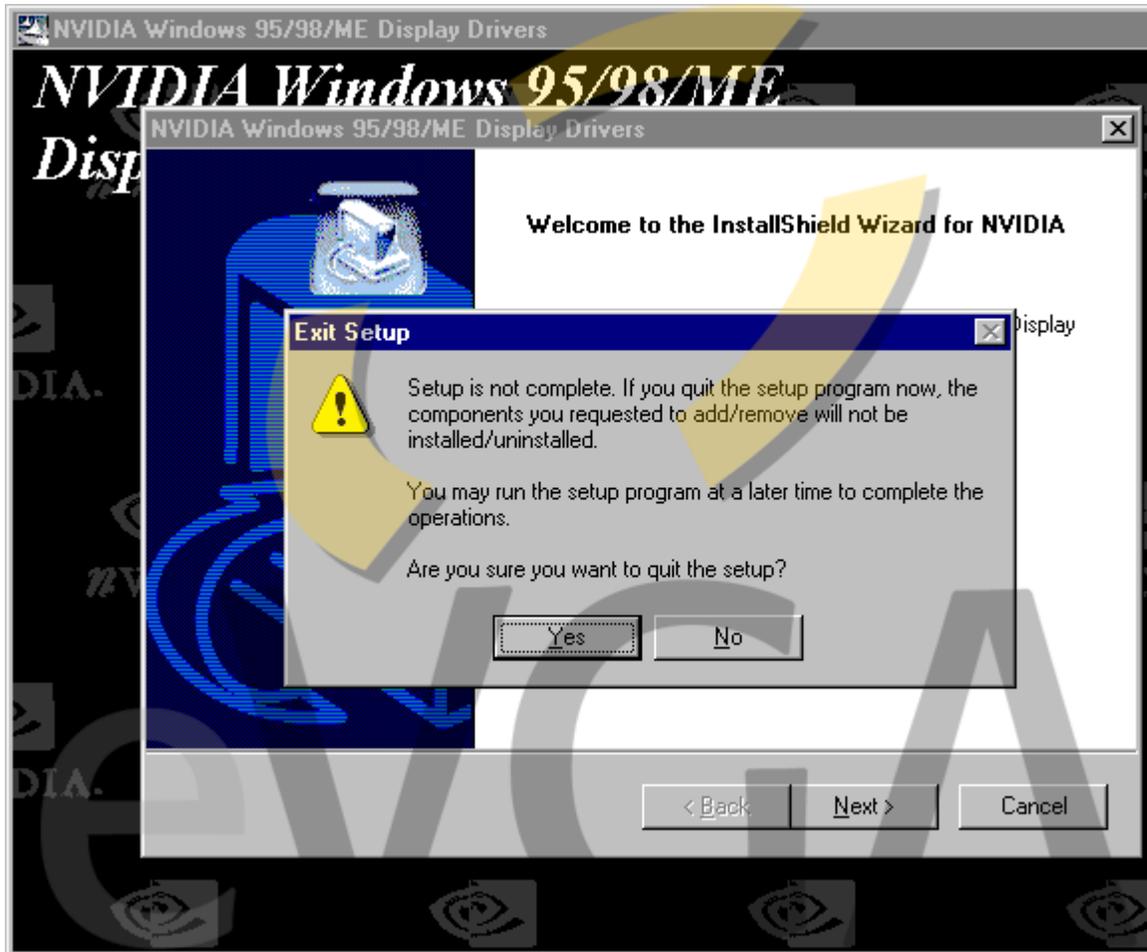
Step 3: To start extracting the driver files hit the **NEXT** button. This will extract the contents of the compressed file into this folder, denoted by the blue progress bar as well as the percentage complete.



Step 4: Once the driver files have been extracted you may then hit the **FINISH** button to complete the extraction.



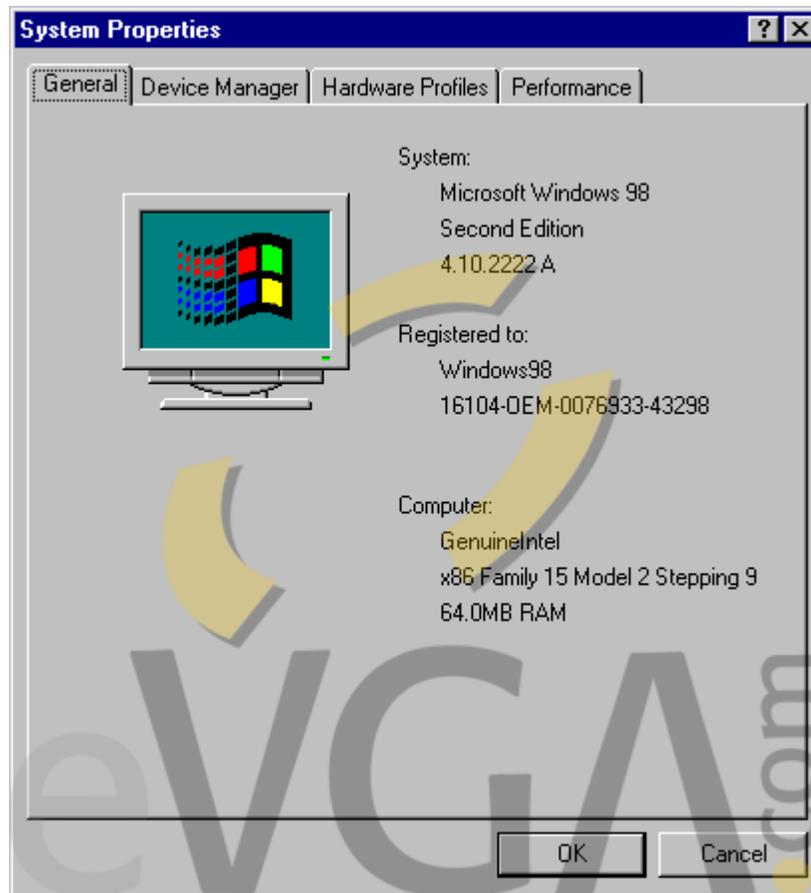
Step 5: A dialog box will appear for the nVIDIA driver install, disregard this by hitting the **CANCEL** button. The Setup program will want you to confirm this, do this by clicking the **YES** button.



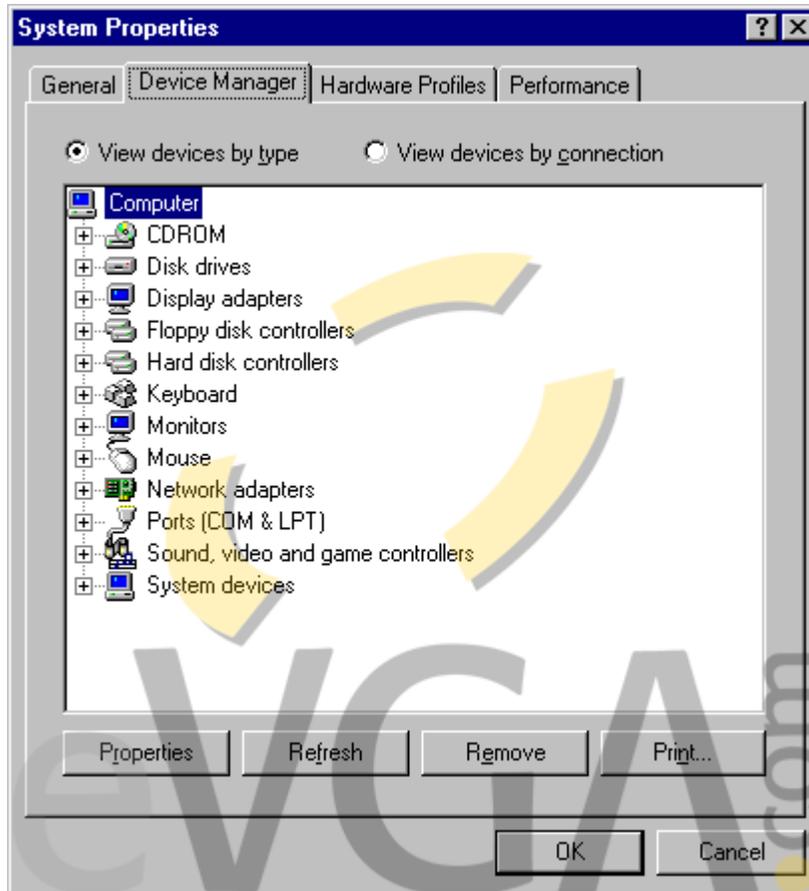
Step 6: At this point, you want to manually install the drivers by bringing up the **System Properties**. Right-Click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop. Select **Properties** at the bottom of the pop-up menu.



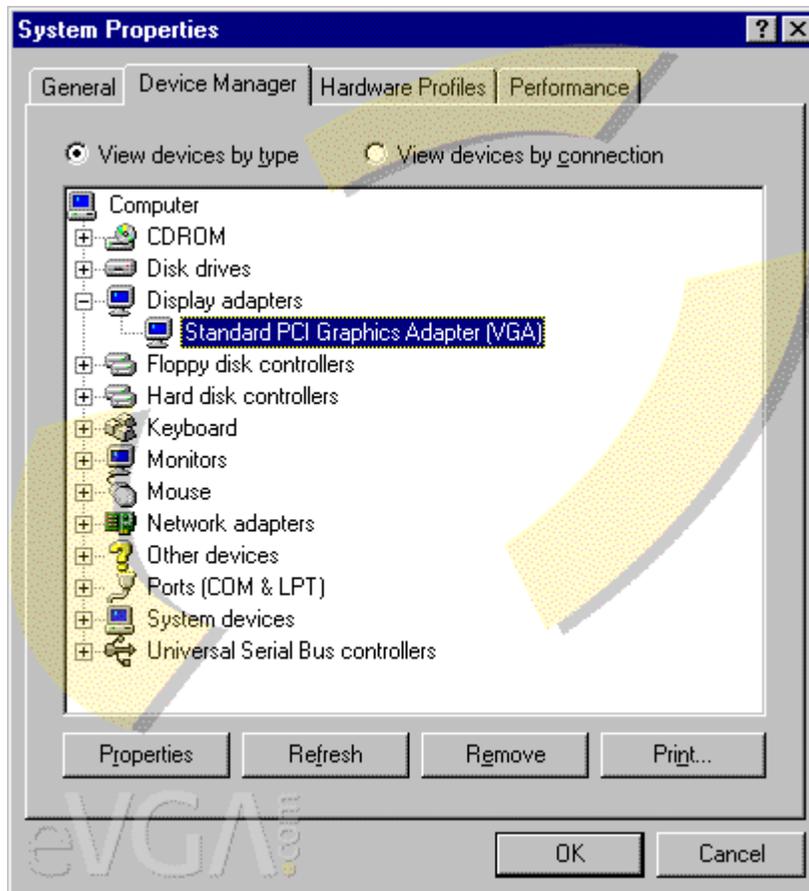
Step 7: This will bring up your system properties of your Windows 98 operating system. At the top should be four tabs, selecting the tab marked **Device Manager**.



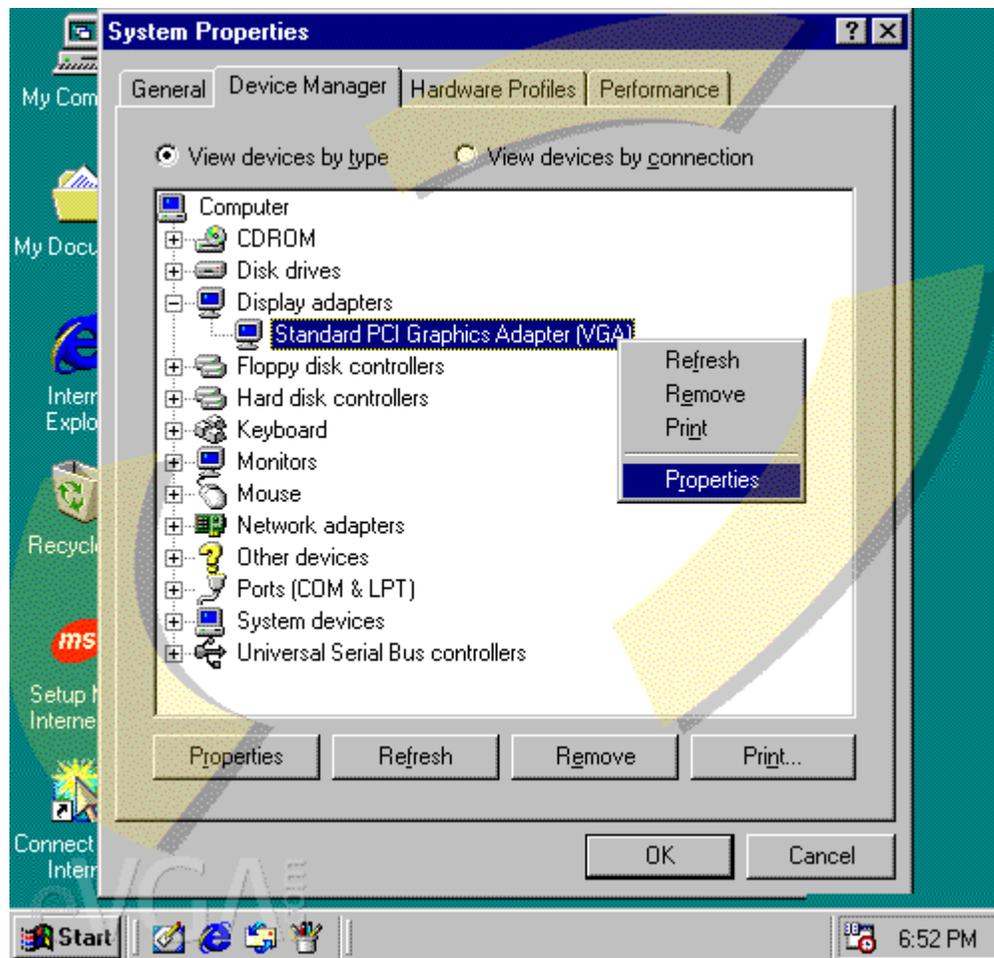
Step 8: Once at the **Device Manager** window, you will see a listing of all the computer components currently installed on your system including the modem, CDROM and sound card.



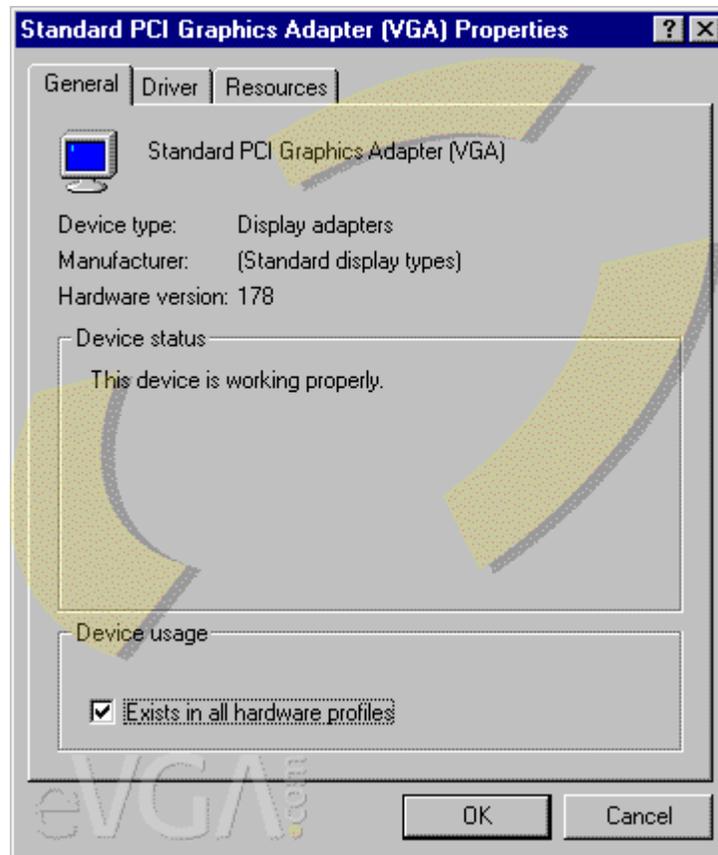
Step 9: Third from the top is a listing for **Display Adapters**. Expand out the properties by pressing the plus "+" sign immediately to the left of **Display Adapters**. There you will see a listing of what video driver is installed. By default, Windows will use it's basic video driver called the **Standard PCI Graphics Adpater (VGA)**. Using only this driver will limit your display at only 16 colors and 640 X 480 resolution. To use any other configuration, you must install the drivers that were written for your video card.



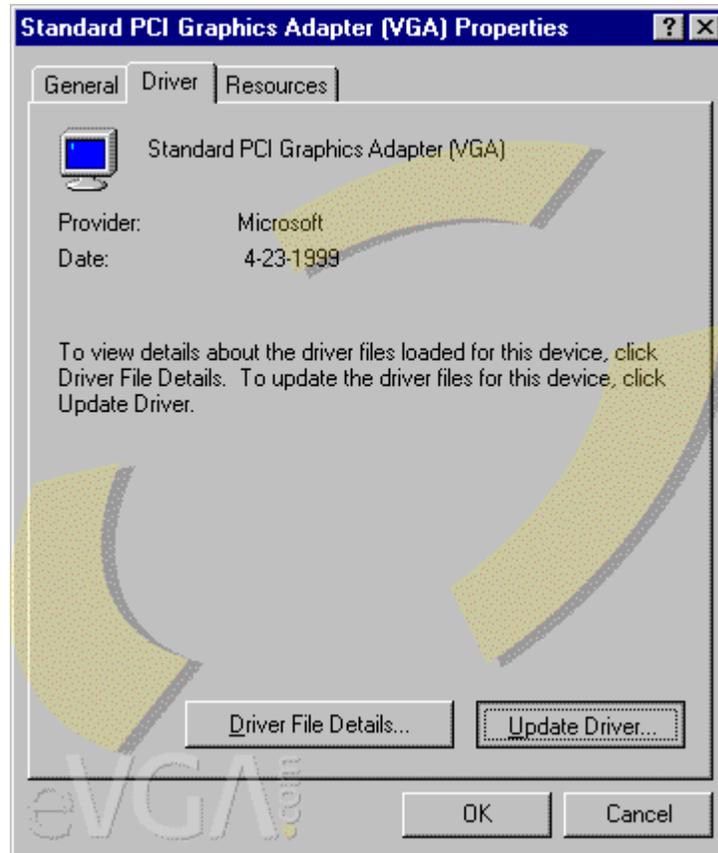
Step 10: Proceed by Right-Clicking the **Standard PCI Graphics Display Adapter (VGA)** and selecting the **Properties** option in the pop-up window.



Step 11: At this point, you will receive the properties of the graphics card. Click the **Driver** tab.



Step 12: Once in the **Driver** tab, click the **Update Driver...** at the bottom right.



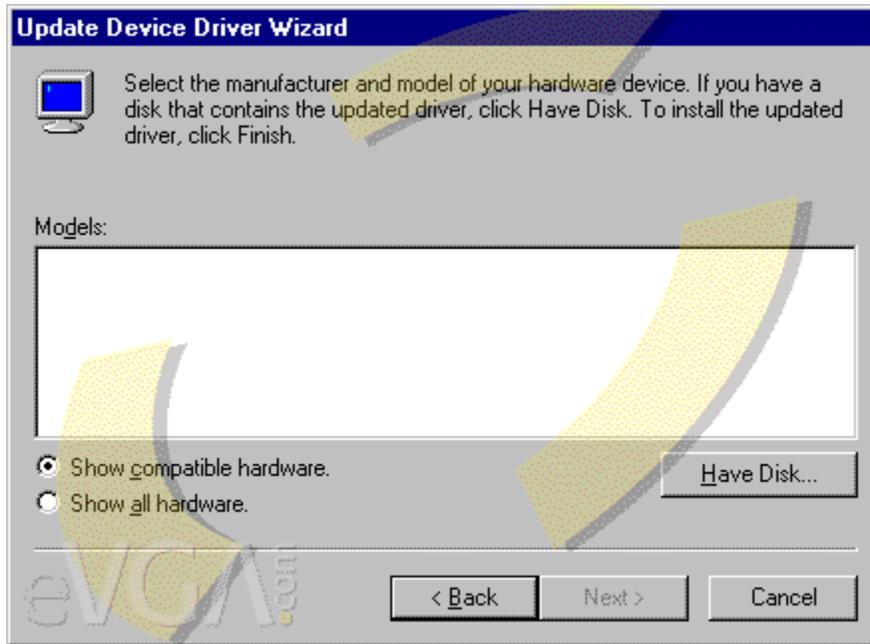
Step 13: This in turn will bring up the **Update Device Driver Wizard**. Go ahead and select the **Next >** button.



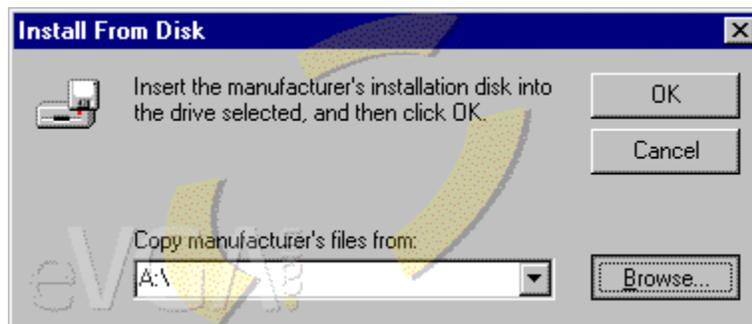
Step 14: At this point, the Windows Wizard will allow you the option to either search for the appropriate drivers or have you pick a specific driver yourself. You know the location of the display driver from the previous step when you created the **eVGA** folder for driver extraction. Select the option, **Display a list of all drivers in a specific location, so you can select a driver you want**. Then, click **Next >**



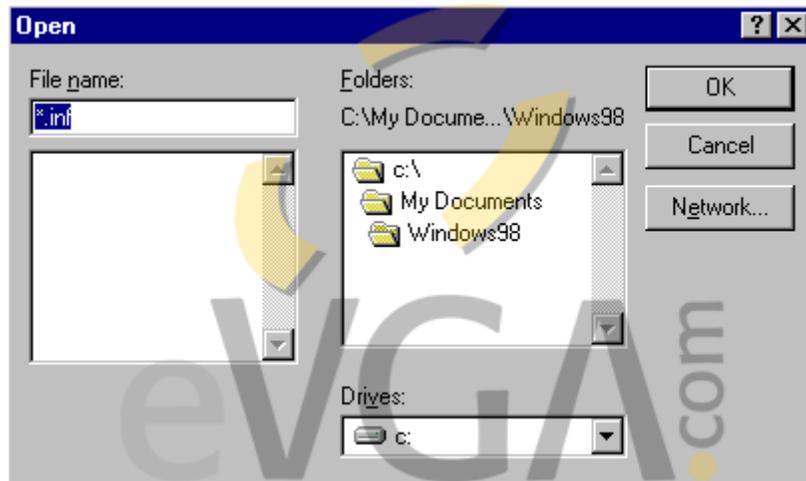
Step 15: Afterwards a list of models may be shown depending on whether or not a previous driver has been installed before. Otherwise, the list will be blank. Select the **Have Disk...** button at the lower right.



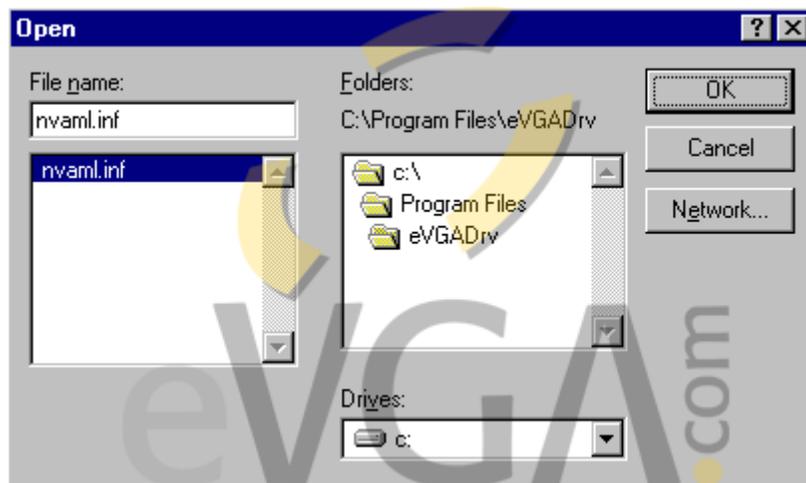
Step 16: A pop-up window will appear asking for the location of these drivers. Simply click the **Browse...** button.



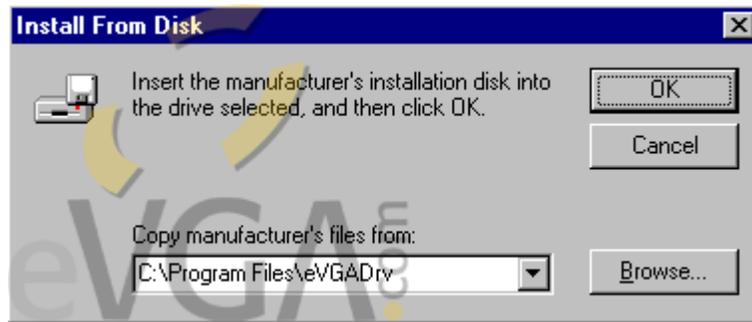
Step 17: Another window will appear showing you the folders and contents on your hard drive. At the bottom of the window denoted **Drives:** make sure the **C:** drive is selected. That will be the drive in which the eVGADrv folder was created from the earlier steps.



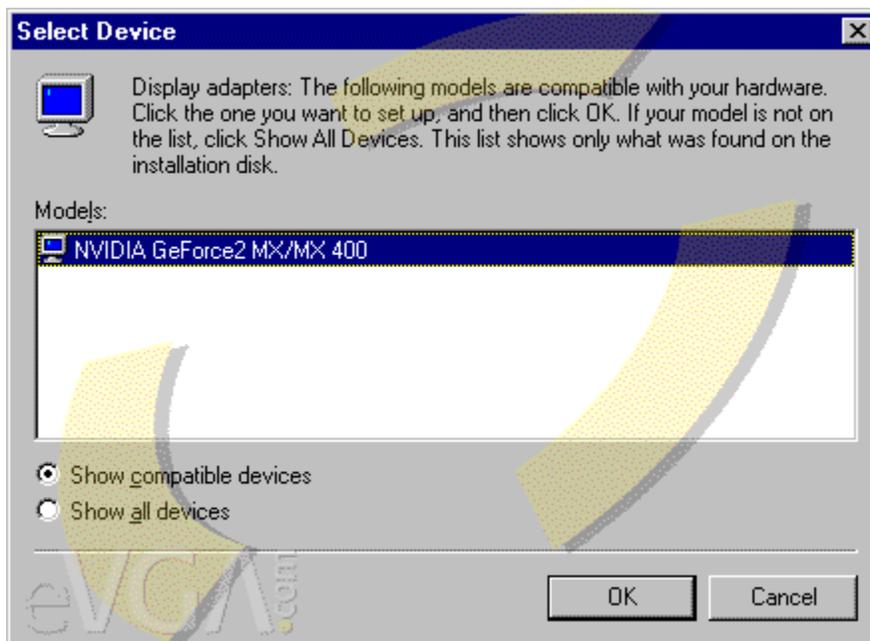
Step 18: Browse to the C:\Program Files directory. Double-click the **eVGADrv** folder with the contents of that folder displayed on the left window pane. Make sure the file **nvaml.inf** is selected and highlighted. Now you can click the **OK** button at the upper right corner of the window.



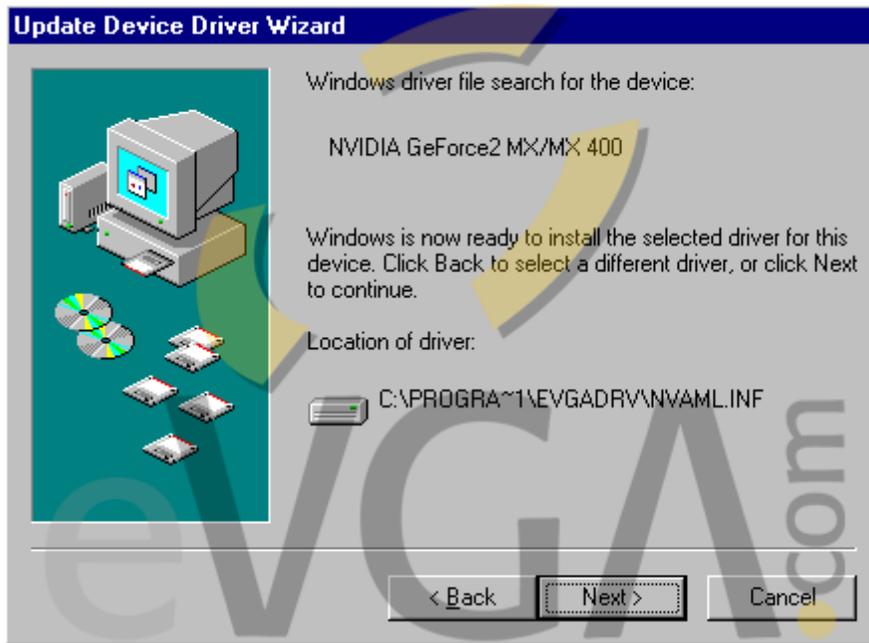
Step 19: The field should now show the location of the display drivers as **C:\Program Files\eVGADrv**. Proceed by pressing the **OK** button.



Step 20: You will now get a list of your video card, which in this case is the **NVIDIA GeForce2 MX/MX 400**. Make sure the card is highlighted in blue and proceed by clicking the **OK** button at the bottom.



Step 21: Windows will indicate that the driver is now ready to install and will show the location of that driver. Double check that the information is correct and select **Next >**



Step 22: Windows will copy the files and install them which will then be followed by the **Finish** window. Select **Finish**



Step 23: You will need to restart the computer so Windows can properly load the driver for your video card. Otherwise, you will be stuck at the dreary 16 color and

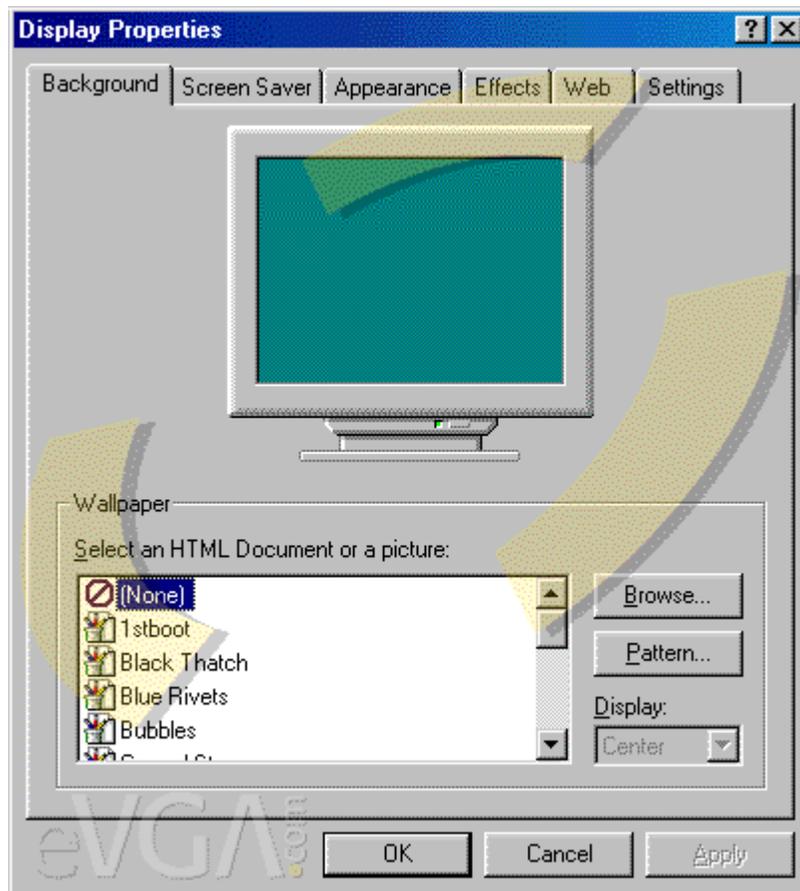
640 × 480 limitation.



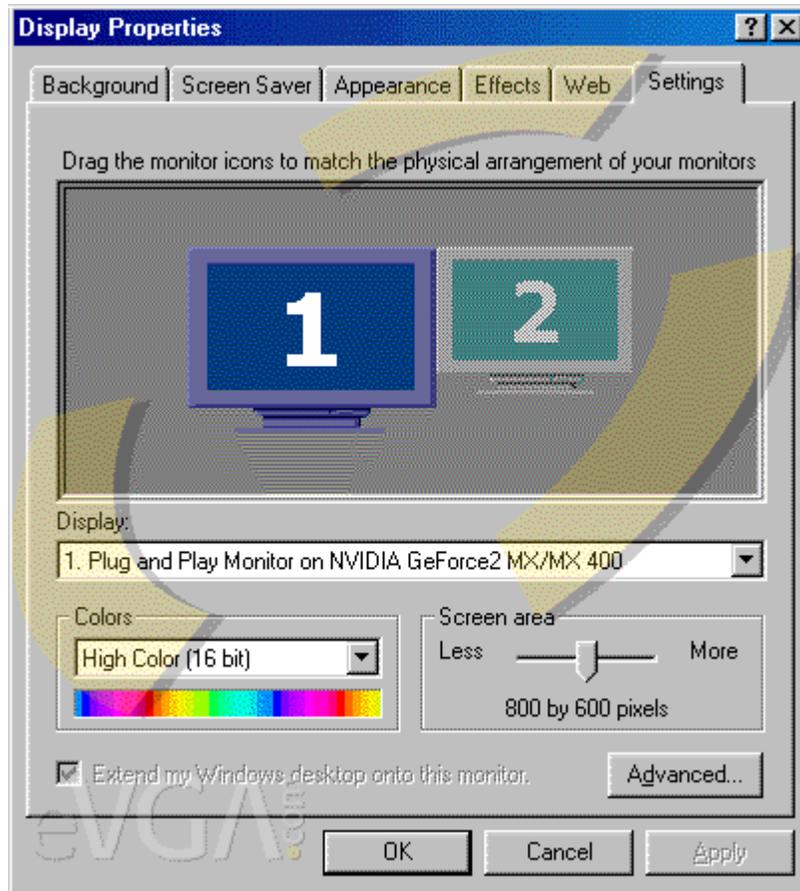
Double-Check Driver Installation

Once your computer has restarted and you are now safely back to your desktop, you will notice that colors look more vibrant. That's a good sign. Now there are two ways of accessing display properties by doing the following:

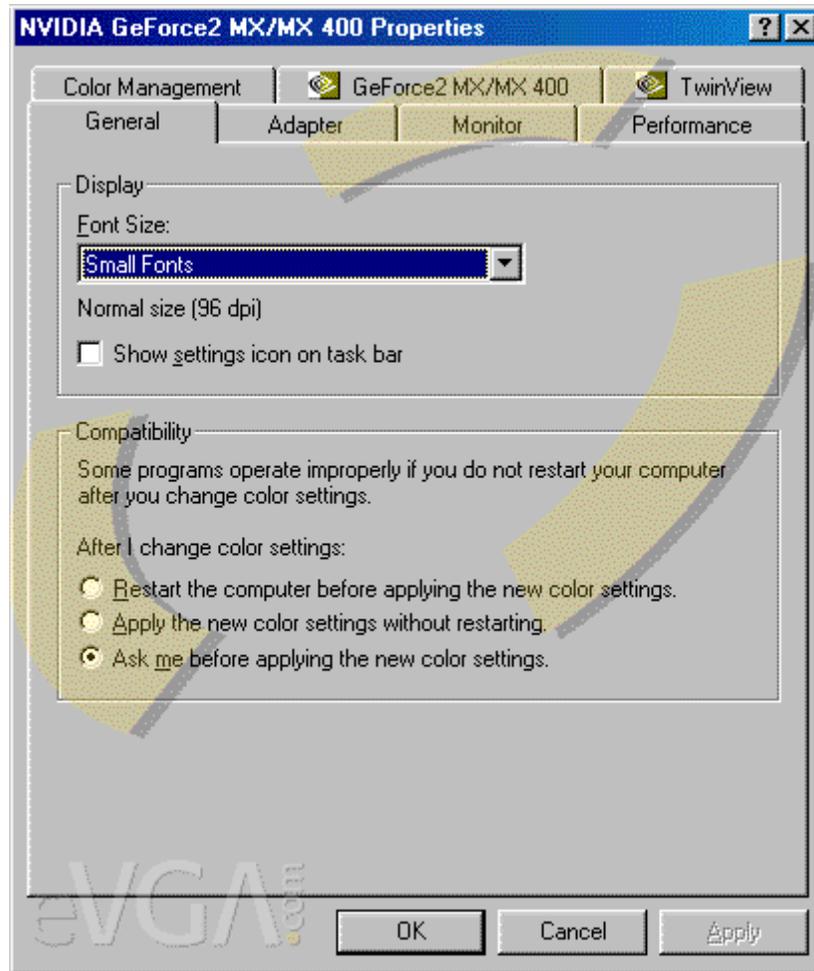
- Right-Click your desktop and select **Properties** in the pop-up menu.
- Click your **Start** button in the lower left
- go to **Settings > Control Panel**.
- Look for an icon that says **Display Properties** and double-click it.



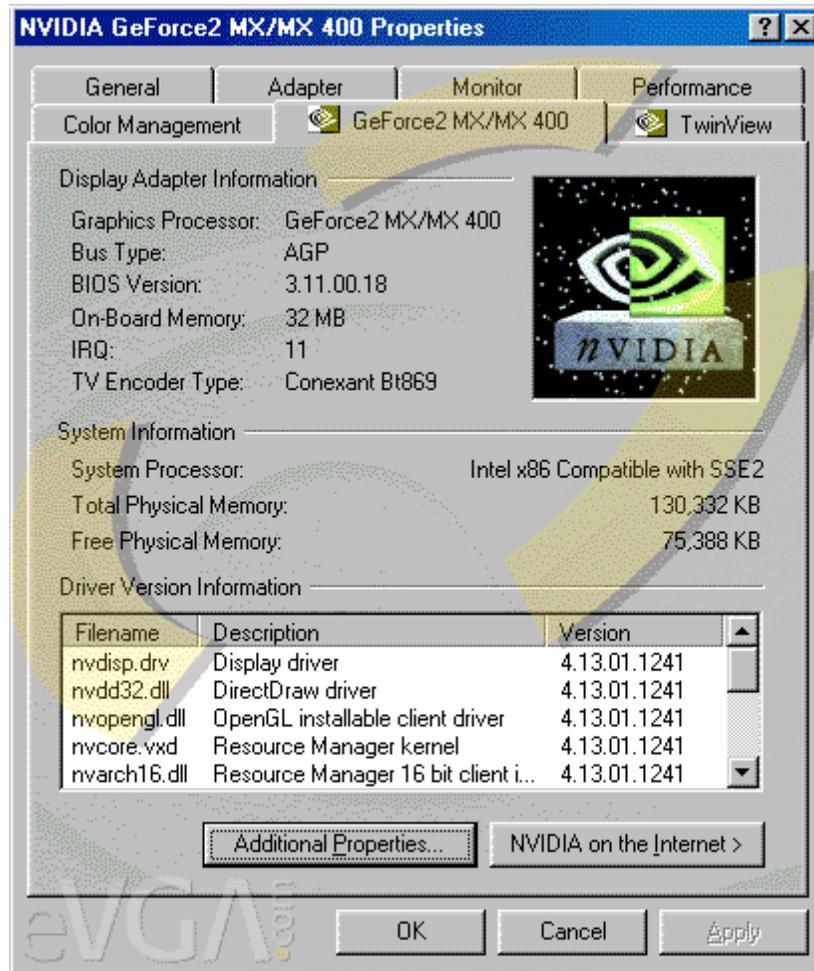
You will arrive at this window if you have successfully accessed your **Display Properties**.



Select the **Settings** Tab at the upper right then select the **Advanced...** button in the lower right.



A quick indicator to see if the drivers were installed correctly is by noticing the model of your video card has a tab. In this case, the **GeForce2 MX/MX 400** with the NVIDIA logo is displayed. Select that tab.



A spinning NVIDIA logo will greet you once you've arrived at this tab. Look at the bottom 1/3's of that window under the heading **Driver Version Information**. There are three columns there. Under the **Version** heading, look at the last 4 digits of that number sequence. That's an indicator of the version number of your drivers.