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ATTENTION:
EVGA recommends applying 1.65V or less when setting the DIMM Voltage. This will support long term stability.

One DIMM: If using 1 DIMM (Single Channel), install into: DIMM slot 1.

Two or Four DIMMs: If using 2 DIMMs (Dual Channel), install into: DIMM slots 1 and 3. If using 4 DIMMs (Dual Channel), install into: DIMM slots 2, 1, 4, and 3.

Three DIMMs: If using 3 DIMMs (Triple Channel), install into: DIMM slots 1, 3, and 5.

Six DIMMs: If using more than 4 DIMMs, use: DIMM slots 2, 1, 4, and 3 then proceed to occupy the following DIMM slots in this order: 5 and 6.

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The following quick steps will guide you through testing the absolute bare minimum essentials of your motherboard before installing it into a system chassis. Visual aids are provided to assist you during the following procedures.

To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and injury always follow basic safety precautions. It is recommended that you use electrostatic discharge (ESD) countermeasures such as an ESD wrist strap or anti-static mat when handling computer components.

After removing the EVGA X58 SLI from its packaging, place it on a nonconductive surface. For example, wood, cardboard box, or an anti-static mat.

Unhook the socket lever and lift up the load plate. Remove the 1366 protective mask and carefully install your Intel processor making sure to properly align the notches.

Close the load plate and with light pressure, lower the socket lever back into its original position.

Apply a small, pea-sized drop of thermal paste onto the middle of the processor. Install your processor heatsink and fan.

Install one stick of system memory (DIMM) into the appropriate DIMM slot (see other side).

Make sure your power supply's power switch is in the OFF position then connect your 24-Pin ATX Power Connector and 8-Pin CPU Power Connector to the motherboard.

On the power supply, flip the power switch to the ON position. LEDs will now be lit on the motherboard. Press the onboard Clear CMOS button once then press the green Power Button to begin powering up the system.

At this final stage, you should now be greeted with the POST screen on your monitor.

Connect one hard drive disk to either one of the SATA Connectors or to the IDE Connector depending on the hard disk drive connection type.

Insert your graphics card into either the PCI-E 2.0 slot or the PCI slot. The type of slot depends on the graphics card bus type. Connect a monitor to the output connector of the graphics card.

Plug in power connectors to both the graphics card and the hard drive. Power connector types will vary depending on the hard disk drive and graphic card's power requirements.

Plug in one keyboard into a USB port or PS/2 port.