

Re: New Hard Disk Problem

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- *From:* "Dave B." <mail@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Mon, 23 Oct 2006 12:39:08 -0400
-

They should be marked on the motherboard or in the manual.

<Elliot> wrote in message

news:EED55683-3399-4DD3-9AB5-2811612B90D6@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Anna,

Thanks for your detailed explanation. I have further questions.

1. How can I know which connector is SATA 1 and 2?
2. You're right. My current HD has no problem.
3. Yes. The jumper I set is for limit operation to 15.GB/s. The new HD can be detected only when I set it.

"Anna" <myname@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message

news:exECtjr9GHA.4964@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

<Elliot> wrote in message

news:40639568-839C-40AB-B548-AF07BCFCBE49@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I'm using a Seagate SATA HD for my Windows XP all the time. Yesterday I brought a new one with the same model for backup. After I installed it physically and then turned on the computer, it showed me that the two HD are detected(It only occurred when a jumper was set. The new one cannot be detected if I remove the only one jumper.), but afterwards, a message appeared on the screen about boot failure(Does it mean that the system use the new HD as a primary HD to boot up?). I would like to ask what's the problem that can be possible?
Thanks for answering.

Re: New Hard Disk Problem

"Dave B." <mail@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:%23NZp8Kr9GHA.4196@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Some motherboard BIOS's will automatically change the boot order to a new hard drive when it's installed. Go into your BIOS setup and verify the correct drive is selected.

Elliot:

First of all, ensure that your older SATA HDD – your boot drive – is connected to the SATA 0 (or 1) connector on your motherboard and your new SATA HDD is connected to the SATA 1 (or 2) connector.

I'm assuming that if **only** your boot HDD is connected you've no problem booting to that drive and it functions without problems. That's right, yes?

When you refer to a jumper, I take it you're referring to the jumper configuration on Seagate SATA II HDDs that can limit operation of the disk to 1.5 Gb/s rather than its potential capability of 3 Gb/s. Is that right?

It's exceedingly rare that you have to set the jumper for that limitation although it is true that it's necessary with some older motherboards.

Assuming your SATA boot HDD is correctly connected & configured and is non-defective and contains a viable operating system and you've correctly connected & configured your new SATA HDD and that disk is non-defective – there's no reason for any problem you're experiencing.

Presumably you're aware of the need to partition & format your new SATA HDD before it can be recognized by the system.

Anna