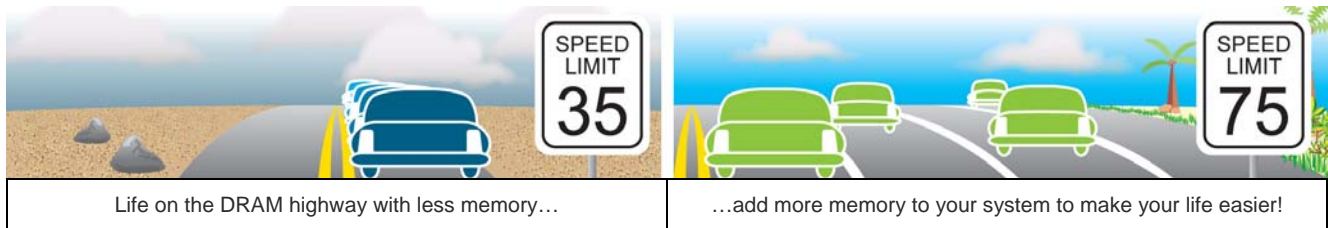


What is memory & how does it work?

Memory is the commonly used term for RAM (Random Access Memory). Unlike a hard drive, which is permanent storage for your data, memory temporarily stores data that is created by computer applications/files while they are still in use. Once the application/file is closed, the temporary data is removed, creating space for new data. The more memory you have, the more temporary data storage space you have, therefore, your computer can access more files and applications at the same time. Another way of looking at it is, adding more memory to a computer system increases its performance by increasing the applications response time.

DRAM Highway: Adding memory is like adding lanes to a highway. If you have a lot of cars trying to get to the same place, but you do not have enough lanes, you will get congestion and, consequently, your transit time will be longer. The same principles apply to DRAM in that less memory equates to more time to do the same function, slowing down the entire computer system.



How much memory do I need?

The amount of memory you need depends on what you are doing and what operating system you are using. Running basic applications like word processing software and email does not require a lot of extra memory. Working with graphic intensive software on the other hand will exhaust your available memory and will perform at optimal levels only with the maximum amount of memory.

It is important to note that your operating system will require a minimum amount of memory for basic operation. For example, Vista requires for basic operation 512MB memory (Basic Version) and 1GB memory (Premium/Basic/Ultimate Versions).

How do I install it?

Installation of memory is an easy task that does not require much time. Please refer to your system manual for details on your specific system requirements and installation instructions.

1. Preparation

- a. Ensure you have the compatible memory upgrade for your system. Visit www.centon.com/mmm for assistance.
- b. Ensure that you are properly grounded to prevent ESD damage. You can do this with a wrist strap or by touching an unpainted, grounded metal object before touching the module.
- c. Turn your computer off, and unplug the cords going to the system. (For laptops, remove the battery pack as well)
- d. Locate the memory bays on your computer and open the lid.

2. Installation

- a. Although sockets may be in different places on different computers, installation is generally the same.
- b. Once you have identified the sockets, insert the module into the socket at a slight angle. Make sure the module is completely seated in the socket. You will generally hear a clicking sound when the module is completely inserted.
- c. Once you are satisfied the module is seated properly in the socket, rotate the module upward until the clips at each end of the expansion socket click into place.
- d. If you're having problems inserting the module into the socket, stop and examine both the module and the socket; make sure the notch in the module is properly aligned with the keyed plastic bridge in the socket.
- e. Do not force the module into the socket. If too much force is used, both the socket and module could be damaged.
- f. Once all modules are installed, close the computer, plug in the AC power cord, and reinstall any other cables that may have been disconnected during the installation process.
- g. For additional assistance visit www.centon.com/support/memory

