Memory Upgrade Installation HP 9000 B Class

HP Documentation

HP 9000 B Class Model B132L/B160L/B180L Owner's Guide (A4190-90015)
HP 9000 B Class Model B132L/B132L+/B160L/B180L Owner's Guide (A4190-90023)

Determine System Memory Size

Reboot the system, at the Boot Console Interface prompt (PDC>), type ***ma*** to get the main menu. Then type ***in*** to get the information menu. Then type ***me*** to get the memory information. The memory status table provides the size of the cards installed in each slot and the system memory size.

Determine the PDC Revision

At the Boot Console Interface prompt (PDC>), type ***in*** to get the information menu. Then type ***fv*** to get the current processor dependent code (PDC) revision number.

System Shutdown

Perform an orderly shutdown of the HP-UX operating system. Reference the Owner's Guide for detailed instructions.

Power Down

Turn off the system power after the console indicates that the system has been halted. Disconnect the system power cable and the power cord of any peripheral devices from the ac wall outlets.

Remove the Main Tray Assembly

Attach the ESD Wrist Strap to the bare metal on the back panel of the system unit using the instructions on the 3M package. Remove the four thumbscrews on the rear of the system unit. Pull the handle on the rear panel while holding the system. Slide the main tray assembly out of the chassis.

Installation Additional Memory

1. Locate the DIMMs currently installed on the CPU board. Pull the tab on the memory retainer and slide it toward the front of the main tray to remove it.
2. Remove the memory sets (DIMMs) currently installed. Push down the ejector handle(s) to eject the DIMMs.
3. Organize all the DIMMs into the following five groups: 512MB sets, 256MB sets, 128MB sets, 64MB sets, and 32MB sets.
4. Install the sets (2 DIMMs) using the following guidelines. Start with the largest size cards first and work down to the smallest size (e.g. 256MB, 128MB, 64MB, 32 MB, 16MB). Install the sets in the lowest numbered available slots to the highest numbered slots (e.g. 0A & 0B, 1A & 1B, 2A & 2B).
5. Install the memory retainer.

Installing a DIMM into a Connector

Close the ejector levers (press the ejector levers into the up position). In order to install the DIMM correctly, the notched end (e.g. the side of the card where the card does **not** go straight up from the gold fingers) must be oriented toward the white ejector lever (front of the main tray). Insert the DIMM into the connector. Line up the middle of the DIMM (see the semicircle cutout in the middle of the gold fingers) with the middle section of the connector. With the DIMM positioned correctly, **firmly and evenly** press or seat the card into the connector. **Do not "rocker" the DIMM into the connector!** This may damage the DIMM or the connector. When the DIMM is correctly seated, it will "snap" into the connector. At this point, ensure that the ejector levers are in the up position.

Verify DIMMs are Seated Correctly

After all the DIMMs have been installed, check to ensure that they are seated evenly and that all the DIMMs are the same height. An incorrectly seated DIMM may stick out above the other.

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Replacing the Main Tray Assembly

Slide the main tray assembly back into the system. Take care to align the tray with the ridges on the bottom of the case. Gently push the tray into the mating connector on the system backplane. Tighten the four thumbscrews. Reconnect the power and I/O cords.

Verify the New System Memory

Power up the peripherals first, then power up the system. The system memory is automatically configured to the system by the software. If there is a problem with the memory, then the boot process could be halted, or the system could log warning messages and display hex codes on the LCD on the front of the system (see Chapter 5 in the Owner's Guide for more detailed information).

Verify or diagnose the new system memory. Reboot the system and stop the system at the Boot Console Interface prompt (PDC>). Type *ma* to get the main menu. Then type *in* to get the information menu. Then type *me* to get the memory information. The memory status table provides the size of the cards installed in each slot and the system memory size.

If the system has errors or the memory status table does not reflect the expected configuration then the possible error sources are the DIMMs are not seated properly, the DIMMs are not sequenced correctly, the DIMMs are not paired, or the incorrect value matching of paired DIMMs. If errors exist or the table does not reflect the expected configuration, then repeat the installation procedure but take special care to seat the DIMMs properly and in the correct pair sizes and sequence.