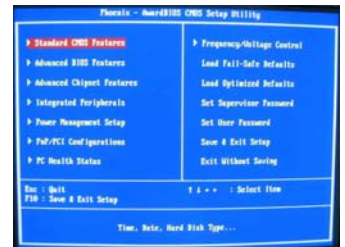


How to Change the Battery in a Computer

A computer has a battery and a special chip (CMOS) that retains computer (BIOS) settings and runs the computer clock even after the computer itself is turned off. If you have to reset the date and time on your computer every time you start it, you may need to charge or replace your computer battery. This procedure applies to IBM-compatible computers that have a replaceable battery or a connector for a spare battery. To charge your battery, simply leave your computer on for a day. If after you have reset the date and time you then turn it off and on the date and time are not 'remembered' your battery is flat.

1. Record the current CMOS settings first. Turn on or restart your computer. Open the CMOS/BIOS startup screen (normally by pressing the Del or F2 keys as the computer first starts).



2. Press the Print Screen key to print the display (if you have a printer attached directly to your computer), or write the settings on paper. Keep this information in case you lose your computer settings.



3. Turn off and unplug the computer. Remove the cover.

4. Record the type of battery that is currently installed, but do not remove it. Lithium or alkaline batteries are in holders attached to the motherboard. Built-in batteries are soldered onto the motherboard, but a connector should be available for a spare battery. Note the type of connector. The batteries are small, often

similar to watch batteries and should only cost a few pounds.

5. Purchase the replacement battery.

6. Remove the existing battery and replace it with the new battery in exactly the same configuration (same polarity, or + and - settings). Spare batteries with a connector generally fit one way only, but check the computer documentation.

7. Replace the computer cover, plug in the power cord, and start the computer.

8. Reset the computer date and time.

• *Make sure you are grounded (touch safe metal, such as the computer frame) before touching the computer components. Static electricity can build up in your body and be discharged on the computer components, causing permanent damage to them.*

• *If you lose the CMOS settings, open the computer setup screen (press the Del key or other key specified during computer startup) and enter the settings you recorded earlier.*

CMOS – **Complementary-symmetry/metal-oxide semiconductor** ("see-moss") is a major class of [integrated circuits](#). CMOS chips include [microprocessor](#), [microcontroller](#), [static RAM](#), and other digital logic circuits.

BIOS - in [computing](#), stands for **Basic Input/Output System** or **Basic Integrated Operating System**. BIOS refers to the [software code](#) run by a computer when first powered on. The primary function of BIOS is to prepare the machine so other [software](#) programs stored on various media (such as [hard drives](#), [floppies](#), and [CDs](#)) can load, execute, and assume control of the computer. This process is known as [booting up](#).