l'm not a bot



Download Article Learn to reset your BIOS from within Windows or by accessing the motherboard Download Article If you want to switch back to your original BIOS version after a bad update, it's easy to reset your BIOS from within the BIOS utility itself, or by removing and reseating the CMOS battery, you can also reset the BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. You may be able to reset your BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. You may be able to reset your BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. computer up properly, try removing and replacing the CMOS battery in your motherboard. Resetting the motherboard jumper is a good option if you cant access the CMOS battery. 1 Restart your computer is locked, click the power icon in the bottomright corner of the screen and click Restart. If your computer's "On" switch. 2Wait for the computer's first startup screen to appears, you'll have a very limited window in which you can press the setup key. [2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and then disappear, you'll need to restart and try again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key as soon as the computer begins to restart. Advertisement 3Tap Del or F2 don't work, try F8, F10, Esc, or Tab . Some computers running Windows 10 or later require you to press and hold Shift instead. For some computers, youll need to press and hold the Fn key while pressing the proper "F" key.You can look at your computer model's manual or online support page to confirm your computer's BIOS key.4Restart in advanced mode if the BIOS Settings, then Update & Security.Select Recovery from the sidebar on the left.Click Restart now under the Advanced Options > UEFI Firmware Settings > Restart.5Wait for your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. This should only take a few moments. When the loading is complete, you will be taken to the BIOS settings menu. If you cannot access your BIOS because you are locked out with a password or it has been corrupted, use one of the other methods in this article. 6Find the "Setup Defaults" option. The location and wording of this option varies for every different BIOS, but it will typically be called "Reset to Default", "Setup Defaults", or something similar. It may be an option listed near the navigation buttons. If your BIOS does not have this option, use one of the other methods following this section. 7Select the "Load Setup Defaults" option and press Enter. Use the arrow keys to select it; pressing Enter will usually begin resetting your BIOS immediately. Again, the wording of the option you select will likely differ for each BIOS. A dialog box might pop up asking you to confirm the reset. If this happens, select OK or Yes.8Save your changes and confirm your selection if necessary. This will often be combined with the process of exiting a BIOS. Your computer will automatically reboot. If you need to change them. The process of saving and exiting may vary from one computer to another. For example, you may need to press Esc and then select Save and exit or something similar. Advertisement 1Power down your computer. Either use the Start menu to shut down, or press and hold your computer's power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU entirely off by pressing a switch on the back of the CPU box.2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers and charging can press after you power down your computer in order to reset the BIOS without having to actually open your computer. If this is the case for your computer, you can simply use the reset button and skip the reset of the steps. For instance, check the back of your ASUS computer for a CLR CMOS button or something similar. Follow the instructions in your computers manual to use it correctly.3Remove your computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing.[5]Not all laptops have a removable battery. In these situations, your computer may have some other process built in for physically resetting the BIOS.For instance, several models of Dell laptop have an RTC (Real Time Clock) reset function that also resets the BIOS. You can read about the process here.4Discharge any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded can permanently damage your computer. Be very careful when working on the inside of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components. For many laptops, you can access the CMOS battery from a removable panel on the bottom of the laptop. If there is no panel available, you will most likely need to disassemble the cover and access the motherboard.6Remove the CMOS battery. The battery is typically located near your PCI slots, but it may be in different locations depending on the manufacturer of your motherboard. It may be hidden by expansion cards and cables. The battery (CR2032).[6] 7Press and hold your power button for several seconds. Hold down the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharge any remaining power stored in the capacitors. By discharging the power, the CMOS battery. Carefully reinsert the CMOS battery back into its housing. Make sure that you have put the battery in the right direction. The slightly smaller side should be facing down.[7]9Reassemble your computer. Do so carefully, and remember to ground yourself periodically.10Reconnect your computer is power source(s). If you unplugged the computer source(s). If you unplugged the computer is power source(s). the BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time.[8] Advertisement 1Power down your computer's power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU entirely off by pressing a switch on the back of the CPU box. The jumper method mostly applies to desktop PCs, although you may be able to do it on some laptops. Check your computers manual to find out if this method is supported. 2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers and charging cables for laptops. 3Remove your computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery, you may need to use a different method, such as resetting the BIOS internally (or doing an RTC reset on some Dell models). 4Discharge any static electricity before continuing. Touch a nonpainted metal surface to get rid of any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Sopen your case. You will need to be able to access the motherboard of your computer. Be very careful when working on the inside of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components.6Find the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS battery. The jumper will be covering two of the three pins. [9]Note: The jumper may be labeled CLEAR, CLR, CLEAR CMOS, PSSWRD, or a variety of other labels. Refer to your motherboard's documentation to find the correct jumper. 7Move the jumper to the other two pins. For example, if the jumper is covering the first and second pins, move it so that it is covering the second and third pins. Be sure to pull the jumper straight up to remove it so that you don't bend the pins.[10] With some motherboard models, you can simply touch a metal object, such as the head of a screwdriver, to the pins and hold it there for 5-10 seconds to reset the pins.[11] Consult your user manual to figure out which method is correct for your computer.8Press your power button. Press and hold the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharge any remaining power stored in the capacitors. This will make the BIOS reset.9Return the jumper to its default position. Put the jumper back on the pins that it was originally on. This will allow you to access your BIOS when you start your computer up.10Reassemble your computer. Do so carefully, and remember to ground yourself periodically.11Reconnect your computer's power source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or replace the battery, plug it back in and/or replace the battery. BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time. Advertisement Add New Question Question How do I reset my BIOS settings? Luigi Oppido is the Owner and Operator of Pleasure Point Computers in Santa Cruz, California. Luigi has over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Man Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. You can do this by accessing the BIOS menu. To do so, you'll need to restart your computer by turning it off and turning it back on. Before the computer has fully turned on again, press and hold the F1, F2, F10, F12, or Delete button. This should take you to the BIOS menu. From there, follow the onscreen prompts to restore your BIOS? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Flashing the BIOS basically means you are updating the BIOS, and now the BIOS cannot be shown. How do I fix this? Take out the CMOS battery, wait 10 seconds, and reinsert it into the same spot that you found it. (The CMOS battery looks like a silver coin on the motherboard.) See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thanks Helpful 51 Not Helpful 18 Advertisement Co-authored by: Computer & Tech Specialist This article was co-authored by Luigi Oppido and by wikiHow staff writer, Megaera Lorenz, PhD. Luigi As over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Man Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. This article has been viewed 18,732,669 times. Co-authors: 63 Updated: April 30, 2025 Views:18,732,669 Categories: System Maintenance and Repair PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 18,732,669 times. "Fantastic! Such a good explanation that I'm taking the time to write my first-ever comment on a tutorial. I don't know what I would've done without finding this. "..." more Share your story Download Article Learn to reset your BIOS from within Windows or by accessing the motherboard Download Article If you want to switch back to your original BIOS version after a bad update, it's easy to reset your BIOS from within the BIOS utility itself, or by removing and reseating the CMOS battery on the motherboard. If you cant access the CMOS battery, you can also reset the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. You may be able to reset your BIOS by restarting in the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. motherboard. Resetting the motherboard jumper is a good option if you cant access the CMOS battery. 1 Restart your computer is already off. press your computer's "On" switch. 2Wait for the computer's first startup screen to appear. Once the startup screen appears, you'll have a very limited window in which you can press the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and then disappear, you'll need to restart and try again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key as soon as the computer begins to restart. Advertisement 3Tap Del or F2 repeatedly to enter setup. The key you're prompted to press might also be different; if so, use that key instead. [3] If Del or F2 don't work, try F8, F10, Esc, or Tab. Some computers running Windows 10 or later require you to press and hold Shift instead. For some computers, youll need to press and hold the appropriate key rather than tapping it. You'll typically use the "F" keys to access the BIOS. These are at the top of your keyboard, though you may have to locate and hold the Fn key while pressing the proper "F" keys to access the BIOS. online support page to confirm your computer's BIOS key.4Restart in advanced mode if the BIOS key isnt working. If you have Windows 10 or 11 on your computers Settings menu. To do it:[4]Open the Start menu and select Settings, then Update & Security.Select Recovery from the sidebar on the left.Click Restart now under the Advanced Setup header.When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshooting screen. Select Troubleshoot > Advanced Options > UEFI Firmware Settings > Restart.5Wait for your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. This should only take a few moments. When the loading is complete, you will be taken to the BIOS settings menu. If you cannot access your BIOS because you are locked out with a password or it has been corrupted, use one of the other methods in this article. 6Find the "Setup Defaults" option. The location and wording of this option varies for every different BIOS, but it will typically be called "Factory Default", "Setup Defaults", or something similar. It may be located in one of the tabs or it may be an option listed near the navigation buttons. If your BIOS does not have this option, use one of the other methods following this section. 7Select the "Load Setup Defaults" option and press Enter. Use the arrow keys to select it pressing Enter will usually begin resetting your BIOS immediately. Again, the wording of the option you select will likely differ for each BIOS. A dialog box might pop up asking you to confirm the reset. If this happens, select OK or Yes. 8Save your changes and confirm your selection if necessary. This will often be combined with the process of exiting a BIOS. Your computer will automatically reboot. If you need to change your BIOS settings once your BIOS resets, you may need to reboot your computer to another. For example, you may need to press Esc and then select Save and exit or something similar. Advertisement 1Power down your computer. Either use the Start menu to shut down, or press and hold your computer's power button until the computer should your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computers have a CMOS reset button that you can press after you power down your computer in order to reset the BIOS without having to actually open your computer. If this is the case for your computer, you can simply use the reset button and skip th computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing.[5]Not all laptops have a removable battery. In these situations, your computer may have some other process built in for physically resetting the BIOS. For instance, several models of Dell laptop have an RTC (Real Time Clock) reset function that also resets the BIOS. You can read about the process here.4Discharge any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded can permanently damage your computer. 50 pen your case. You will need to be able to access the motherboard of your computer. Be very careful when working on the inside of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components. For many laptops, you can access the CMOS battery from a removable panel on the bottom of the laptop. If there is no panel available, you will most likely need to disassemble the laptop to access it. Your computers manual should have information about how to remove the cover and access the motherboard. 6 Remove the CMOS battery. The battery is typically located near your PCI slots, but it may be in different locations depending on the manufacturer of your motherboard. It may be hidden by expansion cards and cables. The battery is usually a standard 3V, round, flat watch battery (CR2032).[6] 7Press and hold your power button for several seconds. Hold down the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharge any remaining power stored in the capacitors. By discharging the power, the CMOS battery in the cMOS battery. Carefully reinsert the CMOS battery in the right direction. The slightly smaller side should be facing down.[7]9Reassemble your computer. Do so carefully, and remember to ground yourself periodically.10 Reconnect your computer's power source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or removed the battery, plug it back in and/or replace the battery.11 Turn your computer from the wall and/or replace the battery. option or the date and time.[8] Advertisement 1Power down your computer. Either use the Start menu to shut down, or press and hold your computer, you can usually turn the CPU entirely off by pressing a switch on the back of the CPU box. The jumper method mostly applies to desktop PCs, although you may be able to do it on some laptops. Check your computers manual to find out if this method is supported.2Unplug your computers and charging cables for laptops. 3Remove your computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing. If your laptop doesnt have a removable battery, you may need to use a different method, such as resetting the BIOS internally (or doing an RTC reset on some Dell models). 4Discharge any static electricity before continuing. Touch a nonpainted metal surface to get rid of any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded can permanently damage your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components.6Find the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS jumper. of other labels. Refer to your motherboard's documentation to find the correct jumper. 7 Move the jumper to the other two pins. For example, if the jumper straight up to remove it so that you don't bend the pins. [10] With some motherboard models, you can simply touch a metal object, such as the head of a screwdriver, to the pins and hold it there for 5-10 seconds to reset the pins.[11] Consult your user manual to figure out which method is correct for your computer.8Press your power button. Press and hold the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharge any remaining power stored in the capacitors. This will allow you to access your BIOS when you start your computer up.10Reassemble your computer. Do so carefully, and remember to ground yourself periodically.11 Reconnect your computer's power source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or removed the battery, plug it back in and/or replace the battery.12 Turn back on your computer, you may have to access the BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time. Advertisement Add New Question How do I reset my BIOS settings? Luigi Oppido is the Owner and Operator of Pleasure Point Computers in Santa Cruz, California. Luigi has over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Man Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. You can do this by accessing the BIOS menu. To do so, you'll need to restart your computer by turning it back on. Before the computer has fully turned on again, press and hold the F1, F2, F10, F12, or Delete button. This should take you to the BIOS menu. From there, follow the onscreen prompts to restore your BIOS? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Flashing the BIOS basically means you are updating the BIOS to a newer version. This is a bit too complicated to explain here, and works differently on different computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computers, but you should be able to find what you should b reinsert it into the same spot that you found it. (The CMOS battery looks like a silver coin on the motherboard.) See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Helpful 18 Advertisement Thanks Helpful 18 Advertisement Thanks Helpful 51 Not writer, Megaera Lorenz, PhD. Luigi Oppido is the Owner and Operator of Pleasure Point Computers in Santa Cruz, California. Luigi has over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Man Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. This article has been viewed 18,732,669 times. Co-authors: 63 Updated: April 30, 2025 Views:18,732,669 times end Repair PrintSend fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 18,732,669 times. "Fantastic! Such a good explanation that I'm taking the time to write my first-ever comment on a tutorial. I don't know what I would've done without finding this. Thank you so much for PC-Mainboards and Notebooks When should i reset the CMOS? Computer don't boot or freezes during boot process. BIOS-Error messages like "CMOS Checksum Error". Reset lost BIOS-Password (only PC-Mainboards). After making a BIOS-Update (recommendation by many PC-Mainboard manufacturers). After inserting a new BIOS-Chip. There are of course other situations, but the above are by far the most common reasons to make a CMOS reset. What is CMOS? On which computers can i reset a BIOS-Password? CMOS-Reset with Jumper CMOS-Reset without Jumper CMOS-Reset did not solved the problem! What can i do? AT YOUR OWN RISK ! I assume no liability for the accuracy, completeness or topicality of the following instructions. These instructions describe only in general, how to erase the CMOS on PC-Mainboards and Notebooks. It may be completely different for your computer! First of all: the CMOS is not the BIOS! The CMOS is not the BIOS! The CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor) is a static Random Access Memory (SRAM), which stores the BIOS values. The CMOS will lost its data when removing the voltage/battery, see picture). The duration for a complete loss of data could differs between some seconds, hours, or several days. So it usually won't help to remove the CMOS-Battery for a short time! For this reason, most of all PC-Mainboards have a jumper to immediately reset the CMOS. Notebooks don't have any jumper. On which computers can i reset a BIOS-Password? YES, on PC-Mainboards you can clear the BIOS-Boot password resp. BIOS-Setup password by resetting the CMOS, because most of all (99%) notebooks have a better theft protection. They have an additional small, hidden IC which stores the password. That means: the password is not stored inside the CMOS! But you can also try to reset the CMOS. Other notebooks are able to store the password on a hidden hard disk sector. Your only chance is to contact the support of your notebook and you'll get (in many cases free of charge) an individual master password to unlock the notebook. Some other manufacturers even offer only the replacement of the notebook's mainboard manufacturers have a download section on their websites where you can find the manual of your specific mainboard type. Inside the manual there should be a layout drawing which shows the jumper position. Read the manual to find out how you can reset the CMOS! Because the procedure can be very different! For instance, most mainboards have to be completely dead, but there are others where you have to reset the CMOS when power is on. In most cases you can find the jumper (green jumper cap, see picture) nearby the CMOS-Battery. There should be a label like JBAT1, RTCLR, CLRCMOS, CMOS\_Jumper: The connector strip has 3 pins and the default jumper position is pins 1+2 (see picture). To reset the CMOS move the jumper cap to position pins 2+3. 2-Pin CMOS-Jumper: Depending on the default position, you have to remove or place the jumper. Soldered points: Sometimes there is no connector strip and you'll find 2 soldered points: Sometimes there is no connector strip and you'll find different buttons for e.g. Power, Reset and CMOS-Reset. The CMOS-Reset. Jumper Turn OFF the computer and unplug the power cord (on notebooks remove all accus). Press the Power On/Off button (PC-Case) 3-5 times to discharge the mainboard condensers. Remove the coin cell battery). Move the CMOS-Jumper to his clear-position (read your mainboard manual to find the jumper). Wait ~ 15 seconds (the longer the better). Move the CMOS-Jumper to his default position. Insert the coin cell battery). Plug the power cord (on notebooks insert all accus). Turn ON the computer, enter the BIOS-Setup and load the "Setup Defaults/Optimized Settings". Save the BIOS settings and restart the computer. No success? Repeat the steps 1-10. CMOS-Reset without jumper If your mainboard has no jumper (like most of all notebooks) to reset the CMOS. you can try to remove the CMOS-Battery for a few days and hope that this will clear the CMOS. If you don't like to wait, you can try the following instructions, but as I said at your own risk. Instruction: CMOS-Reset without Jumper Turn OFF the computer and unplug the power cord (on notebooks remove all accus). Press the Power On/Off button (PC-Case) 3-5 times to discharge the mainboard condensers. Remove the coin cell battery (CMOS battery). Insert a 10 Euro Cent coin into the CMOS battery socket (or bridge the +/- contacts with a paper clip). Wait ~ 15 seconds (the longer the better). Remove the 10 Euro Cent coin (or the paper clip). Insert the coin cell battery (CMOS battery). Plug the power cord (on notebooks insert all accus). Turn ON the computer, enter the BIOS-Setup and load the "Setup Defaults/Optimized Settings". Save the BIOS settings and restart the computer. No success? Repeat the Stops 1-10. CMOS-Reset and increase the time to clear the CMOS from 15 seconds to a few minutes! Check the voltage of your CMOS-Battery (~3V). Remove all unnecessary additional hardware like e.g. TV-, Sound-, and Controller cards on your PC-Mainboard (not on Notebooks!). You only need CPU, RAM and Graphic adapter! If you have more than 1 RAM module, remove the other (maybe one module is defective?). Reset the Hardware table (DMI): the DMI (Desktop Management Interface) manages the integration of various hardware components: RAM Graphic adapter (on Desktop-PCs!) all drives like Harddisk, CD, DVD, Floppy, (on Notebooks remove only the Harddisk!) TV-, Sound-, and Controller cards, etc. (on Desktop-PCs!) Power on the computer for ~ 30-60 seconds. Power off the computer, insert all hardware components are missed, the BIOS automatically scans for new hardware and refreshes the DMI hardware table. Nothing works? Check all cable connections. Check all components and remove any existing dirt. Replace CPU, Graphic adapter and the Power Supply Unit. Or use a second PC to check these components that stores electricity. The cylinder is mostly green, blue or black, and has a pressed aluminum cover. On older mainboards, it often happened, that the condensers get faulty. In most cases you can identify a defective condenser, when fluid leaked out of the cover, or when the cylinder itself is arched. User-Comments: CMOS-Reset Eintrge: 470sman Adam 29.May.2023 13:15Please I have Asus x451ca and I want to reset the bios password please can you help me with thatbiosflash 14.Sep.2022 18:11@francois Please read: (the admin password is also stored in the same way as the bios password) francois 14.Sep.2022 14:55WOULD THIS REMOVE A BIOS ADMIN PASSWORD TOO franca 12.Nov.2021 13:18pc ASUS all'avvio schermata nera e 3 beep, cosa fare? Grazie a chi mi risponde.Homayoun Nobarani 17.Mar.2020 14:50Thank you very much for creating this wonderful page with real information. Thank you! MelanieWeber 12.Jan.2020 12:14Hi Great resource, thank you. I have bought lenovo x201 with bios settings supervisor password protected. Not too good with electronics, so will probably not go beyond the battery and 10 cent trick. Quick question I haven't found addressed. If I just accept the inability to use Bluetooth or change the booting order, what will happen when the CMOS battery eventually dies and I replace it? Would you expect any problems making the laptop unable to start? The bios clock is now set to 2010, but this is not causing any problems to windows 7. Thank yousome dude 28.Oct.2019 15:22Thank you for creating this wonderful page with all this information. Thank you!George 17.Apr.2019 15:29Similar boot prob, but with no video. Did procedure above: now power on button press does nothing. ??? What now?TomW 5.Nov.2018 21:45Hello: Still not working. I left the M/B completely unplugged, no power, no battery, no hard drives, no cards, and the CLR\_CMOS pins shorted for a day. Pressed the main PC on/off button several times, etc. Only using M/B, power supply, 1 RAM card in first slot, 1 CPU, built-in graphics, PS2 keyboard, no mouse, no usb, no controller cards, no usb3, as plain as it can be. When I switch on the PC, it tries to boot, then turns itself off for a few seconds, then turns itself on again and boots to the setup a few days ago to check the user and admin passwords, but noticed the one was what it should be, but the other, which should have been the same word, just would not accept, giving wrong password to be typed in etc. I thought that was strange as both PW's should be the same word etc. I guess the CMOS chip must be faulty, which is why it won't reset ??. Thanks TomW.biosflash 4.Nov.2018 22:18@TomW Try this Please note: while testing, you should remove all unnecessary additional hardware components from your PC (not on Laptops)! You only need: 1 CPU, 1 RAM 1 Graphic adapter, Power supply unit + mainboard. No CD- and HDD drives! No USB-Sticks! No TV-, Sound-, and other Controller cards, etc.! Connect USB Mouse and USB Keyboard only on USB2.0 ports! Don't use USB3.0! If all this do not work, then the motherboard or bios chip itself could be defective or some other connected hardware components prevents the PC to boot up.TomW 4.Nov.2018 20:37Hello: I have a FOXCONN H61MXE motherboard. Everything has been working fine. Recently, I tried to clear the CMOS passwords since the 'User' password would not change whilst in the setup, must be an old PW I have forgotten what it is. Following the simple manual instructions to short out overnight, the CMOS just will not clear. I have also removed all hard drives etc. I have also shorted out the M/B battery pins whilst the CMOS pins are shorted, and also pressed the PC's main on/off button on and off at this time too. Nothing works. What do I do ?. Thanks....Richard Gross 25.Jul.2018 18:311 have a DELL XPS one 2710 AIO. While flashing / upgrading the BIOS the electric power went out. Now the PC has power and attempts to start. After approx. 4 seconds (no display on screen) it tries to restart and continues this loop. On the initial try the power button light displays normally. Of the three diagnostic lights on the first power-up, but not after subsequent power=ups. CMOS resets have not been successful. Any advise would be greatly appreciated. Thanks in advance!!!Tobie 30.Jul.2017 12:03Thanks it works!!biosflash 26.May.2017 05:58@JohnnieYou can edit time + date inside the bios setup.Johnnie 26.May.2017 01:33I try to format laptop (hp Compaq NW8240) and it was still showing me 163- date and time + date inside the bios setup.JohnnieYou can edit time + date inside the bios setup.Johnnie 26.May.2017 01:33I try to format laptop (hp Compaq NW8240) and it was still showing me 163- date and time + date inside the bios setup.JohnnieYou can edit time + date inside the bios setup.JohnnieY the Same thing, please what can i do to solve that?Ted 28.Oct.2016 14:59Thanks man, the 10 cent trick worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19:03thanks for the clear instructions. it worked for me and could reset the BIOS and restart my laptop :)vishnu 2.Oct.2016 19: is defective, because it contains also the CMOS MEMORY to store date & time. You should better ask the Acer support. Zidan 8. May. 2016 09:16 Hello. After browsing the web I have decided that this site is the most knowledgeable in these matters. I have been working with laptops for the past 20 years so I am fairly conversant with their inner parts. I noticed that this machine loses its time and date each time the main battery is removed or goes completely flat. Naturally I thought that the CMOS battery was dead so today I replaced it. However when I removed the old battery I discovered that it was still giving 3V. I made sure that the terminals and contact surfaces were thoroughly cleaned before I fitted the new battery. However upon rebooting and resetting the Bios (I am running the machine in IDE mode not SATA mode) I discovered that after removing the machine in IDE mode not SATA mode). therefore appears that the CMOS is not drawing any power from the on-board battery, instead it is using the main battery. Any suggestions as to what is happening here?ishan 19.Nov.2015 07:01i had a problem last night when i was upgrading my msi990fxa-gd65 board using gui upgrade process after that my system hanged and i restart using button on my rig then it's generate a cycle reboot process everyime and i didn't get anything on display and tried everything what u post and it's not worked for me plz help me sir... You can identify your Foxconn motherboard using the BIOS ID which is displayed on most computers at bootup. Per BIOS vendor (AMI, Award, Phoenix, ...) we have a seperate tab of motherboard BIOS Identifications. In the Website Links section we provide official and unofficial links to find free Foxconn BIOS IDs listed for Foxconn. Contact us if you have new IDs missing from the list :-) Need help? Ask your question here! (Examples: how to update your BIOS, how to identify your motherboard) Download Article If you want to switch back to your original BIOS version after a bad update, it's easy to reset your PC's BIOS. This procedure can also be helpful if you need to reset your BIOS password. We'll show you how to reset your BIOS from within the BIOS by resetting the jumps: near the battery. You may be able to reset your BIOS by restarting in the BIOS utility and selecting Setup Defaults or something similar. If you cant start your computer up properly, try removing and replacing the CMOS battery. computer. Open Start, click the power icon, and click Restart. If your computer is locked, click the lock screen, then click the power icon in the bottom-right corner of the screen and click Restart. If your computer is locked, click the lock screen, then click the power icon in the bottom-right corner of the screen and click Restart. If your computer is locked, click the lock screen, then click the lock screen, then click the power icon in the bottom-right corner of the screen and click Restart. appears, you'll have a very limited window in which you can press the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and thry again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup key.[2] If you see "Press [key] to F2 repeatedly to enter setup. The key you're prompted to press might also be different: if so, use that key instead.[3]If Del or F2 don't work, try F8, F10, Esc, or Tab. Some computers, youll need to press and hold the appropriate key rather than tapping it.You'll typically use the "F" keys to access the BIOS. These are at the top of your keyboard, though you may have to locate and hold the Fn key while pressing the proper "F" key.You can look at your computer model's manual or online support page to confirm your computer's BIOS key.4Restart in advanced mode if the BIOS key isnt working. If you have Windows 10 or 11 on your computer, you can also enter the BIOS utility via your computers Settings menu. To do it:[4]Open the Start menu and select Settings, then Update & Security.Select Recovery from the sidebar on the left.Click Restart now under the Advanced Setup header.When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshooting screen. Select Troubleshoot > Advanced Options > UEFI Firmware Settings > Restart.5Wait for your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. This should only take a few moments. When the loading is complete, you will be taken to the BIOS settings > Restart.5Wait for your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. This should only take a few moments. When the loading is complete, you will be taken to the BIOS settings > Restart.5Wait for your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. with a password or it has been corrupted, use one of the other methods in this article.6Find the "Setup Default", "Factory Default", "Setup Default", "Setup Default", or something similar. It may be located in one of the tabs or it may be an option listed near the navigation buttons. If your BIOS does not have this option, use one of the other methods following this section. 7Select the "Load Setup Defaults" option and press Enter. Use the arrow keys to select it; pressing Enter will usually begin resetting your BIOS immediately. Again, the wording of the option you select will likely differ for each BIOS. A dialog box might pop up asking you to confirm the reset. If this happens, select OK or Yes.8Save your changes and confirm your selection if necessary. This will often be combined with the process of exiting a BIOS. Your computer will automatically reboot. If you need to change your BIOS settings once your BIOS resets, you may need to reboot your computer again and enter the BIOS to change them. The process of saving and exiting may vary from one computer to another. For example, you may need to press Esc and then select Save and exit or something similar. Advertisement 1Power down your computer is a computer is a computer in the select Save and exit or something similar. power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU box. 2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers and charging cables for laptops. Also remove anything else that might be plugged into your computer, such as external storage devices, monitors, and other accessories. Some desktop computer in order to reset the BIOS without having to actually open your computer. If this is the case for your computer, you can simply use the reset button and skip the rest of the steps. For instance, check the back of your ASUS computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing.[5]Not all laptops have a removable battery. In these situations, your computer may have some other process built in for physically resetting the BIOS. For instance, several models of Dell laptop have an RTC (Real Time Clock) reset function that also resets the BIOS. You can read about the process here. 4Discharge any static electricity before continuing. Touch a nonpainted metal surface to get rid of any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer. Be very careful when working on the inside of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components. For many laptops, you can access the CMOS battery from a removable panel on the bottom of the laptop to access it. Your computers manual should should be a component should be component should be a component should be a component s have information about how to remove the cover and access the motherboard. It may be in different locations depending on the manufacturer of your motherboard. It may be hidden by expansion cards and cables. The battery is typically located near your PCI slots, but it may be in different locations depending on the manufacturer of your motherboard. It may be hidden by expansion cards and cables. battery (CR2032).[6] 7Press and hold your power button for several seconds. Hold down the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharging the power, the CMOS memory will reset, thereby resetting your BIOS.8Reinsert the CMOS battery. Carefully reinsert the CMOS battery back into its housing. Make sure that you have put the battery in the right direction. The slightly smaller side should be facing down.[7]9Reassemble your computer's power source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or removed the battery, plug it back in and/or replace the battery.11Turn your computer back on. Depending on your computer, you may have to access the BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time.[8] Advertisement 1Power down your computer. Either use the Start menu to shut down, or press and hold your computer's power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU box. The jumper method mostly applies to desktop PCs, although you may be able to do it on some laptops. Check your computers manual to find out if this method is supported.2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers and charging cables for laptops.3Remove your computer's battery), remove the battery), remove the battery before continuing. If you're using a laptop doesn't have a removable battery, you may need to use a different method, such as resetting the BIOS internally (or doing an RTC reset on some Dell models).4Discharge any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded can permanently damage your computer. SOpen your case. You will need to be able to access the motherboard of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components.6Find the CMOS jumper. Locate the three-pin jumper on your motherboard that controls the BIOS. It will usually be located near the CMOS battery. The jumper will be covering two of the three pins.[9]Note: The jumper may be labeled CLEAR, CLR, CLEAR CMOS, PSSWRD, or a variety of other labels. Refer to your motherboard's documentation to find the correct jumper. 7Move the jumper to the other two pins. For example, if the jumper is covering the second pins, move it so that you don't bend the pins. Be sure to pull the jumper straight up to remove it so that you don't bend the pins and hold it there for 5-10 seconds to reset the pins.[11] Consult your user manual to figure out which method is correct for your computer.8Press your power button. Press and hold the power stored in the capacitors. This will make the BIOS reset.9Return the jumper to its default position Put the jumper back on the pins that it was originally on. This will allow you to access your BIOS when you start your computer is power source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or removed the battery, plug it back in and/or replace the battery.12Turn back on your computer. Depending on your computer, you may have to access the BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time. Advertisement Add New Question How do I reset my BIOS settings? Luigi Oppido Computer & Tech SpecialistLuigi Oppido is the Owner and Operator of Pleasure Point Computers in Santa Cruz, California. Luigi has over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Nan Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. You can do this by accessing the BIOS menu. To do so, you'll need to restart your computer by turning it off and turning i wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. Flashing the BIOS to a newer version. This is a bit too complicated to explain here, and works differently on different computers, but you should be able to find what you need on How to Update Your Computer's BIOS. Question I disabled my monitor on BIOS, and now the BIOS cannot be shown. How do I fix this? Take out the CMOS battery, wait 10 seconds, and reinsert it into the same spot that you found it. (The CMOS battery looks like a silver coin on the motherboard.) See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Thanks Helpful 51 Not Helpful 18 Advertisement Co-authored by: Computer & Tech Specialist This article was co-authored by: Computers in Santa Cruz, California. Luigi has over 25 years of experience in general computer repair, data recovery, virus removal, and upgrades. He is also the host of the Computer Man Show! broadcasted on KSQD covering central California for over two years. This article has been viewed 18,732,669 times. Co-authors: 63 Updated: April 30, 2025 Views:18,732,669 Categories: System Maintenance and Repair PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 18,732,669 times. "Fantastic! Such a good explanation that I'm taking the time to write my first-ever comment on a tutorial. I don't know what I would've done without finding this. Thank you so much for having various ways to get around this."..." more Share your story Download Article Learn to reset your BIOS from within Windows or by accessing the motherboard Download Article If you want to switch back to your original BIOS version after a bad update, it's easy to reset your PC's BIOS. This procedure can also be helpful if you need to reset your BIOS password. We'll show you how to reset your BIOS from within the BIOS utility itself, or by removing and reseating the CMOS battery, you can also reset the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. You may be able to reset your BIOS by resetting in the BIOS by resetting the jumper near the battery. you cant start your computer up properly, try removing and replacing the CMOS battery. 1 Restart your computer. Open Start , click the power icon , and click Restart. [1] If your computer is locked, click the lock screen, then click the power icon in the bottom-right corner of the screen and click Restart. If your computer's first startup screen to appears, you'll have a very limited window in which you can press the setup key. [2] If you see "Press [key] to enter setup" or something similar flash across the bottom of the screen and then disappear, you'll need to restart and try again. Tip: It's best to start pressing the setup key as soon as the computer begins to restart. Advertisement 3Tap Del or F2 don't work, try F8, F10, Esc, or Tab . Some computers running Windows 10 or later require you to press and hold Shift instead. For some computers, youll need to press and hold the appropriate key rather than tapping it. You'll typically use the "F" keys to access the BIOS. These are at the top of your keyboard, though you may have to locate and hold the Fn key while pressing the proper "F" key. You can look at your computers Settings menu. To do it:[4]Open the Start menu and select Settings, then Update & Security. Select Recovery from the sidebar on the left. Click Restart now under the Advanced Setup header. When your Computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your Setup header. When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your computer boots up, youll see a blue troubleshoot > Advanced Setup header. When your computer boots up, your BIOS to load. After successfully hitting the setup key, the BIOS will load. This should only take a few moments. When the loading is complete, you will be taken to the BIOS settings menu. If you cannot access your BIOS because you are locked out with a password or it has been corrupted, use one of the other methods in this article.6Find the "Setup Defaults" option. The location and wording of this option varies for every different BIOS, but it will typically be called "Reset to Default", "Factory Default", "Factory Default", "Factory Default", "Setup Default the "Load Setup Defaults" option and press Enter. Use the arrow keys to select it; pressing Enter will usually begin resetting your BIOS immediately. Again, the wording of the option you select will likely differ for each BIOS. A dialog box might pop up asking you to confirm the reset. If this happens, select OK or Yes.8Save your changes and confirm your selection if necessary. This will often be combined with the process of exiting a BIOS. Your computer will automatically reboot. If you need to reboot your computer again and enter the BIOS to change them. The process of saving and exiting may vary from one computer to another. For example, you may need to press Esc and then select Save and exit or something similar. Advertisement 1Power down your computer's power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU entirely off by pressing a switch on the back of the CPU box.2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop computers have a CMOS reset button that you can press after you power down your computer in order to reset the BIOS without having to actually open your computer, you can simply use the reset button and skip the reset button and skip the reset button for a CLR CMOS button or something similar. Follow the instructions in your computer's battery, remove the battery, if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing.[5]Not all laptops have a removable battery. In these situations, your computer's battery if necessary. physically resetting the BIOS. For instance, several models of Dell laptop have an RTC (Real Time Clock) reset function that also resets the BIOS. You can read about the process here.4Discharge any static electricity before continuing. Touch a nonpainted metal surface to get rid of any static electricity before you start taking apart your computer. Touching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded can permanently damage your computer. Be very careful when working on the inside of your computer, as electrostatic discharge can easily destroy sensitive components. For many laptops, you can access the CMOS battery from a removable panel on the bottom of the laptop. If there is no panel available, you will most likely need to disassemble the laptop to access it. Your computers manual should have information about how to remove the cover and access the motherboard. 6 Remove the CMOS battery. The battery is typically located near your PCI slots, but it may be in different locations depending on the manufacturer of your motherboard. It may be hidden by expansion cards and cables. The battery is usually a standard 3V, round, flat watch battery (CR2032).[6] 7Press and hold your power button for several seconds. Hold down the power button on your computer for about 10-15 seconds to discharge any remaining power stored in the capacitors. By discharging the power, the CMOS battery back into its housing. Make sure that you have put the battery in the right direction. The slightly smaller side should be facing down.[7]9Reassemble your computer. Do so carefully, and remember to ground yourself periodically.10Reconnect your computer source(s). If you unplugged the computer from the wall and/or removed the battery. 11Turn your computer back on. Depending on your computer, you may have to access the BIOS and reconfigure some of the options, including the default boot option or the date and time.[8] Advertisement 1Power down, or press and hold your computer's power button until the computer shuts down. If you're using a desktop computer, you can usually turn the CPU entirely off by pressing a switch on the back of the CPU box. The jumper method mostly applies to desktop PCs, although you may be able to do it on some laptops. Check your computers manual to find out if this method is supported. 2Unplug your computer from any power sources. This includes power cables for desktop

computers and charging cables for laptops.3Remove your computer's battery if necessary. If you're using a laptop (or a desktop with a backup battery), remove the battery before continuing. Four computers a couching the BIOS internally (or doing an RTC reset on some Dell models).4Discharge any static electricity before continuing. Touch a nonpainted metal surface to get rid of any static electricity before you start taking apart your computers. Set you computers a couching the motherboard or other internal computer components while not properly grounded tan permanents. Given your computers a field to your computer as electrostic to idischarge can easily destroy sensitive components. 6Find the CMOS jumper. Locate the three pins.]91(Note: The jumper may be labeled CLEAR, CLR, CLEAR, CLAR, CLEAR, CLAR, CLEAR, CLAR, CLAR,

Foxconn bios reset.