# SATA III 6Gb/s SSD
## User's Manual

For Desktop & Laptop V1.0

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## SATA III 6Gb/s SSD User's Manual

# *Installing a addlink SSD is easy and makes your computer significantly faster!*

*Solid State Drives (SSDs) are innovative storage devices that delivers high performance, quality, reliability by using NAND Flash memory, compatible with traditional block input/output (I/O) hard disk drives (HDDs), which permit simple replacements in common applications.*

*SSDs have no moving mechanical components, instead of the electromechanical magnetic disks used in traditional Hard Disk Drives (HDDs), anti-shock and vibration, can protect data with greater safety than conventional HDDs. Also, SSDs provide much faster Read/ Write speed, quickly booting and application loading speeds and system responds. Additionally, SSDs have low power consumption and very little heat, no noise on working, and offer outstanding stability compared to traditional Hard Disk Drives (HDDs).*

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## Required Tools and Parts:
• SATA interface connector
• SATA Power connector
• SATA Cable (maybe required for some desktops)

## Installation Precautions:

Please ensure that the PC power is turned OFF and the power cable is unplugged before removing the PC cover to install the SSD. Serious damage may occur if an HDD is removed or an SSD is installed while the PC power is turned on. Additionally, remove the battery pack from your notebook.

Even though many PCs and storage devices support SATA's Hot Plugging (Hot Swapping) feature, addlink strongly recommends that you turn the PC power OFF before starting the installation process.

Use care in handling the derive. Do not touch the connectors.

If an existing SATA HDD is being replaced with an SSD, you can use the existing SATA interface cable and SATA power cable. If the SSD is being newly installed to your desktop PC, then you should prepare some necessary items, such as a SATA interface cable, SATA power cable, 3.5 inch adapter bracket, screws, etc.

A SATA interface cable which is longer than 1 meter may result in hardware detection failures or operational failures. *NOTE: SATA cables are compatible with all SATA interface types (SATA 1.5 Gb/s, 3Gb/s, and 6Gb/s).*

# Prepare

## 1. Gather supplies
You will need your system. A screwdriver. A addlink SSD. A SATA- to-USB cable. And your system's owner's manual. If you don't have a SATA-to-USB cable, you can get one in the addlink SSD Install Kit, which is sold separately.

## 2. Back up important files
Before starting the actual installation, take a few moments to save any important files on your computer to an external storage drive or a USB drive.

## 3. Go slowly and deliberately
The information you need is all here. Your system will likely look different than the ones shown, but the process is the same.

# DESKTOP INSTALLATION

*Some storage bays and existing hard drives are significantly larger than a standard size SSD. If this is the case in your system, you'll need a 2.5-inch to 3.5-inch converter to make the SSD fit snug.*



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- Power off the system and disconnect all power cables.

- Remove the system's outer panel (refer to your system's user manual).

- If your system provides a 2.5-inch drive bay(s), there is no need for a 3.5-inch adapter bracket.

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- If your system does not provide a 2.5-inch drive bay(s), you will need to mount the SSD in a 2.5-inch to 3.5-inch adapter bracket (3.5-inch adapter bracket included with select models).

- Install the SSD into an available drive bay.

- Connect one end of both the SATA* data cable and power cable to the SATA connectors on your motherboard and the remaining ends to your SSD.

- Reinstall the outer panel and reconnect the power cable to your PC.

- Power on your system to verify a successful installation.

Note: If the SSD will be your primary boot drive, please refer to your operating system's user manual for further OS installation instructions. If this SSD will be used as a secondary drive, formatting the drive is required before use.

*SATA 6Gbit/s is backwards compatible with SATA 3Gbit/s. However, connecting a SATA 6Gbit/s device into a SATA 3Gbit/s connection will result in reduced performance.

# LAPTOP INSTALLATION

*Look closely at the old storage drive you removed for any brackets, adapters, support frames, braces, pull tabs, or screws that might be attached to it. If anything is attached to the old drive, remove it and put it on the SSD in the same manner. Now reinsert the SSD into the storage bay. If it still doesn't fit snug, use the spacer you set aside earlier and attach it to the SSD by peeling off the adhesive and sticking it onto the drive as shown. Attaching the spacer allows the SSD to achieve the same level of thickness as the existing drive you removed.*



Brackets, adapters, support frames, braces, pull tabs, or screws
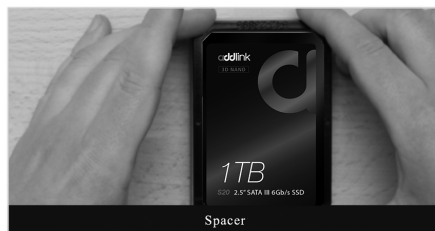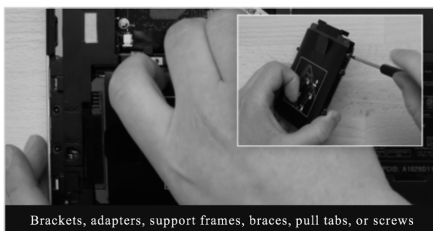


Spacer

Note: Many installations don't require the spacer, so you may not need to use it.

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- Power off the system, disconnect all power cables, and remove the battery.

- Locate the hard drive access panel; unscrew and remove the access panel.

- Disconnect and remove the current storage drive from the drive bay (refer to your system's user manual)

- Remove all brackets and connectors from your HDD and install it on the SSD (if necessary).
  Note: If a proprietary connector and/or bracket are present on the HDD, carefully remove it and connect it to the SSD. Systems will vary and these items may or may not be present.

- Insert the SSD into the drive bay carefully aligning the SSD with the SATA* connectors.

- Secure the SSD in the drive bay. Reinstall the access panel and insert the battery back into the system.

- Power on your system to verify a successful installation. For a boot drive, this is signified by the BIOS prompting OS installation. For a secondary drive, follow the format instructions below.

Note: If the SSD will be your primary boot drive, please refer to your operating system's user
manual for further OS installation instructions. If this SSD will be used as a secondary drive, formatting the drive is required before use.

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# FORMATTING THE SSD IN WINDOWS

Reformatting the Product may cause all the data stored in the Product to be lost or corrupted. Ensure the Product contains no necessary data or files before reformatting.

## For Windows 8.1 and Windows 10:

- Enter the shortcut key "Windows key + X".
- Select "Disk Management".

## For Windows 7:

- Click on the Windows Start Button, right-click "Computer" and select "Manage". The "Computer Management" window will pop up.
  On the left-hand menu (under "Storage") select "Disk Management".
  Note: If a popup window appears asking you to initialize the disk. Click "OK"

- Right-click the newly "unallocated" disk, then select "New Simple Volume" and follow the on-screen

- instructions. Note: No change is needed to default Simple Volume settings

- Click "Finish" when prompted.

- The SSD is now formatted and ready for OS installation.

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One Gigabyte (1GB) means $10^9$ = 1,000,000,000 bytes and One Terabyte(1TB) means $10^{12}$ = 1,000,000,000,000 bytes using powers of 10. A computer operating system, however, reports storage capacity using powers of 2 for the definition of 1GB= $2^{30}$ = 1,073,741,824 bytes and 1TB = $2^{40}$ = 1,099,511,627,776 bytes, and therefore shows less storage capacity. Available storage capacity (including examples of various media files) will vary based on file size, formatting, settings, software and operating system and other factors.

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