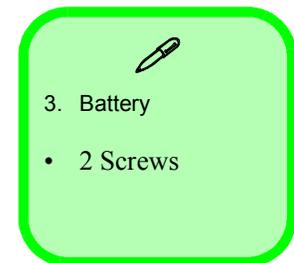
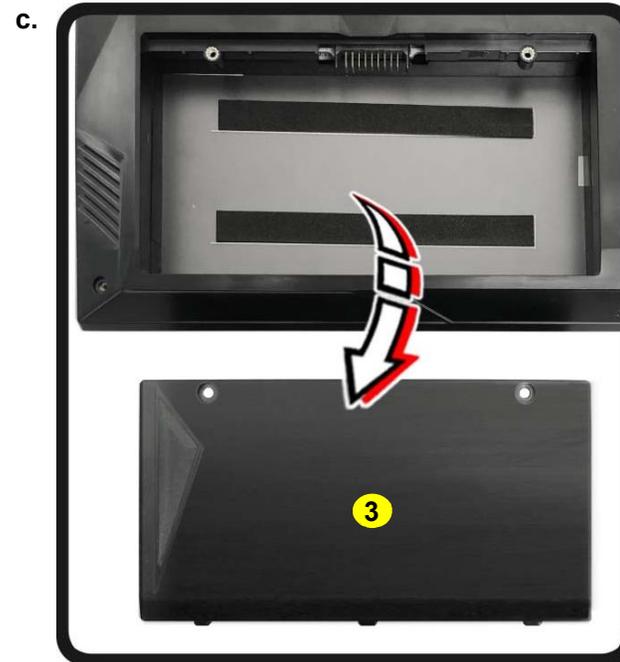
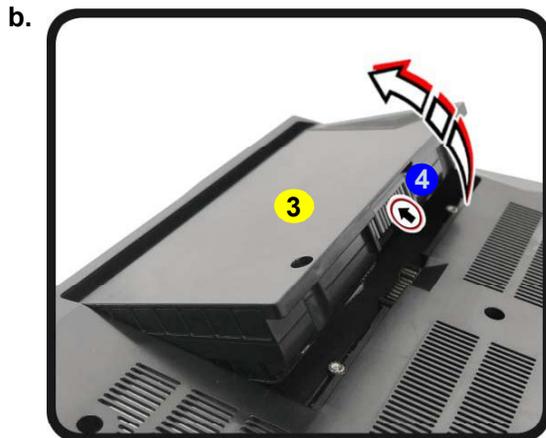
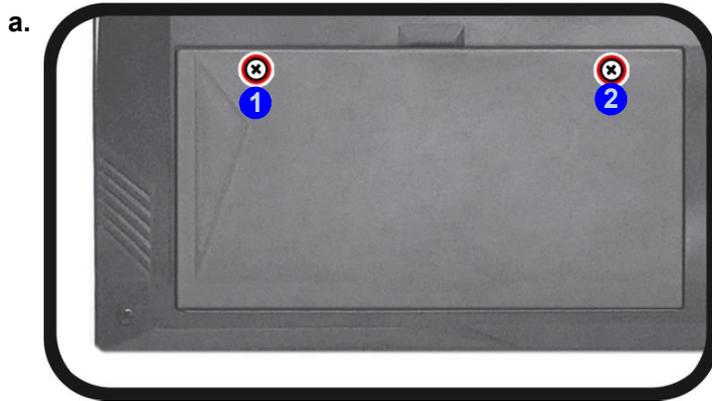


## Removing the Battery

1. Turn **off** the computer, turn it over.
2. Remove screws **1** - **2** (*Figure 1a*).
3. Carefully lift the battery **3** up in the direction of the arrow at point **4** (*Figure 1b*).
4. Remove the battery **3** off the computer (*Figure 1c*).
5. Reverse the process to install a new battery (do not forget to replace all the screws and bottom cover).

*Figure 1*  
**Battery Removal**

- a. Remove the screws.
- b. Lift the battery up.
- c. Remove the battery.



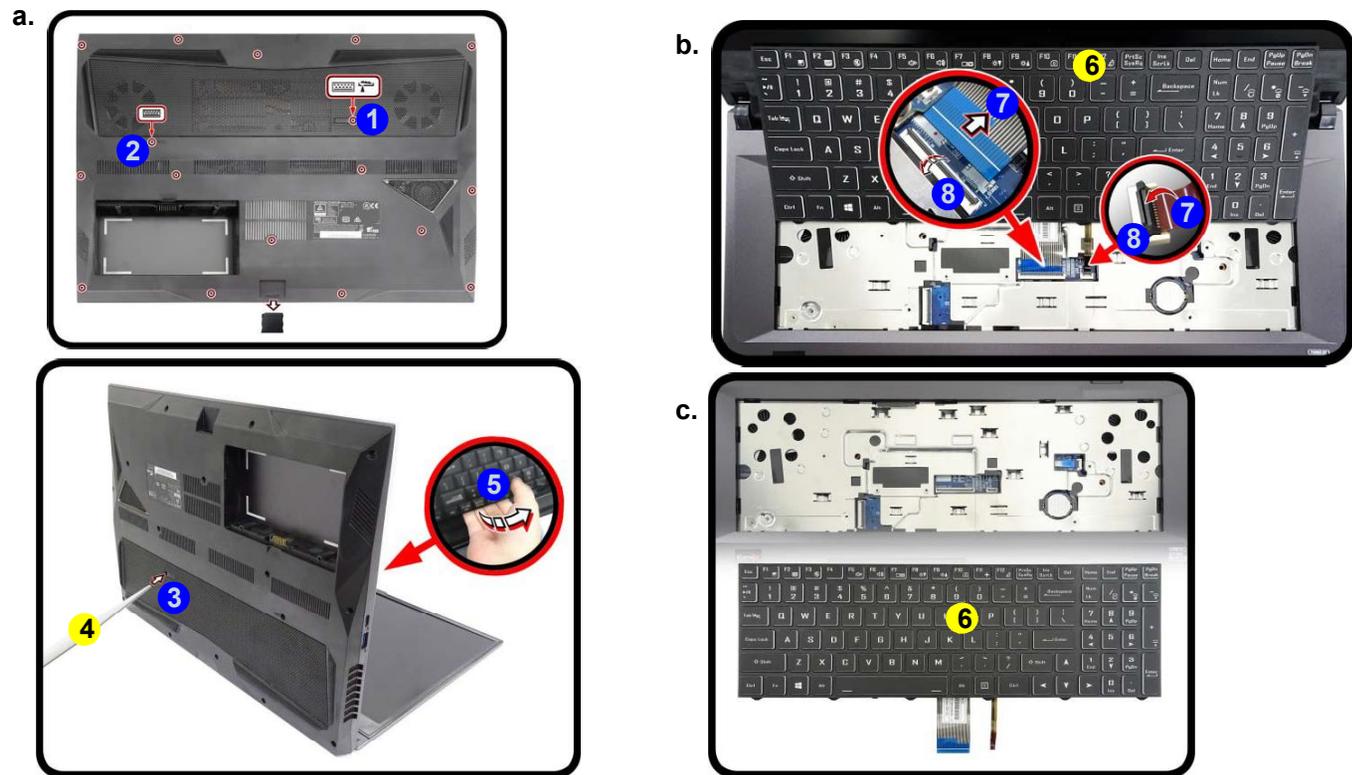
## Disassembly

### Figure 2 Keyboard Removal

- Remove the screws from the bottom of the computer and then eject the keyboard using a special eject stick to push the keyboard out while releasing the keyboard as shown.
- Lift the keyboard up and disconnect the keyboard ribbon cable from the locking collar socket.
- Remove the keyboard.

## Removing the Keyboard

- Turn **off** the computer, turn it over.
- Remove screws **1** - **2** from the bottom of the computer.
- Open it up with the LCD on a flat surface before pressing at point **3** to release the keyboard module (use the special eject stick **4** to do this) while releasing the keyboard in the direction of the arrow **5** as shown (**Figure 2a**).
- Carefully lift the keyboard **6** up, being careful not to bend the keyboard ribbon cable **7**. Disconnect the keyboard ribbon cable **7** from the locking collar socket by using a flat-head screwdriver to pry the locking collar pins **8** away from the base (**Figure 2b**).
- Carefully lift the keyboard **6** off the computer (**Figure 2c**).



#### Re-inserting the Keyboard

When re-inserting the keyboard firstly, align the keyboard tabs at the bottom of the keyboard with the slots in the case.

- 4. Eject Stick
- 6. Keyboard

- 2 Screws

## Removing the System Memory (RAM)

The computer has four memory sockets for 260 pin Small Outline Dual In-line Memory Modules (SO-DIMM) supporting DDR4 Up to 2400 MHz. The main memory can be expanded up to 64GB. The total memory size is automatically detected by the POST routine once you turn on your computer.

### Memory Upgrade Process

1. Turn **off** the computer, remove the battery ([page 2 - 5](#)), keyboard ([page 2 - 6](#)) and bottom case ([page 2 - 7](#)).
2. The RAM-2 modules will be visible at point **1** on the mainboard ([Figure 5a](#)).
3. Gently pull the two release latches (**2** & **3**) on the sides of the memory socket in the direction indicated by the arrows ([Figure 5b](#)). The RAM module **4** will pop-up ([Figure 5c](#)), and you can then remove it.
4. Pull the latches to release the second module if necessary.
5. Insert a new module holding it at about a 30° angle and fit the connectors firmly into the memory slot.
6. The module will only fit one way as defined by its pin alignment. Make sure the module is seated as far into the slot as it will go. **DO NOT FORCE IT**; it should fit without much pressure.
7. Press the module in and down towards the mainboard until the slot levers click into place to secure the module.
8. Replace the bottom cover and the screws (see [page 2 - 5](#)).
9. Restart the computer to allow the BIOS to register the new memory configuration as it starts up.

Figure 5  
RAM Module  
Removal

- a. The RAM modules will be visible at point **1** on the mainboard.
- b. Pull the release latches.
- c. Remove the module.



#### Contact Warning

Be careful not to touch the metal pins on the module's connecting edge. Even the cleanest hands have oils which can attract particles, and degrade the module's performance.



4. RAM Module

