

**Technical Product Specifications
Dell Dimension 2400
Created by: Scott Puckett**



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Technical Product Specifications

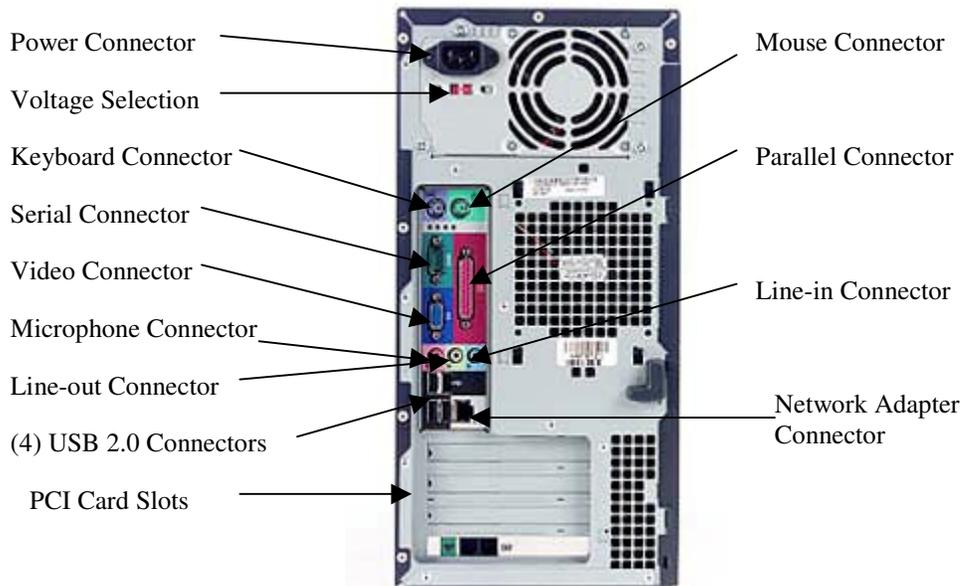
Model: Dell Dimension 2400

PC Technical Diagrams

Front Exterior Specifications



Back Exterior Specifications

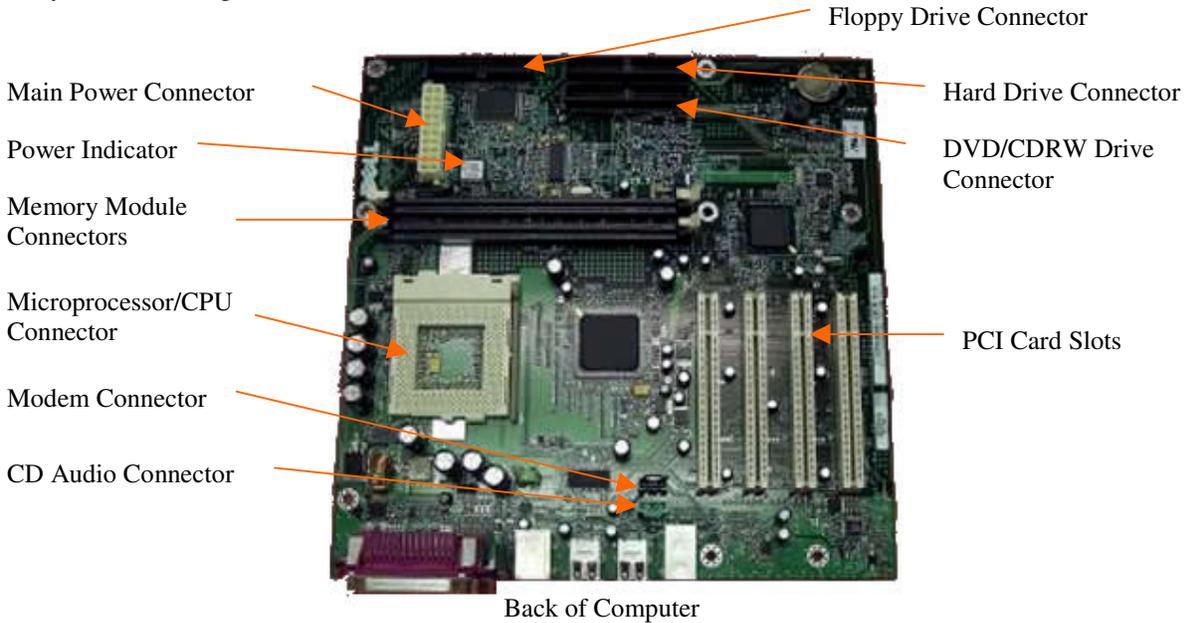


Side Interior Specifications



System Board (Motherboard)

System board diagram shown below.



Processor/CPU

Intel Celeron processor at 2.60 GHz with 400 MHz front side bus and 128 KB L2 cache.

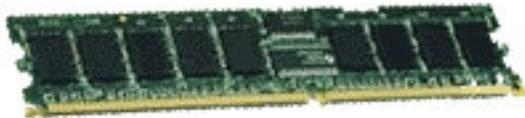


Intel 845GV chipset



Memory/RAM

2 DIMM slots - 256 MB each
512 MB DDR at 333MHz



System Supports: 256 MB - 512 MB shared Single Channel DDR 266MHz (400MHz front side bus) or 333MHz (requires 533MHz front side bus) SDRAM

Hard Drive and Storage

Internal Hard Drive: Western Digital 80 GB 7200 RPM IDE hard drive



DVD/CD-RW: 48x/32x/48x max. CD-RW / DVD-ROM Combo Drive



Floppy Drive: Removable Media 3.5" 1.44 MB diskette drive



Communication Devices

Network Interface: Integrated 10/100 Ethernet

Modems: 56K PCI DataFax Modem - 56Kbps download / 33.6 upload



Input Devices

Keyboards: Dell QuietKey Keyboard



Mouse: Dell 2-button Scroll Mouse



Other Devices

Monitor: 17" (16" viewable, .27dp) E773c Monitor



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Printer: Dell 922 printer, print resolutions up to Up to 4800x1200 dpi, speed to 19 ppm black, 14 ppm color



Glossary of Terms

Cache Memory – The purpose of cache memory is to provide a bridge from something that's comparatively very fast to something that's comparatively slow. Most microprocessors have built-in cache memory that holds some of the information from main memory.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

CD-RW – A CD-ROM format that not only reads standard CD-ROMs, but can read and write CD-R disks, and also read and re-write CD-RW media. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

DDR SDRAM – A standard that is used to boost conventional SDRAM memory up to speeds of 200MHz and beyond. Standard SDRAM tops out around 150-166MHz, and DDR SDRAM starts at 200MHz by effectively doubling the speed of 100MHz SDRAM by sending two bits of data per clock cycle.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

DIMM (Dual In-Line Memory Module) – A circuit board with memory chips on it, very much like a SIMM except that it is larger and contains more pins. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Diskette – This term is synonymous with floppy disk. You may also hear the long version, floppy diskette. Nowadays most people just say "disk". (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Dpi (DPiots Per Inch) – Most often this term is used to describe printer or scanner resolution. If a printer is said to print at 300 dpi, it will be capable of printing 300 dots horizontally and 300 dots vertically over a square inch. Thus, if you have a printer with a higher dpi value, you should have a crisper image.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

DVD-ROM (Digital Variable/Versatile/Video Disc) – This is much like a CD-ROM except that it stores over 7 times as much data in its simplest form. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Ethernet – A network topology that is able to send data at 10 Mbits/second. Workstations can exist on the same cable, but only one can communicate at a time. To get by these limitations, switched Ethernet and Fast Ethernet were invented, and were also combined. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Front Side Bus – The speed of the bus connecting the microprocessor, its chipset, and connected main memory. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

GB (Gigabyte) – This refers to approximately one billion bytes. To be specific, it is 2^{30} , or 1,073,741,824 bytes. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

GHz (Gigahertz) – A measure of speed. One Hertz means one cycle per second, so one gigahertz (MHz) means one billion cycles per second. This is the common measure of speed for processors and electronic activities inside a computer. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Hard Drive – - A device that physically stores data in your computer. It's much like a floppy disk, but the system is closed and the disks are hard (usually metal, although some glass versions have been developed). The closed system gives the possibility of more precision, so the drive is much faster and can hold much more data. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

MB (Megabyte) – This is roughly one million bytes. This is exactly 1,048,576 bytes (that's 1024×1024 , or 2^{20}). (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Memory or RAM (Random Access Memory) – A type of memory chip that can be written, read, and re-written. You can write to any part of it, thus the "random access" in the term. The slang term RAM refers to a computer's main memory, or the physical RAM chips installed in the system.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

MHz (Megahertz) – One million hertz, or one million cycles per second.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Microprocessor or CPU (Central Processing Unit) – Think of this as the brains of the computer. When most people think of processors, they think of Intel, AMD, Motorola, or IBM. The Pentium 4 and Athlon are popular CPUs. The CPU's first instruction is to check the system BIOS and do what the BIOS tells it.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Modem – A device that serves as a bridge between your digital computer and some form of analog line used to transmit data, such as a phone line (standard modem) or analog cable connection (cable modem).

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Network – A group of interconnected computers. The computers must be capable of transferring data to form a true network. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Parallel Port – The parallel port is found on just about all PCs. It's a 25-pin interface cable (also called DB-25) that is designed for connection to a printer. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) – This interface was designed to supplant the VL-Bus architecture and provide a standard slot with a reduced size for high-speed peripherals.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

PPM (Pages Per Minute) – This term usually refers to the amount of printed pages a printer can output over a minute's time. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

Serial Port – A data port/connection standard that is usually used to connect modems and mice.

(http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

System Board or Motherboard – The large circuit board into which your CPU, memory boards, and peripheral cards are plugged. (http://www.geek.com/glossary/glossary_search.cgi)

References

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Some images used in this document are from Dell Inc., Intel Corp., and Tiger Direct's Web sites.