

Speed up Windows 10 for free: Tips for a faster PC



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Lincoln Spector

It's a common complaint: My Windows PC is running slow. Annoyingly slow. You can add RAM, or buy a faster SSD, but that costs money. No, your first order of business should be an attempt to wring free performance from Windows. In the following nine steps we show you how to speed up your Windows 10 PC without spending a dime.

Be warned: There could be trade-offs. More speed could mean less battery life in the case of a laptop, or you may have to give up a beloved program that's bogging things down. You'll have to decide what sacrifices you're willing to make in order to make your Windows PC faster.

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1. Give it the reboot

If your PC is behaving horribly slow, try rebooting. Yes, it's an obvious solution, but people tend to forget the obvious.

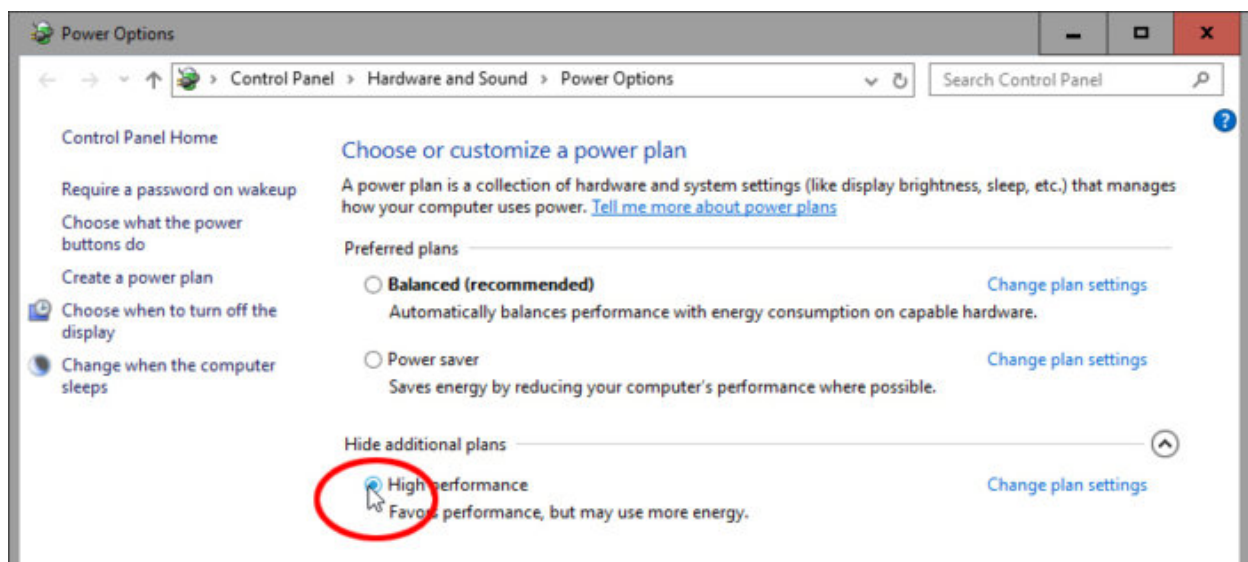
The sleep or hibernate setting will save power, but only a full reboot clears out the cobwebs in Windows' brain and gives it a fresh start. Do it every day if the PC is really slow.

2. Turn on High Performance

Windows assumes that you want an energy-efficient computer. But you can trade electricity for speed. Use this tip only if you're willing to increase your electric bill and decrease your battery performance.

Right-click the *Start* button and in the resulting menu, select *Power Options*.

In the resulting Control Panel window, pull down the *Show additional plans* option. Select *High performance*.



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You can speed up Windows with a simple selection in Control Panel.

Some low-end PCs, including my Lenovo Miix 310, don't have those options.

3. Undo some appearance options

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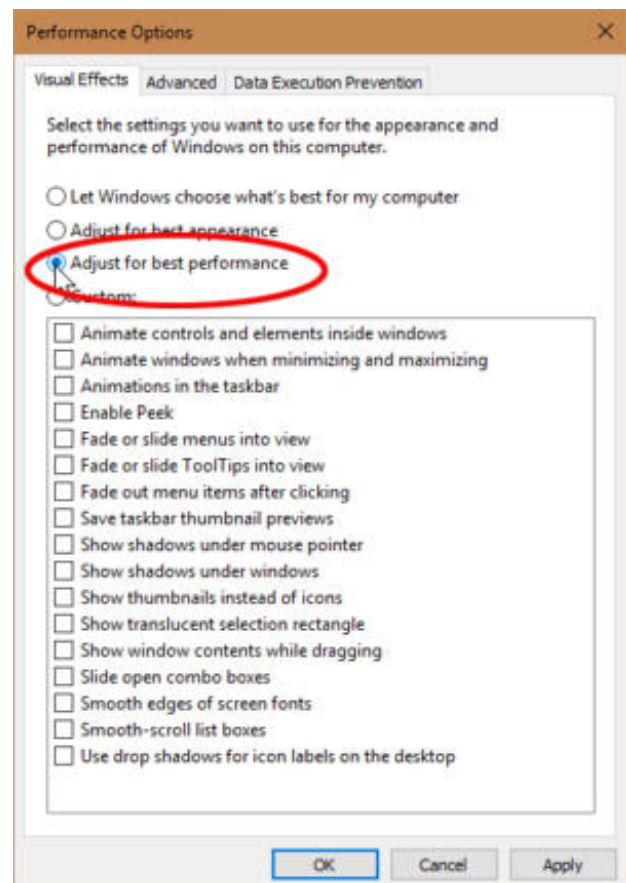
You can speed up Windows by turning off some of its special effects

Windows works hard to make the screen easy on the eyes. If your PC is underpowered, you may want to sacrifice aesthetics and gain some speed.

Right-click *Start*, and select *System*. In the resulting Control Panel window's left pane, select *Advanced system settings*.

This brings up the System Properties dialog box, already on the *Advanced* tab. Click the *Settings* button in the Performance box (the first of three "Settings" buttons on this tab).

This brings up another dialog box. You can uncheck some of the options, or simply select *Adjust for best performance*.

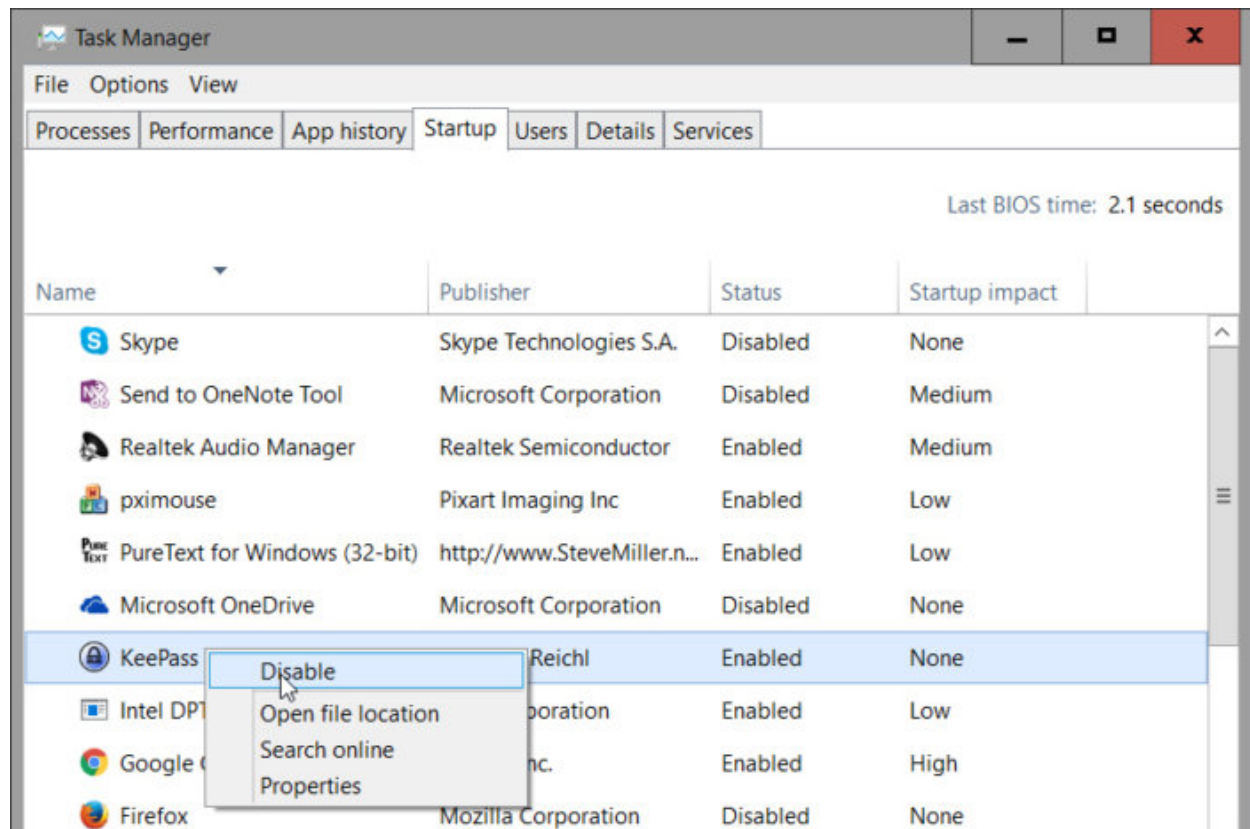


4. Remove unneeded autoloaders

A whole lot of programs want to load automatically every time you boot. Each one slows down the boot process, and some continue to slow down Windows afterwards.

These are not all bad. Your antivirus program *should* load when you boot and keep running as long as your PC is on. Other programs that need to run in the background to work, such as OneDrive, should also autoloading.

But some programs—even good ones that you use frequently—don’t really need to run all the time. You don’t want to uninstall those, but you may want to stop them from autoloading.



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The Task Manager can show you all the programs that load automatically at boot, and help you choose which ones to keep.

To see how bad the situation is, right-click the taskbar and select *Task Manager*. Click the *Startup* tab. (If you don’t see any tabs at the top of the window, click *More details* in the lower-left corner.)

The Startup tab will show you all the autoloading programs. As you examine the list, think about what programs don’t really need to keep running at all times. To stop one from loading automatically, right-click its entry on the Startup tab and select *Disable*.

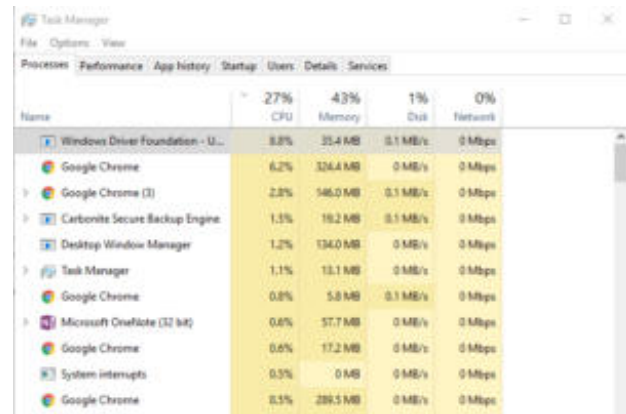
If you don’t recognize the name of an autoloader, right-click it and select *Search online* to help you find more information.

5. Stop hog processes

Your computer may be running a poorly written process that’s hogging a lot of resources. To find out, right-click the taskbar and select *Task Manager*. (Once again, if you don’t see any tabs at the top of the window, click *More Details*.)

The Task Manager can also tell you what programs and processes are hogging your resources.

On the *Processes* tab, click the *CPU* column header to sort by processor usage. The top items will be the ones hogging the CPU. (If the top processes are all using 0%, the processes are sorted in the wrong direction. Click the column header again.)

A screenshot of the Windows Task Manager Performance tab. The 'Processes' sub-tab is selected. The table shows various processes with their CPU, Memory, Disk, and Network usage. 'Windows Driver Foundation - U...' is at the top with 8.8% CPU usage. Other processes include Google Chrome, Carbonite Secure Backup Engine, Desktop Window Manager, Task Manager, and Microsoft OneDrive.

Name	CPU	Memory	Disk	Network
Windows Driver Foundation - U...	8.8%	35.4 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Google Chrome	6.2%	326.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Google Chrome (3)	2.8%	146.0 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Carbonite Secure Backup Engine	1.5%	18.2 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Desktop Window Manager	1.2%	134.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Task Manager	1.1%	13.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Google Chrome	0.8%	5.8 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft OneDrive (32 bit)	0.6%	57.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Google Chrome	0.6%	17.2 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
System interrupts	0.3%	0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Google Chrome	0.1%	289.5 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps

Don't assume that the top process is necessarily a hog. Some big applications are worth the CPU cycles. One way to manage these programs is to close them when you're done with them. Another is to switch to a smaller program.

If the hog is Windows Driver Foundation, see this [Windows Club article](#).

You can close a process from inside Task Manager. Select the process and click the *End task* button and confirm your decision. But this should be avoided.

When you're done, click the *Memory* column header and repeat.

6. Turn off search indexing

When you search for a word across all the files in your Documents library, the results come up almost immediately. That's wonderful, but it comes at a price. When you're not searching, the indexing needed to create those fast searches slows you down.

To turn off all indexing:

1. Open Windows Explorer, right-click your C: drive, and select *Properties*.
2. On the *General* tab, uncheck *Allow files on this drive to have contents indexed in addition to file properties*.
3. In the resulting warning box, select *Apply changes to drive C:\, subfolders and files*.

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You can easily turn off all indexing to speed up everything except searches.

Windows may take some time turning off the indexing. Get up and take a walk; it's good for you.

There's another option that will let you turn off some indexing but not all of it:

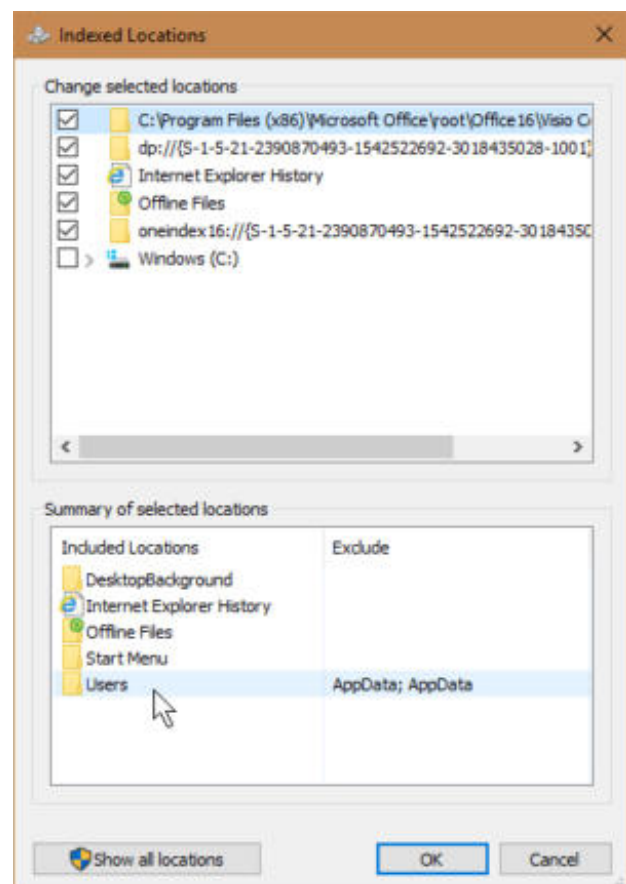
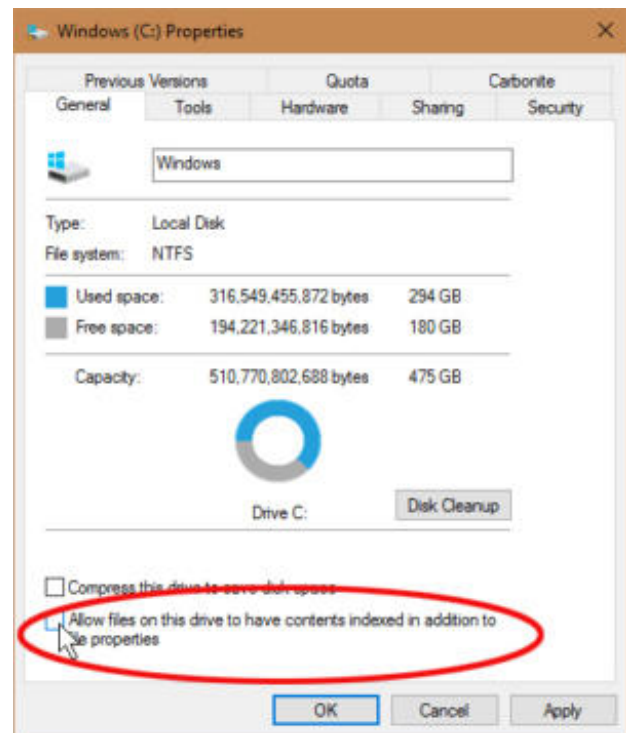
Type **indexing** in the Cortana field. Select *Indexing Options*. Click the *Modify* button near the lower-left side of the resulting dialog box.

This brings up another dialog box, with two sections. And yes, it's confusing. Start in the bottom section of the dialog box, *Summary of selected locations*. Click any of these options, and it changes the contents of the top section, *Change selected locations*.

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You can also select what to and not to index, although this can be confusing.

Unchecking items in that top section will stop indexing in those specific locations.



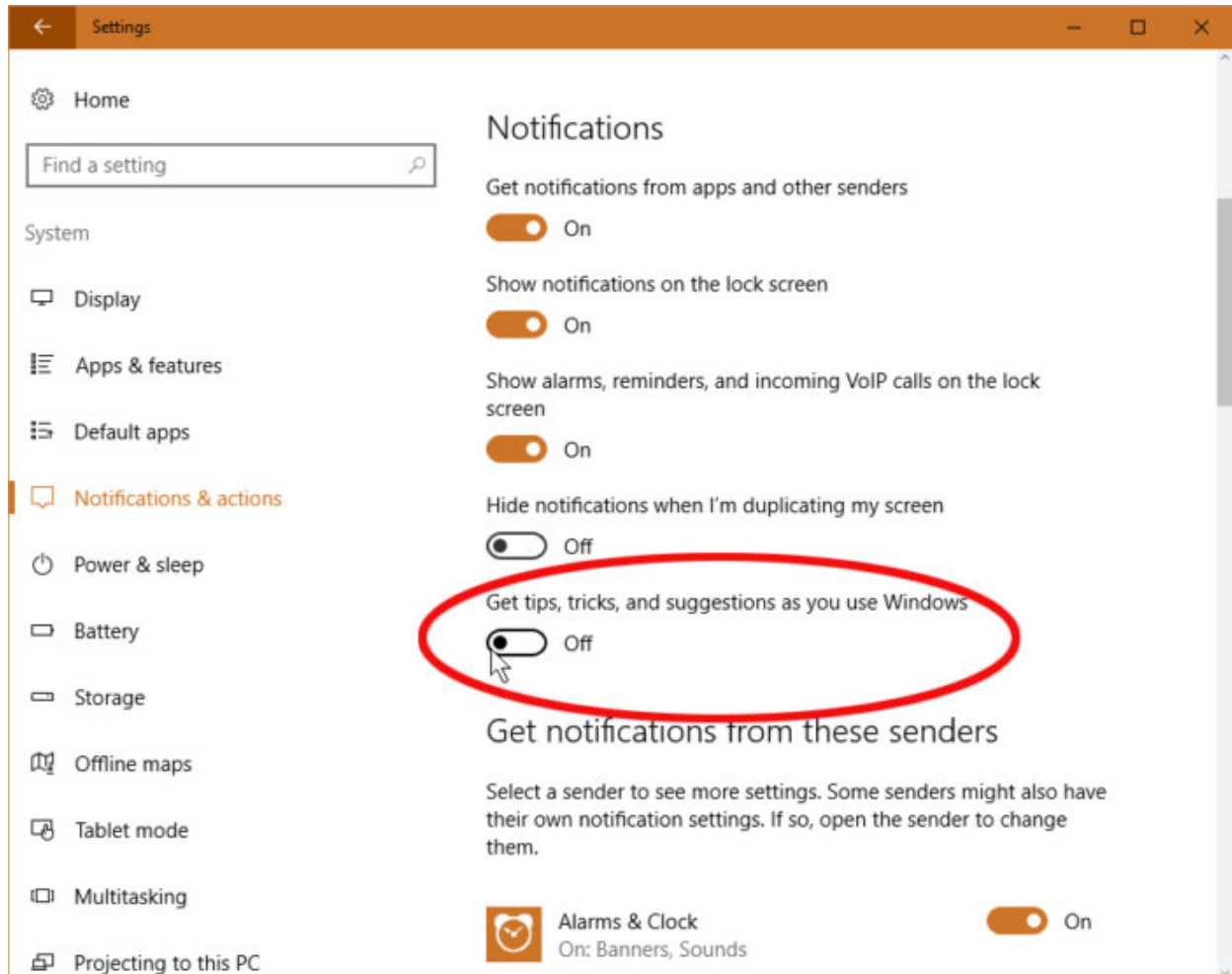
7. Turn off Windows tips

Windows 10 occasionally gives you tips about how you can better use the operating system. The problem is that, in order to see what tips you need, it keeps an eye on how you're using your PC.

Yes, that sounds worrying from a privacy issue, but it also slows down your PC.

To turn it off, click *Start > Settings*. Select *System*, then select *Notifications & actions* in the left pane.

At the bottom of the Notifications section, turn off *Get tips, tricks, and suggestions as you use Windows*.



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Windows Tips can help you learn to better use your PC, but they can also slow you down.

You might also want to explore the other notification options, and turn some of them off, as well. I don't think any of the others slow down the PC, but they can get annoying.

8. Clean your internal drive

If your internal storage is almost full—whether it's a hard drive or an SSD—that could be slowing you down. But if your drive has plenty of free room, skip this section.

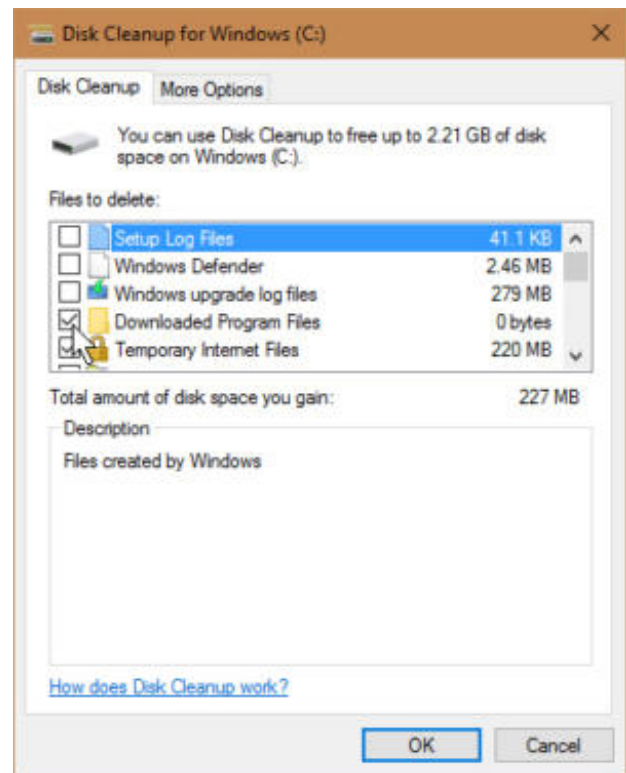
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Windows' Disk Cleanup tool and free up space on your drive, and thus maybe speed up your PC.

Start with Windows' own Disk Cleanup tool. In the Cortana field, type **disk** and select *Disk Cleanup*.

Wait while Disk Cleanup examines your drive. Click the *Clean up system files* button (this time you'll need an administrator password). Then wait again for another examination.

Examine the options. If you find one called *Previous Windows installation(s)*, you're in luck. By checking it and clicking OK, you'll free up a lot of space. You can check other items to get rid of them, as well.



Something else you might want to consider: Uninstall programs you no longer use.

9. Check for Malware

I doubt an infection is intentionally slowing down your PC. There's no illegal profits from that. Plus it's a sure-fire way to trigger a victim's suspicions.

But some malicious code could be slowing down your PC, even if that wasn't the criminal's intention. So if you're suspicious, read Eric Geier and Josh Norem's guide on [how to remove malware from your Windows PC](#).

If after performing these tips, your PC still feels sluggish, it might be time to upgrade your hardware. Start here, with PCWorld's recommendations of [killer, but shockingly cheap PC upgrades](#).

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