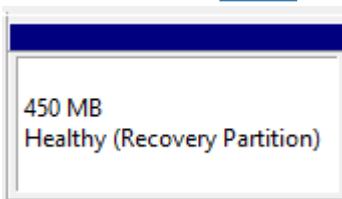


# Create Recovery Partition

## #1. Create Recovery Partition Manually

First, verify there is no recovery partition.

1. Open Disk Manager by right clicking the start menu, and choosing **Disk Manager**.
2. Verify you don't already have a recovery partition created. They will typically be under 1GB and next to the health status will be labeled **(Recovery Partition)**. If there is one created, follow [these](#) instructions to delete the partition.



3. Open an admin command prompt and enter the following command to verify the recovery partition is disabled.

```
reagentc /info
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.5696]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>reagentc /info
Windows Recovery Environment (Windows RE) and system reset configuration
Information:

    Windows RE status:           Disabled
    Windows RE location:
    Boot Configuration Data (BCD) identifier: dd5144b6-ecb0-11e8-b0a3-ec40e0ae547e
    Recovery image location:
    Recovery image index:       0
    Custom image location:
    Custom image index:         0

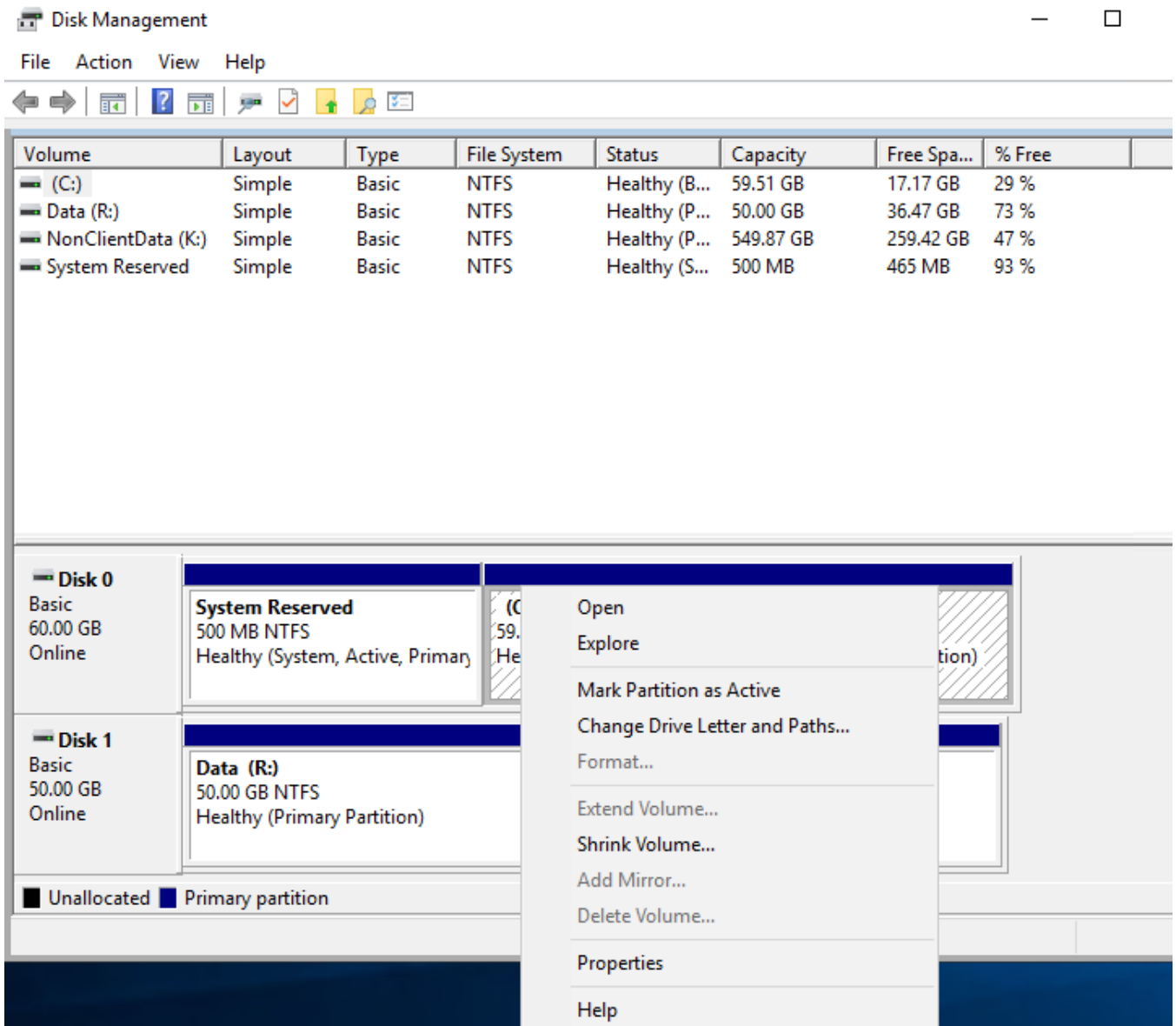
REAGENTC.EXE: Operation Successful.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

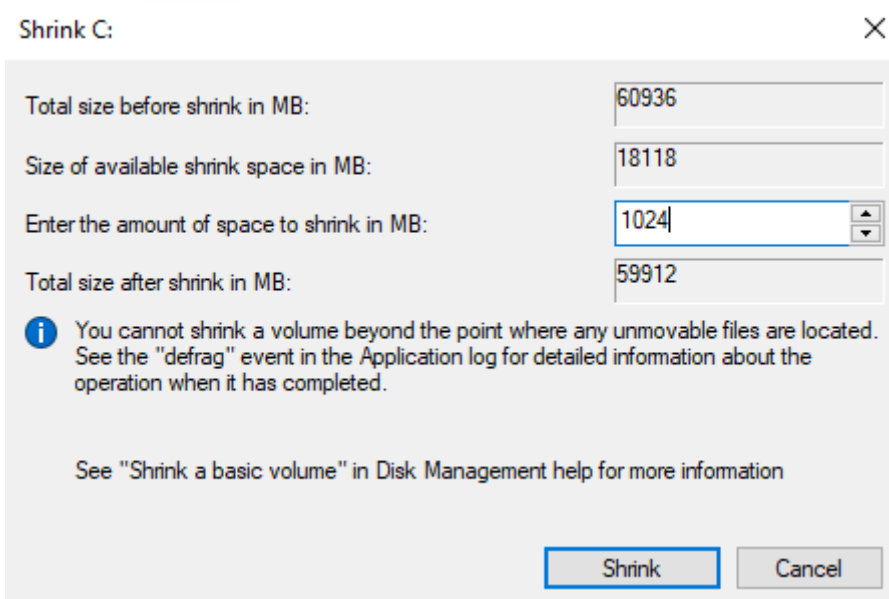
If the recovery partition is not disabled, run this command to disable it.

```
reagentc /disable
```

- Using Disk Management, choose and shrink the existing Windows partition to create space for the new recovery partition.

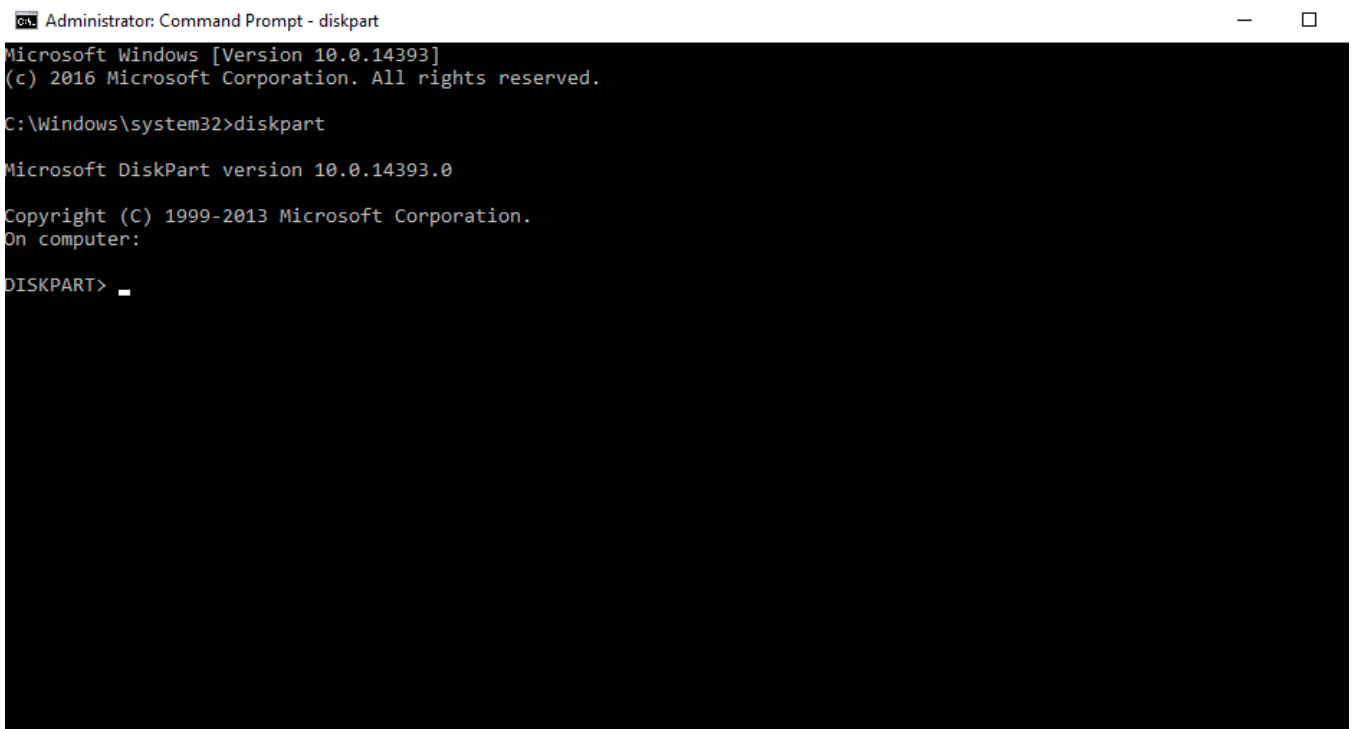


- In the **Shrink** options, in the "Enter the amount of space to shrink in MB:" field, enter 1024 and click **Shrink**.



- Once there is now enough space on the C drive to create a recovery partition, open an admin command prompt and enter.

```
diskpart
```



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - diskpart
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>diskpart

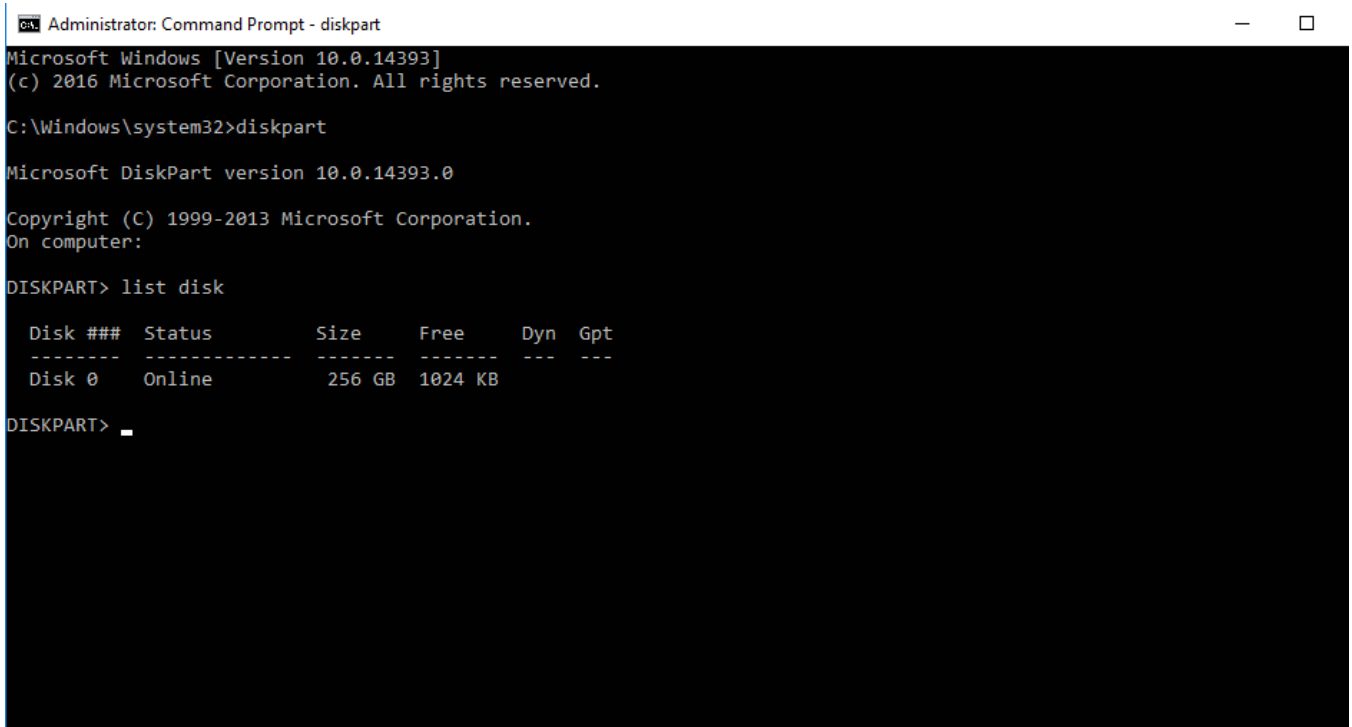
Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.14393.0

Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer:

DISKPART> _
```

- List the disks within diskpart by typing the following command.

```
list disk
```



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - diskpart
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.14393.0

Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer:

DISKPART> list disk

   Disk ###  Status              Size               Free              Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0    Online              256 GB             1024 KB

DISKPART> _
```

- Select the disk that you edited the partition for in step 5 using the following command (replace the number with the correct disk).

```
select disk 0
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt - diskpart
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.14393.0

Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer:

DISKPART> list disk

   Disk ###  Status         Size      Free      Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0    Online         256 GB    1024 KB

DISKPART> select disk 0

Disk 0 is now the selected disk.

DISKPART> _
```

9. List the partitions on the chosen drive so you can select the partition you created in step 5 by using the following command.

```
list partition
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.20348.1

Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation.
On computer:

DISKPART> lis disk

   Disk ###  Status         Size      Free      Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0    Online         127 GB    1024 KB

DISKPART> select disk 0

Disk 0 is now the selected disk.

DISKPART> list partition

   Partition ###  Type              Size      Offset
   -----  -
   Partition 1    Primary           350 MB    1024 KB
   Partition 2    Primary           125 GB    351 MB
   Partition 3    Primary           1024 MB    125 GB

DISKPART> select part 3
```

10. Select the partition you created in step 5 by using the following command.

```
select partition 3
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 10.0.20348.1

Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: INET12

DISKPART> lis disk

Disk ###  Status          Size      Free      Dyn  Gpt
-----  -
Disk 0    Online          127 GB    1024 KB

DISKPART> select disk 0

Disk 0 is now the selected disk.

DISKPART> list partition

Partition ###  Type          Size      Offset
-----  -
Partition 1    Primary       350 MB    1024 KB
Partition 2    Primary       125 GB    351 MB
Partition 3    Primary       1024 MB    125 GB

DISKPART> select part 3

Partition 3 is now the selected partition.
```

11. Set the partition ID based on the type of disk it is with the following command.

For MBR disks:

```
set id=27
```

For GPT disks:

```
set id="de94bba4-06d1-4d40-a16a-bfd50179d6ac"
```

The disk will have an asterisk under the Gpt column in the section you listed the disk if it is GPT.

```

Disk 0 is now the selected disk.

DISKPART> list partition

Partition ###  Type                Size      Offset
-----
Partition 1   Primary             350 MB    1024 KB
Partition 2   Primary             125 GB    351 MB
Partition 3   Primary             1024 MB   125 GB

DISKPART> select part 3

Partition 3 is now the selected partition.

DISKPART> det part

Partition 3
Type : 07
Hidden: No
Active: No
Offset in Bytes: 135289372672

Volume ###  Ltr  Label          Fs      Type          Size      Status      Info
-----
* Volume 2   Ltr  Recovery       NTFS    Partition     1024 MB   Healthy

DISKPART> set id=27

DiskPart successfully set the partition ID.

```

For GPT disks, you will also have to set the GPT Attributes using the following command.

```
gpt attributes=0x8000000000000001
```

12. Exit diskpart and run the following command to enable the recovery partition.

```
reagentc /enable
```

```

Type : 07
Hidden: No
Active: No
Offset in Bytes: 135289372672

Volume ###  Ltr  Label          Fs      Type          Size      Status      Info
-----
* Volume 2   Ltr  Recovery       NTFS    Partition     1024 MB   Healthy

DISKPART> set id=27

DiskPart successfully set the partition ID.

DISKPART> det par

Partition 3
Type : 27
Hidden: No
Active: No
Offset in Bytes: 135289372672

Volume ###  Ltr  Label          Fs      Type          Size      Status      Info
-----
* Volume 2   Ltr  Recovery       NTFS    Partition     1024 MB   Healthy   Hidden

DISKPART> exit

Leaving DiskPart...
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> reagentc /enable
REAGENTC.EXE: Operation Successful.

```

13. After these steps, the PC will need to be rebooted. At this time, reboot the PC.

## #2. Create/Delete Recovery Partition while Creating Recovery Drive

There is another way to help you delete the partition. This trick appears during the process of creating a USB recovery drive.

1. Click “Search” icon, and enter `recovery drive` in the search box, and then select `Create a recovery drive`.

Create a Recovery Drive

Depending on your version of Windows, it may be listed as simply "Recovery Drive".

2. After the recovery drive tool opens, make sure the “**Back up system files to the recovery drive**” is selected, and then select **Next**.

Recovery Drive

3. Insert a USB flash drive into your PC that's at least as large as the size indicated on the screen. Select the USB flash drive connected you connected and click “**Next**” to continue.

Select USB

4. Click “**Create**” to begin creating the recovery drive.

Create

5. When the process is done, do not select Finish. Select **Delete the recovery partition** to remove the recovery partition from your PC and free up disk space. Then click on **Delete**. This will free up the disk space used to store your recovery image. When the removal is done, select **Finish**.

**Note**: Some PCs do not provide an option to delete the recovery partition. If you encounter this situation, it means that your PC does not have a recovery partition that uses additional disk space.

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