



VEBKO ONLINE HELP

Switching Module

Category	tester
Section	Troubleshooting
Language	English
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we are going to see how to work with the switching module. If in the switching module we have an Overcurrent error of the board one or board two, we have to open the board of the switching to find its problem. First, we disconnect the connection between the two sides of the switch, which is this flat, and then the input power cables that enter the two sides of the switch from the protection circuit. Then, we open the screws that are attaching the two sides of the Main to the Spacer. Every one of these modules, except for the micro module, is attached to the Main by these screws. The micro module is attached to the Main by its own pins.

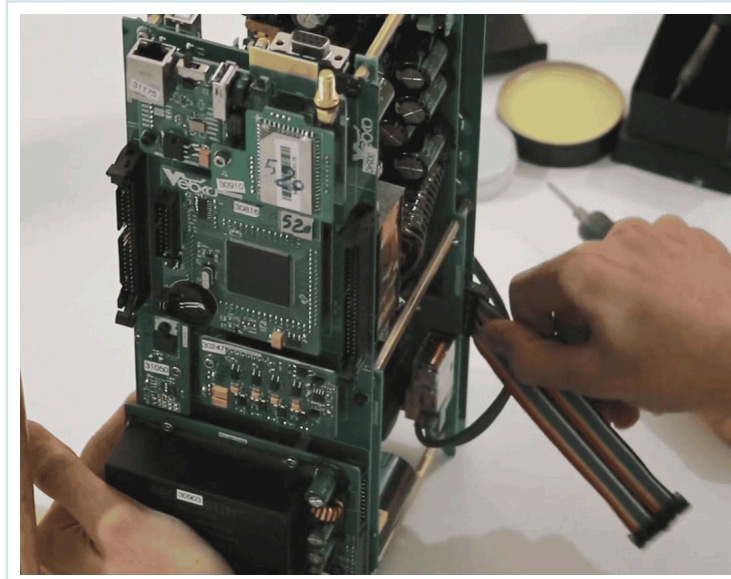


Figure 1

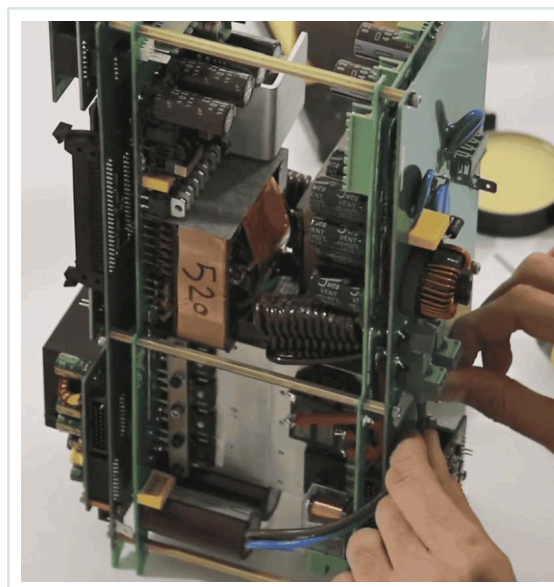


Figure 2

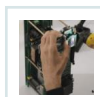


Figure 3

You can easily detach PS, Fan Controller, Command and Micro modules from the Main by applying little pressure to the outside. To detach LAN-GPS, first, the above screws are opened and the Wi-Fi module is detached. Then, by opening this spacer and a screw in this part the LAN-GPS module is detached. There is one screw in the end which is in the back of the PS module and two more screws at the bottom of the module. After all side screws are opened, the Main can be easily detached.

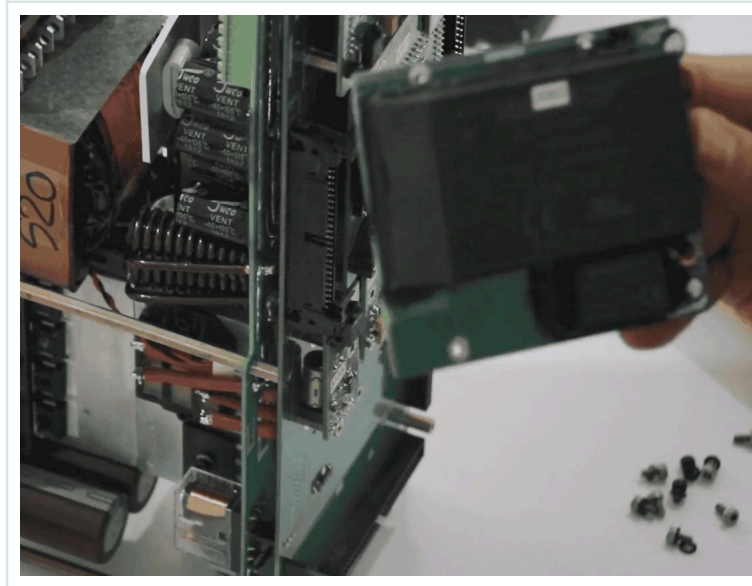


Figure 4

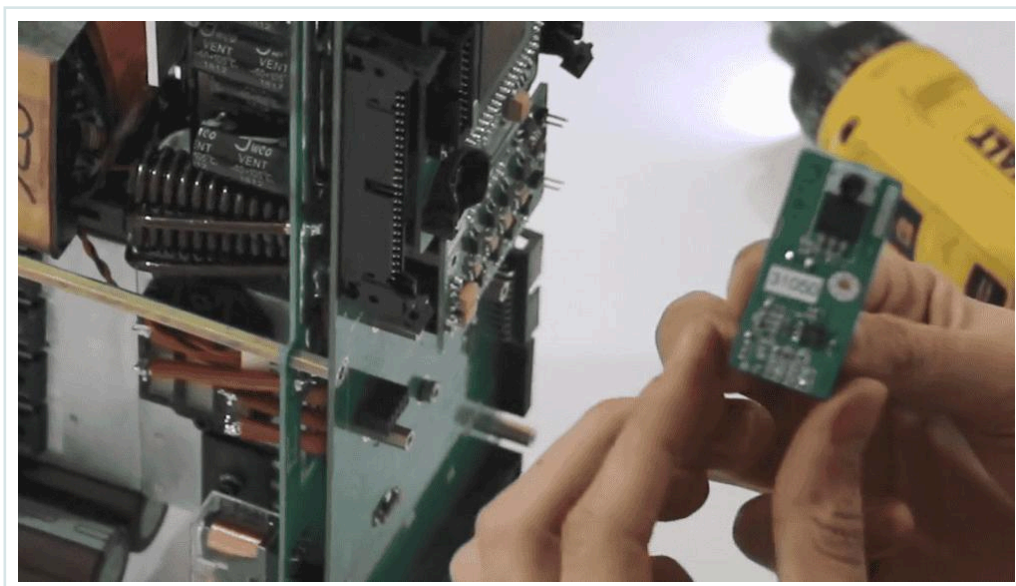


Figure 5



Figure 6

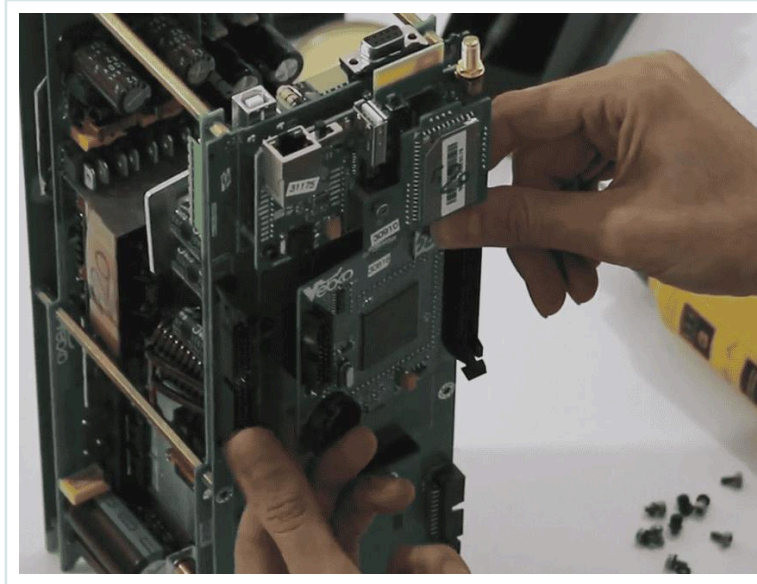


Figure 7

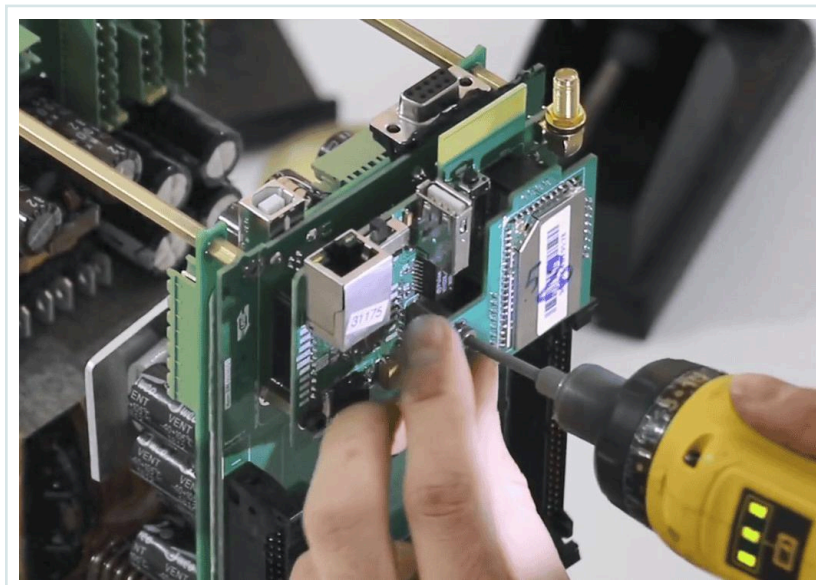


Figure 8

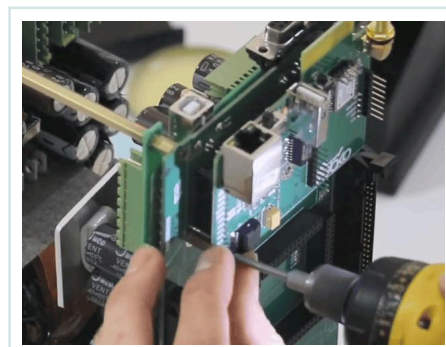


Figure 9

On the Incomplete Main Switching, other than these protective elements, there is a command which, just like the complete switching side, generates high-frequency pulses and the output of this module is 4 pulses. We can detach the Incomplete Main Switching by opening the screws around it. Also, it was already mentioned that in addition to the protective modules, there is a command module as well. The command used in the Complete Switching Side is no different from the one used in the Incomplete Switching Side. This was mentioned to note that when we have an Overcurrent error on a Switching side, before opening the Mains, we should swap the commands of the two sides to make sure that the problem is with the command module. If the error is eliminated the problem is with the command otherwise there is a problem in other parts.

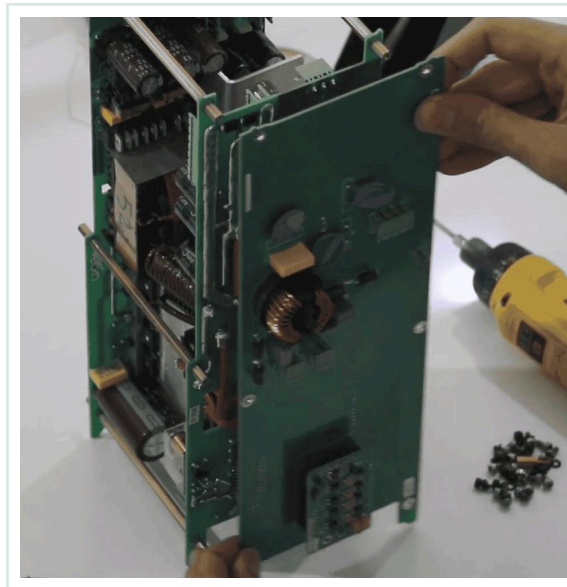


Figure 10

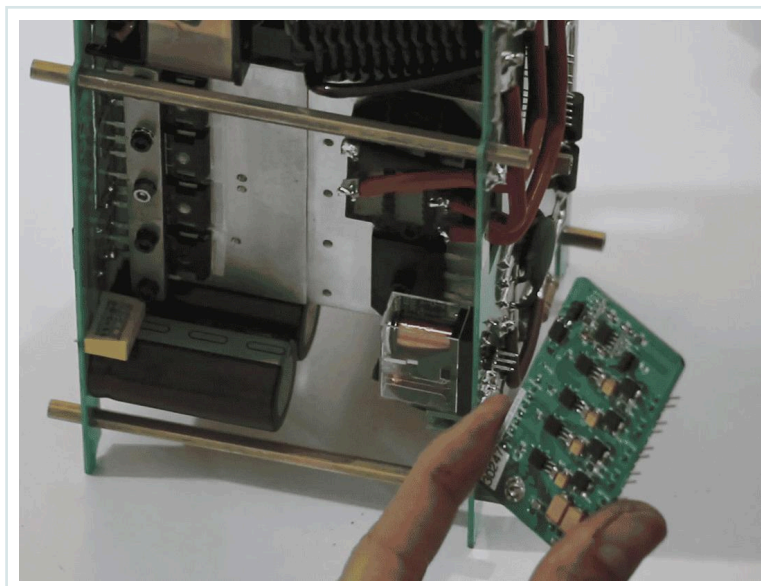


Figure 11

After opening the switching module, it is a little hard to differentiate between the complete and incomplete side. In the complete switching module side you can see a double pin header. The electricity is AC that reaches the PS module. Then the PS is electrified so that the other modules are electrified. There is no such pin header in the incomplete switching side. Only there is a 3-pin pin header which issues the connection command of the relay of the incomplete side or switch number one. In the complete side, we have the same triple pin-header which is used for the complete side switch or switch number two. Also, we have the phase and null that electrifies the PS. Therefore, the side where this double pin header is located is the AC electricity and because of this, we know that this is the complete side of the device. When there is an Overcurrent error of board two or board one, as mentioned before, first we swap the command modules of the two sides. If the problem is solved, the command module is causing the error, otherwise, we need to open the Main as already mentioned and then move the faulty side up to this level like this. Here you can check some items to see what part is causing the Overcurrent error.

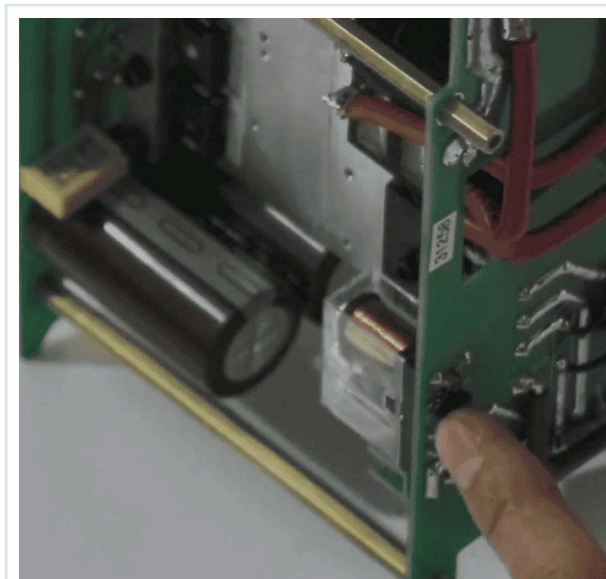


Figure 12

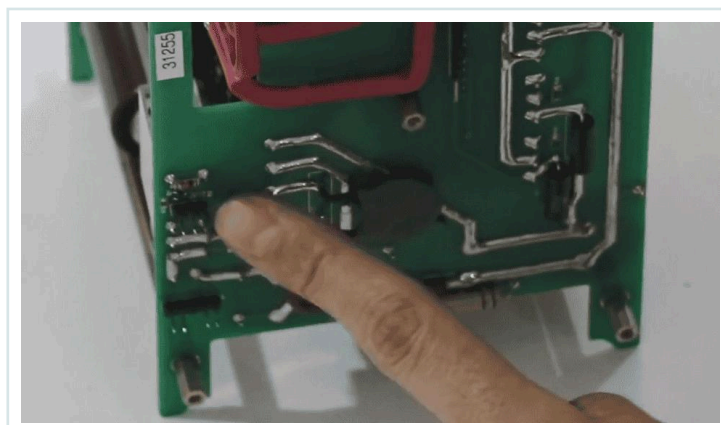


Figure 13

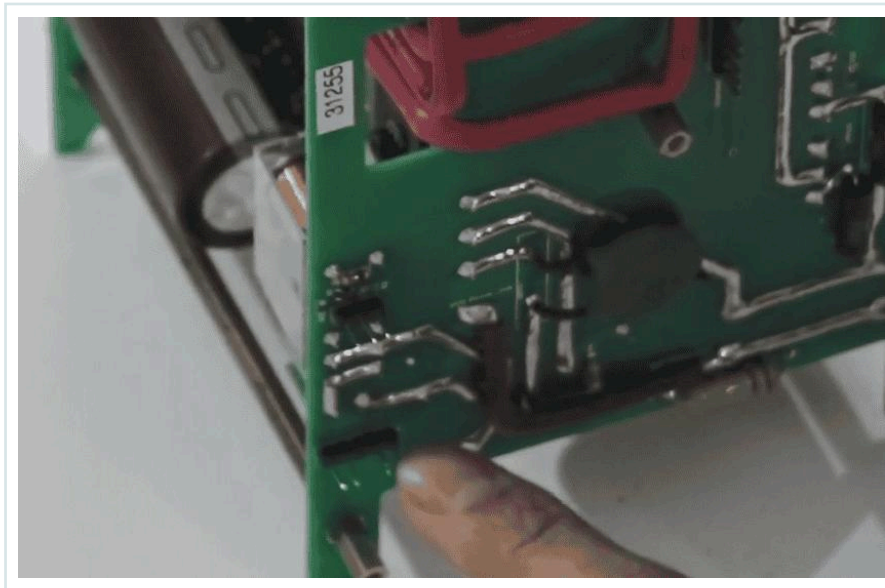


Figure 14

[ig1]Switching_Module