



VEBKO ONLINE HELP

The Complete Main Switching

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The complete Main Switching, which is installed on switching number two, is the main part of the switching device. On this board, we have several modules including LAN-GPS, Wifi Module, Micro Module, Command Module, Fan Controller Module and Power Supply (PS) Module. In some cases, we face some problems where we have to replace one of these modules. Here we are going to explain how to replace a module.



Figure 1

If Wi-Fi connection has issue or more specifically we cannot connect to the device using the Wi-Fi and we have already performed all the tests and did not get any result, we need to replace the Wi-Fi module. When we substitute the Main Switching of two devices, we leave the Wi-Fi module as it is so that we do not have to reset the Wi-Fi settings. This part is what is meant by Wi-Fi module. This means that if we have a problem with the Wi-Fi and we want to swap the Wi-Fi of the two devices, we open this screw and swap only this module. This module is called Wi-Fi.



Figure 2

If there is a problem with the GPS module, in other words if we have a problem connect to the GPS or the LAN connection we can conclude the LAN-GPS module is not functioning properly, and we need to swap this module. To swap this module, first we need to open this spacer, then open this screw and then the LAN-GPS module is released. So, this is the Wi-Fi module and this is the LAN-GPS module.

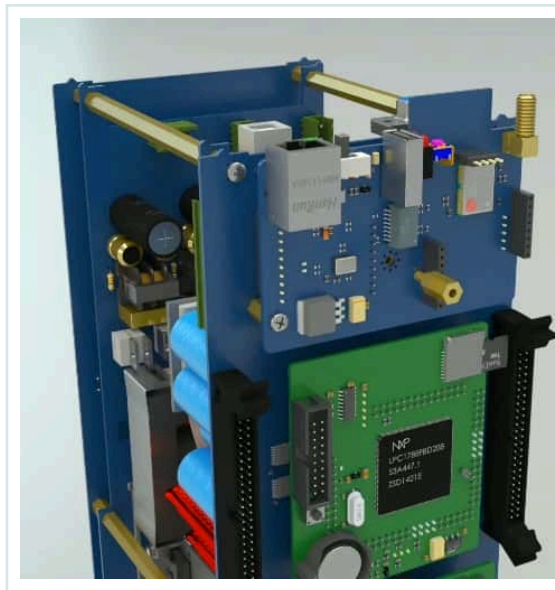


Figure 3

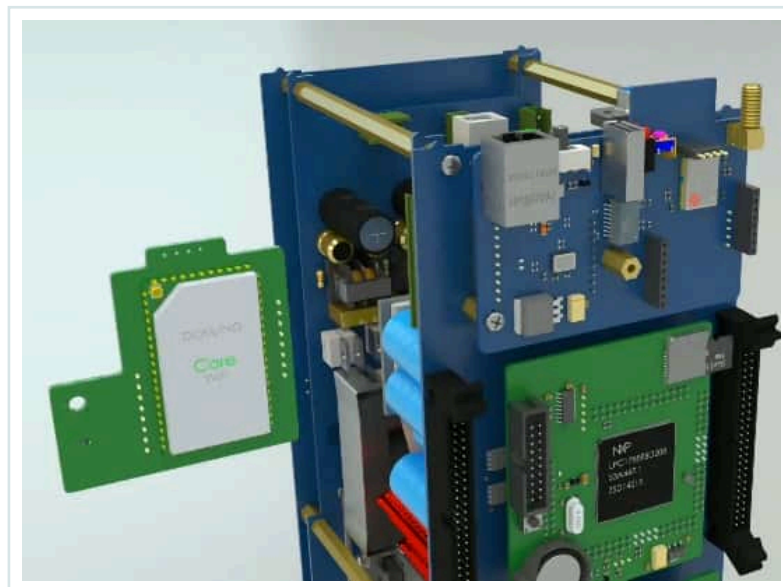


Figure 4

The micro module is the heart of the device. When we are performing different tests, there are some issues where we may conclude that the microprocessor of the device is not functioning properly and we need to swap it. There is no screw on the micro and it is connected to the board only by some

pins. To detach the module, we release it from one side and then completely release it from the other side. This is how the micro module is detached. Reinstalling this module is as easy as it was to detach it. There are three pins at the bottom and five pins at the top, first we need to adjust them and then the pins with a higher number are installed. This is how this module is installed.



Figure 5

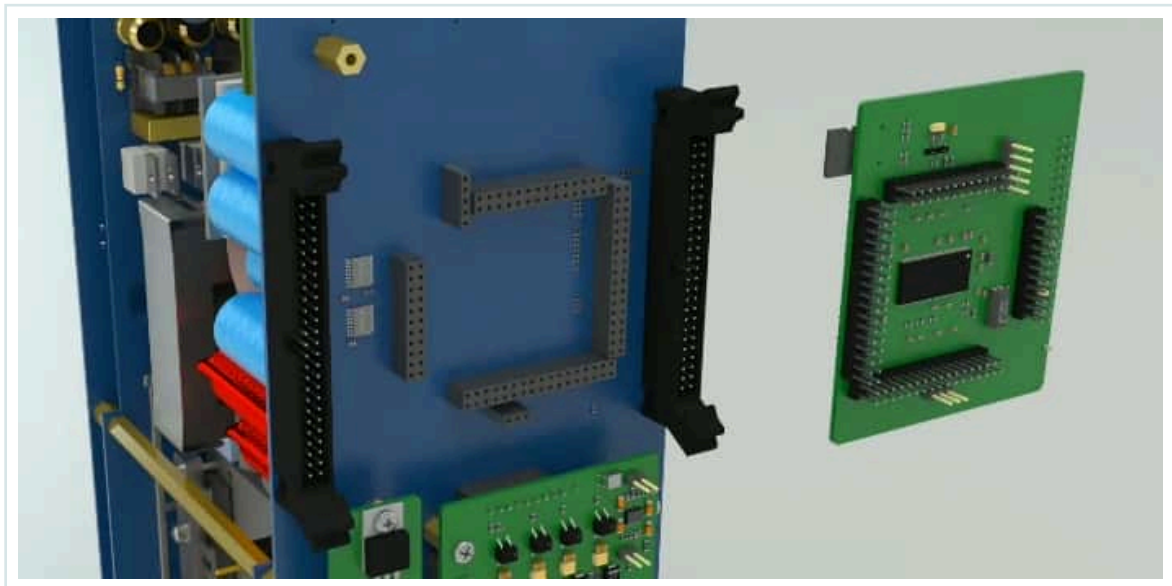


Figure 6

Next is the “command” module in which we have the Overcurrent error of board number two. Whenever we face the Overcurrent error of the board number two, first we replace the “command” of the complete Main Switching side with the other side. The screw is opened like this and the module is detached and replaced with the command of the other side. After the replacement, we turn the device on using a series lamps. Then connect the relays of the device and connect to the device. If the

Overcurrent error of board number two is eliminated, this means that the problem was with this “command” and it must be corrected. If the Overcurrent error of board two still remains, we need to examine the other parts (which will be explained later).

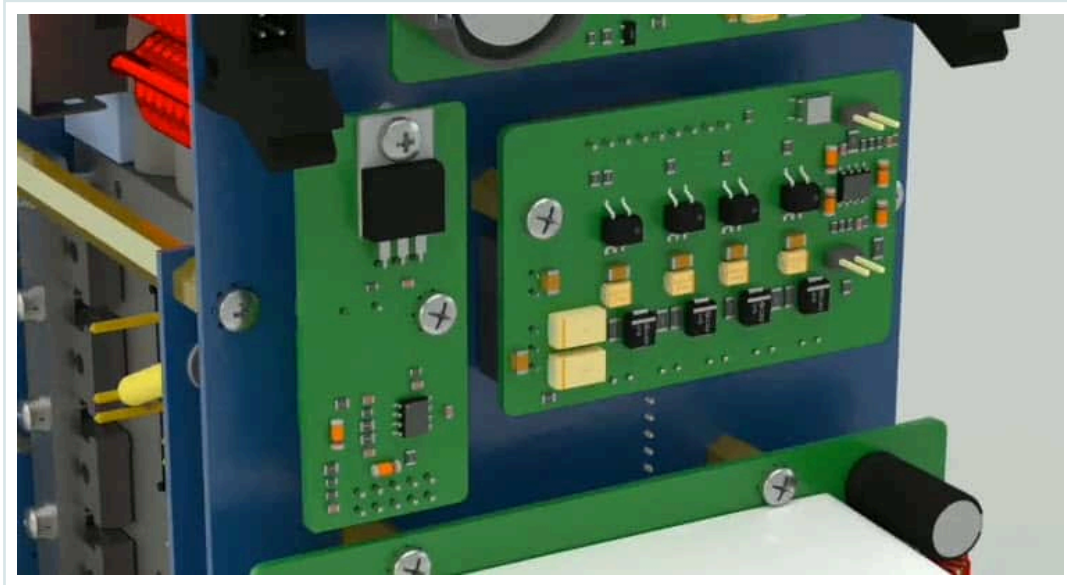


Figure 7

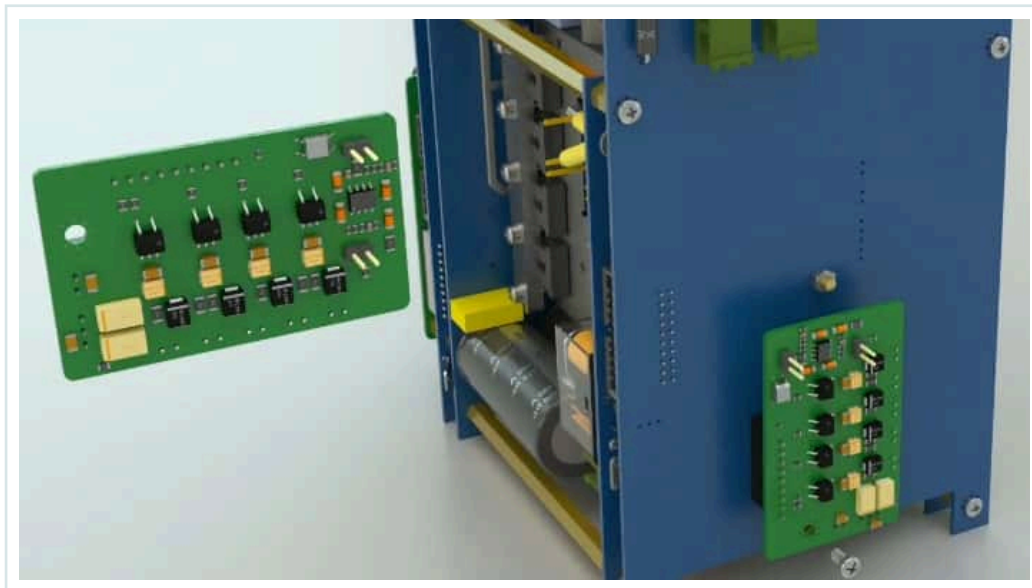


Figure 8

Fan controller module, in fact there are four fans in the device, two fans in the back panel, one fan on the heat sink and another one on the amplifier module which will be explained later. If any of these fans be it the heat sink fan or the fan on the back panel which is on the same side as the switching is not working, and there is no problem with the fan, then our conclusion is that the fan controller module is causing the problem and it needs to be replaced. The module is opened like this and then swapped with the other fan controller module and the problem is solved.



Figure 9

PS module, in fact the 12 volt power of the modules is provided from here. When the device is turned on and electricity enter the switching, there is no problem but the fans not working means that power is not reaching the micro and it has no reaction and only the power button is turned. In such cases, the problem may be with the PS module and it needs to be replaced. This module has four screws, two on the top side and two on the bottom side that are opened like this.



Figure 10

If the problem is caused by this module or in other words you do not have the 12-volt power, a test must be performed to see if the problem is with the upper Minmax or the lower one. Then, the faulty one is replaced with the spare module. This is one of the modules that are located on the Main switching and its function, how to move it and how to replace it have been already explained.

Another point about PS module is that this module provides our switching set with two 12 volts DC and 5 volts DC Minmaxes. If we want to test to see whether this module is providing us with the 12 volt Minmax or the 5 volt Minmax, there is a set of Pin Headers using which we can check these values.



Figure 11

These six upper Pin Header are 12 volts positive and these four lower pins are 5 volts positive and these eight pins in the middle with GND phrase written on them. This means that between measuring the voltage between GND and 12 volt we can make sure that the 12 volts is healthy and between GND and 5 volts we can check to see if the circuit is provided with the 5 volt voltage or not. If we do not have any of these, one of the 12 volt or 5 volt Minmaxes is definitely damaged.



Figure 12



Figure 13

[jg1]Main_switching