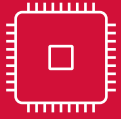


Elevator Printed Circuit Boards (PCB)

Ensuring smooth and reliable performance



A Printed Circuit Board (PCB) is a critical component in modern elevators, acting as the backbone for electronic circuits. It connects various electronic components and ensures seamless communication between them.

KEY PCB AND THEIR ROLES

- **Main PCB:** Manages and controls all aspects of the elevator system, except for speed control. A malfunction in this PCB can lead to issues like communication errors, data initialization problems, signal input/output troubles, and other operational challenges
- **Drive PCB:** Responsible for speed control. A defect here prevents elevator movement and can affect other drive power components
- **Relay PCB:** Integral to the safety circuit and door switches. Adhesive relays can lead to safety circuit issues
- **Door PCB:** Manages door operations. Defects can lead to poor control and various door-related problems
- **OPB PCB:** Facilitates communication with the Main PCB. If defective, the elevator can't move due to communication failure. This can trigger a shutdown and cause issues with the car call button, load weighing, and other OPB functions
- **Indicator PCB:** Handles hall indicator functions. Defects here result in display failures or unregistered hall calls, potentially causing broader communication issues
- **SPBC PCB:** Specific to MRL and in the E&I panel. Defects make it difficult to monitor lift status outside the hoistway and can hinder MRO or ARO operations

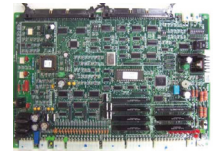
Main PCB
DOC-103



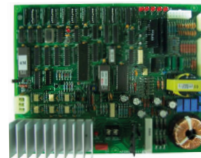
Drive PCB
DPC-123



Relay PCB
DOR-232



Door PCB
DCD-223



OPB PCB
DCL-243



Indicator PCB
DHL-270



SPBC PCB
DES-103



Benefits of Upgrading PCBs:

- **Enhanced Control and Reliability:** Ensure smooth elevator operations with advanced PCBs
- **Improved Safety:** Maintain robust safety circuits and reliable car & door operations
- **Optimized Communication:** Prevent disruptions and maintain efficient system communication