

Overhead Display Repair

To remove the outer shell, you must release the two tension clips at the front of the shell, then release the two "L" clips that lock into the storage area (note the pointy "L" clips near the opening inside the black padding). This will allow the rear tension clip to release.



Looking inside the storage opening, you can just see the slight tan colored edge of the "L" clip that must be released. Use a flat head screwdriver to push out the clips.



Remove the outer (tan) shell first by pulling down on the front two tabs and then releasing the two "L" shaped lock pins in the opening. Next, remove the inner shell by pulling down at the front of the unit (toward the windshield) to release the two tension clips. Pull hard (it feels like it will break, but I have never broken one). The unit will then rotate downward so that you can unplug the wire harness and then slide it forward to release the rear.



This photo shows the rear (away from the windshield) portion. Note the "L" shaped bracket on the black shell that locks into the metal frame in the truck roof.



Here is a shot from the passenger side showing the wire harness from the ceiling and plugged into the front of the console display.



Here is a shot of the roof header showing the console removed and the wire harness dangling (and a view of one of the cab clearance lights).



Here is a closer shot of the tension clips once the inner shell has been removed. You must pull (HARD) on the front portion to release these clips.



Here is a view of the inner shell with the front tension clips released. Note the holes in the metal roof that the clips go into. Once the front clips are released, tilt the shell down as shown to release the "L" bracket at the rear. You will need to unplug the wire harness first to allow the shell to tilt.



Here is a second shot of the inner shell being released.



Unplug the wire harness prior to pulling down hard on the front of the inner shell. This will reduce the risk of damage to the harness, and is required to tilt the inner shell downward and release the rear "L" bracket.



Here is a top view of the circuit board. To get the board off the black inner plastic housing, remove the three (3) 10mm torx screws showing. Some people skip removing the black inner housing altogether, and just remove the board. Once the board is off the inner plastic housing, there is one 10mm torx screw in the back (buried in the black foam padding) that must be removed to release the black plastic housing. The resistors that commonly come loose are located behind the display (not seen in this photo).



Here is a wide angle view of the rear of the circuit board. The 7 SMD resistors that commonly come loose are located behind the display. Try to avoid bending the display as you can damage the contacts doing so.



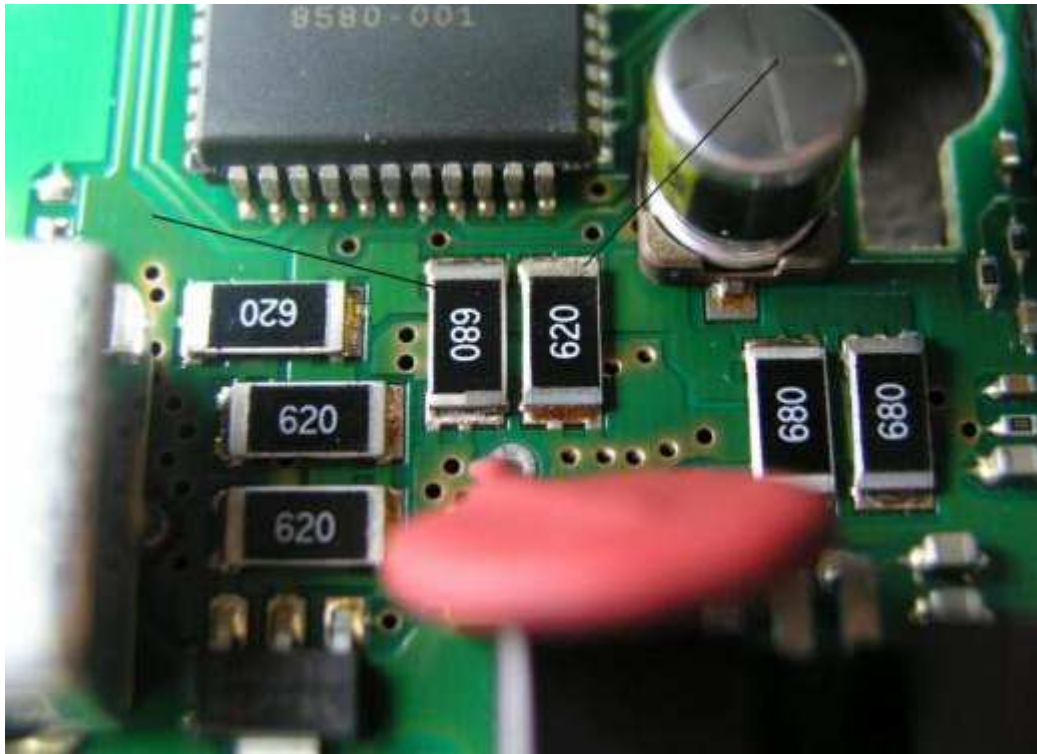
The back of the circuit board is covered with a black padded foam tape. You do not need to remove the foam to complete the repair. However, you do need to remove one additional 10mm torx screw. It is somewhat buried in the foam padding, but it is there - this will release the black plastic housing with the E/M and MODE buttons.



Here is a slightly closer view of the resistors to help you orient and find the SMD's on your board. Note, there are 7 total labeled either 620(62Ω) or 680(68Ω).



Here is a very close view of the resistors. The two resistors that were loose on my boards are the two center resistors directly behind the display (marked with drawn-in black lines - sorry I couldn't mark them better). Be sure to check all the resistors though. I found the easiest way to locate the loose resistors (if they have not fallen out completely) was to plug-in the display, then apply pressure to each of the resistors (you may have to press on several at once if multiple resistors are loose). Be careful though, the resistors get hot quickly when you start to push on them. Once you find the loose ones, some people just push them back, or use a pencil soldering iron and reheat them, hopefully reseating themselves. You could also wire in "traditional" resistors if you would like or if they are missing.



Here is the display up and working again for the first time in a while (and at little or no cost).

