RAID USER MANUAL

•Packing list

RAID HDD CASE

Cable

Manual

DC12V

Screwdriver

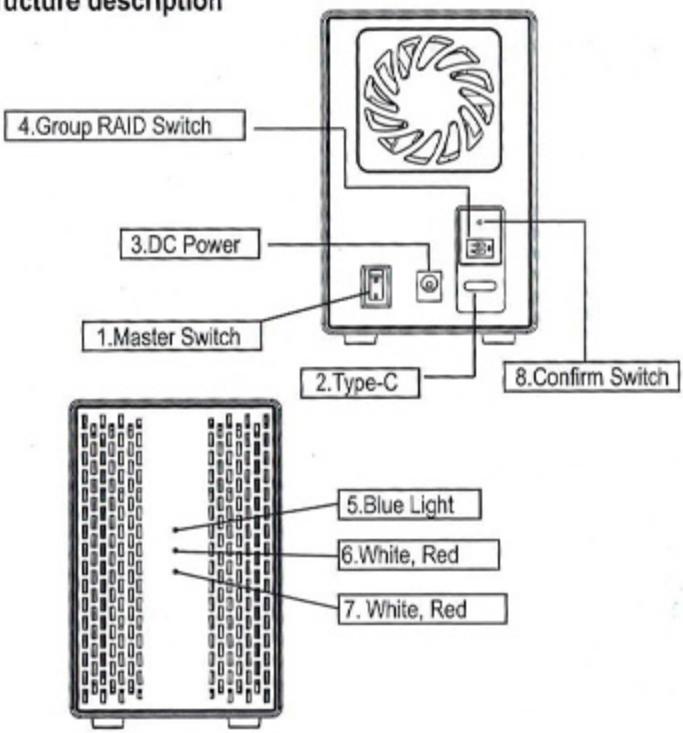
•Parameter

Applicable hard disk: 3.5-inch SATA
System compatibility: Windows/XP/Vista/7/8/10, Mac OS9.0 or higher.
Material: aluminum alloy
Transmission speed: 5Gbps
Product size: 190x80x121mm (length, width and height)

•Hard disk installation method

1. Take out the hard disk bracket;
2. Put the hard disk into the bracket and put the bracket into the hard disk box.
3. Tighten the screws at the bottom of the product and plug in the power supply to use.

●Structure description



1.Master switch:Turn on or off the whole machine
2.Type-C:USB3.0 5G speed data transmission port
3.DC power:12V/3A DC
4.Group RAID switch:Toggle for difference
5.Blue light:Power indicator
6.White, Red:White is for Hard disk data read and write indicator,
The red light is the hard disk error (HD1)
7.White, Red:White is for Hard disk data read and write indicator,
The red light is the hard disk error (HD2)
8.Confirm Switch:Toggle the group RAID switch to complete the group RAID mode and press the confirm switch about 5 seconds to complete the group RAID

•RAID Instructions for use

Attention :
Please back up important information before use, because setting up RAID may lead to the risk of data loss! Every time a RAID group needs to be formatted. Please be cautious!

Instructions for use

1. The product defaults to PM mode when it leaves the factory! When you need to set it to the mode you need, please dial the code in the corresponding mode setting manual in the shutdown state, and then turn on the product. The product will automatically switch to the required mode state to work! The above operations require that two good hard drives have been inserted, and the product needs to be operated in the shutdown state!

Principles of switching between modes :

2. To prevent data loss caused by misoperation, the mode switching of the product can only be switched from PM mode to other modes, and other modes can be directly switched back to PM mode. Other modes cannot be directly switched to each other! For example (the current mode is RAID0, but I want to switch to RAID1, then I must first switch the RAID0 mode back to PM mode, and then switch from PM mode to RAID1 mode) When switching the above modes, the product must be powered off once, and then reconnect the power supply, and observe the changes in the disk through the computer disk manager to ensure that the mode switch is successful.

Mode Description

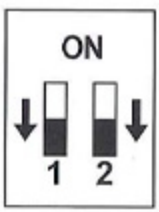
RAID function is realized through the dip switch on the product (see the figure below)

In actual use, RAID has the following four combinations.

1: PM mode
2: SPAN （JBOD） mode
3: RAID0 mode
4: RAID1 mode

I. PM Mode

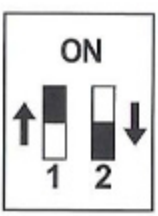
Dialing mode: switch 1, switch 2 is pulled to the number side (arrow)



In PM Mode
For ordinary mode, that is, your multiple disks are in separate working mode, each disk is running independently.

II. SPAN(JBOD) Mode

Draw mode: switch 1 is pulled away from the side of the number, switch 2 is pulled to the side of the number (arrow)



In SPAN(JBOD) Mode:
It is logically connecting several physical disks together to look like a large logical disk. It does not provide fault tolerance, and the capacity of the array is equal to the sum of the capacities of all the disks that make up SPAN. In fact it is a simple disk capacity overlay.

III. RAID0 Mode

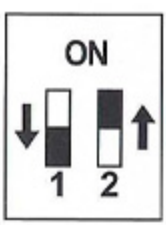
Dialing mode: Switch 1 and switch 2 are far away from the principle number (arrow)

In RAID0 Mode:

RAID0 can connect multiple disks into one larger disk, and group RAID0 is doubled the smallest of your multiple disks.

IV. RAID1 Mode

Draw mode: switch 1 is pulled to the side of the number, switch 2 is pulled away from the edge (arrow)



In RAID1 Mode:

RAID1 is called disk mirroring. The principle is to mirror the data of one disk to another disk. That is to say, when data is written to one disk, an image file is generated on another idle disk without affecting performance. To ensure the reliability and repairability of the system to the utmost extent, as long as at least one disk of any pair of mirror disks in the system can be used, the system can operate normally even when half of the disks have problems, when one disk fails When the system ignores the disk, it uses the remaining mirror disk to read and write data, and has good disk redundancy. This is absolutely safe for data, but the cost will increase significantly, and disk utilization is 50%.