MITSUBISHI

VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVES

MELTRAC-A

HIGH POWER
HIGH PERFORMANCE
FULLY DIGITAL
AC INVERTERS

Chassis Unit

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

NOTICE; READ ENTIRE MANUAL PRIOR TO CONNECTING AND OPERATING EQUIPMENT

A140E-MAN

We thank you for purchasing Mitsubishi Transistor Inverter Chassis Unit MELTRAC-A Series.

The Inverter serves to drive A. C. motor for Variable torque Application and Constant Torque general-purpose equipment. To prevent the Inverter Chassis Unit from getting an abnormality due to improper operation and handling of the Inverter Chassis Unit and to prolong the life of the Inverter Chassis Unit, we want the user to read carefully through this Manual prior to operating the Inverter Chassis Unit.

Moreover, please attach this Manual to a cubicle accommodating this Inverter Chassis Unit.

CONTENTS

1. PRECAUTIONS

Connect the accompanying DC Filter (reactor) to chassis unit
(DC reactor should be cooled with forced ventilation).

Do not connect the power supply to the output terminals (U. V. W.).

Disconnect all the connector of the printed circuit boards when the insulation resistance measurement is performed.

Do not conduct the dielectric withstand voltage test.

Use the Inverter Chassis Unit by accommodating it in a suitable enclosure with the forced ventilation. (Refer to the separate panel enclosure building guidelines)
Refer to Instruction manual for important safety information regarding wiring (section 8.1).

Mount the Inverter Chassis Unit in the vertical position for use.

Remove the front panel of the Inverter Chassis Unit and make sure that the voltage accross the capacitors are fully discharged (CHARGE on light is off).
Work must not be performed on the MELTRAC inverter, until the capacitors have been completely discharged.
Discharge of the capacitors will take a minimum of 15 minutes after input power is off.
Complete discharge less than 25VDC can be confirmed by checking the capacitor residual voltage using a DC voltmeter with 1188V. Scale and if no reading is obtained the scale should be changed to the next lower range, the voltage check should contine, progressively using the next lower scale until no reading is indicated on the lowest scale.
Complete discharge can also be confirmed by the CRG lamp, but as the CRG lamp cannot be illuminated without main power supply.
Charge LED is near the terminal block T2 on the center left of control PCB.

Do not insert/remove PU from inverter or dedicated extension cable socket without first removing power from inverter.

Set the acceleration time and deceleration time to the time period more than commercial acceleration time and free running deceleration time.

Make sure to ground the Inverter Chassis Unit is accordance with applicable electrical codes (grounding resistance 10 ohms or less or equivalent).

Do not use a motor which has a rated capacity in excess of that of the Inverter Chassis Unit, even if the motor load is lower.

When Walkie-Talkie radio wave equipment is used in the vicinity of the inverter, ensure that the front panel of the Inverter Chassis Unit or of the cubicle is closed, to prevent the Inverter malfunction.

● CAUTIONARY POINTS FOR INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF THE INVERTER

1. Installation area
   (1) Make the length of a cable between the inverter and motor shortest possible (in order to reduce the impedance between the inverter and motor).
   (2) Avoid the area of high temperature and high humidity.
   (3) Don't use the inverter at any area which is exposed to much-dust, corrosive gas, oil splash or vibration.
   (4) If moisture or salinity exists near, take care to prevent it from entering the inverter unit.
   * Since the force air cooling is used, specially keep in mind that the inverter is easily influenced by the atmosphere.

2. External wiring
   (1) Keep the main-circuit wiring and control-circuit wiring 30cm or more away from each other. If they are parallel to each other, minimize their lengths.
   (2) Ground the shields of the shield cables of the frequency commands at one point on the inverter side. (If they are grounded at two points on both sending and receiving sides, the circulating current will flow and it will sometimes become a noise source.)
   Route the shield cable through another duct or steel conduit, separating it from other control cable or power cable.

3. Inverter Panel Cubicle (Enclosure) grounding
   Ground the inverter box directly to the ground pole or the ground bus line (special Class 3 10Ω or less) but not through other box or equipment.
   The ground cable size is 38mm^2 or more.

4. Noise countermeasure
   Gain the operational power supply of the inverter box from the exclusive operation transformer. Provide the noise killer on the relay which is connected to the operational power supply in order to reduce noise. (As an example of the noise killer (for the circuit of 220V or lower), Okaya Denki brand CR50500BL is given.)
   If the thyristor control unit is connected to the same bus line, additionally provide ACL on the thyristor control equipment side (in order to reduce the power voltage distortion).

5. Power voltage check for operation
   Verify that the power voltage is within the tolerable variation range of the inverter.
   (Even in case of the transient voltage drop soon after start of other load or the voltage drop due to the start current, it does not drop beyond the rated setting voltage of 300V or less.)
   Moreover, in case of the 400V system, verify that the line ground is not the one-line type but the neutral point type or the isolated neutral type.
   (The one-line ground of the line is not allowed in Electrical Facility Standard either.)

2. ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION

Check for shipping damage upon receiving your MELTRAC-A100 Chassis Unit.

If any damage is found, report it to the carrier immediately. Open the front panel of the Chassis Unit and check inside for any visual damage.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THE MELTRAC-A100 IF ANY VISUAL DAMAGE EXISTS.

Check the installation conditions as follows.

(1) Check whether the model of Chassis Unit is what you ordered?

(2) Check whether all the following accompanying items are there or not?

(3) Check the grounding conditions of the Chassis Unit.

(4) Check all mounting and connection screws for tightness, damages of all wires and cables in the main circuit, control circuit, operation circuit and of incoming and outgoing terminal.

(5) Check all connectors for proper seating in their sockets.

(6) Check cooling air inlet.

(7) Check cooling air outlet.

(8) MELTRAC-A100 Chassis Unit require 380VAC~460VAC 3-phase 50Hz/60Hz input power.

Model and accessories Table

MODEL OF CHASSIS UNIT	MT-A140-75K	MT-A140-110K	MT-A140-150K	MT-A140-220K	MT-A140-280K
MODEL OF DC FILTER (REACTOR)	T75MH175A	T50MH270A	T36MH350A	T25MH530A	T16MH672A
REMARKS	Refer to this Instruction Manual and Panel building Manual.				

3. STORAGE

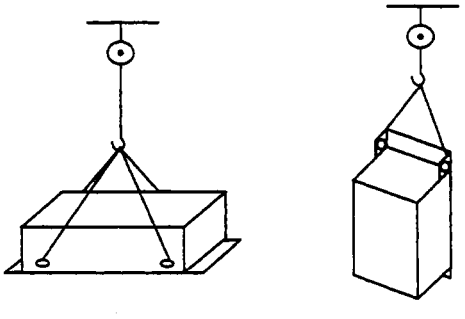
When temporarily storing the Inverter Chassis Unit which has been unpacked and inspected, take care the followings:

(1) To prevent the Inverter Chassis Unit from getting invasion of water and dust, place a desiccanting agent in the Inverter Chassis Unit and seal it with vinyl sheet.
(2) Store the Inverter Chassis Unit in a place free from direct sun shine and vibration.
(3) Store the Inverter Chassis Unit in the rage of –10°C (14°F) to +60°C (140°F) of ambient temperature without condensation due to abrupt temperature change.
(4) When storing the Inverter Chassis Unit for long time exceeding six months, check the storage condition of the Inverter Chassis Unit every six months.
(5) When the Inverter Chassis Unit stored for 2 years or more is used, gradually increase both the control power supply and main circuit power voltage in the rate of approximately 40 Volts/minute to energize the capacitors. (When the rating voltage is directly applied to the Inverter Module Unit, it does not get damaged. However, its reliability may be degraded.)

When storing the Inverter Chassis Unit in a panel board, follow the conditions described above.
If it is difficult to seal the panel board with a vinyl sheet, seal the opening of the board and place a space heater inside the board to prevent occurrence of condensation.

4. TRANSPORTATION

When transporting the Inverter Module Unit, hang it using the hanging holes and transport it with care.



For the weight of the Inverter Chassis Unit, see "Paragraph 17. Specifications"

5. INSTALLATION

When the Inverter Chassis Unit is mounted into an force ventilated floor fixing enclosure, the reliability of the Inverter Chassis Unit just depends on the installation method and circumference of installation, so make sure the followings:

(1) Mount the Inverter Chassis Unit in the vertical position.

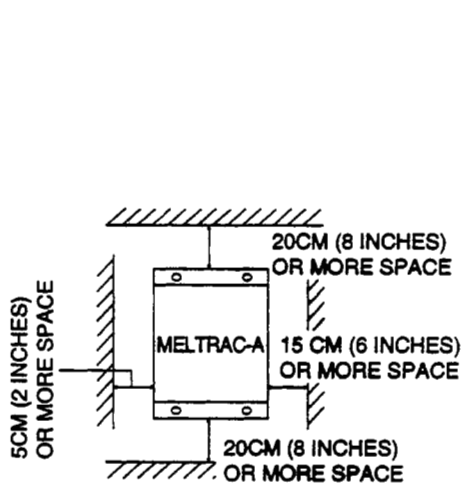
(2) Do not mount the Inverter Chassis Unit in a high-temperature and high-humidity environment (ambient temperature and relative humidity of the Inverter Module Unit should be less than 50°C (122°F) or less and 90% or less, respectively.)

(3) Forcedly cool the accompanying DCL by air at 5 meter/sec. (0.003 miles/sec.)

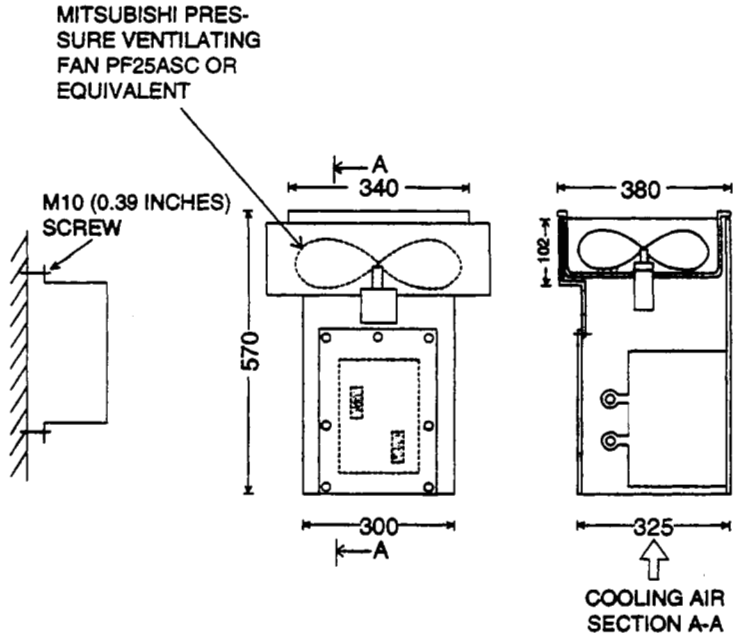
(4) Do not use the Inverter Chassis Unit in a condition where corrosive gas, splash of oil, and vibration exist.

(5) If the Inverter Chassis Unit is used in a dusty environment, mount an air filter on to the air inlet of the accommodating board.

(6) Since the Inverter Chassis Unit provides a forced ventilating fan, mount the Inverter Chassis Unit so that the resistance of the fan's air path becomes minimum.



INVERTER CHASSIS UNIT INSTALLATION

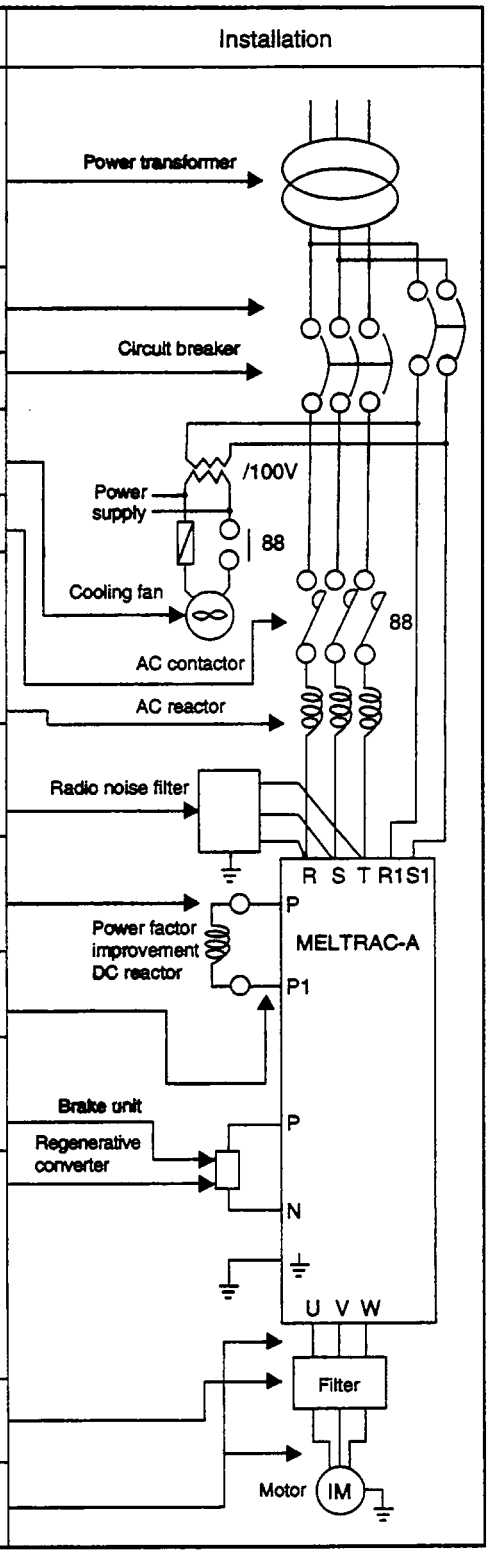


EXAMPLE OF DCL INSTALLATION (IN CASE OF MT-A140-75K OR MT-A140-110K)

6. PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT

6.1 Selection guide

Name (model)	Description
Power supply capacity	Capacity must exceed kVA described in "Power supply Capacity" standard specifications (p. 26). With the DC reactor installed, the power factor of power source will be approximately 95%. This value is less than or equal to the power factor when the motor is operated using commercial power.
Line-side main circuit cable	Select proper cable size
Circuit Breaker	Select proper input circuit breaker
Cooling Fan	Install cooling fan to discharge heat (generated by inverter and DC reactor) outside of enclosure.
AC contactor	Select appropriate size AC contactor
AC reactor for power coordination	Install to prevent inverter malfunction if surge voltage is generated on power line from a thyristor converter or vacuum contactor on the same power system. Also install when the supply voltage imbalance is greater than 3%.
Radio noise filter (FR-BIF)	Use to reduce noise in the AM radio frequency band which may be generated by the inverter. For use on inverter input side only.
DC reactor for power factor improvement	Install the DC reactor specially designed for the MELTRAC-A. Power factor will be approximately 95%.
Reactor connecting cable	Select proper cable size
Brake unit (MT-BU) and discharge resistor (MT-BR)	This brake unit improves inverter braking capability. Use the brake unit in combination with a discharge resistor.
Power regenerative converter (available soon)	Use when continuous or high braking capacity is required and when operating and stopping high inertial loads (GD^2) frequently. This unit is a high-performance brake unit that saves energy by regenerating power back to the power source. Unit advantages include no need for discharge resistors and significantly cooler operation.
Sine-wave filter	This filter reduces motor noise. The next largest inverter for the motor rating should be selected
Load-side main circuit cable	Select proper cable size



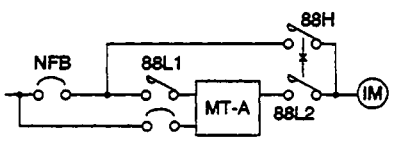
6.2 Peripherals list

This table is based on motors using Mitsubishi's standard design. (Note 1)

Voltage	Variable torque motor rating (Note 6)	Applicable inverter type	DC reactor (accessory)	Fuseless breaker (Note 2)	Electromagnetic contactor (Note 3)	Wire (mm²) (Note 4)			Exhaust fan (reference) (Note 5)
						R, S, T	U, V, W	P, P1	
400V to 460V	75kW (100HP)	MT-A140-75K	T75MH 175A	NF225 225A (NF225 225A)	S-K100 (S-K150)	(130A) 60	(140A) 60	(160A) 60	PF-25ASD 1φ 100/110V 50/60Hz 12m³/min 3mmAq Suction port, 500 x 500mm or more
	90kW (125HP)	MT-A140-110K	T50MH 270A	NF225 225A (NF400 300A)	S-K150 (S-K180)	(157A) 60	(174A) 60	(192A) 80	
	110kW (150HP)	MT-A140-110K	T50MH 270A	NF225 225A (NF400 350A)	S-K180 (S-K220)	(190A) 80	(205A) 80	(233A) 100	
	132kW	MT-A140-150K	T36MH 350A	NF400 400A (NF400 400A)	S-K180 (S-K220)	(230A) 100	(235A) 100	(282A) 100	
	150kW (200HP)	MT-A140-150K	T36MH 350A	NF400 400A (NF400 400A)	S-K300 (S-K300)	(260A) 125	(285A) 125	(318A) 150	PF-30BSD 1φ 100/110V 50/60Hz 20m³/min 4mmAq Suction port, 500 x 500mm or more
	160kW	MT-A140-220K	T25MH 530A	NF400 400A (NF600 500A)	S-K300 (S-K400)	(278A) 125	(305A) 150	(340A) 2x100	
	185kW (250HP)	MT-A140-220K	T25MH 530A	NF400 400A (NF600 500A)	S-K300 (S-K400)	(322A) 150	(350A) 150	(395A) 2x100	
	200kW	MT-A140-220K	T25MH 530A	NF400 400A (NF600 600A)	S-K400 (S-K400)	(348A) 2x100	(375A) 2x100	(426A) 2x100	
	220kW (300HP)	MT-A140-220K	T25MH 530A	NF600 500A (NF600 600A)	S-K400 (S-K600)	(383A) 2x100	(410A) 2x100	(470A) 2x100	
	250kW (350HP)	MT-A140-280K	T16MH 672A	NF600 600A (NF600 600A)	S-K600 (S-K600)	(435A) 2x100	(460A) 2x100	(533A) 2x125	
	280kW (400HP)	MT-A140-280K	T16MH 672A	NF600 600A (NF800 800A)	S-K600 (S-K600)	(487A) 2x125	(515A) 2x125	(596A) 2x150	

Notes: 1. Motors of 75 kW or more are basically custom-made. Their characteristics depend on the number of poles, the protection form, and the manufacturer. Check the specifications of the motor actually used.

2. Types in parentheses are applied when devices are run on commercial power. Select an interruption capacity that is suitable for the short-circuit capacity of the power source. To use a leakage breaker, select one that accommodates harmonic surges and has a sensitivity current of 100 to 500 mA.



3. The model in parentheses is the contactor to be used on the motor side when run on commercial power.
4. For cables outside the panel (R, S, T, U, V, and W), a larger size may be selected than listed in this table depending on the cabling conditions and the cabling distance.
5. An exhaust fan is needed to discharge heat generated in the panel. Select a fan that can provide an adequate exhaust air flow taking into account the pressure loss caused by the filter at the inlet port.
6. HP rating is only at 460V.

7. STRUCTURE

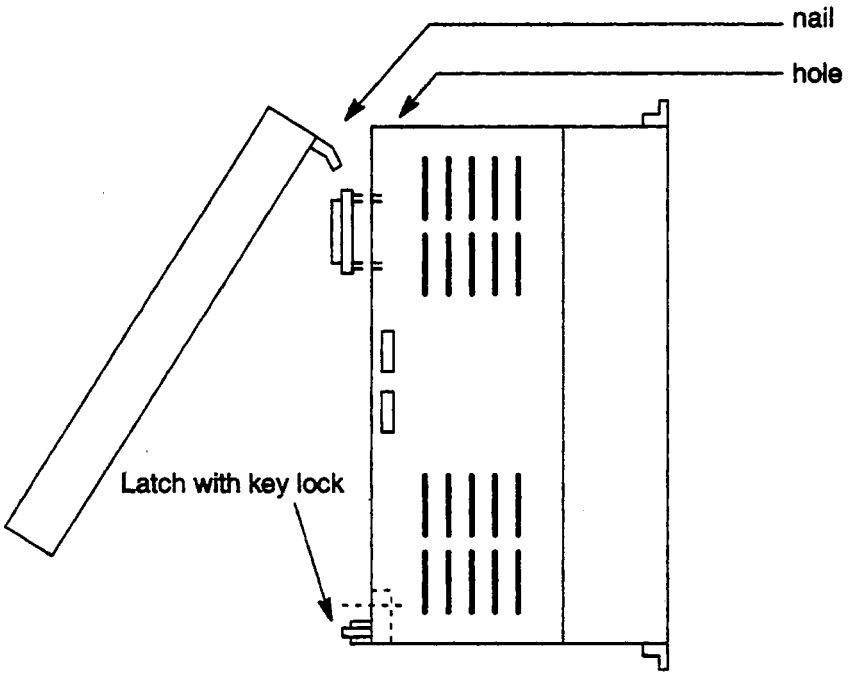
7.1 Removal/installation of front cover

Turn the latch hook on the lower area of the cover with coin, and strongly pull the cover, and the lower area will be opened.

For removal, slightly pull up the cover to disengage the hinge hook.

- The parameter unit will remain on the body side.

  For installation, reverse the above procedure.



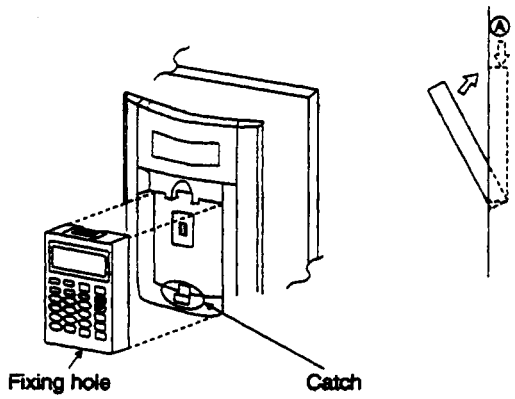
7.2 PARAMETER UNIT

Installation of the Parameter Unit

The PU may either be installed directly to the inverter or connected to the inverter by the optional cable so that it may be hand-held or installed to a panel. The PU may be installed and remove when the inverter is powered up or running.

(1) Direct Installation to the Inverter

The PU is used on the front cover of the inverter (electrically coupled by the connector). For the model not equipped with the PU, remove the accessory cover from the inverter front cover and install the PU to that position.



(1) Installation

1) Fit the fixing hole at the PU bottom into the catch of the inverter front cover.
2) Gently push the PU into the installation space in the inverter. The PU is fixed into the inverter by the spring action of the top button of the PU.

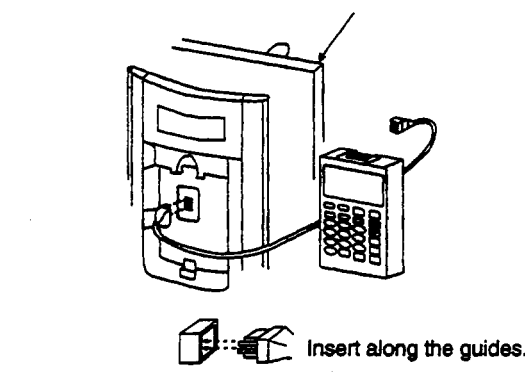
(2) Removal

1) Gently finger-push the top button of the PU. (Arrow Ⓐ)
2) Pull the PU toward you using the catch as a support.

[CAUTION] The PU should only be installed on the inverter when the inverter cover is installed.

(2) Connection Using the Cable

The PU may be installed not only to the inverter but also on the surface of a panel or may be hand-held for adjustment, maintenance, inspection, etc. In this case, the dedicated cable (option) is required for connection of the PU and inverter.



(1) Connection

Securely insert one end of the cable into the inverter connector and the other end into the PU as shown on the left. Insert the cable plugs along the connector guides (as shown on the left).
(The inverter may be damaged if the plug is inserted in the wrong direction.)

(2) Fixture

Secure the inverter-side cable plug with installation screws as shown on the left.
Fix the PU-side cable plug so that the cable may not be disconnected by its own weight.

[CAUTION] The dedicated PU cable (option) may only be used to connect between the PU and inverter.

8. WIRING

8.1 Wiring Instructions

Note the following when wiring to prevent miswiring and misuse.

Notes on Wiring

(1) The power must not be applied to the output terminals (U, V, W), otherwise the inverter will be damaged.

(2) Connect only the recommended optional brake resistor between the terminals P and N. In addition, these terminals must not be shorted.

(3) Use sleeved solderless terminals for the power supply and motor cables.

(4) The common terminals SD, 5 and SE of the control circuit (isolated from each other) must not be grounded.

(5) Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (such as 200V relay sequence circuit).

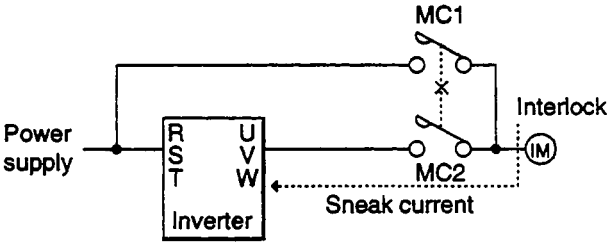
(6) When rewiring after operation, make sure that the inverter LED has gone off and that the charge lamp on the printed circuit board or beside the terminal block has gone off.

(7) The cable size for connection to the control circuit terminals should be 0.75mm². Run the cables so that they do not occupy much of the control box terminal block space.

(8) When the power supply voltage is special (Over 440V), remove the jumper between terminals X-X1 on the control PCB.

Design Information to Be Checked

(1) The inverter will be damaged not only by miswiring but also by a sneak current from the power supply if there is a commercial power supply switch-over circuit shown on the right. To prevent this, provide electrical and mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2.



(2) If the start signal (start switch) remains on after a power failure, the inverter will automatically restart as soon as the power is restored. When a machine restart is to be prevented at power restoration, provide a magnetic contactor MC in the primary circuit of the inverter and also make up a sequence which will not switch on the start signal.

(3) Since input signals to the control circuit are at a low level, use two parallel micro signal contacts or a twin contact for contact inputs to prevent a contact fault.

(4) Do not apply a voltage to the contact input terminals (e.g. STF) of the control circuit.

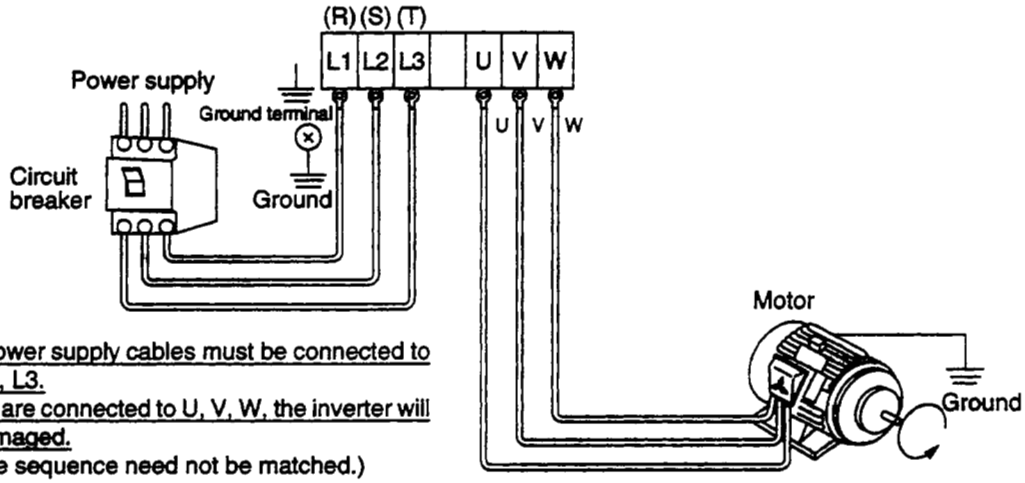
(5) Do not apply a voltage directly to the alarm output signal terminals (A, B, C). Apply a voltage via a relay coil, lamp, etc. to these terminals.

(6) Since the wiring for the frequency setter and frequency indicator is a week-current circuit, prevent the wiring from being induced by other power cable, control cable or equipment. Use the shield cable for the setter and the twist cable for the indicator, and pas the cables through the exclusive duct.

(7) When parallelly routing the control cable, the main-circuit and other 200V or higher power cable, keep them 30cm or more away from each other but don't run them near each other. If any control cable, main-circuit power cable and other 200V or higher cable are inevitably crossed each other, cross them at a right angle to each other and keep them 5cm or more away from each other.

8.2 Main Circuit

(1) Connection of the power supply and motor



The power supply cables must be connected to L1, L2, L3.
If they are connected to U, V, W, the inverter will be damaged.
(Phase sequence need not be matched.)

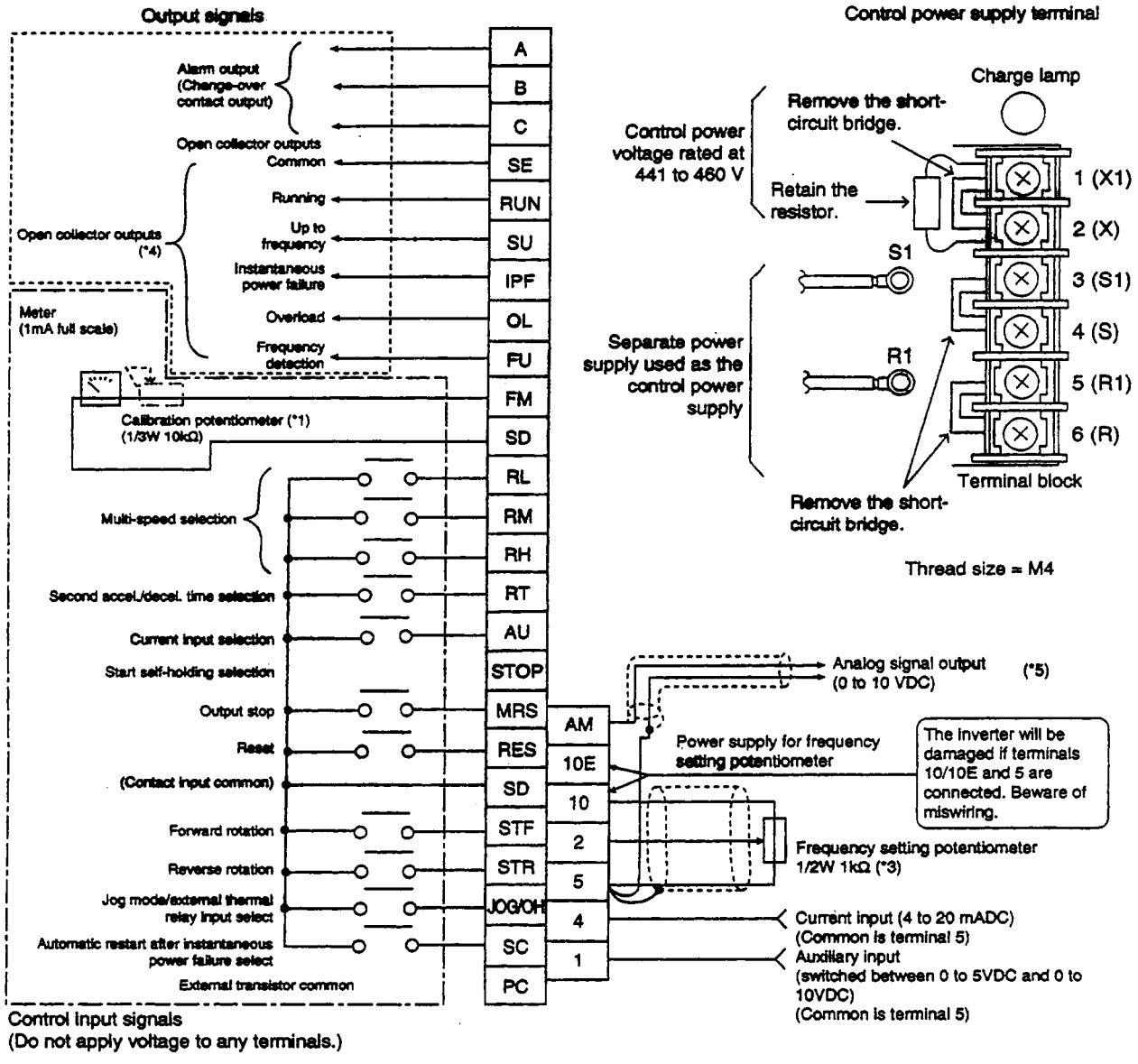
Connect the motor to U, V, W.
In the above connection, turning on the forward rotation switch (signal) rotates the motor in the counterclockwise (arrow) direction when viewed from the load shaft.

Fig. 8.1

Note

Motor overload protection must be provided in accordance with National Electrical Code..

8.3 Control Circuit



Control input signals
(Do not apply voltage to any terminals.)

CAUTION

1. Terminals SD and 5, which are the common terminals of the I/O signals and are isolated from each other, must not be grounded.
2. Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (including the 200V relay sequence circuit).
3. Since the frequency setting signals are micro currents, use two parallel micro signal contacts or a twin contact to prevent a contact fault.

(*1) 4. This calibration potentiometer is not required when making calibration from the parameter unit.

(*2) 5. Input signal switching can be done from the parameter unit.

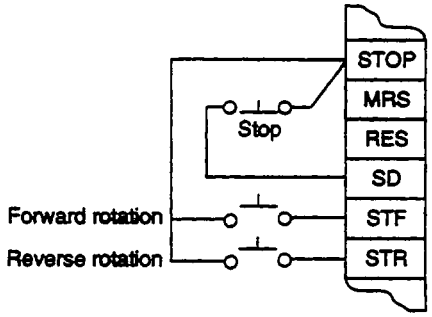
(*3) 6. 2W 1K is recommended when the frequency setting is changed frequently.

(*4) 7. The output terminals other than the running (RUN) terminal allow alarm definition to be output in alarm codes and nine functions to be assigned individually.

(*5) 8. FM-SD and AM-5 functions can not be used simultaneously.

- **Using the STOP terminal**

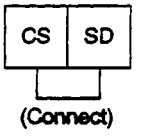
  Connect as shown below to self-hold the start signal (forward rotation, reverse rotation).



- **Using the CS terminal**

  Used to perform automatic restart after instantaneous power failure and switch-over between commercial power supply and inverter.

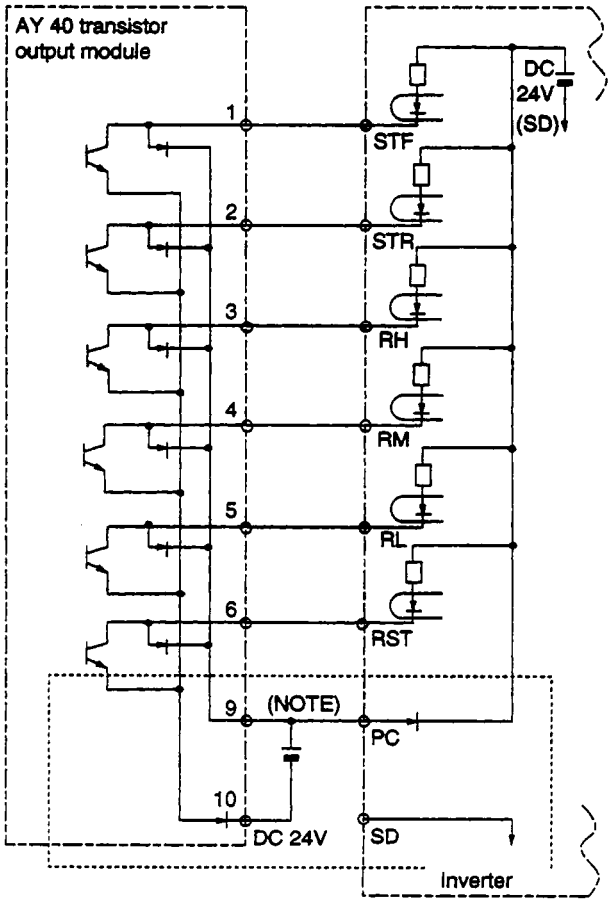
Example: Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure
(1) Connect CS and SD.
(2) Set 0 in parameter 57.



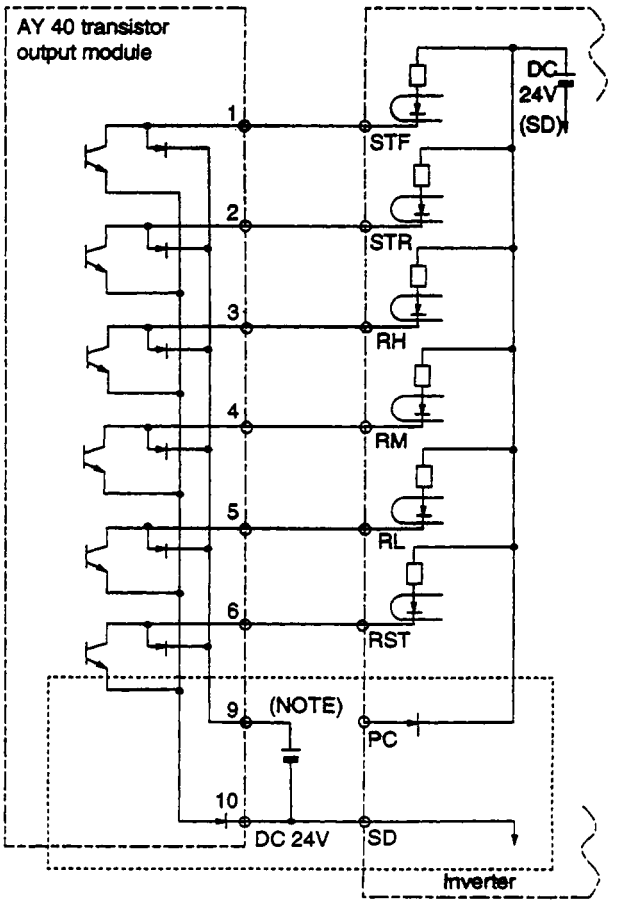
- **Using the PC terminal**

  Used to connect transistor output (open collector output) such as a programmable logic controller (PC). Connecting the external power supply common for transistor output to the PC terminal prevents a faulty operation caused by a sneak current.

Note: AY40 requires DC24V power supply



Correct Connection

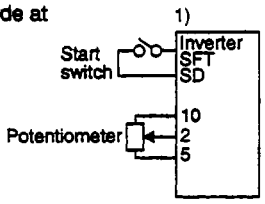
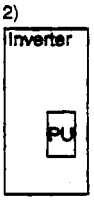
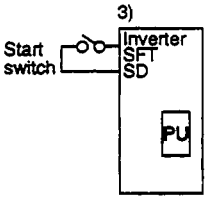
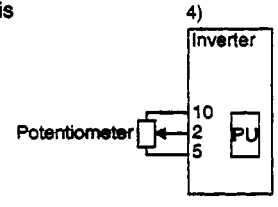


Wrong Connection

9. OPERATION

9.1 Operation Mode

Select any of the following operation modes according to the application and operating specifications:

Operation Mode	Description	Remarks
Operation using the external input signals	The inverter is operated with the start switch, frequency setting potentiometer, etc. connected to the control terminals of the inverter.	Factory-set to select this operation mode at power on.* 
Operation using the parameter unit	The inverter is started, set in frequency, and operated at variable speed from the parameter unit.	Prepare the parameter unit if it is not provided for the inverter. (See page 17 for the operating procedure.) 
Combined operation using the external input signals and parameter unit	Start is made by the external input signal, and the running frequency is set from the parameter unit.	The external frequency setting potentiometer and the forward rotation, reverse rotation and stop keys of the parameter unit are invalid. 
	The running frequency is set by the external input signal, and start and stop are effected from the parameter unit.	The external input signal start switch is invalid. 

*Parameter unit operation mode may be selected at power on.

9.2 Pre-Operation Checks

After the installation and wiring procedures are complete, make the following checks before starting operation:

(1) Check that the wiring is correct. Especially check that the power supply is not connected to terminals U, V and W.

(2) Check that there are no faults such as short circuit due to wire off-cuts, etc.

(3) Check that the screws, terminals, etc. are securely tightened.

(4) Check that the motor and inverter are grounded.

Insulation resistance test using megger

- Perform the insulation resistance test using a megger in accordance with the procedure on page 74.
- Do not conduct the insulation resistance test on the inverter terminals and control circuit terminals.

9.3 Pre-Operation Settings

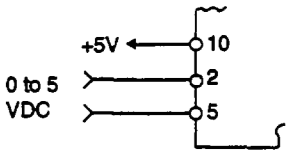
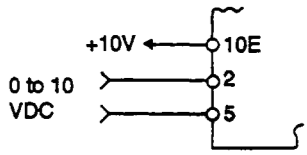
The inverter is not provided with setting switches, potentiometers, or links for control purposes.

Use the parameter unit (FR-PU02E) to change or check the set values of various functions (e. g. acceleration/ deceleration time, electronic overcurrent protector) according to the load and operational specifications. (See page 47 for the factory-set values of the functions.)

For the set value changing and checking procedures, see the section of the "PARAMETER UNIT" in this manual (from page 19 onward).

The main items to be set before operation are as follows:

Item	Description	Ref. Page
Maximum output frequency	• **External input signal operation mode** The maximum output frequency is factory-set as indicated below. The setting must be changed when the inverter is run at a higher value. 〈Maximum output frequency value set at the factory〉 • Voltage signal .....5VDC (or 10VDC) for 60Hz • Current signal .....20mADC for 60Hz, 4mADC for 0Hz 〈Changing the maximum output frequency setting〉 Change the values of "frequency setting voltage bias and frequency setting voltage gain" (or "frequency setting current bias and frequency setting current gain") from the parameter unit. (Pr. 903 to 905) • **Parameter unit operation mode** The maximum output frequency is up to the maximum frequency (factory-set to 60Hz).	p.60-61 p.45 p.49
Acceleration/deceleration time	Factory-set to 15 seconds. Set the required value if the inverter is operated at other than the above value. The set time is the length of time until when the set value in "acceleration/deceleration reference frequency Pr. 20" is reached.	p.50
Electronic overcurrent protector	Note: The operational characteristics are based on the Mitsubishi standard squirrel-cage motor. Since the electronic overcurrent protector cannot be applied to a special motor, protect a special motor using an external thermal relay or the like. (For a constant-torque motor, this function can be set in the parameter.)	p.50
Base frequency setting (Pr. 3) Base Frequency voltage setting (Pr.19)	Set the ratings of the applied motor	p.49

Item	Description	Ref.Page
Frequency setting input signal setting (for operation with analog signal)	Set the specifications of the frequency setting voltage signal entered across terminals 2-5. • **Operation at 0 to 5VDC** Set 1 in function number 73.  • **Operation at 0 to 10VDC** Set 0 in function number 73.  • **Operation at 4 to 20mADC** 4 to 20mADC input is only selected when terminals AU-SD are connected. Hence, AU and SD must be connected to perform operation with this signal.	p.61
Maximum frequency Minimum frequency	To be only used to restrict the upper and lower limits of the output frequency. Through setting may be made at less than the maximum output frequency, proper operation cannot be performed if it is set to an unreasonable value. Note: Setting the minimum frequency causes the motor to operate at the set minimum frequency by merely switching on the start signal.	p.49
Meter calibration	Allows the meter to be calibrated from the parameter unit without using the calibration resistor.	p.43

9.4 Check Points during Test Run

After checking that the inverter start signal is off (in the external signal operation mode), switch on the no-fuse breaker (NFB) and magnetic contactor (MC) in the inverter input circuit.

Perform a test run and check the operating status in the following procedure:

Power on ..... The inverter LED (4 digits) is lit.

For operation using external signals

For operation using the parameter unit → For full information on operation, see the section of the "PARAMETER UNIT" (from page 19 on).

Operation mode	When the power is switched on, the inverter equipped with the parameter unit is automatically set to the external signal operation mode and also to the monitoring mode.	Press the (PU OP) key to select the parameter unit operation mode.	
Start ↓ Acceleration ↓ Run	Turn on the forward or reverse rotation start signal (switch). ⇓ Slowly turn the frequency setting potentiometer clockwise from zero to the fully clockwise position.	• **Direct setting** Enter the required frequency with numeral keys and press the [WRITE] key. • **Step setting** Press the [▲] key until the required frequency is reached and press the [WRITE] key. ⇓ Press the [FWD] or [REV] key. (At this time, the monitoring mode is selected automatically.)	..... The motor speed increases in proportion to the rise in frequency meter reading* (frequency value indicated on the parameter unit).
Decelera-tion ↓ Stop	Slowly turn the frequency setting potentiometer counterclockwise to the fully counterclockwise (zero) position. Turn off the forward or reverse rotation start signal (switch).	Press the [STOP] key.	..... The motor speed decreases in proportion to the fall in frequency meter reading (frequency value indicated on the parameter unit). When the output frequency reaches the DC dynamic brake operation frequency, the DC dynamic brake is applied to bring the motor to a sudden stop.

*Note: If the parameter unit is not in the monitoring mode, a frequency increase or decrease is not displayed.

Check Points

(1) Check that the direction of motor rotation is correct. (See page 11 for the wiring and rotation direction.)

(2) Check that the motor is free from unusual noise or vibration.

(3) Check that the frequency meter deflects smoothly.

(4) Check that the "OL" code is not displayed on the parameter unit during acceleration or deceleration. If the "OL" code is displayed:

- Check that the load is not too large.
- Increase the acceleration/deceleration time.
- Reduce the boost value.

Note

(1) The inverter is not started up if the forward rotation (STF) and reverse rotation (STR) start signals are turned on at the same time.
The motor is decelerated to a stop if the above signals are switched on at the same time during operation.

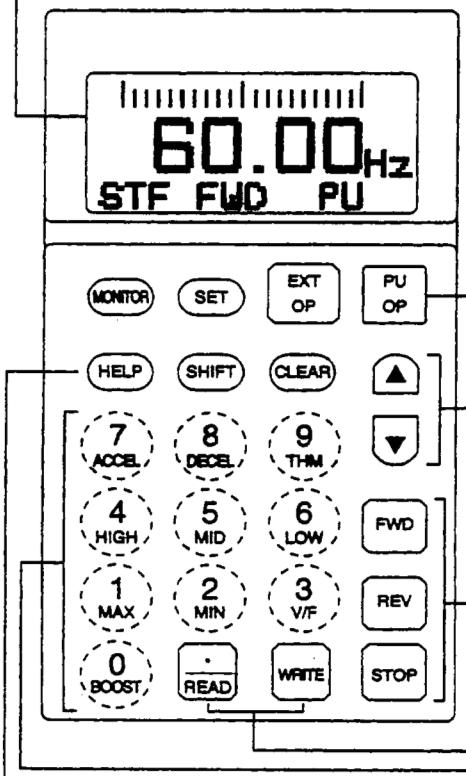
(2) When ALARM is displayed on the inverter LED and the motor is coasted to a stop, make sure that the motor has stopped, then reset the inverter by switching the power off or using the reset terminal.

10. PARAMETER UNIT

10.1 Structure of the Parameter Unit (Option)

The FR-PU02E parameter unit is installed to the MT-A series inverter or connected to it by a cable (option) and allows operation to be performed, functions to be selected (set values to be read/written), the operating status to be monitored, and alarm definition to be displayed. In addition, the FR-PU02E has a troubleshooting function, help function and parameter graphic display function.

The FR-PU02E parameter unit is hereinafter referred to as the PU.



Display
- 13 character x 4 line liquid crystal display screen for showing parameter graphic display and troubleshooting as well as monitoring 20 types of data such as frequency, motor current and I/O terminal states.

Mode select keys
- Used to select the PU operation and external operation (operation using switches, frequency setting potentiometer, etc.), setting mode and monitoring mode.

Frequency change keys
- Used to continuously increase or decrease the running frequency. Hold down to change the frequency.
- Press either of these keys on the setting mode screen to change the parameter set value sequentially.
- On the monitoring, parameter or help menu screen, these keys are used to move the cursor.
  Hold down the (SHIFT) key and press either of these keys to advance or return the display screen one page.

Operation command keys
- Used to give forward rotation, reverse rotation and stop commands in the parameter unit operation mode.

Write key
- Used to write a set value in the setting mode.
- Serves as a clear key in the all parameter clear or alarm history clear mode.
- Acts as a reset key in the inverter reset mode.

Read key
- Used also as a decimal point key.
- Acts as a parameter number read key in the setting mode.
- Serves as an item select key on the menu screen such as parameter list or monitoring item list.
- Acts as an alarm definition display key in the alarm history display mode.
- Serves as a command voltage read key in the calibration mode.

Function and numeral keys
- Used to select the basic functions and enter the frequency, parameter number and set value.

Help key
- Used to call the help menu screen for selection of any help item.
- Acts as a monitoring list or parameter list display key in the monitoring or setting mode.
- Press this key on any parameter setting screen to call the corresponding parameter graphic display screen.

Shift key
- Used to shift to the next item in the setting or monitoring mode.
- Press this key together with either of the ▲ and ▼ keys on the menu screen to shift the display screen one page forward or back.

Clear key
- Used to clear set data or a wrong value in the setting mode.
- Acts as a graphic display stop key.
- Press only when returning from the help mode to the previous mode.

10.2 Functions of the Parameter Unit

The PU may be used in a wide variety of applications ranging from motor operation to monitoring as described below:

Note: A parameter will be referred to as Pr.

Selecting the operation mode	External operation and/or PU operation mode can be selected. External operation ..... The inverter is operated using the start switch and frequency setting potentiometer connected to the inverter terminal block. PU operation ..... The inverter is started/stopped and running frequency is set from the PU keys. PU/external combined operation ..... The inverter is operated using the PU and external switch and potentiometer. The combined operation may be performed in either of the following methods: 1) The PU keys are used for start and stop, and the external potentiometer is used for frequency setting. 2) The external switches are used for start and stop, and the PU keys used for frequency setting.
Operating the motor	The frequency may either be entered directly from the ten-key pad or by holding down the [▲] (or [▼]) key.
Changing the function set value	The required function can be read directly or rewritten.....p.30 Convenient functions • All set value clear (initialization) .....p.36 • Rewrite disable .....p.62 • Frequency meter calibration .....p.43 • Reset selection p.61
Monitoring	The operating status (e. g. output frequency, motor current, input power) can be checked, and I/O terminal states and up to eight past alarm definitions can be monitored. The inverter is monitored by either the inverter LED display, PU main display or PU level display.

10.2.1 Operation Mode

The inverter has four operation modes; operation by external input signals, operation by PU, PU/external input signal combined operation and programmed operation. The operation mode can be selected (switched) between the external input signal operation mode and PU operation mode by the mode select keys of the PU. The other modes are selected by setting in Pr. 79. Pr. 79 also allows the operation mode to be limited (fixed). The PU operation mode may be output as a signal (see Pr. 40).

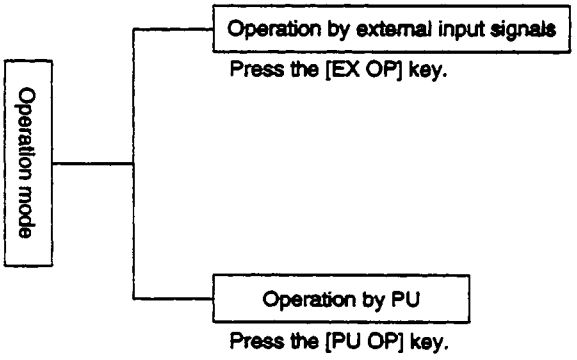
Factory-Set Operation Mode

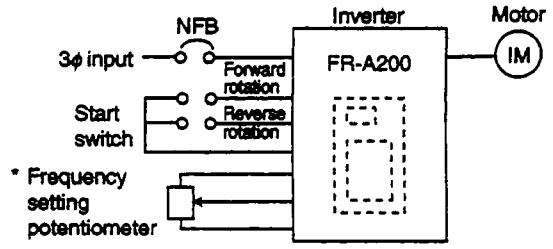
When the input power is switched on (or reset is made), the operation mode is set to the external input signal operation mode. Hence, powering the inverter up makes it ready to operate with external input signals. In this state, turn on the start signal (across STF/STR-SD) to start operation.

Limiting (Fixing) the Operation Mode

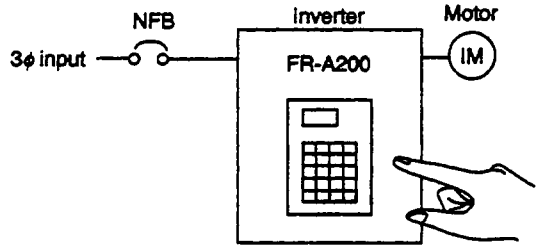
The operation mode at power on may be limited, e.g. operation from the PU is enabled at power on without switching the operation mode with the PU's mode select key. For full information on setting the operation mode, see page 69.

Selecting the Operation Mode in the Factory-Set State (Pr. 79 setting is 0)





* The invertor is inoperative if the frequency setting potentiometer (setting signal) is not connected (input).



[CAUTION]

Switching between the PU operation and external signal operation must be performed after the forward (or reverse) rotation signal of the PU or external input signal has been turned off.

This switching cannot be performed if this signal is on.

10. 2.2 Operation

The motor can be started and stopped from the PU without using the external frequency setting potentiometer or start switch.

The PU also allows jog operation.

Operating Procedure

(1) Directly entering (setting) the required frequency (Direct setting)

[PU OP] [Required frequency value] [WRITE] [FWD] (or [REV]) [STOP]

Setting the running frequency ..... Repeating this procedure during operation allows the speed to be varied.

Setting example To run the motor in the forward direction at 30Hz.

Note: The parameters, etc. are as factory-set.

Operation and keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
Power on	0.00Hz --- STOP EXT (1)	
[PU OP]	DIRECTLY Set 0.00Hz 0~400 (2)	← Displays the latest (previous) set value. (0Hz in the factory set state)
③ ⓪	DIRECTLY Set 0.00Hz 30.00Hz 0~400 (3)	
[WRITE]	DIRECTLY Set 30.00Hz Completed (4)	
[FWD]	30.00Hz STF FWD PU (5)	The motor starts. (900r/min for the 4-pole motor)
[STOP]	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (6)	The motor stops.

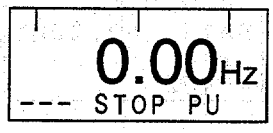
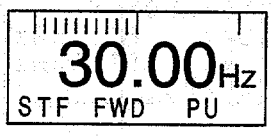
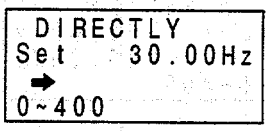
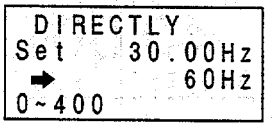
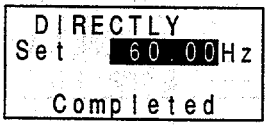
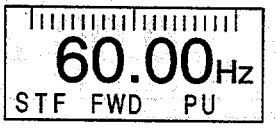
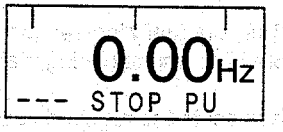
(2) Directly entering (setting) the required frequency (Direct setting)

[PU OP] [Required frequency value] [WRITE] [FWD] (or [REV]) [STOP]

Setting the running frequency ..... Repeating this procedure during operation allows the speed to be varied.

Setting example

After running the motor at 30Hz again as set on the preceding page, change the set value to 60Hz

Operation and keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
	 (7)	
[FWD]	 (8)	The motor runs at the preceding set value.
[PU OP]	 (9)	
⑥ ⓪	 (10)	
[WRITE]	 (11)	
[FWD]	 (12)	The motor speed changes. (1800r/min for the 4-pole motor)
[STOP]	 (13)	The motor stops.

(3) Setting the required frequency by continuous speed change using the [▲] or [▼] key (Step setting)

[PU OP] [▲] (or [▼]) [WRITE] [FWD] (or [REV]) [STOP]

Setting example Change the preceding setting (60Hz) to 40Hz and run the motor in the forward direction.

Operation and keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
[PU OP]	DIRECTLY Set 60.00Hz ➡ 0~400 (14)	The previous set value is displayed
[▼] Note 1:	DIRECTLY Set 60.00Hz ➡ 59.99Hz 0~400 (15)	This value changes (reduces) continuously while the [▼] key is pressed.
	DIRECTLY Set 60.00Hz 40.00Hz 0~400 (16)	
[FWD]	40.00Hz STF FWD PU (17)	The motor starts. (1200r/min for the 4-pole motor)
[STOP]	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (18)	The motor stops.
[WRITE] Note 2:	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (19)	The set value is stored into the inverter memory. (Valid any time after the [▲] or [▼] key is pressed.)

Note 1: Holding down the [▲] or [▼] key gradually increases the rate of change of the set frequency. Set to the target value by pressing and releasing the key as required.

Note 2: When the frequency has been set to the required value, the [WRITE] key must be pressed to store the set frequency.
(When the power is switched off or when the PU operation mode is switched to the external operation mode and then switched back, the frequency returns to the set value as it had been before the change (60Hz in this example).)

(4) Jog operation

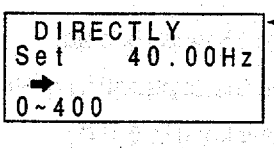
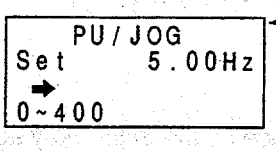
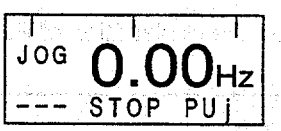
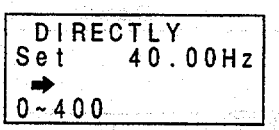
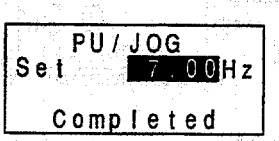
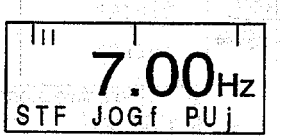
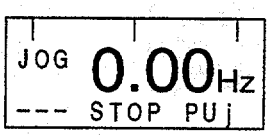
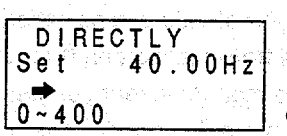
[PU OP] [SHIFT] [FWD] (or [REV])

Hold down the [FWD] (or [REV]) key to operate, and release to stop.

The jog operation frequency is the value set in the parameter (Pr. 15).

Operation example

1) Perform jog operation in the forward direction at 5Hz.
   (5Hz is the factory-set value in Pr. 15)
2) Change the jog operation frequency to 7Hz and perform jog operation.

Operation and keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
[PU OP]	 (20)	← The previous set value is displayed.
[SHIFT]	 (21)	← Factory-set value
[FWD]	 (22)	The motor starts. (150r/min for the 4-pole motor)
– (release the key)	 (23)	Monitoring screen display in the jog operation mode.
[PU OP] [SHIFT]	 (24)	
⑦ [WRITE]	 (25)	The jog operation frequency is set to 7Hz.
[FWD]	 (26)	The motor starts. (210r/min for the 4-pole motor)
– (release the key)	 (27)	
[PU OP]	 (28)	Returns to the normal PU operation mode.

10. 2.3 Changing the Monitor Screen

The inverter can be monitored by either the LED (red light emitting diode) display on the inverter, the 5-digit liquid crystal display on the PU (PU main monitor) or the PU level meter. These displays are selected by the following method:

1. Inverter LED display

Setting Pr. 51 on the PU allows selection from 16 types of data.

For full information on the setting method, see the explanation of Pr. 51.

Pr. 51 is factory-set to the output frequency display (Pr. 51 =1).

2. PU level meter

Setting Pr. 53 on the PU allows selection from 15 types of data.

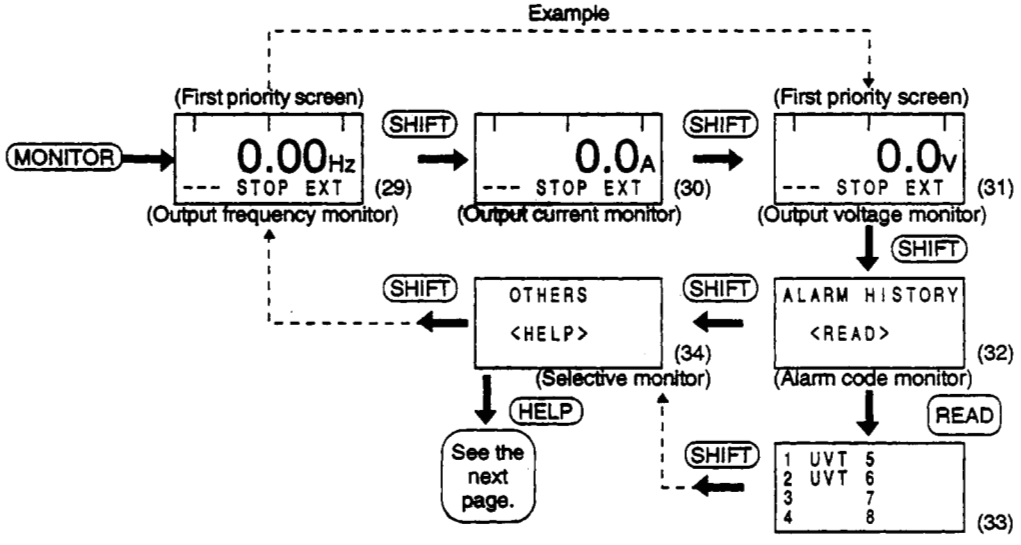
For full information on the setting method, see the explanation of Pr. 53.

Pr. 53 is factory-set to the output frequency display (Pr. 53 =1).

3. PU main monitor

- 5 types of data can be selected in sequence by the SHIFT key as shown below.
- Among the five monitor screens, the fifth monitor screen (selective monitoring) allows selection from 12 types of data such as the frequency set value and running speed.
- Additionally, Pr. 52 allows selection from four types of data such as the load meter and cumulative operation time.
- For full information on the select items, see the explanation of Pr. 52.

(1) Monitor selection in the factory-set state



By pressing the (SHIFT) key, five types of data can be called in sequence. Press the [WRITE] key on any monitor screen to always start from that screen (first priority screen). Example: By pressing the [WRITE] key on the output voltage monitor screen, pressing the (MONITOR) key first calls the output voltage monitor screen, which is the first priority screen. (The sequence of screens switched by the (SHIFT) key remains unchanged from the above diagram.)

(2) Selecting a new monitor item in the selective monitoring mode

(HELP) [▼] [READ] [WRITE]

(35)

Monitor select screen (for the way of calling this screen, refer to the preceding page)

★ For the items selectable, see page 56.

Setting example | Select the input terminal state screen in the selective monitoring mode.

Operation and keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
[PU OP]	DIRECTLY Set 60.00Hz ➡ 0~400 (36)	The following operation can also be carried out in the external operation mode.
(MONITOR)	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (37)	
(SHIFT) (SHIFT) (SHIFT) (SHIFT)	OTHERS <HELP> (38)	
(HELP)	1 Frequency 2 Current 3 Voltage 4 Alarm His ▽ (39)	
Hold down (SHIFT) [▼] [▼] [▼] Without pressing (SHIFT) Key [▼] [▼]	5 F Command △ 6 RPM 7 Shaft Trg 8 DC Link ▽ (40) 9 Br.Duty % △ 10 Therm O/L 11 Peak I 12 DC Peak V ▽ (41)	Hold down (SHIFT) and press [▼] or [▲] to advance or return the screen one page.
[READ] [WRITE]	□STF □RL □MRS □STR □RM □STO □AU □RH □RES □RT □J/O (42)	By pressing the (SHIFT) key, the other monitor screens can be called.

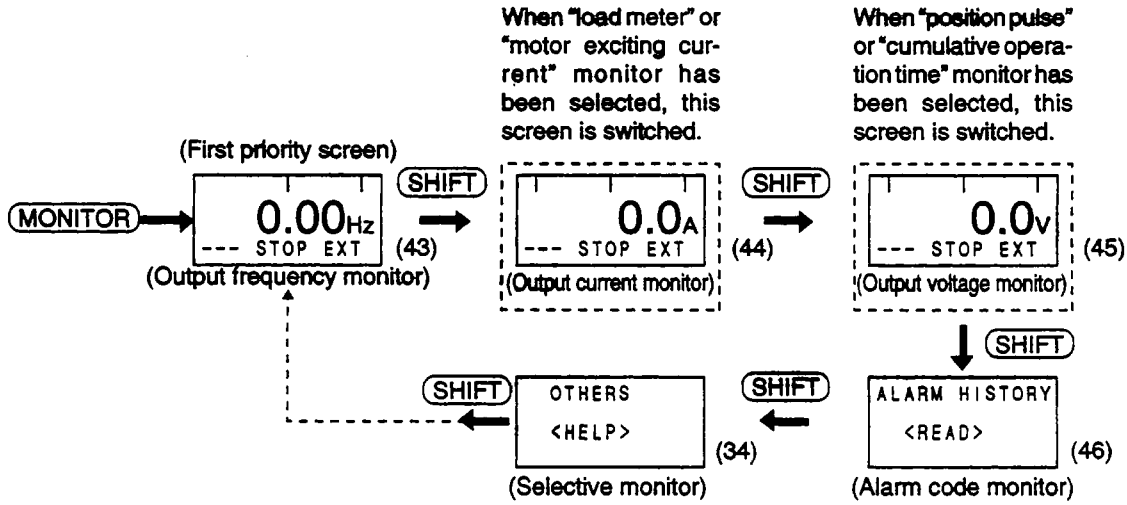
Note 1: In this state, the I/O terminal states selected here are first displayed with priority when the other operation mode is switched to the monitoring mode. (Refer to the preceding page.) When first priority has been given to other data, press the [WRITE] key with that monitor screen being displayed. The first priority screen then switches to that monitor screen.

Note 2: When the selective monitor screen is not the first priority screen as in the above operation, the selected data is erased from the memory as soon as the power is shut off or the other operation mode (such as external operation) is selected.
In this case, the selective monitoring mode must be selected again by the above procedure.
When the selective monitor screen remains as the first priority screen, the selected data remains intact in the memory.

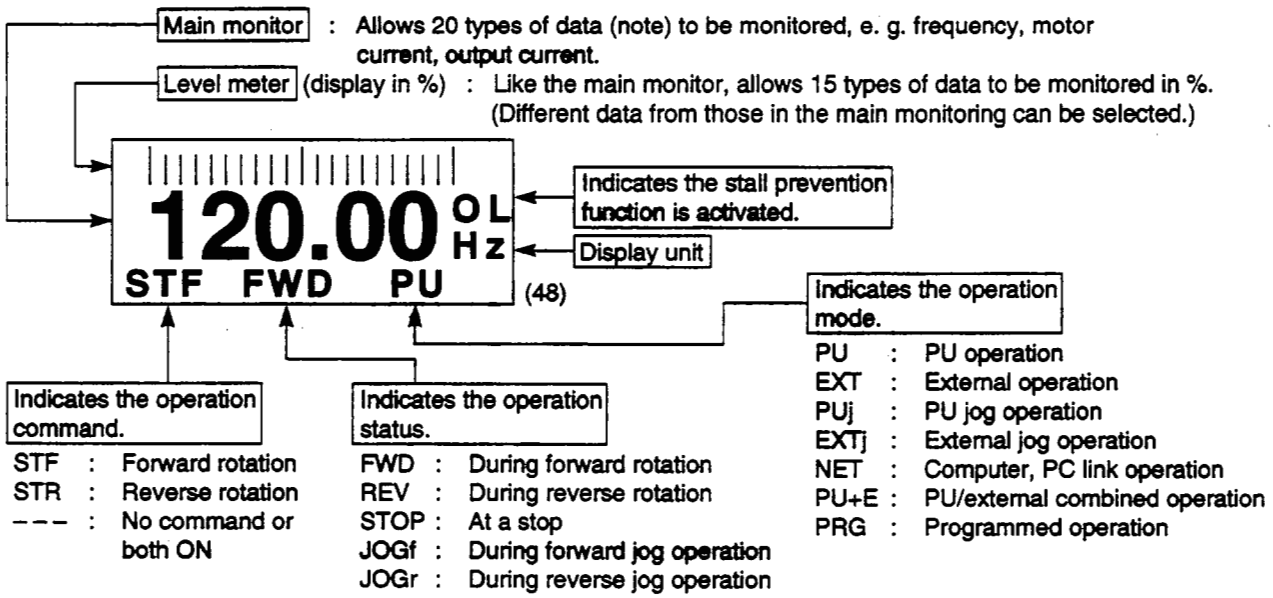
(3) Selecting any of the monitoring items "load meter", "motor exciting current", "position pulse", and "cumulative operation time"

When the "load meter" or "motor exciting current" has been selected, the output current monitor screen is switched to a corresponding screen.

When the "position pulse" or "cumulative operation time" has been selected, the output voltage monitor screen is switched to a corresponding screen. When any of these four items has been selected, therefore, the output current or output voltage monitor screen cannot be used.

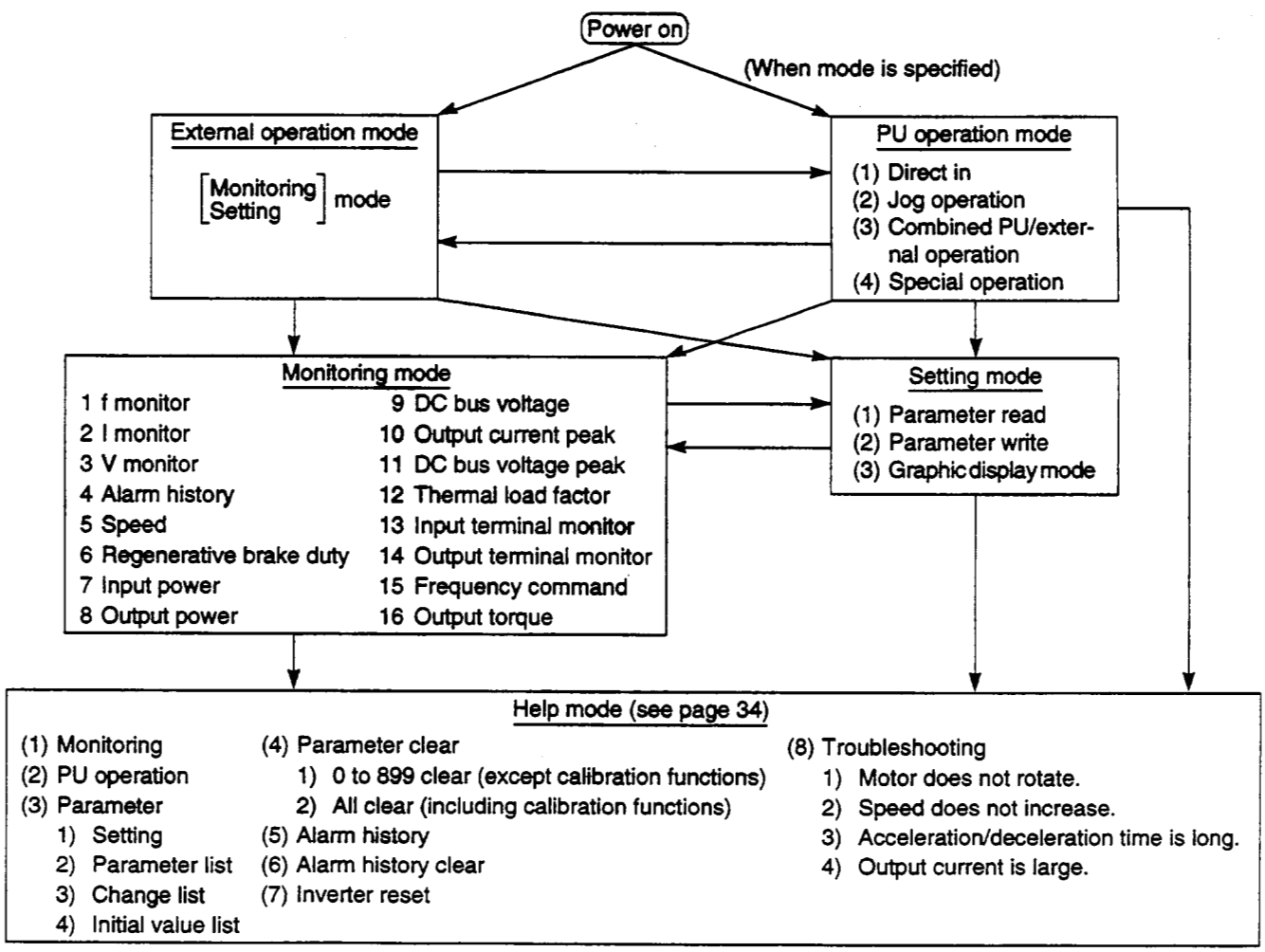


■ Screen Display in the Frequency Monitoring Mode



Note: For more information on the 20 monitor screens available, refer to page 59 (monitor/output signal selection).

- The following modes are displayed on the parameter unit:

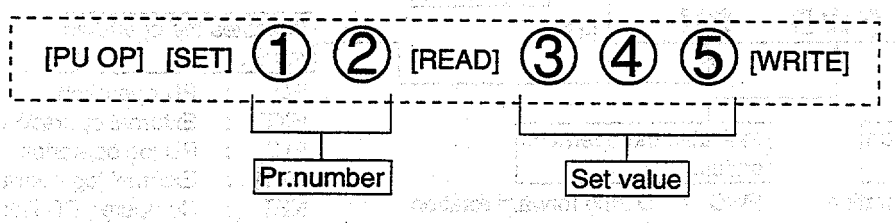


10. 2.4 Changing or Checking the Function (Parameter) Set Values

By changing the parameters of the inverter, the function and performance of the inverter and motor can be matched to the application. The factory-set values need not be changed when they are appropriate. The parameter numbers are represented Pr.

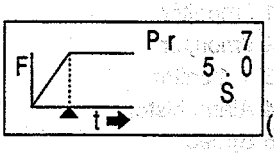
Operating Procedures

(1) Directly entering the Pr. number, calling and setting the parameter

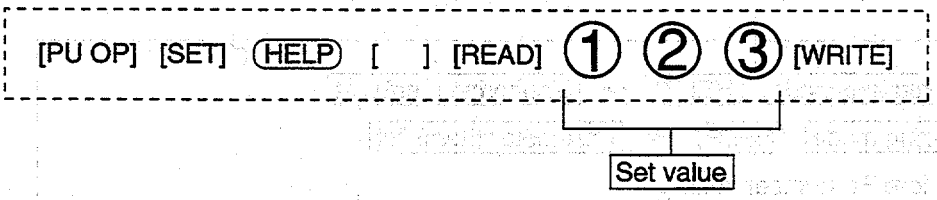


* The function names (abbreviation) of parameters Pr. 0 to Pr. 9, which are most often used, are given below the numerals on the numeral keys (0 to 9).

Setting example Setting Pr. 7 (acceleration time) to 3.5 seconds.

Operation and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
[PU OP] [SET]	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (49)	
⑦	SETTING MODE Pr.NO. 7 <READ> (50)	
[READ]	7 Acc.T1 5.0S 0~3600 (51) — Current set value / Setting range	To call the parameter function graphically (HELP) → (CLEAR) ←  (55) (Returns to the previous screen)
* ③ [READ] ⑤ [WRITE]	7 Acc.T1 3.5S Completed (52)	
(MONITOR)	0.00Hz --- STOP EXT (53)	To move to the next parameter number (Pr. 8 in this case), press the (SHIFT) key.
or (SHIFT)	8 Dec.T1 5.0S 0~3600 (54)	After the setting is complete, press the (SHIFT) key to move to the next parameter.

(2) Calling the parameter list and setting the parameter



Setting example Setting Pr. 13 (starting frequency) to 1Hz.

Operation and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
[PU OP] [SET] [READ]	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (56)	
(HELP)	0 Trq.Bst1 1 Max.F1 2 Min.F1 3 VFbaseF1 (57)	
Note (SHIFT) [▼] [▼] [▼]	12 DC Br.V 13 Start F 14 Load VF 15 JOG F (58)	
[READ]	13 Start F 0.50Hz 0~60 (59)	To call the parameter function graphically (HELP) → (CLEAR) ← Pr 13 0.50 Hz (63) (Returns to the previous screen)
① [WRITE]	13 Start F 1.00Hz Completed (60)	
(MONITOR)	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (61)	
or (SHIFT)	14 Load VF 0 0,1,2,3 (62)	After the setting is complete, press the (SHIFT) key to move to the next parameter.

Note: Hold down the (SHIFT) key and press the [▼] key.

10. 2.5. Applying the Help Function

By pressing HELP in any PU operation mode, the inverter gives the operation guide.

(1) [Monitoring mode] (HELP) → [Monitoring (item) list]
(2) [Setting mode] (HELP) → [Parameter (item) list]
(before Pr. number setting)
(3) [Setting mode] (HELP) → [Graphic display]
(after Pr. number setting)
(4) [PU operation mode] (HELP) → [Key operation explanation]
(5) [General operation mode] (HELP) (HELP) → [Help (item) list]

(1) Help function in the monitoring mode

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (MONITOR)	0.00Hz --- STOP PU (64)	This operation may be performed on any monitor screen. Also this operation may be performed during inverter operation.
(HELP)	→ Frequency 2 Current 3 Voltage 4 Alarm His (65)	

★ Move the cursor (indicated by →) using the [▲] (or [▼]) key, then press the [READ] Key to select the corresponding monitor item.

★ Furthermore, press the [WRITE] key to store the data so that this screen is displayed first in the monitoring mode after the monitor screen has been switched to another display screen.

(2) Help function in the setting mode (Part 1)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (SET)	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR Pr.List <HELP> (66)	
(HELP)	0→Trq.Bst1 1 Max.F1 2 Min.F1 3 VFbaseF1 (67)	

Move the cursor (→) and press the [READ] key to select any parameter.

(3) Help function in the setting mode (Part 2) Operation example Pr. 0 (torque boost)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (SET)	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR Pr.List <HELP> (68)	
(0) (READ)	0 Trq.Bst1 6.0% → 0~30 (69)	
(HELP)	Pr 0 V → 6.0 % F → (70)	The function of the corresponding parameter is displayed graphically.

★ On this screen, press the SHIFT key to graphically display the parameter of the next number.

(4) Help function in the PU operation mode (before frequency setting)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP)	DIRECTLY Set 50.00Hz → 0~400 (71)	Key operation explanation screen • To set the frequency (f), use the 0 to 9 numeral keys. • Then press the [WRITE] key. • Furthermore press the [FWD] or [REV] key to start.
(HELP)	KEY OPERATION Fset:0-9 Then:WRITE Then:FWD,REV (72)	

(5) Calling the help menu

Press the (HELP) key twice in any operation mode to call the help menu, with which various functions can be executed.

Help Menu

Function Name	Description
1. MONITOR	Displays the monitoring list (items).
2. PU OPERATION	Informs how to perform PU operation and PU-assisted jog operation via direct input (direct setting from the ten-key pad).
3. PARAMETER	Allows any of the following item executing methods to be selected: 1) Parameter setting 2) Parameter list calling 3) Parameter change list (list of parameters which have been changed from the factory-set values) 4) Initial value list (list of parameters set at the factory)
4. PARAMETER CLEAR	Either of the following two items can be selected: 1) Parameter clear (returns all parameters to the factory-set values with the exception of calibration parameters Pr. 900 to 905) 2) All parameter clear (returns all parameters to the factory-set values)
5. ALARM HISTORY	Displays past eight alarms.
6. ALARM HISTORY CLEAR	Clears the above alarms.
7. INVERTER RESET	Resets the inverter.
8. TROUBLESHOOTING	The inverter displays the most likely cause of mismatch in inverter operation with operation/setting or the cause of inverter fault.

Operations in the help menu not previously described will now be described.

(5) -1) Parameter change list

Displays only the set values of the parameters which have been changed from the factory-set values.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (HELP) (HELP)	1➡MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▽ (73)	Help menu screen
[▼] [▼] [READ]	1 SettingMODE 2 Pr.List 3➡Set Pr.List 4 Def.Pr.List (74)	Help menu screen regarding the parameters
[▼] [▼] [READ]	SET Pr.LIST Pr 0 8.0 Pr 1➡ - Pr 2 - (75)	Only the parameters which have been changed in setting are displayed on part of the screen. (The screen shown on the left indicates an example of Pr. 0 whose value has been changed to 8%.)

(5) -2) Initial value list

Displays a list of the factory-set values of the parameters. This function is convenient when a typical set value is lost.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (HELP) (HELP)	1➡MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▽ (76)	
[▼] [▼] [READ]	1 SettingMODE 2 Pr.List 3 Set Pr.List 4➡Def.Pr.List (77)	
[▼] [▼] [▼] [READ]	DEF.Pr.LIST Pr 0➡ 6.0 Pr 1 120.00 Pr 2 0.00 (78)	
[READ]	0 Trg.Bst1 6.0% ➡ 0~30 (79)	Enters the setting mode of the parameter at the cursor position.

(5) -3) Parameter clear and all parameter clear

Parameter clear and all parameter clear differ as follows: The parameter clear operation does not clear the calibration parameters of Pr. 900 to Pr. 905, but the all parameter clear operation clears all parameters. Clear indicates that the parameters are set to the factory-set values.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (HELP) (HELP)	MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▼ (80)	
[▼] [▼] [▼] [READ]	Clear Pr. 2 Clear All 3 Clear None /➔■■+<READ> (81)	
[READ]	Clear Pr. Exec<WRITE> Cancel<CLEAR> (82)	
[WRITE]	Clear Pr. Executing (83)	Press the [PU OP], [CLEAR] or other key to return to another mode.
[▼] [READ]	CLEAR ALL Pr. Exec<WRITE> Cancel<CLEAR> (84)	
[WRITE]	CLEAR ALL Pr. Executing (85)	Press the [PU OP], [CLEAR] or other key to return to another mode.

(5) -4) Alarm history and alarm history clear

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (HELP) (HELP)	MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▽ (86)	
Hold down (SHIFT) and press [▼]	5→Alarm Hist△ 6 AlarmClear 7 Inv.Reset 8 T/Shooting (87)	
[READ]	1 UVT 5 2 UVT 6 3 7 4 8 (88)	★ Alarm history screen
[▼] [READ]	ALARM CLEAR Exec<WRITE> Cancel<CLEAR> (89)	
[WRITE]	ALARM CLEAR Completed (90)	Press the [PU OP], or [SHIFT] key to return to another mode.

★ The alarm history can also be displayed by pressing the SHIFT key in the monitoring mode.
(See page 26)

(5) -5) Inverter reset

If any protective function of the inverter has tripped the inverter, the following operation allows the inverter to be reset via the keypad.

The inverter can also be reset by switching the power off or connecting the terminals RES-SD.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (HELP) (HELP)	MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▽ (91)	
Hold down [SHIFT] and press [▼] further [▼] [▼] [READ]	INV.RESET Exec<WRITE> Cancel<CLEAR> (92)	
[WRITE]	0.00Hz --- STOP EXT (93)	When another monitor item has been selected on the monitoring first-priority screen, that monitor screen is displayed.

10. 2.6 Troubleshooting

Select this mode when the inverter operation appears faulty. The most likely cause of the fault is displayed. This operation mode can be selected during the inverter operation (PU operation, external operation), alarm trip (protection activated), etc.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(HELP) (HELP)	1➡MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr.List 4 Pr.Clear ▼ (94)	
Hold down (SHIFT) and press [▼] further [▼] [▼] [▼]	5➡Alarm Hist▲ 6 AlarmClear 7 Inv.Reset 8 T/Shooting (95)	
(READ)	1 M.Not Run 2 M.Spd Error 3 M.A/Dec Err 4 M.Curr.High (96)	Symptom menu. Move the cursor to the item matching the fault and press the (READ) key.

The fault on each display screen are described below.

■ M. NOT RUNNING (Motor does not rotate)

M.NOT RUNNING ALARM Indicated <SHIFT> (97)	The inverter has alarm-tripped (protection activated), resulting in output shut-off. Press the [SHIFT] key to display the cause of protection activated.
M.NOT RUNNING NO I/P Power or Phase Loss (98)	The main circuit power of the inverter is lost, or open phase has occurred in the power supply. Check the power supply.
M.NOT RUNNING STF,STR both are OFF or ON (99)	Both start signals STF and STR are ON or OFF.
M.NOT RUNNING MRS is ON (100)	The output shut-off input terminal MRS is ON.
M.NOT RUNNING SetF<StartF Pr.13 (101)	The inverter starting frequency (Pr. 13) set value is higher than the current set frequency.

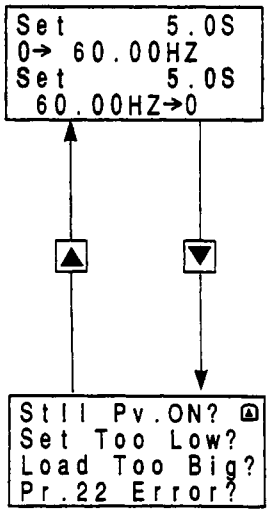
M.NOT RUNNING AU is OFF	(102)	The current input select terminal AU remains OFF. (Not ON)
M.NOT RUNNING NO Command From PU	(103)	Neither of the FWD and REV keys are ON in the PU operation mode.
M.NOT RUNNING Max.F1<StartF Pr.1 Pr.13	(104)	The inverter cannot be started because the inverter starting frequency (Pr. 13) value is higher than the maximum frequency (Pr. 1).
M.NOT RUNNING EnableFR Set See Pr.78	(105)	The inverter cannot be started because the forward or reverse rotation has been inhibited by the value set in Pr. 78.
M.NOT RUNNING Current Limit Activated <SHIFT>	(106)	The inverter cannot be started since the current limit function is operating. Press the SHIFT key to display the assumed cause of activating the current limit function.
M.NOT RUNNING TS Control Standby Mode	(107)	The inverter cannot be started because it is the stop period in the programmed operation mode.
M.NOT RUNNING Under PI Control	(108)	The inverter is not started because the operation of PI control has resulted in a condition under which the inverter need not be started.
M.NOT RUNNING CS is OFF See Pr.57	(109)	Restart cannot be made since the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure select terminal CS is OFF. Currently it is assumed to be after instantaneous power failure or in the commercial power supply switch-over operation mode.

■ M.SPEED ERROR (Speed does not match the running frequency set value)

M.SPEED ERROR SetF>MaxF1/F2 60.00 Pr1/18 Hz	(110)	Since the running frequency set value is higher than the maximum frequency (Pr. 1) set value, the running frequency remains at the maximum frequency.
M.SPEED ERROR SetF<Min.F1 60.00 Pr.2 Hz	(111)	Since the running frequency set value is lower than the minimum frequency (Pr. 2) set value, the running frequency has been risen to the minimum frequency.
M.SPEED ERROR Fjump Working See Pr.31→36 SetF= 60.00Hz	(112)	Since the running frequency set value is within the frequency jump setting range, the running frequency has jumped.
M.SPEED ERROR Current Limit Activated <SHIFT>	(113)	The current limit function has been activated and forced the running frequency to reduce. Press the SHIFT key to display the cause of activating the current limit function.
M.SPEED ERROR Under PI Control	(114)	The operation of PI control has caused the running frequency to be offset from the set value.

■ M.A/Dec Err

(Acceleration/deceleration time is longer than the value set in Pr.7/Pr.8)



(115)

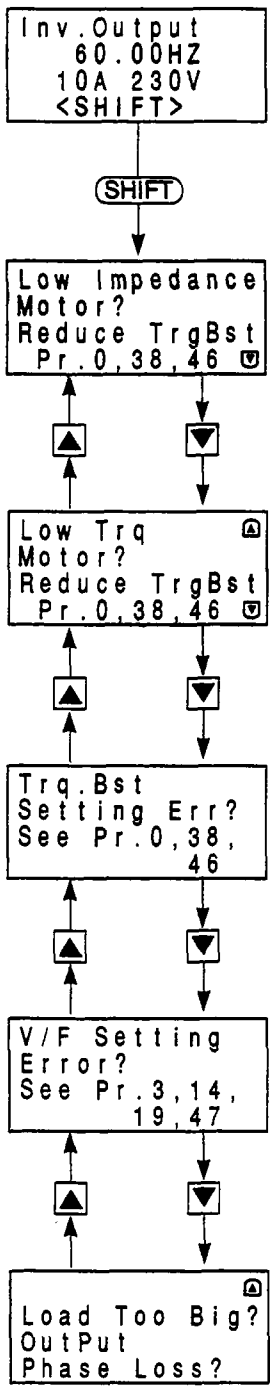
Acceleration time set value (Pr.7) is displayed.
Frequency reached in the above set time (acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, Pr.20) is displayed.
Deceleration time set value (Pr.8) is displayed.
Frequency from which deceleration is made in the above set time (acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, Pr.20) is displayed.

(116)

Assumed cause of longer acceleration/deceleration time than the set value is displayed.

- Stall prevention function (current limit function) is implemented.
- Set time is too short.
- Motor load is heavy.
- Pr. 22(stall prevention operation level) setting error.

■ M.Curr.High (Inverter output current value is larger than normal)



(117) First, the running frequency, output current and output voltage of the inverter are displayed.
Press the (SHIFT) key to display the assumed cause of large output current.

(118) Is the motor a special motor other than the general-purpose 3-phase induction motor?
If so, reduce the torque boost set value.
Related parameters : Pr. 0, 38, 46

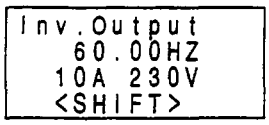
(119) Is the motor a constant-torque motor (motor for inverter)?
If so, reduce the torque boost set value.
Related parameters : Pr. 0, 38, 46

(120) Since the torque boost set value may be inappropriate, check the following relevant parameters:
Related parameters : Pr. 0, 38, 46

(121) Since the V/F pattern setting may be inappropriate, check the following relevant parameters:
Related parameters : Pr. 3, 14, 19, 47

(122) The load may be too heavy.
An open phase may have occurred between the inverter and motor.

■ If the fault could not be identified by the above operation.



(123) If the cause of the fault could not be found in the inverter, the current running frequency, output current and output voltage are displayed on the screen.
Press (SHIFT) to display the relevant assumed cause.

10.2.7 Setting of special parameters

The MT-A Series inverter provides the parameters required to control the inverter of the large-capacity motor.

(1) Hold time for starting ([Pr.] 65)

If GD2 is large when blower or large-inertia load is started, some time is required from the start at the start frequency to the stable operation. Since the acceleration (frequency rise) is started from the stable state, the start frequency is held for the time (0 to 10.0 seconds) set at [Pr.] 65 soon after the start.

(2) Optimal V/F pattern setting ([Pr.] 140)

On the fan, pump and other load in which the necessary load varies in proportion to the square of the revolution speed, it is thought to select the voltage which is lower than that for constant V/F, reduce the iron loss and increase the efficiency accordingly as the revolution speed drops.

(Effecitve for the motor of 8 or more poles.)

For this purpose, the parameter [Pr.]140 is used to optimalize the V/F pattern. (Refer to P51.)

Sometimes effective for noise reduction.

(3) PWW mode change ([Pr.]72)

In order to reduce the keen noise offensive to the ear from the motor noise, set 1 at [Pr.]72.

In order to further reduce the noise at the low speed by the sine wave filter (optional), set 2 at [Pr.]72.

(When the sine wave filter is not provided, don't set 2 at [Pr.]72.)

10. 2.8 Calibrating the Frequency Meter

The PU allows the calibration (adjustment) of a meter connected across the meter connection terminal FM-SD or AM-5 of the inverter.

When a digital meter is used, the PU allows the frequency of the pulse train output signal to be adjusted (across terminals FM-SD).

(1) Calibration of the FM-SD output

Preparation (1) Connect a meter across inverter terminals FM-SD. (Note polarity. FM is the positive terminal.)

(2) When a calibration resistor has already been connected, adjust the resistance value to zero or remove the resistor.

(3) When 1 or 2 has been set in Pr. 54 to select the running frequency or inverter output current as the output signal, preset in Pr. 55 or Pr.56 the running frequency or current value at which the output signal is 1440Hz. This 1440Hz normally makes the meter full-scale.

* The motor need not be connected.

Operating Procedure (The following example indicates that the meter is calibrated to the running frequency of 60Hz.)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (SET) (9) (0) (0) (READ)	900 FM Tune Run Inverter Set ➡ 0.00Hz PU (124)	The current PU set frequency is displayed.
Set the running frequency. (6) (0) (WRITE)	900 FM Tune Run Inverter Set 60.00Hz PU (125)	
(FWD)	900 FM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz ➡▽△<WRITE>PU (126)	Forward operation is performed at 60Hz.
Adjust the frequency meter reading to a predetermined position using the [▲] or [▼] key.	900 FM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz ➡▽△<WRITE>PU (127)	The frequency meter reading moves.
(WRITE)	900 FM Tune Completed <MONITOR> (128)	Calibration is complete.
(MONITOR)	60.00Hz STF FWD PU (129)	

Note: This calibration (Pr. 900) is only valid when any of 1 to 3, 5 to 14, 17, 18 and 21 has been set in Pr. 54 to output a signal to terminal FM. When any other value has been set (signal output to terminal AM has been selected in Pr. 54), the absence of Pr. 900 is displayed on the screen as soon as this parameter is selected by the above operation.

(2) Calibration of the AM-5 output

Preparation (1) Connect a meter of 0-10VDC across inverter terminals AM-5. (Note the polarity. AM is the positive terminal.)

(2) When 101 or 102 has been set in Pr. 54 to select the running frequency or inverter output current as the output signal, preset in Pr. 55 or Pr. 56 the running frequency or current value at which the output signal is 10V.

Operating Procedure (The following example indicates that the meter is calibrated to the running frequency of 60Hz.)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (SET) ⑨ ⓪ ① (READ)	901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set ➡ 0.00Hz PU (130)	The current PU set frequency is displayed.
Set the running frequency. ⑥ ⓪ (WRITE)	901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set 60.00Hz PU (131)	
(FWD)	901 AM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz ➡▽△<WRITE>PU (132)	Forward operation is performed at 60Hz.
Adjust the frequency meter reading to a predetermined position using the [▲] or [▼] key.	901 AM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz ➡▽△<WRITE>PU (133)	The frequency meter reading moves.
(WRITE)	901 AM Tune Completed <MONITOR> (134)	Calibration is complete.
(MONITOR)	60.00Hz STF FWD PU (135)	

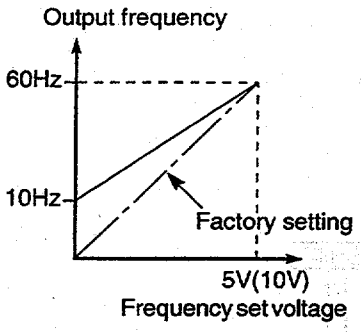
Note: This calibration (Pr. 901) is only valid when any of 101 to 103, 105 to 114, 117, 118 and 121 has been set in Pr. 54 to output a signal to terminal AM. When any other value has been set (signal output to terminal FM has been selected in Pr. 54), the abeence of Pr. 901 is displayed on the screen as soon as this parameter is selected by the above operation.

10. 2.9 Adjusting the Bias and Gain of the Frequency Setting Signal

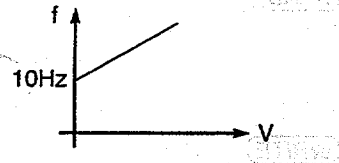
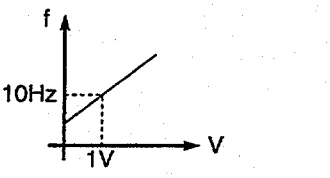
The bias and gain functions are used to adjust the relationship between the input signal entered from outside the inverter to set the output frequency, e.g. 0 to 5VDC, 0 to 10VDC or 4 to 20mADC, and the output frequency. Parameters Pr. 902 to Pr. 905 are used for this adjustment.

Adjustment examples

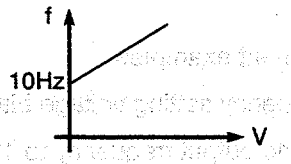
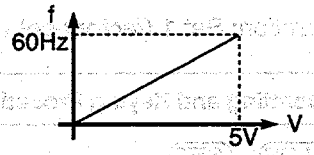
- Frequency setting voltage bias setting ....
  Set the output frequency to 10Hz at the set voltage of 0V.
- Frequency setting voltage gain setting ....
  Set the output frequency to 60Hz at the set voltage of 5V.



Preparation: Set 1 (factory-set value) in Pr. 73 to select input 0-5V for terminal 2.

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(PU OP) (SET) (9) (0) (2) (READ) (note)	902 EXTVbias ➡ 0.00Hz Set ➡ <WRITE> EXT ➡ <READ> (136)	A voltage does not need to be applied across terminals 2-5.
(1) (0) (WRITE)	902 EXTVbias 10.00Hz Completed (137)	The bias setting is 10Hz.  If a voltage is being applied, the bias setting is as shown above.
If you want to set the bias against the set voltage across terminals 2-5.		The bias setting with the set voltage should be made in the following procedure.
(READ)	902 EXTVbias ➡ 10.00Hz – 0.5% EXT – 0.5% (138)	Preceding set value is displayed. Current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %. The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(WRITE)	902 EXTVbias 10.00Hz ➡ – 0.5% EXT – 0.5% (139)	(Value selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.) If 1V has been set, the bias setting is as follows: 

(Continued)

Operating and Keying Procedure	PU Screen Display	Remarks
(WRITE)	902 EXTVbias ➡ 10.00Hz - 0.2% Completed (139)	0.0% may not be displayed. The bias setting is as follows: 
(SHIFT) (WRITE) (note)	903 EXTVgain ➡ 60.00Hz Set ➡<WRITE> EXT ➡<READ> (140) 903 EXTVgain 60.00 Hz Completed	A voltage does not need to be applied across terminals 2-5, and gain setting is made with 5V (or 10V) in the inverter. 
If you want to set the gain against the set voltage across terminals 2-5.		The gain setting with the set voltage should be made in the following procedure.
(READ)	903 EXTVgain ➡ 60.00Hz 97.1% EXT 99.0% (141)	Factory set value (Preceding set value is displayed.) Current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %. The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(WRITE)	903 EXTVgain 60.00Hz ➡ 97.1% EXT 99.0%	(Value selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.) Set voltage across terminals 2-5.
(WRITE)	903 EXTVgain 60.00Hz 99.6% Completed (142)	100.0% may not be displayed.

Note: • Pr. 904, Pr. 905 (bias and gain of frequency setting current signal) can also be set in a similar manner.
• Pr. 903 and Pr. 905 (gains) remain unchanged if Pr. 20 (acc./dec. reference f) is changed.

10. 3 Parameters

Parameter List

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Screen Display	Setting Range	Minimum setting increment	Factory-setting increment	Refer Page
Basic functions	0	Torque boost (manual)	Trq. Bst1	0 to 30%	0.1%	1%	
	1	Maximum frequency limit	Max. F1	0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	49
	2	Minimum frequency limit	Min. F1	0 to 120Hz		0Hz	
	3	Base frequency	VFbase F1	0 to 400Hz		60Hz	
	4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	Preset F1	0 to 400Hz		60Hz	
	5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	Preset F2	0 to 400Hz		30Hz	
	6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	Preset F3	0 to 400Hz		10Hz	
	7	Acceleration time	Acc. T1	0 to 3600/0 to 360 sec.	0.1/0.01 sec.	15 sec.	50
	8	Deceleration time	Dec. T1	0 to 3600/0 to 360 sec.	0.1/0.01 sec.	15 sec.	
	9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	Set THM	0 to 3600A	0.1A	Rated output current	
Standard operating functions	10	DC injection brake operation frequency	DC Br. F	0 to 120Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz	
	11	DC injection brake operation time	DC Br. T	0 to 10 sec.	0.1 sec.	0.5 sec.	
	12	DC injection brake voltage	DC Br. V	0 to 30%	0.1%	1%	
	13	Starting frequency	Start F	0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	0.5Hz	51
	14	Applied load selection	Load VF	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	
	15	Jog frequency	JOG F	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	5Hz	
	16	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	JOG T	0 to 3600/0 to 360 sec.	0.1/0.01 sec.	15 sec.	
	17	External thermal O/L relay input	JOG/OH	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	52
	18	High-speed maximum frequency limit	Max. F2	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	
	19	Base frequency voltage	VFbase V	0 to 1000V, 9999	0.1V	9999	
	20	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	Acc/Dec F	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	
	21	Acceleration/deceleration time increments	Incr. T	0, 1	1	0	
	22	Stall prevention operation level	Stl Pv1	0 to 120%	0.1%	120%	
	23	High speed stall prevention operation level	Stl Pv2	0 to 120%, 9999	0.1%	9999	
	24	Multi-speed setting (Speed 4)	Preset F4	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	53
	25	Multi-speed setting (Speed 5)	Preset F5				
	26	Multi-speed setting (Speed 6)	Preset F6				
	27	Multi-speed setting (Speed 7)	Preset F7				
	28	Multi-speed input compensation	Pre. Comp	0, 1	1	0	
	29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern	Acc/Dec P	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	
	30	External brake resistor selection	Br. Set	0, 1	1	0	
	31	Frequency jump 1A	F jump 1A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	54
	32	Frequency jump 1B	F jump 1B				
	33	Frequency jump 2A	F jump 2A				
	34	Frequency jump 2B	F jump 2B				
	35	Frequency jump 3A	F jump 3A				
	36	Frequency jump 3B	F jump 3B				
	37	Speed display	Dispunit	2 to 10, 11 to 9998	1	4	
	38	Automatic torque boost	A. TrqBst	0 to 200%	0.1%	0	
	39	Automatic torque boost operation starting current	No Load I	0 to 3600A	0.1A	0	
Multi-function output terminal functions	40	Output terminal assignment	Selectop	0 to 9999	1	1234	55
	41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	SU Range	0 to 100%	0.1%	10%	
	42	Output frequency detection	Set FU FW	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	6Hz	
	43	Output frequency detection at reverse rotation	Set FU RV	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999	
Alternate functions	44	Alternate acceleration/deceleration time	Ac/Dec T2	0 to 3600/0 to 360 sec.	0.1/0.01 sec.	15 sec.	56
	45	Alternate deceleration time	Dec T2	0 to 3600/0 to 360 sec., 9999		9999	
	46	Alternate torque boost	Trq. Bst2	0 to 30%, 9999	0.1%		
	47	Alternate V/F (base frequency)	VF base F2	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz		

Note 1: In the Screen Display section, f indicates a frequency. V a voltage, and I a current.

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Screen Display	Setting Range	Minimum setting Increment	Factory-setting Increment	Refer Page
Alternate functions	48	Alternate stall prevention operation level (current)	Stall 2 I	0 to 120%	0.1%	120%	56
	49	Alternate stall prevention operation level (frequency)	Stall 2 F	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	0	
	50	Alternate output frequency detection	Set FU 2	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	30Hz	
Display functions	51	Inverter LED display data selection	Set LED	1 to 14, 17, 18	1	1	
	52	PU main display data selection	Set Main	0, 17 to 20	1	0	
	53	PU level display data selection	Set Lvl.	0 to 3, 5 to 14, 17, 18	1	1	
	54	FM terminal function selection	Set FM	1 to 3, 5 to 14, 17, 18, 21, 101 to 103, 105 to 114, 117, 118, 121	1	1	
	55	Frequency monitoring reference	Calb FM F	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	57
	56	Current monitoring reference	Calb FM I	0 to 3600A	0.1A	Rated output current	
Automatic restart functions	57	Restart coasting time	Restart1	0 to 30 sec., 9999	0.1 sec.	9999	58
	58	Restart cushion time	Restrt T2	0 to 5 sec.	0.1 sec.	0.5 seconds	
Additional functions	59	Remote setting function selection	Rmt Set	0, 1, 2	1	0	
Operation selection functions	60	Intelligent mode selection	Int. Mode	0, 1, 3 to 5	1	0	59
	66	Frequency at which stall prevention level begins to be reduced	Stll coF	0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz	60
	67	Number of retries at alarm occurrence	Retry No	0 to 10	1	0	
	68	Retry waiting time	Retry t	0 to 10 sec., 9999	0.1 sec.	9999	
	69	Retry count display erase	Retry N	0	-	0	
	70	Regenerative brake duty	Br. Duty	0% to 100% (Note 2)	0.1%	0%	
	71	Applied motor	Set Motor	0, 1, 2, 21, 22	1	0	
	72	PWM mode selection	PWM Mode	0, 1, 2	1	0	
	73	0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection	Extl/10V	0 to 5, 10 to 15	1	1	
	74	Response time for analog signal	IP filter	0 to 8	1	1	61
	75	Reset selection	RES Mode	0, 1, 2, 3	1	0	
	76	Alarm code output selection	Alarm OP	0, 1, 2, 3 (Note 4)	1	0	
	77	Parameter write disable selection	Enable Wr	0, 1, 2	1	0	62
	78	Reverse rotation prevention selection	Enable FR	0, 1, 2	1	0	
	79	Operation mode selection	Cont Mode	0 to 5	1	0	
	*80	Motor capacity	Motor KW	75 to 1000kW, 9999	0.1kW	9999	
	*81	Number of motor poles	Mpole No	2, 4, 6, 9999	2	9999	
Auxiliary function	61 to 65 107 to 116 138 to 142	Parameters for setting auxiliary function. For details, refer to instruction manual.					-
	82 to 99 117 143 to 159	Parameters set at factory. Do not reset or adjust.					
	100 to 106 118 to 127 134 to 137	Parameters for built-in options. For details, refer to instruction manual.					
	200 to 230	Parameters to set Program Run. For details, refer to instruction manual.					
Calibration functions	900	FM terminal calibration	FM Tune	-	-	-	63
	901	AM terminal calibration	AM Tune	-	-	-	
	902	Frequency setting voltage bias	Ext Vbias	0 to 10V / 0 to 60Hz	0.1V / 0.01Hz	0V / 0Hz	
	903	Frequency setting voltage gain	Ext Vgain	0 to 10V / 1 to 400Hz		5V / 60Hz	
	904	Frequency setting current bias	Ext I bias	0 to 20mA / 0 to 60Hz	0.1mA / 0.01Hz	4mA / 0Hz	
	905	Frequency setting current gain	Ext I gain	0 to 20mA / 1 to 400Hz		20mA / 60Hz	

Note 2: The operation factor indicates %ED of the built-in brake transistor operation.
Note 3: ☐ parameters allow their set values to be changed during operation if 0 (factory setting) has been set in Pr. 77 (parameter write disable).
Note 4: When the optional T-OPT20 is installed, 2 digit number is to be set. (Refer to T-OPT20 manual.)

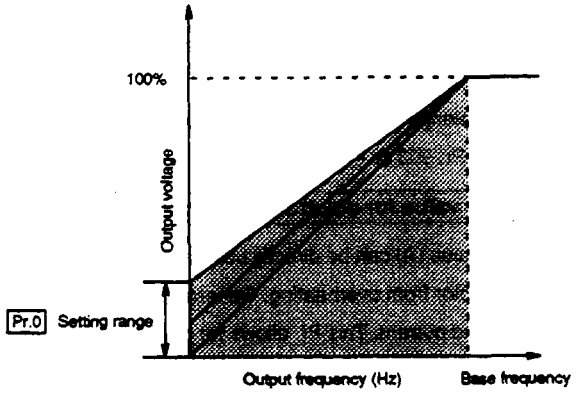
11.1 Functions of the Parameters

Pr. 0-Pr. 6

Note: Parameter is abbreviated as Pr.

Pr. 0 Setting torque boost (manual)

- Motor torque in the low-frequency range can be adjusted to the load.



Note 1: 1% of factory-setting (manual torque boost).

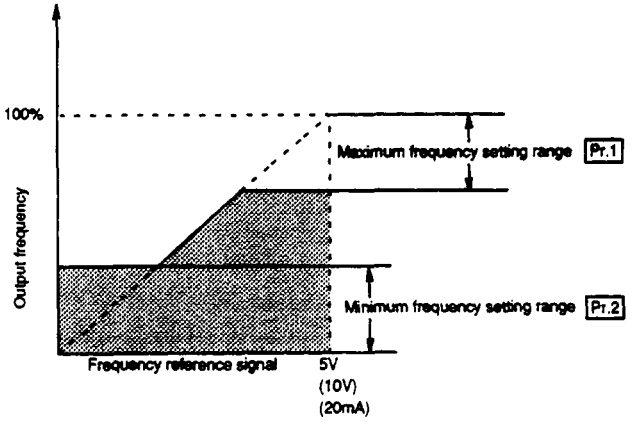
Note 2: When Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 have been set to select Primary Magnetic Flux Control mode, there is no need to set this parameter.

Pr. 1 Pr. 2 Setting Maximum and Minimum frequency limit

Pr. 1 Maximum frequency limit

Pr. 2 Minimum frequency limit

- Maximum and minimum frequency output limit can be clamped.

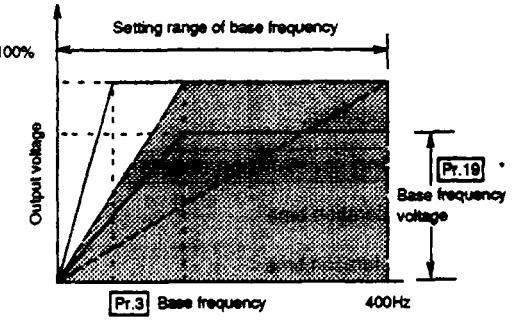


Note: To set a frequency of 60Hz or more, use Pr. 18.

Pr. 3 Setting base frequency

Pr. 3 Base frequency Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage

- The base frequency (frequency at the rated motor voltage) can be set to any value from 0-400Hz according to the motor rating.
- Setting Pr. 19 (base frequency voltage) enables optimum use of the motor by setting this Pr. to the motor rated voltage. For example, this function is useful when using a motor with a rated voltage of 400V with a 440V power supply.
- When Pr. 19 is set to rated motor voltage, an overcurrent caused by excessive motor activity can be prevented when regeneration occurs or when the supply voltage fluctuates.



- In general, it is important to set Pr. 3 and Pr. 19 to rated motor values.
- When Pr. 19 is set to 9999 (factory set value), the maximum output-voltage is as the same as the inverter input supply voltage.

Pr. 4 Pr. 5 Pr. 6 Setting multi-speed settings

Pr. 4 1st Multi-speed setting (high)

Pr. 5 2nd Multi-speed setting (medium)

Pr. 6 3rd Multi-speed setting (low)

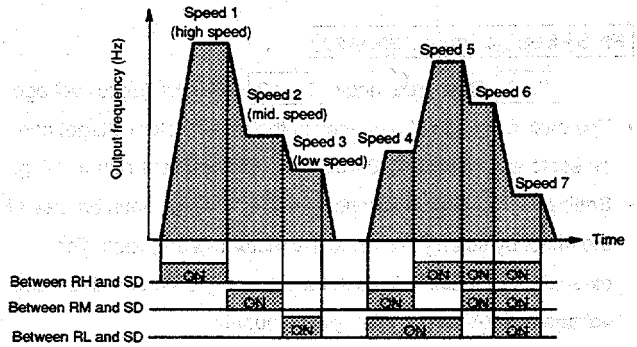
Pr. 24 4th Multi-speed setting

Pr. 25 5th Multi-speed setting

Pr. 26 6th Multi-speed setting

Pr. 27 7th Multi-speed setting

- Input terminals RH, RM, and RL alone or in combination are used to select each speed.
- Each preset speed can be set to any value between 0-400Hz during operation of the inverter. The speed can also be set by using the "[▲] [▼]" keys.
- Up to 10 speeds can be set by combining these parameters with JOG frequency (Pr. 15), upper limit frequency (Pr. 1), or lower limit frequency (Pr. 2).



Notes: 1. When Pr. 24-Pr. 27 are set to 9999 (factory-set value), Speeds 4-7 cannot be selected.

2. Multi-speed selections take priority over the main speed (between terminals 2/5 or 4/5).

3. Multi-speeds can also be set during PU operation and external operation.

Pr. 7 **Pr. 8** **Setting acceleration/deceleration time**

Pr. 7 Acceleration time

Pr. 8 Deceleration time

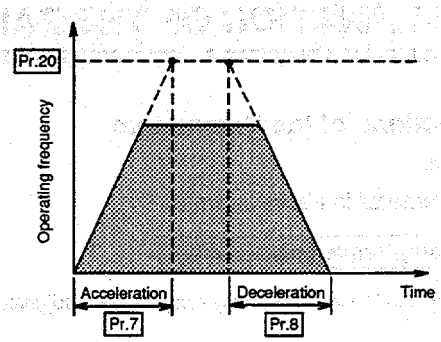
Pr. 20 Acceleration/deceleration base frequency

Pr. 21 Acceleration/deceleration time unit

- Set Pr. 7 to the time needed to reach the set value for the Pr. 20. Set Pr. 8 to the time needed to reach the set value for 0Hz.
- For Pr. 21 acceleration/deceleration time unit, the setting range and the minimum setting unit can be set as follows:

Set value 0: 0-3600 seconds
(The minimum setting unit is 0.1 seconds.)

Set value 1: 0-360 seconds
(The minimum setting unit is 0.01 seconds.)



Note: For a S-shaped acceleration/deceleration pattern A (see Pr. 29) only, the value must be the time needed to reach the base frequency (Pr. 3).

The output wavelength for the wavelength setting signal (analog) is set by the gain (Pr. 903 or Pr. 905).

Pr. 9 **Setting value for electronic thermal O/L**

- The current value (A) can be directly used as the set value to protect the motor from overheating. Generally, this Pr. is set to the motor rated current. This Pr. allows for the reduction in motor cooling capability during low-speed operation.
- When this parameter is set to "0A", the motor protection function does not operate.
- To use an inverter duty constant torque motor, set Pr. 71 (Applicable Motor) to "21" to select the 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range. Then set the rated current of the motor for Pr. 9 (Electronic thermal O/L).
- The current value is factory set to the rated output current of the inverter. **Change rated motor current setting.**

Pr. 10 **Pr. 11** **Pr. 12** **Adjusting the DC brake**

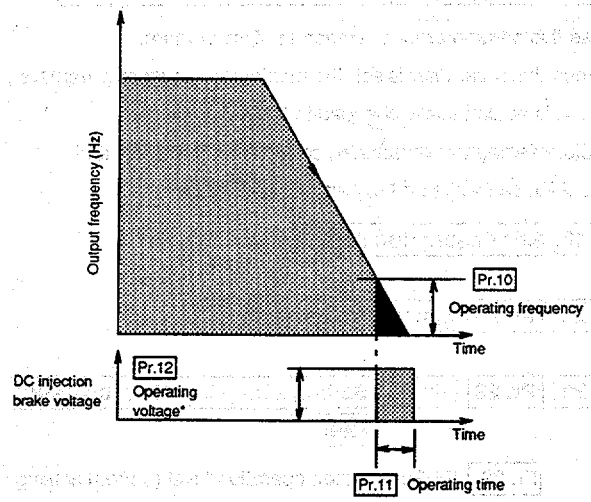
Pr. 10 DC injection brake operation frequency

Pr. 11 DC injection brake operation time

Pr. 12 DC injection brake voltage

- Setting DC injection brake torque (* voltage), time, and starting frequency allows the user to adjust the stopping accuracy according to the load.

Pr. 12-Pr. 16



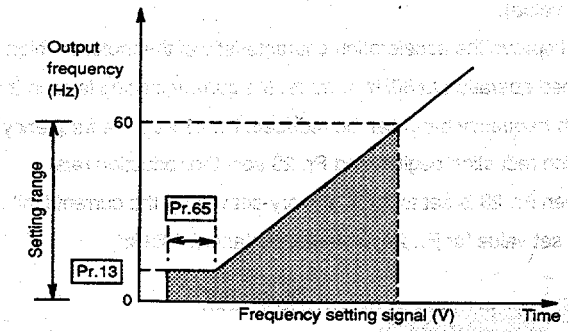
* Factory-set value (for DC injection brake voltage): 1%

Pr. 13 Pr. 65 Setting starting frequency

Pr. 13 Starting frequency

Pr. 65 Hold time at starting frequency

- The starting frequency can be set to any value between 0 to 60Hz.



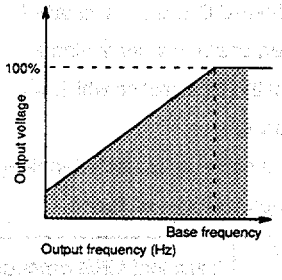
- At the start time, the start frequency can be held for a certain time. Therefore, overcurrent can be prevented when a large inertia (GD^2) load such as the blower is started.
- Pr. 65 has a setting range of 0 to 10.0 seconds. It was set at 0 second at shipment from the factory.

Pr. 14 Pr. 140 Selecting applied load

- The user can select the optimum output characteristics (V/F characteristics) for specific applications or the load characteristic.
- The reduction ratio for reduction torque loads can be set by Pr. 140. k=1 to 2 setting possible. (As standard setting, it should be set to be 1.75)

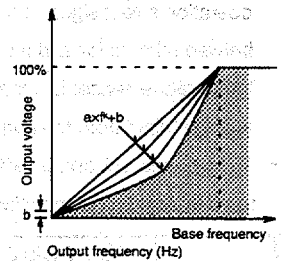
Set value: 0 (factory set value)

For constant torque loads such as as conveyors and positive-displacement machine.



Set value: 1

For reduced torque load such centrifugal pumps and fans.

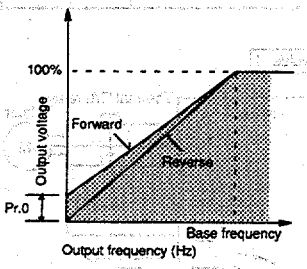


Set value: 2

For hoisting type applications.

Forward boost: Set value for Pr. 0

Reverse boost: 0%

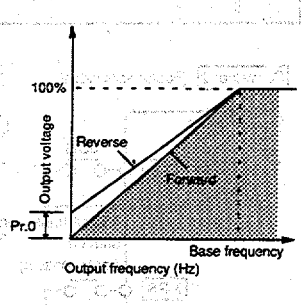


Set value: 3

For hoisting type applications.

Forward boost: 0%

Reverse boost: Set value for Pr. 0



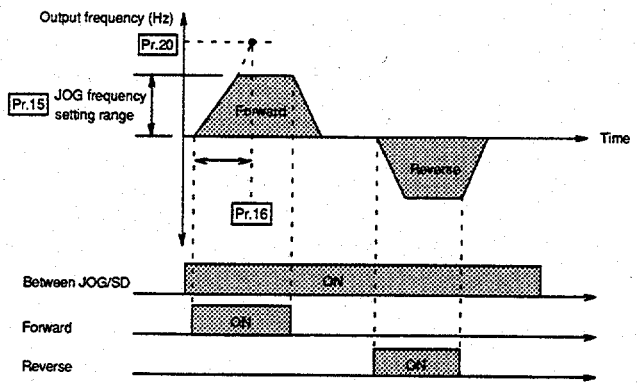
Note: When Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 have been set to select Primary Magnetic Flux Control mode, setting for this parameter is ignored.

Pr. 15 Pr. 16 Setting JOG operation

Pr. 15 JOG frequency

Pr. 16 JOG acceleration/deceleration time

- For JOG operation, select JOG mode (short between the terminals JOG and SD). JOG operation is started and stopped by a start signal (input at the STF and STR terminals).
- JOG operation can also be performed by using the parameter unit. (Refer to the Instruction Manual.)



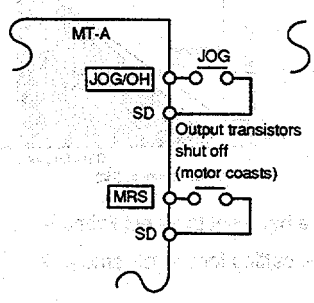
Pr. 17-Pr. 23

Pr. 17 Selecting external thermal O/L relay input

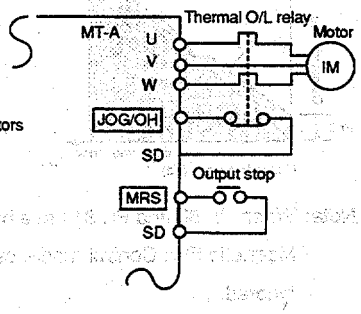
- The set values 0 and 1 switch the functions of the input terminal JOG/OH. The JOG function inputs the signal contact of the JOG operation select signal. When a thermal O/L relay is installed between the motor and the inverter, or a motor containing a temperature sensor is used, select the OH function which will allow an input from the relay or sensor.
- The set values 2 and 3 switch the function of the MRS terminal to the b-contact input specification (normally closed input).

Pr. 17 set value	Terminals JOG/OH functions		Terminal MRS function	
	JOG mode	OH (External Thermal O/L Relay input)	Normally open input	Normally closed input
0	√		√	
1		√	√	
2	√			√
3		√		√

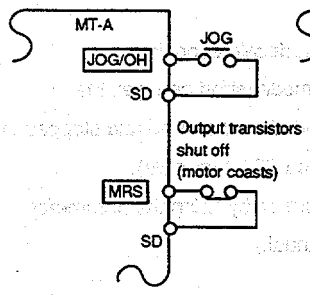
Set value: 0 (Factory-set value)



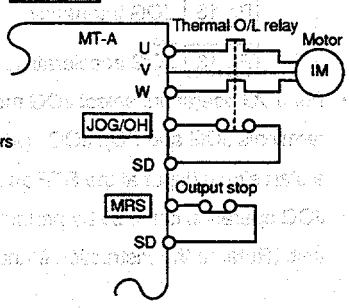
Set value: 1



Set value: 2



Set value: 3



Pr. 18 Setting high-speed maximum frequency limit

- Use this parameter for operation at 60Hz or more.
- When this parameter is set, the maximum frequency parameter, Pr. 1, is automatically changed to this set value.
- Before setting this parameter, confirm that the motor and machine can withstand high-speed operations.

Pr. 19 See description of Pr. 3

Pr. 20 Pr. 21 See description of Pr. 7

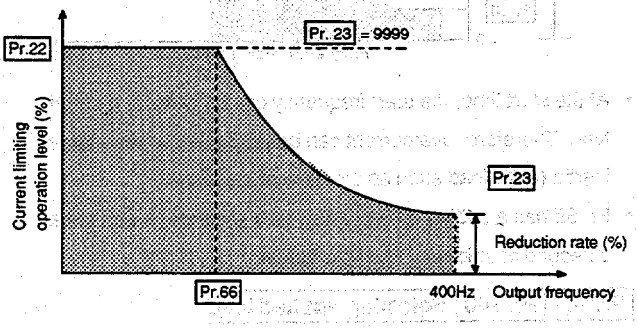
Pr. 22 Pr. 23 Pr. 66 Setting stall prevention operation level

Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level (current limiting operation level)

Pr. 23 High speed stall prevention operation level (current limiting level reduction rate at 400Hz)

Pr. 66 Frequency at which stall prevention level reduction begins

- Set Pr. 22 for the stall prevention operation level (current limiting level). Normally, set this parameter to 120% (equal to the factory-set value).
- To improve the acceleration characteristic of the motor for high speed operation at 60Hz or more, the current limiting level in the high frequency band can be reduced. Pr. 66 sets the frequency at which reduction begins, and Pr. 23 sets the reduction rate.
- When Pr. 23 is set to 9999 (factory-set value), the current limit of the set value for Pr. 22 remains constant at 400Hz.



Pr. 24-Pr. 30

Pr. 24 **Pr. 25** **Pr. 26** **Pr. 27** **See description of Pr. 4**

Pr. 28 Selecting multi-speed input compensator

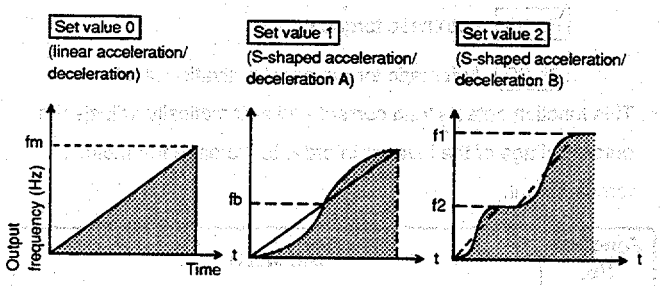
A compensator signal input at terminal "1" enables speed (frequency) compensator to be made to multi-speed settings.

Set value	Compensator by auxiliary input
0	Not compensated (factory-set value)
1	Can be compensated

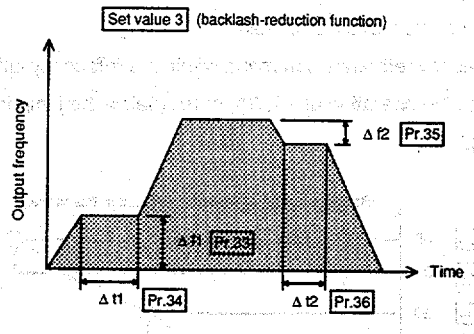
Pr. 29 Selecting acceleration/deceleration patterns

Different acceleration/deceleration patterns are provided. The selection will depend on the application.

- Set value "0" (linear acceleration/deceleration) is effective for most applications.
- Set value "1" (S-shaped acceleration/deceleration A) is used to accelerate or decelerate to high-speeds, 60Hz or more, in a short time. This set value selects an acceleration/deceleration pattern with the turning point of the S-shaped curve at fb (bas frequency). This pattern is suited for use with machine tools applications.
- Set value "2" (S-shaped acceleration/deceleration B) is used to set constant, S-shaped acceleration or deceleration at a frequency between f2 (current frequency) and f1 (target frequency). This function can reduce shocks arising at acceleration or deceleration.



- Set value "3" (activates the backlash-reduction function for use when the motor is connected to a high backlash load. This function temporarily changes the output frequency at acceleration/deceleration to reduce shocks (or backlash). Use Pr. 33 to Pr. 36 to set the parameters for backlash reduction.



Pr. No.	Function Name	Setting range	Factory-set Value
33	Stop frequency at backlash acceleration	0 ~ 400Hz	1Hz (9999)
34	Stop time at backlash acceleration	0 ~ 360 seconds	0.5 seconds (9999)
35	Stop frequency at backlash deceleration	0 ~ 400Hz	1Hz (9999)
36	Stop time at backlash deceleration	0 ~ 360 seconds	0.5 seconds (9999)

* Using Pr. 31 and Pr. 32 ensures that the frequency jump function will remain valid.

Pr. 30 Pr. 70 Setting regenerative brake

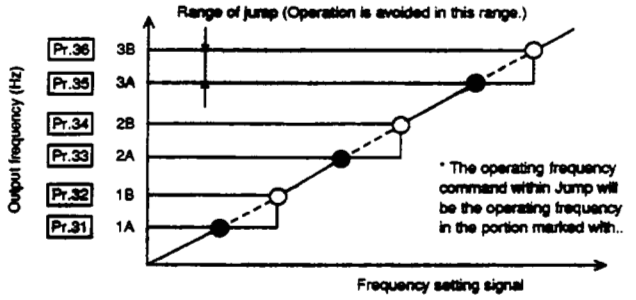
Pr. 30 External brake resistor selection

Pr. 70 Maximum regenerative brake duty

- To use optional brake unit and brake resistor, set Pr. 30 to 1 and Pr. 70 for %ED. For standard brake unit and brake resistor, %ED is 5% (30 sec/10 min).
- Pr. 70 setting must match the allowable brake usage factor of the transistor in the brake unit.
- When Pr. 30 is set to be 0, Pr. 70 is not displayed.

Pr. 31 Pr. 32 Pr. 33 Pr. 34 Pr. 35 Pr. 36 Frequency jump

- To avoid resonance during operation due to natural vibration of mechanical system, the resonant frequency can be jumped. Three jump points can be set, and the jump frequency can be set above or below each jump point.
- A frequency reference command within the frequency jump range will result in operation at 1A, 2A, or 3A (below the jump frequency range).



Notes: 1. When the value "9999" is set (factory-set value), frequency jump is not executed.
2. When Pr. 29 is set to "3", Pr. 33-Pr. 36 are switched to the backlash correction setting function. (Pr. 31 and Pr. 32 remain valid as the frequency jump function.)
3. The operating frequency within the setting range is applied to Jump during acceleration/deceleration.

Pr. 37 Setting speed indication unit

- The operating speed of a machine can be displayed on the panel as the machine is operating. The speed can be displayed on the LED's of the inverter as well as the main monitor of the parameter unit (PU).
- Set the speed indication unit according to the number motor poles or any linear process variable. For a linear process variable, the value set will be the value displayed at 60Hz output.
- This setting is valid only when the Inverter LED Display or PU Main Display has been selected for operation speed indication (see Pr. 51 and Pr. 52).

Pr. 37 set value	Operation speed indication
2 ~ 10	• The set value is the number of poles of the motor. • The rotation speed of the motor is displayed. Example: For the set value of "2", "3600" rpm is displayed at 60Hz output.
11 ~ 9998	• The set value is the machine speed for 60Hz operation. Example: For the set value of "950" (meters/min), "950" (without the indication unit) is displayed at 60Hz output.

Notes: 1. Only this Pr. can be set in linear process variable units. Use the frequency unit (Hz) to set other frequency related parameters.
2. In V/F Control mode, the motor rotation speed is output frequency and does not indicate the real rotation speed. When Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 have been set to select Primary Magnetic Flux Control mode, the rotation speed is calculated based on an estimate of the motor slip value.
3. The factory-set value is "4". (1800 r/min is indicated at the 60Hz operation)

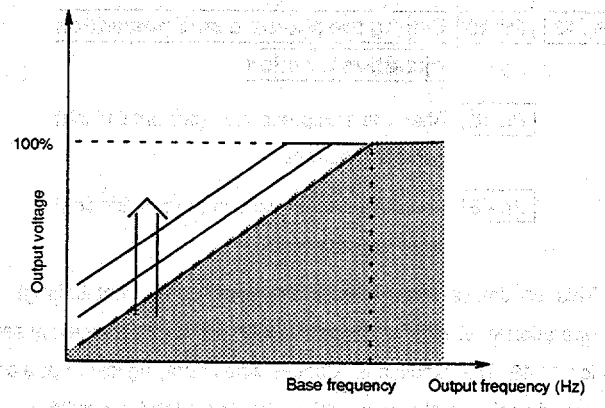
Pr. 38 Pr. 39 Setting automatic torque boost

Pr. 38 Automatic torque boost

Pr. 39 Automatic torque boost activation level

- This function detects load current and automatically adjusts the output voltage of the inverter in order to increase the motor's torque output.

Function No.	Set value
38	Boost compensation value (%) 0: automatic torque boost disable (factory setting) Normally set 100% to operate the automatic torque boost.
39	Current level at which the automatic torque boost is activated (A) (Normally, set 0A for this parameter.)



Pr. 40 Setting multi-function output terminal assignment

- This function individually changes and assigns the function of each of the output terminals SU, IPF, OL, and FU to ten different functions. Set values are assigned to Pr. 40 as a four-digit integer. Each digit indicates the function of each terminal.

Pr. 40: 1st digit, 2nd digit, 3rd digit, and 4th digit (Factory-set values: 1 2 3 4)

Example: The set value of Pr. 40 is 3249.

Terminal SU: OL (overload alarm) signal

Terminal IPF: IPF/UVT (instantaneous power failure/under voltage alarm) signal

Terminal OL: FU1 (frequency detection) signal

Terminal FU: PU (in PU operation) signal

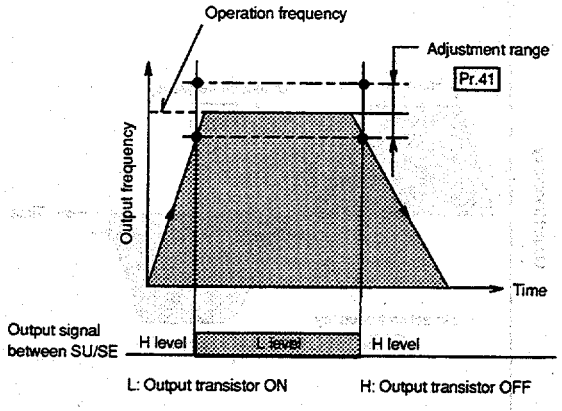
Set value	Function abbreviation	Function name	Description of operation	Related Pr.
0	RUN	Under Inverter Operation	Output when the inverter is operating at a frequency higher than the start frequency.	—
1	SU	Up-to-set frequency	Output when output frequency reaches the set frequency.	Pr. 41
2	IPF/UVT	Instantaneous power failure or under voltage	Output when an instantaneous power failure or under voltage occurs.	—
3	OL	Overload alarm	Output when the current limiting function is activated.	Pr. 22, 23
4	FU1	Frequency detection	Output when frequency is higher than the specified detection frequency.	Pr. 42, 43
5	FU2	Alternate frequency detection	Output when frequency is higher than the specified detection frequency.	Pr. 50
6	RBP	Regenerative brake pre-alarm	Output for pre-alarm when regenerative brake utilization reaches 85% of the utilization rate set for Pr. 70. 13.	Pr. 70
7	THP	Electronic thermal O/L alarm	Output when the electronic thermal O/L value reaches 85% of the set level.	Pr. 9
8	PRG	In Program mode operation	Output when the inverter is operating in Program mode.	Pr. 79
9	PU	PU operation mode	Output when PU Operation mode is selected.	—

Note: The function of the RUN terminal (output during invert operation) is fixed and cannot be changed by Pr. 40.

Note: "Output" means that the internal transistor for open collector output is turned on (the circuit is connected).

Pr. 41 Adjusting up-to-frequency sensitivity

- The sensitivity can be adjusted within 0 to ±100% of the operation frequency.

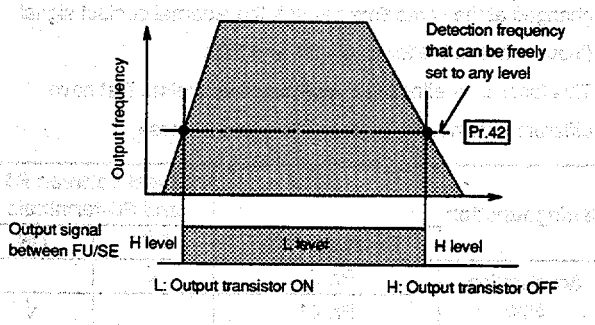


Pr. 42 Pr. 43 Setting output frequency detection

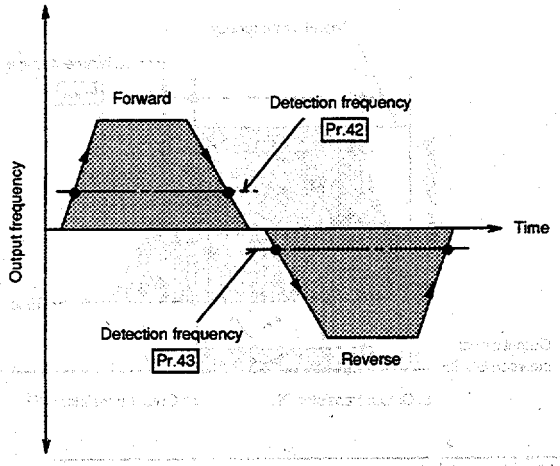
Pr. 42 Output frequency detection

Pr. 43 Output frequency detection for reverse operations

- The signal level is L when output frequency reaches or exceeds any set detection frequency (the value set for Pr. 42 output frequency detection.) The signal is H when output frequency is lower than this detection frequency. This function is useful for the operation or the open signal of an electromagnetic brake.



- Setting Pr. 43 enables activation of frequency detection specifically for reverse operation. (In this case, the set value of Pr. 42 is valid only for forward operation.) This function is effective, for example, in changing the timing of electromagnetic brake operation between forward (lifting) and reverse (lowering) vertical movement. The factory-set value is "9999", which will be the set value for Pr. 42 for both forward and reverse.



Pr. 44 Pr. 45 Pr. 46 Pr. 47 Setting secondary control functions

Pr. 44 Alternate acceleration/deceleration time

Pr. 45 Alternate deceleration time

Pr. 46 Alternate torque boost (manual)

Pr. 47 Alternate V/F (base frequency)

- The acceleration/deceleration time and the boost setting can be changed at the same time through the external contact signal (input between the terminals RT and SD).
- This function is effective in switching two motors that have different parameters, such as lifting and traverse.

Setting function		Signal between RT and SD terminals	
	Parameter No.	OFF	ON
Acceleration time	Pr. 7	√	
	Pr. 44		√
Deceleration time	Pr. 8	√	
	Pr. 45		√
Torque boost (manual)	Pr. 0	√	
	Pr. 46		√
Base frequency	Pr. 3	√	
	Pr. 47		√

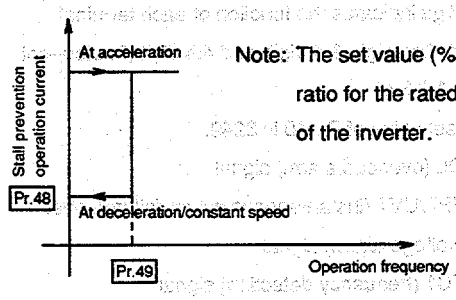
Note: When "9999" (factory-set value) is set for Pr. 45, the set value of Pr. 44 is used for both alternate acceleration and deceleration times.

Pr. 48 Pr. 49 Setting the alternate stall prevention operation function

Pr. 48 Alternate stall prevention (current limiting) operating current

Pr. 49 Alternate stall prevention (current limiting) operating frequency

- This function can change the stall prevention (current limiting) operation level within a range between 0Hz to the frequency set for Pr. 49. This function is effective when applying low torque and speed against a stationary object (holding a load in position).
- This function does not operate at acceleration, and is valid only at deceleration or at a constant speed.
- When Pr. 49 is set to "0" (the factory-set value), the Alternate stall prevention function does not operate.



Note: The set value (%) indicates the ratio for the rated output current of the inverter.

Pr. 50 Setting alternate output frequency detection

- In addition to the output frequency detection set for Pr. 42 and Pr. 43, output frequency detection can be set for Pr. 50.
- This function can be output at any of the SU, IPF, OL, and FU terminals by setting "5" (FU2) for any of the four digits (from the 1st to 4th digits) of Pr. 40. The output signal is turned on at a frequencies higher than or equal to the set frequency. (See the description of Pr. 42 and Pr. 43.)

Pr. 51 Pr. 52 Pr. 53 Pr. 54 Selecting monitor and output signal

Pr. 51 Inverter LED display data selection

Pr. 52 PU main display data selection

Pr. 53 PU level display data selection

Pr. 54 FM/AM terminal function selection

- Set the monitor and output signal to the appropriate number selecting from the 21 signal types listed below.
- There are two types of output signals: the FM terminal which is a pulse train output and the AM terminal which is an analog output. Select either of the two in accordance with the set value of Pr. 54.
- Factory-set values Pr. 51:1 (The Alarm code is automatically displayed when a failure has occurred.), Pr. 52:0, Pr. 53:1, Pr. 54:1.

Signal type	Indication unit	Parameter set value					Full-scale value of FM, AM and level meter
		Pr. 51	Pr. 52	Pr. 53	Pr. 54		
		Inverter LED	PU main monitor	PU level meter	FM terminal	AM terminal	
No indication	—	N	N	0	N	N	—
Output frequency	Hz	1	0	1	1	101	Pr. 55
Output current	A	2	0	2	2	102	Pr. 56
Output voltage	V	3	0	3	3	103	400V or 800V
Defect	—	4	0	N	N	N	—
Frequency set value	Hz	5	*	5	5	105	Pr. 55
Operation speed	(r/min)	6	*	6	6	106	Value of Pr. 55 converted by the value of Pr. 37
Motor torque**	%	7	X*	7	7	107	Rated torque of applied motor x2
Converter output voltage	V	8	*	8	8	108	400V or 800V
Regenerative brake utilization rate	%	9	*	9	9	109	Pr. 70
Electronic thermal O/L load ratio	%	10	*	10	10	110	Thermal operation level
Output current peak value	A	11	*	11	11	111	Pr. 56
Converter output voltage peak value	V	12	*	12	12	112	400V or 800V
Input power***	kW	13	*	13	13	113	Rated power of applied motor x2
Output power***	kW	14	*	14	14	114	Rated power of applied motor x2
Input terminal status	—	N	*	N	N	N	—
Output terminal status	—	N	N	N	N	N	—
Load meter	%	17	17	17	17	117	Pr. 56
Motor exciting current	A	18	18	18	18	118	Pr. 56
Aggregate operation time	hr	N	20	N	N	N	—
Reference voltage output	—	N	N	N	21	121	1440Hz is output to the FM terminal. The full-scale voltage is output to the AM terminal.

Note: A monitoring function marked "N" cannot be selected.

Note: After setting "0" for Pr. 52 (PU main monitor), the monitor signals can be selected. To display sequentially, use the SHIFT key. ("0" is the factory-set value.)

Note: The load meter value is indicated in %, with the current value set for Pr. 56 representing 100%.

* Select signals from the frequency set value to the output terminal status of the PU main monitor by selecting "other monitor" of PU Operation.

** Motor torque display is valid only when in the primary magnetic flux control mode.

*** Full-scale value indication is based on variable torque inverter rating.

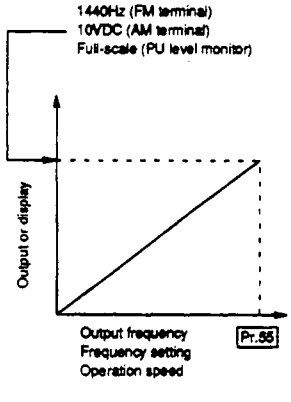
Pr. 55 Pr. 56 Setting monitor reference

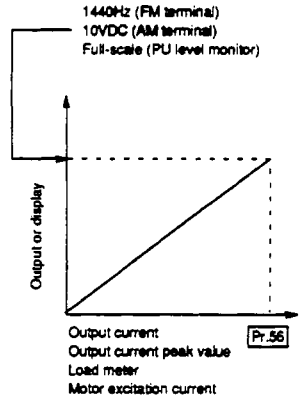
Pr. 55 Frequency monitor reference

Pr. 56 Current monitor reference

- Set the frequency or current value to be used as a reference to indicate when frequency or current is selected to indicate the FM terminal, AM terminal, and PU level meter.

Monitor reference set parameter	Monitor contents selection. Setting unit is ( ).	PU level display selection (set value of Pr. 53)	FM/AM terminal function selection (set value of Pr. 54)	
Pr. 55 Frequency monitor reference	Output frequency (Hz)	1	1	101
	Frequency set value (Hz)	5	5	105
	Operation speed (Pr. 37)	6	6	106
Pr. 56 Current monitor reference	Output current (A)	2	2	102
	Output current peak value (Hz)	11	11	11
	Load meter (A)	17	17	117
	Motor excitation current (A)	18	18	118
Method of setting by Pr. 55 and Pr. 56		Set the value such that the indication on the PU level meter is 100%.	Set the value so that output pulse train output at the FM terminal is 1440Hz.	Set the value so that output voltage at the AM terminal is 10V.





Notes: 1. The maximum pulse train output at the FM terminal is 2400Hz.

2. The maximum voltage at the AM terminal is 10VDC.

Pr. 57 Pr. 58 Restart operation after instantaneous power failure or commercial switching

Pr. 57 Restart coasting time after an instantaneous power failure or switching across the line operation.

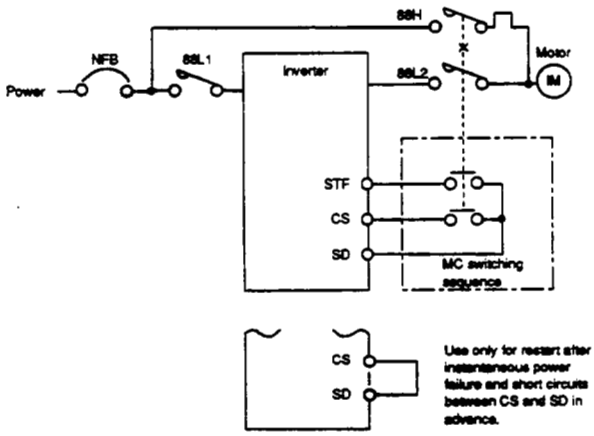
Pr. 58 Rise cushion time for automatic restart.

- This function allows the inverter to start into a spinning motor.
- Pr. 57 (free running time)

Set value	Instantaneous power failure restart enabled/disabled	Restart operation enabled/disabled
9999 (factory-setting)	disabled	enabled (5 seconds free run time)
0, 0.1 to 30"	enabled	enabled

Free run time meaning time taken until the control restarts after reset.

- When Pr. 57 is set to "0", the free running time is set to 5 seconds. This setting is appropriate for general operation. However, the time can be adjusted within a range of 0.1 to 30 seconds according to the inertia of the load ($GD^2(WK^2)$) and the magnitude of torque. (The system starts at this time if the load quickly decelerates to 2Hz within the time set with Pr. 57.)
- If this setting is applied to a load with a high rate of deceleration, overcurrent may occur. The unit must then be restarted after it has stopped.
- Pr. 58 Setting of output voltage (rise time)
  In general, setting this parameter to 0.5 seconds (the factory-set value) is enough for operation. However, the output voltage rise time at restart control can be adjusted in the range of 0.1 to 5 seconds according to the value of the load requirements/ specifications (inertia or torque).



Pr. 59 Selecting remote setting function

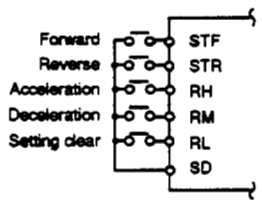
- Setting "1" or "2" for Pr. 59 enables changing of the RH and RM terminal functions to the remotely set input functions.
- The functions equivalent to those of the remote setting box FR-FK of the FR series setting box (optional) can only be obtained by setting the parameters.

Pr. 59 set value	Operation	
	Remote setting function	Frequency set value storage function (*)
0	×	—
1	○	○
2	○	×

×: Not available ○: Available

- If the circuit between the RH and SD terminals or between the RM and SD terminals has been opened for one minute or more, the set value of operation frequency at that time is stored in memory. After the power is turned off and then turned on again, operation is resumed at this set value.

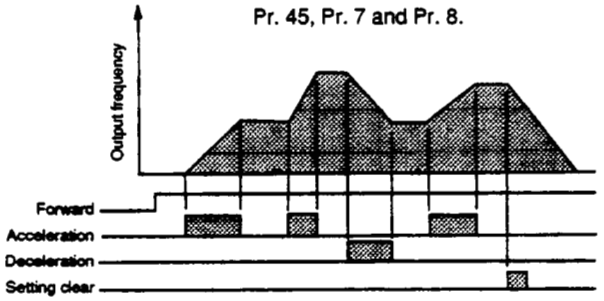
Connection



Keep the wiring distance within 30m.

Operation Sample

Note: The acceleration/deceleration time will the longest set values for Pr. 44, Pr. 45, Pr. 7 and Pr. 8.



Pr. 60 Intelligent mode selection

(Available in the near future)

- By selecting this parameter, the inverter is automatically adjusted as if the appropriate value had been set in each parameter, without needing to set the acceleration and deceleration times and V/F pattern. This operation mode is useful when it is desired to perform operation immediately without making fine parameter settings.

  The inverter automatically selects appropriate parameters.

Pr. 60 set value	Set function	Operation	Automatically set parameter
0 (factory setting)	Ordinary operation mode	—	—
1	Shortest acceleration/ deceleration mode	Set when it is desired to accelerate/ decelerate the motor in the shortest time. The inverter makes acceleration/ deceleration in the shortest time using its full capabilities. During deceleration, an insufficient braking capability may cause the overvoltage alarm (E. OV3).	Pr. 7 Pr. 8
3	Optimum acceleration/ deceleration mode	Self-learning system automatically sets the boost value, acceleration and deceleration times so that the current during acceleration/deceleration is lower than the rated current of the inverter. Optimum operation can be carried out by fully utilizing the inverter capabilities in the rated continuous range. Appropriate for application where the load will not vary largely. (Note 2)	Pr. 0 Pr. 7 Pr. 8
4	Energy-saving mode	Tunes the inverter output voltage on line so that the inverter output voltage is minimized during constant-speed operation. Appropriate for energy-saving application such as fan and pump.	Output voltage
5	Lift mode	Automatically controls the inverter output voltage so that the maximum torque can be delivered in the driving and regenerative modes. Also automatically selects the acceleration/ deceleration pattern in which shock is minimized. Suitable for the lift with counterweight.	Pr. 0 Pr. 13 Pr. 19

Notes: 1. When more accurate control for application is required, set parameters manually.

2. Because of the learning system, this control is not valid the first time.
3. When the Primary Magnetic Flux Control has been selected using Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, the energy-saving mode and lift mode need not be set.
4. If intelligent operation is performed using a motor having a larger capacity than the inverter capacity, overcurrent alarm may occur.
5. If an overvoltage (OV3) trip has occurred during operation in the optimum acceleration/deceleration mode, reset Pr. 8 (deceleration time) to a slightly larger value and restart operation in this mode.
6. When any of 1 to 6 has been set in Pr. 60, the parameters dedicated to intelligent mode Pr. 61 to 64 are valid.

   Pr. 61 to 64, which need not be set unless required, may be set to improve performance. Set 0 in Pr. 60 to automatically set Pr. 61-64 to 9999 (factory setting).

Pr. 65 See description of Pr. 13

Pr. 66 See description of Pr. 22

Pr. 67 Pr. 68 Pr. 69 Retry function

Pr. 67 No. of retries after alarm occurrence

Pr. 68 Retry execution wait time

Pr. 69 Erase display of no. of retry executions

- Retry is a function that makes the inverter automatically reset the inverter alarm, restart and continue operations.
- You can set Pr. 67 to the number of retries to be made after an alarm has occurred.

Pr. 67 set value	No. of retries
0 (Factory-set value)	Retry is not made.
1 to 10	1 to 10 retries

- You can set Pr. 68 to the wait time needed after the inverter alarm is issued and before restart is executed. When "9999" (the factory-set value) is used as the set value, the inverter will not execute a retry function.
- You can see the accumulated number of restarts made by retry by reading Pr. 69. The set value of "0" erases this aggregate number.

Notes: 1. The inverter automatically starts operation when the retry wait time set for Pr. 68 has elapsed. When this function is active, the operator should be aware that the motor may start unexpectedly!

2. When the reset function is activated before restart, accumulated data, such as data of the electronic thermal and the utilization rate of regenerative brake, is not reset (in the different manner as by power-on reset).

Pr. 70 See description of Pr. 30

Pr. 71 Selecting applicable motor

- To use an inverter duty constant torque motor, set Pr. 71 to "21". Electronic thermal O/L is set to the thermal characteristic of the constant torque motor.

Pr. 71 set value	Electronic thermal characteristics
VT: 0	Thermal characteristic adaptable to general-purpose motors (variable torque motor)
CT: 21	Thermal characteristic adaptable to inverter duty constant torque motors
VT: 2/CT: 22	V/F 5-point adjustable (for variable torque motors)

VT: Variable Torque Application, CT: Constant Torque Application

Pr. 72 Changing of PWM mode

- The MT-A series PWM mode can be changed by using Pr. 72 when trying to reduce the audible sound from motor.

Pr. 72 set value	PWM mode
0	No acoustic noise tuning
1	Acoustic noise tuning
2 (Note 1)	Sine-wave filter application

Note 1: When the optional sine-wave filter is used, set 2 at Pr. 72. Here, operation is impossible at 60Hz or more when 2 is set at Pr. 72.

Note 2: With the optional sine-wave filter, next largest inverter for the motor rating should be selected.

Pr. 73 Frequency command voltage range selection

- Set the input specifications for terminals 1 and 2 and use the override function.

Pr. 73 set value	Terminal AU signal	Terminal 2 input voltage	Terminal 1 input voltage *1	Terminal 4 input (4 to 20mA)	Override function*2	Reversible polarity
0	OFF	0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V	Inactive	Inactive	*3
1		0 to 5V				
2		0 to 10V	0 to ± 5V			
3		0 to 5V				
4		0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V		Active	
5		0 to 5V	0 to ± 5V			
10		0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V		Inactive	Active
11		0 to 5V				
12		0 to 10V	0 to ± 5V			
13		0 to 5V				
14		0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V		Active	
15		0 to 5V	0 to ± 5V			
0	ON	Inactive	0 to ± 10V	Active	Inactive	*3
1						
2			0 to ± 5V			
3						
4		0 to 10V	Inactive		Active	
5		0 to 5V				
10		Inactive	0 to ± 10V		Inactive	Active
11						
12			0 to ± 5V			
13						
14		0 to 10V	Inactive		Active	
15		0 to 5V				

*1: Terminal 1 (auxiliary frequency setting input) is added to the main speed-setting signal at terminal 2 or 4.

*2: When override is selected, terminal 1 or 4 will be the main speed-setting signal, and terminal 2 will be the override signal (50 to 150% at 0 to 5V or 0 to 10V).

*3: Frequency command signals with a negative polarity cannot be accepted.

Notes: 1. When "the maximum output frequency at the maximum frequency voltage (or current) input signal" is changed/calibrated, set Pr. 903 (Pr. 905 for current signal). In this case, it is not necessary to give the voltage (or current) signal to the inverter. Just setting Pr.s works. Setting of Accel/Decel time is not affected by the setting of Pr. 73 because the accel/decel time is defined by the slope from zero Hz to the setting of Pr. 20, accel/decel base frequency.

2. [ ] shows factory setting.

Pr. 74 Input filter time constant

- You can set the built-in filter constant of the input section of the external voltage or current frequency setting signal. This function is effective in removing noise from the frequency-setting circuit.
- If stable operation cannot be obtained due to the influence of noise, use a higher filter time constant. The higher the set value, the lower the response.

Pr. 75 Reset selection/PU disconnection detection

- The Reset function (terminal RES) can be set to allow for reset anytime or only at alarm occurrence. This Pr. can also be set to cause an inverter alarm stop when the PU is disconnected.

Set value 0	Reset input is always enabled (the factory-set value).*	After the parameter unit is removed, operation continues.
Set value 1	Reset input is enabled only when the protective function is activated.	
Set value 2	Reset input is always enabled.	When the parameter unit is disconnected, the inverter LED display shows the error display and the inverter output is shut off.
Set value 3	Reset input is enabled only when the protective function is activated.	

- When the circuit between the RES and SD terminals is turned on during operation, the inverter output is shut off, the contents of the electronic thermal O/L and regenerative brake utilization rate are reset, and the motor coasts.

Pr. 76 Alarm code output selection

- When an alarm arises, the details of the alarm can be output through the 4-bit digital signal at the open collector output terminal. When programmed operation has been selected, this function displays the operation block selection.

Set value	Output terminal			
	SU	IPU	OL	FU
0 (factory-set value)	By output terminal assignment (Pr. 40)			
1	Alarm code bit 3	Alarm code bit 2	Alarm code bit 1	Alarm code bit 0
2	Normal operation .....Same as setting 0 When an alarm arises.....Alarm code signal			
3 (Program operation output)	Output at time up	Operating the third group	Operating the second group	Operating the first group

Note 1: For the contents of the alarm code, see page 26.

Pr. 77 Parameter write inhibit selection

- You can inhibit writing of functions at the parameter unit.

Set value	Write inhibit function
0	Parameter write enabled only when the inverter is stopped (the factory-set value)*
1	Parameter write disabled**
2	Parameter write also enabled during operation***

* Pr. 51-Pr. 56, which are the parameters related to the monitor, can be set at any time.

** Pr. 77 and Pr.79 (operation mode selection) can be set.

*** Pr. 22, Pr. 23, Pr. 48, Pr. 49, Pr. 60, Pr. 66, Pr. 71, and Pr. 79 to Pr. 81 cannot be written when the inverter is operating.

Pr. 78 Reverse run prevention selection

- Set this parameter to prevent problems with reverse operation due to incorrect start signal inputs.

Set value	Direction of rotation
0	Both forward and reverse rotations are enabled (factory-set value).
1	Reverse rotation is disabled.
2	Forward rotation is disabled.

Note: This setting is valid for both parameter unit operation and external operation.

Pr. 79 Operation mode selection

- The inverter operation mode may be operated by external signal or by the parameter unit. You may limit the operation mode to one of these two modes, or you may use both modes.

Set value 0	Operation is enabled by switching between the parameter unit and the external operation source (the factory-set value).
Set value 1	Operation is enabled only by the parameter unit.
Set value 2	Operation is enabled only by the external operation source.
Set value 3 (*1)	Operation frequency: Set by the parameter unit. Start signal: External signal is input.
Set value 4 (*1)	Operation frequency: External signal is input. Start signal: Input by the parameter unit.
Set value 5	Program operation Operation start: STF; Timer reset: STR Group selection: RH, RM, RL

- The program operation function can set operation events determining start time, rotation direction, and operation frequency for each of the three selected groups. This function enables automatic operation in accordance with the preset schedule and pattern.

Pr. 80 Pr. 81 Selecting Primary Magnetic Flux Control

Pr. 80 Capacity of the applied motor

Pr. 81 No. of poles of the applied motor

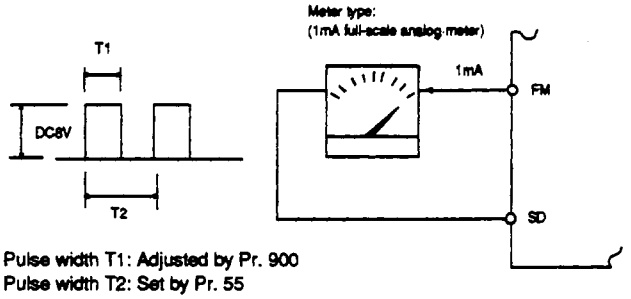
- This control mode is applicable only for Mitsubishi's standard squirrel-cage induction motor.
- To select Primary Magnetic Flux Control mode, set the capacity of the motor to be applied and the number of poles (2, 4, or 6) of the motor. To use a constant torque motor, set Pr. 71 (applicable motor selection) to "21".
- When motor's performance is not satisfied, set parameters using reference sheet.

Note: To apply Primary Magnetic Flux Control mode, the following motor conditions must be met:

1. The motor capacity is equal to the capacity of the inverter, or no more than one rank below the inverter capacity.
2. The motor has 2, 4, or 6 poles.
3. Single machine operation (One inverter is connected with only one motor.)
4. Output frequency will not always be the same as the set frequency.
5. Up to 100ft (30m) of cable can be used. Satisfactory operation may not be obtained if the above conditions are deviated from.

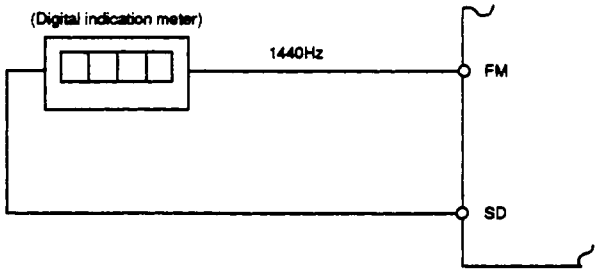
Pr. 900 Terminal FM output calibration

- The parameter unit can be used to calibrate the meter connected to the FM terminal. This calibration function is common to all monitors selected for Pr. 54.
- Terminal FM has a pulse output as illustrated below. When Pr. 900 is set, the parameter unit can be used to calibrate the scale of the meter connected to the inverter, eliminating the use of a calibration resistor. (For details of the calibration method, refer to the instruction manual.)
  Meter type: (1mA full-scale analog meter)



Pulse width T1: Adjusted by Pr. 900
Pulse width T2: Set by Pr. 55
(Valid only for frequency monitor)

- Monitor by using the digital indicator
  Pulse train output at the FM terminal can be used for digital display by the digital counter. The full-scale value described at Pr. 54 provides 1440Hz output. When you select the operation frequency from monitor items, the rate of output frequency at this FM terminal can be set for Pr. 55. (Digital indicator)



Note: The factory-set value provides the full-scale value and 1440Hz of FM output frequency at 60Hz and 1mA.

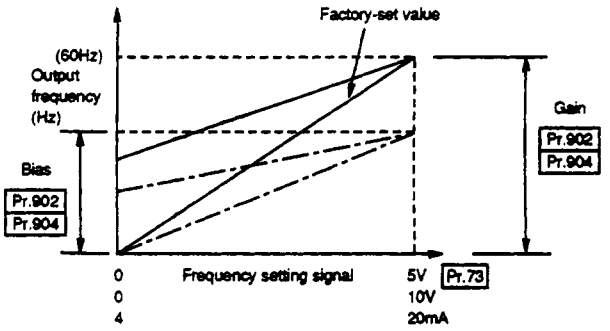
Pr. 901 Terminal AM output calibration

- This function is used for calibration when Pr. 54 has been set to 101-118 to select analog output to AM terminal. As described at Pr. 54, the value has been factory-set so that 10VDC output is obtained with each monitor item in the full-scale state. With this parameter, you can adjust the output voltage rate (gain) to graduations of the meter. Note that the maximum output voltage is 10VDC. (For details on the calibration method, refer to the instruction manual.)

Pr. 902 Pr. 903 Adjusting frequency setting signal
Pr. 904 Pr. 905 gain and bias

Pr. 902	Bias for frequency reference voltage signal
Pr. 903	Gain for frequency reference voltage signal
Pr. 904	Bias for frequency reference current signal
Pr. 905	Gain for frequency reference current signal

- You can set any value for the level of output frequency to the frequency setting signal (0 to 5VDC, or 0 to 10VDC, or 4 to 20mA).

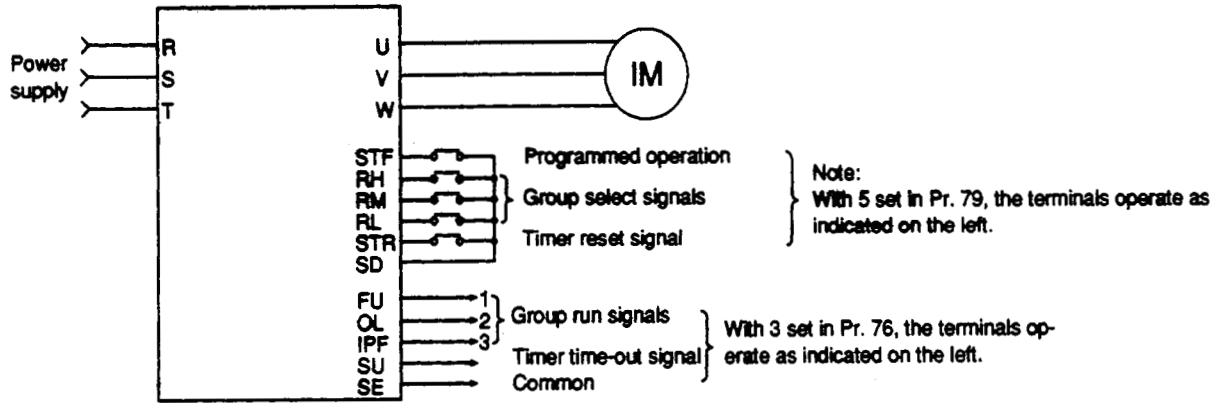


11. 2 OPERATION USING THE PROGRAMMED OPERATION FUNCTION

In programmed operation, automatic operation is performed under the control of the internal timer in accordance with the desired time of day, frequency and direction of rotation set in advance.

11. 2.1. Specifications

(1) Wiring



(2) Setting of the desired time of day, frequency and rotation direction

The above three items are defined as one point and every 10 points are grouped. Parameters Pr. 200 to Pr. 231 are used for this setting.

	Setting Point	Rotation Direction, Frequency, Start Time of Day
Group 1	No 1	Pr. 201
	2	Pr. 202
	3	Pr. 203
	4	Pr. 204
	10	Pr. 210
Group 2	No 11	Pr. 211
	20	Pr. 220
Group 3	No 21	Pr. 221
	30	Pr. 230

1) Setting the frequency and rotation direction

PU screen display

```
201  SetPRG  1
Direction   1
Set      30.00Hz
Time
```

Rotation direction—1: forward rotation, 2: reverse rotation, 3 and up: error
0: stop

Frequency—0.1Hz increments
(0 to 400Hz)

- To make a stop, write 0 in the rotation direction and frequency.
- When no setting is made, set 9999.

To select the time of day unit, use parameter Pr. 200 (programmed operation minute/second selection).

2) Setting the time of day

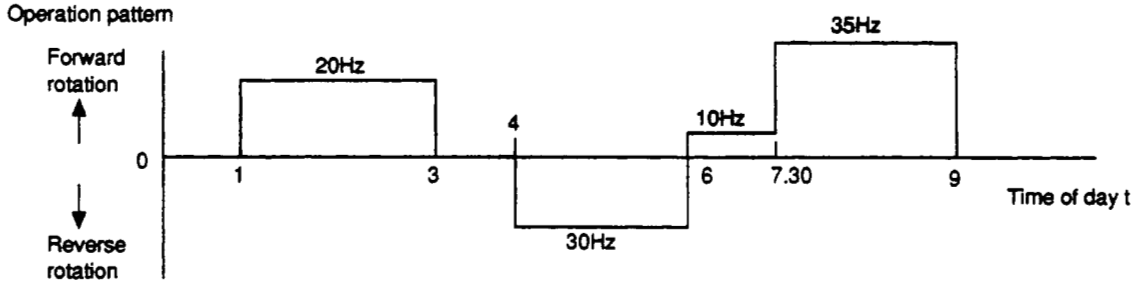
PU screen display

```
201  SetPRG  1
Direction  1
Set      30.00Hz
Time      4:30S
```

Hour Minute ——in units of minutes Pr. 200 = 1, 3
Minute Second——in units of seconds Pr. 200 = 0, 2

- An error results if 1:80 is input (in excess of 59 minutes or 59 seconds).
- When no setting is made, set 9999.

3) Setting example



No. 1 Forward rotation • 20Hz 1 o'clock 0 minutes → Pr. 201 1, 20, 1:00
2 Stop 3 o'clock 0 minutes → Pr. 202 0, 0, 3:00
3 Reverse rotation • 30Hz 4 o'clock 0 minutes → Pr. 203 2, 30, 4:00
4 Forward rotation • 10Hz 6 o'clock 0 minutes → Pr. 204 1, 10, 6:00
5 Forward rotation • 35Hz 7 o'clock 30 minutes → Pr. 205 1, 35, 7:30
6 Stop 9 o'clock 0 minutes → Pr. 206 0, 0, 9:00

- The time of day is 0 when both the start signal and group select signal are entered.
- No setting is made when either the setting or time of day is 9999.

4) Reference time of day

Programmed operation is performed under the control of the internal timer (RAM).

i) The timer range is 0 to 99.59.

When Pr. 200 = 0, max. 99 minutes 59 seconds

When Pr. 200 = 1, max. 99 hours 59 minutes

ii) Resetting the reference time of day

Cleared by the timer reset terminal, inverter reset terminal or power-off.

iii) The reference time of day can be set in PR. 231 if required.

Can be used for synchronising] to the time of day.

iv) When Pr. 200 = 2 or 3, the reference time of day is displayed instead of voltage monitor.

v) Timer accuracy

Instantaneous error ± 0.16s

Accumulative error (50ppm according to the accuracy of the crystal oscillator)

MT-A independent Error of max. 4.5s per day (24Hr X 60 X 60 X 50ppm 4.32s)

(3) Input terminals

- The following terminals are made valid and invalid when programmed operation is being performed with Pr. 79 = 5 (programmed operation):

Valid Terminals	Invalid Terminals	Terminals Used
RES	AU	STF
MRS	STOP	STR
RT	No. 2	RH
OH	No. 4	RM
	No. 1	RL
	JOG	

(4) Mode switching

When the programmed operation start signal (STF) or timer reset signal (STR) is on, switching between the PU operation mode and external operation mode cannot be made.

11. 2. 2. Detailed Description of the Functions

1) Parameters used

No.	Name	Range	Unit	Factory Setting	Remarks
Pr. 200	Programmed operation Minute/second selection	0 to 3	1	0	0 - minute/second unit/voltage monitor 1 - o'clock/minute unit/voltage monitor 2 - minute/second unit/reference time of day monitor 3 - o'clock/minute unit/reference time of day monitor
Pr. 201 to 230	Programmed operation Program setting	0 to 2 0 to 400Hz 0 to 99:59	1 0.1Hz Minute or second	9999	Rotation direction 0 - stop, 1 - forward rotation, 2 - reverse rotation Set frequency Time of day 9999 : no setting
Pr. 231	Timer setting	0 to 99:59		0	Current timer time-of-day setting (RAM)

- When the setting of Pr. 200 has been changed independently, the units of Pr. 231 and Pr. 201 to 230 change.

  The numerals do not change.
- When 2 or 3 is set in Pr. 200, the reference time-of-day monitor screen is displayed instead of the voltage monitor screen.

2) Input signals

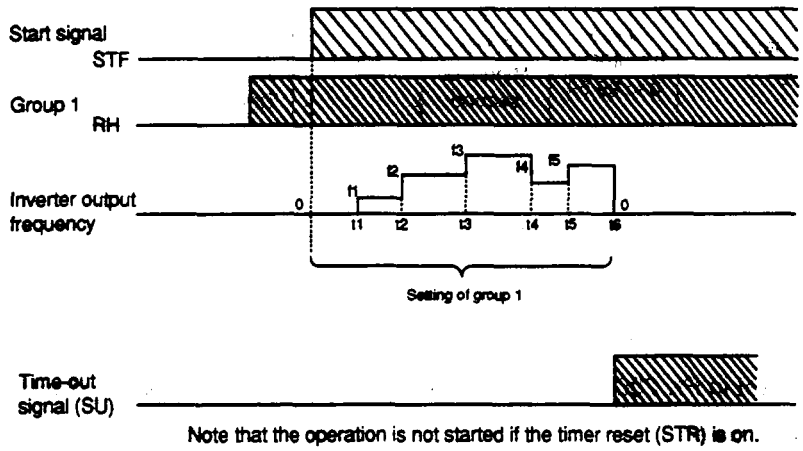
Name	Description	Signal Level	Remarks
Group select signal RH, RM, RL	Used to select the group for programmed operation.	Photocoupler isolated	May also be driven by transistor. When ic = 10mA, Vec < 0.5V should be satisfied.
Timer reset signal STR	Input to zero the reference time of day.	Photocoupler isolated	
Programmed operation start signal STF	Input to start programmed operation.	Photocoupler isolated	

3) Output signals

Name	Description	Signal Level	Remarks	
Time-out signal Inverter terminal (SU)	Output on completion of the operation of the selected group and cleared on timer reset.	Open collector output (isolated)	Permissible load 24VDC, 0.1A	Only when Pr. 76 = 3
Group select signal Inverter terminal (FU, OL, IPF)	Output during operation of corresponding group's program and cleared on timer reset.	Open collector output (isolated)	Permissible load 24VDC, 0.1A	

11. 2. 3. Operation Procedure

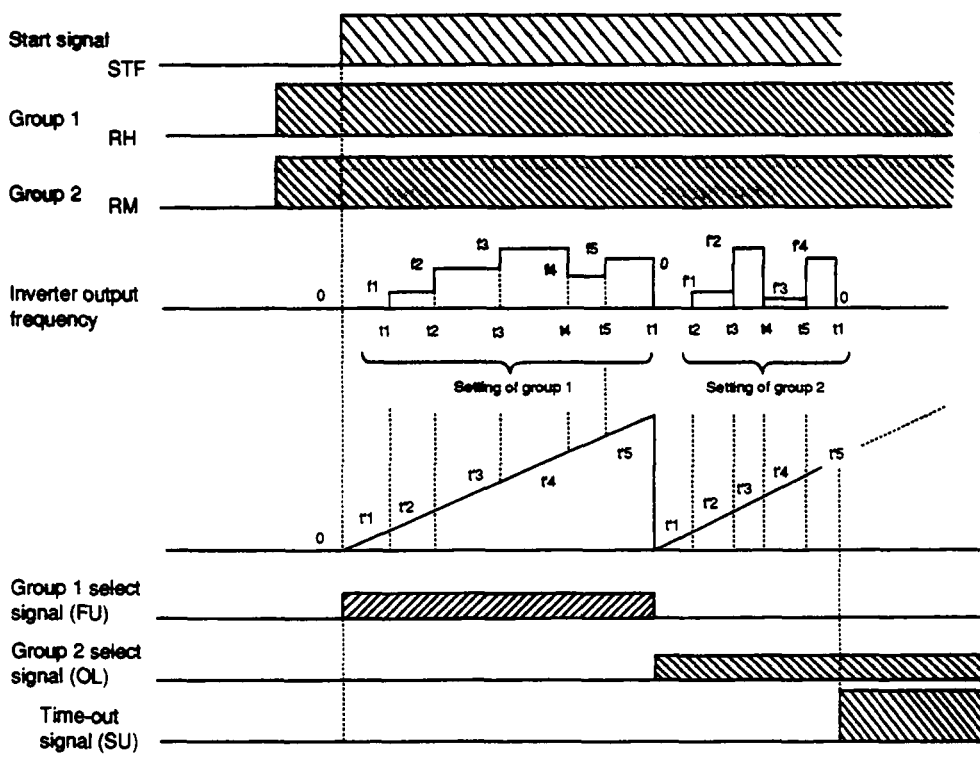
(1) After completion of the settings in accordance with 1, turn on the desired group select signal (for example, connect RH-SD for group 1) and then turn on the start signal (STF). This causes the internal timer (reference time of day) to be reset automatically and the operation of that group to be performed in sequence in accordance with the settings. When the operation of the group ends, a signal is output from the time-out output terminal. (The open collector signal of SU is turned on.)



Note that the operation is not started if the timer reset (STR) is on.

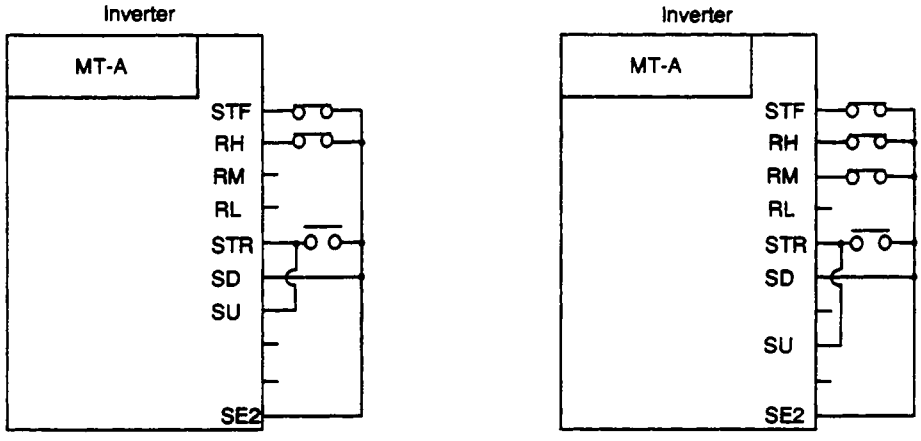
(2) Use the programmed operation function with 5 set in Pr. 79. If any of the group select signals is turned on during PU operation or data link operation, time scheduled operation is not carried out.

(3) If two groups are selected at the same time, the operations of the selected groups are executed in sequence of group 1, group 2 and group 3. For example, if group 1 and group 2 have been selected, the operation of group 1 is first carried out, and after that operation ends, the reference time of day is reset, the operation of group 2 is started, and the time-out signal (SU) is output after the operation of group 2 ends.



(4) To repeat the operation of the same group, reset the timer using the time-out signal as shown below.

1) To repeat the operation of only group 1 2) To repeat the operation of groups 1 and 2



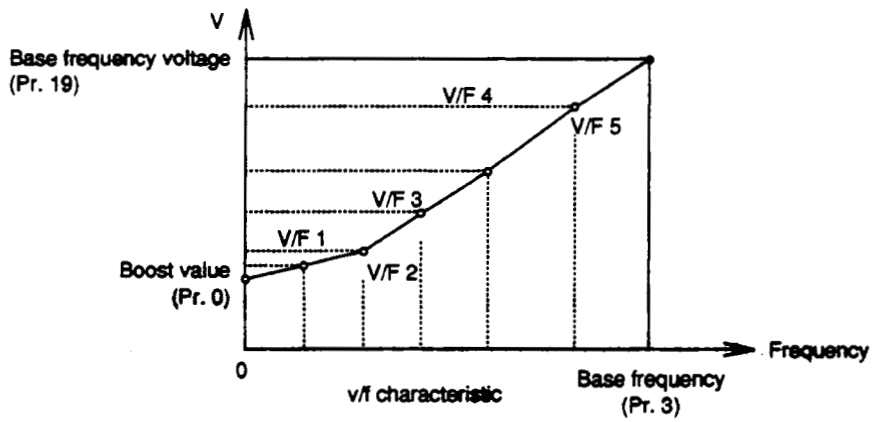
Note: If the inverter is powered down, then up (including instantaneous power failure) during the execution of the programmed operation, the inverter is brought to a stop after the power is restored. To resume the operation, turn the start signal off, then on again.

11. 3 5-Point Flexible v/f Characteristic

The V/F characteristic can be changed by linear interpolation made between five points set from V/F1 to V/F5.

■ Operation

An optional V/F characteristic can be set by setting V/F1 (first frequency) (first frequency voltage), V/F2, V/F3, V/F4 and V/F5 from the parameter unit in advance.



■ Adjustment

- Set 2 in Pr. 71 from the parameter unit. (When Pr. 71 = 0 or 1, the standard V/F characteristic is provided.)
- Set the desired frequencies and voltages in Pr. 100 to Pr. 109.
  The setting must satisfy the following relationship: F1 ≠ F2 ≠ F3 ≠ F4 ≠ F5 ≠ base frequency if the set frequencies are the same, a write error occurs.
- If "9999" is set in any frequency, it is ignored.

■ Notes

(1) The V/F 5-point flexible characteristic functions for V/F control only.

(2) The V/F 5-point flexible characteristic does not function when Pr. 60 (intelligent mode selection) is selected.

(3) The base frequency voltage may be set optionally between 0 and 1000V, but output voltage is clamped at the base frequency voltage if output frequency is beyond the base frequency.

(4) Pr. 19 (base frequency voltage) must be set. (When Pr. 19 = 9999, Pr. 71 cannot be set to 2.)

(5) If "2" is set in Pr. 71, Pr. 47 (second V/F (base frequency)) does not function.

(6) When "2" is set in Pr. 71, the electronic overcurrent protection is calculated as a general-purpose motor.

■ V/F1 to 5 adjustment (setting) range

Parameter No.	Applicable Motor Selection (Pr. 71) ≠ 2		Applicable Motor Selection (Pr. 71) = 2			
	Function Name	Setting range	Function Name	Setting range (Note 2)	Minimum increments	Factory setting
Pr. 107	BCD input (offset)	0 to 400Hz	V/F1 (first frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
108	BCD input (gain)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F1 (first frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
109	Binary input (offset)	0 to 400Hz	V/F2 (second frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
110	Binary input (gain)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F2 (second frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
111	BCD/binary selection	0, 1, 2, 3, 9999	V/F3 (third frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
112	Speed feedback range	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F3 (third frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
113	Feedback gain	0 to 100	V/F4 (fourth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
114	Stop position command selection	0, 1, 9999	V/F4 (fourth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
115	Orientation speed	0 to 30Hz	V/F5 (fifth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
116	Creep speed	0 to 10Hz	V/F5 (fifth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0

11. 4 PU DISCONNECTION DETECTION FUNCTION

This function detects that the parameter unit (PU) has been disconnected from the inverter and brings the inverter to an alarm stop.

■ Operation

When the PU disconnection detection function is selected from the parameter unit, this function detects that the PU has been disconnected from the inverter and brings the inverter to an alarm stop.

Function Number	Function Name	Setting Range	Factory Setting	Description
75	Reset selection	0, 1, 2, 3	0	0 : Reset input normally enabled. PU disconnection is not detected. 1 : Reset input enabled only when protective function is activated. PU disconnection is not detected. 2 : Reset input normally enabled. PU disconnection is detected. 3 : Reset input enabled only when protective function is activated. PU disconnection is detected.

* When the inverter comes to an alarm stop, the alarm messages displayed are PU DISCONNECTED (PU) and E.PUE (inverter LED).

■ Notes

1. Alarm does not occur if the PU has been disconnected from initial start.
2. This disconnection detection function judges that the PU is disconnected when the PU is removed for more than 1 second.
3. When the FR-PU01 is used, this function can also be used but its alarm display is E. PE.
4. To resume operation, reset the inverter after checking that the PU is connected securely.

12. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

The transistorized inverter is a static unit consisting mainly of semiconductor devices. Daily inspection must be performed to prevent any fault from occurring due to adverse influence by the installation environment, such as temperature, humidity, dust, dirt and vibration, changes in the parts with time, service life, and other factors.

12.1 Precautions for Maintenance and Inspection

(1) The operator must check power on/off by himself to prevent any person not in charge from misoperating the inverter.

(2) For some short time after the power is switched off, the capacitor remains charged at a high voltage. Before performing any inspection, make sure that the charge lamp on the printed circuit is off and check that the voltage across the main circuit terminals P and N of the inverter is 30VDC or less using a tester, etc. (For the location of the charge lamp, see the terminal block arrangement on page 115.)

12.2 Check Items

Have a proper understanding of the definitions of power and alarm indications provided for the inverter. Also, have a proper understanding of the settings of electronic overcurrent protection, etc.

(1) Daily inspection

Check for the following:

(a) Motor operation fault

(b) Improper installation environment

(c) Cooling system fault

(d) Unusual vibration and noise

(e) Unusual overheat and discoloration

During operation, check the inverter I/O voltages using a tester.

(2) Periodic maintenance and inspection

Check the areas inaccessible during operation and requiring periodic inspection.

(a) Cooling system: Clean the air filter, etc.

(b) Screws and bolts: Check that they are securely tightened and retighten as necessary.

(c) Conductors and insulating materials: Check for corrosion and damage.

(d) Insulation resistance: Measure.

(e) Cooling fan, smoothing capacitor, relay: Check and change if necessary.

(3) Insulation resistance test using megger

(a) Before performing the insulation resistance test using a megger on the external circuit, disconnect the cables from all terminals of the inverter so that the test voltage is not applied to the inverter.

(b) For the inverter, conduct the insulation resistance test on the main circuit only as shown in Fig. 12.1 and do not perform the test on the control circuit. (Use a 500VDC megger.)

(c) For the continuity test of the control circuit, use a tester (high resistance range) and do not use the megger or buzzer.

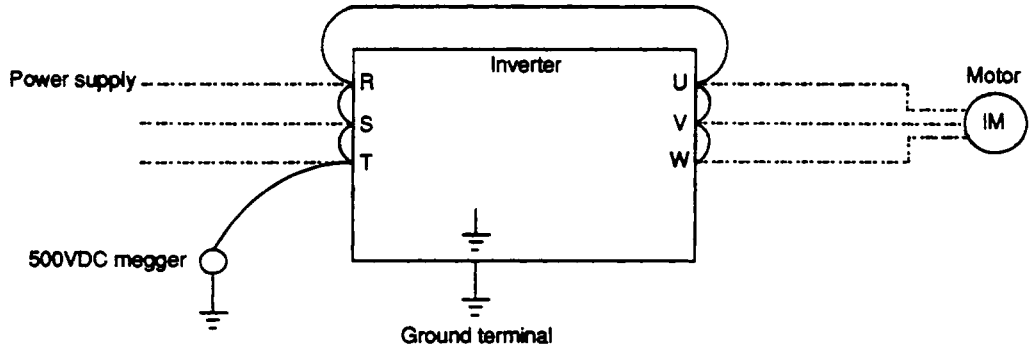


Fig. 12.1 Insulation Resistance Test Using Megger

12. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

Table 1 Daily and Periodic Inspection

Area of Inspection	Inspection Item	Description	Interval			Method	Criterion	Instrument
			Daily	Periodic 1-year	Periodic 2-year			
General	Surrounding environment	Check ambient temperature, humidity, dust, dirt, etc.	○			See note on p. 7.	Ambient temperature: −10°C to +50°C, non-freezing. Ambient humidity: 90% or less, non-condensing.	Thermometer, hygrometer, recorder
	Overall unit	Check for unusual vibration and noise.	○			Visual and auditory check	No fault.	
	Power supply voltage	Check that main circuit voltage is normal.	○			Measure voltage across inverter terminals R-S-T.	170 to 253V (323 to 506V) 50Hz 170 to 242V (323 to 506V) 60Hz	Tester, digital multimeter
Main circuit	General	(1) Check with megger (across main circuit terminals and ground terminal). (2) Check for loose screws and bolts. (3) Check for overheat on each part. (4) Clean		○ ○ ○	○	(1) Disconnect all cables from inverter and measure across terminals R, S, T, U, V, W and ground terminal with megger. (2) Retighten. (3) Visual check.	(1) 5M or more (2), (3) No fault	DC 500V class megger
	Conductors, cables	(1) Check conductors for distortion. (2) Check cable sheaths for breakage.		○ ○		(1), (2) Visual check	(1), (2) No fault.	
	Terminal block	Check for damage.		○		Visual check	No fault	
	Inverter module Converter module	Check resistance across terminals.			○	Disconnect cables from inverter and measure across terminals R, S, T and P, N, and across U, V, W and P, N with tester x 1 range.	(See p. 81.)	Analog tester
	Smoothing capacitor	(1) Check for liquid leakage. (2) Check for safety valve projection and bulge. (3) Measure electrostatic capacity.	○ ○	 ○		(1), (2) Visual check (3) Measure with capacity meter.	(1), (2) No fault (3) 85% or more of rated capacity.	Capacity meter
	Relay	(1) Check for chatter during operation. (2) Check timer operation time. (3) Check for rough surface on contacts.		○ ○ ○		(1) Auditory check (2) Length of time from power on to relay on. (3) Visual check	(1) No fault (2) Relay should be switched on in 0.1 to 0.15 seconds. (3) No fault.	Universal counter
	Resistor	(1) Check for crack in resistor insulation. (2) Check for open cable.		○ ○		(1) Visual check. Cement resistor, wire-wound resistor. (2) Disconnect one end and measure with tester.	(1) No fault. (2) Error should be within 10% of indicated resistance value.	Tester, digital multimeter
Control circuit Protective circuit	Operation check	(1) Check balance of output voltages across phases with inverter operated independently. (2) Perform sequence protective operation test to make sure of no fault in protective and display circuits.		○ ○		(1) Measure voltage across inverter output terminals U-V-W. (2) Simulatively connect inverter protective circuit output terminals.	(1) Phase-to phase voltage balance within 4V for 200V (8V for 400V). (2) Fault must occur because of sequence.	Digital multimeter, rectifier type voltmeter
Cooling system	Cooling fan	(1) Check for unusual vibration and noise. (2) Check for loose connection.	○	 ○		(1) Turn by hand with power off. (2) Retighten.	(1) Smooth rotation. (2) No fault.	
Display	Display	(1) Check for LED lamp blown. (2) Clean.	○	 ○		(1) Lamps indicate indicator lamps on panel. (2) Clean with rag.	(1) Check that lamps are lit.	
	Meter	Check that reading is normal.	○			(1) Check reading of meters on panel.	(1) Must satisfy specified and management values.	Voltmeter, ammeter, etc.
Motor	General	(1) Check for unusual vibration and noise (2) Check for unusual odor.	○ ○			(1) Auditory, sensory, visual checks. (2) Check for unusual odor due to overheat, damage, etc.	(1), (2) No fault	
	Insulation resistance	(1) Check with megger (across terminals and ground terminal)			○	(1) Disconnect cables from U, V, W, including motor cables.	(1) 5M or more.	500V megger

12.3 Measurement of Main Circuit Voltages, Currents and Powers

(1) Measurement of voltages and currents

Since the voltages and currents on the inverter power supply and output sides include harmonics, accurate measurement depends on the instruments used and circuits measured.

When instruments for commercial frequency are used for measurement, measure the circuits in Fig. 12.2 using the instruments in Table 2.

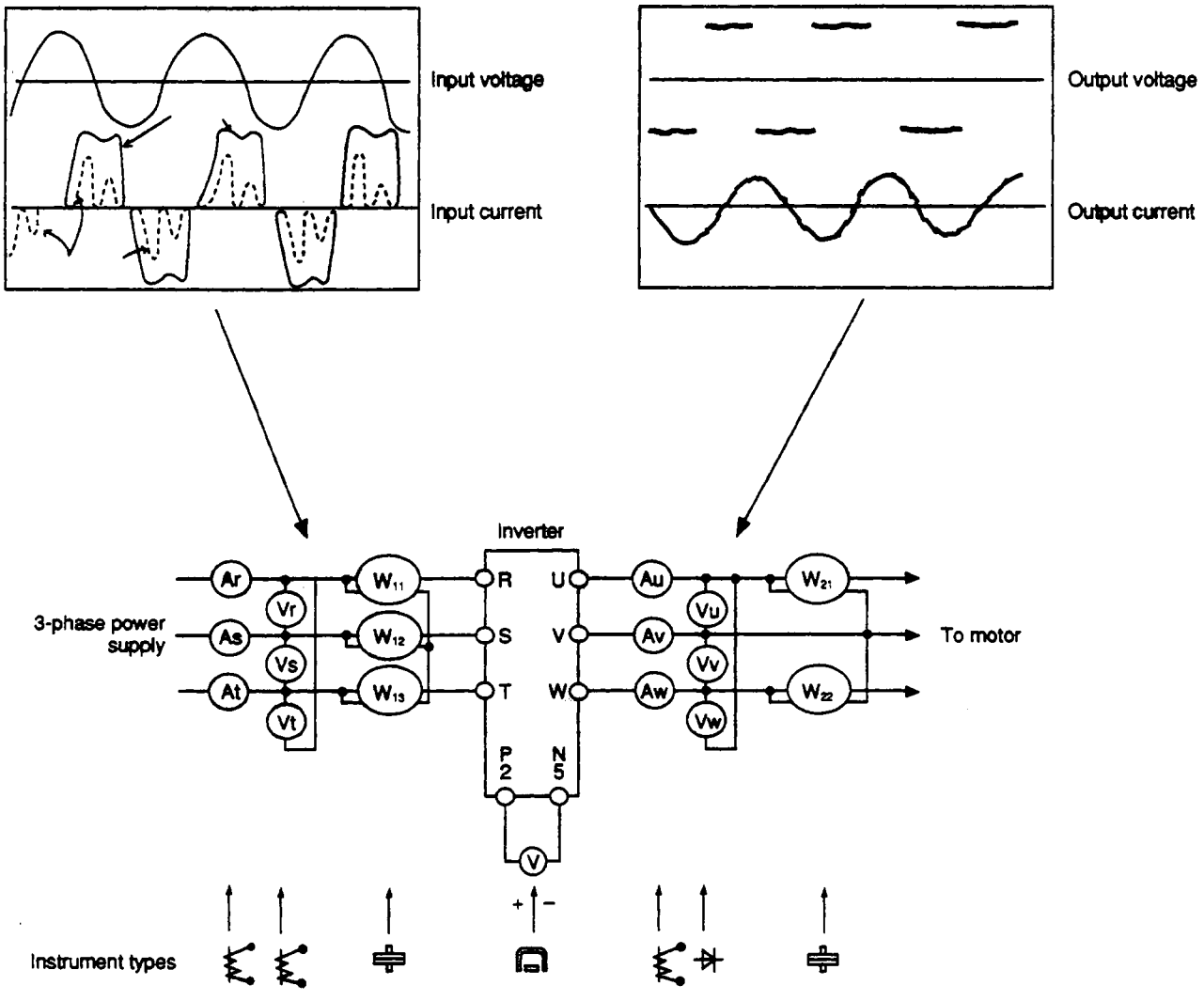


Fig. 12.2 Typical Measuring Points and Instruments

Table 2 Measuring Points and Instruments

Item	Measuring Point	Measuring Instrument	Remarks (Reference Measured Value)*	
Power supply voltage V_1	Across R-S, S-T and T-R	Moving-iron type	170 to 242V (342 to 506V) 50Hz 170 to 253V (342 to 506V) 60Hz	
Power supply side current I_1	R, S, and T line currents	Moving-iron type		
Power supply side power P_1	At R, S and T, and across R-S, S-T and T-R	Electrodynamic type	$P_1 = W_{11} + W_{12} + W_{13}$	
Power supply side power factor Pf_1	Calculate after measuring power supply voltage, power supply side current and power supply side power. $Pf_1 = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3}\,V_1 \cdot I_1} \times 100\%$			
Output side voltage V_2	Across U-V, V-W and W-U	Rectifier type (not moving-iron type) (note 1)	Difference between phases is within 1% of maximum output voltage.	
Output side current I_2	U, V and W line currents	Moving-iron type	Current should be equal to or less than rated inverter current. Difference between phases is 10% or lower.	
Output side power P_2	At U, V and W, and across U-V and V-W	Electrodynamic type	$P_2 = W_{21} + W_{22}$	
Output side power factor Pf_2	Calculate in similar manner to power supply side power factor. $Pf_2 = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{3}\,V_2 \cdot I_2} \times 100\%$			
Converter output	Across P-N	Moving-coil type (such as tester)	Inverter LED display is lit. 1.35 × V1 Maximum 380V (760V) during re-generative operation	
Frequency setting signal	Across 2-5	Moving-coil type (Tester, etc. may be used) (Internal resistance: 50k or larger)	0 to 5V/ 0 to 10VDC	"5" is common.
	Across 1-5		0 to ± 5V/0 to ± 10VDC	
	Across 4-5		4 to 20mADC	
Frequency setting power supply	Across 10-5		5VDC	
	Across 10E-5		10VDC	
Frequency meter signal	Across FM-SD		Approx. 3.5VDC at maximum frequency (without frequency meter)	SD is common.
Start signal Select signal	Across STF, STR, RH, RM, RL, JOG/OH, RT, AU-SD		20 to 30VDC when open ON voltage 1V or less	
Reset	Across RES-SD			
Output stop	Across MRS-SD			
Alarm signal	Across A-C Across B-C	Moving-coil type (such as tester)	Continuity check <Normal> <Fault> Across A-C: Discontinuity Continuity Across B-C: Continuity Discontinuity	

* Values in brackets indicate those for 400V series.

Note 1 : Do not use a tester because an accurate data will not be obtained.

12.4 Checking the Inverter and Converter Modules

(1) Preparation
- Disconnect the external power supply cables (R, S, T), motor cables (U, V, W).
- Prepare a tester. (Use 1Ω range.)

(2) Checking

Change the polarity of the tester alternately at the inverter terminals R, S, T, U, V, W, P and N, and check for continuity.

Note 1 : Before measurement, check that the smoothing capacitor is discharged.

Note 2 : At the time of discontinuity, the measured value indicated is a nearly infinite value. Due to the influence of the smoothing capacitor, continuity may instantaneously be established and infinite not indicated. At the time of continuity, the measured value is several to several ten ohms depending on the number of modules, number of parallel modules, circuit tester type, etc, If all measured values are almost the same, the modules are without fault.

		Tester Polarity		Measured Value		Tester Polarity		Measured Value
		+	−			+	−	
Converter module	D1	R	P	Discontinuity	D4	R	N	Continuity
		P	R	Continuity		N	R	Discontinuity
	D2	S	P	Discontinuity	D5	S	N	Continuity
		P	S	Continuity		N	S	Discontinuity
	D3	T	P	Discontinuity	D6	T	N	Continuity
		P	T	Continuity		N	T	Discontinuity
Inverter module	TR1	U	P	Discontinuity	TR4	U	N	Continuity
		P	U	Continuity		N	U	Discontinuity
	TR3	V	P	Discontinuity	TR6	V	N	Continuity
		P	V	Continuity		N	V	Discontinuity
	TR5	W	P	Discontinuity	TR2	W	N	Continuity
		P	W	Continuity		N	W	Discontinuity

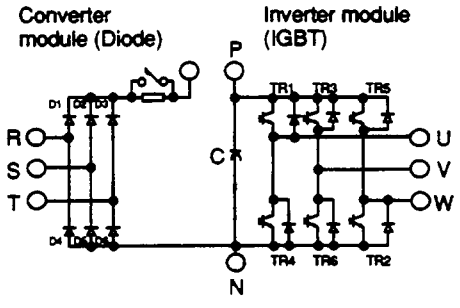


Fig. 12.3 Module Device Numbers and Terminals to Be Checked

12.5 Replacement of Parts

The inverter consists of many electronic parts such as semiconductor devices. The following parts may deteriorate with age because of their structures or physical characteristics, leading to reduced performance or failure of the inverter. For preventive maintenance, the parts must be changed periodically.

(1) Cooling fan

The cooling fan cools heat-generating parts such as the main circuit semiconductor devices. The life of the cooling fan bearing is usually 10,000 to 35,000 hours. Hence, the cooling fan must be changed every 2 to 3 years if the inverter is run continuously. When unusual noise and/or vibration is noticed during inspection, the cooling fan must be changed immediately.

(2) Smoothing capacitor

A large-capacity aluminum electrolytic capacitor is used for smoothing the DC in the main circuit, and an aluminum electrolytic capacitor is also used for stabilizing the control power supply in the control circuit. Its characteristics are adversely affected by ripple current, etc. When the inverter is operated in ordinary, air-conditioned environment, change the capacitor about every 5 years. When 5 years have elapsed, the capacitor deteriorates more rapidly. Check the capacitor at least every year (less than six months if the life will be expired soon). Check the following:

1) Case (side faces and bottom face for expansion)
2) Sealing plate (for remarkable warp and extreme crack)
3) Explosion-proof valve (for excessive valve expansion and operation)
4) Appearance, external crack, discoloration, leakage.

   When the measured capacitance of the capacitor has reduced below 85% of the rating, change the capacitor. For capacitance measurement, a handy device is available on the market.

(3) Relays

To prevent contact fault, relays must be changed according to the number of accumulative switching times (switching life). See Table 4 for the inverter parts replacement guide. Lamps and other short-life parts must also be changed during periodic inspection.

Table 4 Replacement Parts of the Inverter

Part Name	Standard Replacement Interval	Description
Cooling fan	2 to 3 years	Change (as required)
Smoothing capacitor in main circuit	5 years	Change (as required)
Smoothing capacitor on circuit board	5 years	Same as above
Relays	————————	Change as required.

13. TROUBLESHOOTING

If any function of the inverter is lost due to occurrence of a fault, establish the cause and make correction in accordance with the following inspection procedure. Contact your sales representative if the corresponding fault is not found below, the inverter has failed, the part has been damaged, or any other fault has occurred.

13.1 Clearing Up the Cause of Fault

Checking the parameter unit display

The display of the parameter unit is switched as follows to indicate the cause of a faulty operation.

Parameter Unit	Cause of Fault	Check Point	Remedy
OC During Acc	Main circuit device overheat	Acceleration too fast? Check for output short circuit or ground fault. Check for cooling fan stop.	Increase acceleration time. Change fan. Remove obstacle to cooling fan. (Note)
Stedy Spd Oc		Sudden load change? Check for output short circuit or ground fault. Check for cooling fan stop.	Keep load stable. Change fan. Remolve obstacle to cooling fan. (Note)
OC During Dec		Deceleration too fast? Check for output short circuit or ground fault. Check for cooling fan stop.	Increase deceleration time. Change fan. Remove obstacle to cooling fan. (Note)
Ov During Acc	Overvoltage on DC bus (terminals P-N)	Acceleration too fast?	Increase acceleration time.
Stedy Spd Ov		Sudden load change?	Keep load stable.
Ov During Dec		Deceleration too fast?	Increase deceleration time. (Set deceleration time which matches load GD^2.)
Motor Overload	Thermal relay for motor	Motor used under overload?	Reduce load. Increase motor and inverter capacities.
Inv. Overload	Thermal relay for inverter		
Inst. Pwr. Loss	Instantaneous power failure	Check the cause of instantaneous power failure occurrence.	
Under Voltage	Drop of power supply voltage	Large-capacity motor started?	Check power system equipment such as power supply capacity.
Br. Cct. Fault	Brake transistor fault	Braking duty correct?	Reduce load GD^2. Reduce braking duty.
Ground Fault	Ground fault occurred in output circuit.	Check motor and cables for ground fault.	Remedy ground fault area.
OH Fault	External thermal relay operated.	Check motor for overheat.	Reduce load and frequency of operation.
Stll Prev STP	Stall prevention or current limit function activated too long.	Motor used under overload?	Reduce load. Increase motor and inverter capacities.
Option Fault	Option and inverter connected improperly.	Check for loose connector.	Securely connect.
Corrupt Memry	Storage device (EEPROM) capacity exceeded, faulty	Number of parameter write times too many?	Change inverter.
Retry No. Over	Operation could not be resumed within the number of retry times set.	Check cause of alarm occurrence.	
CPU Fault	CPU malfunction		Change inverter.
PU Leave Out	The PU has been disconnected from the connector.	Check that the PU is connected securely.	Securely install the PU.
PU to Inverter comms. Error Inv. Reset ON	• Reset signal ON • Loose connection between PU and inverter • Communication circuit fault	• Check for miswiring to reset terminal • Check for loose connector	• Turn the reset signal off • Securely connect • Change inverter

Note: This alarm does not occur due to the cooling fan stop, but it will occur to prevent the power aevices from overheating by the fan failure.

13. 2 Faults and Check Points

Fault	Typical Check Point
Motor does not rotate.	(1) Checking the main circuit • Check that the power is applied (inverter LED display is lit). • Check that the motor is connected properly. (2) Checking the input signals • Check that the start signal is present. • Check that both the forward and reverse start signals are not present simultaneously. • Check that the frequency setting signal is not at zero. • Check that the signal across terminals AU and SD is on when the frequency setting signal is 4 to 20mA. • Check that the output stop signal (across terminals MRS-SD) or reset signal (across RES-SD) is not on. (3) Checking the function (parameter) set values • Check that the reverse rotation prevention (Pr. 78) is not set. • Check that the operation mode (Pr. 79) setting is correct. • Check that the bias and gain (Pr. 902 to Pr. 905) settings are correct. • Check that the starting frequency (Pr. 13) set value is not greater than the running frequency. • Check that various operational functions (such as three-speed operation), especially the maximum frequency, are not zero. (4) Checking the load • Check that the load is not too heavy and the shaft is not locked. (5) Others • Check that the inverter LED display (ALARM) is not lit.
The motor rotates in opposite direction.	• Check that the phase sequence of the output terminals U, V and W is correct. • Check that the start signals (forward, reverse) are connected properly.
Speed greatly differs from the predetermined value.	• Check that the frequency setting signal is proper. (Measure the input signal level.) • Check that the following function (parameter) set values are proper: Maximum frequency (Pr. 1), acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20), acceleration/deceleration time increment (Pr. 21), bias, gain (Pr. 902 to Pr. 905), base frequency voltage (Pr. 19) • Check that the input signal lines are not affected by external noise. (Use of shielded cables)
Acceleration/deceleration is not smooth.	• Check that the acceleration/deceleration time set value is not too short. • Check that the load is not too heavy. • Check that the torque boost set value is not too large to activate the current limit function.
Speed varies during operation.	• Check that the load is not varying. • Check that the frequency setting signal is not varying. • Check that the settings of the applied motor capacity (Pr. 80) and number of applied motor poles (Pr. 81) are correct for the inverter capacity and motor capacity in magnetic flux vector control. • Check that the wiring length is within 30m in magnetic flux vector control. • Check that the wiring length is proper in V/F control. Remedy: Change the setting of special parameter 97 (Td compensation) to 0. This parameter is displayed only when 801 is set in Pr. 77. Note: Parameters Pr. 82 to 99, which are also displayed simultaneously when 801 is set in Pr. 77, must not be set to protect the inverter from damage.
Motor current is large.	• Check that the load is not too heavy. • Check that the torque boost (manual) set value is not too large.
Speed does not increase.	• Check that the maximum frequency set value is proper, i.e. it is not too small. • Check that the load is not too heavy. • Check that the torque boost set value is not too large to activate the current limit function.
"PU to inverter comms. error" is displayed on the PU screen.	• Check that the reset signal (terminals RES-SD) is not ON. • Check that the PU is connected securely.

Note: Pr. indicates a function number (parameter).

13.3 Protective Functions

When any of the protective functions has been activated, switch the power off, then on, or reset the inverter with the reset terminal (RES). (Inverter reset can also be executed in the PU help menu.)

Function	Description		Display		Alarm Code	Alarm Output
			Parameter unit	Inverter LED		
Acceleration/constant-speed stall prevention Current limit	If a current not less than 120%* of the rated inverter current flows in the motor during acceleration, this function stops the increase in frequency until the load current reduces to prevent the inverter from resulting in overcurrent trip. If a current not less than 120% of the rated current flows during steady (constant-speed) operation, this function also lowers the frequency until the load current reduces to prevent the inverter from resulting in overcurrent trip. When the load current has reduced below 120%, this function increases the frequency again and accelerates up to the set speed or continues operation.		OL is shown (during motor rotation).	EOLT (EOLT) Indicates a stop due to the activation of the function for a long time during constant-speed operation.	D	Not provided. Provided by EDLT display.
Deceleration stall prevention	If the brake operating amount has exceeded the specified value due to excessive regenerative energy during motor deceleration, this function stops the decrease in frequency to prevent the inverter from resulting in overvoltage trip. As soon as the regenerative energy has reduced, this function reduces the frequency again and continues deceleration.		Stll Prew STP (at a motor stop)			
Overcurrent shut-off	When the inverter output current has reached or exceeded 135% of the rated current, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter.	During acceleration	OC During Acc	EOC 1	1	Provided
		During constant-speed operation	Steady Spd Oc	EOC2	2	
		During deceleration	Oc During Dec	EOC3	3	
Regenerative overvoltage shut-off	When a. d. c. bus overvoltage is caused by regenerative energy from the motor or power line singe voltage, the protective circuit is activated to stop the transistor output and keep it stopped.	During acceleration	Ov During Acc	EOu 1	4	Provided
		During constant-speed operation	Steady Spd Ov	EOu2		
		During deceleration	Ov During Dec	EOu3		
Instantaneous power failure protection	If instantaneous power failure has occurred in excess of 15 msec (this applies also to inverter input power shut-off), this function is activated to stop the inverter output and keep it stopped. At this time, the alarm output contacts are open (across B-C). (If the power failure is within 15msec, the control circuit operates without fault. If the power failure continues for more than about 100msec, the protective circuit is reset.)		Inst. Pwr. Loss	EI PF (EIPF)	7	Provided
Undervoltage protection	If the inverter power supply voltage has reduced, the control circuit cannot operate propely, resulting in the decrease in motor torque and/or the increase in heat generation. To prevent this, if the power supply voltage reduces below about 300V, this function stops the inverter output.		Under Voltage	EUUT (EUVT)	8	Provided
Brake transistor fault detection	If the brake transistor fault has occurred due to extremely large regenerative brake duty, etc., this function detects that fault and stops the inverter output.		Br. Cct. Fault	E uT (EBE)	A	Provided
Overload shut-off (electronic thermal O/L)	The electronic overcurrent protection in the inverter detects motor overload during rated operation or motor overheat during low-speed operation, activates the protective circuit, and stops the inverter output and keeps it stopped. When, for example, a multi-pole motor or more than one motor is driven, the motor(s) cannot be protected by the electronic overcurrent protection. Provide a thermal relay in the inverter output circuit. In this case, setting the electronic overcurrent protection value to 0A activates the inverter protection only. (Activated at a current 120% or more of the rated current.)		Motor Overload	Motor protection ETHM (ETHM)	5	Provided
			Inv. Overload	Inverter protection ETHT (ETHT)	6	Provided

Note:
*Indicates factory-set value when current level for stall prevention operation is set at 120%. When changed, stall prevention function operates at the new set value.

Function	Description	Display		Alarm Code	Alarm Output
		Parameter unit	Inverter LED		
Load side ground fault overcurrent protection	If a ground fault current has flown due to a ground fault occurring in the output (load) side of the inverter, this function stops the inverter output. A ground fault occurring at low ground resistance may activate the overcurrent protection (OC 1 to OC3.)	Ground Fault	(EGF)	B	Provided
External thermal O/L operation **	If the external thermal relay for motor overheat protection or the internally mounted temperature relay in the motor has been switched on (relay contacts open), this function stops the inverter output and keeps it stopped. This protection is only provided when the external thermal relay input function has been selected.	OH Fault	(EOHT)	C	Provided
Built-in option error	Stops the inverter output if the dedicated option used in the inverter results in connection (connector) fault during operation.	Option Fault	(EOPT)	E	Provided
Parameter Error	Stops the output if the specified number of write times (100,000 times) to EEPROM, which stores the function set values, has been exceeded or a device fault has occurred.	Corrupt Memry	(EPE)	F	Provided
Retry count over	If operation cannot be resumed within the number of retry times set, this function stops the inverter output.	Retry No. Over	(ERET)	F	Provided
CPU error	If the operation of the built-in CPU does not end within a predetermined period of time, the inverter self-determines it as alarm and stops the output.	CPU Fault	(ECPU)	F	Provided
Parameter unit disconnection error	Stops the inverter output if the parameter unit is disconnected. This protective function is activated only when the PU disconnection detection function has been selected.	PU Leave Out	(EPUE)	F	Provided
DC fuse Blown	Indicates that the DC fuse has blown. This function stops the inverter output.	Either OC1, OC2, and OC3 will be displayed depending on whether "under acceleration", "under constant speed", or "under deceleration."	(ECPU)	9	Provided
P-N transistor short-circuited	Indicates that the arm across P and N internal the transistor is short-circuited. This function stops the inverter output.		(EPUE)	9	Provided
Heat sink overheat protection	If the cooling fins overheat because the cooling fan has stopped due to some problem or because the fins are clogged, the inverter output will be stopped to protect the transistor.	Fin overheat	(FOT)	9	Provided
Cooling fan stop	Indicates that the cooling fan has stopped due to an abnormality. This function stops the inverter output.	Fan stop	(FAN)	9	Provided
Over frequency shut-off	Stops the inverter output if the output frequency exceeds the set value by 105% or higher due to a CPU abnormality.	CPU error	(OFT)	9	Provided

Note:
**External thermal O/L: operation is active only when external thermal O/L input select function is set.

13. 4 Alarm Code Output

With Pr. 76 (alarm code output selection), fault contents can be output as a four-bit digital signal. This signal is output from the inverter using the open collector output terminals provided as standard. Fault contents and corresponding alarm code are shown in the table below.

Alarm Definition (Protective Function)		Inverter LED Display	Output Terminal Signal On/Off*				(Alarm Code)
			SU	IPF	OL	FU	
Normal operation		—	0	0	0	0	0
Overcurrent shut-off	During acceleration	E. OC1	0	0	0	1	1
	During constant-speed operation	E. OC2	0	0	1	0	2
	During deceleration	E. OC3	0	0	1	1	3
Regenerative overvoltage shut-off		E. OV1 to 3	0	1	0	0	4
Electronic thermal O/L	Motor protection	E. THM	0	1	0	1	5
	Inverter protection	E. THT	0	1	1	0	6
Instantaneous power failure		E. IPF	0	1	1	1	7
Undervoltage		E. UVT	1	0	0	0	8
Brake transistor fault		E. BE	1	0	1	0	A
Load-side ground fault/overcurrent		E. GF	1	0	1	1	B
External thermal O/L operation		E. OHT	1	1	0	0	C
Stop due to stall operation		E. OLT	1	1	0	1	D
Built-in option error		E. OPT	1	1	1	0	E
Parameter memory fault		E. PE	1	1	1	1	F
Retry count over		E. RET					
CPU error		E. CPU					
Parameter unit disconnection		E. PUE					
DC Fuse Blown		E. FUT	1	0	0	1	9
P-N Transistor short-circuited		E. ATT/E. OC1~3	1	0	0	1	9
Heat sink overheating		E. FIN/E. OC1~3	1	0	0	1	9
Cooling fan stop		E. FAN	1	0	0	1	9
Over frequency shutoff		E. OFT	1	1	1	1	F

*0: output transistor off, 1: output transistor on (common terminal: SE)

14. SPECIFICATIONS

14.1 MELTRAC-A100 Standard Specification

Model MT- □ - □			MT-A140-75K	MT-A140-110K	MT-A140-150K	MT-A140-220K	MT-A140-280K
Output rating	Rated capacity (kVA) *1	Variable Torque	110	165	220	330	420
		Constant Torque	80	110	165	220	330
	Rated current	Variable Torque	144	216	288	432	547
		Constant Torque	106	144	216	288	432
	Voltage		3-phase, 380V to 460V (max.), 50/60Hz				
	Applicable Motor *2 kW (HP at 460V)	Variable Torque	75 (100)	110 (150)	150 (200)	220 (300)	280 (400)
		Constant Torque	55 (75)	75 (100)	110 (150)	150 (200)	220 (300)
	Overload current rating *3		120%, 60 seconds				
	Output voltage *4		3-phase, 380V to 460V 50/60Hz				
Input rating	Voltage/frequency		3-phase, 380V to 460V 50/60Hz				
	Allowable voltage fluctuation *5		323 to 506V 50/60Hz				
	Allowable frequency fluctuation		±5%				
	Power supply capacity		Same as output capacity				
Control specifications	Control system		PWM control (V/F control or Primary Magnetic Flux Control can be selected)				
	Frequency control range		0.5 to 400Hz				
	Frequency setting resolution	Analog input	0.06Hz/60Hz (Input terminal No. 2: 10bit/0 to 10V, 9bit/0 to 5V, Input terminal No. 1: 10bit/–10 to +10V, 9bit/–5V to +5V)				
			0.015Hz/60Hz (when optional T-OPT20 is mounted) (Input terminal No. 2: 12bit/0 to 10V, 11bit/0 to 5V, Input terminal No. 1: 12bit/–10 to +10V, 11bit/–5V to +5V)				
		Digital input	0.01Hz/60Hz (when parameter unit is used)				
	Frequency accuracy		Within ±0.2% of the maximum output frequency (at 25°C ±10°C)/at analog input Within 0.01% of the set output frequency/at digital input				
	Voltage/frequency characteristic		Base frequency can be set between 0 to 400Hz. Constant torque or Variable torque pattern can be selected.				
	Torque boost		Manual and automatic torque boost				
	Acceleration/deceleration time setting		0 to 3600 sec. (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually) Linear or S-shaped acceleration/deceleration mode can be selected.				
	DC braking		Operating frequency (0 to 120Hz), time (0 to 10 sec.), and voltage (0 to 30%) are adjustable.				
	Stall prevention operation level		Operating current can be set (0 to 120%), presence or absence can be selected.				
	Current limit control		Current limit can be set (0 to 120%) presence or absence can be selected.				
Protection structure, cooling system			Open type (IP00), forced air cooling				
Approximate weight kg (lb.)			40 (88)	66 (146)	67 (148)	115 (254)	155 (342)
Operation specifications	Frequency setting signal	Analog	DC0 to 5V, 0 to 10V, 0 to ±5V, 0 to ±10V, 4 to 20mA				
		Digital	Use of parameter units. 4-Digit+BCD or 16-bit binary (when the optional T-OPT20 is used)				
	Input signal: Start signal		3-wire input for forward and reverse rotation can be selected.				
	Input signal: Multi-speed selection		Up to 7 speeds can be selected (each speed can be set between 0 to 400Hz, Run speed can be changed during operation from the parameter unit).				
	Input signal: Alternate acceleration/deceleration time select		0 to 3600 seconds (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually.)				
	Input signal: Jogging operation select		A (JOG) mode select terminal is provided. *6				
	Input signal: Current input selection		Input of 4 to 20mA DC frequency setting signal (terminal No. 4) is selected.				
	Input signal: Output stop		Instantaneous shut-off of inverter output (frequency and voltage)				
	Input signal: Alarm reset		Alarm retained at the activation of protective function is reset.				

Output rating	Operation functions			Maximum/minimum frequency settings, frequency jump operation, external thermal O/L relay input selection, Polarity reverse operation, auto-restart after instantaneous power failure, commercial power - inverter switch-over operation, forward/reverse rotation prevention, slip compensation, operation mode selectionandun mode are selected.
	Output signals	Operating status		Up to four can be selected among: inverter running, up to frequency, instantaneous power failure (undervoltage), frequency detection, second frequency detection, program mode operation, during PU operation, overload alarm, regeneration brake pre-alarm, and electronic thermal O/L pre-alarm. Open collector output
		Alarm (inverter trip)		Contact output ... 1C contact (230VAC, 0.3A, 30VDC, 0.3A) Open collector ... Alarm code output (4 bits)
		For indicating meter		Select one from: output frequency, motor current (steady or peak value), output voltage, frequency set value, running speed, motor torque, converter output voltage (steady or peak value), regenerative brake usage rate, electronic thermal O/L load factor, input power, output power, load meter, motor excitation current. Pulse train output (1440Hz/full scale) or analog output (0~10VDC).
Display	On parameter unit or inverter LED		Operating status	Select from: output frequency, motor current (steady or peak value), output voltage, frequency set value, running speed, motor torque, overload, converter output voltage (steady or peak value), electronic thermal O/L load factor, input power, output power, load meter, motor excitation current, integration operating time, and regenerative brake use rate.
			Alarm definition	Alarm definition is displayed when protective function is activated. 8 alarm definitions are stored.
	Additional display to parameter unit only		Operating status	Presence or absence of input terminal signals, and output terminal signals
			Alarm definition	Output voltage, current, frequency, I/O terminal state immediately before protective function is activated
			Interactive guidance	Operation guide, troubleshooting, graphic display and HELP function
Protective/alarm functions				Overcurrent shutoff (during acceleration, deceleration, and constant speed), regenerative overvoltage shutoff, undervoltage, instantaneous power failure, overload shutoff (electronic thermal O/L), heat sink temp., ground-fault overcurrent, output short circuit, stall prevention, overload alarm, brake transistor protection (with MT-BU), fuse off, overfrequency, and cooling fan stopped
Standard accessory *7				DC reactor to improve power factor (installed separately)
Environment	Ambient temperature			-10°C to +50°C (14 to 122°F), -10°C to +40°C (14 to 104°F) when the totally enclosed structure is used.
	Ambient humidity			90% RH or less (Noncondensing)
	Storage temperature *8			-20°C to +65°C (-4 to 149°F)
	Ambience			For indoor use; no corrosive gases, inflammable gas, oil mist, dust or dirt present.
	Altitude, vibration			Below 1000m, 5.9m/S² {0.6G} or less

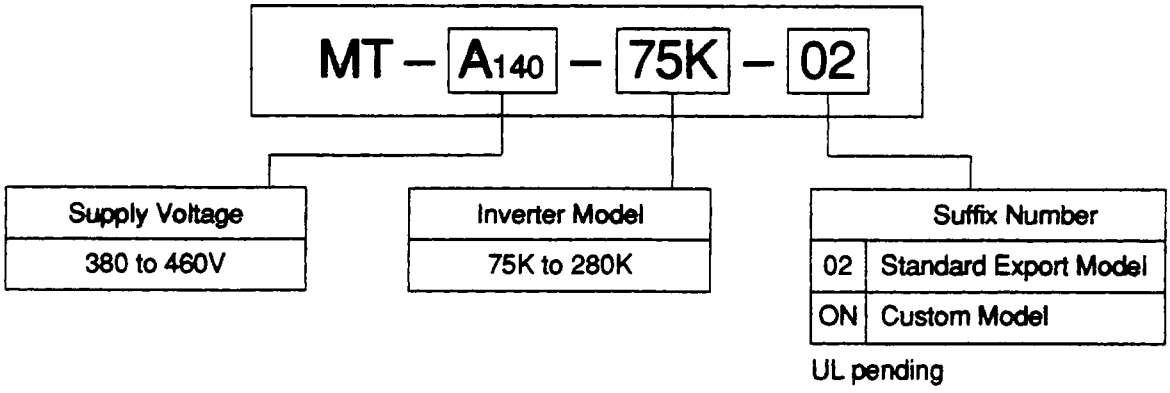
Notes: *1. Indicated for rated capacity of 440V.
*2. Indicates maximum capacity when four-pole standard squirrel cage motor is used.
*3. % value indicates ratio of inverter rated output current. For repeated use, allow inverter and motor temperature value to cool to less than that at 100% load.
*4. Maximum output voltage can be set to any value below input supply voltage.
*5. 400V series invertor: If the supply voltage changes by +10% or -15% or 380 - 440V, 50/60Hz, keep the short-bar attached between terminals X and XI on the control card (T-CNT20). If the change is +10% or -15% of 440 - 460V, 50/60Hz, remove that short-bar. Refer to the instruction manual for details.
*6. Jog operation can also be performed using parameter unit.
*7. This reactor is supplied together with the invertor. Attach the reactor whenever the invertor is operated.
*8. Indicates temperatures that can be applied for short periods during transportation, etc.

14.2 Applicable motor capacity for Inverter power rating

Software to control either the variable torque applications or constant torque applications has been incorporated into MELTRAC-A series inverter.
The user is able to select either the normal variable torque rating with 120% overload capability or a next smaller motor rating for use on constant torque applications which unit has 150% overload capability.

Applicable motor capacity (kW)	Supply voltage 380 to 460V class	
Variable Torque Application/ Constant Torque Application	Rated output current (A) Variable Torque/ Constant Torque	Inverter Model
75kW (100HP)/55kW (75HP)	144A/106A	MT-A140-75K
110kW (150HP)/75kW (100HP)	216A/144A	MT-A140-110K
150kW (200HP)/110kW (150HP)	288A/216A	MT-A140-150K
220kW (300HP)/150kW (200HP)	432A/288A	MT-A140-220K
280kW (400HP)/220kW (300HP)	547A/432A	MT-A140-280K

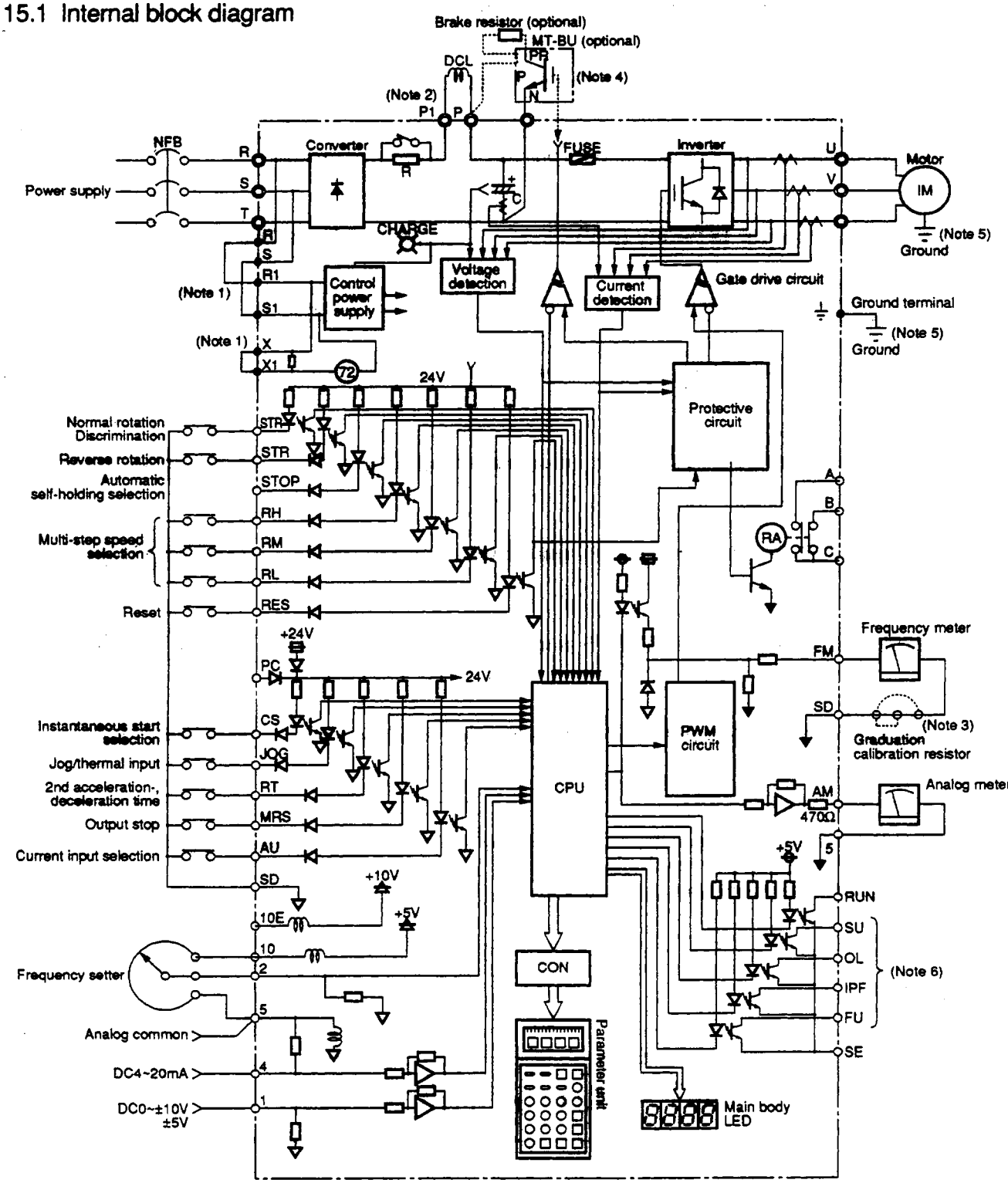
Note 1: When selecting an applicable motor, make sure that motor full load current multiplied by 1.1 must NOT exceed inverter rated output current.
Note 2: Motor horse power rating is only at 460V.



UL pending

15. Standard connection diagram and terminal specifications

15.1 Internal block diagram



Note: 1. If the control power is supplied from another power source, remove the short-circuit pieces from R-R1 and S-S1, and input the same power as the main circuit. If the power of the main circuit is 440 to 460V, remove the short-circuit piece from X - X1.

2. Connect the power factor improving DC reactor across the terminals P and P1.
3. The parameter unit is unnecessary for scale calibration.
4. If torque control is necessary, connect the optional brake unit (MT-BU) and brake resistor across P and N.
5. Be sure to ground the inverter and the motor.
6. It is possible to output the abnormality content as an alarm code and individually allocate ten kinds of function.

15.2 Specifications of input/output terminals

Terminal code		Terminal name	Rating and others	Application	Reference page
Main circuit and power circuit	R, S, T L1, L2, L3	AC power input terminal	3-phase 200~230V 50/60Hz 3-phase 380~460V 50/60Hz	Install the power coordinative AC reactor if the inverter uses an especially large capacity power supply of specially, the voltage phase imbalance is 3% or more and a thyristor converter is provided in the same system.	P10-11
	U, V, W	Inverter output terminal	—	Connect the 3-phase induction motor. The output voltage should not exceed the input voltage.	P10-11
	P N	Converter output terminal	—	The terminal is used a regenerative motor brake by connecting the optional power regenerative converter (MT-RC) and Model regenerative unit. Never attempt to connect anything other than the power regenerative converter (MT-RC) and brake unit (MT-BU). If P and P1 are short-circuited, the inverter will be damaged.	—
	P, P1	Power factor improving DC reactor connection terminal	—	Connector the power factor improving DC reactor which is provided as an accessory.	—
	R1, S1	Control circuit power terminal	AC power terminals R, S and T and the same rated power consumption 50 VA (provided on the printed-circuit board)	The power terminals R and S are connected by the short-circuit bridge. Even if the inverter power is turned off, the fault display and fault output signal will be maintained since the power is supplied from the other system. In this case, be sure to remove the short-circuit bridge.	P12
	⏚	Ground terminal	—	Be sure to ground the circuit.	—
Control circuit (input signal)	STF	Normal rotation start input signal terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage DC 21 to 27 V Shorted current DC 4~6 mA Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	Normal rotation is commanded by a short circuit across STF and SD, and stop is commanded by a open circuit. In case of the program operation mode, the program operation start signal is commanded across STF and SD. If the circuits are simultaneously shorted across STF and SD and across STR and SC, stop is commanded. In case of operation, it is decelerated and stopped.	P14
	STR	Reverse rotation start input signal terminal			
	STOP	Start self-holding selective terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage DC 21 to 27 V Shorted current DC 4~6 mA Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	If the circuit across STOP and SD is shorted, the self- holding start system is selected. After the circuit across the start signal terminals STF and STR-SD has been shorted once, the start signal will be maintained to continuously operate the inverter even if it is opened. In order to stop the motor or change the rotation direction, open and close the circuit across the terminals STOP and SD, and close and open the circuit across the start signal terminals STR (STF) and SD. The self-holding start system prevents the inverter from automatically restarting when power failure has been rectified.	P13

Terminal code		Terminal name	Rating and others	Application	Reference page
Control circuit (input signal)	RH,RM,RL	3-speed selective terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	When the circuit across RH and SD is shorted, operation is possible at the set frequency 4 (0 to 400 Hz) with the parameter unit. Operation is possible at the set frequency 5 (0 to 400 Hz) for a short circuit across RM and SD and at the set frequency 6 (0 to 400 Hz) for a short circuit across RL and SD. If any plural circuits across RH, RM and RL to SD are simultaneously shorted, the low-speed side terminal has the priority.	P49
		Multi-step speed selective terminal		In case of multi-speed selection, a maximum of 7 speeds can be selected with the combination of short-circuits across RH, RM and RL to SD when he multi-step speed frequencies (0 to 400 Hz) are at 24 thru 27 with the parameter unit.	
	JOG/OH	JOG mode selection and external thermal input terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	When the JOG mode is selected, select 17 (setting value 0) with the parameter unit, short the circuit across JOG and SD, and use the circuits across the start signal terminals STF (STR) and S in order to start and stop the operation. Moreover, when the external thermal input terminal is selected, select 17 (setting value 1) and connect the contact point of the thermal relay across JOG/OH and SD. If the thermal relay is activated, the inverter is stopped and held and the abnormality is output. Even if the contact point of the thermal relay is automatically reset, the inverter is not restarted. To reset, short the circuit across RES and SD, and reset the power.	P51
	RT	2nd acceleration-, deceleration time selective terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	When the circuit across RT and SD is shorted, the 2nd acceleration-, deceleration time 44 or 45 (0 to 3,600 seconds) and the 2nd torque boost 46 and 2nd V/F 47 are selected. Set the acceleration-, deceleration time with the parameter unit. When the circuit across RT and SD is opened, it is operated with 7 and 8 acceleration-, deceleration time (0 to 3,600 seconds) and the torque boost 0 and V/F 3.	P56
	MRS	Inverter output stop terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	The inverter output is shut down to stop the motor in the free run mode. It is used to shut down output of the inverter in order to stop the motor with the mechanical type brake or similar. Make the interval between the terminals MRS-SD short-circuited for 20 msec or longer.	—

Terminal code		Terminal name	Rating and others	Application	Reference page
Control circuit (input signal)	RES	Reset terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	This is provided to reset and cancel a stop condition of the inverter resulting from activation of the protective circuit in case of an abnormality. Each section of the control circuit is immediately brought into the initial state, and the output of the inverter is simultaneously shut down. Open the reset input after the circuit across the terminals REC and SD is shorted for 0.1 second or more. Though the initial reset is automatically executed in the inverter when power is supplied, 0.1 to 0.2 seconds are required after power is supplied. During resetting, the inverter does not output.	—
	AU	Current input selective terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	When the circuit across AU and SD only is shorted, operation is possible with the 4~20 mA DC frequency setting signal which is input across terminals 4 and 5. When the circuit across AU and SD is open, the input signal across terminals 4 and 5 is invalid. If the multi-step speed terminal is input the multi-step speed has the priority.	—
	PC	External transistor common positive terminal	Power voltage range 22 to 26 V DC Current consumption 100 mA	The common terminal on the positive side of the external power is connected to prevent a malfunction resulting from the back-flow current when the output (open collector) of the sequencer (PC) or the transistor which has the external power supply is input to the inverter.	—
	CS	Instantaneous restart selective terminal	Input resistor 4.7 kΩ Opened voltage 21 to 27 V DC Shorted current 4~6 mA DC Photo-coupler insulation Controllable with open collector output or non-voltage contact point signal	When the circuit across CS and SD is shorted, the automatic restart control is possible with the instantaneous power failure and recovery (recovery time is not limited). If it is undesirable that operation is automatically restarted after the instantaneous power failure and recovery, open the circuit across the terminals CS and SD.	P58
	SD	Contact point input common terminal	—	Common terminal for contact point input signal and frequency meter. Insulated from the common terminal of the control circuit.	—
	10 10E	Power terminal for frequency setting	5 V ± 0.2 V DC Tolerable load current 10 mA 10 V ± 0.4 V DC Tolerable load current 10 mA	Used as the power supply when the frequency setting (speed setting) volume is externally connected. (Terminal 5 is common.)	P60-61
	2	Frequency setting (voltage signal) terminal	Input resistance 10 ± 1 kΩ Max. tolerable voltage 20 V DC	When the input voltage of the terminal 2 is selected to be 5 V DC with 73, the maximum output frequency is gained at 5 V by inputting 0 - 5 V DC to terminal 2. Here, input is proportional to output. (An input voltage of 5 V or higher is regarded as 5 V.)	
				When the input voltage of terminal 2 is selected to be 10 V DC with 73, the maximum output frequency is gained at 10 V by inputting 0 - 10 V DC to terminal 2. Here, input is proportional to output.	

Terminal code		Terminal name	Rating and others	Application	Reference page
Control circuit (input signal)	5	Frequency setting input common terminal	—	The common terminal and control circuit of the frequency setting signal are 0 V. Ground the terminal.	—
	1	Frequency setting sub-input terminal	Input resistance 10 ± 1 kΩ Maximum tolerable voltage ±20 V DC	When 0 to ±10 V (±5 V) DC is input, the maximum output frequency is gained at + 10 V (+5 V) and −10 V (−5 V) in case of 73 (setting value 10~15). Here, input is proportional to output. In case of 73 (setting value 0~5), the maximum output frequency is gained at +10 V (+5 V), and the inverter is not output at 0 to −10 V (−5 V). It is added to the signal at the terminal 2. ±10 V or ±5 V is also switched with 73.	P61
	4	Frequency setting (current signal) terminal	Input resistance 250Ω ±2% Maximum tolerable current 30 mA	4~20 mA DC is input. The maximum output frequency is gained at 20 mA DC. 0 Hz command is gained at 4 mA DC.	P16
Control circuit (output signal)	B–C	Abnormal output terminal	Contact point output Contact point capacity	This contact point output indicates that the output of the inverter is shut down since the protective function of the inverter operates. Normally the circuit across B and C is closed, and the circuit across A and C is opened. In an abnormal situation the internal relay is activated to open the circuit across terminals B and C and close the circuit across terminals A and C. When this signal is output, the motor is brought into the free run state.	P88
	A–C				
	RUN	Inverter operation terminal	Open collector output Tolerable load 24 V DC 0.1 A	This open collector output is at the L level for the start frequency or more and at the H level for halt or DC brake. When the protective function is activated, it is at the H level. Use a power loading of 24 V DC with a ripple of ±10% or less (equivalent to 3-phase full wave rectification).	P88
	SU※	Frequency arrival terminal	Open collector output Tolerable load 24 V DC 0.1 A	This open collector output is at the L level when the output frequency is within ±10% of the set frequency (factory-set at delivery. Variable with 40), and at the H level for acceleration-, deceleration and halt. Use a power loading of 24 V DC with a ripple of ±10% or less (equivalent to 3-phase full wave rectification).	P55
	IPF※	Instantaneous power failure terminal	Open collector output Tolerable load 24 V DC 0.1 A	This open collector output is at the L level when the protective circuit is activated due to the instantaneous power failure or insufficient voltage. Use a power loading of 24 V DC with a ripple of ±10% or less (equivalent to 3-phase full wave rectification).	P55

* The function can be changed by setting the output terminal allocation function 40. (Page 11)

	Terminal code	Terminal name	Rating and others	Application	Reference page
Control circuit (output signal)	OL※	Overload alarm terminal	Open collector output Tolerable load 24 V DC 0.1 A	This open collector output is at the L level when the current limit function or stall prevention is activated and at the H level when it is reset. The function of each terminal can be changed by setting the output terminal allocation setting function 40. Use a power loading of 24 V DC with a ripple of ±10% or less (equivalent to 3-phase full wave rectification).	P55
	FU※	Frequency detection terminal	Open collector output Tolerable load 24 V DC 0.1 A	This open collector output is at the L level when the output frequency is more than the detection frequency which is set with 42 (setting value: 0 to 400 Hz) and 43 (setting value: 0 to 400 Hz) and at the H level when it is less than the detection frequency. Use a power loading of 24 V DC with a ripple of ±10% or less (equivalent to 3-phase full wave rectification).	P55
	SE	Open collector output common terminal	—	Common terminals of open collector outputs RUN, SU, OL, IPF and FU Insulated from the common terminal of the control circuit.	—
	FM	Terminal for indicator (frequency meter)	Photo-coupler insulation Tolerable load current 1 mA	Factory-set to become approx. 3.5 V DC (when circuit across FM and SD is opened) at 60 Hz, and is proportional to the output frequency. Connect to a 1 mA movable coil type DC ammeter.	P63
				The output pulse frequency becomes 1,440 pulses/sect for the frequency set by 55 (setting value 0 to 400 Hz) or the current set by 56 (setting value 0~3600 A).	
	AM, 5	Analog signal output terminal	Non-insulation 0 to 10 V DC Tolerable load current 1 mA (Load impedance 10 kΩ or more) Resolution power 8 bits	Factory-set to 10 V DC for the full scale value of each monitor, and is proportional to each monitor value.	P63
				The output voltage is set to be 10 V DC for the frequency set by 55 (setting value: 0 to 400 Hz) or the current set by 56 (setting value: 0 to 3600 A).	

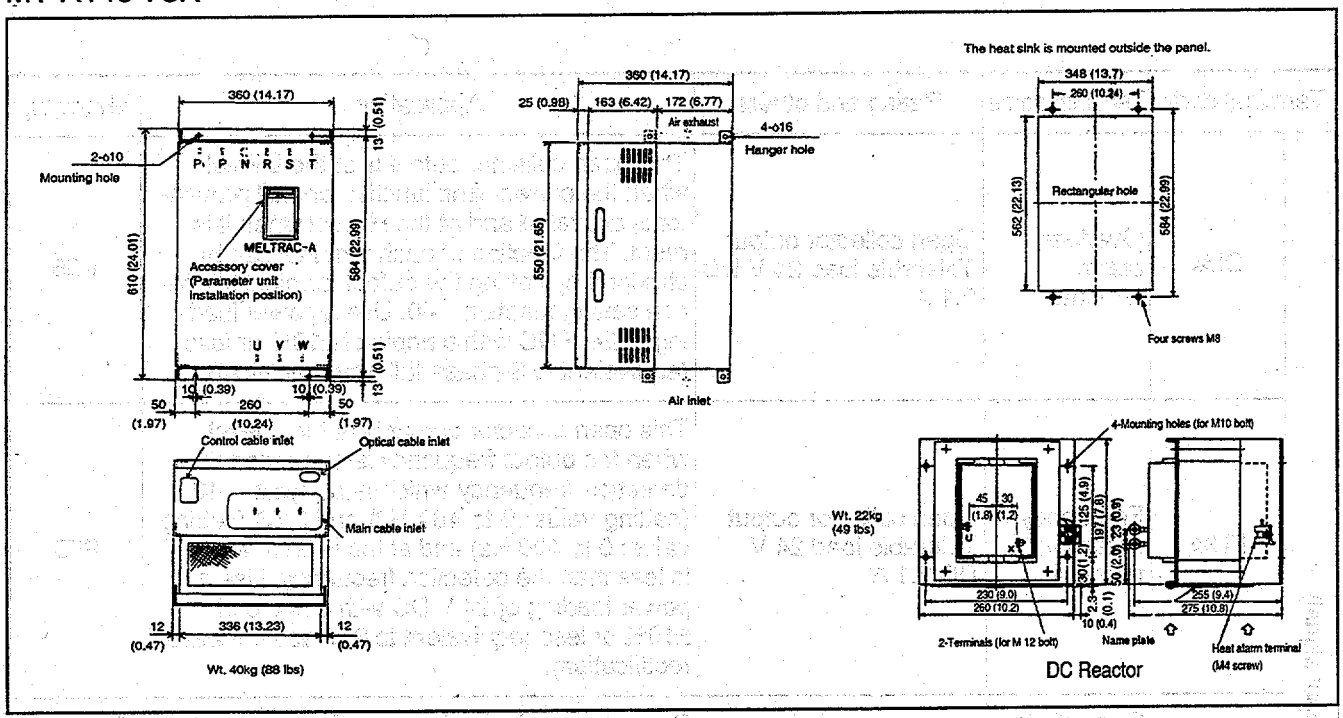
Note: 1. The common terminals SD, 5 and SE of the control circuit are all 0 V for input/output signals. The common terminals are insulated from each other. Ground the common terminals.

2. in the description is an abbreviated code of the parameter, and the sequential No. represents the function No.

16. OUTLINE DRAWINGS OF INVERTER CHASSIS UNIT AND DC REACTOR

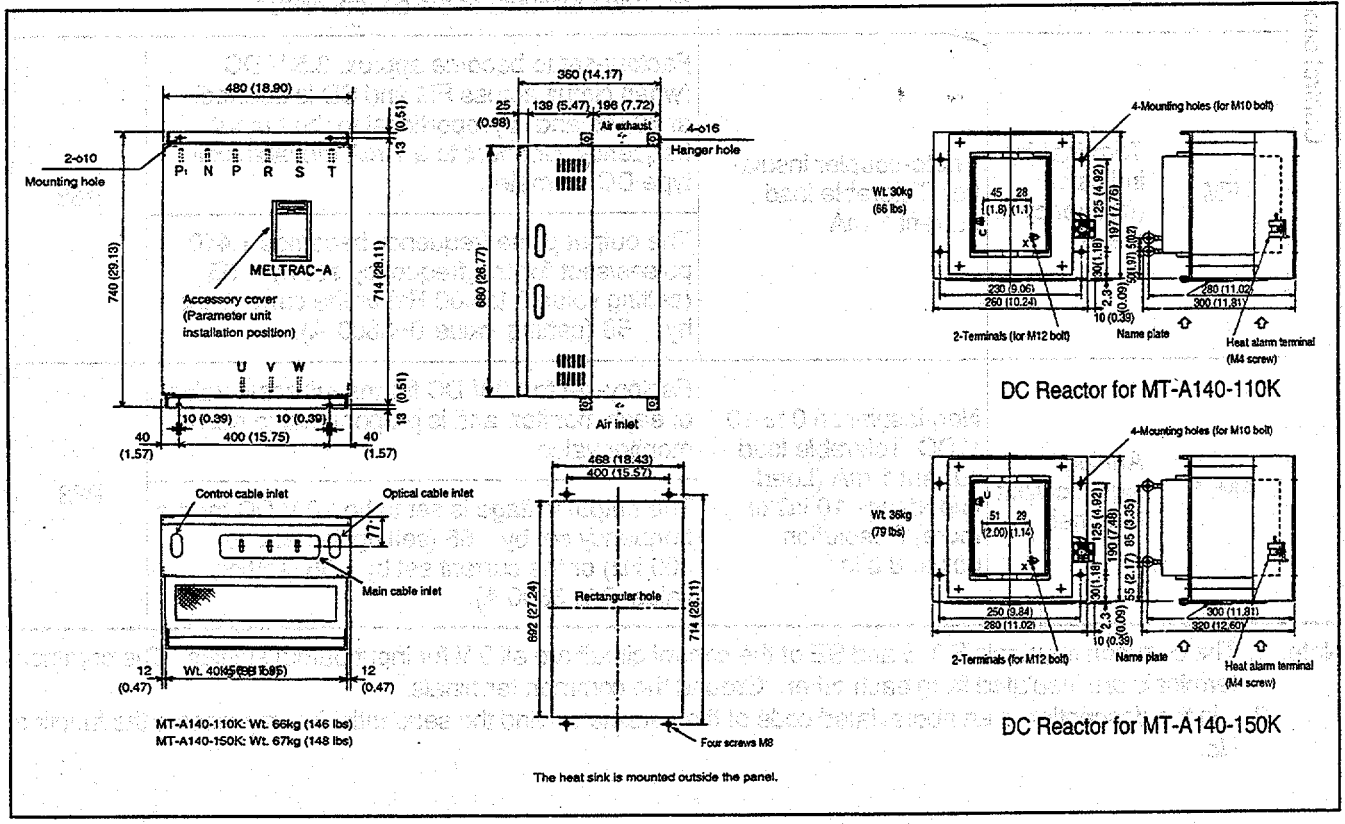
MT-A140-75K

Unit: mm (inches)



MT-A140-110K • MT-A140-150K

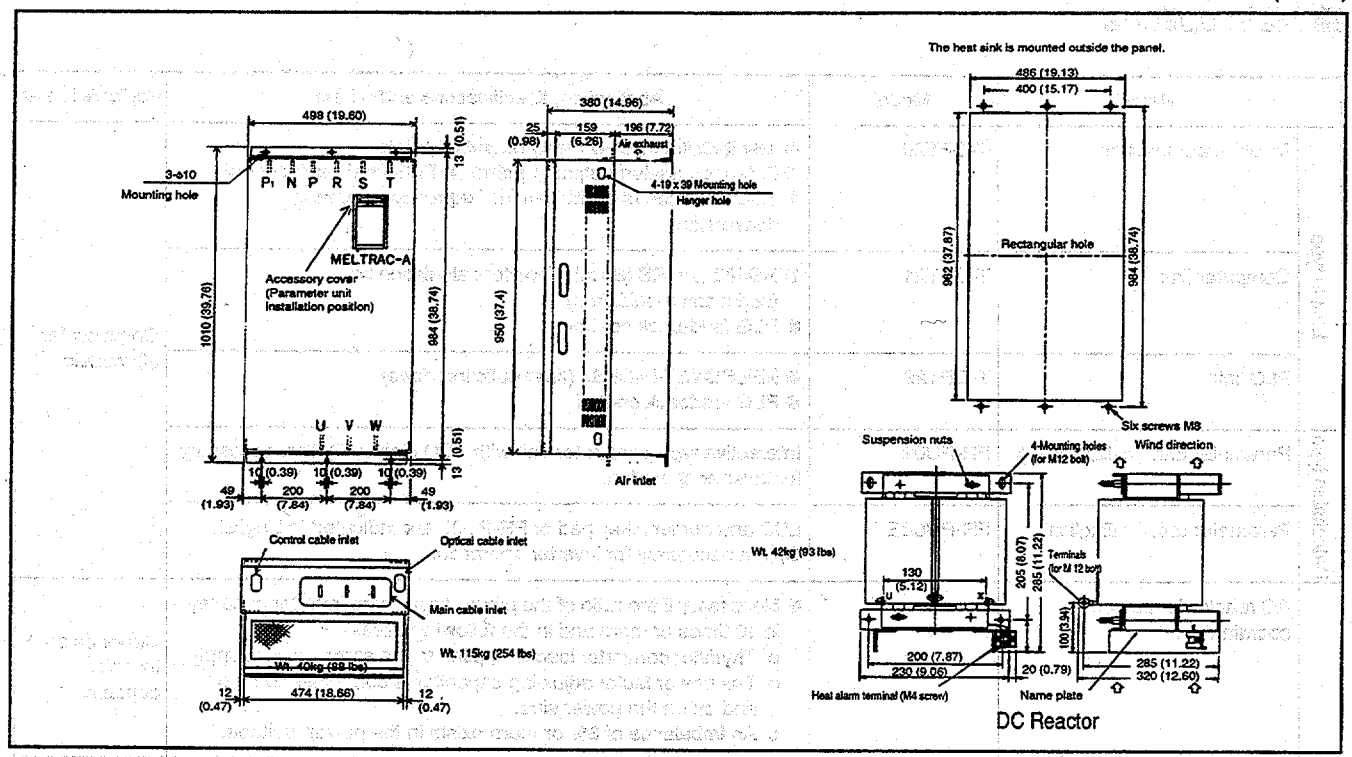
Unit: mm (inches)



1. The R. S. and T on the source input and the DC reactor are connected on the top; and U, V, and W on the source output are connected on the bottom.
2. When the inverter heat sink is mounted outside the panel, less heat is generated internally. Thus, the overall unit size can be effectively reduced.
3. All units include a DC reactor to improve system power factor (DCL).

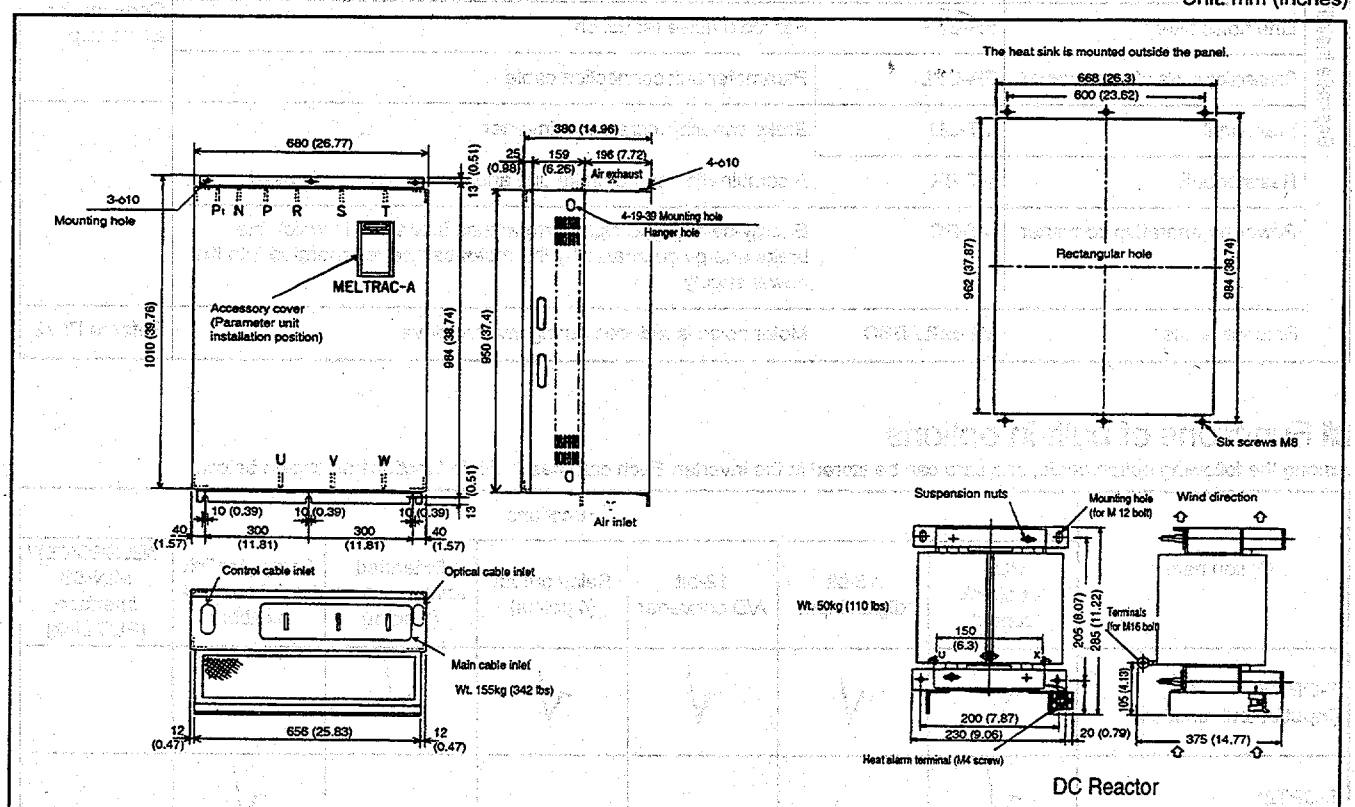
MT-A140-220K

Unit: mm (inches)



MT-A140-280K

Unit: mm (inches)



4. Cool the DCL with forced air cooling at an minimum air velocity of 5m/sec (16ft/sec).
5. DC reactor is equipped with temperature sensor. Please connect it to the auxiliary signal input terminal with normally open (NO) contact 0.6A, 125V.

Temperature sensor for overtemperature alarm normally open contact. (0.6A, 125V)

17. OPTION LIST

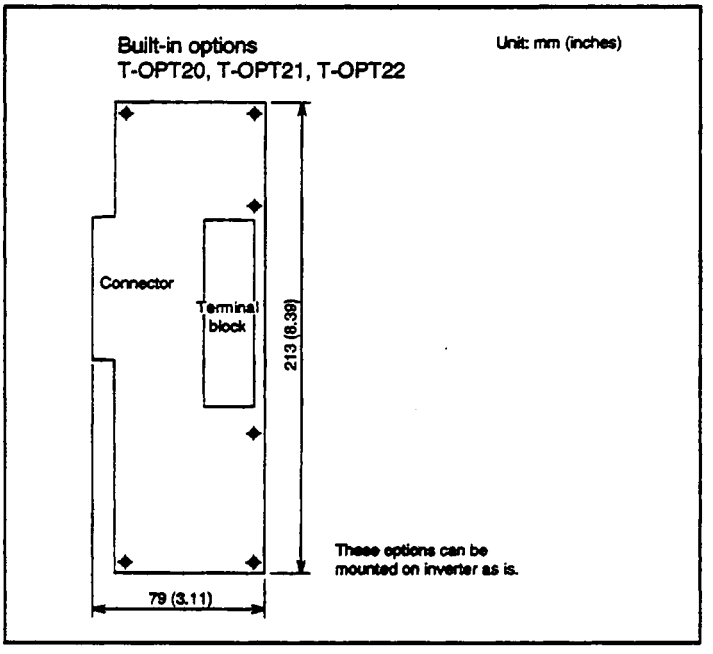
■ Main options

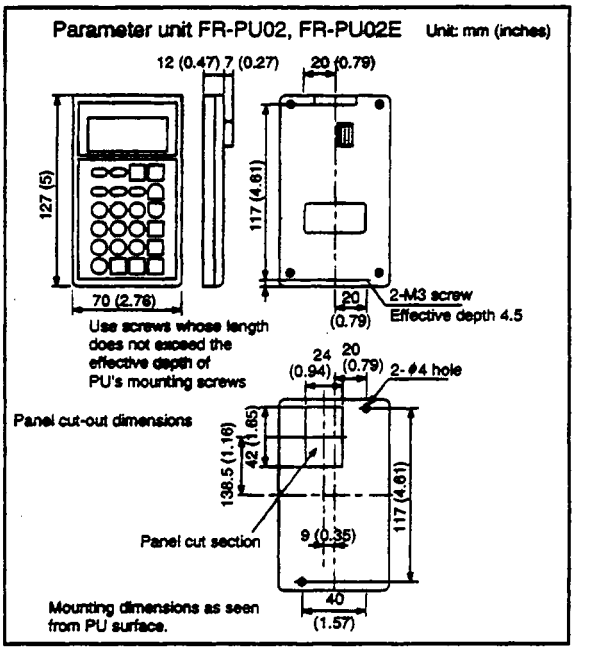
	Name	Model	Application, specifications and others	Applicable inverter
Built-in type	Input/output function	T-OPT20	● 16-bit digital input ● Relay output (4 points) ● Extended analog output (1 point) ● PLG feed-back control ● 12-bit A/D converter built-in for frequency command conversion	Common for all models
	Computer link	T-OPT21	● RS422 and RS485 interface for calculation link (serial communication) ● PLG feed-back control	
	PLC link	T-OPT22	● MELSCNET/MINI-S3 (fiber optic interface) ● PLG feedback control	
Detachable type	Parameter unit (in Japanese)	FR-PU02	Interactive type parameter unit with LCD display Option necessary for inverter operation.	
	Parameter unit (in English)	FR-PU02E	LCD and numeric key pad of FR-PU02 are indicated in English Option necessary for inverter operation.	
Separate installing type	AC reactor for power coordination		● Necessary if the ratio of the power capacity to inverter capacity is 10 times or more and in the following cases o Thyristor converter load is applied to the same power supply. o The power factor adjusting capacitor is controlled to be on and off on the power side. o An imbalance of 3% or more exists in the power voltage.	Depends on inverter capacity
	Radio noise filter	FR-BIF	For radio noise reduction	Common for all models
	Line noise filter	FR-BLF	For radio noise reduction	
	Connection cable of parameter unit	FR-CBL	Parameter unit connection cable	
	Brake unit	MT-BU	Brake capacity increase of inverter	
	Resistor unit	MT-BR	A combination of the brake unit and the resistor unit is used.	
	Power regenerative converter	MT-RC	Energy-saving type high-performance brake unit in which the brake energy generated by the motor can be regenerated into the power supply	
	Sine wave filter	MT-BSL/-BSC	Motor noise is reduced during inverter drive	Refer to Pr.72

■ Functions of built-in options

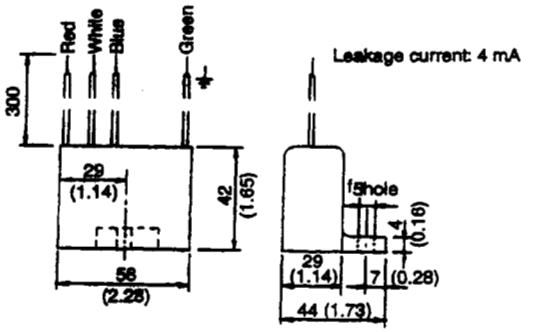
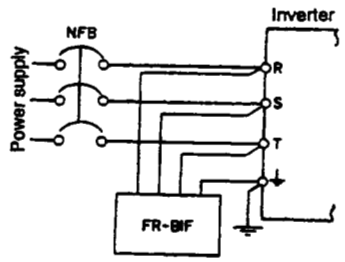
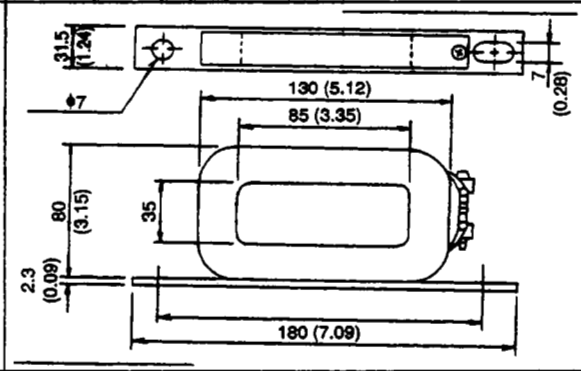
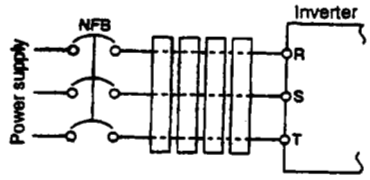
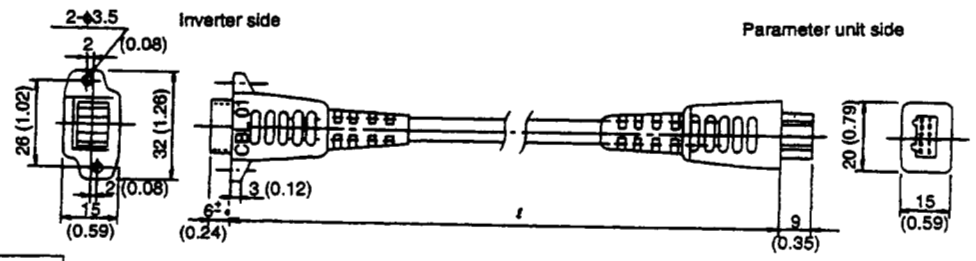
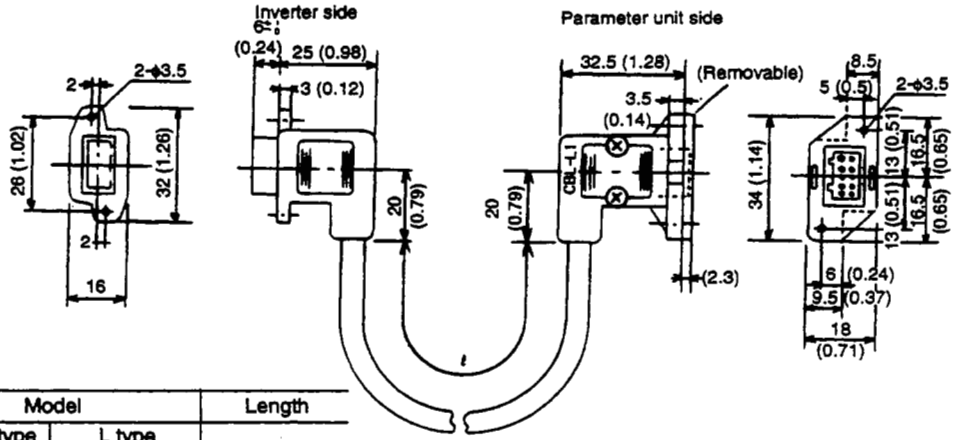
Among the following option cards, one card can be stored in the inverter. Each card has multiple functions as shown below.

Option name	Functions						
	PLG feedback control	16-bit digital input	12-bit A/D converter	Relay output (4 points)	Extended analog output (1 point)	Computer link (serial communication)	MELSECNET/ MINIS3 interface (PLC Link)
T-OPT20 (Input/output function)	√	√	√	√	√		
T-OPT21 (Computer link)	√					√	
(T-OPT22 PLC link)	√						√


Built-in options
T-OPT20, T-OPT21, T-OPT22
Unit: mm (inches)
Connector
Terminal block
213 (8.39)
79 (3.11)
These options can be mounted on inverter as is.


Parameter unit FR-PU02, FR-PU02E
Unit: mm (inches)
12 (0.47)
7 (0.27)
20 (0.79)
127 (5)
117 (4.61)
70 (2.76)
20 (0.79)
2-M3 screw
Effective depth 4.5
Use screws whose length does not exceed the effective depth of PU's mounting screws
24 (0.94)
20 (0.79)
2-φ4 hole
Panel cut-out dimensions
138.5 (1.16)
42 (1.65)
117 (4.61)
Panel cut section
9 (0.35)
40 (1.57)
Mounting dimensions as seen from PU surface.

Unit: mm (inches)

Name (model name)	Specifications, structure and others	Remarks
Radio noise filter FR-BIF···200V series FR-BIF-H···400V series		 Note: 1. It can not be connected to the output side of the inverter. 2. Cut the lead wires to the shortest possible length, and connect them to the terminal block of the inverter.
Line noise filter (FR-BLF)		 Note: Pass the wires through four filters or more.
Cable for parameter unit (FR-CBL□)	Straight type  L type  The L type cable can be also fastened on the connector on the parameter unit side.	

Model		Length
Straight type	L type	
FR-CBL01	FR-CBL-L1	1 (3.2)
FR-CBL03	FR-CBL-L3	3 (9.6)
FR-CBL05	FR-CBL-L5	5 (16)
		Unit m (ft)

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE : MITSUBISHI DENKI BLDG., MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO 100. TELEX : J24532 CABLE : MELCO TOKYO
NAGASAKI WORKS : 6-14 MARUO-MACHI, NAGASAKI, JAPAN TEL (0958) 64-2580 TELEX : 7523-97 MELCO J

IB-07374US ROD(9401)