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MITSUBISHI
TRANSISTORIZED INVERTER

HIGH FUNCTION & LOW ACOUSTIC NOISE

FREQROL-A200E-UL

FREQROL

FR-A220E-0.4K(P)～55K

FR-A240E-0.4K(P)～55K

— INSTRUCTION MANUAL —

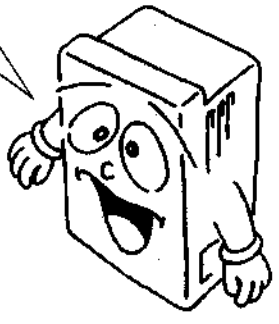
US VERSION

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

FOREWORD

Thank you for choosing the Mitsubishi "FREQROL-A200E" high-function, ultra low-noise inverter.

- **Information given in this manual**
  This instruction manual gives handling information on installation, wiring, parameter unit operation, etc. as well as maintenance and inspection procedures.
- **Before using the inverter**
  Before using the inverter, please read this manual carefully to use the equipment to its optimum. After reading this manual, please keep it in storage.
- **Attention**
  Please forward this manual to the end user.



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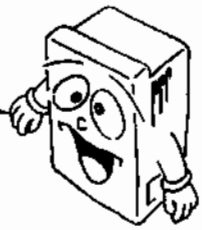
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PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING THE INVERTER

Incorrect handling might cause the inverter to operate improperly, its life to be reduced considerably, and in the worst case, the inverter to be damaged. Please handle the inverter properly in accordance with the information on each section as well as the precautions and instructions of this manual.



Power supply specifications (See page 169.)
Use the power supply within the permissible power supply specifications of the inverter.

Power supply

No-fuse breaker or earth leakage circuit breaker (See page 183.)
The breaker should be selected with care since a large inrush current flows in the inverter at power on.

No-fuse breaker (NFB) or earth leakage circuit breaker (ELB)

Magnetic contactor (See page 183.)
The magnetic contactor need not be provided. When installed, do not use it to start or stop the inverter. It might cause damage to the inverter.

Magnetic contactor (MC)

Power factor improving AC reactor (FR-BAL)

Installation of the reactors (See page 166.)
The reactor (option) must be used when the power factor is to be improved or the inverter is installed near a large capacity power supply (1000KVA or more and wiring distance within 10m).
Use either of the following reactors according to the model used:

- **Power factor improving DC reactor (FR-BEL)**
  5.5K to 55K (200V, 400V)
  (The DC reactor cannot be connected to any inverters of 3.7K and down.)
- **Power factor improving AC reactor (FR-BAL)**
  0.4K to 55K (200V, 400V)

Place of installation (See page 12.)
The inverter life is influenced by ambient temperature. Use the inverter at the ambient temperature as low as possible within the permissible range. This must be noted especially when the inverter is installed in a panel.

Wiring (See page 15 to 24.)
Wrong wiring might lead to inverter damage. The control signal lines must be kept sufficiently away from the main circuit cables to protect them from noise.

Power factor improving DC reactor (FR-BEL)

Inverter

Ground

Equipment connected to the output side
Do not connect a power capacitor, surge suppressor, or radio noise filter (FR-BIF or FR-ALF option) to the inverter output. (Connect the FR-BIF or FR-ALF to the inverter input.) Otherwise damage might result.

Ground
To prevent an accidental electric shock, the motor and inverter must be grounded.

Motor

Ground

1. PRECAUTIONS FOR OPERATION

Safety Instructions

(1) The following points must be observed to prevent am electric shock.

- **When the power is on, do not access the inverter.**

  There are dangerous voltages inside the unit. If internal inspection is required, switch the power off and check that the charge lamp is off before removing the cover. (For the location of the charge lamp, see the terminal block arrangement diagram on page 175.)

  Charge lamp

  Lit to indicate that the unit is charged with high voltages.

  Especially in an application where the cover is removed, the high voltage terminals and charge section are exposed. Hence, the inverter must be installed in a panel so that it is inaccessible from outside.

- **The unit must not be modified.**

- **When the charge lamp is lit, do not touch the terminal block and the charge section on the printed circuit board.**

  Since there still remain charges at the electrolytic capacitor in the unit, you may receive an electric shock. Before wiring the motor and inverter, confirm that the charge lamp is off as described above.

(2) The following points must be observed to prevent fire.

- **After checking the rating plate on the inverter, connect the three-phase power supply within the rated voltage range to the terminals R, S, T.**

  If a 400V class power supply is connected to the 200V class inverter or to the other terminals (such as the output terminals U, V, W of the inverter), the internal parts of the inverter will be damaged.

- **A fuse is not built in the inverter. Provide the input power supply of the inverter with an appropriate no-fuse breaker. (See page 183)**

- **Install the inverter on a non-combustible surface.**

  A discharge resistor for brake is fitted on the rear side of the inverter models of 7.5kW and down. If high-duty operation is repeated, the surface temperature of the discharge resistor may rise to high temperature (approx. 150°C maximum). The above models must be installed on a non-combustible surface (e.g. metal). For the models of 11kW and up, install them on a non-combustible surface to prepare for an accident.

- **Connect the terminal ⏚ of the unit.**

  The motor must also be grounded. If it is not grounded, a leakage current may cause an electric shock.

(3) Retry function

- **This inverter allows a "retry function" to be set. With this function, the inverter automatically resets an alarm at its occurrence and restarts operation.**

  When this function has been selected, the inverter automatically restarts operation after an alarm has occurred. (For more information, see page 126.) If an alarm has occurred in the inverter, the inverter will restart automatically. Therefore, use care not to be caught up in the motor and machine.

(4) High-speed current limit function

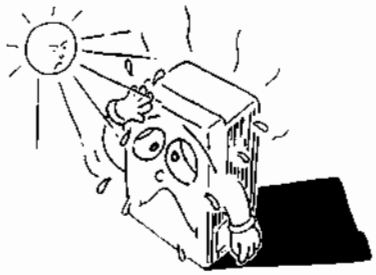
- **This inverter has a function to persist in operation by preventing an excessive load from resulting in an overcurrent alarm.**

  Hence, especially when a load has suddenly become heavy on a machine operating through a predetermined lift, such as a cargo-handling machine, this function may be activated to continue operation at high speed, colliding against an end stopper at high speed. To prevent this on the machine operating through the predetermined lift, set the inverter or make up an external sequence to stop operation if the high-speed current limit function is kept activated.

When using the inverter, note the following points.

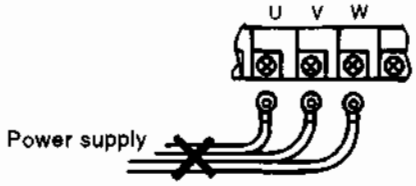
Use the inverter within the permissible ambient temperature range.

Since the life of the inverter is greatly influenced by ambient temperature, use the inverter at the lowest possible temperature with the permissible range. The installation direction and environment of the inverter must also be fully noted. (see page 12.)



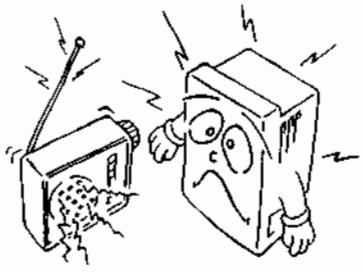
The inverter will be damaged if the power supply voltage is applied to the output side of the inverter.

The application of the power supply voltage to the output terminals U, V, W will damage the inverter. Check that the wiring and operation sequence (such as the commercial power supply-inverter switch-over circuit) are correct.



Information on radio interference

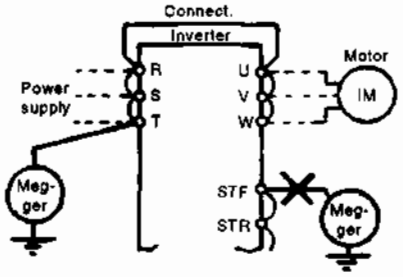
High-frequency components included in the input/output (main circuit) of the inverter may interfere with communication equipment (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, install the optional FR- BIF radio noise filter (dedicated to the input side) or the FR-BSF01 or FR-BLF line noise filter to reduce such interference.



For guidance on noise reduction, refer to p.152 - Section 28.4.

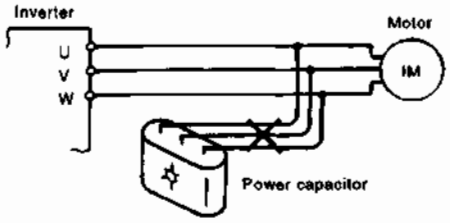
Do not perform the insulation resistance test on the control circuits of the inverter.

Before measuring the resistance of the power supply cable and motor using a megger, disconnect the cables to the inverter or connect the terminals as shown below.



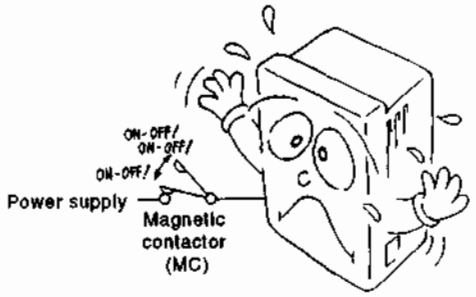
Do not install the power capacitor, surge suppressor, and radio noise filter (FR-BIF option) on the output side of the inverter.

If any of the above components is connected, the inverter will trip and the capacitor and surge suppressor will be damaged. Disconnect if any. (Connect the FR-BIF radio noise filter to the input side.)



Do not use the magnetic contactor on the power supply side to start and stop the motor (inverter).

Frequently repeated on/off of the magnetic contactor will lead to an inverter fault. Where possible, use the start signal to start and stop the inverter.

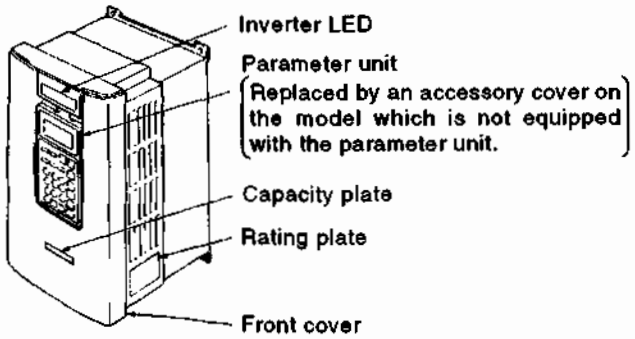


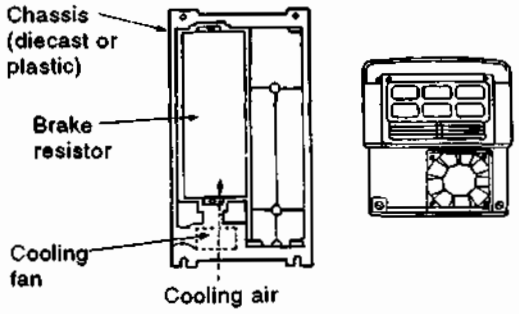
2. STRUCTURE

2-1 Structure

For the location of the charge lamp, see the terminal block layout diagram on page 175.

■ FR-A220E-0.4K(P) to 7.5K(P)-UL, FR-A240E-0.4K(P) to 7.5K(P)-UL

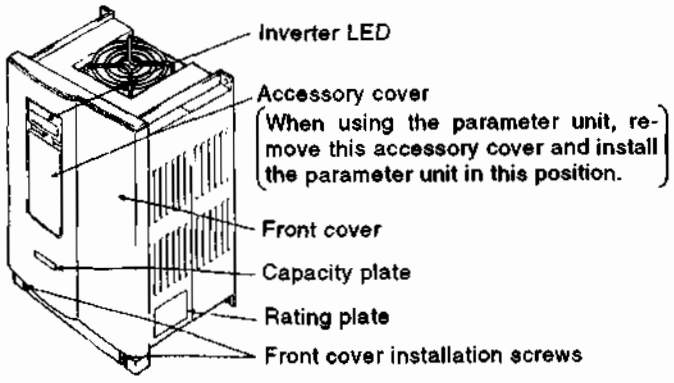


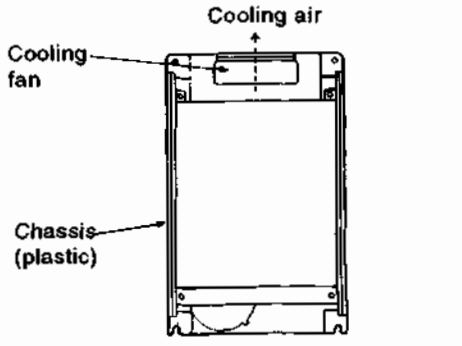


<FR-A220E-3.7K rear view>

■ FR-A220E-11K to 22K-UL, FR-A240E-11K to 22K-UL

(Not equipped with the brake resistor.)

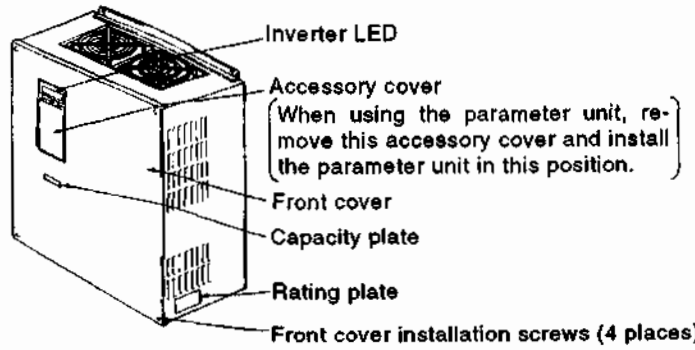




<FR-A220E-11K rear view>

■ FR-A220E-30K to 55K-UL, FR-A240E-30K to 55K-UL

(The chassis and cover are made of steel. These models are not equipped with the brake resistor.)

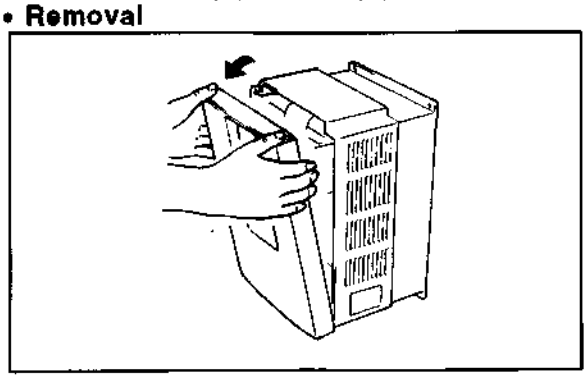


3. REMOVAL AND REINSTALLATION

3-1 Removal an Reinstallation of the Front Cover

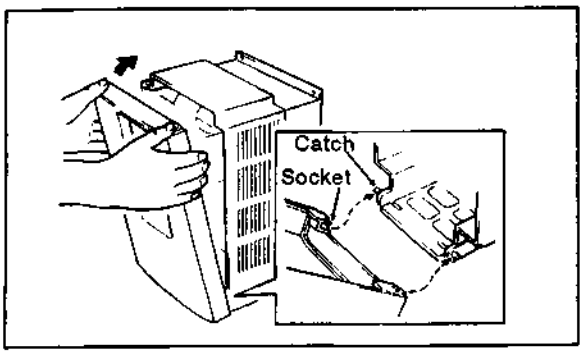
■ FR-A220E-0.4K(P) to 7.5K(P)-UL, FR-A240E-0.4K(P) to 7.5K(P)-UL

• **Removal**



1) Hold both sides of the front cover top.
2) Pull the cover toward you.
(The cover may be removed with the parameter unit on.)

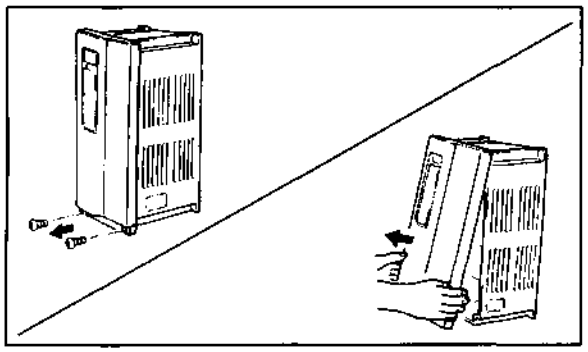
• **Reinstallation**



1) Fit the sockets at the cover bottom onto the catches of the inverter.
2) Using the catches as supports, securely press the cover against the inverter.
(The cover may be reinstalled with the parameter unit on.)

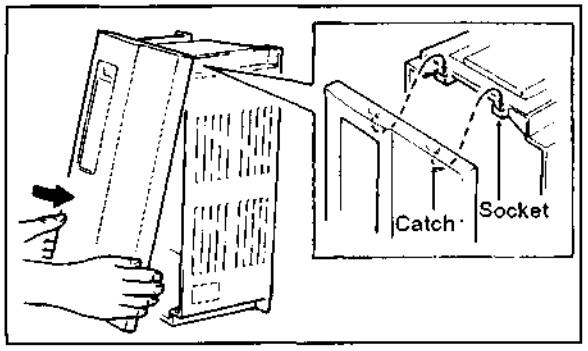
■ FR-A220E-11K to 22K-UL, FR-A240E-11K to 22K-UL

• Removal

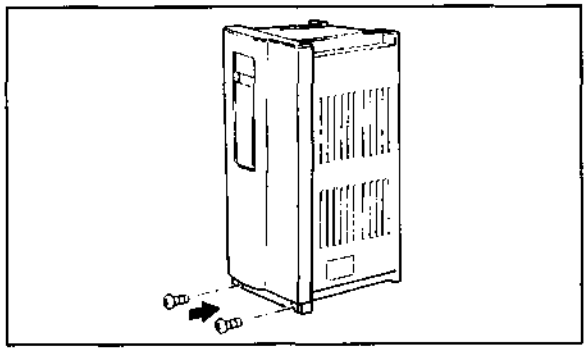


1) Remove the two installation screws at the bottom of the front cover.
2) Hold both ends of the front cover bottom and pull the cover toward you.

• Reinstallation



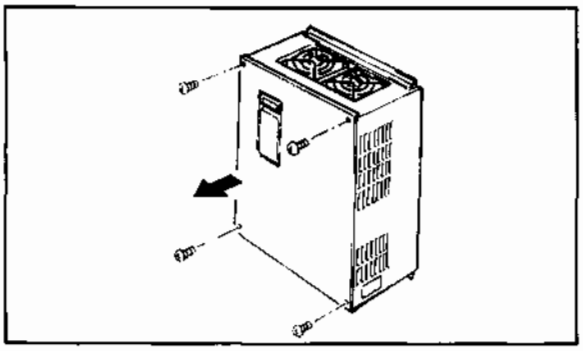
1) Fit the catches on the inside of the front cover top into the sockets of the inverter.
2) Securely press the cover against the inverter.



3) Fix the cover with the bottom installation screws.

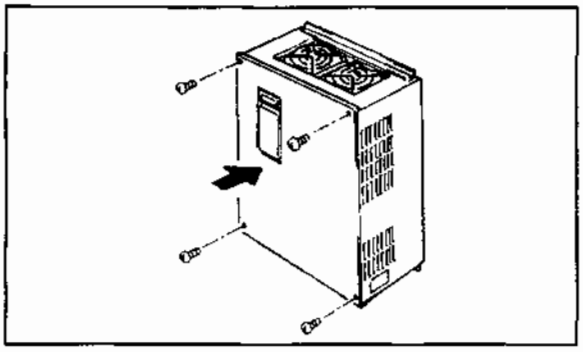
■ FR-A220E-30K to 55K-UL, FR-A240E-30K to 55K-UL

- **Removal**



1) Remove the front cover installation screws (4 places).

- **Reinstallation**

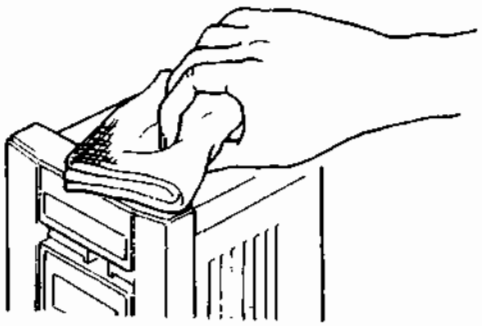


1) Fix the front cover with the installation screws (4 places).

Note: 1. Fully check that the front cover has been reinstalled securely.
2. The same serial number is printed on each of the capacity plate on the front cover and the rating plate on the inverter side face. Before reinstalling the front cover, check the serial number to ensure that the cover removed is reinstalled to the inverter from where it had been removed.

Example:
Capacity plate A4615
Rating plate A4615 0001
4-digit serial number

If the inverter surface is stained with fingermarks, oil and/or the like during removal and/or reinstallation work, gently clean it with a cloth soaked with a neutral detergent or ethanol.

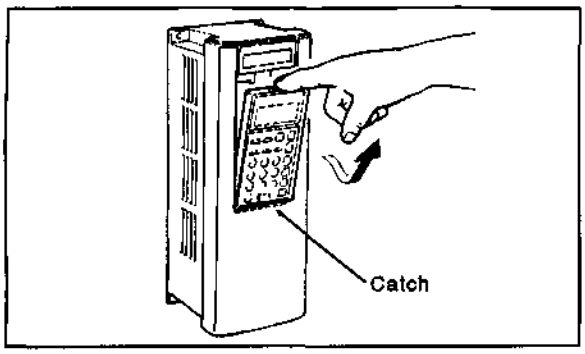


Note: 1. Do not use any solvent, such as acetone, benzene, toluene and alcohol, that will cause the inverter surface to dissolve and the paint to peel.
2. Do not clean the lens of the inverter LED with a detergent or alcohol.

3-2 Removal and Reinstallation of the Parameter Unit

To ensure safety, remove and reinstall the parameter unit after switching the power off.

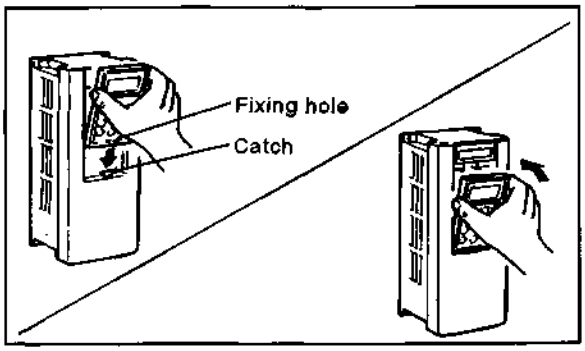
■ Removal



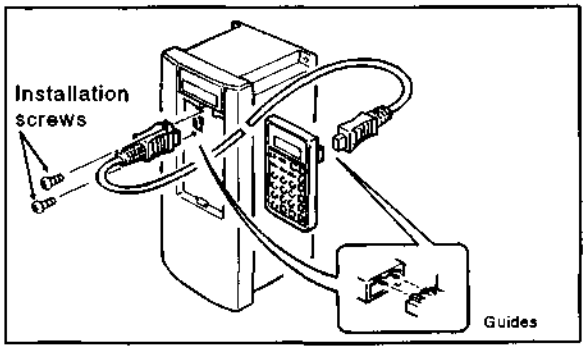
1) Hold down the top button of the parameter unit and pull the parameter unit toward you, using the catch as a support.

■ Reinstallation

• Direct installation onto the inverter



1) After fitting the fixing hole of the parameter unit (PU) on the catch of the cover, push the parameter unit into the inverter, using the catch as a support.



1) Securely insert one connector of the cable into the connector of the inverter and the other cable connector into the PU connector.
   Insert the cable connector along the guides of the inverter or PU connector. (If the orientation is incorrect, the inverter may be damaged.)
2) After plugging the cable connector into the inverter connector, fix it securely with the installation screws.

• Installation using the cable (option)

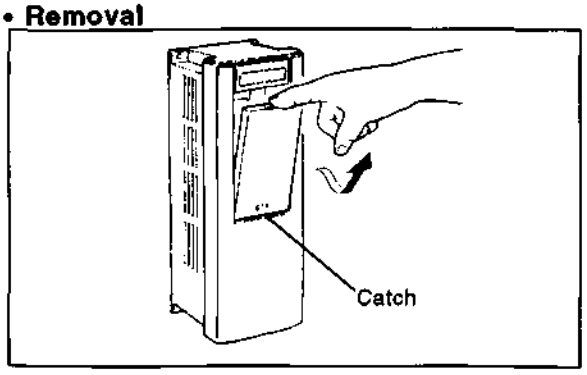
Note: 1. The parameter unit must be installed to the inverter with the front cover fitted.
2. During installation, do not apply force to the display (liquid crystal).
3. The parameter unit can be used with any of the FR-A100 and 200 series inverters.

3-3 Removal and Reinstallation of the Accessory Cover

To ensure safety, remove and reinstall the accessory cover after switching the power off.

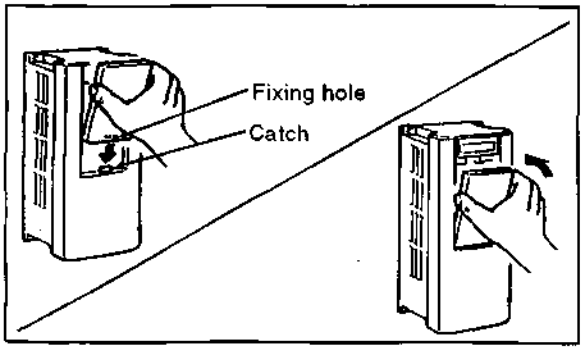
■

• **Removal**



1) As in the removal of the parameter unit, hold down the top button and pull the accessory cover toward you, using the catch as a support.

• **Reinstallation**

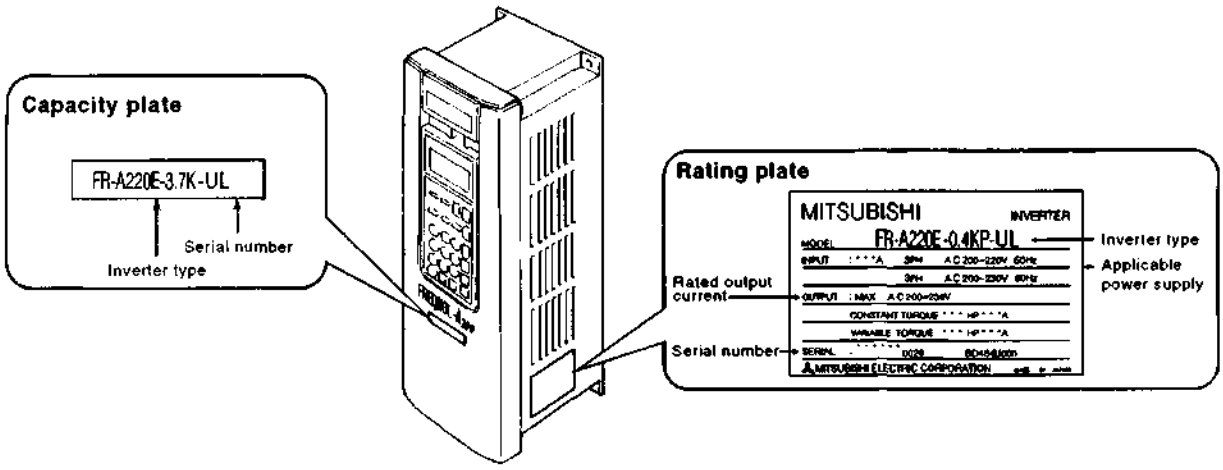


1) After fitting the fixing hole onto the catch of the cover, push it into the inverter.

4. PRE-OPERATION PROCEDURE

1. Unpacking and product check

Unpack the inverter and check the capacity plate on the front cover and the rating plate on the inverter side face to ensure that the type and output rating agree with your order and the inverter is intact.



- **Type definition**

FR- A220E - 3.7 K P - UL

Symbol	Version
UL	UL listed
None	Japanese

Symbol	Voltage Series
A220E	200V
A240E	400V

Symbol	Applicable Motor Capacity
0.4 to 55	Capacity in "kW"

(Note)

Symbol	Parameter Unit
P	With parameter unit
None	None

Note: Inverters 11K and up are not equipped with the parameter unit as standard. For these models, the parameter unit is available as an option.

- **Accessory.....Instruction manual**
  If you have found any discrepancy, damage, etc. please contact your sales representative.

2. Preparations of instruments and parts required for operation

Instruments and parts to be prepared depend on how the inverter is operated. For required parts, etc. see Section 5 "INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS TO BE PREPARED FOR OPERATION".

3. Installation

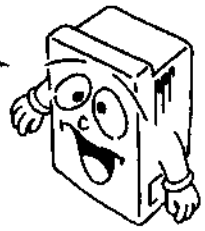
To operate the inverter with high performance for a long time, install the inverter in a proper place, in a correct direction, and with proper clearances. (See page 12.)

4. Wiring

Connect the power supply, motor and operation signals (control signals) to the terminal block. If they are connected improperly, the inverter itself may be damaged. (See page 15.)

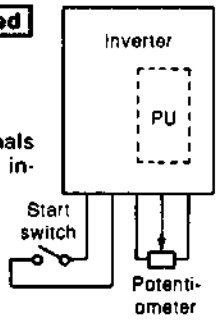
5. INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS TO BE PREPARED FOR OPERATION

The FR-A200E inverter can be operated in any of three modes. Select the appropriate mode for an application and running conditions and prepare required instruments and parts.



Instruments and parts to be prepared

- **Start signal**
  Switch, relay, etc.
- **Frequency setting signal**
  0 to 5V, 0 to 10V, 4 to 20mA DC signals from a potentiometer or outside the inverter



Note: 1. Not only the start signal but also the frequency setting signal are required to run the inverter.

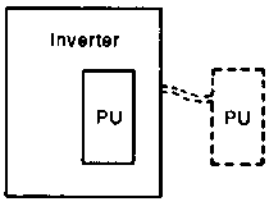
1. External operation mode

The inverter is operated under the control of external operation signals connected to the terminal block.

Instruments and parts to be prepared

- **Parameter unit (FR-PU02E)**
- **Cable (FR-CBL) (See page 167)**

Use this cable when the parameter unit is held in hand to perform operation, for example.



2. PU operation mode

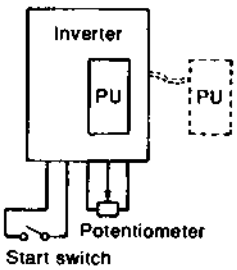
The inverter is operated from the keypad of the parameter unit.

This mode does not require the operation signals and is useful for an immediate start of operation.

Instruments and parts to be prepared

- **Start signal**
  Switch, relay, etc.
- **Frequency setting signal**
  0 to 5V, 0 to 10V, 4 to 20mA DC signals from a potentiometer or outside the inverter
- **Parameter unit (FR-PU02E)**
- **Cable (FR-CBL) (See page 167)**

Use this cable when the parameter unit is held in hand to perform operation, for example.



3. External/PU combined operation mode

The inverter is operated with the external operation and PU operation modes combined in either of the following two methods.

1) The external signal is used as the start signal and the PU is used to set the frequency.
2) The operation command key of the PU is used to start and the external frequency setting potentiometer is used to set the frequency.

*: "PU" stands for the parameter unit.

6. INSTALLATION

Note the following points.

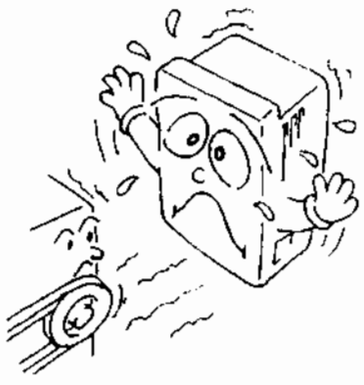
Handle the unit carefully.

The inverter is made of plastic parts. Handle the inverter gently to protect it from damage. Also, hold the unit carefully so that force is not applied to its front cover only.



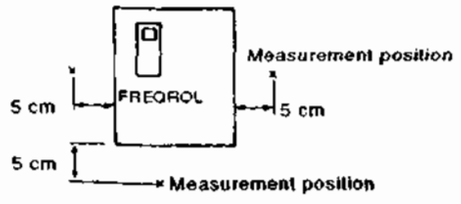
Install the inverter where it is not subjected to vibration.

Also take the vibration of a carrier, press, etc. into consideration.



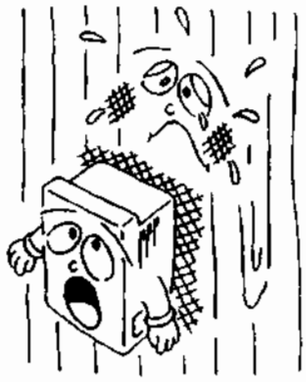
Note on ambient temperature.

Ambient temperature in the place of installation must not exceed the permissible value (50°C) because it greatly influences the life of the inverter. Check that the ambient temperature is within the permissible range in the positions shown below.



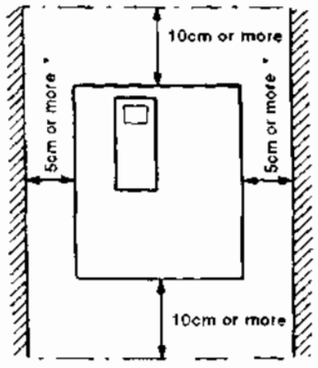
Install the inverter on a non-combustible surface.

The discharge resistor for brake is fitted on the rear side of the inverter models of 7.5K and down. If high-duty operation is repeated, the surface temperature of the discharge resistor may rise to high temperature (approx. 150°C maximum). Install the above models on a non-combustible surface (e.g. metal).

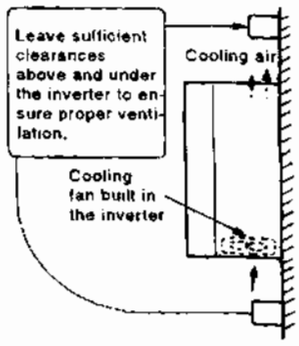


Leave sufficient clearances around the inverter.

For adequate heat dissipation, leave sufficient clearances around the inverter.

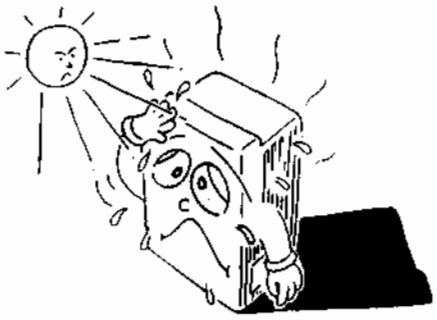


*: 1cm or more for the models 3.7K and down

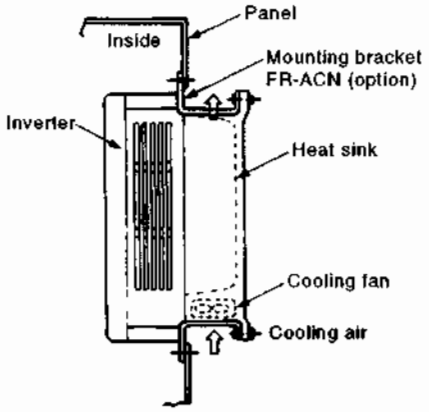


Avoid high temperature and high humidity.

Avoid places where the inverter is subjected to direct sunlight, high temperature and high humidity.



The amount of heat generated in the panel can be reduced considerably by placing the heat sink of the inverter outside the panel.



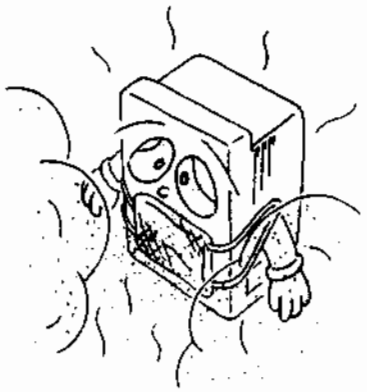
Note: 1. Use the optional mounting bracket (FR-ACN) (see page 163.). The mounting area should be machined to the panel cutting dimensions on page 181.
2. The cooling section outside the panel has the cooling fan. Do not use the inverter in environments having waterdrops, oil mist, dust, etc.

The installation holes for the FR-Z series can be used as they are.

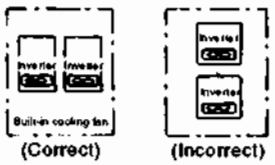
The A200E inverter can be installed as it is by using the optional mounting bracket (FR-AAT attachment) (see page 164.). The installation direction and clearances remain unchanged.

Do not install the inverter where it is subjected to oil mist, flammable gases, fluff, dust, dirt, etc.

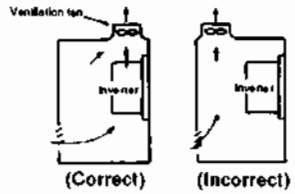
Install the inverter in a clean place or inside a totally enclosed panel which does not accept any suspended matter.



Note: 1. When the inverter is installed in a panel, determine the cooling method and panel dimensions so that the ambient temperature of the inverter is within the permissible range (as specified on page 170).
2. When two or more inverters are installed or a ventilation fan is mounted in the panel, extreme care must be taken to keep the ambient temperature of the inverter below the permissible value. If the inverters and/or ventilation fan is installed in an improper position, the ambient temperature will rise and ventilation effect will reduce.



Installation of Two or More Inverters

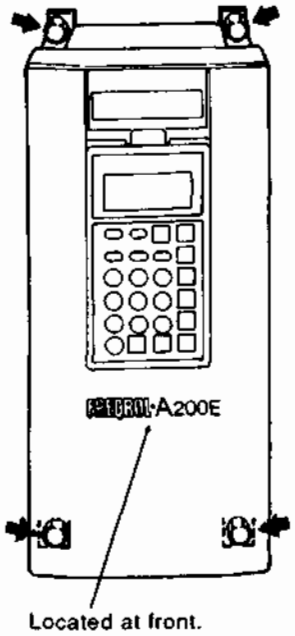


Position of Ventilation Fan

3. Like the inverter, protect the parameter unit from direct sunlight, high temperature and high humidity. Also avoid oil mist, flammable gases, etc.

Install the inverter securely with bolts.

Install the inverter on an installation surface securely and vertically (so that the letters FREQROL-A200E are located at the front) with screws or bolts.



Located at front.

Do not install the FR-APA, APB, APC, APD, APE in the FR-A200E inverter. These options are available for FR-A200.

If you force connecting of these options installing the FR-A200E, the inverter is damaged.
Please install the FR-EPA, EPB, EPC, EPD, EPE, EPG, EPH.

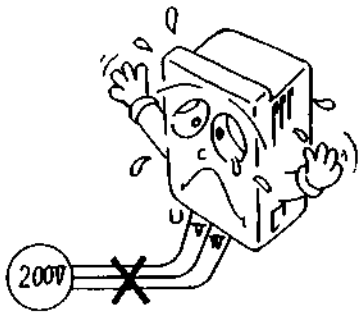


FR-APA to APE

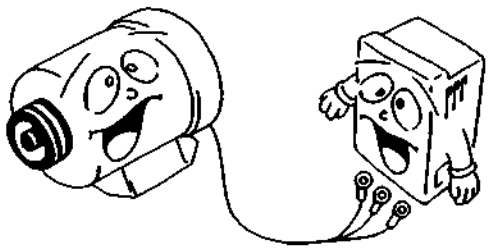
7. WIRING

7-1 Wiring Instructions

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

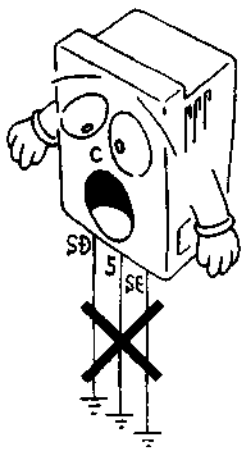


Use sleeved solderless terminals for the power supply and motor cables.



The following terminals are isolated from each other. These terminals must not be connected to each other or grounded.

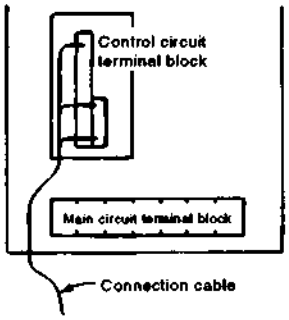
Common terminals SD, 5 and SE of the control circuit.



Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals.

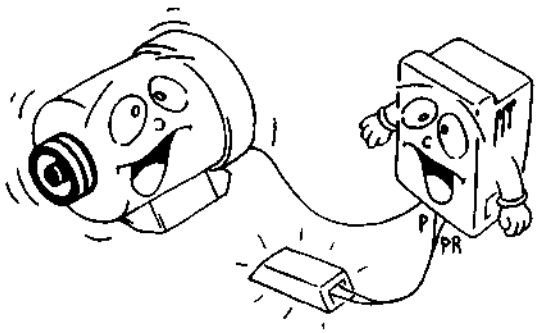
Run them away from the main and power circuits (such as 200V relay sequence circuit).

Run the connection cable using the space on the left-hand side of the main circuit terminal block.



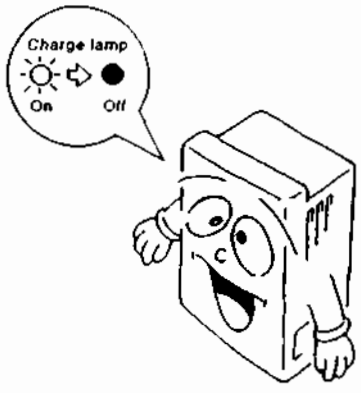
Connect only the recommended optional brake resistor between the terminals P and PR.

In addition, these terminals must not be shorted.



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.

Soon after the power is shut off, there is a dangerous voltage in the capacitor. Before starting work, ensure that the charge lamp is off.



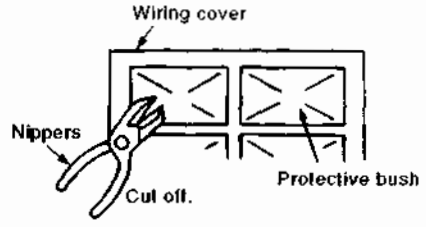
The cable size for connection to the control circuit terminals should be 0.75mm^2.

If the cable size used is 1.25mm^2 or more, the front cover may expand, resulting in a contact fault of the parameter unit. This fault is indicated by the following message displayed on the parameter unit and disables operation from the parameter unit. Run the cables so that they do not occupy much of the control box terminal block space.

Parameter unit display

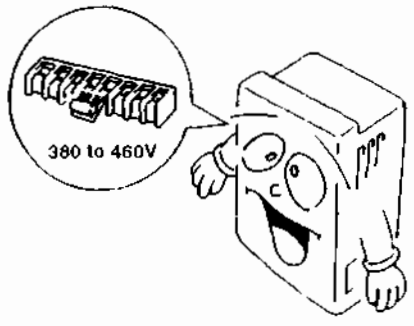
PU to Inverter comms. Error Inv. Reset ON

Cut off the wiring cover (protective bush) windows using nippers or a cutter when running the cables.



When the power supply voltage is special (380 to 460V), change the connection of the jumper in the internal transformer. (400V series 11K to 55K)

If the connection is not changed, the inverter will be damaged. (See page 21)



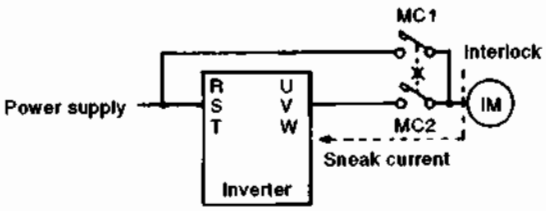
When the wiring distance between the inverter and motor is long, especially during low frequency output, a voltage drop over the main circuit cables will reduce the motor torque. Use a large gauge for the main circuit cables to keep the voltage drop within 2%.

Especially for long-distance wiring, the maximum wiring length should be not more than 500m. Otherwise, the overcurrent protection may be activated accidentally as a result of a charging current generated by the stray capacity of the wiring. For operation under magnetic flux vector control, the inverter-to-motor wiring length should be within 30m. (A selection example at the wiring distance of 20m is given on pages 183, 184.)

7-2 Design Information to Be Checked

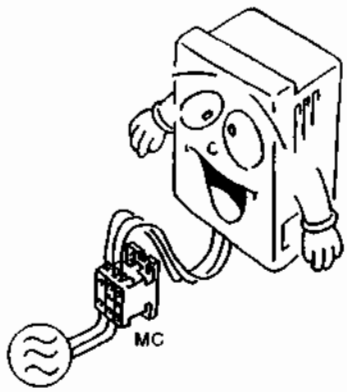
Provide electrical and mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2 which are used for commercial power supply-inverter switch-over.

The inverter will be damaged not only by miswiring but also by a sneak current from the power supply due to arcs generated at the time of switch-over or chattering caused by a sequence error, when there is a commercial power supply-inverter switch-over circuit shown below.



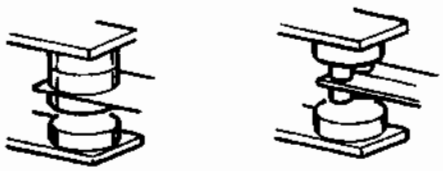
When a machine restart is to be prevented at power restoration after a power failure, provide a magnetic contactor MC in the primary circuit of the inverter and also make up a sequence which will not switch on the start signal.

If the start signal (start switch) remains on after a power failure, the inverter will automatically restart as soon as the power is restored.



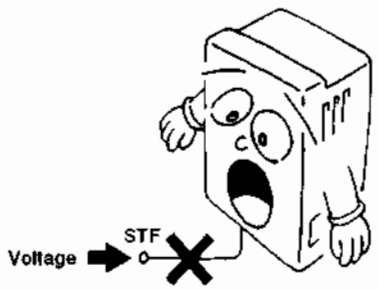
When connecting the control circuit to a power supply separately from the main circuit, make up a circuit so that when the power supply terminals R1, S1 for the control circuit are switched off, the main circuit power supply terminals R, S, T are also switched off.
Refer to p.18 for connection.

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



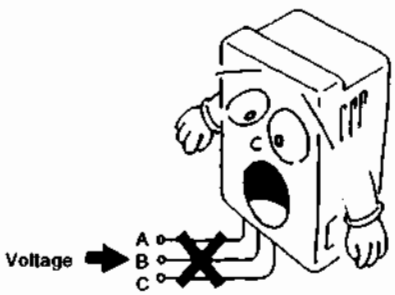
Micro signal contacts Twin contact

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



Do not apply a voltage directly to the alarm output signal terminals (A, B, C).

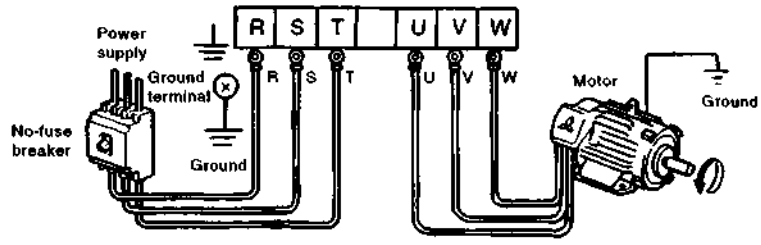
Apply a voltage via a relay coil, lamp, etc. to these terminals.



7-3 Wiring of the Main Circuit (For the terminal block arrangement, see pages 175, 176.)

Connection of the power supply and motor

Overload protection
External overload protection must be provided to protect the motor in accordance with the National Electrical Code and Canadian Electrical Code, part 1.



The power supply cables must be connected to R, S, T.
If they are connected to U, V, W, the inverter will be damaged.

Phase sequence need not be matched.

For use with a single-phase power supply, the power supply cables must be connected to R and S.

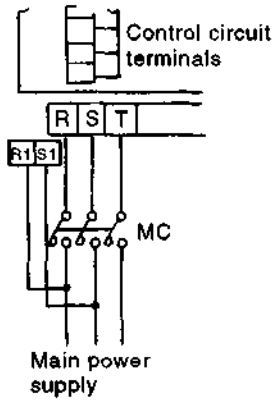
Connect the motor to U, V, W.
In the above connection, turning on the forward rotation switch (signal) rotates the motor in the counterclockwise (arrow) direction when viewed from the load shaft.

Connecting the control circuit to a power supply separately from the main circuit

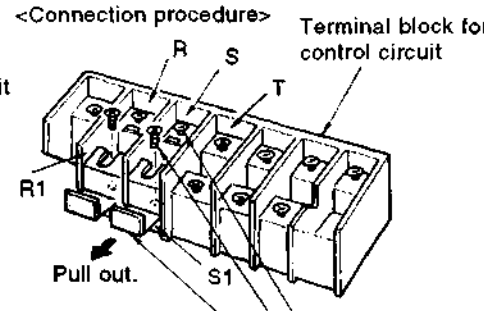
If the magnetic contactor (MC) in the inverter power supply is opened when the protective circuit is operated, the inverter control circuit power is lost and the alarm output signal cannot be kept on. To keep the alarm signal on, terminals R1 and S1 are available. In this case, connect the power supply terminals R1 and S1 of the control circuit to the primary side of the MC.

• Model FR-A220(240)E-0.4K(P) to 3.7K(P)-UL

<Circuit diagram>



<Connection procedure>

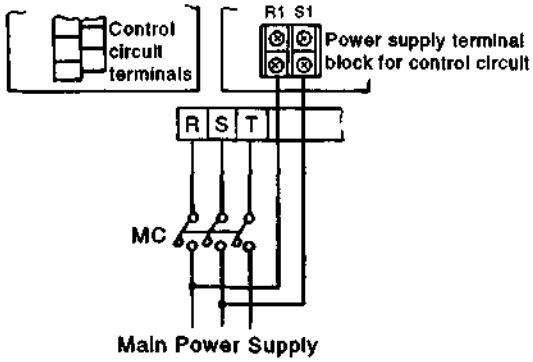


1) Loosen the upper screw.
2) Remove the lower screw.
3) Pull out the jumper.
4) Connect the cable of the other power supply to the lower terminal (R1, S1). (Note 2)

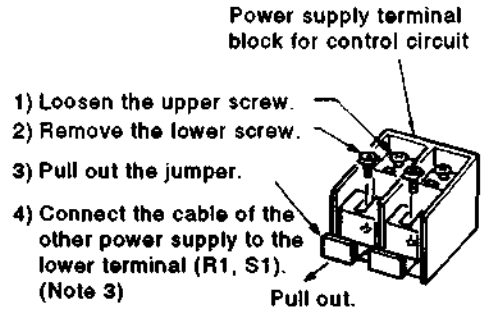
Note: 1. When the main circuit power (terminals R, S, T) is on, do not switch off the control power (terminals R1, S1), otherwise the inverter will be damaged.
2. To use a separate power supply, the jumpers between R-R1 and S-S1 must be removed.

• Model FR-A220(240)E-5.5K(P) to 55K(P)-UL

<Circuit diagram>



<Connection procedure>



Note: 1. The jumpers between R-R1 and S-S1 must be removed.
2. For a different power supply system which takes the power of the control circuit from other than the primary side of the MC, this voltage should be equal to the main circuit voltage.
3. The power supply cable must not be connected only to the upper terminal to protect the inverter from damage. To use a separate power supply, the jumpers between R-R1 and S-S1 must be removed.

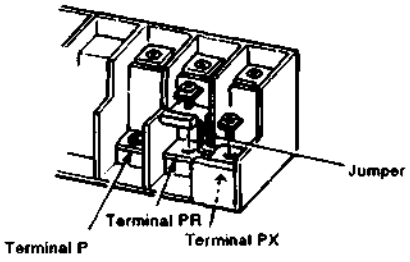
Connection of the dedicated brake resistor (option) (0.4K to 7.5K)

The built-in brake resistor is connected across terminals P and PR. When the built-in brake resistor cannot thermally accept operation at high duty, install the external dedicated brake resistor (option). At this time, disconnect the jumper from across terminals PR-PX and connect the dedicated brake resistor (option) across terminals P and PR.

Note: 1. Do not connect any brake resistor other than the dedicated brake resistor.
2. Do not connect the external brake resistor with the terminals between PR-PX shorted, otherwise the inverter might be damaged.

• Model FR-A220(240)E-0.4K(P) to 3.7K(P)-UL

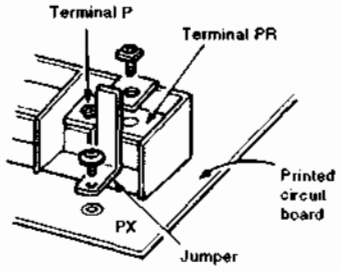
<Connection procedure>



1) Remove the screw from terminal PR.
2) Remove the screw from terminal PX and remove the jumper.
3) Connect the brake resistor between terminals P and PR (with the jumper removed).

• **Model FR-A220(240)E-5.5K(P), 7.5K(P)-UL**

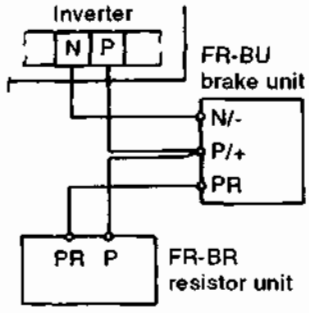
<Connection procedure>



1) Remove the screw from terminal PR.
2) Remove the screw from PX on the printed circuit board and remove the jumper.
3) Connect the brake resistor between terminals P and PR (with the jumper removed).

Connection of the FR-BU brake unit (option)

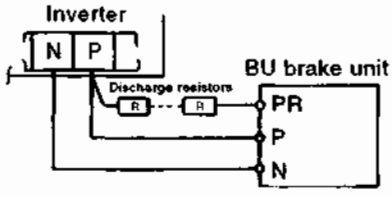
Connect the optional FR-BU brake unit as shown below to improve the braking capability during deceleration.
<Connection method>



Note: 1. Connect the inverter terminals (P, N) and FR-BU brake unit terminals so that their symbols match with each other. (Incorrect connection will damage the inverter.) Also, the jumper across terminals PR-PX must be removed.
2. The wiring distance between the inverter, brake unit and resistor unit should be within 5m. If twisted wires are used, the distance should be within 10m.

Connection of the conventional BU brake unit (option)

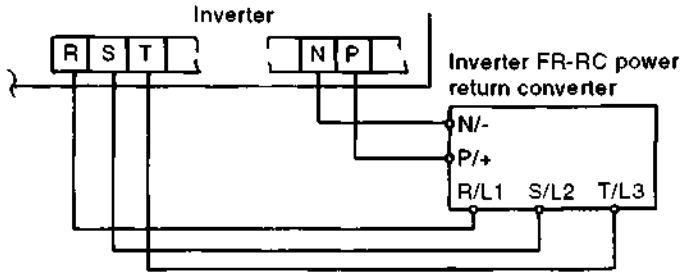
Connect the BU brake unit as shown below. Incorrect connection will damage the inverter.
<Connection method>



Note: 1. On the models of 7.5K and below, the jumper across terminals PR-PX must be removed.
2. The wiring distance between the inverter, brake unit and discharge resistors should be within 2m. If twisted wires are used, the distance should be within 5m.

Connection of the FR-RC power return converter (option)

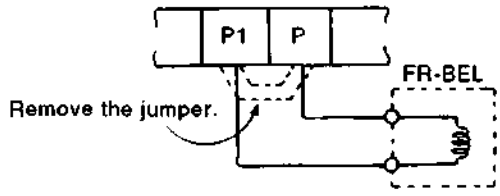
Connect the FR-RC power return converter as shown below so that the inverter terminals (P, N) and FR-RC power return converter terminals match with each other.
<Connection method>



Note: On the models of 7.5K and below, the jumper across terminals PR-PX must be removed.

Connection of the power factor improving DC reactor (option)
(for 5.5K to 55K inverters)

Connect the FR-BEL power factor improving DC reactor between terminals P1 and P. In this case, the jumper connected across terminals P1-P must be removed. Otherwise, the reactor will not operate.
<Connection method>



Note: 1. The wiring distance should be within 5m.
2. The size of the cables used should be identical to or larger than that of the power supply cables (R, S, T).
3. The DC reactor cannot be used with the inverters of 3.7K and below (for both 200V and 400V).

Where the power supply is special (342V or below, 484V or above) for the 400V series 11K to 55K inverters

Change the connection of the jumper to the internal transformer according to the operating power supply voltage.
(This change is not required for inverters 7.5K and below.)

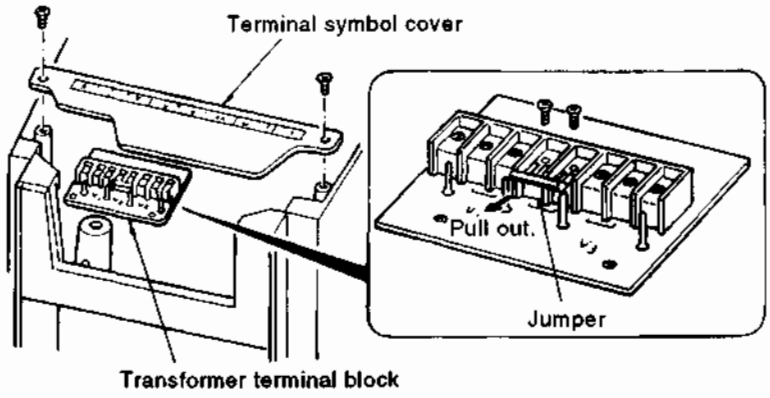
■ Voltage Range vs. Jumper Position

Jumper Position	Operating Power Supply Voltage		Note
	50Hz	60Hz	
V1	323V (380V-15%) to 456.5V (415V+10%)	As on the left	
V2	342V (380V-10%) to 484V (440V+10%)	342V (380V-10%) to 506V (460V+10%)	Factory setting
V3	391V (460V-15%) to 506V (460V+10%)	As on the left	

Note: Change the jumper position according to the operating power supply voltage.
Otherwise the inverter will be damaged.

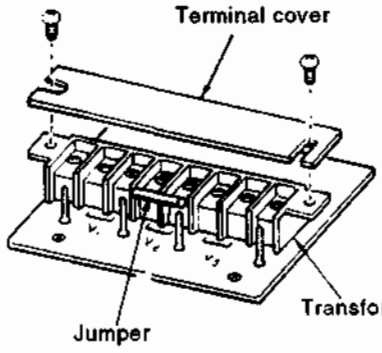
■ Changing the jumper position

• Model FR-A240E-11K to 22K-UL



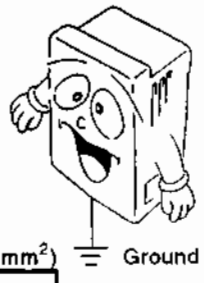
1) Remove the mounting screws of the terminal symbol cover and remove the cover.
2) This reveals the terminal block of the internal transformer. After removing the screws from the jumper in the terminal block, reconnect the jumper in accordance with the operating voltage in the above table.

• Model FR-A240E-30K to 55K-UL



1) Remove the terminal cover of the internal transformer located under the main circuit terminal block (R, S, T).
2) After removing the screws from the jumper in the terminal block, reconnect the jumper in accordance with the operating voltage in the above table.

Notes on Grounding



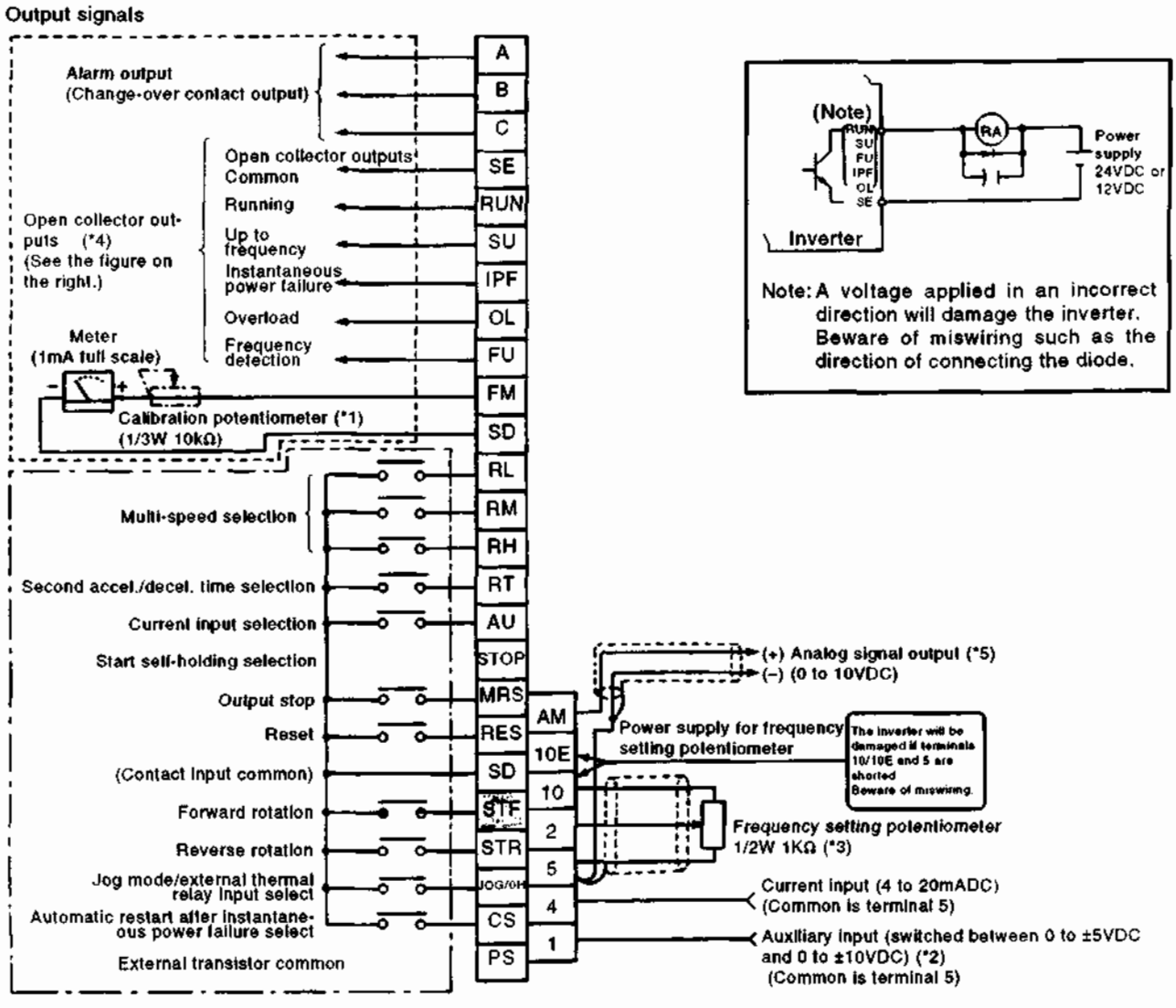
- The leakage current of the A200E series is larger than that of the other series (Z_{200}, F_{400}). To prevent an accidental electric shock, the motor and inverter must be grounded (200V class...class 3 grounding, grounding resistance must be 100Ω or less, 400V class...special class 3 grounding, grounding resistance must be 10Ω or less).
- Ground the inverter by connecting it to the dedicated ground terminal. (Do not use the screw in the case, chassis, etc.)
- Use the largest possible gauge for the ground cable. The gauge should be equal to or larger than those indicated in the following table. The grounding point should be as near as possible to the inverter to minimize the ground cable length.

(Unit: mm^2)

Motor Capacity	Ground Cable Gauge	
	200V class	400V class
3.7kW or less	3.5	2
5.5, 7.5kW	5.5	3.5
11 to 15kW	14	8
18.5 to 37kW	22	14
45, 55kW	38	22

- Ground the motor on the inverter side using one cable of the 4-core cable.

7-4 Wiring of the Control Circuit
(For the terminal block arrangement, see pages 175, 176.)

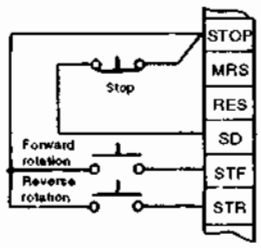


*1. This calibration potentiometer is not required when making calibration from the parameter unit.
*2. Input signal switching can be done from the parameter unit.
*3. 2W 1KΩ is recommended when the frequency setting is changed frequently.
*4. The output terminals other than the running (RUN) terminal allow alarm definition to be output in alarm codes and 10 different functions to be assigned individually. (See Pr. 40 and Pr. 76.)
*5. FM-SD and AM-5 functions can be used simultaneously. (See Pr. 54 and Pr. 158.)

Note: 1. Terminals SD, SE and 5 are the common terminals of the I/O signals and are isolated from each other. These common terminals must not be connected to each other or 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.

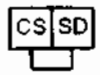
Using the STOP terminal

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



Using the CS terminal

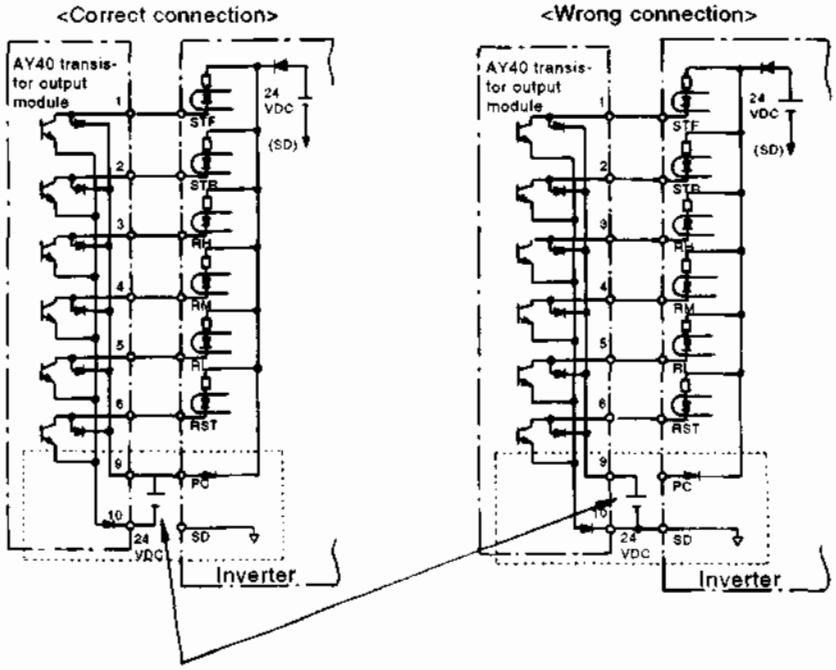
This terminal is used to perform automatic restart after instantaneous power failure and switch-over between commercial power supply and inverter.
<Eample: Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure>
Connect CS-SD and set 0 in parameter 57.



(Connect)

Using the PC terminal

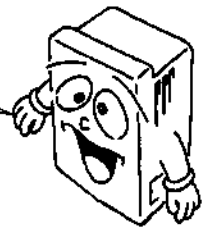
This terminal is used to connect transistor output (open collector output) such as a programmable logic controller (PC). Connecting the external power supply common for transistor output to the PC terminal prevents a faulty operation caused by a sneak current.



The AY40 module requires a 24VDC power supply.

8. PARAMETER UNIT

The FR-PU02E parameter unit is installed directly to the FR-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-PU-02E has a troubleshooting function, help function and parameter graphic display function. The FR-PU02E parameter unit is hereinafter referred to as the PU.



8-1 Structure of the Parameter Unit

Help key (See page 49.)

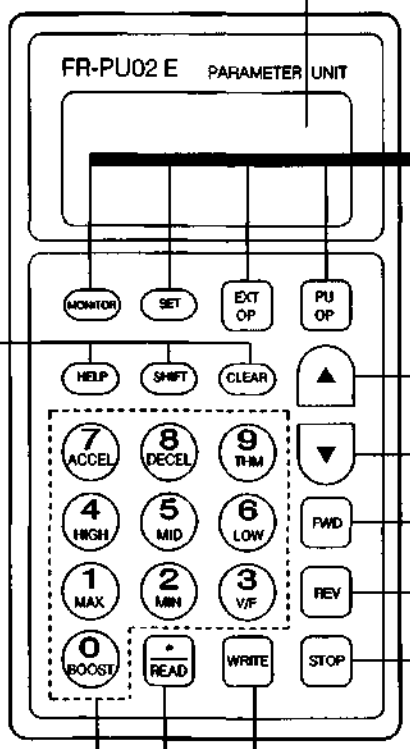
- Used to call the help menu screen for selection of any help item.
- Acts as a monitoring list or parameter list display key in the monitoring or setting mode.
- Press this key on any parameter setting screen to call the corresponding parameter graphic display screen.

Clear key

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

Shift key

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



Display

- 13 character × 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 keep increasing or decreasing 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.

Function and numeral keys

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

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 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.

Write key

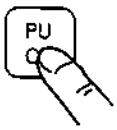
- Used to write a set value in the setting mode.
- Serves as a clear key in the all parameter clear or alarm history clear mode.
- Acts as a reset key in the inverter reset mode.

8-2 Precautions for Using the Parameter Unit

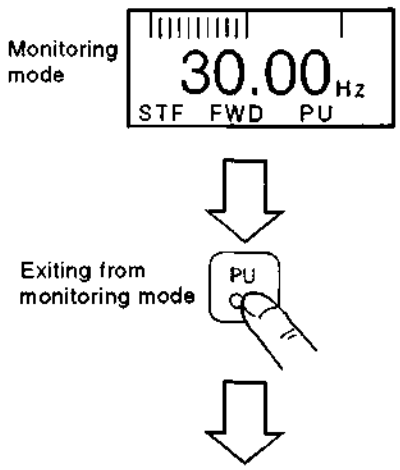
When using the PU, note the following points to make proper settings and enter correct values.

Instructions for operation performed from the PU

- Operation from the PU is only valid when the [PU OP] key is pressed with "0" (factory setting) set in parameter 79 or when PU operation or combined operation is selected in Pr. 79. (Refer to p.132.)



- In the monitoring mode, the running frequency cannot be set by direct setting (by entering the frequency directly from the key pad). To set the running frequency, perform step setting (change the frequency sequentially by pressing the [▲]/[▼] key) and press the [WRITE] key, or press the [PU OP] key after exiting from the monitoring mode.



- Jog operation cannot be performed when:
  (1) The motor is running; or
  (2) The jog frequency (Pr. 15) is less than the starting frequency (Pr. 13).

Instructions for monitoring

- When the motor is to be run in the PU operation mode, setting the running frequency and then pressing the start key [FWD] or [REV] automatically switches the inverter to the monitoring mode.

Instructions for the operation modes

- If the [PU OP] (or [EXT OP]) key is pressed, the mode cannot be switched when:
  (1) The motor is running;
  (2) The external operation start signal (across terminals STF or STR-SD) is on; or
  (3) The set value of the operation mode select parameter (Pr. 79) is any of 1 to 5 and 7.
- When "0" is in the operation mode select parameter (Pr. 79), switching the inverter power off, then on or resetting the inverter switches it to the external operation mode.

Instructions for the number of digits and decimal point of an input value

- An input value of up to five digits may be entered. If the value entered is in more than five digits, the most significant digit is ignored.

12345.6 ⇒ 23456
(Entered) └ Ignored

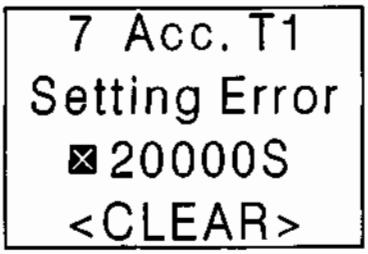
Instructions for writing set values

- Write the set values when the inverter is at a stop in the PU operation mode or combined operation mode. They cannot be written in the external operation mode. (They may be read in any mode.) Note that some parameters may be written in the external operation mode or during operation. See the following table:

Operation Mode	Write Enabled during Operation	Write Enabled during Stop
External operation mode	Pr. 4 to 6 "three-speed setting" Pr. 24 to 27 "multi-speed setting" Pr. 51 to 56 "display function" Pr. 158 "AM terminal function selection"	Pr. 4 to 6 "three-speed setting" Pr. 24 to 27 "multi-speed setting" Pr. 51 to 56 "display function" Pr. 79 "operation mode selection" Pr. 158 "AM terminal function selection"
PU operation mode and combined operation mode	Pr. 4 to 6 "three-speed setting" Pr. 24 to 27 "multi-speed setting" Pr. 51 to 56 "display function" Pr. 72 "PWM frequency selection" Pr. 77 "parameter write disable selection" Pr. 158 "AM terminal function selection" Pr. 900 "FM terminal calibration" Pr. 901 "AM terminal calibration"	All parameters

- In addition to the above, set values cannot be written when:
  (1) Parameter write disable (Pr. 77) has been selected;
  (2) Any parameter number that does not exist in the parameter list (see page 98) has been selected;
  (3) The value entered is outside the setting range; or
- If write is disabled and error "☒" is displayed, press the [SET] (or [CLEAR]) key and restart operation from the beginning.

(Example: Pr. 7 "acceleration time")

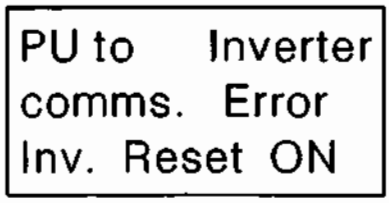


Instructions for setting the running frequency

- When using the, [▲][▼]key to set the frequency (step setting), the frequency may only be set within the range of the maximum and minimum frequencies.

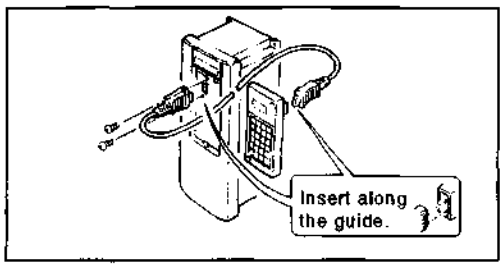
Other Instructions

- When the input power is switched on (or the inverter is reset), the following message is given on the display of the PU for about 1 second. This message indicates that the inverter and FR-PU02E parameter unit are performing communication checks with each other and does not indicate an alarm. Note that if this message does not disappear in about 1 second, see "TROUBLESHOOTING" (page 148).



- The above message is also displayed when the control circuit power is switched on later than the main circuit power in a system where the control circuit is connected to a power supply separately from the main circuit. Similarly, Fr-A is displayed on the unit LED instantaneously at power on but it is not an alarm. If this display is kept provided, see "TROUBLESHOOTING" (page 148).

8-3 Handling of the FR-PU01E Parameter Unit



The FR-PU01E parameter unit can only be used by connection to the inverter with a cable (option). It cannot be installed directly to the inverter.

For the use of the FR-PU01E parameter unit, note the following points.

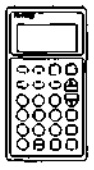
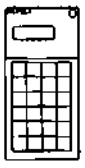
With the power on, you cannot use the the FR-PU01E and FR-PU02E parameter units by changing them alternately.

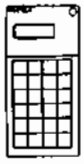
When the FR-PU01E parameter unit is being used, reset the inverter once in either of the following methods, with the parameter unit connected by the cable.

- Switch the power off once, and in more than 0.1 seconds, switch it on again.
- After connecting the reset terminal RES-SD for more than 0.1 seconds, disconnect them.

Note: The inverter recognizes the type of the parameter unit at the time of reset cancel or power-on and does not communicate with any parameter unit other than the one recognized.

The functions of the inverter are limited by the FR-PU01E. See the function comparison on the right.

Function	 FR-PU02E Parameter Unit	 FR-PU01E Parameter Unit
Operation setting function	Frequency setting 0 to 400Hz Forward rotation, reverse rotation, stop	As on the left
Operation mode setting	PU operation, external operation, jog operation, PU/external combined operation	As on the left
Monitoring function	Output frequency, output current, output voltage, alarm display, frequency set value, running speed, motor torque, converter output voltage, regenerative brake duty, electronic overcurrent protector load factor, output current peak value, converter output voltage peak value, input power, output power, input terminal state, output terminal state, load meter, motor exciting current, position pulse, cumulative operation time, actual operation time	Output frequency, output current, output voltage, alarm display The other items cannot be monitored.
Parameter settting function	Enabled for all of Pr.0 to Pr. 159 and Pr. 200 to Pr. 231.	Limited to Pr. 0 to Pr. 79. Disabled for the gear backlash compensation and 5-point flexible V/F characteristic parameters.

Function	 FR-PU02E Parameter Unit	 FR-PU01E Parameter Unit
Auto tuning	Pr. 90 to 96 can be set.	All settings disabled.
Calibration function	Pr. 900 to Pr. 905	C1 to C5 Note that C1 cannot be used when any of 101 to 121 (AM terminal) is in Pr. 54. Pr. 901 (AM terminal calibration) cannot be set.
Alarm display clear	Batch clear is performed using "ALARM HISTORY CLEAR" in the help mode.	Batch clear is performed by pressing the CLEAR key when a monitoring error is displayed.
Parameter initialization	Parameter clear (calibration function not cleared) or all parameter clear (calibration function cleared) can be set.	All parameter clear (calibration function not cleared) can only be set.
Alarm display	OV1 to OV3 → OVT PUE, RET, CPU → PE	The alarms indicated on the left are displayed in this way.

In addition, the following functions are not available for the FR-PU01E:

- Parameter initial value list
- Parameter change list
- Troubleshooting
- Inverter reset from the parameter unit
- Graphic display of parameter functions

8-4 Handling of the FR-ZRWE Parameter Copy Unit

The FR-ZRWE parameter copy unit can be used by connection to the inverter by a cable (option). Like the FR-PU01E, the FR-ZRWE limits the inverter functions. In addition, the function of reading and copying a batch of parameters to another inverter cannot be used.

8-5 Handling of the FR-ARWE Parameter Copy Unit

Like the FR-PU02E, the FR-ARWE parameter copy unit can be installed to the inverter (can also be connected to the inverter by a cable) and allows operation to be performed, functions to be set, and operating status to be monitored. (The [▲] and [▼] keys are different in function from those of the FR-PU02E.)
The FR-ARWE also allows the parameters of one inverter set per application to be read in batches and easily copied to the other inverter.

CAUTION When the FR-ARWE is used to copy parameters between the FR-A200 and FR- A200E series inverters, the set values of Pr. 65, 83, 84, 90 to 94 and 96 are as indicated below depending on the series of the inverters and the product version of the FR-ARWE.

Parameter Number/Name \ Combination		1		2		3		4	
		Copy Source	Copy Destination	Copy Source	Copy Destination	Copy Source	Copy Destination	Copy Source	Copy Destination
		A200 ⇨ A200		A200 ⇨ A200E		A200E ⇨ A200E		A200E ⇨ A200	
Pr. 65 "retry selection" Pr. 83 "rated motor voltage" Pr. 84 "rated motor frequency" Pr. 90 "motor constant R1" Pr. 91 "motor constant R2" Pr. 92 "motor constant L1" Pr. 93 "motor constant L2" Pr. 94 "motor constant X" Pr. 96 "auto tuning setting/state"	New ARWE (Product code H02)	Set values are not copied.		Set values at the copy destination do not change.		Set values at the copy source are written to the copy destination.		Set values are not copied.	
	Old ARWE (Product code H01)	Set values are not copied.		Set values at the copy destination do not change.		Set values at the copy destination do not change.		Set values are not copied.	

<Reason>

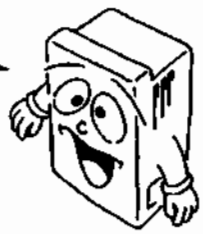
The FR-A200 series do not have the functions of Pr. 65, 83, 84, 90 to 94 and 96. Hence, the old ARWE parameter copy unit (product code H01) compatible with the FR-A200 series cannot recognize Pr. 65, 83, 84, 90 to 94 and 96 and cannot copy them properly. To copy them properly, use the new ARWE parameter copy unit (product code H02) compatible with the FR-A200E series. (See page 162)

<FR-ARWE product version>

- Differentiation
  The product code is given on the rating plate on the back of the parameter copy unit.
  - Old copy unit: Product code H01
  - New copy unit: Product code H02

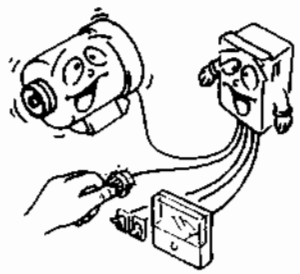
9. OVERVIEW OF THE PARAMETER UNIT FUNCTIONS

By using the PU, the following operations can be performed.

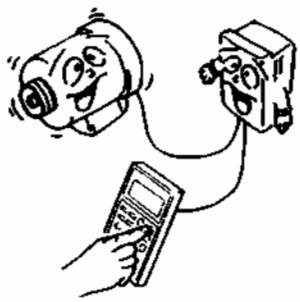


Setting of operation mode (Page 132)

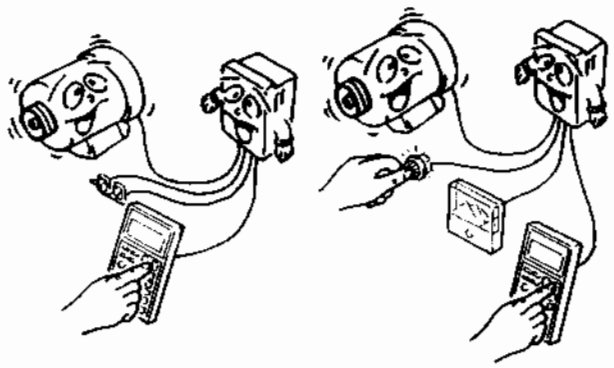
- **External operation mode**
  (Operation is performed from the frequency setting potentiometer, start switch or the like provided outside the inverter.)



- **PU operation mode**
  (Operation is only performed from the key pad of the PU.)

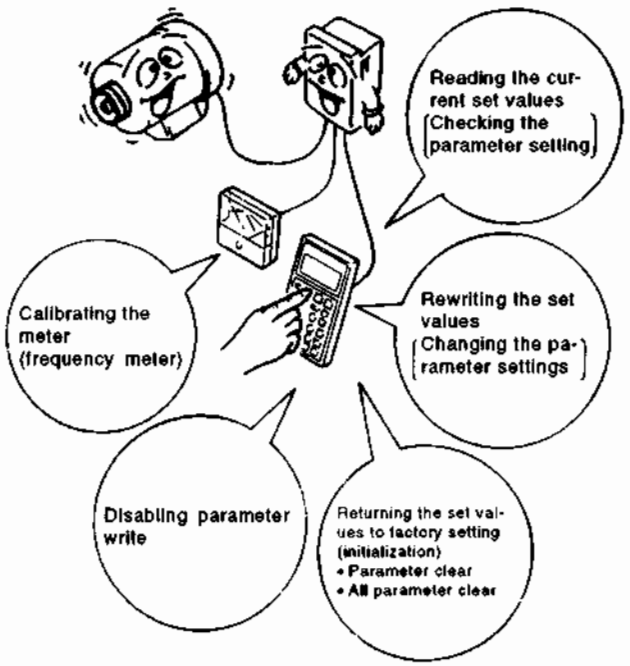


- **Combined operation mode**
  (Operation is performed with the start signal provided by an external signal and the running frequency provided from the PU (and vice versa).)

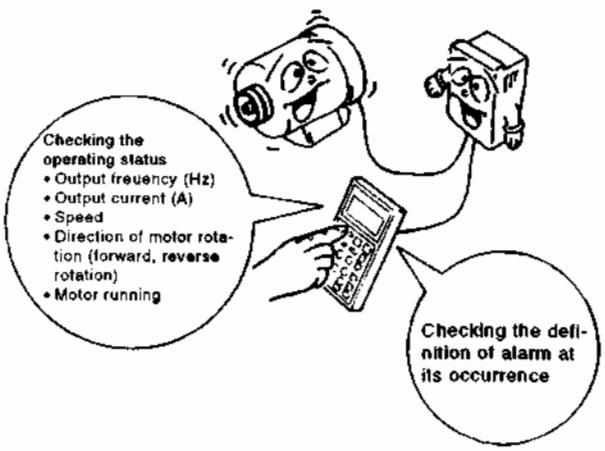


Potentiometer rating 1 or 2W, 1kΩ

Setting of parameters (Page 45)

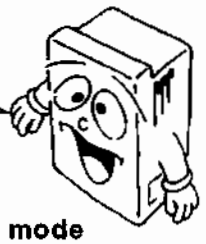


Monitoring (Page 46)



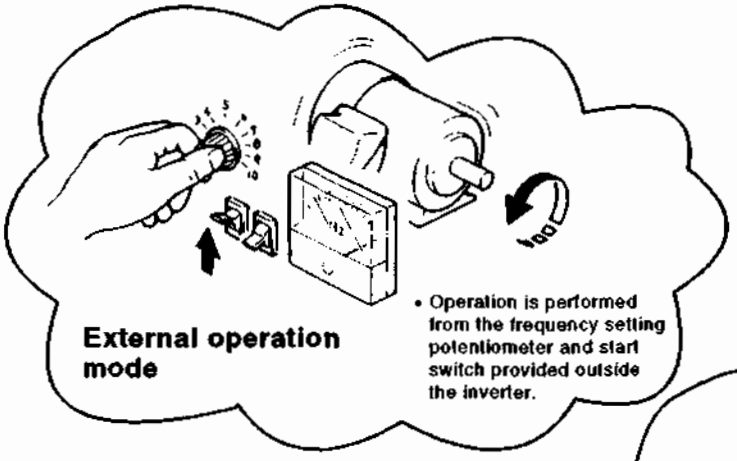
10. OPERATION MODE

The inverter has three operation modes: "operation using the external input signals" (external operation mode), "operation using the PU" (PU operation mode), and "combined operation using the external input signals and PU" (combined operation mode).



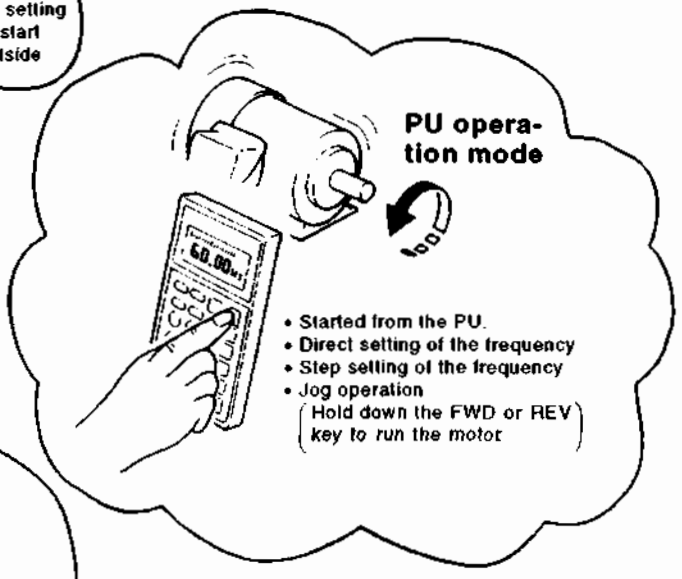
■ Factory-set operation mode

When the input power is switched on (or the inverter is reset), the inverter is set to the mode of "operation using the external input signals". Therefore, as soon as the input power is switched on, the inverter is ready for operation using the external input signals. In this state, turn the start signal (across STF, STR-SD) on to start operation.



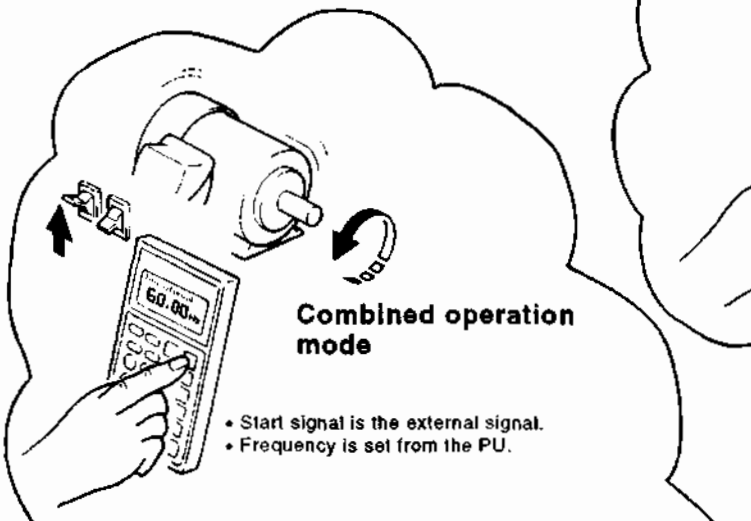
External operation mode

- Operation is performed from the frequency setting potentiometer and start switch provided outside the inverter.



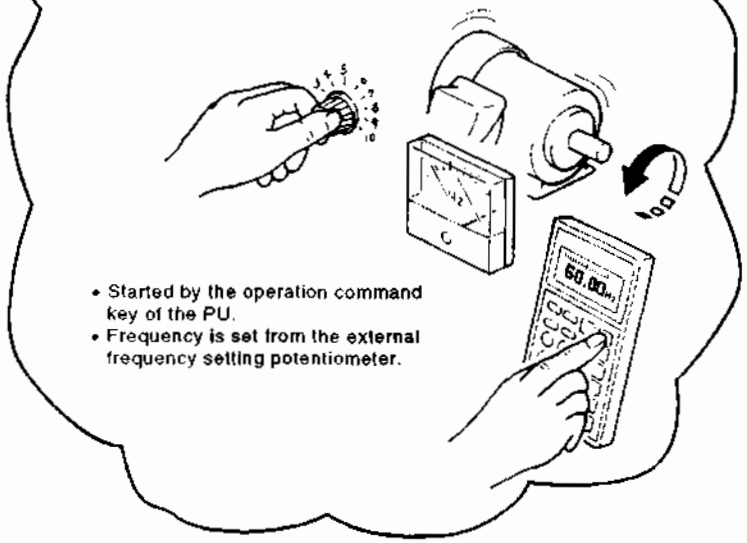
PU operation mode

- Started from the PU.
- Direct setting of the frequency
- Step setting of the frequency
- Jog operation
  (Hold down the FWD or REV key to run the motor)



Combined operation mode

- Start signal is the external signal.
- Frequency is set from the PU.



- Started by the operation command key of the PU.
- Frequency is set from the external frequency setting potentiometer.

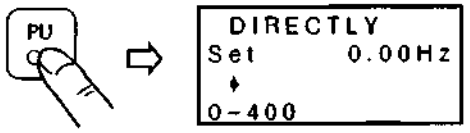
■ Fixing the operation mode

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 the setting procedure, see page 132.

10-1 Selection of the Operation Mode

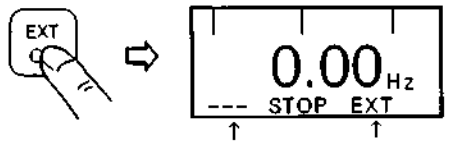
The inverter is factory-set to allow the operation mode to be switched between "external operation" and "PU operation". At power-on, the inverter is placed in the "external operation" mode. Use the PU to switch to the other operation mode.

- **Switching from the external operation mode to the PU operation mode** ..... Check that the external input signal is off (across STF or STR-SD).
  Then, press the [PU OP] key among the mode select keys to switch to the PU operation mode, in which the frequency setting screen is displayed.



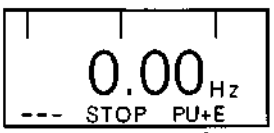
Frequency setting screen

- **Switching from the PU operation mode to the external operation mode** ..... Check that the external input signal is off (across STF or STR-SD) and that the operation command indication is "---".
  Then, press the [EXT OP] key among the mode select keys to switch to the external operation mode, in which "EXT" is displayed at the operation mode indication.



Operation command indication Operation mode indication

- **Switching to the combined operation mode** ..... Change the set value of Pr. 79 "operation mode selection" as indicated below. (For more information on changing the set value, see page 45.)
  "PU+E" is displayed at the operation mode indication.



Operation mode indication

Set Value	Description	
	Running Frequency Setting	Start Signal
3	Parameter unit • Direct setting and [▲] [▼] key setting	Terminal signal • STF • STR
4	Terminal signal • 0 to 5VDC across 2-5 • 0 to 10VDC across 2-5 • 4 to 20mADC across 4-5 • Multi-speed selection (Pr. 4 to 6, 24 to 27) • Jog frequency (Pr. 15)	Parameter unit • FWD key • REV key

Note: If the operation mode cannot be switched properly, check the following:

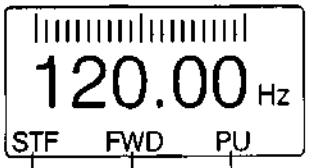
1. External input signal (across STF or STR-SD) ——— Check that the signal is off. If it is on, the operation mode cannot be switched properly. Look for STF or STR on the PU display.
2. Parameter setting ——— Check the set value of Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".

Set Value	Description
0	Operation can be performed with the mode switched between PU operation and external operation. (Factory setting)
1	PU operation can only be performed. (Cannot be switched to the other mode.)
2	External operation can only be performed. (Cannot be switched to the other mode.)
3, 4	Combined operation mode
5	Programmed operation mode
7	PU operation interlock
8	External signal-based operation mode switching

3. Limitation of the operation mode ——— When the set value of Pr. 79 "operation mode selection" is "0" (factory setting), the inverter is put in the external operation mode at input power-on. Press the [PU OP] key to switch to the PU operation mode. For the other set values (1 to 5, 7, 8), the operation mode is limited accordingly. See page 132.

10-2 Operation Mode Indication, Operation Command Indication and Operation Status Indication

The currently selected operation mode, operation status, etc. are displayed at the bottom of the display screen of the parameter unit.



•Operation mode indication

PU: PU operation
EXT: External operation
PUj: PU jog operation
EXTj: External jog operation
NET: Computer, PC link operation
PU+E: PU/external combined operation
PRG: Programmed operation

•Operation status indication

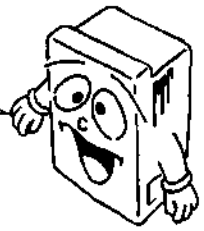
FWD: Forward rotation in progress
REV: Reverse rotation in progress
STOP: At a stop
JOGf: Jog forward rotation in progress
JOGr: Jog reverse rotation in progress

•Operation command indication

STF: Forward rotation
STR: Reverse rotation
---: No command or both STF and STR "ON"

11. PRE-OPERATION SETTINGS

The main items to be set before operation are as follows. Set the required items according to the load and operational specifications. For simple variable-speed operation use the inverter with the factory setting. For more information and the explanation of the other parameters, see page 98. Note that a parameter will be referred to as "Pr.".



■ Setting method

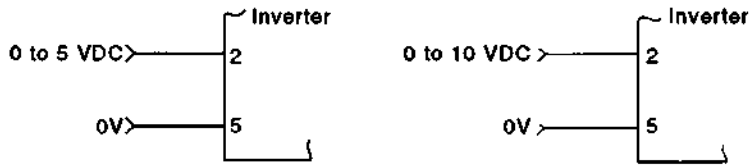
In the PU operation mode, use the parameter unit for setting. (See page 45.)
The start signal (STF or STR) must be off to switch from the external operation mode to the PU operation mode, otherwise the inverter cannot be put in the PU operation mode.

Operation using the voltage input signal

- **Pr. 73 "0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection"**

When the voltage input signal is used for operation, set the specifications of the frequency setting voltage signal entered across terminals 2-5.

- **0 to 5VDC**
  Set "0" (factory setting) in Pr. 73.
- **0 to 10VDC**
  Set "1" in Pr. 73.



Operation using the current input signal

When the current input signal is used for operation, it is necessary to enter the signal across terminals 4-5 and short terminals AU-SD.

Setting of frequency setting voltage (current) gain (maximum output frequency)

- **Voltage signal**
  Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"
- **Current signal**
  Pr. 905 "frequency setting current gain"
- **Pr. 1 "maximum frequency"**

When the frequency used for operation is equal to or higher than the factory setting given below, change the setting of the corresponding parameter.
When the frequency used for operation is higher than 120Hz, the setting of Pr. 18 "high-speed maximum frequency" must be changed.

Parameter	Factory Setting
Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"	60Hz at 5V (or 10V) DC
Pr. 905 "frequency setting current gain"	0Hz at 4mADC, 60Hz at 20mADC
Pr. 1 "maximum frequency"	Up to 120Hz

When the parameter unit is used for operation, the maximum output frequency is up to the maximum frequency (factory setting: 120Hz). (See Pr. 1.) (For details of Pr. 903, Pr. 905, see page 73.)

Note: When the frequency meter is connected across terminals FM-SD to monitor the running frequency, the output of terminal FM is saturated if the maximum output frequency reaches or exceeds 100Hz, with the factory-set value unchanged. Hence, the setting of Pr. 55 "frequency monitoring reference" must be changed to the maximum output frequency. (See page 120.)

Setting of maximum frequency
• Pr. 1 "maximum frequency"

Set this parameter to define the upper limit of the output frequency or to perform operation at a frequency above 120Hz. Change the setting of this parameter only when the frequency must be limited in addition to the setting of the above-mentioned "frequency setting voltage (current) gain" which allows the frequency to be restricted to below the set value.

Factory setting: 120Hz

Setting of minimum frequency
• Pr. 2 "minimum frequency"

Use this parameter to specify the lower limit of the output frequency. When the minimum frequency has been set, merely turning on the start signal starts the motor running at the set frequency (if the frequency setting is 0Hz, no rotation will happen).

Factory setting: 0Hz

Setting of electronic overcurrent protector
• Pr. 9 "electronic overcurrent protector"

The factory setting is the rated current value of the inverter. Note that the factory settings of the 0.4K and 0.75K models are 85% of the rated inverter current.
When changing the set value, set the 60Hz current value given on the motor rating plate.

Note: The operation characteristics, which are based on the Mitsubishi standard squirrel-cage motor, do not apply to a special motor. For a special motor, provide a thermal relay on the outside to protect the motor. (A constant-torque motor can be selected by the setting of Pr. 71.)

Selection of applied loady
• Pr. 14 "applied load selection"

Allows the optimum output characteristic (V/F characteristic) to be selected for application and load characteristic.

Application	Set Value	Remarks
For constant-torque loads (e.g. conveyor, carrier)	0 (factory setting)	——
For variable-torque loads (e.g. fan, pump)	1	——
For lift	2	Boost for forward rotation...Pr. 0 set value Boost for reverse rotation...0%
	3	Boost for forward rotation...0% Boost for reverse rotation...Pr. 0 set value
Applied load selection switching function	4	• Terminal RT ON (Note) As in constant-torque loads. • Terminal RT OFF As in no boost at reverse rotation for lift. No boost for reverse rotation
	5	• Terminal RT ON (Note) As in constant-torque loads. • Terminal RT OFF As in no boost at forward rotation for lift. No boost for forward rotation

Note: When terminal RT is ON, the second control functions (second acceleration/deceleration time, second torque boost and second base frequency) are selected.

Selection of external thermal relay input

- **Pr. 17 "external thermal relay input"**

When a thermal relay is installed outside the inverter or the motor contains a temperature sensor, this parameter switches the function of the JOG/OH input terminal to OH (external thermal relay input).

Pr. 17 Set Value	JOG/OH Terminal Function		MRS Terminal Function	
	Jog Mode	OH (external thermal relay input)	N/O Input	N/C Input
0 (factory setting)	●	—	●	—
1	—	●	●	—
2	●	—	—	●
3	—	●	—	●

Setting of acceleration and deceleration times

- **Pr. 7 "acceleration time"**
- **Pr. 8 "deceleration time"**
- **Pr. 44 "second acceleration /deceleration time"**
- **Pr. 45 "second deceleration time"**

When acceleration/deceleration time other than the factory setting is used, change the values of these parameters.

Parameter	Factory Setting
Pr. 7 "acceleration time"	7.5K and down .....5 seconds, 11K and up.....15 seconds
Pr. 8 "deceleration time"	7.5K and down .....5 seconds, 11K and up.....15 seconds
Pr. 44 "second acceleration /deceleration time"	5 seconds
Pr. 45 "second deceleration time"	9999 (same as the value set in Pr. 44)

Calibration of frequency meter

To monitor the output status correctly, calibrate the frequency meter before operation.
Use the parameter unit for calibration to make adjustment with higher accuracy.
(See page 64 for the adjustment procedure.)

When the inverter once used is to be used again

It is assumed that the set values of the parameters may have been changed according to the operational specifications. Before starting operation, initialize the parameters (return the parameter values to the factory setting). Initialization can be made by performing parameter clear operation using the parameter unit. (For the operation procedure, see page 57.) Note that the following parameters are not initialized by the parameter clear operation. For these parameters, read their set values and change them to the required values, or perform all parameter clear operation to return to the factory setting.

- Pr. 900 "FM terminal calibration"
- Pr. 901 "AM terminal calibration"
- Pr. 902 "frequency setting voltage bias"
- Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"
- Pr. 904 "frequency setting current bias"
- Pr. 905 "frequency setting current gain"

12. OPERATION

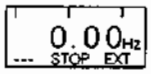
12-1 External Operation Mode (Operation using the external input signals)

(1) Ordinary operation

- **Operation procedure (Operation at 60Hz)**

1. Power on → operation mode check

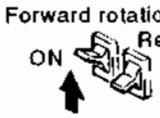


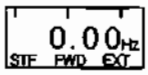


Switch the power on and make sure that "EXT" is shown at the operation mode indication.
If it is not shown, switch to the external operation mode in accordance with page 34.

Note 1: If the forward and reverse rotation switches are turned on together, the inverter will not start. Also, if these switches are turned on together during operation, the motor is decelerated to a stop.

2. Start

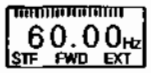




Turn on the start switch (connect terminals STF or STR and SD). (Note 1)
The operation command indication changes to "STF" or "STR" and the operation status indication changes to output indication (FWD or REV).

3. Acceleration → constant speed

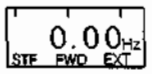




Slowly turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) full clockwise.
The frequency shown on the display increases gradually to 60Hz.

4. Deceleration





Slowly turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) full counterclockwise. (Note 2)
The frequency shown on the display decreases gradually to 0Hz.
The motor stops running.

5. Stop





Turn off the start switch (disconnect terminals STF or STR and SD).

Note 2: If the start switch is turned off with the potentiometer in the full clockwise position, the motor is decelerated to a stop. The DC dynamic brake operated at this time generates high-frequency noise immediately before the stop, but it is not a fault.

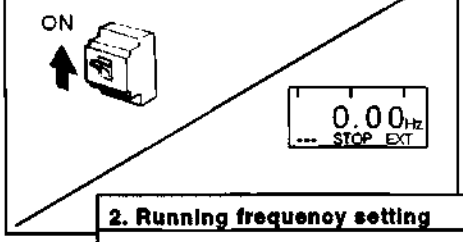
Potentiometer rating, 1 or 2W, 1kΩ

(2) External jog operation

Keep the start switch on (connect terminals STF or STR-SD) to perform operation, and switch it off to stop. For details of changing the parameter setting, see page 45.

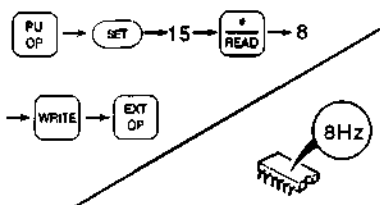
- **Operation procedure (Operation at 8Hz)**

1. Power on → operation mode check



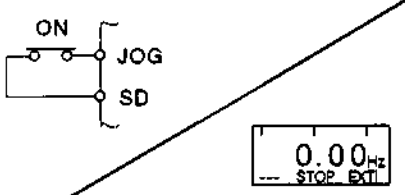
..... **Switch the power on and make sure that "EXT" is shown at the operation mode indication.**
If it is not shown, switch to the external operation mode in accordance with page 33.

2. Running frequency setting



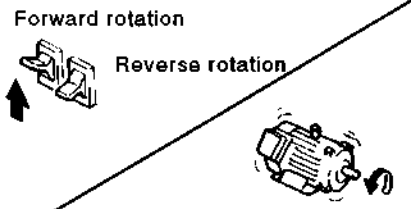
..... **Press the [PU OP] key to switch to the PU operation mode and use parameter 15 "jog frequency" to set.** (Note 1)
After the setting is complete, press the [EXT OP] key to switch to the external operation mode.

3. Jog operation mode selection



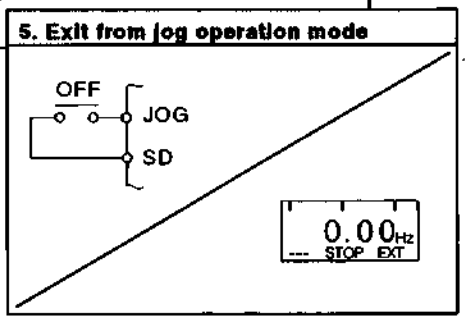
..... **Turn on the signal across terminals JOG-SD (connect these terminals).**
The jog operation mode is selected and the operation mode indication changes to "EXT".

4. Operation



..... **Turn on the start switch (connect terminals STF or STR and SD).** (Note 2)
Keep the start switch on to perform operation, switch it off (disconnect) to stop.

5. Exit from jog operation mode



..... **Switch off the signal across terminals JOG-SD (disconnect these terminals).**
The inverter exits from the jog operation mode and returns to the ordinary external operation mode.

Note 1: The frequency and acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation can be set in the following parameters.
<Factory setting>
•Pr. 15 "jog frequency" ... 5Hz
•Pr. 16 "jog acceleration/deceleration" ... 0.5 seconds

Note 2: If the motor does not run, check Pr. 13 "starting frequency". If the set value is less than the starting frequency, the motor does not start.

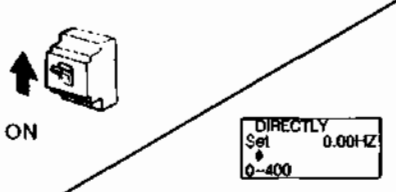
12-2 PU Operation Mode (Operation using the PU)

(1) Ordinary operation

By repeating steps 2 and 3 during motor operation, speed can be changed.

- **Operation procedure (Operation at 60Hz)**

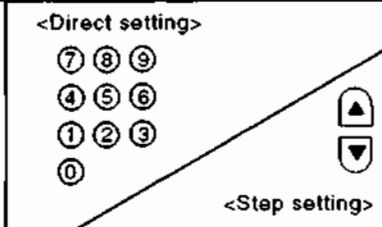
1. Power on → operation mode check



Switch the power on, press the [PU OP] key, and make sure that the frequency setting screen is shown on the display.
If it is not shown, switch to the PU operation mode in accordance with page 33.

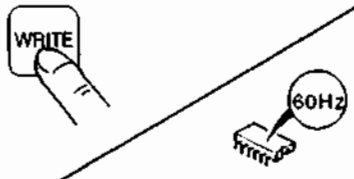
Note 1: After pressing the [PU OP] key, enter the frequency directly with the numeral keys. This setting is not available in the monitoring mode. Press the [PU OP] key to leave the monitoring mode before setting.

2. Running frequency setting



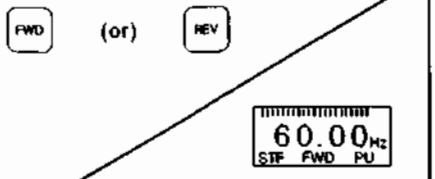
Set the running frequency to 60Hz.
- Direct setting (Note 1)
- Step setting (Note 2) (Note 3)

3. Frequency write



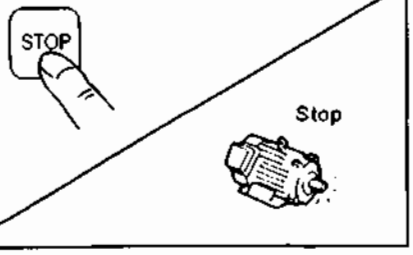
Press the [WRITE] key.
The [WRITE] key must be pressed, otherwise the frequency is not stored into memory.

4. Start



Press the [FWD] or [REV] key.
The motor starts running. The inverter is automatically placed in the monitoring mode and the state of the output frequency is displayed.

5. Stop



Press the [STOP] key.
The motor is decelerated to a stop.

Note 2: Press the [▲]/[▼] key to keep the frequency changing. Hold down the [▲] (or [▼]) key to change the frequency. At the beginning, the frequency changes slowly and this may be used for fine adjustment.

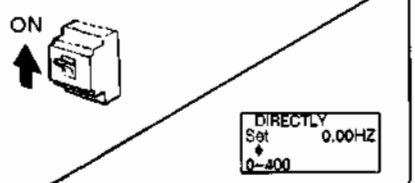
Note 3: Step setting can also be made during inverter operation. However, if the [▲] (or [▼]) key is pressed in the monitoring mode, the frequency does not stop changing when the key is released and rises (or falls) further. (Since the [▲] (or [▼]) key changes the set frequency, switch operation does not match the actual frequency change.)

(2) PU jog operation

Hold down the [FWD] or [REV] key to perform operation, and release it to stop. For details of changing the parameter setting, see page 45.

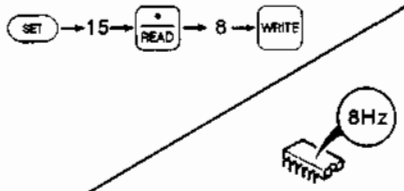
- **Operation procedure (Operation at 8Hz)**

1. Power on → operation mode check



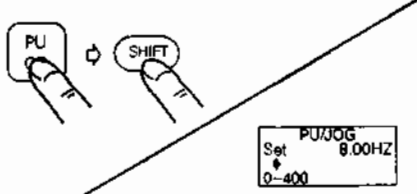
Switch the power on, press the [PU OP] key, and make sure that the frequency setting screen is shown on the display.
If it is not shown, switch to the PU operation mode in accordance with page 33.

2. Running frequency setting



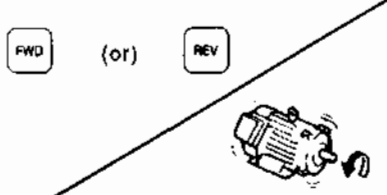
Use parameter 15 "jog frequency" to set.
(Note 1).

3. Jog operation mode selection



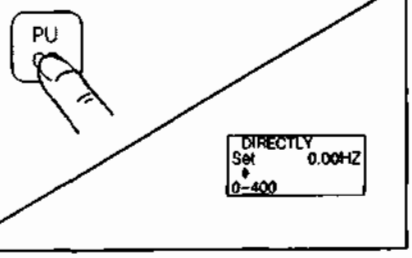
Press the [PU OP] key, then the [SHIFT] key.
The jog operation mode is selected and the PU JOG frequency setting screen is shown on the display.
To change the frequency, enter the numerical value and press the [WRITE] key.

4. Operation



Press the [FWD] or [REV] key.
The display changes to the monitor screen. Hold down the key to perform operation and release it to stop. (Note 2)

5. Exit from jog operation mode



Press the [PU OP] key.
The inverter exits from the jog operation mode and returns to the ordinary PU operation mode. To return to the jog operation mode, press the [SHIFT] key.

Note 1: The frequency and acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation can be set in the following parameters.
<Factory setting>
- Pr. 15 "jog frequency" ... 5Hz
- Pr. 16 "jog acceleration/deceleration" ... 0.5 seconds

Note 2: If the motor does not run, check Pr. 13 "starting frequency". If the set value is less than the starting frequency, the motor does not start.

12-3 Combined Operation Mode (Operation using the external input signals and PU)

(1) Entering the start signal from the outside and setting the running frequency from the PU (Pr. 79=3)

The external frequency setting signals and the PU's FWD, REV and STOP keys are not accepted. For details of changing the parameter setting, see page 45.

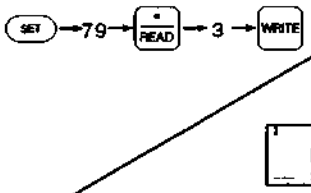
- **Operation procedure (Operation at 60Hz)**

1. Power on



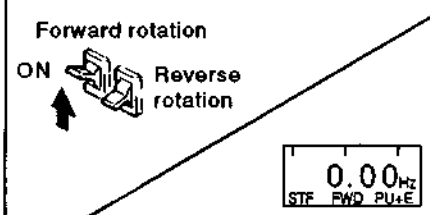
..... **Switch the power on.**

2. Operation mode selection



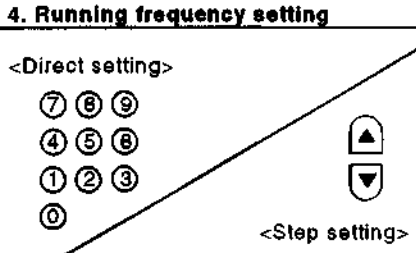
..... **Set "3" in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".**
The combined operation mode is selected and the operation mode indication on the display changes to "PU+E".

3. Start



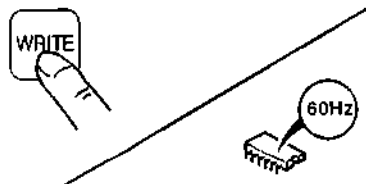
..... **Turn on the start switch (connect terminals STF or STR and SD).**
(Note 1)
The operation command indication changes to "STF" or "STR" and the operation status indication changes to output indication (FWD or REV).

4. Running frequency setting



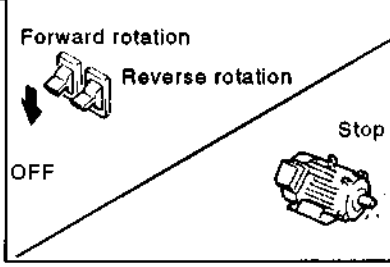
..... **Using the PU, set the running frequency to 60Hz.**
- Direct setting (Note 2)
- Press the [PU OP] key to call the frequency setting screen, and perform step setting. (Note 3)

5. Frequency write



..... **Press the [WRITE] key.**
The [WRITE] key must be pressed, otherwise the frequency is not stored into memory.

6. Stop



..... **Turn off the start switch (disconnect terminals STF or STR and SD).**
The motor is stops running.

Note 1: If the forward and reverse rotation switches are turned on together, the inverter will not start. Also, if these switches are turned on together during operation, the motor is decelerated to a stop.

Note 2: After pressing the [PU OP] key, enter the frequency directly with the numeral keys. This setting is not available in the monitoring mode. Press the [PU OP] key to leave the monitoring mode before setting.

Note 3: Press the [▲]/[▼] key to keep the frequency changing. Hold down the [▲] (or [▼]) key to change the frequency. At the beginning, the frequency changes slowly and this may be used for fine adjustment.

(2) Entering the running frequency from the outside and making start and stop from the PU (Pr.79=4)
For details of changing the parameter setting, see page 45.

- **Operation procedure**

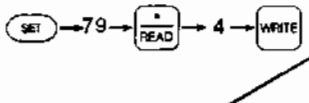
1. Power on

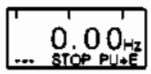


..... **Switch the power on.**

Note 1: The starting terminals (STF, STR) of the inverter are invalid.
The inverter cannot be started if the [FWD] or [REV] key is pressed and the level of the frequency setting signal is then raised.

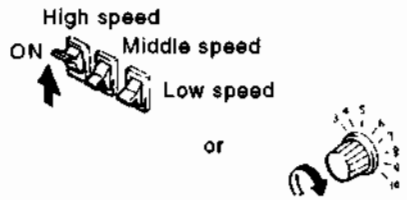
2. Operation mode selection





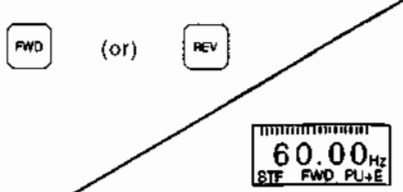
..... **Set "4" in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".**
The combined operation mode is selected and the operation mode indication on the display changes to "PU+E".

3. Running frequency setting



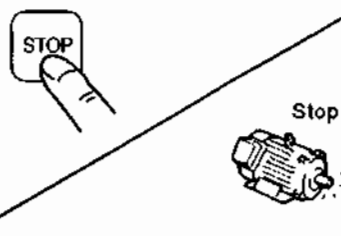
..... **Enter the running frequency signal (select the multi-speed signal or turn the frequency setting potentiometer).**

4. Start



..... **Press the [FWD] or [REV] key.** (Note 1)
The motor starts running.
The state of the output frequency is shown on the display.

5. Stop



..... **Press the [STOP] key of the PU.**
The motor is decelerated to a stop.

(3) Entering the start signal and multi-speed signal from the outside and setting the multiple speeds from the PU

Perform this operation in the external operation mode with "0" (factory setting) set in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".

For details of changing the parameter setting, see page 45.

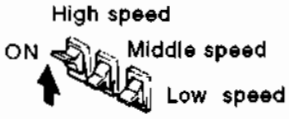
- **Operation procedure**

1. Power on



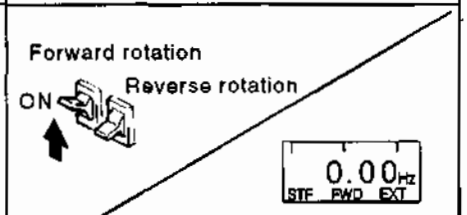
..... **Switch the power on.**

2. Operation mode selection



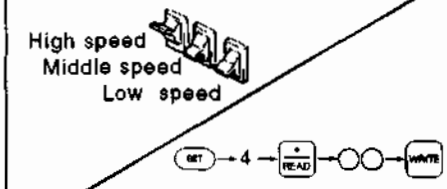
..... **Select the multi-speed signal required for operation (connect terminals RH/RM/RL-SD).**

3. Start



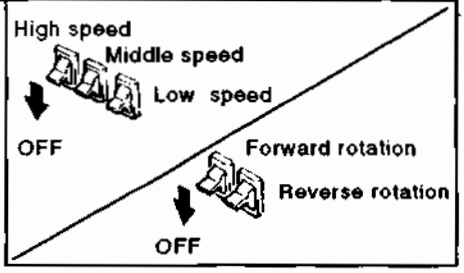
..... **Turn on the start switch (connect terminals STF or STR and SD).** (Note 1)
The operation command indication changes to "STF" or "STR" the operation status indication changes to output indication (FWD or REV), and the motor starts rotating.

4. Multi-speed frequency setting



..... **Using the PU, change the current multi-speed frequency.**
When high speed has been selected (RH-SD connected), changing the value of the "three-speed setting (high speed)" varies the speed. (Note 2)

5. Stop



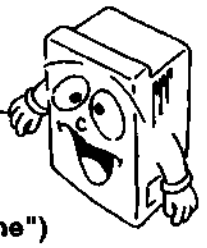
..... **Switch off the multi-speed signal (disconnect terminals RH/RM/RL-SD) and turn off the start switch (disconnect terminals STF or STR-SD).**
The motor stop running.

Note 1: If the forward and reverse rotation switches are turned on together, the inverter will not start. Also, if these switches are turned on together during operation, the motor is decelerated to a stop.

Note 2: The set values of the multiple speeds not being used can also be changed during operation. (See page 102.)

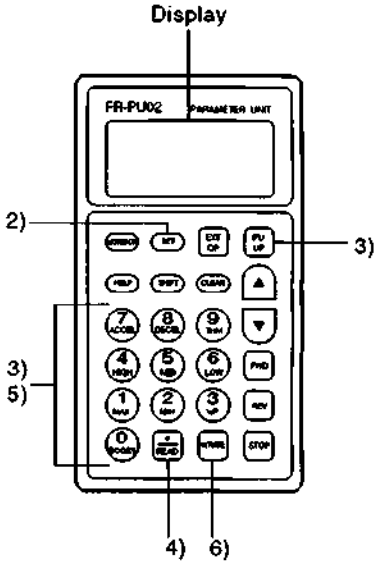
13. SETTING AND CHANGING THE VALUES IN THE PARAMETERS

The inverter has many parameters. Using the PU, the required parameters can be selected and their values set and/or changed as appropriate according to the load and running conditions. For more information, see the "Parameter List" (page 98). Set "1" in Pr. 77 "parameter write disable" to disable write. (See page 131.)



- **Operation procedure (Reading and writing the value of Pr. 8 "deceleration time")**

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ..... The frequency setting screen is displayed.	DIRECTLY Set 0.00HZ 0~400
2) Press the [SET] key. ..... The inverter is placed in the parameter setting mode.	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP>
3) Enter the required parameter number. ..... The screen on the right is displayed.	SETTING MODE Pr.NO. 8 <READ>
4) Press the [READ] key. .... The current set value is shown on the display.	8 Dec.T1 15.0S 0~3600
5) Enter the required value. ..... A new set value is shown on the display. [Example: To set to 180 seconds] (Note 1)	8 Dec.T1 15.0S 180S 0~3600
6) Press the [WRITE] key. ... The set value is stored into memory.	8 Dec.T1 [180S] Completed



..... If an error is displayed by pressing the [WRITE] key, see page 27.

7) Press the [SHIFT] key to move to the next parameter (Pr. 9) and call the current set value. Then, press the [SHIFT] key to advance to the next parameter.

Note 1: If a setting error has occurred during the entry of a set value, press the [CLEAR] key to return to the status before that set value was entered.

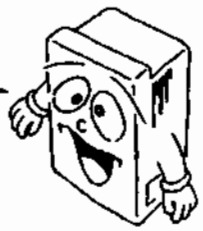
Note: Set and/or change the parameter values in the PU operation mode. When the PU operation display is not being provided, switch to the PU operation mode in accordance with page 34. Note that the values of the following parameters may be set and/or changed in the external operation and combined operation modes:

- 3-speed setting .....Pr. 4 to 6
- Multi-speed setting .....Pr. 24 to 27
- Display function .....Pr. 51 to 56
- Calibration function .....Pr. 900 to 905

In addition to the above procedure, the help function may be used to call the parameter list for setting. For more information, see page 54 and 55.

14. MONITORING FUNCTION

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:



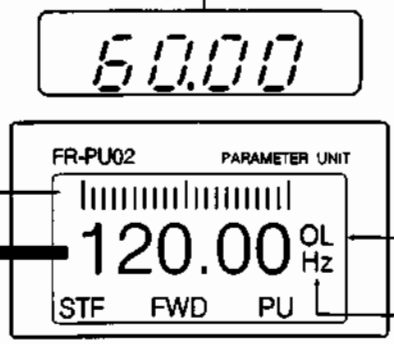
PU level meter

Setting Pr. 53 on the PU allows selection from 15 types of data. (See page 118.)

- Factory setting... Pr. 53 = "1" Output frequency indication

PU main monitor

5 types of data can be selected in sequence by the [SHIFT] key.



Inverter LED display

Setting Pr. 51 on the PU allows selection from 16 types of data. (See page 118.)

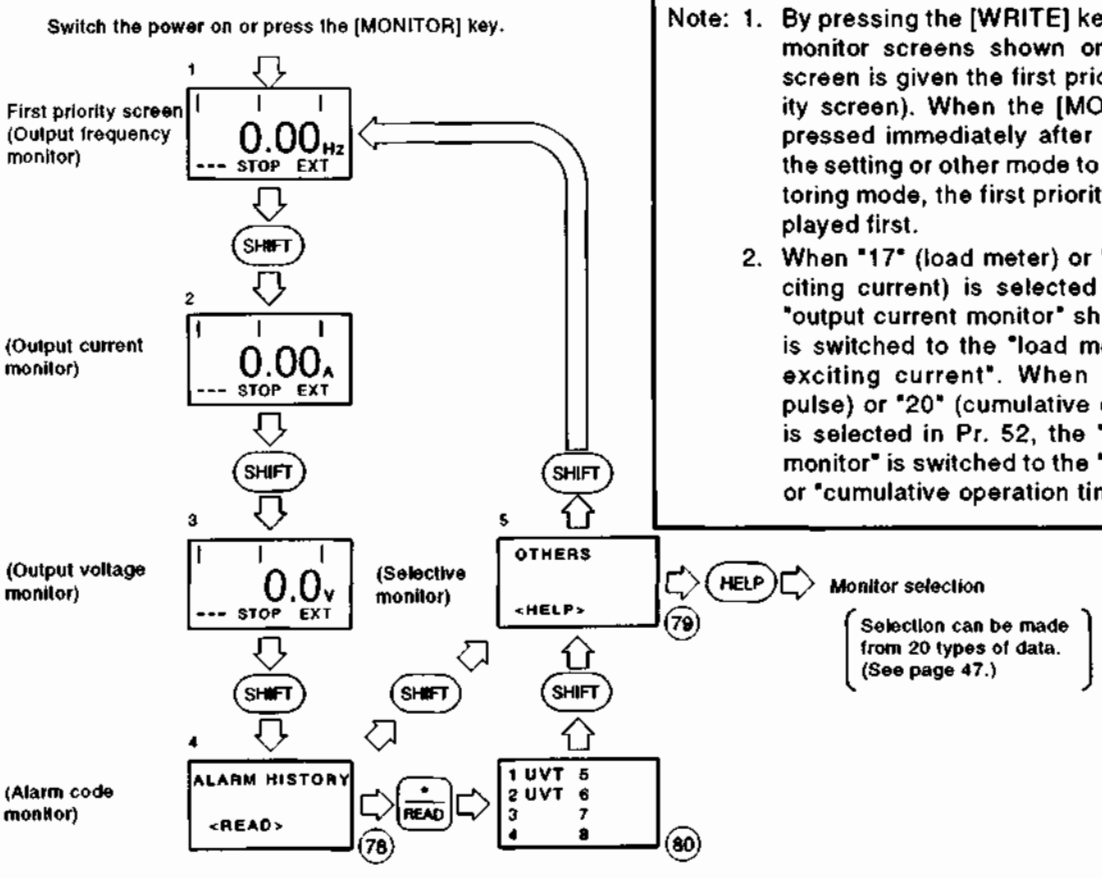
- Factory setting .... Pr. 51 = "1" Output frequency indication

Indicates that the stall prevention function is activated.

Display unit

14-1 SHIFT Operation Sequence on the PU Main Monitor

When "0" (factory setting) is set in Pr. 52 "PU main display data selection", merely pressing the [SHIFT] key calls five types of data in sequence. Among the five monitor screens, the fifth monitor screen (selective monitoring) allows selection from 20 types of data such as the frequency set value and running speed.

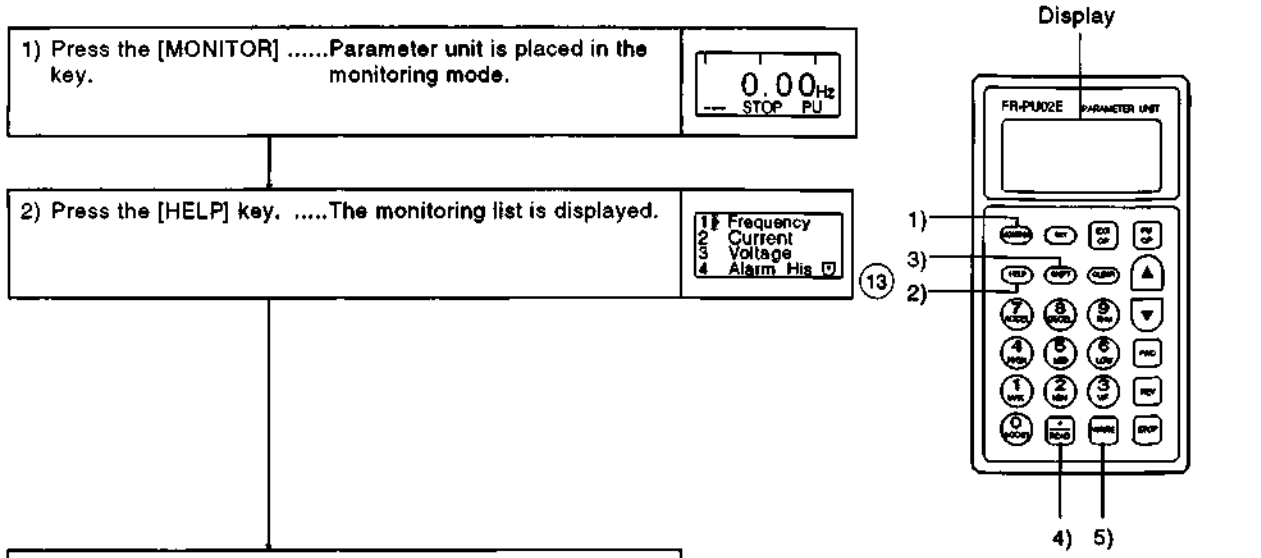


Note: 1. By pressing the [WRITE] key on any of the monitor screens shown on the left, that screen is given the first priority (first priority screen). When the [MONITOR] key is pressed immediately after power-on or in the setting or other mode to enter the monitoring mode, the first priority screen is displayed first.

2. When "17" (load meter) or "18" (motor exciting current) is selected in Pr. 52, the "output current monitor" shown on the left is switched to the "load meter" or "motor exciting current". When "19" (position pulse) or "20" (cumulative operation time) is selected in Pr. 52, the "output voltage monitor" is switched to the "position pulse" or "cumulative operation time".

14-2 Selecting the Another Monitor Item in the Selective Monitoring Mode

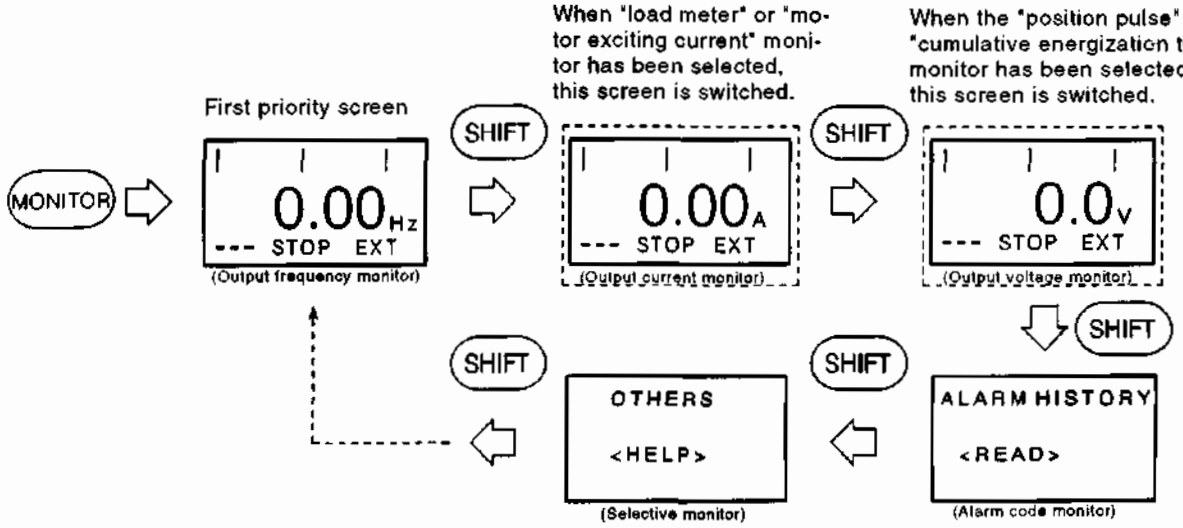
• Selection procedure (Example: Select the input terminal state monitor screen.)



Note: 1. Since the selective monitor screen is not the first priority screen in the above step 5) where the [READ] key has been pressed, 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 in the above procedure.
When the first monitor screen has been set by pressing the [WRITE] key, the selected data remains intact in the memory.

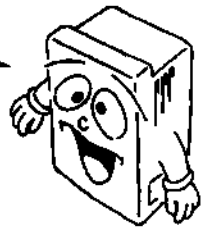
2. In step 6) where the [WRITE] key has been pressed in the above setting example, the "I/O terminal states" selected here are first displayed with priority when the other operation mode is switched to the monitoring mode. To give first priority to other data, press the [WRITE] key with the monitor screen being displayed. The first priority screen then switches to that monitor screen.

- **Selecting any of the monitoring items "load meter", "motor exciting current", "position pulse" and "cumulative energization 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 energization time" has been selected, the output voltage monitor screen is switched to a corresponding screen. When any of these four items has been selected, the output current or output voltage monitor screen cannot be used.

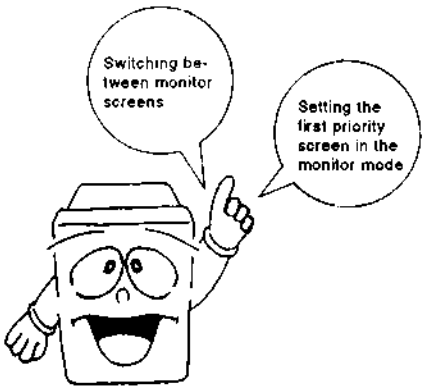


15. HELP FUNCTION

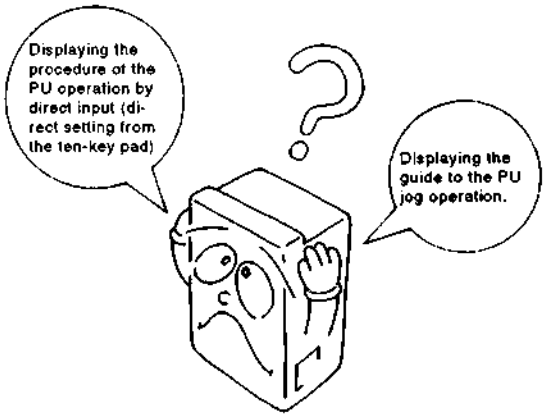
The FR-A200E inverter has a help function to assist you in performing the following.



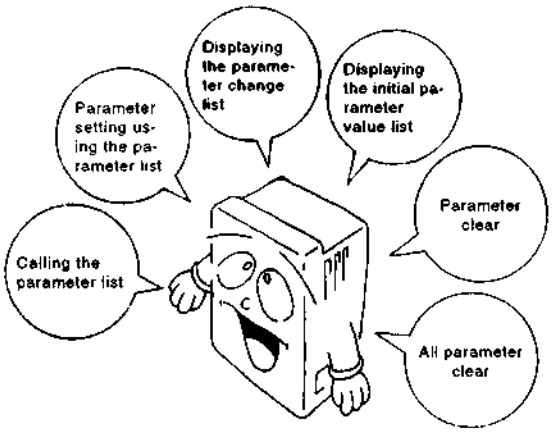
Monitor list display



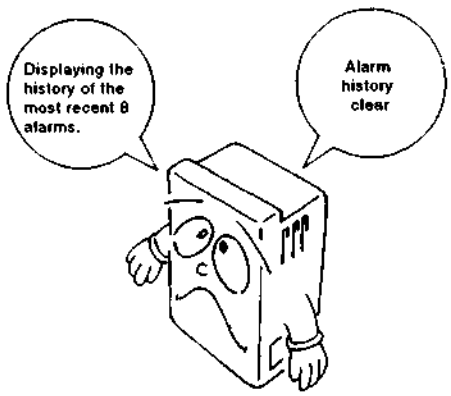
PU operation guide display



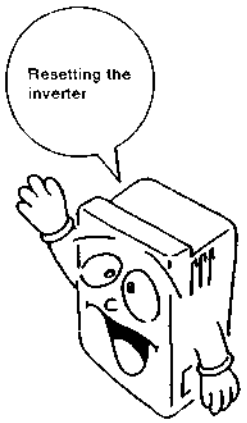
Various parameter settings



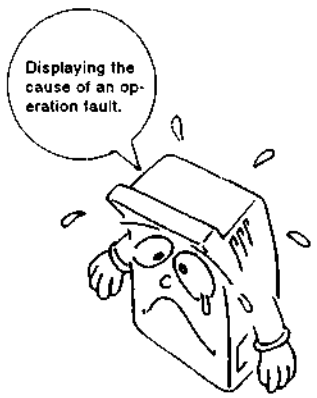
Alarm history



Inverter reset



Troubleshooting



In addition, press the [HELP] key in any of the PU operation modes to call a guide to the operation procedure. Press the [HELP] key when you do not know how to operate or what to do.

15-1 Help Function Menu

Press the [HELP] key twice in any operation mode to call the help menu, with which various functions can be executed. (See page 187)

- **Menu screen page 1**





Press [SHIFT] and [▼] together to proceed to the next page.



- **Menu screen page 2**





Press any of [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] to switch to the corresponding mode.

..... **1 MONITOR**

Displays the monitoring list and allows the monitor screen to be changed and the first priority screen to be set.

2 PU OPERATION

Informs how to select the PU operation mode and PU-assisted jog operation mode via direct input (direct setting from the ten-key pad) and how to operate the keys.

3 PARAMETER

Displays the parameter menu and allows any of the following four items to be selected and executed:

1 Setting
2 Pr. List
3 Set Pr. List
4 Def. Pr. List

4 PARAMETER CLEAR

Displays the parameter menu and allows any of the following three items to be selected and executed:

1 Clear Pr.
2 Clear All
3 Clear None

..... **5 ALARM HISTORY**

Displays the history of eight past alarms.

6 ALARM HISTORY CLEAR

Clears all the alarm history.

7 INVERTER RESET

Resets the inverter.

8 TROUBLESHOOTING

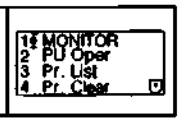
The inverter displays the most likely cause of mismatch in inverter operation with operation/setting or the cause of inverter fault.

1 MONITOR

Displays the monitoring list and allows the monitor screen to be changed and the first priority screen to be set.

• Operation procedure 1 (To call the monitoring list from the help function menu)

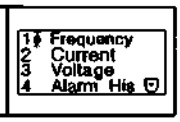
1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the monitor mode. ..... The help function menu is called.



(11)

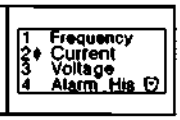
2) Make sure that the cursor (⇨) is located at "1 MONITOR". ..... If not, move the cursor with the [▲] [▼] key.

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The monitoring list is called.



(13)

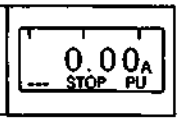
4) Press the [▲] or [▼] key to move the cursor (⇨) to the required item.



(15)

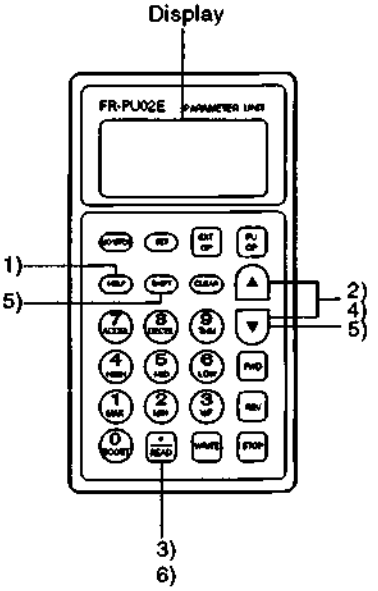
5) If the required item is not found, press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together to shift to the next page.

6) Press the [READ] key. .... The monitor screen specified by the cursor is displayed.



..... After pressing the [READ] key, press the [WRITE] key to set that monitor screen as the first priority screen.

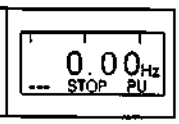
Display



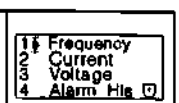
Press any of the [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

• Operation procedure 2 (To call the monitoring list directly in the monitoring mode)

1) Press the [MONITOR] key. (Note) ..... The inverter is put in the monitoring mode.

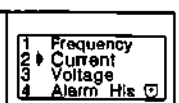


2) Press the [HELP] key. .... The monitoring list is called.



(13)

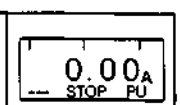
3) Press the [▲] or [▼] key to move the cursor (⇨) to the required item.



(15)

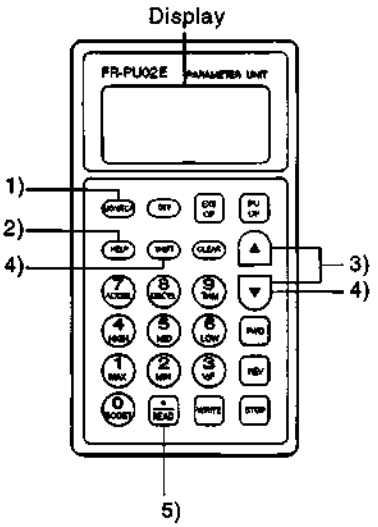
4) If the required item is not found, press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together to shift to the next page.

5) Press the [READ] key. .... The monitor screen specified by the cursor is displayed.



..... After pressing the [READ] key, press the [WRITE] key to set that monitor screen as the first priority screen.

Display



Press any of the [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Note: This key need not be pressed if the inverter is already in the monitoring mode.

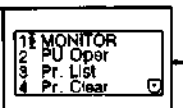
2 PU OPERATION

Informs how to select the PU operation mode and PU-assisted jog operation mode via direct input (direct setting from the ten-key pad) and how to operate the keys.

■ Selection of the PU operation mode (direct input)

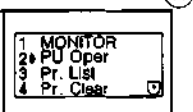
• Operation procedure 1 (To call from the help function menu)

1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the monitor mode. ..... The help function menu is called.



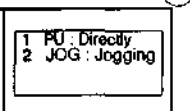
(11)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "2 PU OPERATION".



(18)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The menu on the right is displayed.

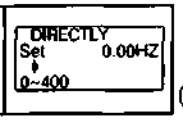


(16)

Press the [HELP] key to return to the help function menu.

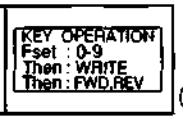
4) Make sure that the cursor (⇨) is located at "1 PU: DIRECT IN". ..... If not, move the cursor with the [▲] [▼] key.

5) Press the [READ] key. .... The PU operation mode is selected and the frequency setting screen is displayed.



(82)

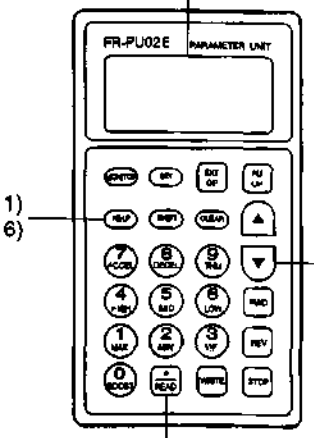
6) Press the [HELP] key. .... The key operation guide is displayed.



(17)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display



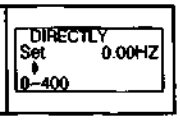
1)
6)

2)

3)
5)

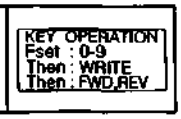
• Operation procedure 2 (To call the key operation guide directly)

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ... The frequency setting screen is displayed.



(82)

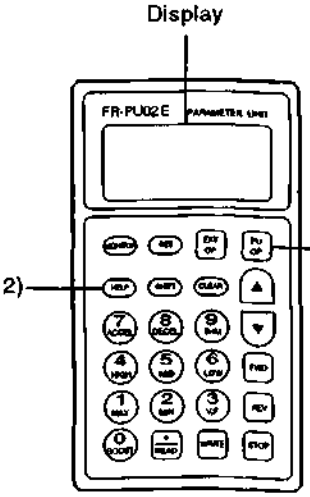
2) Press the [HELP] key. .... The key operation guide is displayed.



(17)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display



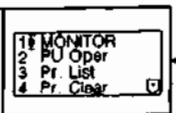
1)

2)

■ Selection of the PU jog operation mode

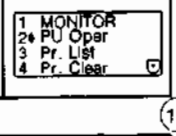
• Operation procedure 1 (To call from the help function menu)

1) Press the [HELP] key ..... The help function menu is called. twice in the monitor mode.



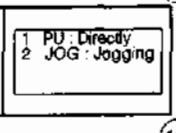
(11)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "2 PU OPERATION".



(18)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The menu on the right is displayed.

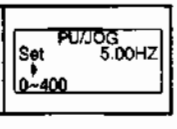


(16)

Press the [HELP] key to return to the help function menu.

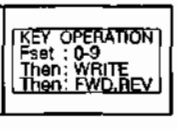
4) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "2 JOG".

5) Press the [READ] key. .... The PU jog operation mode is selected and the frequency setting screen is displayed.



(90)

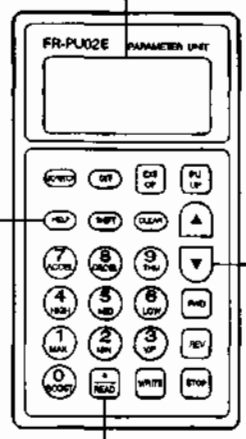
6) Press the [HELP] key. .... The key operation guide is displayed.



(17)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display



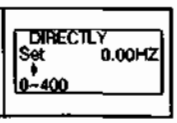
1) 6)

2) 4)

3) 5)

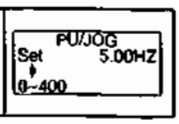
• Operation procedure 2 (To call the key operation guide directly)

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ...The frequency setting screen is displayed.



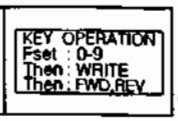
(82)

2) Press the [SHIFT] key. ... The PU jog operation mode is selected and the frequency setting screen is displayed.



(90)

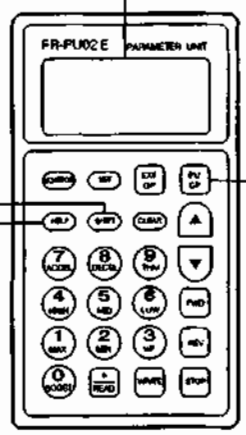
3) Press the [HELP] key. .... The key operation guide is displayed.



(17)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display



1)

2) 3)

3 PARAMETER

Displays the parameter menu and allows any of the following four items to be selected and executed:

1 Setting..... Switches to the parameter setting mode.
2 Pr. List..... Displays the parameter list in numerical order and allows the values of individual parameters to be read and written.
3 Set Pr. List..... Displays a list of Pr. numbers and set values of only the parameters that have been changed from the factory setting. (For the parameters that have not been changed, their Pr. numbers are only displayed.)
4 Def. Pr. List..... Displays a list of the initial values (default factory setting) of parameters.

• Display of the parameter menu

1) Press the [HELP] key ..... The help function menu is called, twice in the operation mode.



(11)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "3 PARAMETER".



(19)

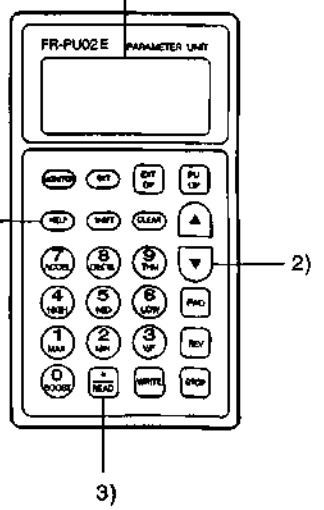
3) Press the [READ] key. .... The parameter menu is displayed.



(21)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display



■ Selection and execution of "1 Setting"

• Operation procedure

1) Call the parameter menu in accordance with the above procedure.



(21)

2) Make sure that the cursor (⇨) is located at "1 Setting". ..... If not, move the cursor with the [▲] [▼] key.

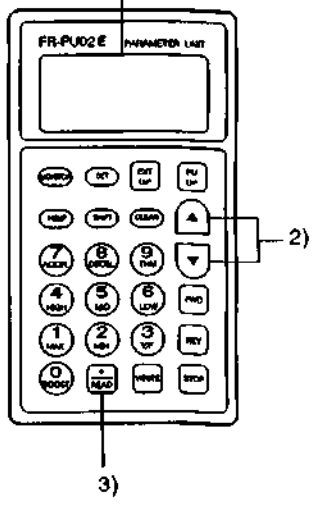
3) Press the [READ] key. .... The inverter switches to the set mode.



(1)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

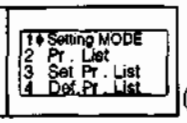
Display



■ Selection and execution of "2 Pr. List"

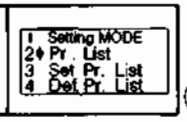
• Operation procedure

1) Call the parameter menu in accordance with page 54.



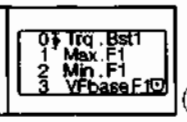
(21)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "2 Pr. List".



(22)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The parameter list is displayed.

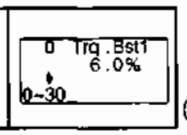


(9)

4) Press the [▲] or [▼] key to move the cursor (⇨) to the required item.

5) If the required item is not found, press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together to shift to the next page.

6) Press the [READ] key. .... The parameter specified by the cursor is read and the inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.

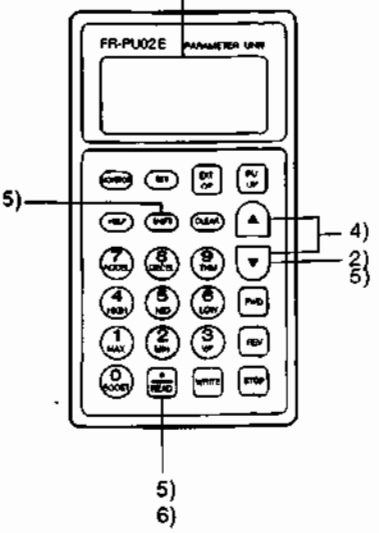


(28)

Press the [SHIFT] key to move to the next parameter.

Press any of the [MONITOR], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

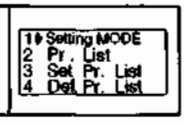
Display



■ Display of "3 Set Pr. List"

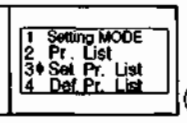
• Operation procedure 1 (To call from the help function menu)

1) Call the parameter menu in accordance with page 54.



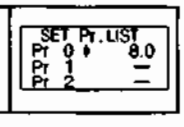
(21)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "3 Set Pr. List".



(23)

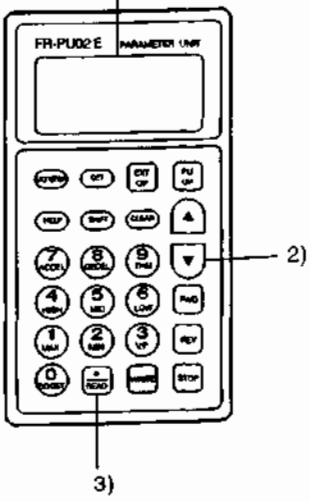
3) Press the [READ] key. .... The parameter change list is displayed. (Note)



(26)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

Display

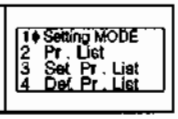


Note: Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together to move to the next page.

■ Display of "4 Def. Pr. List"

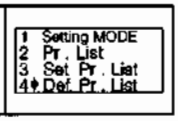
• Operation procedure

1) Call the parameter menu in accordance with page 54.



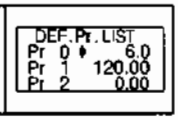
(21)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to '4 Def. Pr. List'.



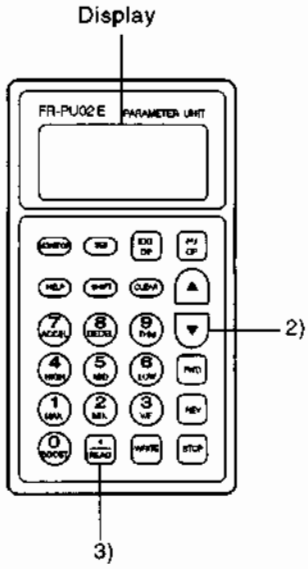
(24)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The initial value list is displayed. (Note)



(27)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



Note: Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together to move to the next page.

4 PARAMETER CLEAR (To be performed in the PU operation mode)

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

1 Clear Pr. ..... Returns (initializes) the parameter values to the factory setting with the exception of the calibration values in Pr. 900 to 905.
2 Clear All ..... Initializes all parameters.
3 Clear None ..... Does not initialize.

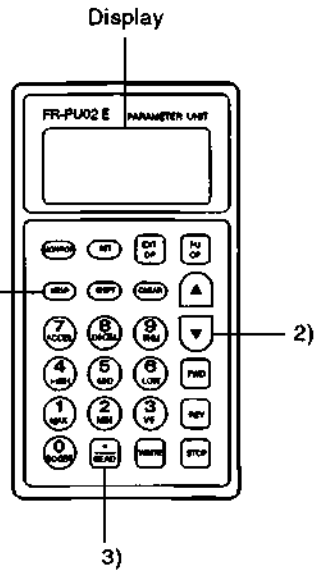
• Display of the parameter clear menu

1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the operation mode. ..... The help function menu is called.
→ 1:MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr. List 4 Pr. Clear (11)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "4 Clear Pr.".
→ 1 MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr. List 4: Pr. Clear (20)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The parameter clear menu is displayed.
→ 1: Clear Pr. 2 Clear All 3 Clear None /+<READ> (29)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



■ Selection and execution of "1 Clear Pr."

• Operation procedure

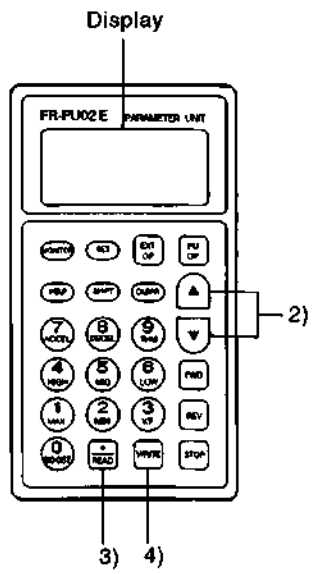
1) Call the parameter menu in accordance with the above procedure.
→ 1: Clear Pr. 2 Clear All 3 Clear None /+<READ> (29)

2) Make sure that the cursor (⇨) is located at "1 Setting". ..... If not, move the cursor with the [▲] [▼] key.

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The data on the right is displayed.
→ Clear Pr. Exec <WRITE> Cancel<CLEAR> (30)

4) Press the [WRITE] key. (Note) ... The data on the right is displayed and the parameters are initialized.
→ Clear Pr. Executing (33)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.

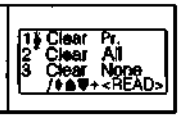


Note: Press the [CLEAR] key to disable parameter clear.

■ Selection and execution of "2 Clear All"

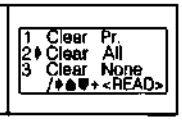
• Operating procedure

1) Call the parameter clear menu in accordance with page 57.



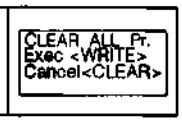
(29)

2) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "2 Clear All".



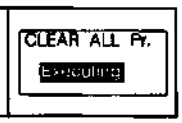
(31)

3) Press the [READ] key. .... The data on the right is displayed.



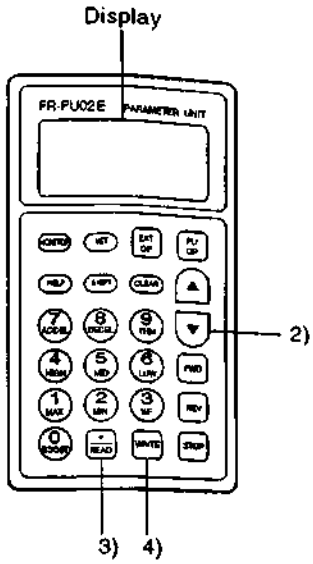
(32)

4) Press the [WRITE] key. .. The data on the right is displayed and the parameters are initialized. (Note)



(34)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



Note: Press the [CLEAR] key to disable clear All.

■ "3 Clear None"

When "3 Clear None" is selected, the parameters are not initialized.

5 ALARM HISTORY

Displays the history of eight past alarms.

- **Operation procedure**

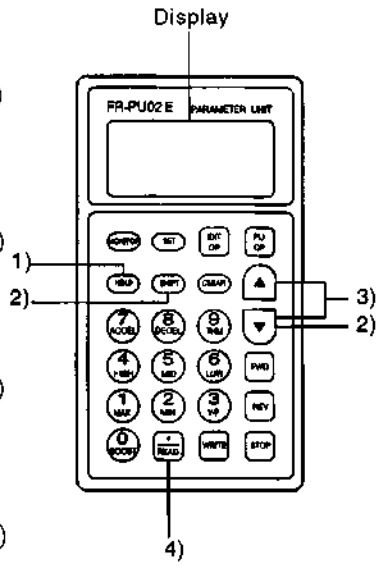
1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the operation mode. ..... The help function menu is called. → (11)

2) Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together. .... The screen moves to the next page. → (12)

3) Make sure that the cursor (⇨) is located at "5 Alarm Hist". .....If not, move the cursor with the [▲] [▼] key. → (12)

4) Press the [READ] key. .... The alarm history is displayed. → (35)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



6 ALARM HISTORY CLEAR

Clears all the alarm history.

- **Operation procedure**

1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the operation mode. ..... The help function menu is called. → (11)

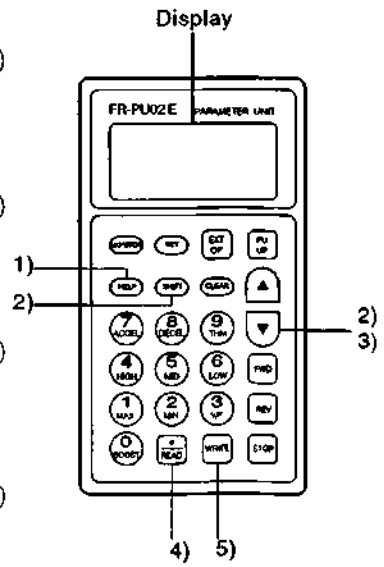
2) Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together. ..... The screen moves to the next page. → (12)

3) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "6 Alarm Clear". → (38)

4) Press the [READ] key. .... The data on the right displayed. → (36)

5) Press the [WRITE] key. (Note) ...The data on the right is displayed and the alarm history is cleared. → (37)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



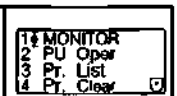
Note: Press the [CLEAR] key to disable Alarm History Clear.

7 INVERTER RESET

Resets the inverter. If the protective function of the inverter is activated to trip (protect) the inverter, the trip state can be reset by the following operation. The trip state can also be reset by switching the power off or connecting terminals RES-SD.

- **Operation procedure**

1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the operation mode. ..... The help function menu is called.



(11)

2) Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together. .... The screen moves to the next page.



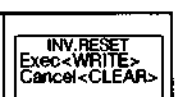
(12)

3) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "7 Inv. Reset".



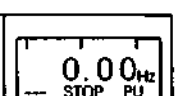
(39)

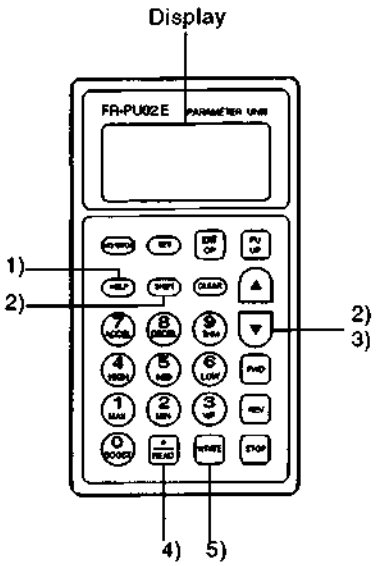
4) Press the [READ] key. .... The data on the right is displayed.



(40)

5) Press the [WRITE] key. ...The inverter is reset and switches to the monitoring mode. (Note)





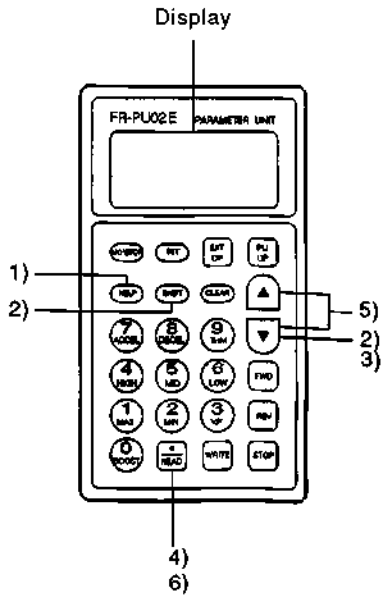
Note: By pressing the [CLEAR] key, the inverter is not reset and is switched to the monitoring mode.

8 TROUBLESHOOTING

If the inverter appears to operate improperly, perform the following operation to display the most likely cause of the fault. This operation may also be performed during inverter operation (PU operation, external operation) or during alarm trip (protection activated).

- **Operation procedure**

1) Press the [HELP] key twice in the operation mode. ..... The help function menu is called.	1 MONITOR 2 PU Oper 3 Pr. List 4 Pr. Clear
2) Press the [SHIFT] key and [▼] key together. .... The screen moves to the next page.	5 Alarm Hist 6 AlarmClear 7 Inv.Reset 8 T/Shooting
3) Using the [▼] key, move the cursor (⇨) to "8 T/Shooting".	5 Alarm Hist 6 AlarmClear 7 Inv.Reset 8 T/Shooting
4) Press the [READ] key. .... The alarm phenomenon menu is displayed.	1 M. Not Run 2 M. Spd Error 3 M. A/Dec Err 4 M. Curr. High
5) Press the [▲] or [▼] key to move the cursor to the required item.	1 M. Not Run 2 M. Spd Error 3 M. A/Dec Err 4 M. Curr. High
6) Press the [WRITE] key. ...The cause of fault is displayed. (See page 62.)	M.SPEED ERROR SetF>MaxF1/F2 60.00 Pr1/18 Hz



• Faults

1 M.NOT RUNNING (Motor does not rotate)

M.NOT RUNNING ALARM Indicated <SHIFT>	The inverter has alarm-tripped (protection activated), resulting in output shut-off. Press the [SHIFT] key to display the cause of the trip.
M.NOT RUNNING NO I/P Power or Phase Loss	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	Both start signals STF and STR are ON or OFF.
M.NOT RUNNING MRS is ON	The output shut-off input terminal MRS is ON.
M.NOT RUNNING SetF<StartF Pr.13	The inverter starting frequency (Pr. 13) set value is higher than the current set frequency.
M.NOT RUNNING AU is OFF	The current input select terminal AU remains OFF. (Not ON)
M.NOT RUNNING NO Command From PU	Neither of the FWD and REV keys are ON in the PU operation mode.
M.NOT RUNNING MaX.F1<StartF Pr.1 Pr.13	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	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>	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	The inverter cannot be started because it is the stop period in the programmed operation mode.
M.NOT RUNNING Under PI Control	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	Restart cannot be made since the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure select terminal CS is OFF. Currently it is assumed to be after an instantaneous power failure or in the commercial power supply switch-over operation mode.

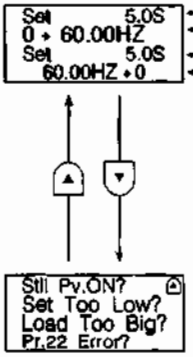
2 M.SPEED ERROR

(Speed does not match the running frequency set value)

M.SPEED ERROR SetF>MaxF1/F2 60.00 Pr1/18 Hz	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	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	Since the running frequency set value is within the frequency jump setting range (Pr. 23), the running frequency has jumped.
M.SPEED ERROR Current Limit Activated <SHIFT>	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	The operation of PI control has caused the running frequency to be offset from the set value.

3 M.A/Dec Err

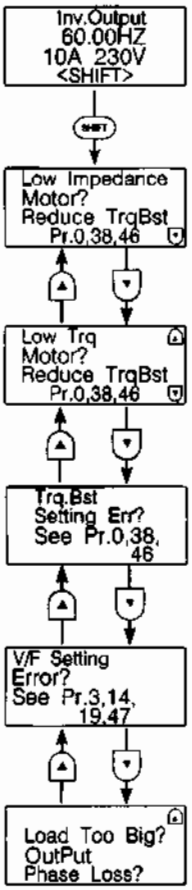
(Acceleration/deceleration time is longer than the value set in Pr. 7/Pr. 8)



- 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.

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

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



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.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: **If the fault could not be identified by the above operation**
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 the [SHIFT] key to display the relevant assumed cause.

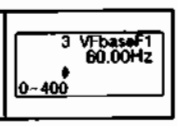
15-2 Other Help Function

■ Graphic function

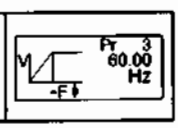
Press the [HELP] key on the parameter setting screen to display the data of the corresponding parameter graphically.

- **Operation procedure (Example: Pr. 3 "starting frequency")**

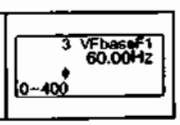
1) Read the required parameter in accordance with page 45 or page 54.

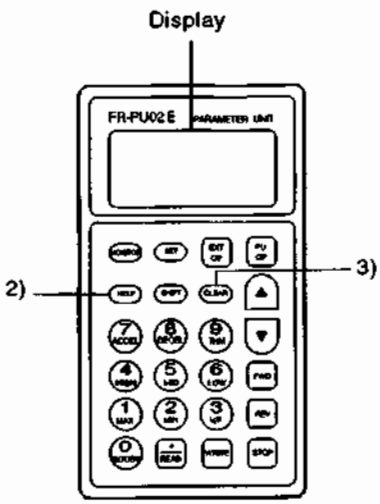


2) Press the [HELP] key. .....The data of the parameter is displayed graphically.



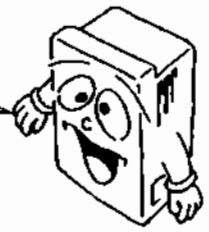
3) Press the [CLEAR] key. .... The display returns to the previous screen.





16. CALIBRATION OF THE METER (FREQUENCY METER)

The PU allows the calibration (adjustment) of a meter connected across the meter connection terminals 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. The motor need not be connected.



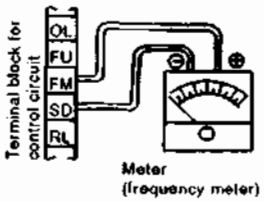
16-1 Calibration of the FM-SD Output

- **Preparation**

(1) Connect a meter (frequency meter) across inverter terminals FM-SD. (Note the 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.

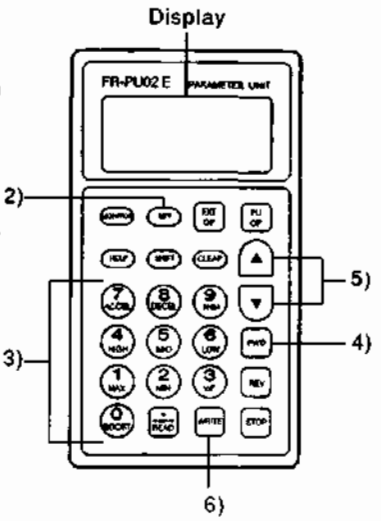
(3) Set any of 1 to 3, 5 to 14, 17, 18 and 21 in Pr. 54 (FM terminal function selection". When the running frequency or inverter output current has been selected as the output signal, preset in Pr. 55 or Pr. 56 the running frequency or current value at which the output signal is 1440Hz. This 1440Hz normally makes the meter full-scale. (See page 120.)



- **Calibration procedure (Example: To calibrate the meter to the running frequency of 60Hz)**

1) Press the [SET] key in the PU operation mode.	The inverter is placed in the parameter setting mode.	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (1)
2) Type 900 and press the [READ] key.	The current PU set frequency is displayed.	900 FM Tune Run Inverter Set ♦ 0.00Hz PU (47)
3) Type 60.	The value shown on the right is displayed.	900 FM Tune Run Inverter Set 60.00Hz PU (42)
4) Press the [FWD] key to start forward operation at 60Hz.	The motor need not be connected.	900 FM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz <WRITE>PU (43)
5) Using the [▲] or [▼] key, adjust the meter reading to a predetermined position.	The meter reading moves. (It takes a long time until the meter reading moves.)	
6) Press the [WRITE] key.	Calibration is complete.	900 FM Tune Completed <MONITOR> (44)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



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.

Note : When the frequency meter is connected across terminals FM-SD to monitor the running frequency, the output of terminal FM is saturated if the maximum output frequency reaches or exceeds 100Hz, with the factory-set value unchanged.
Hence, the setting of Pr.55 "frequency monitoring reference" must be changed to the maximum output frequency. (See page 120.)

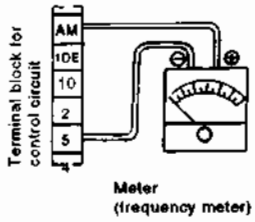
16-2 Calibration of the AM-5 Output

- **Preparation**

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

(2) Set any of 101 to 103, 105, 106, 108, 110 to 114, 117 and 121 in Pr. 54. When the running frequency or inverter output current has been selected as the output signal, preset in Pr. 55 or Pr. 56 the running frequency or current value at which the output signal is 10V.

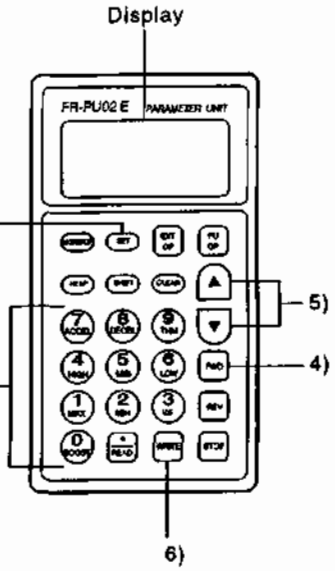
(3) As in the setting of Pr. 54, set any of 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 to 14, 17 and 21 in Pr. 158 (AM terminal function selection) to use both of the FM-SD output and AM-5 output simultaneously.



- **Calibration procedure 1 (Example: To calibrate the meter to the running frequency of 60Hz)**

1) Press the [SET] key in the PU operation mode.	The inverter is placed in the parameter setting mode.	SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (1)
2) Type 901 and press the [READ] key.	The current PU set frequency is displayed.	901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set 0.00Hz PU (45) 2)
3) Type 60.	The value shown on the right is displayed.	901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set 60.00Hz PU (46) 3)
4) Press the [FWD] key to start forward operation at 60Hz.	The motor need not be connected.	901 AM Tune MntrF 60.00Hz <WRITE>PU (47)
5) Using the [▲] or [▼] key, adjust the meter reading to a predetermined position.	The meter reading moves.	
6) Press the [WRITE] key.	Calibration is complete.	901 AM Tune Completed <MONITOR> (48)

Press any of the [MONITOR], [SET], [EXT OP] and [PU OP] keys to switch to the corresponding mode.



Note:
This calibration (Pr. 901) is only valid when any of 101 to 103, 105, 106, 108, 110 to 114, 117 and 121 has been set in Pr. 54 or the required value set in Pr. 158 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 absence of Pr. 901 is displayed on the screen as soon as this parameter is selected by the above operation.

- **Calibration procedure 2 (Example: Output current)**
  To output the output current or other item which is not easily allowed to reach 100% if operation is performed, adjust the reference voltage output (when the set value of Pr. 54 "FM-AM terminal function selection" is "121"), then select any of the choices displayed.

Setting of reference voltage output

1) Press the [SET] key in the PU operation mode. .... The inverter is placed in the parameter setting mode.
SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (1)

2) Type 54 and press the [READ] key. .... The current set value in Pr. 54 is displayed.
54 Set FM 1 1-21,101-121 (49)

3) Type 121 and press the [WRITE] key. ..... The setting of reference voltage output is complete.
54 Set FM 121 1-21,101-121 (50)

4) Press the [SET] key. .....The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.
SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (1)

5) Type 901 and press the [READ] key. ..... The current set value in Pr. 901 is displayed.
901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set 0.00Hz PU (45)

6) Type 60 and press the [WRITE] key. .....The setting of maximum running frequency is complete.
901 AM Tune Run Inverter Set 60.00Hz PU (46)

7) Press the [FWD] key. .....Forward operation is performed at 60Hz. The motor need not be connected for adjustment.

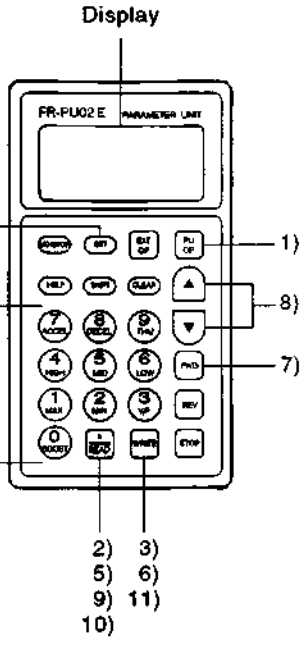
8) Using the [▲] or [▼] key, adjust the voltage across terminals AM-5 to 10V and press the [WRITE] key. ..... Setting is complete.
901 AM Tune Completed <MONITOR> (48)
..... When the output is 100%, the output voltage is 10V. The voltage is not stored unless the [WRITE] key is pressed.

Setting of output current

9) Press the [SET] key. .....The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.
SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP> (1)

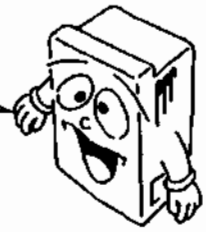
10) Type 54 and press the [READ] key. .... The current set value in Pr. 54 is displayed.
54 Set FM 121 1-21,101-121 (51)

11) Type 102 and press the [WRITE] key... The setting of output current is complete.
54 Set FM 102 1-21,101-121 (52)
..... The current value set in Pr. 56 "current monitoring reference" is 100% and the output at this point is 10V.



17. ERRORS

If any fault has occurred in the inverter, the corresponding protective function is activated to bring the inverter to an alarm stop and automatically give the corresponding error (alarm) indication on the PU display and inverter LED. When the protective function is activated, reset the inverter in accordance with page 72.



17-1 Errors (Alarms)

Display		Name		Description	Alarm Code	Alarm Output (Across B-C)
Parameter Unit	Inverter LED					
OC During Acc	E.OC 1	During acceleration	Overcurrent shut-off	If the inverter output current reaches or exceeds 200% of the rated current, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter. When any main circuit device is overheated, the protective circuit is also activated to stop the output of the inverter.	1	Provided (Open)
Stedy Spd Oc	E.OC2	During constant speed			2	
Oc During Dec	E.OC3	During deceleration During stop			3	
Ov During Acc	E.Ov 1	During acceleration	Regenerative overvoltage shut-off	If the converter output voltage is excessive due to the regenerative energy from the motor, the protective circuit is activated to stop the transistor output. This may also be activated by a surge voltage generated in the power supply system.	4	Provided (Open)
Stedy Spd Ov	E.Ov2	During constant speed				
Ov During Dec	E.Ov3	During deceleration During stop				
Motor Overload	E.THM (Motor protection)	Overload shut-off (electronic overcurrent protection)		The electronic overcurrent protection in the inverter detects inverter overload or motor overheat and activates the protective circuit to stop the inverter output. When a multi-pole motor or more than one motor is driven, for example, 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 150% or more of the rated current.)	5	Provided (Open)
Inv. Overload	E.THT (Inverter protection)				6	
Inst. Pwr. Loss	E. IPF	Instantaneous power failure protection		If an instantaneous power failure has occurred in excess of 15msec (this applies also to inverter input power shut-off), this function is activated to stop the inverter output. (If the power failure is within 15msec, the control circuit operates without fault. If the power failure persists for more than about 100msec, the protective circuit is reset.)	7	Provided (Open)
Under Voltage	E.UvT	Undervoltage protection		If the inverter power supply voltage has reduced, the control circuit cannot operate properly, 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 150V (300V for the 400V series), this function stops the inverter output.	8	Provided (Open)
Br. Cct. Fault	E. bE	Brake transistor alarm 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.	A	Provided (Open)
Ground Fault	E. GF	Output 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 (OC1 to OC3).	B	Provided (Open)
OH Fault	E.OHT	External thermal relay 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 "1" or "3" has been set in Pr. 17 "external thermal relay input function".	C	Provided (Open)

Display		Name	Description	Alarm Code	Alarm Output (Across B-C)
Parameter Unit	Inverter LED				
OL is shown (during motor rotation) / Stll Prev STP (at a motor stop)	E.OLT (Indicates a stop due to the activation of the function for a long time during constant-speed operation)	Acceleration/constant-speed stall prevention current limit	If a current not less than 150% 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 150% of the rated inverter current flows during 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 150%, this function increases the frequency again and accelerates up to the set speed or continues operation.	D	(Not provided. Provided by EOLT 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.		(Open)
Option Fault	E.OPT	Inboard option connection alarm	Stops the inverter output if the dedicated option used in the inverter results in connection (connector) fault during operation.	E	Provided (Open)
Corrupt Memory	E. PE	Parameter storage device alarm	Stops the output if the fault of EPROM which stores the function set values has occurred.	F	Provided (Open)
Retry No. Over	E.rET	Retry count exceeded	If operation cannot be resumed within the number of retry times set, this function stops the inverter output.	F	Provided (Open)
CPU Fault	E.CPU	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.	F	Provided (Open)
PU Leave Out	E.PUE	Parameter unit disconnection	Stops the inverter output if the parameter unit is disconnected. This protective function is activated when "2" or "3" has been set in Pr. 75 "reset selection/PU disconnection detection".	F	Provided (Open)
(Not displayed)	(Not displayed)	Brake resistor overheat protection	If the regenerative brake duty from the motor has exceeded the specified value, the brake operation is stopped to protect the brake resistor from overheat. When the brake resistor has cooled, the brake operation is resumed.	—	Not Provided (Close)

- **To know the operating status at the occurrence of alarm**
  When any alarm has occurred, the display automatically switches to the indication of the corresponding protective function (error). By pressing the [MONITOR] key at this point without resetting the inverter (see page 72), the display shows the output frequency. In this way, it is possible to know the running frequency at the occurrence of the alarm. It is also possible to know the current in the same manner. These values are not stored in memory and are erased when the inverter is reset.

17-2 Correlation between Digital and Actual Characters

The following table shows convertion between the alphanumeric characters given in the display examples of this manual and actual characters.

Actual	Digital
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Actual	Digital
A	
B	
C	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
L	

Actual	Digital
M	
N	
O	
P	
T	
U	
V	
r	
-	

17-3 Alarm History (History of Alarm Definitions)

Up to eight most recent alarms (alarm definitions) are stored in memory. To check these, use the help function. For more information, see "5 ALARM HISTORY" on page 59.

17-4 Erasing the Alarm History (History of Alarm Definitions)

To erase the alarm history (history of alarm definitions), use the help function. For more information. For more information, see "6 ALARM HISTORY CLEAR" on page 59.

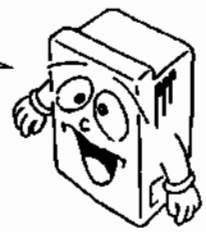
17-5 Alarm Code Output

By setting Pr. 76 (alarm code output selection), an alarm definition can be output as a 4-bit digital signal. This signal is output from the open collector output terminals equipped as standard for the inverter.
Correlation between alarm definitions and alarm codes are as follows. In the table, "0" indicates that the output transistor is off and "1" on (common terminal: SE).

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 overcurrent protector	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 alarm		E. BE	1	0	1	0	A
Output side ground fault/overcurrent		E. GF	1	0	1	1	B
External thermal relay operation		E.OHT	1	1	0	0	C
Stall-activated stop		E.OLT	1	1	0	1	D
Inboard option alarm		E.OPT	1	1	1	0	E
Parameter storage device alarm		E. PE	1	1	1	1	F
Retry count exceeded		E.RET					
CPU error		E.CPU					
Parameter unit disconnection		E.PUE					

18. 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 Pr. 75 "reset selection/PU disconnection detection" has been set to detect the disconnection of the PU, this function detects that the PU has been disconnected from the inverter, switches the PU display and inverter LED to the indication of the corresponding error, and brings the inverter to an alarm stop.

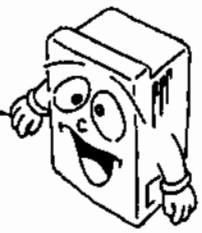
Set Value	Reset Condition	PU Disconnection Detection
0	Reset input normally enabled. (Factory setting)	—
1	Reset input enabled only when the protective function is activated.	—
2	Reset input normally enabled.	O
3	Reset input enabled only when the protective function is activated.	O

Note: When the inverter comes to an alarm stop, the error messages displayed are as follows:
- PU display..... PU DISCONNECTED Inverter
- LED..... E.PUE

- **Setting instructions**
  (1) If the PU had been disconnected from initial start, this is not defined as an alarm.
  (2) This disconnection detection judges that the PU is disconnected when the PU is removed for more than 1 second.
  (3) When the FR-PU01E is used, this function can also be used but its alarm display is "E.PE".
  (4) To resume operation, reset the inverter (see page 72)after checking that the PU is connected securely.

19. INVERTER RESET

The inverter can be reset by any of the following four operations. Note that resetting clears (erases) the cumulative internal heat value of the electronic overcurrent protector and the number of retries.



Operation 1

Using the help function, reset the inverter. For details, see "7 INVERTER RESET" on page 60.

Operation 2

Switch the power off once. In more than 0.1 seconds, switch it on again.

Note: When the Pr. 57 (coasting time for automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch-over) setting is other than "9999", this operation is mistaken for an automatic restart after instantaneous power failure and the inverter cannot be reset. Hence, the power should be switched on again about 5 seconds after the control power has been lost.

Operation 3

Connect the reset terminal RES-SD for more than 0.1 seconds, then disconnect.

Operation 4

When an alarm has occurred while the PU operation interlock function is being used, press the STOP key in the PU operation mode.

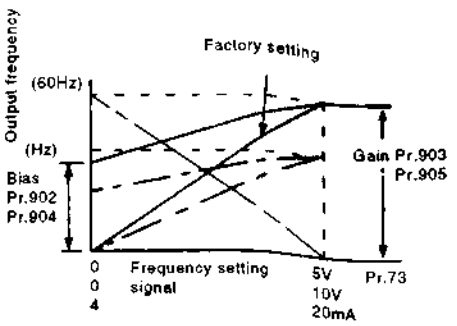
Warning: Repeated resetting can cause damage to motor and inverter due to thermal build-up. The internal heat value, and electronic overcurrent protection devices will not be calculated correctly.

20. ADJUSTMENT OF THE FREQUENCY SETTING SIGNALS "BIAS" AND "GAIN"

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.

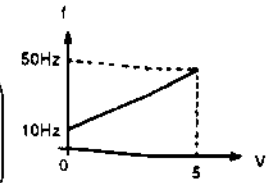
The following parameters are used for this adjustment:

- Pr. 902 "frequency setting voltage bias"
- Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"
- Pr. 904 "frequency setting current bias"
- Pr. 905 "frequency setting current gain"



Any of three procedures may be used for the adjustment: adjustment is made without a voltage applied across terminals 2-5 (adjustment procedure 1); any point is adjusted with a voltage applied (adjustment procedure 2); or any point is adjusted without a voltage applied (adjustment procedure 3).

■ Adjustment example

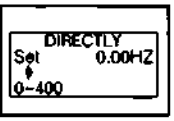


Example: Pr. 902 "frequency setting voltage bias"..... Set the output frequency to 10Hz at the set voltage of 0V.
Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"..... Set the output frequency to 50Hz at the set voltage of 5V.

Before making adjustment, make sure that the set value of Pr. 73 "0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection" is "0" (factory setting: 0 to 5V).

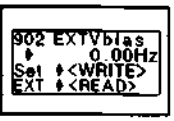
• Adjustment procedure 1 (without a voltage applied across terminals 2-5)

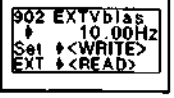
(1) Setting of the frequency setting voltage bias

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ... The frequency setting screen is displayed.


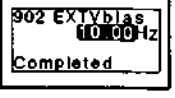
2) Press the [SET] key. ..... The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.


3) Using the numeral keys, enter 902. ..... The data on the right is displayed.

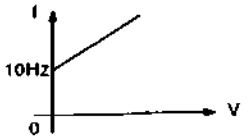

4) Press the [READ] key. .... The current set value of Pr. 902 is displayed.


5) Using the numeral keys, enter 10. ..... The data on the right is displayed.


..... The voltage need not be applied across terminals 2-5.

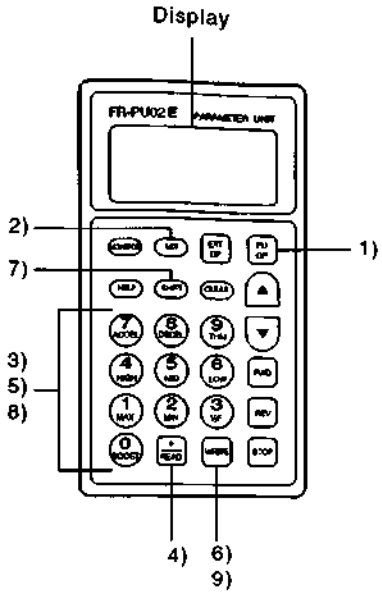
6) Press the [WRITE] key. ..... The set value is stored into memory and bias setting is complete.


..... The bias setting is 10Hz.



If the voltage is being applied across terminals 2-5 at this time, the bias setting as shown above.

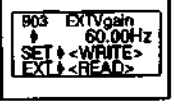
(To the next page)



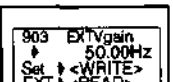
(From the preceding page)

(2) Setting of the frequency setting voltage gain

7) Press the [SHIFT] key. .... The current set value of Pr. 903 is displayed.

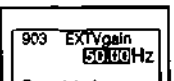


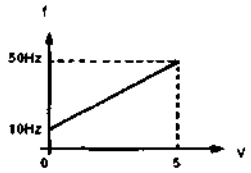
8) Using the numeral keys, enter 50. ..... The data on the right is displayed.



..... The voltage need not be applied across terminals 2-5.
At this time, the 5V (10V) in the inverter is used as the set voltage.

9) Press the [WRITE] key. ..... The set value is stored into memory and gain setting is complete.





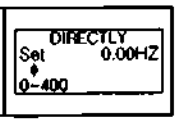
The adjustment of the frequency setting voltage bias and gain is complete.

Note: 1. The current input (Pr. 904, Pr. 905) can also be set in a similar manner.
2. Pr. 903 remains unchanged if the value set in Pr. 20 "acc./dec. reference frequency" is changed.
3. The FR-PU01E may also be used to adjust the frequency setting voltage bias and gain and current bias and gain (C-2 to C-5). For full information, see the FR-Z series instruction manual.

• Adjustment procedure 2 (any point is adjusted with a voltage applied across terminals 2-5)

(1) Setting of the frequency setting voltage bias

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ... The frequency setting screen is displayed.



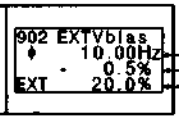
2) Press the [SET] key. ..... The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.



3) Using the numeral ..... keys, enter 902. The data on the right is displayed.



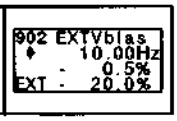
4) Press the [READ] key ..... twice. The current set value of Pr. 902 is displayed.



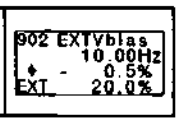
The preceding set value is displayed.

The current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %.
The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(In this example, the voltage of 1V is applied.)
(The value "0" selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.)

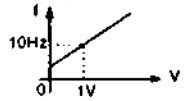
5) Using the numeral ..... keys, enter 10. The data on the right is displayed.



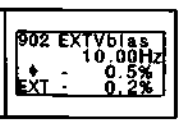
6) Press the [WRITE] ..... key. The cursor (⇨) moves to the set voltage.



..... Adjust the set voltage.
When the voltage set is 1V, the bias setting is as follows:

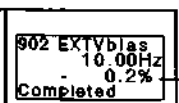


7) Apply the voltage of 0V.

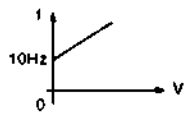


..... Since 10Hz is set against 0V in this example, 0V is applied.
(The % value for EXT changes.)

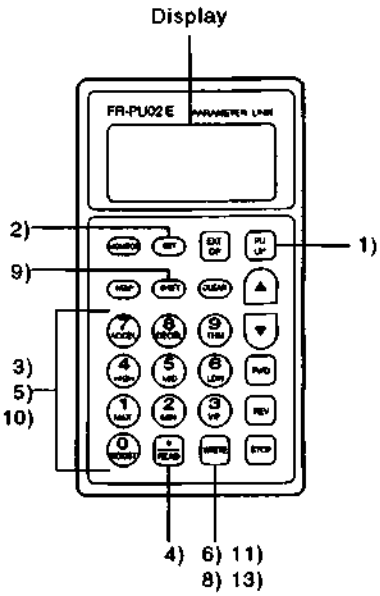
8) Press the [WRITE] ..... key. The set value is stored into memory and bias setting is complete.



The bias setting is complete as shown below:



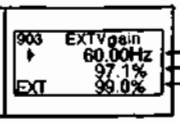
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(2) Setting of the frequency setting voltage gain

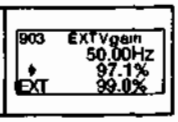
9) Press the [SHIFT] key, then the [READ] key. ... The current set value of Pr. 903 is displayed.



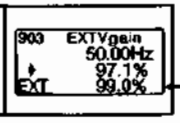
The preceding set value is displayed.

The current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %.
The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(The value selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.)

10) Using the numeral keys, enter 50. ..... The data on the right is displayed.

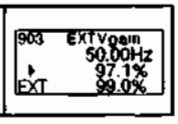


11) Press the [WRITE] key. .. The cursor (⇨) moves to the set voltage.



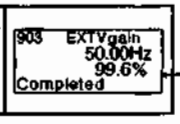
Set the voltage across terminals 2-5 until 100% is achieved.

12) Apply the voltage of 5 V.

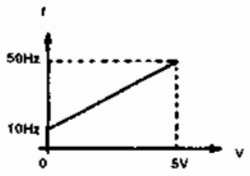


..... Since 50Hz is set against 5V in this example, 5V is applied.

13) Press the [WRITE] key. .. The set value is stored into memory and gain setting is complete.



100.0% may not be displayed. The setting is complete as shown below:



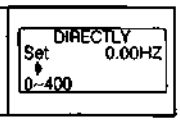
The adjustment of the frequency setting voltage bias and gain is complete.

Note: 1. The current input (Pr. 904, Pr. 905) can also be set in a similar manner.
2. Pr. 903 remains unchanged if the value set in Pr. 20 "acc./dec. reference frequency" is changed.

- **Adjustment procedure 3 (any point is adjusted without a voltage applied across terminals 2-5)**

(1) Setting of the frequency setting voltage bias

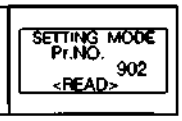
1) Press the [PU OP] key. ... The frequency setting screen is displayed.



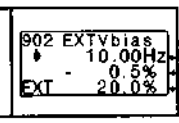
2) Press the [SET] key. ..... The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.



3) Using the numeral keys, enter 902. ..... The data on the right is displayed.



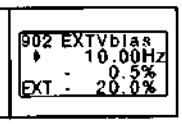
4) Press the [READ] key twice. ..... The current set value of Pr. 902 is displayed.



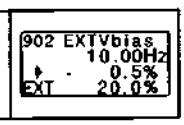
The preceding set value is displayed.

The current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %.
The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(The value selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.)

5) Using the numeral keys, enter 10. ..... The data on the right is displayed.

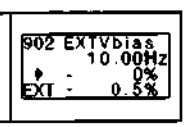


6) Press the [WRITE] key. ..... The cursor (⇨) moves to the set voltage.

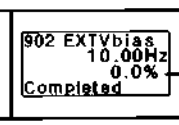


..... The voltage need not be applied across terminals 2-5.

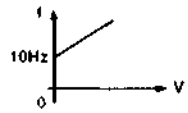
7) Using the numeral key, enter 0. ..... Since 10Hz is set against 0V (0%) in this example, 0% is entered.



8) Press the [WRITE] key. ..... The set value is stored into memory and bias setting is complete.

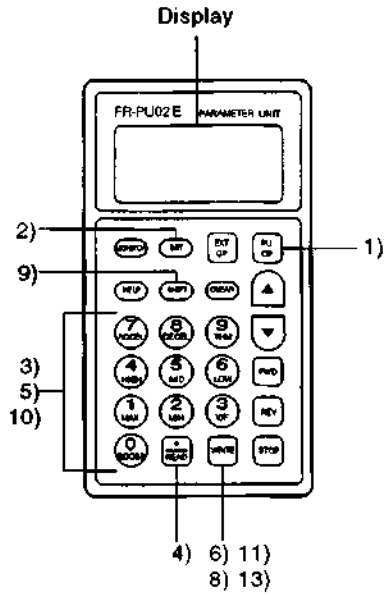


The bias setting is as follows:



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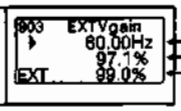
Display



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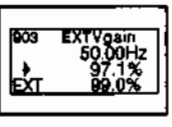
(2) Setting of the frequency setting voltage gain

9) Press the [SHIFT] key, then the [READ] key. ... The current set value of Pr. 903 is displayed.

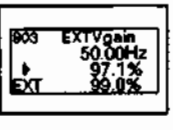


The preceding set value is displayed.
The current set voltage across terminals 2-5 is displayed in %.
The displayed value is changed according as the set voltage.
(The value selected in Pr. 73 (5V in this example) is 100%.)

10) Using the numeral keys, enter 50. ..... The data on the right is displayed.

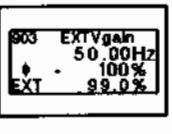


11) Press the [WRITE] key. .. The cursor (⇨) moves to the set voltage.



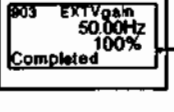
..... The voltage need not be applied across terminals 2-5.

12) Using the numeral keys, enter 100.

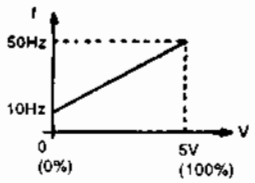


..... Since 50Hz is set against 5V (100%) in this example, 100% is entered.

13) Press the [WRITE] key. .. The set value is stored into memory and gain setting is complete.



The setting is complete as shown below:

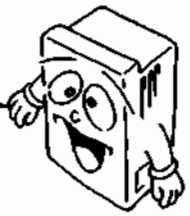


The adjustment of the frequency setting voltage bias and gain is complete.

Note: 1. The current input (Pr. 904, Pr. 905) can also be set in a similar manner.
2. Pr. 903 remains unchanged if the value set in Pr. 20 "acc./dec. reference frequency" is changed.

21. SELECTION OF MAGNETIC FLUX VECTOR CONTROL

Magnetic flux vector control can be selected by setting the capacity, number of poles, and type of the motor used.
Magnetic flux vector control is effective when large starting torque and low-speed torque is required or when load varies considerably.



Conditions for selecting magnetic flux vector control

When the following conditions are met, magnetic flux vector control can be utilized efficiently. When any of the following conditions cannot be satisfied, faults such as torque shortage and speed fluctuation may occur. In this case, select V/F control.

<Conditions>

- The motor capacity is equal to or one rank lower than the inverter capacity.
- The type of the motor is the Baldor standard motor (0.75kW or more) or Baldor constant-torque motor (200V class 4-pole motor is used with 0.4kW to 55kW). When any other motor is used, consider using the auto tuning on page 80.
- The number of motor poles is any of 2, 4, and 6. (4 poles only for the constant-torque motor)
- Single-motor operation (one motor for one inverter) is performed.
- The wiring length between the inverter and motor is within 30m.

Magnetic flux vector control selection method

Only set any other values than 9999 in Pr. 80 (motor capacity) and Pr. 81 (number of poles) to select the magnetic flux vector control. (When 9999 has been set to either of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, V/F control is selected.)
When the Baldor constant-torque motor is used, set "1" in Pr. 71 "applied motor".
By switching on/off the signal across terminals RT-SD during a stop, operation can be switched between the V/F control and magnetic flux vector control. Switch the signal off to select the magnetic flux vector control.

Note: Precautions for magnetic flux vector control

1. The degree of speed fluctuation correction is slightly lower than in the V/f control.
2. There is a delay of 0.1 to 0.2 sec at start.

<Applications appropriate for magnetic flux vector control>

- Machines which require large starting torque
- Machines where load fluctuates widely
- Machines which require torque at low speed

(Magnetic flux vector control is not appropriate for machines where speed fluctuation at low speed is not allowed, e.g. grinder, wrapping machine.)

Parameters related to magnetic flux vector control

Parameter Number	Parameter Name	Setting Range	Set Value	Description			Factory Setting
80	Motor capacity	9999, 0.4 to 55kW	9999	V/F control is selected.			0
			0.4 to 55	Motor capacity (kW) is set.			—
81	Number of motor poles	9999, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16	9999	V/F control is selected.			0
			2, 4, 6	Number of motor poles is selected.			—
			12, 14, 16	Switch on the signal across terminals RT-SD to select V/F control if the number of motor poles has been set. (Control is switched at a stop.) • 12: 2-pole motor • 14: 4-pole motor • 16: 6-pole motor			—
71	Applied motor *	0 to 6, 13 to 16, 20	0	Standard motor (more than 1.5kW)			0
			1	Constant-torque motor			—
			2	Standard motor (5-point flexible V/F characteristic)			
			20	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			3	Standard motor	"Auto tuning setting" is selected		
			13	Constant-torque motor			
			23	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			4	Standard motor	Auto tuning data read/change setting is enabled		
			14	Constant-torque motor			
			24	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			5	Standard motor	Star connection	Direct input of motor constants is enabled	
			15	Constant-torque motor			
			6	Standard motor	Delta connection		
			16	Constant-torque motor			

* The electronic overcurrent protection characteristic is also set simultaneously.

Note: The output torque may reduce when the optional noise reduction reactor (FR-BOL) or surge voltage suppressing filter (FR-ASF-H) is connected between the inverter and the motor. (See page 168)

Setting method of the special parameters

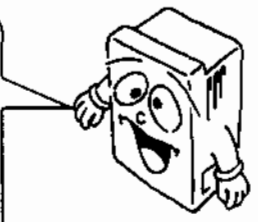
The special parameters must be set in the following procedure, otherwise the values of Pr. 86 to Pr. 90 cannot be read.

1) Set 801 in Pr. 77. (Note)
2) Change the setting of the special parameters in (2).
3) Set 0 or 1 in Pr. 77 (return to the previous set value).

Note: When 801 is set in Pr. 77, the values of Pr. 82 to 99 are also displayed together, but these parameters must not be changed.
Otherwise, the inverter may be damaged.

22. AUTO TUNING

If the motor used is not Baldor's standard motor (0.4kW or more) or Baldor's constant-torque motor (4-pole, 0.4kW to 55kW), the auto tuning function allows the motor to be run with optimum operation characteristics under magnetic flux vector control.
Also, tuning data (motor constants) can be copied to the other inverter by the FR-ARWE parameter copy unit.
Note that a special motor, e.g. a high-slip motor or a high-speed motor, cannot be tuned. Also, the maximum speed is up to 120Hz.



<Operation procedure>

1. Checking the wiring and load

Before performing auto tuning, check the following:
(1) The motor is connected. However, the motor must be at a stop at the start of tuning.
(2) Auto tuning can be performed if the motor is connected with a load (e.g. friction, steady load). Note that as the load is smaller, tuning accuracy is higher. Also note that if inertia is large, tuning accuracy remains unchanged.
(3) When "101" (auto tuning is performed with the motor rotated) has been set in Pr. 96 (auto tuning setting/state), note the following:
  1) Enough torque is not provided during tuning.
  2) There should be no problem if the motor is run at about the rated motor frequency (set value of Pr. 84).
  3) The brake is released.
  4) No force is applied to rotate the motor.
(4) If "1" (tuning without motor rotating) is set in Pr. 96, the motor may run slightly. Therefore, make tuning after fixing the motor securely with a mechanical brake or ensuring that motor rotation will not compromise safety.
  * The motor should be fixed securely especially for an elevator.
  Note that slight rotation of the motor will not affect the tuning performance.
(5) Auto tuning is not performed properly when the optional noise reduction reactor (FR-BOL) or surge voltage suppressing filter (FR-ASF- H) is connected between the inverter and the motor. Disconnect it before starting auto tuning.

2. Selection of magnetic flux vector control

Select the magnetic flux vector control in accordance with page 79.

3. Setting of parameters

Set the following parameters in accordance with the parameter settings on this page.

(1) Pr. 96 "auto tuning setting/state" ..... Set "1" or "101".
  •Set value "1" ..... Tuned without the motor rotated.
  •Set value "101" ..... Tuned with the motor rotated.
(2) Pr. 83 "rated motor voltage" (Note) ..... Set the rated motor voltage (V).
(3) Pr. 84 "rated motor frequency" (Note)... Set the rated motor frequency (Hz).
(4) Pr. 71 "applied motor" ..... Select the set value in accordance with the following table:

  •Standard motor ..... Set "3".
  •Constant-torque motor... Set "13".

Note: Pr. 83 and Pr. 84 are displayed only when magnetic flux vector control has been selected (Pr. 80, Pr. 81). Set these parameters according to the rating plate of the motor. When there are two or more rated values for a standard motor, etc., set 200V/60Hz or 400V/60Hz.

■ Parameter settings

Parameter Number	Name	Setting Range	Set Value	Description			Factory Setting
71	Applied motor *1	0 to 6, 13 to 16, 20	0	Standard motor (more than 1.5kW)			0
			1	Constant-torque motor			—
			2	Standard motor (5-point flexible V/F characteristic)			
			20	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			3	Standard motor	*Auto tuning setting* is selected		
			13	Constant-torque motor			
			23	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			4	Standard motor	Auto tuning data read/change setting is enabled		
			14	Constant-torque motor			
			24	MITSUBISHI Standard motor (SF-JR) (1.5kW or less)			
			5	Standard motor	Star connection	Direct input of motor constants is enabled	
			15	Constant-torque motor			
			6	Standard motor	Delta connection		
			16	Constant-torque motor			
83	Rated motor voltage	0 to 1000V	0 to 1000V	*No auto tuning* is selected. Rated motor voltage (V) is set.			*4 200
84	Rated motor frequency	50 to 120Hz	50 to 120Hz	Rated motor frequency (Hz) is set.			60
90	Motor constant R1	9999, 0 to 10.000Ω	9999	Tuning data *2			0
			0 to 10.000Ω				—
91	Motor constant R2	9999, 0 to 10.000Ω	9999				0
			0 to 10.000Ω				—
92	Motor constant L1	9999, 0 to 1000.0mH	9999				0
			0 to 1000.0mH				—
93	Motor constant L2	9999, 0 to 1000.0mH	9999				0
			0 to 1000.0mH				—
94	Motor constant X	9999, 0 to 100%	9999				0
			0 to 1000%				—
96	Auto tuning setting/ state	0, 1, 101 *3	0	*No auto tuning* is selected.			0
			1	Auto tuning is performed without the motor rotated.			—
			101*3	Auto tuning is performed with the motor rotated.			—

*1: The electronic overcurrent protection characteristic is selected at the same time.
*2: The values measured by auto tuning are set automatically.
*3: Select "101" to increase tuning accuracy.
*4: The factory setting for the FR-A240E (400V) series is 400V.

4. Switching the auto tuning command ON

In the PU operation mode, press the [FWD] or [REV] key.
In the external operation mode, turn on the start switch (connect terminals across STF or STR-SD).

Note: 1. When "101" is set in Pr. 96, be careful to avoid hazard because the motor rotates.

2. During auto tuning, the input/output terminals are made valid/invalid as indicated below:

	Valid Terminals	Invalid Terminals
Input terminals	STOP OH MRS RT, JOG, CS RES STF/STR	RH/RM/RL 2, 1, 4 AU

	Valid Terminals	Invalid Terminals
Output terminals	RUN OL IPF FM, AM A, B, C	SU FU

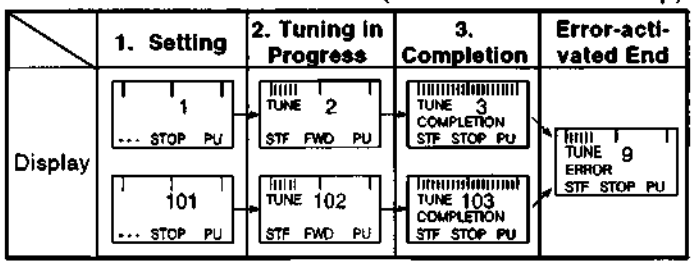
- To force the motor to stop during tuning Terminate tuning using the MRS terminal, RES terminal or [STOP] key.

3. Be careful especially when the RUN signal has been used to create a mechanical brake releasing sequence.

5. Tuning state monitoring

During tuning, the value of Pr. 96 is displayed on the main monitor and level meter of the PU as indicated below. As on the PU, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 91, 92, 93, 102 or 103 is shown on the inverter LED. (When Pr. 51 = "1" (factory setting))

•PU main monitor (In case of inverter trip)



•PU level meter

Indicates tuning progress with 0% (start) to full-scale 100% (end).

•Inverter LED (In case of inverter trip)

	1. Setting	2. Tuning in Progress	3. Completion	Error-activated End
Displayed value	1 →	2 →	3	9
	101 →	102 →	103	

6. Auto tuning end

Check the value of Pr. 96.
•Normal end..... "3" or "103" is displayed.
•Error-activated end..... Any of "9", "91", "92" and "93" is displayed.

When tuning came to a normal end in the PU operation mode, press the [STOP] key. When in the external operation mode, turn off the start switch (disconnect terminals STF or STR-SD). This operation resets auto tuning and returns the PU monitor to an ordinary display.
Note that if this operation is not performed, next operation cannot be stared.
When tuning resulted in an error-activated end, auto tuning did not come to a normal end and the motor constant was not set. In this case, reset the inverter (see page 72) and restart from operation step 1.

• **Definition of Display at Error-Activated End**

Error Display	Cause	Corrective Action
9	Inverter trip	Set again.
91	The current limit (stall prevention) function has been activated.	Increase the acceleration/deceleration time.
92	The converter output voltage has dropped to 75% of the rated value.	Check the variation of the power supply voltage.
93	Calculation error	Set again.

Note: If OL (stall prevention) occurs during auto tuning, auto tuning cannot be performed.

Reference: Auto tuning time (factory setting)

Auto Tuning Setting	Time
1: Mode in which the motor does not rotate	Approx. 10 seconds
101: Mode in which the motor rotates	Approx. 25 seconds *1

*1: The auto tuning time changes as indicated below according to the variation of the acceleration/deceleration time:
Auto tuning time = acceleration time + deceleration time + approx. 15 seconds

[Optional Setting of Motor Constants]

The motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) may either be set as appropriate by reading and changing the data measured by auto tuning, or without using the auto tuning data:

■ Setting the motor constants by reading and changing the auto tuning data

<Operation procedure>

1. Change the set value of Pr. 77 "parameter write disable selection" to "801". Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999", the parameters of the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) can be displayed.
   Though the parameters (Pr. 82 to 99) other than the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) may also be displayed, they are to be set by the manufacturer and must therefore be set carefully without mistake.
2. Set Pr. 71 "applied motor" as indicated below:
   Standard motor: Set "4". Constant-torque motor: Set "14".
3. In the parameter setting mode, read the following parameters and set the required values (Note 1):

Parameter Number	Name	Setting Range (Note 4)	Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting
Pr. 90	Motor constant R1	0 to * * * *, 9999	1	9999
Pr. 91	Motor constant R2	0 to * * * *, 9999	1	9999
Pr. 92	Motor constant L1	0 to * * * *, 9999	1	9999
Pr. 93	Motor constant L2	0 to * * * *, 9999	1	9999
Pr. 94	Motor constant X	0 to * * * *, 9999	1	9999

4. Return the setting of Pr. 77 to the original value.

Note: 1. Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999" (magnetic flux vector control is selected), Pr. 90 to 94 can be read.
2. Set "9999" in Pr. 90 to 94 to use the standard motor constants (including the constant-torque motor).
3. Set "3" (standard motor) or "13" (constant-torque motor) in Pr. 71 to use the motor constants measured by auto tuning. If "4" or "14" has been set in Pr. 71 and the motor constants changed, the original data measured by auto tuning remain changed.
4. The motor constants measured by auto tuning have been converted into internal data (****).
When setting the motor constants, see the following setting example:
Setting example:
When the Pr. 90 "motor constant R1" value displayed is 2516 and it is desired to increase the Pr. 90 value slightly (5%), set 2642 (i.e. 2516 × 1.05 = 2641.8) in Pr. 90. (The value displayed has been converted into internal data for internal use. Hence, there is no significance if an optional value is simply added to the displayed value.)

■ Setting the motor constants without using the auto tuning data

The motor constants of Pr. 92 and 93 may either be entered in [Ω] or [mH]. Check the unit of the motor constants before starting the setting operation.

• Entering the motor constants of Pr. 92 and 93 in [Ω]
<Operation procedure>

1. Change the set value of Pr. 77 "parameter write disable selection" to "801". Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999", the parameters of the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) can be displayed. Though the parameters (Pr. 82 to 99) other than the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) may also be displayed, they are to be set by the manufacturer and must therefore be set carefully without mistake.
2. Set Pr. 71 "applied motor" as indicated below:

		Star Connection Motor	Delta Connection Motor
Set value	Standard motor	5	6
	Constant-torque motor	15	16

3. In the parameter setting mode, read the following parameters and set the required values:

Pr. No.	Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting
Pr. 90	Motor constant r1	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 91	Motor constant r2	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 92	Motor constant x1	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 93	Motor constant x2	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 94	Motor constant xm	0 to 500Ω, 9999	0.01Ω	9999

4. Set Pr. 84 "rated motor frequency" with reference to the following table:

Pr. No.	Name	Range	Increment	Factory Setting
Pr. 84	Rated motor frequency	50 to 120Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999

5. Return the setting of Pr. 77 to the original value.

Note: 1. Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999" (magnetic flux vector control is selected), Pr. 90 to 94 can be read.
2. Set "9999" in Pr. 90 to 94 to use the standard motor constants (including the constant-torque motor).
3. If the "star connection" or "delta connection" selected in Pr. 71 does not match the actual motor, proper magnetic flux vector control will not be carried out.

- **Entering the motor constants of Pr. 92 and 93 in [mH]**
  <Operation procedure>

1. Change the set value of Pr. 77 "parameter write disable selection" to "801". Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999", the parameters of the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) can be displayed. Though the parameters (Pr. 82 to 99) other than the motor constants (Pr. 90 to 94) may also be displayed, they are to be set by the manufacturer and must therefore be set carefully without mistake.
2. Set Pr. 71 "applied motor" as indicated below:
   - Standard motor { More than 1.5kW: Set "0". / 1.5kW or less: Set "20".
   - Constant-torque motor: Set "1".
3. In the parameter setting mode, read the following parameters and set the required values:

Pr. No.	Name	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting
Pr. 90	Motor constant R1	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 91	Motor constant R2	0 to 10Ω, 9999	0.001Ω	9999
Pr. 92	Motor constant L1	0 to 1000mH, 9999	0.1mH	9999
Pr. 93	Motor constant L2	0 to 1000mH, 9999	0.1mH	9999
Pr. 94	Motor constant χ	0 to 100%, 9999	0.1%	9999

4. Set Pr. 84 "rated motor frequency" with reference to the following table:

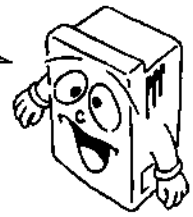
Pr. No.	Name	Range	Increment	Factory Setting
Pr. 84	Rated motor frequency	50 to 120Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999

5. Return the setting of Pr. 77 to the original value.

Note: 1. Only when the settings of Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 are other than "9999" (magnetic flux vector control is selected), Pr. 90 to 94 can be read.
2. Set "9999" in Pr. 90 to 94 to use the standard motor constants or constant-torque motor constants.

23. 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, running frequency and direction of rotation set in advance.

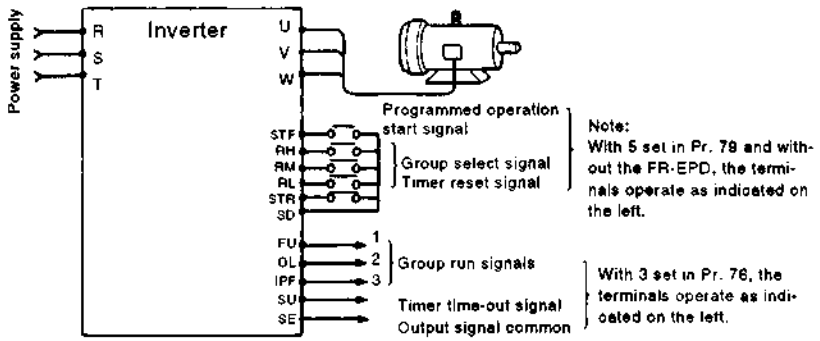


23-1 Preparation

Setting of operation mode and output terminals (Pr. 79, Pr. 76)

To perform programmed operation, set "5" (programmed operation) in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection" and "3" (programmed operation output) in Pr. 76 "alarm code output selection".

Wiring



When "5" (programmed operation) is set in Pr. 79, the following terminals are made valid and invalid and are used for 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	

Note: When the battery pack for programmed operation (FR-EPD) is fitted, note that the terminals used for programmed operation are not as indicated on the left. (For details, see the option instruction manual.)

During programmed operation, the inverter cannot be operated in any other operation mode. When the programmed operation start signal (STF) and timer reset signal (STR) are ON, the operation mode cannot be switched between PU operation and external operation. When "5" is set in Pr. 79, the following functions are unavailable if the corresponding inboard option is fitted:

(1) Orientation control
(2) 12-bit digital input
(3) PI control

Programmed operation time unit selection (Pr. 200)

Set the time unit for programmed operation. Select either of "minute/second" and "o'clock/minute" in Pr. 200.

Set Value	Description
0 (factory setting)	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)

Note: When 2 or 3 is set in Pr. 200, the reference time-of-day monitor screen is displayed instead of the voltage monitor screen.

Setting of reference time of day (Pr. 231)

The FR-A200E has an internal timer (RAM). When the reference time of day is set in Pr. 231, programmed operation is started at this time of day.

(1) Setting range

The time unit depends on the set value of Pr. 200.

Pr. 200 Set Value	Pr. 231 Setting Range	Pr. 200 Set Value	Pr. 231 Setting Range
0 (factory setting)	Max. 99 minutes 59 seconds	2	Max. 99 minutes 59 seconds
1	Max. 99 o'clock 59 minutes	3	Max. 99 o'clock 59 minutes

Note: The reference time-of-day timer starts the timing of the reference time of day when both the start signal and group select signal are entered. Set the reference time of day in Pr. 231 when both signals are on.

(2) Resetting the reference time of day

The reference time of day is cleared (returns to "0") by switching on the timer reset signal (STR) or resetting the inverter (see page 72). Note that the reference time-of-day value set in Pr. 231 is also reset to "0".

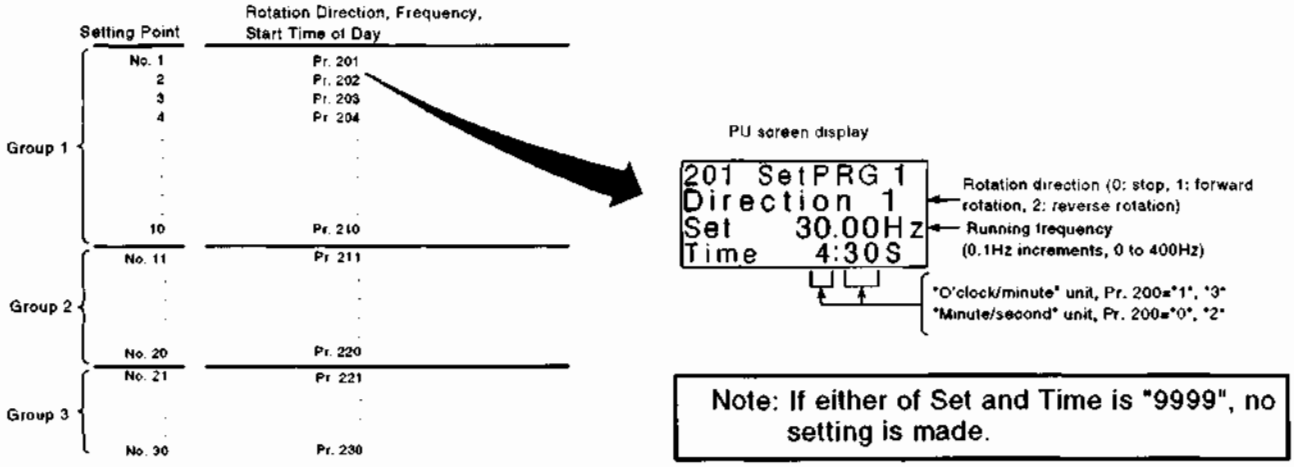
(3) Timer accuracy

- Instantaneous error: ±0.16s
- Cumulative error: ±50ppm (according to the accuracy of the crystal oscillator)

FR-A200E independent error: Max. 4.5s per day
(24Hr×60×60×50ppm=4.32s)

23-2 Program Setting (Pr. 201 to 230)

The rotation direction, running frequency and start time of day are defined as one point and every 10 points are grouped into three. Pr. 201 to Pr. 231 are used for this setting. Note that when the time unit setting of Pr. 200 has been changed independently, the units of Pr. 201 to 230 change (the numerals do not change).



Note: If either of Set and Time is "9999", no setting is made.

■ Setting procedure (Example: Setting point No. 1, forward rotation, 30Hz, 4 o'clock 30 minutes)

1) Press the [PU OP] key. ..... The frequency setting screen is displayed.
   DIRECTLY Set 0.00HZ 0~400

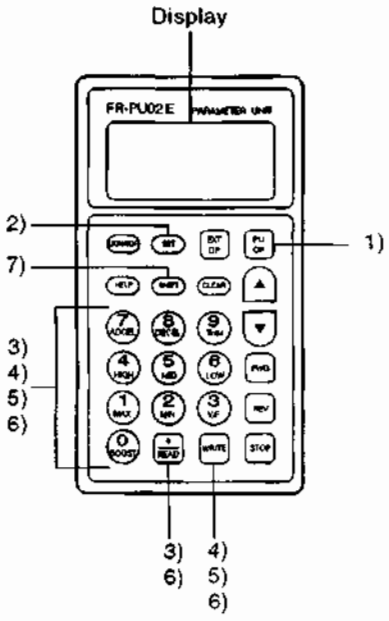
2) Press the [SET] key. ..... The inverter is put in the parameter setting mode.
   SETTING MODE Set Pr.NO. FOR PR.List <HELP>

3) Type 201 and press the [READ] key. ..... The current set value is shown on the display.
   201 SetPRG 1 Direction 9999 Set 9999Hz Time 9999S

4) Type 1 (forward rotation) and press the [WRITE] key. (Note 1) ..... "1" is displayed at Direction and stored into memory.
   201 SetPRG 1 Direction 1 Set 9999Hz Time 9999S

5) Type 30 (30Hz) and press the [WRITE] key. (Note 1) ..... "30.00Hz" is displayed at Set and stored into memory.
   201 SetPRG 1 Direction 1 Set 30.00Hz Time 9999S

6) Using the numeral keys and [READ] key, enter 4.30 and press the [WRITE] key. (Note 2) ..... "4.30" is displayed at Time, the set value is stored into memory, and setting is complete.
   201 SetPRG 1 Direction 1 Set 30.00Hz Time 4:30S
   ..... Max. setting: 99:59
   Press [READ] to enter ":" at Time.



7) Press the [SHIFT] key to move to the next parameter (Pr. 202), and press the [READ] key to display the current set value. Then, press the [SHIFT] key to advance to the next parameter.

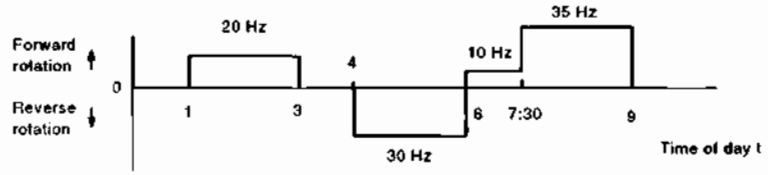
Note : 1. To make a stop, write "0" in the rotation direction and frequency. Set "9999" for no setting.
2. An error will result if 4.80 is entered (in excess of 59 minutes or 59 seconds).

Operation pattern

Assuming that operation has been programmed as indicated in the following table, the operation pattern is as shown in the figure below:

No.	Operation	Parameter Setting
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

<Operation pattern>



23-3 Details of the Functions

Parameters used

Pr. No.	Name	Range	Increments/ Unit	Factory Setting	Remarks
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
201 to 230	Programmed operation program setting	0 to 2	1	9999	Rotation direction setting 0-stop, 1-forward rotation, 2-reverse rotation
		0 to 400Hz	0.1Hz		Frequency setting
		0 to 99:59	Minutes or seconds		Time of day setting
231	Timer setting	0 to 99:59	—	0	Reference time-of-day timer (RAM) (Note1)

Note: 1. When both the start signal and group select signal are entered, the set value of Pr. 231 "timer setting" returns to "0". Set the optional time of day with both signals on. Note that if the start signal and group select signals are entered after setting the optional time of day, the Pr. 231 set value returns to "0" again.
2. Note that when the setting of Pr. 200 has been changed independently, the units of Pr. 231 and Pr. 201 to 230 change.
3. When 2 or 3 is set in Pr. 200, the reference time-of-day monitor screen is displayed instead of the voltage monitor screen.

Input signals

Name	Description	Signal Level	Remarks
Group select signal (RH (group 1) RM (group 2) RL (group 3))	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.
Terminal 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	

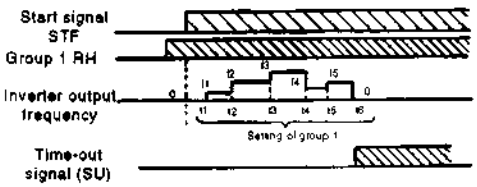
Output signals

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	

23-4 Operation

Ordinary operation

After completion of all preparations and settings, turn on the desired group select signal (any of RH (group 1), RM (group 2) and RL (group 3)), 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.)

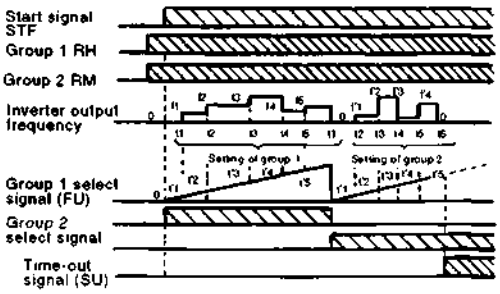


Note that the operation is not started if the timer reset (STR) is on.

Note: Use the programmed operation function with "5" set in Pr. 79. Programmed operation will not be performed if any of the group select signals is switched on during PU operation or data link operation.

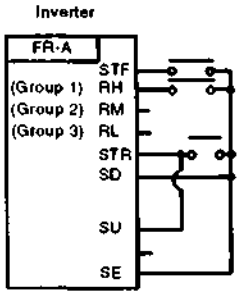
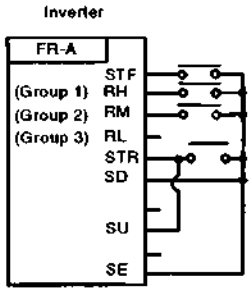
Multi-group select operation

When two or more 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.



Repeated operation

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 1and 2
	

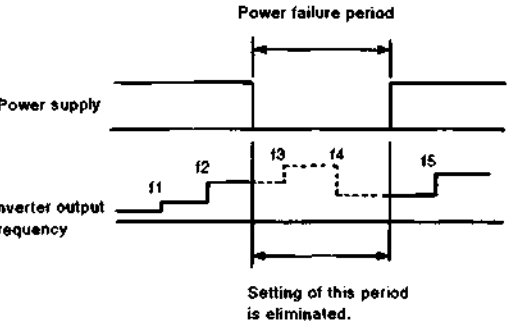
Note: If the inverter is powered down, then up (including a power failure or an instantaneous power failure) during the execution of the programmed operation, the internal timer is reset and the inverter does not restart if the power is restored. To resume the operation, turn the programmed operation start signal (terminal STF) off, then on again. (At this time, the reference time of day is zeroed. When it is required to set the reference time of day, switch the start signal on before setting.)

23-5 Programmed Operation Battery Backup (FR-EPD option)

To continue programmed operation at the occurrence of an instantaneous power failure, install this unit (FR-EPD) and start programmed operation.

Operation at occurrence of instantaneous power failure

(1) When a power failure has occurred, operation is continued as shown on the right with the operation during the power failure period eliminated.
(The internal timer for programmed operation continues timing.)



(2) If the group selected has been changed during the power failure, the operation of the group selected is started from the beginning after the power is restored.

(3) The battery is guaranteed for 10 years. If the BAT.E lamp is lit, change the battery.

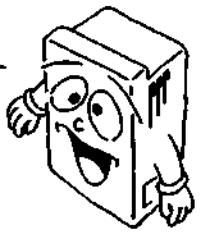
(4) The operation is not performed if the power is restored when or after the time-out signal is output.

(5) If the power is restored after a long power failure period, programmed operation is not resumed. Perform group selection and time setting again.

- Max. permissible power failure period..... 18 hours when Pr. 200 = "0" or "2" (minute/second selection).
  30 days when Pr. 200 = "1" or "3" (o'clock/minute selection)

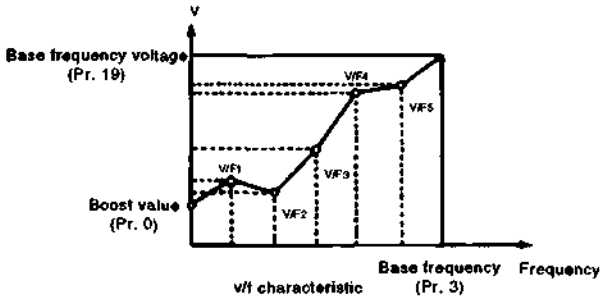
24. 5-POINT FLEXIBLE V/F CHARACTERISTIC

The V/F (frequency Voltage/Frequency) 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 voltage/first frequency), V/F2, V/F3, V/F4 and V/F5 in the corresponding parameter.



• **Setting**

(1) Set "2" in Pr. 71 "applied motor".

(2) 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.

Note: 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 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-point flexible V/F characteristic).)
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 for a general-purpose motor.

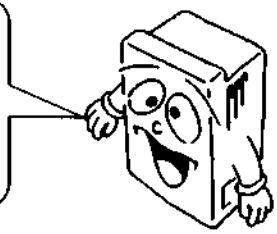
• **V/F1 to 5 setting range**

Parameter No.	Applied Motor Selection (Pr. 71) = other than 2		Applied Motor Selection (Pr. 71) = 2			
	Function Name	Setting Range	Function Name	Setting Range	Minimum Increments	Factory Setting
Pr. 100	BCD input (offset)	0 to 400Hz	V/F1 (first frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
Pr. 101	BCD input (gain)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F1 (first frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
Pr. 102	Binary input (offset)	0 to 400Hz	V/F2 (second frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
Pr. 103	Binary input (gain)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F2 (second frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
Pr. 104	BCD/binary selection	0, 1, 2, 3, 9999	V/F3 (third frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
Pr. 105	Speed feedback range	0 to 400Hz, 9999	V/F3 (third frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
Pr. 106	Feedback gain	0 to 100	V/F4 (fourth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
Pr. 107	Stop position command selection	0, 1, 9999	V/F4 (fourth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0
Pr. 108	Orientation speed	0 to 30Hz	V/F5 (fifth frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01	9999
Pr. 109	Creep speed	0 to 10Hz	V/F5 (fifth frequency voltage)	0 to 1000V	0.1	0

Note: The set values of Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 set when Pr. 71 is other than "2" are stored internally and remain unchanged if the set values are written with "2" set in Pr. 71. When the inboard option is added with "2" set in Pr. 71, the parameters set when Pr. 71 is other than "2" are made valid and the option operates with these parameters.

25. PU OPERATION INTERLOCK FUNCTION AND EXTERNAL SIGNAL-BASED OPERATION MODE SWITCHING FUNCTION

The PU operation interlock function allows PU operation to be interlocked depending on the ON-OFF of the terminal MRS signal.
The external signal-based operation mode switching function allows the operation mode to be fixed depending on the ON-OFF of the terminal RH signal.
These functions prevent the inverter from not starting operation under external command if the operation mode is left unswitched from the PU operation mode.



25-1 PU Operation Interlock Function

Setting method

Set "7" in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".

PU operation interlock signal

The input signal MRS is assigned as the PU operation interlock signal. (When "7" is set in Pr. 79, MRS automatically operates as the PU operation interlock signal.)

Functions

- In the PU operation interlock mode, the following functions are made valid:

Set Value	Terminals MRS-SD	Function, Operation
7	Connected	• Output stopped during external operation. • Switchable to the PU mode. • Parameter setting can be changed in the PU mode. • PU operation allowed.
	Disconnected	• Forces the operation mode to be switched to the external operation mode. • External operation allowed. • Switching to the PU operation mode disabled.

The following table lists the functions and operations performed by switching on (connecting)/off (disconnecting) the external signal (across terminals MRS):

Operation Mode	Operation Status	Terminals MRS-SD	Mode Switching	Status	Parameter Write	Remarks
PU	Stop	Connected ↓ Disconnected	Forcibly switched to the external operation mode. (Note 1)	Remains stopped.	Enable ↓ Disable	• Unswitchable to the PU operation mode. Note 1: Switched independently of the external start signal.
	Running	Connected ↓ Disconnected	Forcibly switched to the external operation mode. (Note 1)	If the frequency setting and start signals of external operation are on, operation is performed accordingly.	Enable ↓ Disable (Note 2)	• Unswitchable to the PU operation mode. Note 2: Limited to parameters that may be rewritten during operation.
External	Stop	Disconnected ↓ Connected	Remains in the external operation mode. (Note 3)	Remains stopped.	Disable ↓ Disable	• Switchable to the PU operation mode. Note 3: Output stopped.
		Connected ↓ Disconnected	Remains in the external operation mode.	Remains stopped.	Disable ↓ Disable	• Unswitchable to the PU operation mode.
	Running	Disconnected ↓ Connected	Remains in the external operation mode. (Note 3)	Running ↓ Output stop	Disable ↓ Disable	• Unswitchable to the PU operation mode.
		Connected ↓ Disconnected	Remains in the external operation mode.	Output stop ↓ Run (Note 4)	Disable ↓ Disable	• switchable to the PU operation mode. Note 4: If the frequency setting signal is on, operation is performed accordingly.

Note: 1. When the signal across terminals MRS-SD is switched on and the value of Pr. 79 is then changed to other than 7 in the PU operation mode, that signal functions as the ordinary signal (output stop), not as the edit enable signal. Also, as soon as the value of Pr. 79 is changed, the ordinary mode switching is carried out.

2. When Pr. 79 = 7, the link operation (computer link, PC link) function cannot be used. Also, the inverter is put in the external operation mode if Pr. 125 = 1 (link mode at power on).

3. If the signal across STF or STR-SD is on, the external operation mode cannot be switched to the PU operation mode when the signal across MRS-SD is on.

4. When 7 is set in Pr. 79 and the signal across terminals MRS-SD is switched on and is then switched off during PU operation, the inverter is switched to the external operation mode independently of the external terminal (STF, STR) signal state. Therefore, when the signal across terminals MRS-SD is switched off with either of the STF and STR signals on, the motor is run in the external operation mode.

5. The ordinary MRS function is invalid for the PU operation mode.

6. The above description all applies to a case where Pr. 17 = 0 or 1 (MRS terminal normally disconnected). When Pr. 17 = 2 or 3, ON changes to OFF and OFF changes to ON in the above table and description.

7. When the PU operation mode is forcibly switched to the external operation mode, the PU is internally reset once to secure the monitor screen.

8. The above function is not available for the FR-PU01E and "7" cannot be written to Pr. 79.

9. At the occurrence of any alarm, press the STOP key in the PU operation mode to reset the inverter. The inverter cannot be reset in the external operation mode and must be reset in the PU operation mode.

25-2 External Signal-Based Operation Mode Switching Function

Setting method

Set "8" in Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".

External signal-based operation mode switching signal

The input signal RH is assigned as the external signal-based operation mode switching signal. (When "8" is set in Pr. 79, RH automatically operates as the external signal-based operation mode switching signal.)

Functions

- In the external signal-based operation mode switching mode, the following functions are made valid:

Set Value	Terminals RH-SD	Fixed Mode	Remarks
8	Connected	External operation mode	Cannot be switched to the PU operation mode.
	Disconnected	PU operation mode	Cannot be switched to the external operation mode.

Connection of RH-SD in the PU operation mode forces the inverter to switch to the external operation mode. Disconnection of RH-SD switches the inverter to the PU operation mode. Note that this switching can be done only during an inverter stop and cannot be done during operation.

Note: 1. Setting "8" in Pr. 79 changes the function of terminal RH (three-speed setting (high speed)) to the operation mode switching function. At this time, the function of terminal RH (three-speed setting (high speed)) is invalid.
2. This function is not available for the FR-PU01E parameter unit.

26. PARAMETERS

26-1 Parameter List

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Screen Display	Note 4	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting	Customer Set Value	Refer To:
Basic functions	0	Torque boost(manual)	Trq.Bst1	O	0 to 30%	0.1%	6%/3% (Note 1)		101
	1	Maximum frequency	Max.F1		0 to 120Hz	0.01Hz	120Hz		
	2	Minimum frequency	Min.F1		0 to 120Hz	0.01Hz	0Hz		
	3	Base frequency	VFbaseF1		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz		102
	4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	PresetF1		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz		
	5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	PresetF2		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	30Hz		
	6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	PresetF3		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	10Hz		
	7	Acceleration time	Acc.T1		0 to 3600 seconds/0 to 360 seconds	0.1 seconds/ 0.01 seconds	5 seconds/15 seconds (Note 1)		103
	8	Deceleration time	Dec.T1		0 to 3600 seconds/0 to 360 seconds	0.1 seconds/ 0.01 seconds	5 seconds/15 seconds (Note 1)		103, 104
	9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	Set THM		0 to 500A	0.01A	Rated output current		104
Standard operation functions	10	DC injection brake operation frequency	DC Br.F		0 to 120Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	3Hz		104, 105
	11	DC injection brake operation time	DC Br.T		0 to 10 seconds, 8888	0.1 seconds	0.5 seconds		
	12	DC injection brake voltage	DC Br.V		0 to 30%	0.1%	6%/3% (Note 1)		
	13	Starting frequency	Start F		0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	0.5Hz		105
	14	Applied load selection	Load VF	O	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1	0		105, 106
	15	Jog frequency	JOG F		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	5Hz		106, 107
	16	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	JOG T		0 to 3600 seconds/0 to 360 seconds	0.1 seconds/ 0.01 seconds	0.5 seconds		
	17	External thermal O/L relay input	JOG/OH		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		107, 108
	18	High-speed maximum frequency	Max.F2		120 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	120Hz		108
	19	Base frequency voltage	VFbase V		0 to 1000V, 8888, 9999	0.1V	9999		
	20	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	Acc/DecF		1 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz		103, 104
	21	Acceleration/deceleration time increments	Incr.T		0, 1	1	0		
	22	Stall prevention operation level	Stll Pv1		0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	150%		109
	23	Stall prevention operation level at double speed	Stll Pv2		0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	9999		
	24	Multi-speed setting (speed 4)	PresetF4		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		102
	25	Multi-speed setting (speed 5)	PresetF5		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	26	Multi-speed setting (speed 6)	PresetF6		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	27	Multi-speed setting (speed 7)	PresetF7		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	28	Multi-speed input compensation	Pre.Comp		0, 1	1	0		109, 110
	29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern	Acc/DecP		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		111
	30	External brake resistor selection	Br.Sel		0, 1	1	0		112
	31	Frequency jump 1A	Fjump 1A		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		113
	32	Frequency jump 1B	Fjump 1B		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	33	Frequency jump 2A	Fjump 2A		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	34	Frequency jump 2B	Fjump 2B		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	35	Frequency jump 3A	Fjump 3A		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	36	Frequency jump 3B	Fjump 3B		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	37	Speed display	Dispunit		2 to 10, 11 to 9998	1	4		114
	38	Automatic torque boost	A.TrqBst	O	0 to 200%	0.1%	0		
	39	Automatic torque boost operation starting current	NoLoad I	O	0 to 500A	0.01A	0		
Multi-function output terminal functions	40	Output terminal assignment	Selectop		0 to 9999	1	1234		115
	41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	SU Range		0 to 100%	0.1%	10%		116
	42	Output frequency detection	SetFU FW		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	6Hz		
	43	Output frequency detection at reverse rotation	SetFU RV		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
Second functions	44	Second acceleration/deceleration time	Ac/DecT2		0 to 3600 seconds/0 to 360 seconds	0.1 seconds/ 0.01 seconds	5 seconds		117
	45	Second deceleration time	Dec.T2		0 to 3600 seconds/0 to 360 seconds, 9999	0.1 seconds/ 0.01 seconds	9999		
	46	Second torque boost	Trq.Bst2	O	0 to 30%, 9999	0.1%	9999		
	47	Second V/F (base frequency)	VFbaseF2		0 to 400Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	48	Second stall prevention operation current	Stall2 I		0 to 200%	0.1%	150%		
	49	Second stall prevention operation frequency	Stall2 F		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	0		
	50	Second output frequency detection	SetFU 2		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	30Hz		118

Note 1: The set value depends on the inverter capacity: (7.5K and down)/(11K and up).
2: In the Screen Display section, f indicates a frequency, V a voltage, I a current, and t time.

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Screen Display	Note 4	Setting Range	Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting	Customer Set Value	Refer To:
Display function	51	Inverter LED display data selection	Set LED		1 to 14, 17, 18	1	1		118, 119
	52	PU main display data selection	Set Main		0, 17 to 20, 23	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	CalbFM F		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz		120
	56	Current monitoring reference	CalbFM I		0 to 500A	0.01A	Rated output current		
Automatic restart functions	57	Restart coasting time	RestrtT1		0 to 5 seconds, 9999	0.1 seconds	9999		121
	58	Restart cushion time	RestrtT2		0 to 5 seconds	0.1 seconds	1.0 second		
Additional function	59	Remote setting function selection	Rmt Set		0, 1, 2	1	0		122
Operation selection functions	60	Intelligent mode selection	Int.Mode		0 to 6	1	0		123, 124
	61	Reference I for intelligent mode	——		0 to 500A, 9999	0.01A	9999		124, 125
	62	Ref. I for intelligent mode accel.	——		0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	9999		
	63	Ref. I for intelligent mode decel.	——		0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	9999		
	64	Starting I for elevator mode	——		0 to 10Hz, 9999	0.01Hz	9999		
	65	Retry selection	Retry		0 to 5	1	0		125
	66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency	Stll coF		0 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	60Hz		109
	67	Number of retries at alarm occurrence	Retry No		0 to 10	1	0		126
	68	Retry waiting time	Retry t		0 to 10 seconds	0.1 seconds	1.0 second		
	69	Retry count display erasure	Retry N		0	—	0		
	70	Special regenerative brake duty	Br.Duty		0 to 15%/0 to 30%/0% (Note 3)	0.1%	0%		112
	71	Applied motor	SetMotor		0 to 6, 13 to 16, 20	1	0		127
	72	PWM frequency selection	PWM F		0.7 to 14.5KHz	0.1KHz	14.5KHz		
	73	0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection	Extf/10V		0 to 5, 10 to 15	1	1		129
	74	Response time for analog signal	IPfilter		0 to 8	1	1		130
	75	Reset selection/PU disconnection detection	RES Mode		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		
	76	Alarm code output selection	Alarm OP		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		131
	77	Parameter write disable selection	EnableWr		0, 1, 2	1	0		
	78	Reverse rotation prevention selection	EnableFR		0, 1, 2	1	0		
	* 79	Operation mode selection	ContMode		0 to 8	1	0		132 to 133
	* 80	Motor capacity	Motor KW		0.4 to 55kW, 9999	0.01kW	9999		133
	* 81	Number of motor poles	Mpole No		2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 9999	1	9999		
Auxiliary functions	* 82	Parameter set by manufacturer. Do not set.							—
	* 83	Rated motor voltage	Moter V		0 to 1000V	0.1V	200 (Note 7)		81
	* 84	Rated motor frequency	Motor f		50 to 120.00Hz	0.01Hz	60		
	* 85 to * 95	Parameters set by manufacturer. Do not set.							—
	* 96	Auto tuning setting/state	AutoTune		0, 1, 101	1	0		81
	* 97 to * 99	Parameters set by manufacturer. Do not set.							—
	* 145	Parameter unit language switching	PU Lang		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		133
	* 100 to * 154	Parameters for inboard options. For details, see the option manual. Pr. 100 to 109 for V/F 5-points setting. Pr. 107 is for V/F slip control at Pr. 77=701.							—
	* 155	RT activated condition	RT set		0, 10	1	0		133
	* 156	Stall prevent. select. at regeneration	Stll Prv		0 to 31, 100	1	0		134
	* 157	OL signal waiting time	OL delay		0 to 25 seconds, 9999	0.1 seconds	0		135
	* 158	AM terminal function selection	AM set		1 to 3, 5 to 14, 17, 18, 21, 9999	1	9999		118, 119
	* 159	PWM f decrease at low speed	PWM3 f		0, 1, 2, 3	1	0		135
	* 160 to * 199	Parameters for inboard options.							—
	* 200 to * 231	Parameters set for programmed operation.							

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Screen Display	Note 4	Setting Range		Minimum Setting Increment	Factory Setting		Customer Set Value	Refer To:
Calibration functions	900	FM terminal calibration	FM Tune		—		—	—	(Note 6)		135, 136
	901	AM terminal calibration	AM Tune		—		—	—	(Note 6)		136
	902	Frequency setting voltage bias	ExtVbias		0 to 10V	0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	(0V)	0Hz		
	903	Frequency setting voltage gain	ExtVgain		0 to 10V	1 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	(5V)	60Hz		
	904	Frequency setting current bias	ExtIbias		0 to 20mA	0 to 60Hz	0.01Hz	(4mA)	0Hz		
	905	Frequency setting current gain	ExtIgain		0 to 20mA	1 to 400Hz	0.01Hz	(20mA)	60Hz		

Note 3: The setting range depends on the inverter capacity: (0.4K to 1.5K)/(2.2K to 7.5K)/(11K and up). The factory setting indicated is %ED of the built-in brake transistor operation.

4: Indicates the parameters which are ignored when the magnetic flux vector control mode is selected.

*: When the FR-PU01E is used, read and write of these parameters cannot be performed. (IF performed, Err is displayed.) (Set the calibration function numbers 900 to 905 using C-1 to C-6). For more information, see page 29.

5: The parameters hatched allow their set values to be changed during operation if 0 (factory setting) has been set in Pr. 77 (parameter write disable).

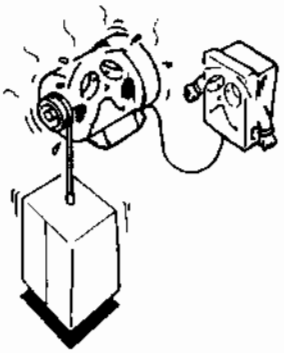
6: The functions of the FM and AM terminals change according to the set values of Pr. 54 (FM terminal function selection) and Pr. 158 (AM terminal function selection).

7: The factory setting for the FR-A240E (400V) series is 400V.

8: Pr. 79=6 is set, switch-over function is selected.

26-2 Setting of Parameters to Improve the Corresponding Operational Functions

Lifter or the like requires large starting torque



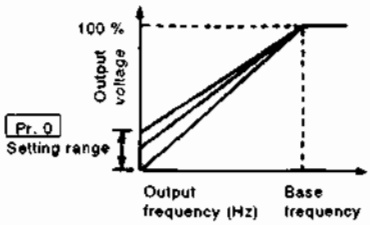
⇨ Pr. 0 "torque boost (manual)"

- Used to adjust the motor torque in the low-frequency range to the load, thereby increasing the motor torque at the time of start.

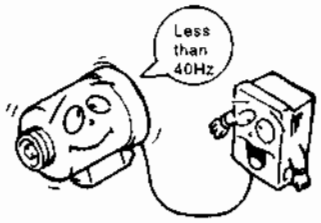
Model	Factory Setting	Setting Range
7.5K and down	6 %	0 to 30 %
11K and up	3 %	

Note: 1. This parameter is ignored when Pr. 80 and Pr. 81 have been set to select the magnetic flux vector control mode.
2. When the inverter-dedicated motor (constant-torque motor) is used, change the setting of this parameter as follows:

7.5 K and down...4 %
11 K and up...2 %



To keep the speed less than the set frequency of the machine

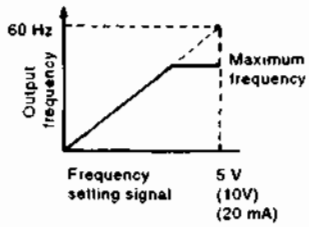


⇨ Pr. 1 "maximum frequency" or Pr. 18 "high-speed maximum frequency"

Allows the upper limit of the outputfrequency to be clamped.

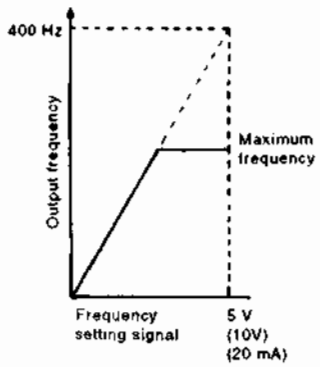
- **The maximum setting is within 120 Hz.**
  Use parameter Pr. 1 "maximum frequency" to set the upper limit of the output frequency.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
120 Hz	0 to 120 Hz

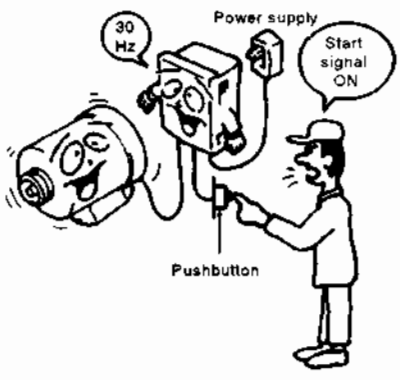


- **The maximum setting is higher than 120 Hz.**
  Use parameter Pr. 18 "high-speed maximum frequency" to set the upper limit of the output frequency. Setting this parameter automatically changes Pr. 1 "maximum frequency" to this setting.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
120 Hz	120 to 400 Hz



To run the motor as soon as the start signal is switched on, without setting the frequency

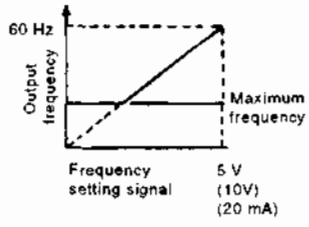


⇨ Pr. 2 "minimum frequency"

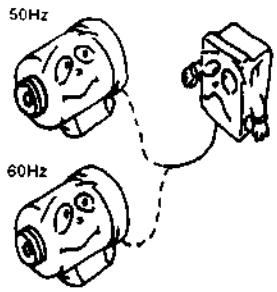
Allows the lower limit of the output frequency to be clamped.

- By merely turning the start signal on, the motor is run at the set frequency.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
0 Hz	0 to 120 Hz



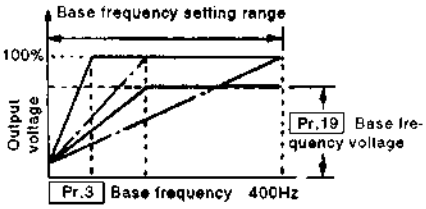
To set the reference frequency (base frequency) at the rated torque of the motor according to the motor rating



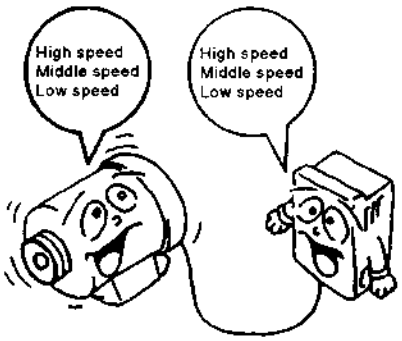
⇨ **Pr. 3 "base frequency", Pr. 19 "base frequency voltage"**

- Allows the base frequency (reference frequency at the rated motor torque) to be set as appropriate between 0 and 400Hz according to the motor rating.

Note: 1. Set the base frequency to 60Hz for use of an inverter-dedicated motor (constant-torque motor).
2. When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, Pr. 19 is regarded as about 200V (or 400V).
3. Setting "9999" (factory setting) in Pr. 19 makes the maximum output voltage identical to the power supply voltage. Setting "8888" in Pr. 19, the maximum is output voltage 95% of the power supply voltage.

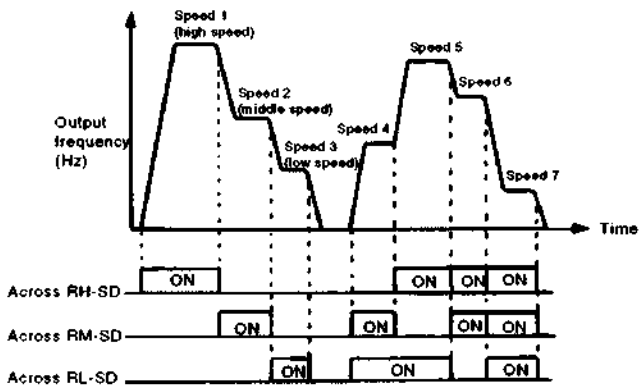


To set multiple speeds



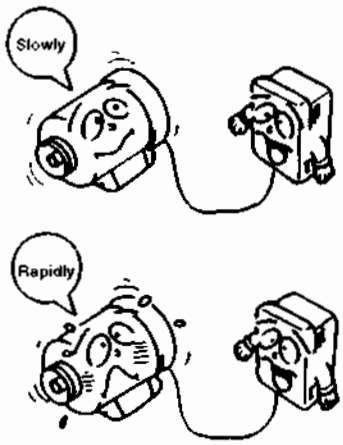
⇨ **Pr. 4 "3-speed setting (high speed)", Pr. 5 "3-speed setting (middle speed)", Pr. 6 "3-speed setting (low speed)", Pr. 24 "multi-speed setting (speed 4)", Pr. 25 "multi-speed setting (speed 5)", Pr. 26 "multi-speed setting (speed 6)", Pr. 27 "multi-speed setting (speed 7)"**

- Allows any speed to be selected by switching the external contact signal (across terminals RH/RM/RL and SD).
- Each speed (frequency) may be specified as appropriate between 0 and 400Hz during inverter operation. The speed may also be set using the [▲] and [▼] keys. (On releasing the [▲] and [▼] keys, the set frequency is stored, that is the [WRITE] key need not be pressed.)
- By using these functions with jog frequency (Pr. 15), maximum frequency (Pr. 1) and minimum frequency (Pr. 2), up to 10 speeds can be set.



Note: 1. Speeds 4 to 7 are not selected if the setting is "9999" (factory setting).
2. These speeds have priority over the main speed (across terminals 2-5, 4-5).
3. This setting may also be made during PU operation or external operation.
4. With 3-speed setting, if two or three speeds are simultaneously selected, priority is given to the frequency of lower signal.

To accelerate slowly or rapidly



⇨ **Pr. 7 "acceleration time", Pr. 20 "acceleration/deceleration reference frequency", Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments"**

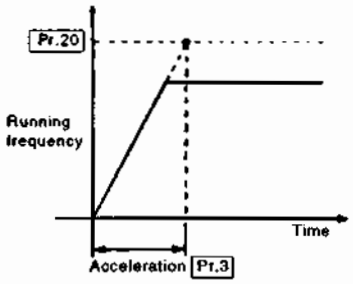
(1) Confirmation of acceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments

Use Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments" to set the acceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments. Before setting the acceleration time, the set value must be checked.

Set value "0" ..... (factory setting)	0 to 3600 seconds (minimum setting increments: 0.1 seconds)
Set value "1"	0 to 360 seconds (minimum setting increments: 0.01 seconds)

(2) Setting of acceleration time

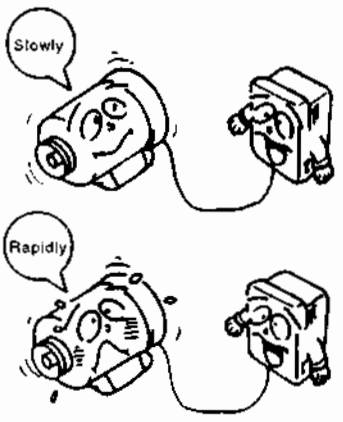
In acceleration time (Pr. 7), set a period of time required to reach the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20) from 0Hz. Set a longer time to accelerate more slowly, and a shorter time to accelerate more rapidly. (Note)



Model	Factory Setting	Setting Range
7.5K and down	5 seconds	0 to 3600 seconds / 0 to 360 seconds
11K and up	15 seconds	0 to 3600 seconds / 0 to 360 seconds

Note: 1. In only S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A (see page 111), the set time is a period of time required to reach the base frequency (Pr. 3).
2. If Pr. 20 (acceleration/deceleration reference frequency) setting is changed, the set values of calibration Pr. 903 and Pr. 905 (frequency setting signal gain) remain unchanged. To adjust the gains, adjust calibration Pr. 903 and Pr. 905.
3. When the set value of Pr. 7 is "0", the acceleration time is set to 0.04 seconds.

To decelerate slowly or rapidly



⇨ **Pr. 8 "deceleration time", Pr. 20 "acceleration/deceleration reference frequency", Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments"**

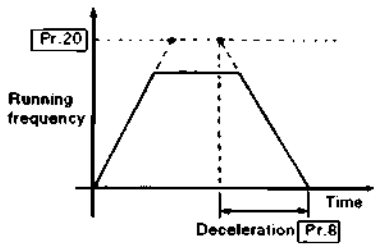
(1) Confirmation of deceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments

Use Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments" to set the deceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments. Before setting the deceleration time, the set value must be checked.

Set value "0" ..... (factory setting)	0 to 3600 seconds (minimum setting increments: 0.1 seconds)
Set value "1"	0 to 360 seconds (minimum setting increments: 0.01 seconds)

(2) Setting of deceleration time

In deceleration time (Pr. 8), set a period of time required to reach 0Hz from the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20). Set a longer time to decelerate more slowly, and a shorter time to decelerate more rapidly. (Note)



Model	Factory Setting	Setting Range
7.5K and down	5 seconds	0 to 3600 seconds / 0 to 360 seconds
11K and up	15 seconds	0 to 3600 seconds / 0 to 360 seconds

Note: When the set value of Pr. 8 is "0", the deceleration time is set to 0.04 seconds.

Motor overheat protection



⇨ Pr. 9 "electronic overcurrent protection"

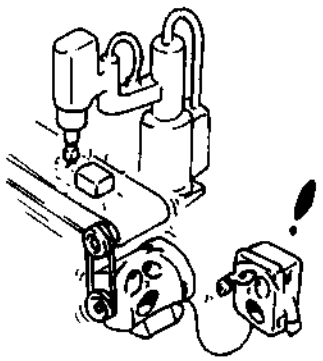
- The set value for motor overheat protection may be set as a current value (A). Normally set the rated current value of the motor at 50Hz. This function provides an optimum protective characteristic including a reduction in motor cooling capability in low-speed operation.
- Setting of "0" makes the motor protective function invalid. (The inverter output transistor protective function is valid.)
- When Mitsubishi's constant-torque motor is used, set "1" or any of "13" to "16" in Pr. 71 "applied motor" to select the 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low speed range, and set the rated motor current in Pr. 9 "electronic overcurrent protection".

Factory setting of Pr. 9 ..... [rated output current of the inverter]

Note that the 0.4K and 0.75K are factory-set to 85% of the rated inverter current.

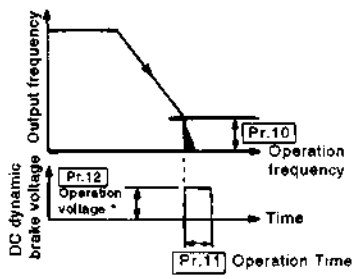
Note: When two or more motors are run simultaneously, provide a thermal relay for each motor.

To adjust the stopping accuracy of positioning operation, etc. according to the load



Pr. 10 "DC dynamic brake operation frequency", Pr. 11 ⇨ "DC dynamic brake operation time", Pr. 12 "DC dynamic brake voltage"

- Setting the stopping DC dynamic brake voltage (torque), operation time and operation starting frequency allows the stopping accuracy of positioning operation, etc. to be adjusted according to the load.



<When load is large>
Set a short time in Pr. 11 "DC dynamic brake operation time".
Set a large value in Pr. 12 "DC dynamic brake voltage".

<When load is small>
Set a long time in Pr. 11 "DC dynamic brake operation time".
Set a small value in Pr. 12 "DC dynamic brake voltage".

Parameter	Factory Setting	Setting Range
Pr.10	3Hz	0 to 120Hz, 9999 (Note 1)
Pr.11	0.5 seconds	0 to 10 seconds, 8888 (Note 2)
Pr.12	7.5K and down...6%, 11K and up...3%	0 to 30%

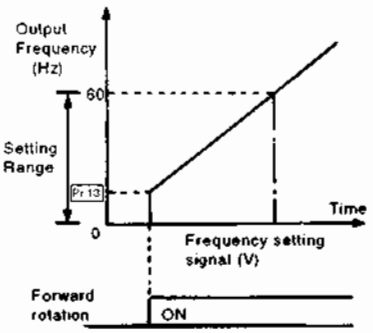
Note: 1. Setting 9999 in Pr. 10 allows the DC dynamic brake to start at the frequency set in Pr. 13 (starting frequency).
2. When 8888 is set in Pr. 11, connection of terminal MRS-SD starts the DC dynamic brake. At this time, the essential function (output stop) of terminal MRS is invalid.
3. When the inverter-dedicated motor (constant-torque motor) is used, change the setting of Pr. 12 "DC dynamic brake operation frequency" as described below:
7.5K or down.....4%, 11K and up.....2%

To limit the running frequency at start

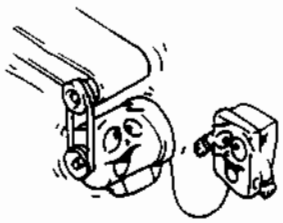


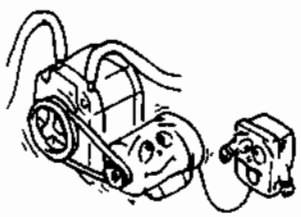
⇨ **Pr. 13 "starting frequency"**

- Allows the starting frequency to be set between 0 and 60Hz.
For example, when the starting frequency setting is 5Hz, the motor starts running as soon as the frequency setting signal reaches 5Hz.
Also, when the setting is higher than 5Hz, entering the start signal causes the frequency output to start from 5Hz.



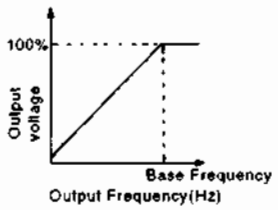
To select the optimum output characteristic (V/F characteristic) for application and load characteristic



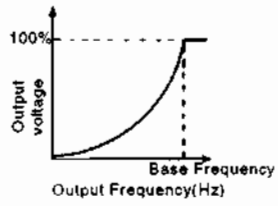


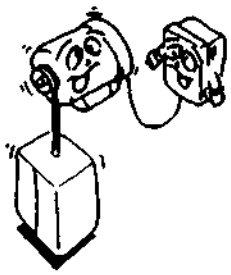
⇨ **Pr. 14 "applied load selection"**

- **Conveyor, carrier, etc. (for constant-torque loads)**
Set "0" (factory setting).

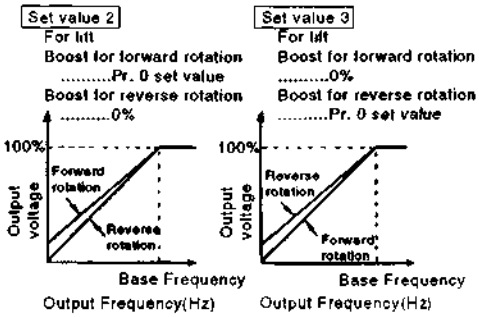


- **Fan and pump (for variable-torque loads)**
Set "1".
The inverter accelerates slowly until the motor starts running to prevent the inverter from being stopped by the overcurrent protection function.
Since an overvoltage is more likely to occur in this load characteristic than in the constant-torque load characteristic, set a longer deceleration time.





- **For lift**
  Set "2" or "3".
  Set "2" to select a boost for forward rotation, and set "3" to select a boost for reverse rotation.

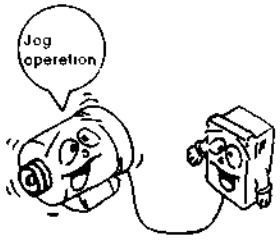


- **Applied load selection switching function according to RT terminal signal ON/OFF**
  By setting "4" or "5" in Pr. 14, the output characteristic can be changed as indicated below according to the ON/OFF state of the RT terminal (second acceleration/deceleration time select terminal) signal.

Set Value	ON (Note)	OFF
4	For constant-torque loads (Pr. 14=0)	For lift No boost for reverse rotation (Pr14=2)
5	For constant-torque loads (Pr. 14=0)	For lift No boost for forward rotation (Pr14=3)

Note: When the RT terminal signal is on, the second control functions (second acceleration/deceleration time, second torque boost, second base frequency) are selected.
When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, the setting of this parameter is ignored.

To set the frequency and acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation



⇨ **Pr. 15 "jog frequency", Pr. 16 "jog acceleration/deceleration time", Pr. 20 "acceleration/deceleration reference frequency", Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments"**

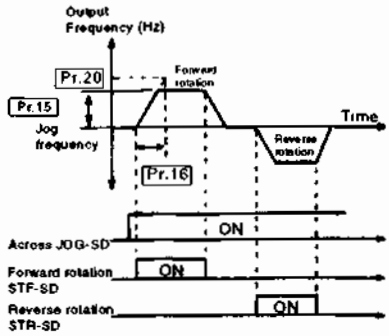
- Allows jog operation to be started and stopped by selecting the jog mode (connecting terminals JOG-SD) and turning on/off the start signal (terminals STF,STR). Jog operation may also be performed by using the parameter unit. For full information on the operation procedure, see page 41.

- **Setting of frequency and acceleration/deceleration time**

  (1) Confirmation of acceleration/deceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments
  Use Pr. 21 "acceleration/deceleration time increments" to set the acceleration/deceleration time setting range and minimum setting increments. Before setting the acceleration/deceleration time, the set value must be checked.
  Set value "0"..... 0 to 3600 seconds (factory setting) (minimum setting increments: 0.1 seconds)
  Set value "1"..... 0 to 360 seconds (minimum setting increments: 0.01 seconds)

  (2) Setting of acceleration/deceleration time
  In Pr. 16 "jog acceleration/deceleration time", set acceleration/deceleration time for jog operation.

Acceleration time is a period of time required to reach the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20) from 0Hz. Deceleration time is a period of time required to reach 0Hz from the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20). Set a longer time to accelerate or decelerate more slowly, and a shorter time to accelerate or decelerate more rapidly.
(Note 1, 2)



Factory Setting	Setting Range
0.5 seconds	0 to 3600 seconds/ 0 to 360 seconds

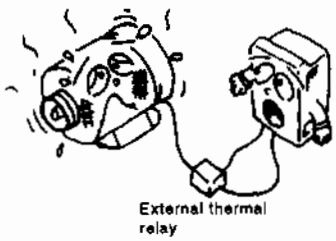
Note: 1. In only S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A (see page 111), the set time is a period of time required to reach the base frequency (Pr. 3).
2. If Pr. 20 (acceleration/deceleration reference frequency) setting is changed, the set values of calibration Pr. 903 and Pr. 905 (frequency setting signal gain) remain unchanged. To adjust the gains, adjust calibration Pr. 903 and Pr. 905.

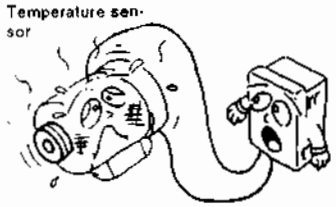
(3) Setting of frequency

In Pr. 15 (jog frequency), set the running frequency for jog operation.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
5Hz	0 to 400Hz

To select a thermal relay input from outside of the inverter

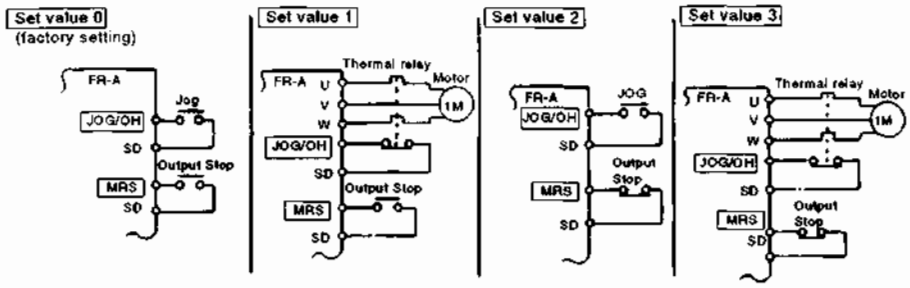




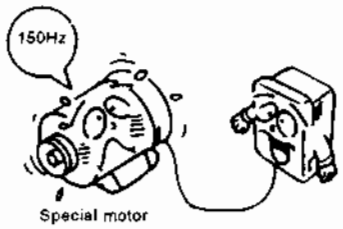
⇨ Pr. 17 "external thermal relay input"

- Change the set value to "1" or "3" to switch the function of the input terminal JOG/OH from the factory setting of the jog mode to OH (external thermal relay input). OH is used to input the signal contact of a thermal relay installed in the inverter outside or that of a temperature sensor built in the motor. Change the set value to "2" or "3" to switch the function of the MRS terminal to N/C contact input specification (normally closed input).

Pr. 17 Set Value	JOG/OH Terminal Function		MRS Terminal Function	
	Jog mode	OH (external thermal relay input)	N/O input	N/C input
0 (factory setting)	●	—	●	—
1	—	●	●	—
2	●	—	—	●
3	—	●	—	●



To run at the frequency over 120Hz

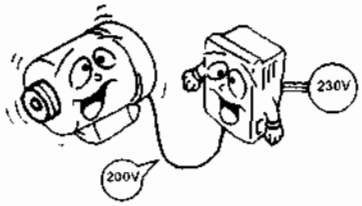


⇨ Pr. 18 "high-speed maximum frequency"

- This inverter is factory-set to the maximum running frequency of 120Hz. To run at the frequency over 120Hz, set a value of more than 120Hz in Pr. 18 "high-speed maximum frequency". Pr. 1 "maximum frequency" is automatically changed to this set value.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
120Hz	120 to 400Hz

To use the motor of 200V rating with a 230V power supply



⇨ Pr. 19 "base frequency voltage"

- By setting 200V in Pr. 19 "base frequency voltage", the motor of rated voltage lower than the power supply voltage of the inverter can be used most a ppropriately.

Factory Setting	Setting Range
9999	0 to 1000V, 8888,9999

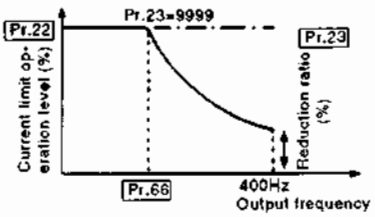
Note: 1. Setting "9999" (factory setting) in Pr. 19 makes the maximum output voltage identical to the power supply voltage.
2. When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, Pr. 19 is regarded as about 200V (or 400V).
3. By setting "8888" in Pr. 19, the maximum output voltage is 95% of the power supply voltage. (Set "8888" in Pr. 19 when using a special motor of other than a Japanese manufacturer, for example.)

■ <Pr. 20, Pr. 21 ⇨ See the section of Pr. 7>

To set the stall prevention (current limit) operation level



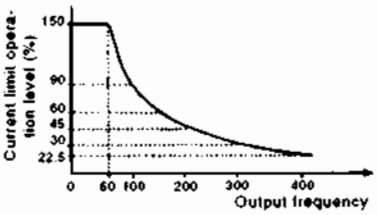
⇨ **Pr. 22 "stall prevention operation level"**
Pr. 23 "stall prevention operation level at double speed"
Pr. 66 "stall prevention operation level reduction starting frequency"



- In Pr. 22 "stall prevention operation level", set the stall prevention (current limit) operation level. Normally set to 150% (factory setting).

- When operation is performed at high speed at or over 60Hz, acceleration may not be made because the motor current does not increase. To improve the operation characteristic of the motor in such a case, the current limit level in the high-frequency range can be reduced. When operation is performed in the high-frequency range, the current in the locked motor state is smaller than the rated output current of the inverter and the inverter does not result in an alarm (protective function not activated).

Setting example
(Pr.22=150%, Pr.23=100%, Pr.66=60Hz)



Pr. 66 is for the reduction starting frequency, and Pr. 23 for the reduction ratio correction coefficient.

- By setting "9999" (factory setting) in Pr. 23, the stall prevention (current limit) level is kept constant at the Pr. 22 set value up to 400Hz.
- **Calculation expression for current limit operation level**

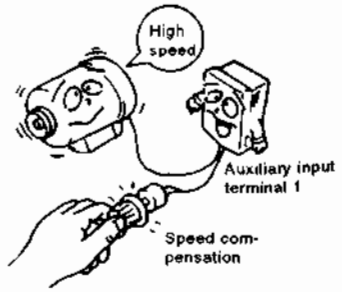
Current limit operation

$$\text{level (\%)} = A + B \times \left(\frac{Pr.22 - A}{Pr.22 - B}\right) \times \left(\frac{Pr.23 - 100}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{where, } A = \left(\frac{Pr.66(Hz) \times Pr.22\ (\%)}{\text{output frequency (Hz)}}\right),\ B = \left(\frac{Pr.66(Hz) \times Pr22(\%)}{400\,(Hz)}\right)$$

- When "0" is set in Pr. 22, the stall prevention operation is not performed.
- When "9999" is set in Pr. 22, the stall prevention level can be changed by terminal No. 1. A specific method is given below.

To compensate for speeds during multi-speed operation



⇨ **Pr. 28 "multi-speed input compensation"**

- By entering a compensation signal into the auxiliary input terminal 1 (Note), the speeds (frequencies) of multi-speed settings selected by the RH, RM and RL terminals can be compensated for.

Set value	Compensation by Auxiliary Input
0	No compensation (factory setting)
1	Compensation available

(Note) When any of 4, 5, 14 and 15 is set in Pr. 73, the compensation signal is entered into terminal 2.

■ **<Pr. 24, Pr. 25, Pr. 26, Pr. 27 ⇨ See the section of Pr. 4>**

- Set "9999" in Pr. 22 to change the stall prevention operation level according to the voltage applied to terminal 1. (The fast-response current limit level remains unchanged.)

Setting method

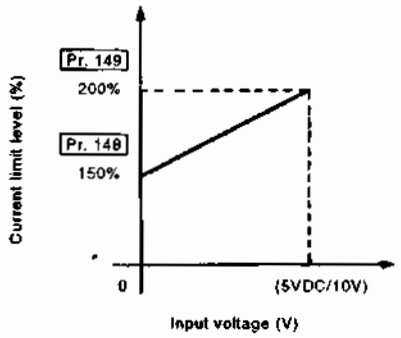
Set "9999" in Pr. 22 "stall prevention operation level".

Stall prevention operation level signal

Enter 0-5V (or 0-10V) into terminal 1.
(Setting "9999" in Pr. 22 automatically switches the function of the auxiliary input terminal to a stall prevention operation level signal input.)

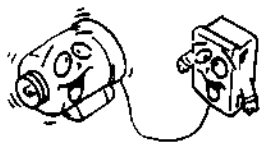
Functions

Pr. No.	Description	Setting Range	Minimum Increment	Factory Setting	Remarks
22	Stall prevention level	0 to 200%, 9999	0.1%	150%	9999: Analog input
148 (Note)	Current limit level at the input voltage of 0V	0 to 200%	0.1%	150%	
149 (Note)	Current limit level at the input voltage of 10V/5V	0 to 200%	0.1%	200%	



Note: 1. Set 701 in Pr. 77 to enable read and write.
2. Use Pr. 73 to switch the terminal 1 input voltage between 0 to 5V and 0 to 10V.
3. When 9999 is set in Pr. 22, the terminal 1 input is dedicated to stall prevention level setting. Therefore, the auxiliary input and override functions of terminal 1 are made invalid.

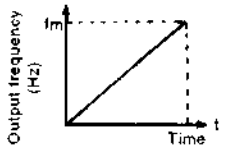
To select the optimum acceleration/deceleration pattern for application

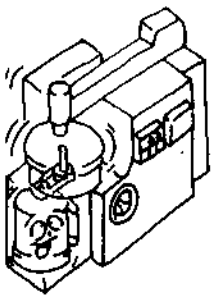


⇨ **Pr. 29 "acceleration/deceleration pattern"**

- **General application**
  Set "0" (factory setting). A general acceleration/deceleration pattern (linear acceleration/deceleration) is achieved.
  Generally this setting is used for operation.

Set value 0
[Linear acceleration/deceleration]



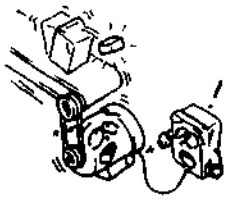


- **For machine tool spindles**
  Set "1". This setting is used when it is necessary to make acceleration/deceleration in a short time up to the 60Hz or higher speed range (S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A). In this acceleration/deceleration pattern, fb (base frequency) is always the inflection point of an S shape, allowing acceleration/deceleration time to be set according to the reduction in motor torque in the 60Hz or higher constant-output operation range (Pr. 7, Pr. 8).

Set value 1
[S-pattern acceleration/deceleration A]

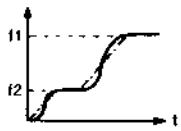


Note: For the acceleration/deceleration time, set the time required to reach the base frequency (Pr. 3), not the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20).



- **Prevention of cargo collapse on conveyor, etc.**
  Set "2" to provide an S-pattern acceleration/deceleration from f2 (current frequency) to f1 (target frequency), easing any acceleration/deceleration shock. This pattern has an effect on the prevention of cargo collapse, etc.

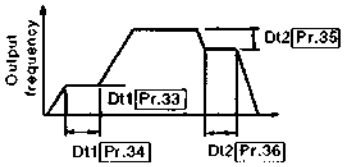
Set value 2
[S-pattern acceleration/deceleration B]





- **Backlash compensation for reduction gear, etc.**
  Set "3". This function stops the output frequency change temporarily during acceleration/deceleration, reducing a shock (backlash) generated when a reduction gear backlash is eliminated suddenly. Use Pr. 33 to 36 for the setting.

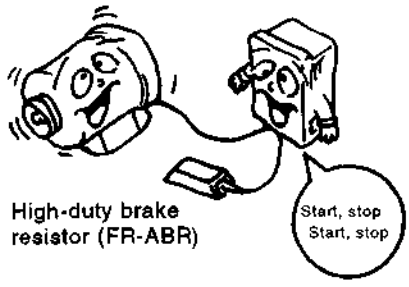
Set value 3
[Backlash compensation function]



Pr. Number	Function Name	Setting Range	Factory Setting
33	Backlash acceleration stopping frequency	0 to 400Hz	1Hz (9999)
34	Backlash acceleration stopping time	0 to 360 seconds	0.5 seconds (9999)
35	Backlash deceleration stopping frequency	0 to 400Hz	1Hz (9999)
36	Backlash deceleration stopping time	0 to 360 seconds	0.5 seconds (9999)

Note: Pr. 31 and 32 are implemented as frequency jump functions.

To make frequent starts and stops by using the optional high-duty brake resistor



High-duty brake resistor (FR-ABR)

⇨ **Pr. 30 "regenerative brake duty change selection"**
Pr. 70 "special regenerative brake duty"

- Set these parameters when it is necessary to increase the regenerative brake duty for frequent start/stop operations. In this case, as a higher brake resistor capacity is required, use the optional FR-ABR high-duty brake resistor.

<Setting method>
After setting "1" in Pr. 30 "regenerative brake duty change selection", set the duty in Pr. 70 "special regenerative brake duty".

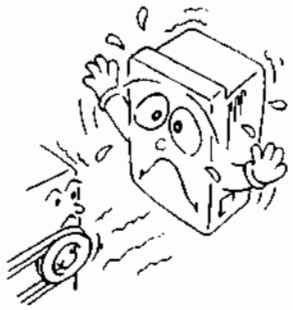
<Regenerative brake duty when Pr. 30 = 0>
FR-A220E-0.4K to 3.7K..... 3%
FR-A220E-5.5K, 7.5K..... 2%
FR-A240E-0.4K to 7.5K..... 2%

<Pr. 70 "special regenerative brake duty" setting range when Pr. 30 = 1>

Model	Factory Setting	Setting Range
0.4K to 1.5K	0%	0 to 15%
2.2K to 7.5K	0%	0 to 30%
11K and up	0%	0%

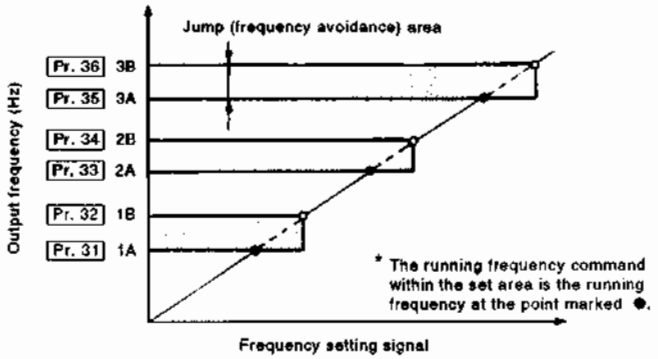
Note: 1. When the Pr. 70 setting is increased from the factory setting, the set value must be matched to the permissible brake duty of the external brake resistor (FR-ABR) (see page 165).
2. Setting is invalid for models 11K and up.
3. The brake duty indicates %ED of the built-in brake transistor operation.
4. When Pr. 30 is "0", Pr. 70 is not displayed.

To avoid the resonant points of a machine



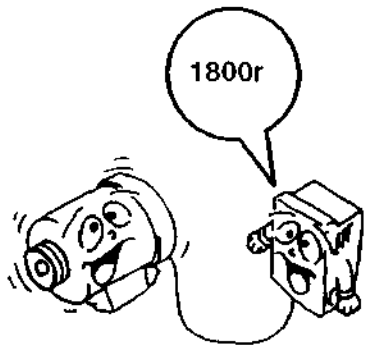
Pr. 31 "frequency jump 1A", Pr. 32 "frequency jump 1B"
⇨ Pr. 33 "frequency jump 2A", Pr. 34 "frequency jump 2B"
Pr. 35 "frequency jump 3A", Pr. 36 "frequency jump 3B"

- Allows a mechanical resonant point to be jumped. Up to three areas may be set, with the jump frequency set to either the top or bottom point of each area.
- The value set to 1A, 2A or 3A is a jump point and operation is performed at this frequency.



Note: 1. Frequency jump is not made when the set value is "9999" (factory setting).
2. Setting "3" in Pr. 29 switches Pr. 33-36 into the backlash compensation setting functions. But Pr. 33 to 36 setting ranges are not displayed on the PU screen. And the set values of the frequency jump parameters are displayed in the parameter change list and initial value list, that is, when Pr. 29 is set to 3, the set values of Pr. 33 to 36 are not displayed in the lists.
3. During acceleration/deceleration, the running frequency within the set area is valid.

To change the speed display to motor speed display (r/min) or machine speed display (m/min)



Pr. 37 "speed display"
⇨ **Pr. 51 "inverter LED display data selection"**
Pr. 52 "PU main display data selection"
Pr. 53 "PU level display data selection"

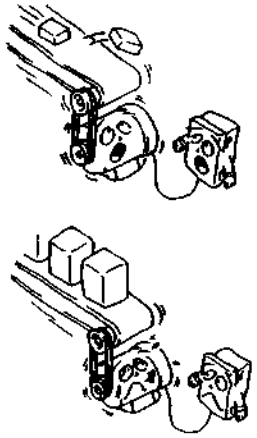
- **To change the inverter LED display**
  (1) Set "6" (running speed) in Pr. 51 "inverter LED display data selection".
  (2) Set Pr. 37 "speed display" in accordance with the following table:

Pr. 37 Set Value	Running Speed Display
2 to 10	• The set value is the number of motor poles. • The displayed value is the motor speed. Example: When the set value is "2", 3600 (r/min) is displayed at the output of 60Hz.
11 to 9998	• Set the machine speed at 60Hz operation. Example: When the set value is 150 (m/min), 150 (without display unit) is displayed at the output of 60Hz.

Note: 1. Only the display unit is set in this parameter. For the other frequency-related parameters (such as Pr. 1), set a frequency unit.
2. In the V/F control mode, the motor speed is converted into the output frequency and does not match the actual speed. When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and 81, this display shows the actual speed (estimated value resulting from the compensation of motor slippage).
3. The factory setting is "4" (poles) (1800 r/min is displayed at the output of 60Hz).

- **To change the PU level meter (PU level display)**
  (1) Set "6" (running speed) in Pr. 53 "PU level display data selection".
  (2) Press the [HELP] key to call the selective monitor (other monitor) screen.
- **To change the PU main monitor (PU main display)**
  (1) Set "0" (factory setting) in Pr. 52 "PU main display data selection".
  (2) Press the [HELP] key to call the selective monitor (other monitor) screen.
  (3) Move the cursor (⇨) to "6 rpm" and press the [READ] key to call the speed monitor screen (unit: r/min).
  (4) Then press the [WRITE] key to define the speed monitor screen as the first priority screen.

To automatically control the output voltage (torque) according to the load



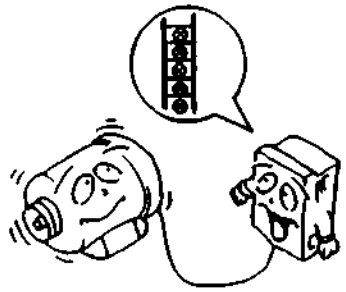
Pr. 38 "automatic torque boost"
⇨ **Pr. 39 "automatic torque boost starting current"**

- Automatically controls the inverter output voltage (torque) according to the load current detected.

Parameter	Factory Setting	Set Value
Pr. 38	0%	Set the boost compensation value (%). Set "0" to disable the automatic torque boost. Normally set "100"(%) to operate the automatic torque boost.
Pr. 39	0A	Set the automatic torque boost starting current (A). Normally set "0"(A).

Note: When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and 81, the setting of the automatic torque boost is ignored.

To change the functions of the output terminals SU, IPF, OL, FU



⇨ Pr. 40 "output terminal assignment"

- Any of 10 functions can be reassigned to the SU, IPF, OL and FU output terminals individually.
  Set a 4-digit integer in Pr. 40.
  The value in each digit indicates the function of the corresponding terminal.

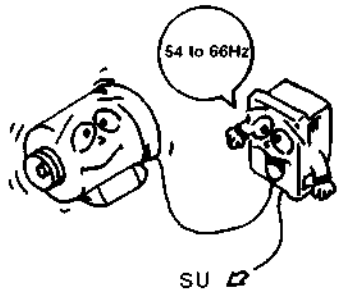
Pr. 40 : [1st digit] [2nd digit] [3rd digit] [4th digit]
↑ SU ↑ IPF ↑ OL ↑ FU

- **Factory setting....."1234"**
  Terminal SU : SU (up-to-frequency) signal
  Terminal IPF : IPF/UVT (instantaneous power failure or undervoltage) signal
  Terminal OL : OL (overload alarm) signal
  Terminal FU : FU1 (frequency detection) signal

Set Value	Function Code	Function Name	Operation	Related Pr.	Note
0	RUN	Inverter running	Output during operation when the inverter output frequency reaches or exceeds the starting frequency.	—	—
1	SU	Up-to-frequency	Output when the output frequency reaches within ±10% of the set frequency. (Note 4) (Note 5)	Pr. 41	
2	IPF/UVT	Instantaneous power failure or undervoltage	Output when instantaneous power failure or undervoltage occurs.	—	
3	OL	Overload alarm	Output while the current limit function is operating.	Pr. 22, 23	
4	FU1	Frequency detection	Output when the output frequency reaches or exceeds the specified detection frequency. (Note 4)	Pr. 42, 43	
5	FU2	Second frequency detection	Output when the output frequency reaches or exceeds the specified detection frequency. (Note 4)	Pr. 50	
6	RBP	Regenerative brake pre-alarm	Pre-alarm is output on reaching 85% of the regenerative brake duty set in Pr. 70.	Pr. 70	
7	THP	Electronic overcurrent protection alarm	Output when the electronic overcurrent protection cumulative value reaches 85% of the set level.	Pr. 9	
8	* RUN	0Hz detection	Output during operation when the inverter output frequency under the starting frequency	—	Pr. 96=9 * (Pr. 77=701)
9	* SU	Down to frequency	Output during operation until the inverter output frequency reaches within ±10% of the set frequency	Pr. 41	

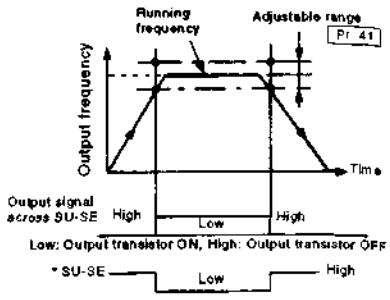
Note: 1. "0" set in the first digit of the four digits is not displayed. However, "0" set only in one digit is displayed.
2. The function of terminal RUN (output during inverter running) is fixed. This function cannot be changed by using Pr. 40.
3. "Output" indicates that the built-in transistor for open collector output is turned on (conducts).
4. In the PLG feedback control mode, the operations of up-to-frequency (SU) and frequency detection (FU1, FU2) are as described below:
   SU, FU1 : Output when the actual speed (frequency) under the control of the PLG feedback signal reaches or exceeds the specified detection frequency.
   FU2 : Output when the inverter output frequency reaches or exceeds the specified detection frequency.
5. Note that when the frequency setting is changed by the analog signal or the [▲]/[▼] key of the PU, the output of the SU (up to frequency) signal may alternate between ON and OFF depending on the speed of that change and the timing of the changing speed determined by the setting of the acceleration/deceleration time. (Such alternation does not take place when the acceleration/deceleration time setting is "0 seconds".)
6. When switch the power on until 800msec (max.) later, and when the switch the power off, these function do not work.

To adjust the ON range of the up-to-frequency signal

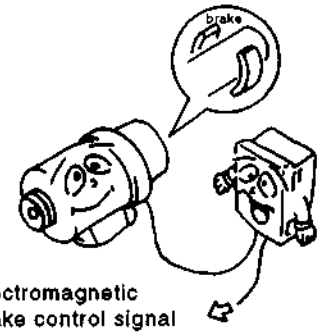


⇨ Pr. 41 "up-to-frequency sensitivity" "down-to-frequency sensitivity"

- Allows the output signal ON range to be adjusted between 1 and ± 100% of the running frequency when the output frequency reaches the running frequency.

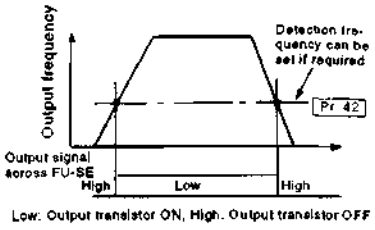


To set the operation and open signals of the electromagnetic brake, etc.

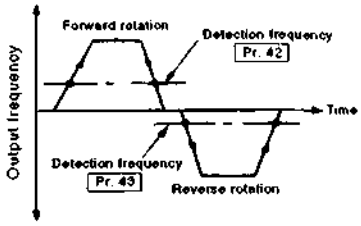


⇨ Pr. 42 "output frequency detection", Pr. 43 "output frequency detection at reverse rotation"

- The signal across terminals FU-SE is switched low when the output frequency reaches or exceeds the selected detection frequency (value set in "output frequency detection", Pr. 42), and is switched high when it drops below the detection frequency. This function can be used for electromagnetic brake operation, open and other signals.

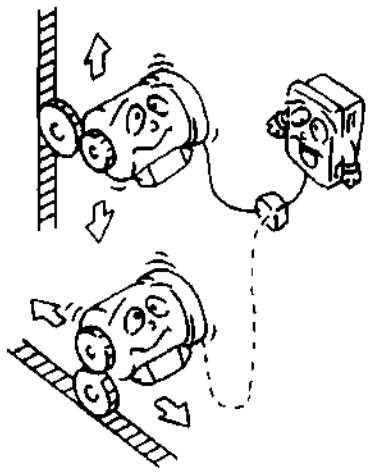


- Setting a value in Pr. 43 "output frequency detection at reverse rotation" allows the frequency to be detected exclusively for the reverse rotation. (In this case, the set value in Pr. 42 is for the forward rotation only.) This function is effective for switching the timing of electromagnetic brake operation between forward rotation (rise) and reverse rotation (fall) during elevating operation. This parameter is factory-set to "9999". In this state, the detection frequency is the Pr. 42 set value for both the forward rotation and reverse rotation.



Note: When the inboard option unit is used to exercise PLG feedback control, use the RUN (running) signal. (If the FU (output frequency detection) signal is used, the brake may not be released.)

To switch between two motors different in conditions



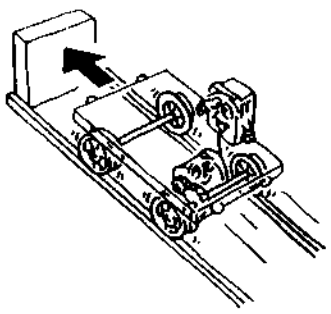
Pr. 44 "second acceleration/deceleration time", Pr. 45 "second deceleration time"
Pr. 46 "second torque boost", Pr. 47 "second V/F (base frequency)"

- The external contact signal (across terminals RT-SD) allows the acceleration and deceleration times, boost setting, etc. to be changed together.
  Effective for switching between two motors different in parameter setting, e.g. elevating and traversing.

Set Function		Signal across Terminals RT-SD	
	Parameter number	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		●

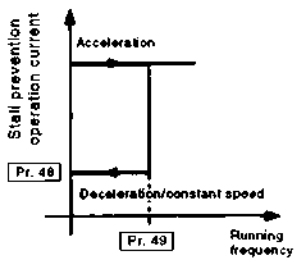
Note: 1. Setting "9999" (factory setting) in Pr. 45 causes both the second acceleration time and deceleration time to be the value set in Pr. 44.
2. When the magnetic flux vector control mode has been selected in Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, the setting of Pr. 46 is ignored.
3. The second acceleration/deceleration time is the time taken for acceleration to the frequency set in Pr. 20 "acceleration/deceleration reference frequency", as in Pr. 7 "acceleration time" and Pr. 8 "deceleration time".

To stop a trolley or the like on contact with a stopper



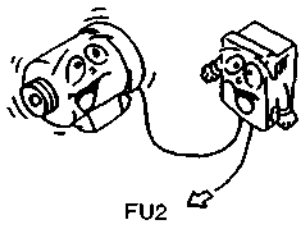
Pr. 48 "second stall prevention operation current"
Pr. 49 "second stall prevention operation frequency"

- Allows the stall prevention (current limit) operation level to be changed within the range from 0Hz to the frequency set in Pr. 49. The setting of a low value is effective for a stop on contact, which requires low torque at low speed.
- This function is not valid during acceleration and is only valid during deceleration or at constant speed.
- This function is invalid when "0" is set in Pr. 49 (factory setting).

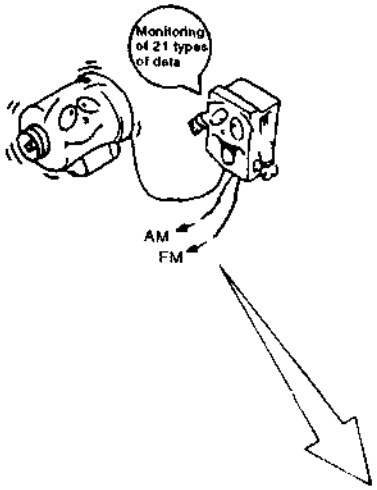


Note: The set value (%) indicates the ratio to the rated inverter output current.

To set the second output frequency detection



Selection of monitor and output signals



⇨ Pr. 50 "second output frequency detection"

- In addition to the detected output frequencies set in Pr. 42 and Pr. 43, the detected output frequency can be set.
- By setting "5" (FU2) in any of the first to fourth digits of Pr. 40, the signal can be output from any of the SU, IPF, OL and FU terminals. The terminal signal is turned on at or above the set frequency (the built-in transistor is switched on). (See the section of Pr. 42 and Pr. 43.)

⇨ Pr. 51 "inverter LED display data selection"
Pr. 52 "PU main display data selection"
Pr. 53 "PU level display data selection"
Pr. 54 "FM terminal function selection"
Pr. 158 "AM terminal function selection"

- By setting any of the numbers in the following table, the required signal can be selected from among the 21 signals for the monitor and output signals.
- There are two types of signal outputs: FM pulse train output terminal and AM analog output terminal. Different signals can be output at the same time. Select the signals using Pr. 54 and Pr. 158.

<Factory setting>
Pr. 51..."1", Pr. 52..."0", Pr. 53..."1", Pr. 54..."1", Pr. 158..."9999"

	Signal Type	Display Unit	Parameter Set Value Pr. 51 Inverter LED	Pr. 52 PU main monitor	Pr. 53 PU level meter	Pr. 54 FM terminal	Pr. 54 AM terminal	Pr. 158 AM terminal	Full-Scale Value of FM, AM, Level Meter
	No display	—	×	×	0	×	×	×	—
	Output frequency	Hz	1	0	1	1	101	1	Pr. 55
	Output current	A	2	0	2	2	102	2	Pr. 56
	Output voltage	V	3	0	3	3	103	3	400V or 800V
	Alarm display	—	4	0	×	×	×	×	—
☆	Frequency set value	Hz	5	*	5	5	105	5	Pr. 55
☆	Running speed	(r/min)	6	*	6	6	106	6	Value converted from Pr. 55 by Pr. 37 value
☆	Motor torque**	%	7	*	7	7	107	7	Rated torque of applied motor ×2
☆	Converter output voltage	V	8	*	8	8	108	8	400V or 800V
☆	Regenerative brake duty	%	9	*	9	9	109	9	Pr. 70
☆	Electronic overcurrent protection load factor	%	10	*	10	10	110	10	Protector operation level
☆	Output current peak value	A	11	*	11	11	111	11	Pr. 56
☆	Converter output voltage peak value	V	12	*	12	12	112	12	400V or 800V
☆	Inverter input power	kW	13	*	13	13	113	13	Rated power of applied motor ×2
☆	Inverter output power	kW	14	*	14	14	114	14	Rated power of applied motor ×2
	Input terminal status	—	×	*	×	×	×	×	—
	Output terminal status	—	×	*	×	×	×	×	—
☆	Load meter	%	17	17	17	17	117	17	Pr. 56
☆	Motor exciting current	A	18	18	18	18	118	18	Pr. 56
	Position pulse	—	×	19	×	×	×	×	—
	Cumulative energization time	hr	×	20	×	×	×	×	—
☆	Reference voltage output	—	×	*	×	21	121	21	1440Hz is output to FM terminal. Full-scale voltage is output to AM terminal.
	Orientation status	—	×	22	×	×	×	×	—
	Actual operation time	hr	×	23	×	×	×	×	—
	Motor load factor	%	×	24	×	×	×	×	Rated load of applied motor ×2

Note: 1. Monitor cannot be selected for items marked ×.
2. Setting "0" in Pr. 52 "PU main monitor" allows the monitoring of "output frequency to alarm display" to be selected in sequence by the SHIFT key. (Factory setting)
3. The load meter is displayed in %, with the current set in Pr. 56 regarded as 100%.
4. * "Frequency set value to output terminal status" on the PU main monitor are selected by "other monitor selection" of PU operation.
5. ** "Motor torque" display is valid only in the magnetic flux vector control mode.
6. When any of the signals marked ☆ has been selected in Pr. 54 "FM terminal function selection", the outputs of the FM and AM terminals are zero while the inverter is at stop or alarm.
7. Setting "1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 17 or 18" in Pr. 53 or Pr. 54 allows the full-scale value to be set in Pr. 55 or Pr. 56.
8. The cumulative energization time is calculated from 0 to 6535 hr, is then cleared, and is recalculated from 0.
9. By setting "0" in Pr. 53, the level meter display of the PU can be switched off.
10. For the actual operation time, the length of time when the inverter is running is calculated. (The time when the inverter is at a stop is not calculated.). The operation time under 1 hr is ignored from the actual opeation time.
11. When the fast-response current limit function is activated, the outputs of terminals FM and AM are zeroed. (To prevent this, make the fast-response current limit function invalid or use the extension analog output of the FR-EPA or EPE option.)
12. The orientation status functions properly when the FR-EPA option is used. If the option is not used, "22" may be set in Pr. 52 but the orientation status does not function and "0" is kept displayed.

- Use Pr. 54 and Pr. 158 to select the function of the AM terminal in accordance with the following table:

Pr. 158 Set Value	Pr. 54 Set Value	FM, AM Terminal Output Status	Remarks
9999 (factory setting)	1 to 21	Both the FM and AM terminals output the signal set in Pr. 54.	The calibration Pr. 900 value may only be read and written.
	101 to 121		The calibration Pr. 901 value may only be read and written.
1 to 21	1 to 21*	The FM terminal outputs the signal set in Pr. 54. The AM terminal outputs the signal set in Pr. 158.	Both the calibration Pr. 900 and Pr. 901 values can be read and written.
	101 to 121*		

* : When any of "1 to 21" has been set in Pr. 158, setting either any of "1 to 21" or any of "101 to 121" in Pr. 54 causes the same signal to be output from the FM terminal.

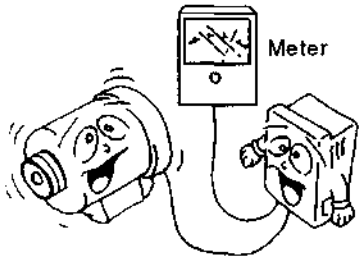
<Setting example>

To output the output frequency from the FM terminal and the output current from the AM terminal

- Set 1 in Pr. 54 (adjust the full-scale value in Pr. 55).
- Set 2 in Pr. 158 (adjust the full-scale value in Pr. 56).

For adjustment, see pages 64 to 66.

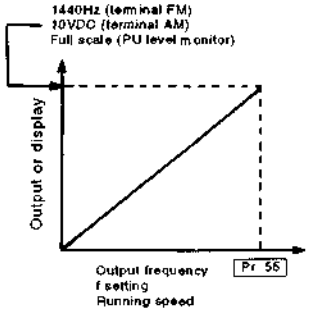
To set the frequency and current referenced for the display of the level meter

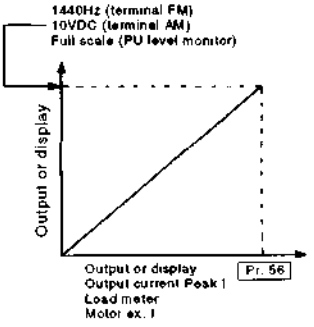


⇨ Pr. 55 "frequency monitoring reference" Pr. 56 "current monitoring reference"

- Set the frequency or current which is referenced for display when the frequency or current is selected for the FM and AM terminals and PU level meter display.

Monitoring Reference Setting Pr.	Monitor Screen Selection (Setting unit)	Pr. 53 Setting	FM, AM Terminal Function Selection Pr. 54 Setting	
f monitoring reference Pr. 55	Output f (Hz)	1	1	101
	f setting (Hz)	5	5	105
	Running speed (Pr. 37)	6	6	106
I monitoring reference Pr. 56	Output I (A)	2	2	102
	Peak I (A)	11	11	111
	Load meter (%)	17	17	117
	Motor exciting I (A)	18	18	118
Setting method using Pr. 55, Pr. 56		PU level meter indication is full-scale.	Terminal FM output is 1440Hz.	Terminal AM output is 10V.

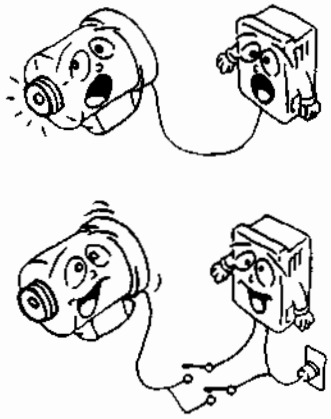




Note: 1. FM maximum output f is 2400Hz. Hence, adjust Pr. 55. If Pr. 55 is not adjusted, the output of terminal FM will be stabilized.
2. AM maximum output voltage is 10VDC.

See also p.118 for other settings of Pr. 54.

To automatically restart operation after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch-over



Pr. 57 "coasting time for automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch-over"
⇨ **Pr. 58 "rise time for automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch-over"**

- Allows the inverter to be restarted without stopping the motor (with the motor coasting) when the commercial power supply is switched to the inverter operation or when the power is restored after an instantaneous power failure. (When automatic restart operation is set to be enabled, the alarm output signal will not be switched on at the occurrence of an instantaneous power failure.)

- **Pr. 57 "coasting time for automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch-over"**

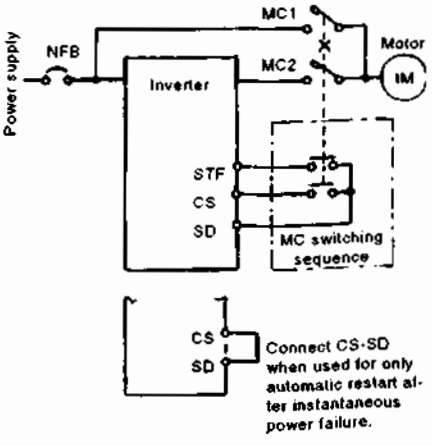
Set Value	Automatic Restart Operation Enable/Disable
9999 (factory setting)	Disable
0, 0.1 to 5 seconds	Enable

Coasting time indicates a waiting time for automatic restart after power restoration.

* Setting "0" in Pr. 57 sets the coasting time to the following standard time. Most applications can be satisfied with this setting. This time may also be adjusted between 0.1 and 5 seconds according to the magnitude of load inertia (GD) and torque.

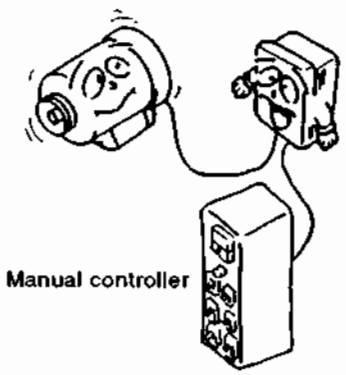
0.4K to 1.5K ..... 0.5 seconds
2.2K to 7.5K ..... 1.0 second
11K and up ..... 3.0 seconds

- **Pr. 58 setting of "rise time for automatic restart after instantaneous power failure/commercial power supply-inverter switch- over"**
Normally, operation is satisfactory with this parameter remaining at the factory setting of 1.0 second. The output voltage rise time for restart control may also be adjusted between 0.1 and 5 seconds according to the magnitude of load specifications (inertia, torque).



Note: When any value other than 9999 is set in Pr. 57, disconnection of terminals CS-SD will make the inverter inoperative.

To perform remote setting



⇨ **Pr. 59 "remote setting function selection"**

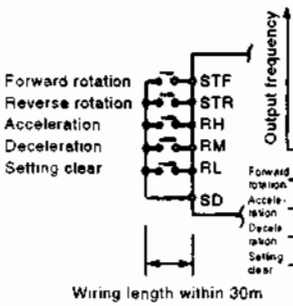
- By setting "1" or "2" in Pr. 59, the functions of the RH, RM and RL terminals can be changed to the remote setting input functions.
- Merely setting this parameter provides the acceleration, deceleration and setting clear setting functions of the FR series FR-FK motorized speed setter (option).

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

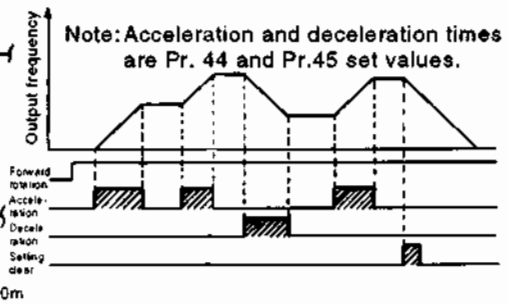
x:no, O:yes

* After RH-SD and RM-SD are kept open for more than about one minute, the running frequency set value is stored into the memory. When the power is switched off, then on, operation is resumed at this set value.

Connection

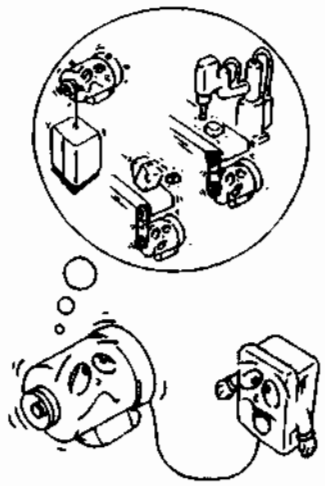


Operation example



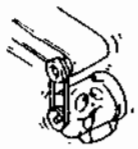
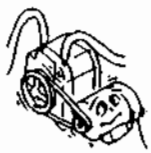
Note: The frequency set value up/down times are set in Pr. 44 and Pr. 45, but the output f acceleration/deceleration times set in Pr. 7 and Pr. 8. Therefore, the actual acceleration/deceleration times become the longer set values respectively.

To perform intelligent mode operation



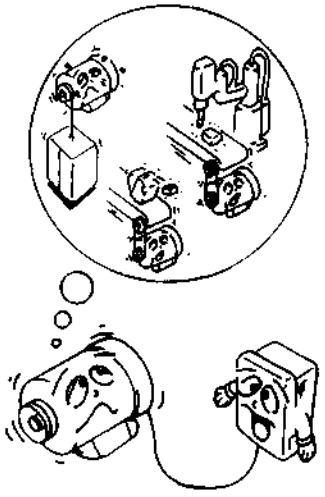
⇨ Pr. 60 "Intelligent mode selection"

- 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 to perform operation immediately without making fine parameter settings. (Note 1)
  The inverter automatically selects appropriate parameters.

	Pr. 60 Set Value	Set Function	Operation	Automatically Set Parameters
	0 (factory setting)	Ordinary operation mode	—	—
	1, 2	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 brake capability may cause the overvoltage alarm (E.OV3). • Set value "1": current limit value 150% • Set value "2": current limit value 180%	Pr. 7 (Shortest) Pr. 8 (Shortest)
	3	Optimum acceleration/deceleration mode	The 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 applications where the load will not vary largely. (Note 2)	Pr. 0 Pr. 7 Pr. 8
	4	Energy-saving mode	Tunes the inverter output voltage online so that the inverter output voltage is minimized during constant-speed operation. (Note 6) Appropriate for energy-saving applications such as fan and pump.	Output voltage
	5, 6	Elevator mode	Automatically controls the inverter output voltage so that the maximum torque can be delivered in the driving and regenerative modes. Appropriate for a counterbalanced elevator. • Set value "5": current limit value 150% • Set value "6": current limit value 180%	Pr. 0 Pr. 13 (2Hz) Pr. 19

Note: 1. When more accurate control is required for application, set parameters manually.
2. Because of the learning system, this control is not valid the first time.
3. When the magnetic flux vector control has been selected using Pr. 80 and Pr. 81, the settings of the energy-saving mode and elevator mode are ignored. (Magnetic flux vector control has priority.)
4. 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.
5. 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 "9999" (factory setting) in Pr. 61 to 64.
6. When the motor is decelerated to a stop in the energy-saving mode, the deceleration time may become longer than the setting.
Also, since an overvoltage is more likely to occur in this mode than in the constant-torque load characteristic, set a longer deceleration time.
7. The optimum acceleration/deceleration mode is only valid for the frequency setting of 30.01Hz or higher.

To perform the intelligent mode operation with higher performance



Pr. 61 "reference current"
⇨ **Pr. 62 "reference current for acceleration"**
Pr. 63 "reference current for deceleration"
Pr. 64 "starting frequency for elevator mode"

- Set these parameters to improve performance in the intelligent mode.

Note: These parameters are valid only when any of "1 to 6" has been selected in Pr. 60.

Pr. 61 Reference current (A)

Set Value	Reference Current
9999 (factory setting)	Rated inverter current
0 to 500A	Set value (rated motor current)

Pr. 62 Reference current for acceleration (%)

The reference value setting can be changed.
(The reference value differs between the shortest acceleration/deceleration mode and optimum acceleration/deceleration mode.)

Set Value	Reference Value	Remarks
9999 (factory setting)	150% (180%) is the limit value.	Shortest acceleration/deceleration mode
	100% is the optimum value.	Optimum acceleration/deceleration mode
0 to 200%	The set value of 0 to 200% is the limit value.	Shortest acceleration/deceleration mode
	The set value of 0 to 200% is the optimum value.	Optimum acceleration/deceleration mode

Pr. 63 Reference current for deceleration (%)

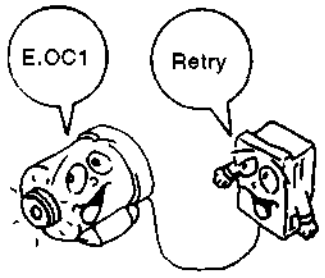
(The reference value differs between the shortest acceleration/deceleration mode and optimum acceleration/deceleration mode.)

Set Value	Reference Value	Remarks
9999 (factory setting)	150% (180%) is the limit value.	Shortest acceleration/deceleration mode
	150% (180%) is the optimum value.	Optimum acceleration/deceleration mode
0 to 200%	The set value of 0 to 200% is the limit value.	Shortest acceleration/deceleration mode
	The set value of 0 to 200% is the optimum value.	Optimum acceleration/deceleration mode

Pr. 64 Starting frequency for elevator mode

Set Value	Set Frequency
9999 (factory setting)	2Hz is the starting frequency.
0 to 10Hz	The set value of 0 to 10Hz is the starting frequency.

To limit the errors reset for retry



⇨ Pr. 65 "retry selection"

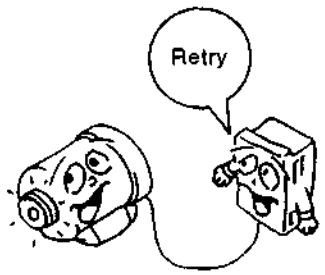
- This parameter allows the selection of the errors reset for retry.

Errors Reset for Retry		Set Values					
Inverter LED display	Parameter unit display	0 (factory setting)	1	2	3	4	5
E.OC1	OC During Acc	●	●		●	●	●
E.OC2	Stedy Spd Oc	●	●		●	●	
E.OC3	Oc During Dec	●	●		●	●	●
E.OV1	Ov during Acc	●		●	●	●	
E.OV2	Stedy Spd Ov	●		●	●	●	
E.OV3	Ov During Dec	●		●	●	●	
E.IPF	Inst. Pwr. Loss	●				●	
E.UVT	Under Voltage	●				●	
E. BE	Br. Cct. Fault	●				●	
E. GF	Ground Fault	●				●	
E.OLT	Stll Prev STP	●				●	
E.OPT	Option Fault	●				●	
E. PE	Corrupt Memry	●				●	
E. THM	Motor Overload	●					
E. THT	Inv. Overload	●					
E. OHT	OH Fault	●					
E. RET	Retry No. Over	●					
E. CPU	CPU Fault	●					

Note: ● indicates the errors selected for retry.

■ <Pr. 66 ⇨ See the section of Pr. 22>

To use the retry function



Pr. 67 "number of retries at trip occurrence"
⇨ Pr. 68 "retry waiting time"
Pr. 69 "retry count display erasure"

- Retry is a function which causes the inverter to automatically reset a trip at its occurrence, make a restart, and continue operation.
- In Pr. 67, set the number of retries at trip occurrence.

Pr. 67 Set Value	Number of Retries	Alarmm Signal Input
0 (factory setting)	Retry is not made.	—
1 to 10	1 to 10 times	Not output.
101 to 110	1 to 10 times	Output.

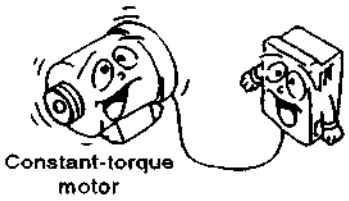
Note: The setting range of 0 to 10, 9999 is displayed on the setting display screen of the PU. 101 to 110 is not displayed.

- By reading the value of Pr. 69, the cumulative number of restart times made by retry is provided. The set value of "0" erases the cumulative number of times.

Note: 1. Since the inverter automatically starts operation after the retry waiting time set in Pr. 68 has elapsed, this function must be used with care so as not to jeopardize the operator.
2. The cumulative number in Pr. 69 is incremented by "1" when retry operation is regarded as successful, i.e. when normal operation is continued without any alarm occurring during a period four time longer than the time set in Pr. 68 "retry waiting time" after the start of the retry.
3. If alarms have occurred successively during the above period for a time longer than the waiting time setting, different displays may be provided on the inverter LED and PU; the most recent display on the inverter LED and the first retry display on the PU.
For errors occurring at retries, the definition of only the alarm that occurred at the first retry is stored.
4. When the inverter trip is reset at the restart time, the data of the electronic overcurrent protection, regenerative brake duty, etc. is not reset. (Different from the power-on reset.)

■ <Pr. 70 ⇨ See the section of Pr. 30>

To use the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor



Pr. 0 "torque boost (manual), Pr. 3 "base frequency"
⇨ Pr. 9 "electronic overcurrent protection"
Pr. 71 "applied motor"

- Mitsubishi's new constant-torque motor (SF-JRCA) and old constant- torque motor can be run continuously at 100% torque down to low speed under magnetic flux vector control and V/F control, respectively. Without requiring the load torque to be reduced at low speed, they can be run continuously at constant torque (100% torque) within the range of a 1/10 speed ratio (6 to 60Hz). The settings for magnetic flux vector control are given on page 79.
When Mitsubishi's old constant-torque motor is used, the settings of the following parameters must be changed:
Pr. 0 "torque boost (manual)"
.....7.5K and down-4%, 11K and up-2%
Pr. 3 "base frequency".....60Hz (factory setting)
Pr. 9 "electronic overcurrent protection"
.....rated current of motor
Pr. 71 "applied motor".....set value "1"

Note: When the old type 200V series 4-pole constant-torque motor (SF- JRC) is to be used, the special parameters must also be set in addition to the above parameters. For full information on the setting method, see page 79.

To match the thermal characteristic of the electronic overcurrent protection with the motor used



⇨ Pr. 71 "applied motor"

- In accordance with the following table, set this parameter according to the motor used:

Pr. 71 Set Value	Characteristic of Electronic Overcurrent Protection		
0	For a general-purpose motor (factory setting)		
1	For Baldor's constant-torque motor		
2	For a general-purpose motor 5-point flexible v/f characteristic		
20	MITSUBISHI Standard motor SF-JR (1.5kW or less)		
3	Standard motor	"Auto tuning setting" is selected	
13	Constant-torque motor		
23	MITSUBISHI Standard motor SF-JR (1.5kW or loss)		
4	Standard motor	Auto tuning data read/change setting is enabled	
14	Constant-torque motor		
24	MITSUBISHI Standard motor SF-JR (1.5kW or loss)		
5	Standard motor	Star connection	Direct input of motor constants is enabled
15	Constant-torque motor		
6	Standard motor	Delta connection	
16	Constant-torque motor		

Note: 1. For the adjustment of the 5-point flexible v/f characteristic, refer to page 94.
2. When "9999" has been set in Pr. 19, "2" cannot be set in Pr. 71. When "2" is selected in Pr. 71, set the appropriate value (other than "9999") in Pr. 19.
3. When "2" has been set in Pr. 71, the setting ranges of Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 are not displayed on the PU screen. At this time, if the set value of any of Pr. 100 to Pr. 109 is changed, the new set value is not dis-played in the "INITIAL VALUE LIST" and "CHANGE LIST".
4. Set "3" or "13" for auto tuning.
5. For full information on "4 to 6, 14 to 16" settings, see page 84.

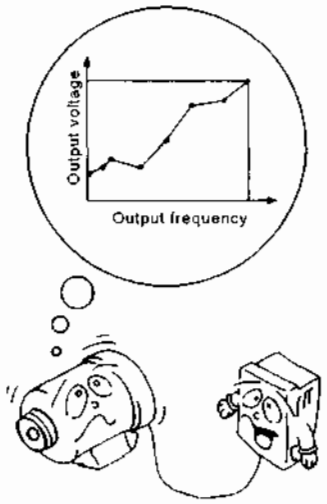
To lower the PWM carrier frequency so that noise and leakage current are reduced



⇨ Pr. 72 "PWM frequency selection"

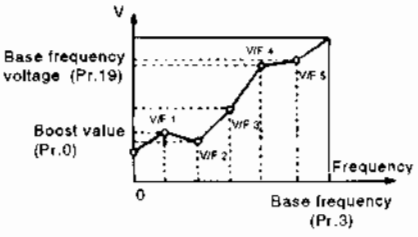
- The FR-A series PWM carrier frequency of 14.5KHz can be changed by using Pr. 72 when this frequency must be changed due to the effect of motor/mechanical system resonance. Lowering the PWM carrier frequency will increase motor noise but reduce inverter-generated noise and leakage current.

To set the ratio of the output voltage to the output frequency (V/F characteristic) of the inverter as appropriate



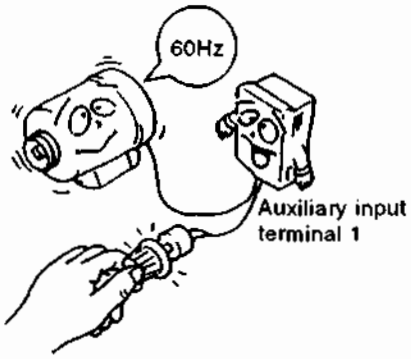
⇨ **Pr. 71 "applied motor", Pr. 100 to Pr. 109**

- The ratio of the output voltage to the output frequency (V/F characteristic) can be changed by linear interpolation made between five points set from V/F1 to V/F5. For the setting method, see page 94.



v/f characteristic

To perform main speed setting using the auxiliary frequency setting terminal 1



⇨ Pr. 73 "0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection"

- Select the override function to make the main speed setting using the auxiliary frequency setting terminal 1. Set the input specifications of terminals 1, 2, and 4 and the presence/absence of 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	Polarity Reversible
0	No	✱ 0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V	×	×	*3
1		✱ 0 to 5V	0 to ± 10V			
2		✱ 0 to 10V	0 to ± 5V			
3		✱ 0 to 5V	0 to ± 5V			
4		0 to 10V	✱ 0 to ± 10V		○	
5		0 to 5V	✱ 0 to ± 5V			
10		✱ 0 to 10V	0 to ± 10V		×	○
11		✱ 0 to 5V	0 to ± 10V			
12		✱ 0 to 10V	0 to ± 5V			
13		✱ 0 to 5V	0 to ± 5V			
14		0 to 10V	✱ 0 to ± 10V		○	
15		0 to 5V	✱ 0 to ± 5V			
0	Yes	×	0 to ± 10V	✱ ○	×	*3
1			0 to ± 10V			
2			0 to ± 5V			
3			0 to ± 5V			
4		0 to 10V	×		○	
5		0 to 5V				
10		×	0 to ± 10V		×	○
11			0 to ± 10V			
12			0 to ± 5V			
13			0 to ± 5V			
14		0 to 10V	×		○	
15		0 to 5V				

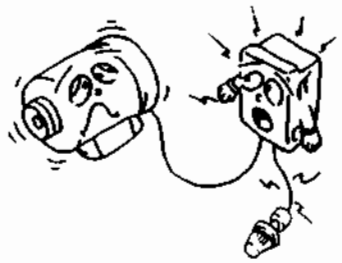
*1: The value of terminal 1 (auxiliary frequency setting input) is added to the main speed setting signal of terminal 2 or 4.

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

*3: Indicates that a negative-polarity frequency command signal is not accepted.

Note: 1. × indicates that a signal is not accepted.
2. To change the maximum output frequency when the maximum frequency command voltage (current) has been input, use the frequency setting voltage (current) gain, Pr. 903 (Pr. 905).
At this time, the command voltage (current) need not be input.
Also, the acceleration/deceleration time, which is an inclination up to the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency, is not affected by the change of Pr. 73 setting.
3. The set value hatched is the factory setting. The ✱ indicates the main speed setting.
4. When the set value of Pr. 22 is "9999", the value of terminal 1 is for the stall prevention level setting.

Stable operation cannot be performed due to noise



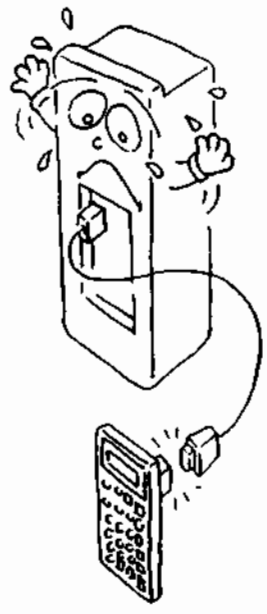
Potentiometer

⇨ Pr. 74 "input filter time constant"

- Allows the setting of the built-in filter time constant in the external voltage or current frequency setting signal input section. Effective for eliminating noise in the frequency setting circuit.
- Increases the filter time constant if stable operation cannot be performed due to noise. A larger set value results in lower response.

To select PU disconnection detection





⇨ Pr. 75 "reset selection/PU disconnection detection

- Detecting that the PU (parameter unit) has been disconnected from the inverter, this function brings the inverter to an alarm stop. Also, this function allows the reset (terminal RES) function to be selected.
- Operation
  When this parameter has been set to detect the disconnection of the PU, this function detects that the PU has been disconnected from the inverter and brings the inverter to an alarm stop.

Pr. 75 Set Value	Description	
0 (factory setting)	Reset input normally enabled. *	Operation will be continued with the PU disconnected.
1	Reset input enabled only when the protective function is activated.	
2	Reset input normally enabled.	When the PU is disconnected, an error is displayed and the inverter output is shut off. (Note)
3	Reset input enabled only when the protective function is activated.	

* By short-circuiting across terminals RES-SD during operation, the inverter shuts off output while the signal is on, the data of electronic overcurrent protection and regenerative brake duty is reset, and the motor is coasted to a stop.

Note: 1. If the PU had been disconnected from initial start, this is not defined as an alarm.
2. This disconnection detection judges that the PU is disconnected when the PU is removed for more than 1 second.
3. When the FR-PU01E is used, this function can also be used. Note that the alarm display of the FR-PU01E is "E.PE" and that of the inverter LED is "E.PUE".
4. To resume operation, reset the inverter after checking that the PU is connected securely.
5. The motor is decelerated to a stop when the PU is disconnected during PU jog operation with "2" or "3" set in Pr. 75. The motor is not brought to a stop at occurrence of the PU disconnection alarm.

To output the alarm code at its occurrence



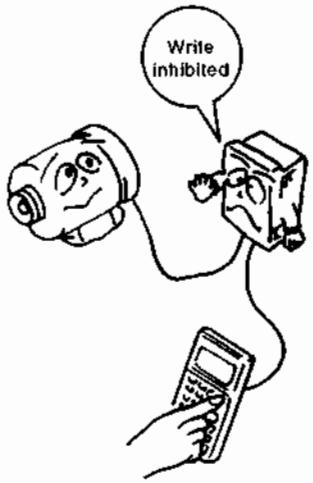
⇨ Pr. 76 "alarm code output selection"

- When alarm occurs, its code can be output as a 4-bit digital signal from the open collector output terminals. When programmed operation has been selected, this parameter also serves as a group operation signal output.

Set Value	Output Terminals			
	SU	IPF	OL	FU
0 (factory setting)	Depends on the 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..... Operation status signal (same as set value "0") Alarm occurrence.....Alarm code signal			
3 (programmed operation output)	Output at time-out	Group 3 operation	Group 2 operation	Group 1 operation

Note: For alarm codes, see page 70.

To set parameter write disable



⇨ Pr. 77 "parameter write disable selection"

- Prevents parameter values from being written from the parameter unit.

Set Value	Write Disable Function
0 (factory setting)	Parameter write enable (only at stop in PU operation mode) (Note 1)
1	Parameter write disable (Note 2)
2	Parameter write also enabled during operation in PU operation or external operation mode (Note 3)

Note: 1. Monitor-related parameters Pr. 51 to Pr. 56 can be set at any time.
2. Write is allowed for Pr. 77 and Pr. 79 "operation mode selection".
3. Write is disallowed during operation for Pr. 22, 23, 48, 49, 60, 66, 71 and 79 to 81.

To prevent reverse rotation



⇨ Pr. 78 "reverse rotation selection"

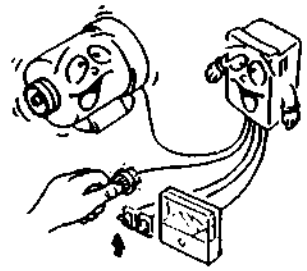
- Set Pr. 78 to prevent any reverse rotation fault resulting from the mis-input of the start signal.

Set Value	Direction of Rotation
0	Both forward and reverse rotations allowed (factory setting)
1	Reverse rotation disallowed
2	Forward rotation disallowed

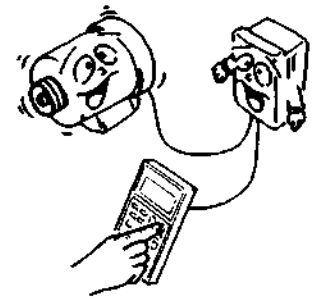
Note: This function is valid for both the parameter unit and external operations.

To select the operation mode

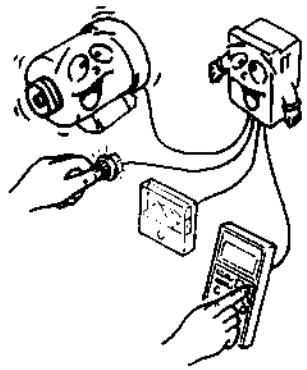
External operation mode

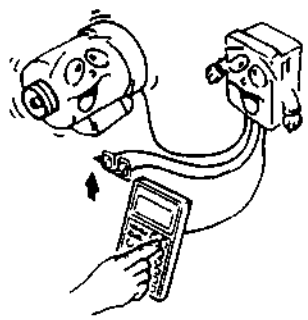


PU operation mode



Combined operation mode





⇨ Pr. 79 "operation mode selection"

- Allows operation to be performed in either or both of the external signal and parameter unit operation modes of the inverter.

Set Value	Description
0 (factory setting)	Operation can be switched between the parameter unit and external operation modes.
1	Operation is only allowed in the parameter unit operation mode.
2	Operation is only allowed in the external operation mode.
3 (Note 1)	Running frequency....Set from the parameter unit Start signal.....External signal input
4 (Note 1)	Running frequency....External signal input Start signal.....Input from the parameter unit
5 (Note 2)	Programmed operation Operation start...STF, timer reset...STR, group selection...RH, RM, RL
6 (Note 5)	Switch-over function
7 (Note 4)	PU operation interlock
8	External signal-based operation mode switching

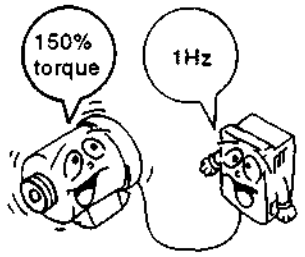
Note: 1. In the parameter unit/external signal combined operation mode, the following signals are made valid:

Set Value	Operation Frequency	Start Signal
3	Parameter unit • Direct setting and [▲]/[▼] key setting	Terminal symbol • STF • STR
4	Terminal signal • Across 2-5 0 to 5VDC • Across 2-5 0 to 10VDC • Across 4-5 4 to 20mADC Across 1-5 0 to ± 5VDC 0 to ± 10VDC • Jog frequency (Pr. 15) (JOG/OH) • Multi-speed selection (Pr. 4 to 6, 24 to 27)	Parameter unit • Forward rotation key • Reverse rotation key

2. For the adjustment of the programmed operation function, see page 89.
3. This function number can also be rewritten in the external operation mode.
   The settings of the other parameters cannot be changed. To change any of the other settings, set "0" or "1" in Pr. 79 to switch to the PU operation mode.
4. For full information on the PU operation interlock function available with the set value of "7" and the external signal-based operation mode switching function available with the set value of "8", see page 95.

- The programmed operation function allows 10 types of operation starting time of day, direction of rotation and running frequency to be set individually for each of the selected three groups. This function allows the inverter to be automatically run in the preset operation schedule and operation pattern. If a power failure occurs, operation can be continued without corrupting the set schedule by installing the FR-EPD automatic control compatible unit. This unit contains a backup battery.
- When the PU operation interlock signal is switched off, the PU operation interlock function forcibly switches the operation mode to the external operation mode. This function prevents the inverter from not starting operation under the external command if the mode is left unswitched from the PU operation mode.

To achieve 150% torque for operation at 1Hz



⇨ Pr. 80 "motor capacity", Pr. 81 "number of motor poles"

- Set these parameters to perform operation in the magnetic flux vector control mode. To select the magnetic flux vector control mode, set the applied motor capacity in Pr. 80 and the number of motor poles (2, 4, 6) in Pr. 81.
  When the constant-torque motor is used, set "1" (constant-torque motor) in Pr. 71 "applied motor".
  For more information, see page 79.

To change the language displayed on the parameter unit

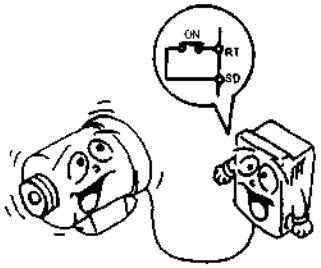
⇨ Pr. 145 "parameter unit language switching"

- Allows selection of the language displayed on the FR-PU02ER/ FR-ARWER four-language parameter (copy) unit (option).

Set Value	Language Displayed
0	English (factory setting)
1	German
2	French
3	Spanish

Note: This function is invalid when the FR-PU02, FR-PU02E or FR-ARW parameter (copy) unit is used.

To change the condition activated by the second control function selection (terminal RT)



⇨ Pr. 155 "terminal RT activated condition selection"

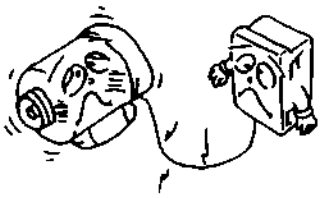
- The condition activated by the second control function selection (terminal RT) can be selected.

Pr. 155 Set Value	Second Control Function Condition
0 (factory setting)	Immediately activated and deactivated according to the signal ON/OFF of terminal RT.
10	Activated only when the signal of terminal RT is ON at constant speed. (The function is not activated during acceleration/deceleration if the signal of terminal RT is ON.)

Note: "1" or "11" is for exclusive use by the manufacturer and must not be set.

■ **<Pr. 83, Pr. 84, Pr. 96 ⇨ For the setting method, see page 81>**

Selection of the stall prevention function



⇨ Pr. 156 "stall prevention operation selection"

• By setting Pr. 156, stall prevention (overcurrent stall prevention) can be disabled and the OL signal output delayed.

Pr. 156 Set Value		Fast-Response Current Limit Function Selection O.... Activated ●.... Not activated	Stall Prevention Selection O.... Activated ●.... Not activated			OL Signal Output O.... Operation continued ●.... Operation not continued *	Factory Setting
			During acceleration	During constant speed	During deceleration		
0		O	O	O	O	O	0
1		●	O	O	O	O	
2		O	●	O	O	O	
3		●	●	O	O	O	
4		O	O	●	O	O	
5		●	O	●	O	O	
6		O	●	●	O	O	
7		●	●	●	O	O	
8		O	O	O	●	O	
9		●	O	O	●	O	
10		O	●	O	●	O	
11		●	●	O	●	O	
12		O	O	●	●	O	
13		●	O	●	●	O	
14		O	●	●	●	O	
15		●	●	●	●	O	
16		O	O	O	O	●	
17		●	O	O	O	●	
18		O	●	O	O	●	
19		●	●	O	O	●	
20		O	O	●	O	●	
21		●	O	●	O	●	
22		O	●	●	O	●	
23		●	●	●	O	●	
24		O	O	O	●	●	
25		●	O	O	●	●	
26		O	●	O	●	●	
27		●	●	O	●	●	
28		O	O	●	●	●	
29		●	O	●	●	●	
30		O	●	●	●	●	
31		●	●	●	●	●	
100	D	O	O	O	O	O	
	R	●	●	●	●	O	

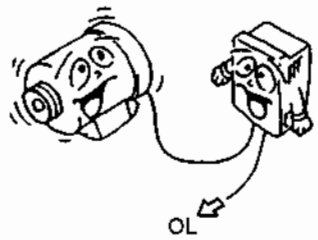
D: Driving R: Regenerative

Note: 1. When "Operation not continued at the time of OL signal output" has been selected, the "E.OLT" alarm code (stop by stall prevention) is displayed and operation stopped.

2. The output voltage reduces during stall prevention operation. When high torque is required (e.g. for an elevator), set the parameter in the following procedure:
   1. Record the Pr. 77 value in advance.
   2. Set "701" in Pr. 77.
   3. Set "1" in Pr. 156.
   4. Return Pr. 77 to the previous value.

   This completes the setting.

To output the overload alarm (OL) signal only when the signal has persisted for more than a given time



⇨ Pr. 157 "OL signal output waiting time"

- The overload alarm (OL) signal can be output when the time set in Pr. 157 is exceeded.

Pr. 157 Set Value	Output Signal
0 (factory setting)	Output according to overload (OL).
0.1 to 25 seconds	Output after the set time has elapsed.
9999	Overload (OL) alarm signal is not output.

■ <Pr. 158 ⇨ See the section of Pr. 51>

You care about speed fluctuation



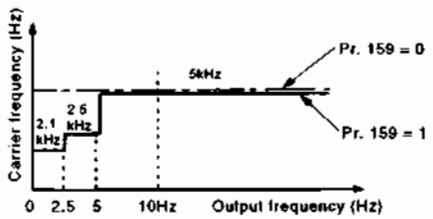
⇨ Pr. 159 "PWM frequency decrease at low speed"

- Speed in the low range (10Hz or less) can be smoothed to correct speed fluctuation. (To be set only when you care about speed fluctuation.)

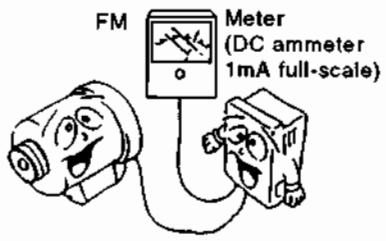
Pr. 159 Set Value	Description	
	Improvement of speed fluctuation	Correction at high speed
0 (factory setting)	No	No
1	Yes	No
2	No	Yes
3	Yes	Yes

Note: Since the carrier frequency reduces at the set value of "1" or "3", motor noise increases in the low range.

<Example: Pr. 72 = 5kHz > carrier frequency

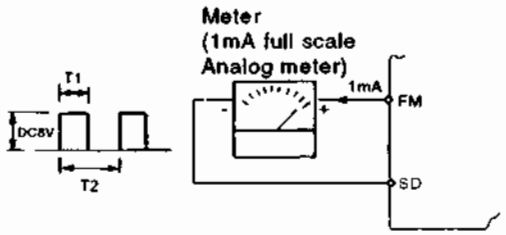


To make the output calibration of terminal FM



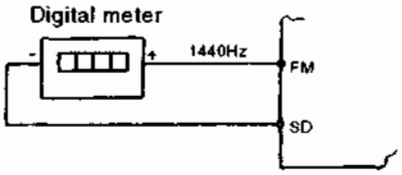
⇨ Pr. 900 "FM terminal calibration"

- Allows a meter connected to terminal FM to be calibrated from the parameter unit. Common to all monitored data selected in Pr. 54.
- Terminal FM provides the pulse output as shown below. The setting of Pr. 900 allows the meter connected to the inverter to be calibrated from the parameter unit without providing a calibration resistor.
(For information on the adjusting method, see page 64.)



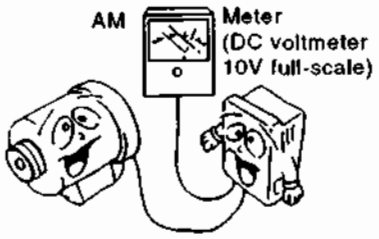
Pulse width T1 : Adjusted with Pr. 900
Pulse period T2 : Set in Pr. 55 (valid for frequency monitoring only)

• Monitoring using a digital meter
Allows a digital value to be displayed on a digital counter using the pulse train signal from the FM terminal. 1440Hz output is provided at the full scale value explained in the section of Pr. 54. When the running frequency has been selected for monitoring, the ratio of this FM output frequency can be set in Pr. 55.



Note: At 60Hz, the parameter is factory-set to 1mA full-scale and 1440Hz FM output frequency.
The maximum output frequency of FM is 2400Hz.

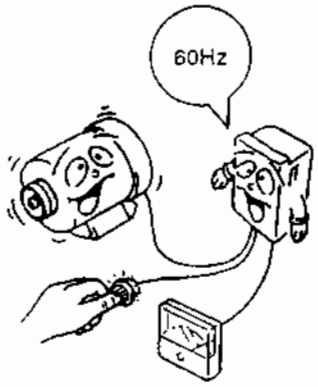
To make the output calibration of terminal AM



⇨ **Pr. 901 "AM terminal calibration"**

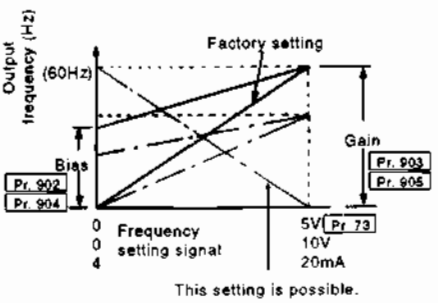
• Used when any of "101 to 118" has been set in Pr. 54 to select analog output to terminal AM and when any of "1 to 21" has been set in Pr. 158 to use the outputs of terminals FM and AM separately.
As explained in the section of Pr. 54, the analog output is factory-set to 10VDC in the full-scale of each monitored data. This parameter allows the output voltage ratio (gain) to be adjusted according to the meter reading. Note that the maximum output voltage is 10VDC.
(For details of the adjustment, see page 65.)

To adjust the gain and bias of the frequency setting signals



⇨ **Pr. 902 "frequency setting voltage bias"**
Pr. 903 "frequency setting voltage gain"
Pr. 904 "frequency setting current bias"
Pr. 905 "frequency setting current gain"

• Allows the output frequency to be set in relation to the frequency setting signal (0 to 5V, 0 to 10V or 4 to 20mA DC).
(For the adjustment method, see page 73.)



Note: If the gain adjustment (Pr. 903, Pr. 905) is changed, the acceleration/deceleration reference frequency (Pr. 20) does not change. The signal to the terminal 1 (aux. input) is added to the frequency setting signal.

V/F SLIP CONTROL

Motor slip is calculated on the basis of iq during V/F control to make slip compensation.

iq: torque component current

* The output frequency is raised in the driving load mode and is lowered in the regenerative load mode.

Related parameters

Pr. No.	Function	Setting Range	Increments	Factory Setting	Remarks
107	Slip compensation selection	0, 10	—	0	0—no slip comp. 10—slip comp. selected If Pr. 77=2, write during operation is disabled
89	Speed control gain	0 to 1000.0%	0.1%	100.0%	*1

Pr. 107 This parameter selects the FR-A's slip compensation function which will improve speed regulation.

Pr. 89 Use Pr. 89 to adjust the slip compensation value. This parameter determines the amount of speed correction that the slip compensation function will add. Experimentation is usually required.

*1: Pr. 89 is also used for magnetic flux vector control.
Pr. 89 setting value can be read under the following conditions.
- 801 is in Pr. 77 and 9999 is not in Pr. 80 and Pr. 81.
- 10 is in Pr. 107.

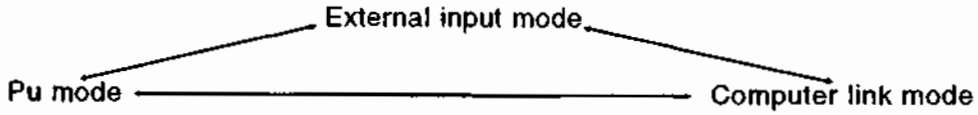
*2: Motor slip is calculated on the assumption that the motor capacity is equal to the inverter capacity and the motor pole number is 4 when 10 is set in Pr. 107 with 9999 in Pr. 80 or 9999 in Pr. 81.

*3: Set values other than 9999 in Pr. 80 and in Pr. 81 to give priority to magnetic flux vector control.

*4: Slip compensation does not work at the output frequency of 120 Hz and above.

SWITCH-OVER FUNCTION

This function allows the operation mode to be switched during operation as follows:



Use Pr. 79-6 to set the switch-over mode.

Example

Computer (or external) operation$^{(A)}$ → PU operation$^{(B)}$ → Computer (or external) operation

A: The speed command used for operation in the computer (or external) mode is switched to the speed command to be used for operation in the PU mode.
The operation command used for operation in the computer (or external) mode is switched to the operation command to be used for operation in the PU mode.

B: The speed command used for operation in the PU mode is switched to the speed command to be used for operation in the computer mode (or the set speed of the external potentiometer).
The operation command used for operation in the PU mode is switched to the operation command in the computer mode (or the external operation command).

	Modes Switching	Switching Status		
		(Pr. 79=0 to 5 aforementioned)	(Pr. 79=6)	
1	External to PU	Only during stop, operation via PU	During stop, during operation, operation via PU	• The data of the external operation mode is used unchanged for operation in the PU mode.
2	External to computer	Only during stop, computer operation	During stop, during operation, computer operation (*1)	• The data of the external operation mode is used unchanged for operation in the computer mode.
3	PU to external	Only during stop, operation via PU	During stop, during operation, operation via PU	• The set value of the external variable resistor and the start command on mode switching are used.
4	PU to computer	Only during stop, PU operation is performed to enter the external mode and computer operation is then performed.	During stop, during operation, computer operation (direct) (code E1 0003)	• The data of the PU mode is used unchanged for operation in the computer mode.
5	Computer to external	Only during stop, computer operation (code E1 0001 shifts to the PU/external normal mode)	During stop, during operation, computer operation (*1)	• The set value of the external variable resistor and the start command on mode switching are used.
6	Computer to PU	Only during stop, computer + PU operation	During stop, during operation, computer operation, PU operation	• The data of the computer mode is used unchanged for operation in the PU mode.

*1: External to (PU, computer): Operation is performed with the STF/STR state shifted to the forward/reverse operation and the external setting f (example: 0-5V, multi-speed, etc.) shifted to the speed in the PU or computer mode.

*2: (PU, computer) to external: Operation is performed according to the speed setting and STF/STR of the external input on mode switching.

*3: (PU, computer) to external (STOP terminal ON): 3-wire operation is performed with the forward/reverse operation in the PU mode used unchanged.

*4: When any mode is switched to the other during operation, the reset code is sent to the PU once and the communication error alarm is displayed but this is not a fault.

*5: The jog operation should be selected or reset from the PU during stop.

(Note) 1. When 6 is set in Pr. 79, PI control will not operate.
2. When "PU operation mode" is assigned to the output terminal, the signal is output as soon as the mode is switched to the PU mode during operation and stop.
3. This function is not available for the PU01E.

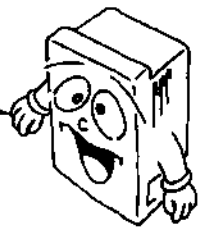
MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

27. 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.



27-1 Precautions for Maintenance and Inspection

For some 5minutes time after the power is switched off, the smoothing capacitor remains at a high voltage. Before accessing the inverter for inspection, make sure that the charge lamp is off and check that the voltage across the main circuit terminals P-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 175.)

27-2 Check Items

(1) Daily inspections

- Check the following:
  (1) Motor operation fault
  (2) Improper installation environment
  (3) Cooling system fault
  (4) Unusual vibration and noise
  (5) Unusual overheat and discoloration
- During operation, check the inverter input voltages using a tester.

(2) Periodic maintenance and inspection

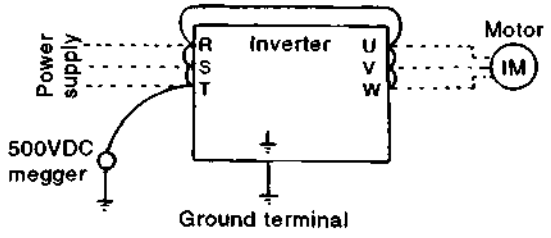
- Check the areas inaccessible during operation and requiring period inspection.
  (1) Cooling system..... Clean the air filter, etc.
  (2) Screws and bolts..... Check that they are securely tightened and retighten as necessary.
  (3) Conductors and insulating materials.....Check for corrosion and damage.
  (4) Insulation resistance..... Measure.
  (5) Cooling fan, smoothing capacitor, relay....Check and change if necessary.

Note: Have a proper understanding of the definitions of power and alarm indications provided for the transistorized inverter. Also, have a proper understanding of the settings of electronic overcurrent protection, etc. and record the set values. (Enter the values into the Customer Set Value section of the "Parameter List" on page 98.)

See the next page for the Inspection List.

(3) Insulation resistance test using megger

(1) 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.
(2) For the continuity test of the control circuit, use a tester (high resistance range) and do not use the megger or buzzer.
(3) For the inverter, conduct the insulation resistance test on the main circuit only as shown on the right and do not perform the test on the control circuit. (Use a 500VDC megger.)



Daily and Periodic Inspection

Area of Inspection	Inspection Item	Description	Interval			Method	Criterion	Instrument
			Daily	Periodic				
				1 year	2 years			
General	Surrounding environment	Check ambient temperature, humidity, dust, dirt, etc.	O			See note on page 13.	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.	O			Visual and auditory checks.	No fault	
	Power supply voltage	Check that main circuit voltage is normal.	O			Measure voltage across inverter terminals R-S-T.	170 to 242V (323 to 506V) 50Hz 170 to 253V (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.		O O O	O	(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) 5MΩ or more (2), (3) No fault.	500VDC class megger
	Conductors, cables	(1) Check conductors for distortion. (2) Check cable sheaths for breakage.		O O		(1), (2) Visual check.	(1), (2) No fault.	
	Terminal block	Check for damage.		O		Visual check	No fault	
	Inverter module Converter module	Check resistance across terminals			O	Disconnect cables from inverter and measure across terminals R, S, T↔P, N, and across U, V, W↔P, N with tester × 1Ω range.	(See the next page.)	Analog tester
	Smoothing capacitor	(1) Check for liquid leakage. (2) Check for safety valve projection and bulge. (3) Measure electrostatic capacity.	O O	 O		(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 for rough surface on contacts.		O O		(1) Auditory check (2) Visual check.	(1) No fault. (2) No fault.	
	Resistor	(1) Check for crack in resistor insulation (2) Check for open cable.		O O		(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		O O		(1) Measure voltage across inverter output terminals U-V-W. (2) Simulatively connect or disconnect inverter protective circuit output terminals.	(1) Phase-to-phase voltage balance within 4V (8V) for 200V (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.	O	 O		(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.	O	 O		(1) Lamps indicate indicator lamps on panel. (2) Clean with rag.	(1) Check that lamps are lit	
	Meter	Check that reading is normal.	O			Check reading of meters on panel.	Must satisfy specified and management values.	Voltmeter, ammeter, etc.
Motor	General	(1) Check for unusual vibration and noise (2) Check for unusual odor.	O O			(1) Auditory, sensory, visual checks (2) Check for unusual odor due to overheat, damage, etc	(1), (2) No fault.	
	Insulation resistance	Check with megger (across terminals and ground terminal)			O	Disconnect cables from U, V, W, including motor cables	5MΩ or more	500V megger

Note: The value for the 400V series is indicated in the parentheses.

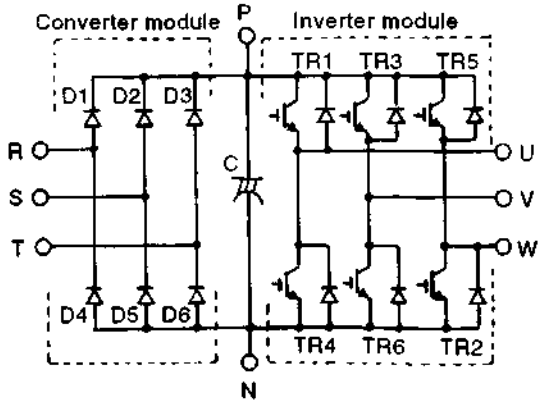
- **Checking the inverter and converter modules**
  <Preparation>
  (1) Disconnect the external power supply cables (R, S, T) and motor cables (U, V, W).
  (2) Prepare a tester. (Use 1Ω range.)

  <Checking method>
  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, change lamp is out.
2. At the time of continuity, the measured value is several to several ten ohms depending on the module type, circuit tester type, etc. If all measured values are almost the same, the modules are without fault.

<Module device numbers and terminals to be checked>

		Tester Polarity ⊕	Tester Polarity ⊖	Measured Value		Tester Polarity ⊕	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



27-3 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 capacitors
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 in the control circuit. Their characteristics are adversely affected by ripple current, etc. When the inverter is operated in ordinary, air-conditioned environment, change the capacitors about every 5 years. When 5 years have elapsed, the capacitors will deteriorate more rapidly.
Check the capacitors 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, it is recommended to use a handy device available on the market.

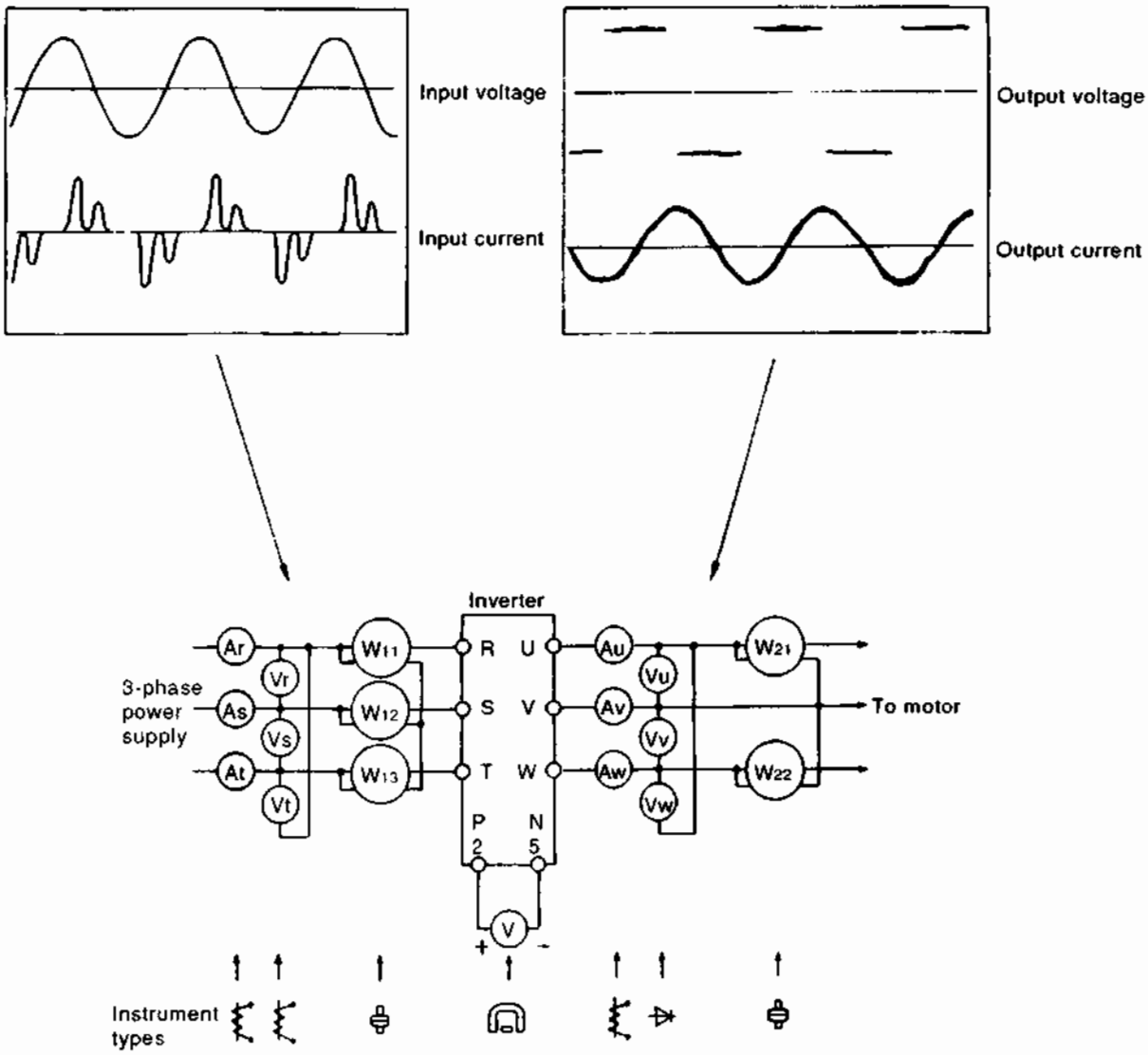
(3) Relays
To prevent a contact fault, etc., relays must be changed according to the number of accumulative switching times (switching life).
See the following table for the inverter parts replacement guide. Lamps and other short-life parts must also be changed during periodic inspection.

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 control board	5 years	Change the board (as required).
Relays	—	Change as required.

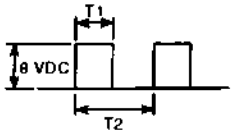
27-4 Measurement of Main Circuit Voltages, Currents and Powers

- **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 following circuits using the instruments given on the next page.



Typical Measuring Points and Instruments

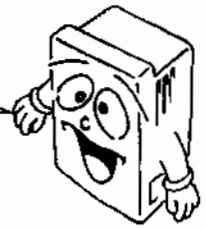
Measuring Points and Instruments

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 AC voltmeter	Commercial power supply 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 AC ammeter		
Power supply side power P_1	At R, S and T, and across R-S, S-T and T-R	Electrodynamic type single-phase wattmeter	$P_1=W_{11}+W_{12}+W_{13}$ (3-wattmeter method)	
Power supply side power factor Pf_1	Calculate after measuring power supply voltage, power supply side current and power supply side power. $Pf_1=\frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3}V_1 \cdot V_1} \times 100\%$			
Output side voltage V_2	Across U-V, V-W and W-U	Rectifier type AC voltmeter (Note 1) (Not moving-iron type)	Difference between phases is within ± 1% of maximum output voltage.	
Output side current I_2	U, V and W line currents	Moving-iron type AC ammeter	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 single-phase wattmeter	$P_2 = W_{21} + W_{22}$ 2-wattmeter method (or 3-wattmeter method)	
Output side power factor Pf_2	Calculate in similar manner to power supply side power factor. $Pf_2=\frac{P_2}{\sqrt{3}V_2 \cdot V_2} \times 100\%$			
Converter output	Across P-N	Moving-coil type (such as tester)	Inverter LED display is lit. 1.35 × V_1 Max. 380V (760V) during regenerative operation	
Frequency setting signal	Across 2(+)-5	Moving-coil type (Tester, etc. may be used) (Internal resistance: 50kΩ 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. 5VDC at maximum frequency (without frequency meter)  Pulse width T1: Adjusted by Pr 900 Pulse cycle T2: Set by Pr 55 (Valid for frequency monitoring only)	SD is common.
	Across AM(+)-5		Approx. 10VDC at maximum frequency (without frequency meter)	
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	

Note 1: Accurate data will not be obtained by a tester.
* Values in parentheses indicate those for 400V series.

28. 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 and the inverter has failed, the parts have been damaged, or any other fault has occurred.



28-1 Checking the Parameter Unit Display

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

Display		Cause of Fault	Check Point	Remedy
Parameter Unit	Inverter LED			
OC During Acc	OC1 : Overcurrent during acceleration	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	OC2 : Overcurrent during constant speed		Sudden load change? Check for output short circuit or ground fault. Check for cooling fan stop.	Keep load stable. Change fan. Remove obstacle to cooling fan. (Note)
OC During Dec	OC3 : Overcurrent during deceleration		Deceleration too fast? Check for output short circuit or ground fault. Check for cooling fan stop. Mechanical brake of motor operate too fast?	Increase deceleration time. Change fan. Remove obstacle to cooling fan. (Note) Check brake operation.
Ov During Acc	OV1 : Overvoltage during acceleration	Overvoltage on DC bus (terminals P-N)	Acceleration too fast?	Increase acceleration time.
Stedy Spd Ov	OV2 : Overvoltage during constant speed		Sudden load change?	Keep load stable.
Ov During Dec	OV3 : Overvoltage during deceleration		Deceleration too fast?	Increase deceleration time. (Set deceleration time which matches load GD^2.) Reduce braking duty.
Motor Overload	THM : Overload alarm	Thermal relay for motor	Motor used under overload?	Reduce load. Increase motor and inverter capacities.
Inv. Overload	THT : Overload alarm	Thermal relay for inverter		
Inst. Pwr. Loss	IPF : Instantaneous power failure	Instantaneous power failure	Check the cause of instantaneous power failure.	
Under Voltage	UVT : Undervoltage	Drop of power supply voltage	Large-capacity motor started?	Check power system equipment such as power supply capacity.
Br. Cct. Fault	BE : Brake transistor alarm	Brake transistor fault	Braking duty proper?	Reduce load GD^2. Reduce braking duty.
Ground Fault	GF : Ground fault overcurrent	Ground fault occurred in output circuit.	Check motor and cables for ground fault.	Remedy ground fault area.
OH Fault	OHT : External thermal relay operation	External thermal relay operated.	Check motor for overheat.	Reduce load and frequency of operation.
Stll Prev STP	OLT : Stall prevention	Stall prevention or current limit function activated too long.	Motor used under overload?	Reduce load. Increase motor and inverter capacities.
Option Fault	OPT : Inboard option connection alarm	Option and inverter connected improperly.	Check for loose connector.	Securely connect.
Corrupt Memry	PE : Parameter storage device alarm	Storage device (EEPROM) faulty.	Number of parameter write times too many?	Change inverter.
Retry No. Over	RET : Retry count exceeded	Operation could not be resumed within the number of retry times set.	Check cause of alarm occurrence.	
CPU Fault	CPU : CPU error	CPU malfunction		Change inverter.
PU Leave Out	PUE : Parameter unit disconnection	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	0.00 (LED display proper)	•Reset signal ON •Loose connection between PU and inverter *1 •Communication circuit fault	•Check for miswiring to reset terminal. •Check for loose connector.	•Turn the reset signal off. •Securely connect. •Change inverter.
	Err. (LED display improper) Fr-A —	CPU malfunction *2		•Switch power off, then on. •Switch reset signal on, then off. •Change inverter.

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

*1: The parameter unit display remains unchanged but operation may be performed in the external operation mode.

*2: If the alarm is kept displayed on the parameter unit and unit LED after remedy, the internal circuit may be faulty. Consult your sales representative.

28-2 Faults and Check Points

Fault	Typical Check Point
Motor does not rotate.	(1) Checking the main circuit • Check that a proper power supply voltage 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 rotation start signals are not present simultaneously. • Check that the frequency setting signal is not zero. • Check that the signal across terminals AU-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 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 alarm code (such as E.OC1) is not displayed on the inverter LED.
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 rotation, reverse rotation) are connected properly.
Speed greatly differs from the set value.	• Check that the frequency setting signal is proper. (Measure the input signal level.) • Check that the following parameter set values are proper: Maximum frequency (Pr. 1), minimum frequency (Pr. 2), 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.
Motor current is large. Speed does not increase.	• Check that the load is not too heavy. • Check that the torque boost (manual) set value is not too large. • 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.
Speed varies during operation.	(1) Inspection of load • Check that the load is not varying. (2) Inspection of input signal • Check that the frequency setting signal is not varying. (3) Others • Check that the settings of the applied motor capacity (Pr. 80) and the 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.
"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 parameter.

28-3 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.)
Note: For the definitions of the alarm codes, see page 70.

Function	Description		Display		Alarm Code	Alarm Output
			Parameter Unit	Inverter LED		
Acceleration /constant-speed stall prevention current limit	If a current not less than 150% 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 150% of the rated inverter 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 150%, this function increases the frequency again and accelerates up to the set speed and continues operation.		OL is shown during motor rotation. Stll Prev STP is shown at a motor stop.	E.OLr (OLT) (Indicaes a stop due to the activation of the function for a long time during constant-speed operation.	0	Not provided. Provided by EOLT 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.					
Overcurrent shut-off	If the inverter output current reaches or exceeds 200% of the rated current, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter. When any main circuit device is overheated, the protective circuit is also activated to stop the inverter.	During acceleration	OC During Acc	E.OC 1	1	Provided
		During constant speed	Stedy Spd Oc	E.OC2	2	
		During deceleration	OC During Dec	E.OC3	3	
Regenerative overvoltage shut-off	If the converter output voltage is excessive due to the regenerative energy from the motor, the protective circuit is activated to stop the transistor output. This may also be activated by a surge voltage generated in the power supply system.	During acceleration	Ov During Acc	E.Ou 1	4	Provided
		During constant speed	Stedy Spd Ov	E.Ou2		
		During deceleration	Ov During Dec	E.Ou3		
Instantaneous power failure protection	If an instantaneous power failure has occurred in excess of 15msec (this applies also to inverter input power shut-off), this function is activated to stop the inverter output in order to prevent misoperation. 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 persists for more than about 100msec, the protective circuit is reset.)		Inst. Pwr. Loss	E.I PF (IPF)	7	Provided
Undervoltage protection	If the inverter power supply voltage has reduced, the control circuit cannot operate properly, 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 150V (300V for the 400V series), this function stops the inverter output.		Under Voltage	E.UuT (UVT)	8	Provided
Brake transistor alarm detection	If a 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. bE (BE)	A	Provided
Overload shut-off (electronic overcurrent protection)	The electronic overcurrent protection in the inverter detects inverter overload or motor overheat and activates the protective circuit to stop the inverter output. When a multi-pole motor or more than one motor is driven, for example, 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. (Activaled at a current 150% or more of the rated current.)		Motor Overload	Motor protection E.THM (THM)	5	Provided
			Inv. Overload	Inverter protection E.THT (THT)	6	
Brake resistor overheat protection	If the regenerative brake duty from the motor has exceeded the specified value, the brake operation is stopped temporarily to protect the brake resistor from overheat. When the brake resistor has cooled, the brake operation is resumed.		(Not displayed)	(Not displayed)	—	Not provided

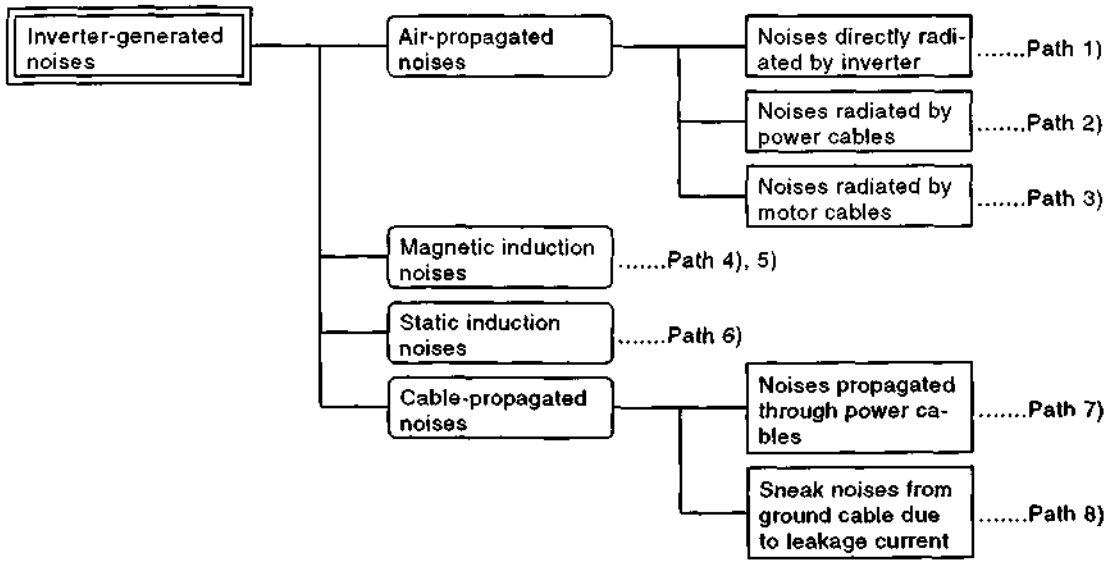
Function	Description	Display		Alarm Code	Alarm Output
		Parameter Unit	Inverter LED		
Output side ground fault overcurrent protection	If a ground fault current has flown due to a ground fault occurring in the output (load) side of the inverter, this function stops the inverter output. A ground fault occurring at low ground resistance may activate the overcurrent protec-tion (OC1 to OC3).	Ground Fault	E. GF (GF)	B	Provided
External thermal relay 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 "1" or "3" has been set in Pr. 17 "external thermal relay input" function.	OH Fault	E.OHT (OHT)	C	Provided
Inboard option connection alarm	Stops the inverter output if the dedicated option used in the inverter results in connection (connector) fault.	Option Fault	E.OPT (OPT)	E	Provided
Parameter storage device alarm	Stops the output if the fault of EEPROM which stores the parameter set values has occurred.	Corrupt Memry	E. PE (PE)	F	Provided
Retry count exceeded	If operation cannot be resumed within the number of retry times set, this function stops the inverter output.	Retry No. Over	E.rET (RET)	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	E.CPU (CPU)	F	Provided
Parameter unit disconnec-tion	Stops the inverter output if the parameter unit is disconnected. This protective function is activated only when "2" or "3" has been set in Pr. 75 "reset selection/PU disconnec-tion detection" function.	PU Leave Out	E.PUE (PUE)	F	Provided

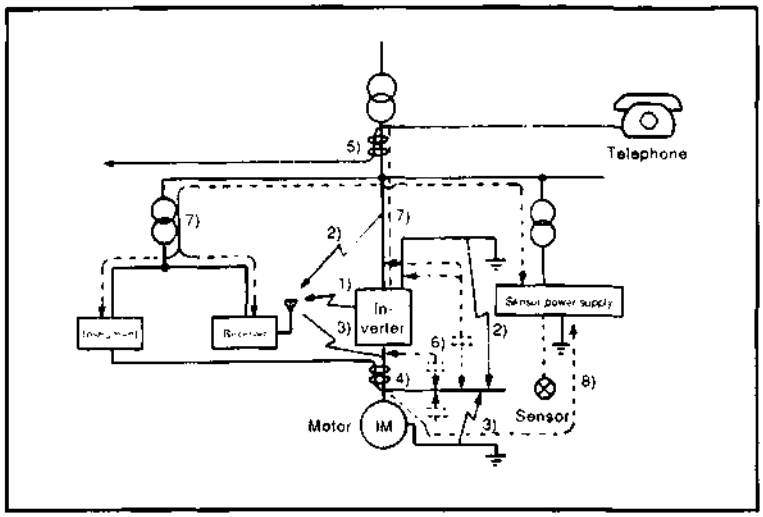
*: The stall prevention operation current can be set as appropriate. The factory setting is 150%.

28-4 Electrical Noises

Some noises enter the inverter to misoperate it and others are radiated by the inverter to misoperate peripheral devices. Though the inverter is designed to be insusceptible to noises, it handles low-level signals, so it requires the following basic measures to be taken. Since the inverter chops output voltage at high carrier frequency, it also generates noises. If these noises cause peripheral devices to misoperate, measures should be taken to suppress the noise. The measures differ slightly depending on noise propagation paths.

1) Basic measures
   - Do not run the power cables (I/O cables) and signal cables of the inverter in parallel with each other and do not bundle them.
   - Use twisted shield cables for the detector connecting and control signal cables and connect the sheathes of the shield cables to terminal SD.
   - Ground the inverter, motor, etc. at one point.
2) Measures against noises which enter and misoperate the inverter
   When devices which generate many noises (which use magnetic contactors, magnetic brakes, many relays, for example) are installed near the inverter and the inverter may be misoperated by noises, the following measures must be taken:
   - Provide surge suppressors for devices that generate many noises to suppress noises.
   - Fit data line filters to signal cables.
   - Ground the shields of the detector connection and control signal cables with cable clamp metal.
3) Measures against noises which are radiated by the inverter to misoperate peripheral devices
   Inverter-generated noises are largely classified into those radiated by the cables connected to the inverter and inverter main circuit (I/O), those electromagnetically and electrostatically inducted to the signal cables of the peripheral devices close to the main circuit power supply, and those transmitted through the power supply cables.

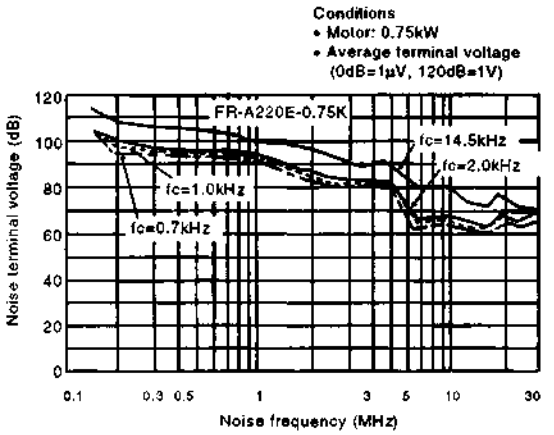




Noise Path	Measures
1), 2), 3)	When devices which handle low-level signals and are susceptible to misoperation due to noises (such as instruments, receivers and sensors) are installed near the inverter and their signal cables are contained in the same panel as the inverter or are run near the inverter, the devices may be misoperated by air-propagated noises and the following measures must be taken: (1) Install easily affected devices as away as possible from the inverter. (2) Run easily affected signal cables as away as possible from the inverter. (3) Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. (4) Insert line noise filters into I/O and radio noise filters into input to suppress cable-radiated noises. (5) Use shield cables for signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
4), 5), 6)	When the signal cables are run in parallel with or bundled with the power cables, magnetic and static induction noises may be propagated to the signal cables to misoperate the devices and the following measures must be taken: (1) Install easily affected devices as away as possible from the inverter. (2) Run easily affected signal cables as away as possible from the inverter. (3) Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. (4) Use shield cables for signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
7)	When the power supplies of the peripheral devices are connected to the power supply of the inverter in the same line, inverter-generated noises may flow back through the power supply cables to misoperate the devices and the following measures must be taken: (1) Install the radio noise filter (FR-BIF) to the power cables (I/O cables) of the inverter. (2) Install the line noise filter (FR-BLF, FR-BSF01) to the power cables of the inverter.
8)	When a closed loop circuit is formed by connecting the peripheral device wiring to the inverter, leakage current may flow through the ground cable of the inverter to misoperate the device. In such a case, disconnection of the ground cable of the device may cause the device to operate properly.

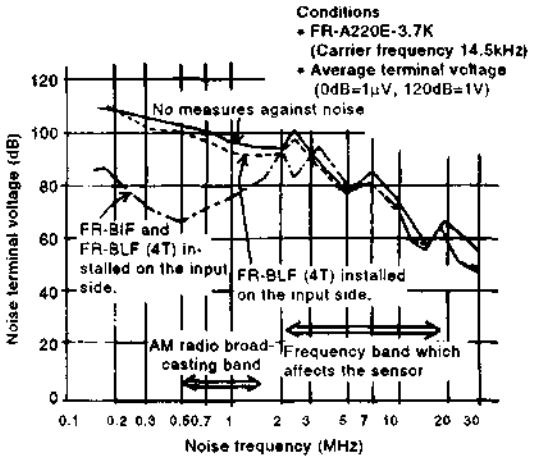
• Data example

By decreasing the carrier frequency, the noise terminal voltage* can be reduced.
When motor noise does not pose a problem, set the carrier frequency to a low value (1kHz) using Pr. 72.
When motor noise poses a problem, see the figure below.



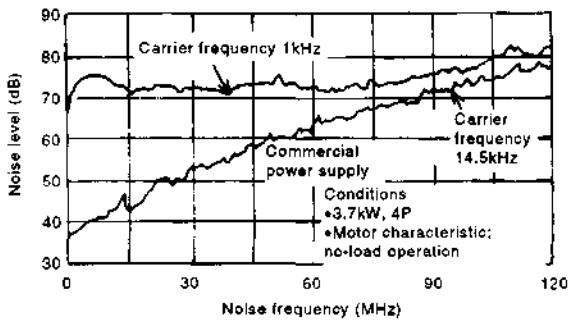
Relation between Noise Terminal Voltage and Carrier Frequency

In the frequency band of AM radio broadcasting, fitting the FR-BIF on the input side provides a large effect.
The FR-BSF01 and FR-BLF reduce a noise terminal voltage in a wide frequency band, having effects on measures against the misoperation of sensors and the like.
As the measures against the misoperation of sensors and the like, also take the following measures against induction noises.



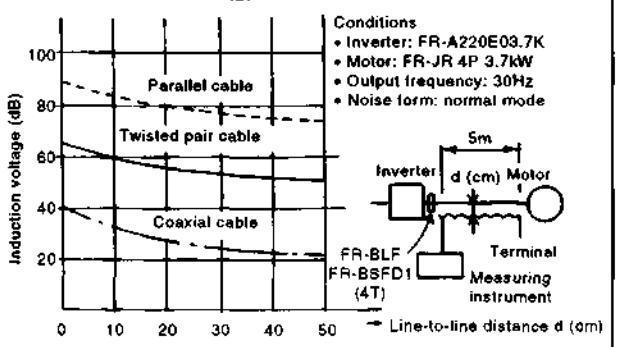
Noise Terminal Voltage of Inverter and Example of Its Reduction by Noise Filters

By increasing the carrier frequency of the inverter, motor noise reduces.
Since the motor-generated sound reduces at low speed, the motor can be run more silently by the inverter than by commercial power supply.



Relation between Carrier Frequency and Motor Noise

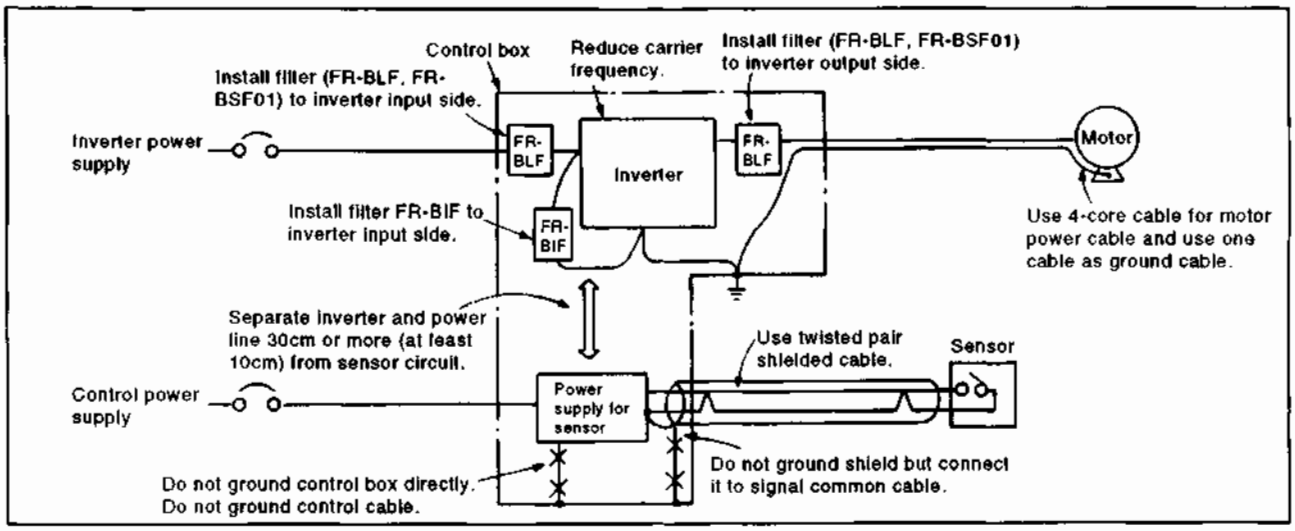
By using shield cables for signal cables, induction noise can be reduced greatly (to 1/10 - 1/100).
Induction noise can also be reduced by separating the signal cables from the inverter output cables. (Separation of 30cm reduces noise to 1/2-1/3.)
By fitting the FR-BSF01 or BLF on the inverter output side, induction noise to the signal cables can be reduced.



Induction Noise to Signal Cables by Inverter Output Cables

* Noise terminal voltage: Represents the magnitude of noise propagated from the inverter to the power supply.

• Example of measures against noises

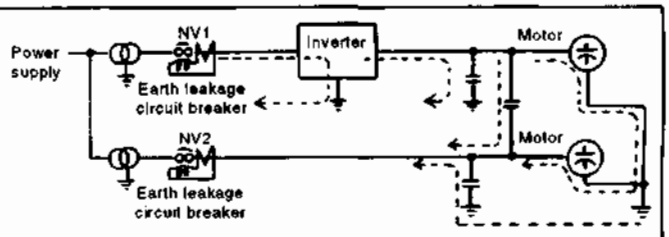


■ Leakage current

Because of static capacitances existing in the inverter I/O wiring and motor, leakage current flows through them. Since its value depends on the static capacitances, carrier frequency, etc., leakage current increases when the low-noise type inverter is used. In this case, take the following measures.

1) To-ground leakage current

Leakage current may flow into not only the inverter's own line but also the other line through the ground cable, etc. This leakage current may operate earth leakage circuit breakers and earth leakage relays unnecessarily.



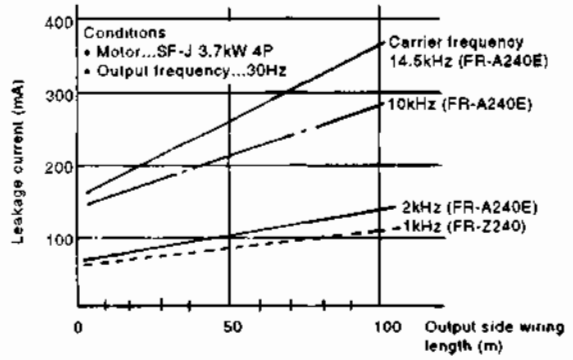
Leakage Current Sneak Path

- **Measures**
  - Decrease the carrier frequency (Pr. 72) of the inverter. Note that motor noise increases.
  - By using earth leakage circuit breakers compatible with harmonics and surges (e.g. Mitsubishi's New Super NV series) in the inverter's own line and other line, operation can be performed with low noise (with the carrier frequency kept high).

*: For information on selecting the earth leakage circuit breaker, see page 181.

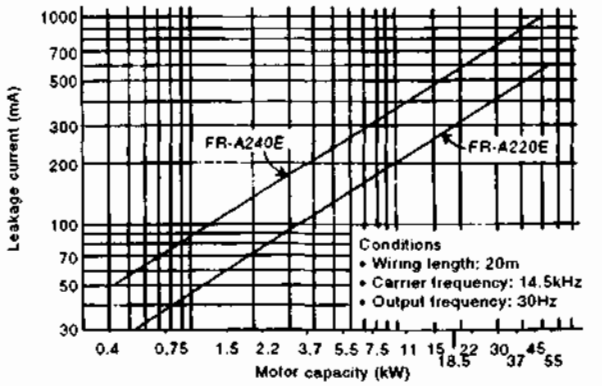
- **To-ground leakage current data example**

Note that long wiring length will increase leakage current. Decrease the carrier frequency of the inverter to reduce leakage current.



To-Ground Leakage Current versus Carrier Frequency and Wiring Length

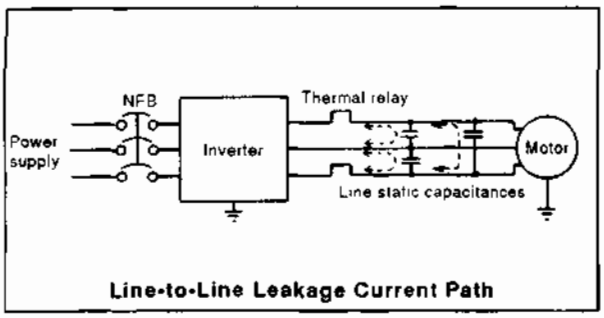
Higher motor capacity leads to larger leakage current. Larger leakage current occurs in 400V series than in 200V series.



To-Ground Leakage Current versus Motor Capacity

2) Line-to-line leakage current

Harmonics of the leakage current flowing in the static capacities between the inverter output cables may operate the external thermal relay unnecessarily. When the wiring length of a 400V series small-capacity model (especially 7.5kW or down) is long (50m or more), the external thermal relay is likely to operate unnecessarily because the ratio of the leakage current to the rated current of the motor increases.



Line-to-Line Leakage Current Path

• Line-to-line leakage current data example (200V series)

Motor Capacity (kW)	Rated Motor Current (A)	Leakage Current (mA)	
		Wiring Length 50m	Wiring Length 100m
0.4	1.8	310	500
0.75	3.2	340	530
1.5	5.8	370	560
2.2	8.1	400	590
3.7	12.8	440	630
5.5	19.4	490	680
7.5	25.6	535	725

- Motor SF-J 4P
- Carrier frequency: 14.5Hz
- Cable used: 2mm², 4-core cabtyre cable

* The leakage current of the 400V series is twice larger.

- **Measures**
  - Use the electronic overcurrent protection of the inverter.
  - Install the reactor (FR-BOL) in the output side.
  - Decrease the carrier frequency. Note that motor noise increases.

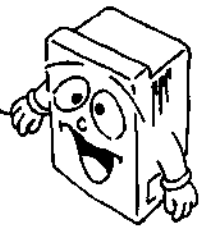
To protect the motor securely from the line-to-line leakage current, it is recommended to use a temperature sensor to directly detect the temperature of the motor.

■ Power supply harmonics

Power supply harmonics may be generated from the converter section of the inverter, affecting the generator, power capacitor, etc. Power supply harmonics are different in generation source, frequency band and transmission path from noises and leakage currents. For details, see the technical information.

29. DRIVING THE 400V CLASS MOTOR BY THE INVERTER

In a PWM type inverter, a micro surge voltage attributable to a wiring constant is generated at the motor terminals.
Especially for a 400V class motor, the micro surge voltage may deteriorate the insulation.
When the 400V class motor is driven by the inverter, consider the following measures:



- **Measures**

It is recommended to take either of the following measures:

(1) Rectifying the motor insulation
For the 400V class motor, use an insulation-rectified motor. Specifically,
1) Specify the "400V class inverter-driven, insulation-rectified motor".
2) For the dedicated motor such as the constant-torque motor and low-vibration motor, use the "inverter-driven, dedicated motor".

(2) Suppressing the micro surge voltage on the inverter side
On the output side of the inverter, connect a filter which suppresses the micro surge voltage to make the terminal voltage of the motor 850V or less.
When the motor is to be driven by Mitsubishi inverter, connect the optional surge voltage suppressing filter (see page 168) on the output side of the inverter.

30. OPTIONS

30-1 Option List

	Option Name	Type	Application, Specifications, Etc.	Applicable Inverter
Inboard type (dedicated to FR-A)	Industrial equipment compatible function	FR-EPA	• 12-bit digital input • PLG feedback control • Extension analog output • Orientation control (machine tool spindle fixed-position stop control)	Common to all models
	Computer link function	FR-EPB	• RS-422, RS-485 interface for computer link (serial communication) • PLG feedback control	
	Programmable controller link function	FR-EPC	• MELSECNET/MINI-S3 (optical cable) interface • PLG feedback control	
	Automatic control compatible function	FR-EPD	• PI control • Battery backup for programmed operation (programmed operation function is standard.)	
	I/O function	FR-EPE	• 12-bit digital input • Relay output (3 points) • Extension analog output	
	Computer link + extension output function	FR-EPG	• RS422/RS485 interface for computer link (serial communication) • Selective relay output • Analog current output	
	Pulse train input function	FR-EPH	• Pulse train input • Selective relay output • Analog current output • PI control	
External option (dedicated to FR-A)	Parameter unit (Japanese)	FR-PU02	Interactive parameter unit using LCD display	
	Parameter unit (English)	FR-PU02E	The LCD display and ten-key pad of the FR-PU02 are indicated in English.	
	Parameter unit (4 languages)	FR-PU02ER	For use in English, German, French and Spanish.	
	Parameter copy unit (Japanese)	FR-ARW	Allows parameter settings to be read in batch and copied to the other inverter.	
	Parameter copy unit (English)	FR-ARWE	The LCD display and ten-key pad of the FR-ARW are indicated in English.	
	Parameter copy unit (4 languages)	FR-ARWER	For use in English, German, French and Spanish.	
	Accessory cover	———	Blind cover fitted after the parameter unit is removed from the inverter.	
	Serial communication unit	FR-CU01	RS485 interface for computer link (serial communication)	
	Heat sink outside mounting attachment	FR-ACN□□	Used to place only the heat generating section of the inverter in the back of the control box.	1.5K to 55K According to capacity
	Dirt-protection structure attachment	FR-ACV□□	By installing this option, the inverter meets the totally enclosed structure specifications (IP40).	0.4K to 22K According to capacity
	Conduit connection attachment	FR-AFN□□	Used to connect a conduit pipe directly to the inverter.(11K to 55K meet IP20 by installing this option.)	0.4K to 55K According to capacity
	FR-Z series intercompatibility attachment	FR-AAT□□	Mounting plate used to make the mounting dimensions identical to those of the FR-Z series.	
	High-duty brake resistor	FR-ABR-(H)*	Used to improve the braking capability of the brake built in the inverter.	0.4K to 7.5K According to capacity

	Option Name	Type	Application, Specifications, Etc.	Applicable Inverter
External option	Power factor improving DC reactor	FR-BEL-(H)*	Used to improve the inverter input power factor (overall power factor about 95%) and cooperate with the power supply.	5.5K to 55K According to capacity
	Power factor improving AC reactor	FR-BAL-(H)*	Used to improve the inverter input power factor (overall power factor about 90%) and cooperate with the power supply. (0.4 to 3.7K)	0.4K to 55K According to capacity
	Radio noise filter	FR-BIF-(H)*	For radio noise reduction	Common to all models
	Line noise filter	FR-BSF01	For line noise reduction (applies to small capacities)	
		FR-BLF	For line noise reduction	
	Parameter unit cable	FR-CBL□	Cable for connection with the parameter unit or parameter copy unit. Straight or L shape type available.	
	Digital operation panel	FR-DU01	For operation from the control box surface.	
	Surge voltage suppressing filter	FR-ASF-H	Absorbs surge voltage on the inverter output side.	400V series 0.4 to 55K According to capacity
	Brake unit	FR-BU-15K to 55K FR-BU-H15K to H55K	Used to improve the braking capability of the inverter (for high-inertia load or negative load). Use the brake unit and resistor unit together.	According to capacity
	Resistor unit	FR-BR-15K to 55K FR-BR-H15K to H55K		
	Power return unit	FR-RC-15K to 55K FR-RC-H15K to H55K	Energy-saving, high-function brake unit which can return the motor-generated braking energy to the power supply.	
FR series controllers and setters	Manual controller	FR-AX	For independent operation.With frequency meter, frequency setting potentiometer and start switch.	Common to all models
	DC tach. follower	FR-AL	For joint operation using external signals. (0 to 5VDC, 0 to 10VDC) (1VA)**	
	Three speed selector	FR-AT	For three-speed (high, middle, low) switching operation. (1.5VA)	
	Motorized speed setter	FR-FK	For remote operation. Allows operation to be controlled from several places. (5VA)	
	Ratio setter	FR-FH	For ratio control. Allows ratios to be set to five inverters. (3VA)	
	PG follower	FR-FP	For follow-up operation using the signal of a pilot generator (PG). (2VA)	
	Master controller	FR-FG	For parallel operation of several (up to 35) inverters. (5VA)	
	Soft starter	FR-FC	For soft start and stop. Allows parallel operation and acceleration/deceleration. (3VA)	
	Deviation detector	FR-FD	For synchronous operation. Used with a deviation sensor and synchro. (5VA)	
	Preamplifier	FR-FA	Can be used as A/V conversion or operational amplifier. (3VA)	
Others	Pilot generator	QVAH-10	For follow-up operation. 70/35VAC 500Hz (at 2500rpm)	
	Deviation sensor	YVGC-500W-NS	For synchronous operation (mechanical deviation detection). Output 90VAC/90°	
	Frequency setting potentiometer	WA2W1KΩ	For frequency setting. Wire-wound type. 2W1KΩ B characteristic.	
	Frequency meter	YM206RI 1mA	Dedicated frequency meter (up to 120Hz scale). Moving-coil DC ammeter.	
	Calibration resistor	RV24YN 10KΩ	For calibration of the frequency meter. Carbon-film type. B characteristic.	

* Type for 400VAC class has H.

Power supply specifications of the FR series controllers and setters: 200VAC 50Hz, 200/220VAC 60Hz 115VAC 60Hz

** Rated power consumption.

30-2 Inboard Dedicated Options

Option / Function	FR-EPA (Industrial equipment compatible function)	FR-EPB (Computer link function)	FR-EPC (Programmable controller link function)	FR-EPD (Automatic control compatible function)	FR-EPE (I/O function)	FR-EPG (Computer link + extension output function)	FR-EPH (Pulse train input function)
PLG feedback control	●	●	●				
Orientation control	●						
12-bit digital input	●				●		
Relay output					●	●(Note 1)	●(Note 1)
Extension analog output	●				●		
Computer link		●				●	
MELSECNET/MINI-S3			●				
PI control				●			
Programmed operation				●			●
Analog current output						●(Note 2)	●(Note 2)
Pulse train input							●

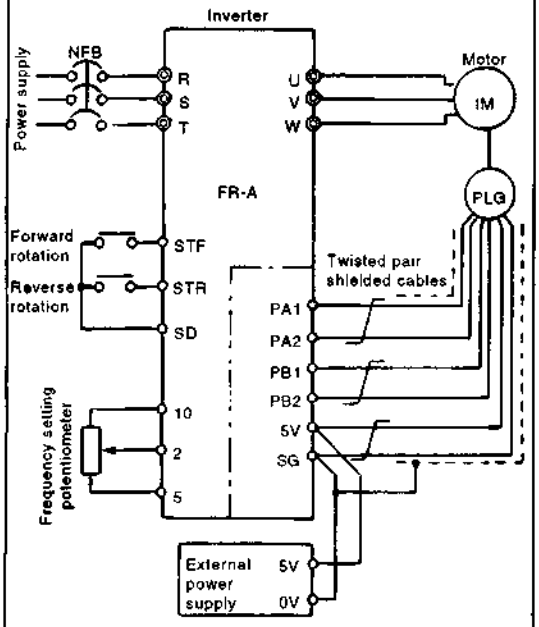
Out of the above option units, only one can be installed in the inverter.
Each option unit has several function as listed below.

	Function, Application, Etc.	Rating, Etc.
PLG feedback control	• The motor speed is detected by the pulse encoder, this detection signal is fed back to the inverter, and its speed variation is automatically compensated for. Hence, the motor speed can be kept constant if load variation occurs. • The actual motor speed can be monitored on the inverter LED display and parameter unit. [Application example] extruder, winder, conveyor, etc.	• Speed variation ratio: within ±0.2% at the load variation of 0 to 100% (*) (at 1800r/min) • Applicable motor: standard motor of 2 to 8 poles • Encoder specifications: 3 phase, differential output, 1024P/rev. • 5VDC power supply Example: Tamagawa Seiki's TS 1508 N 207, etc. (*) Load of 100% indicates the continuous operation torque of the motor at each running frequency.
Orientation control	• Used with a pulse encoder installed to a machine tool spindle to allow the spindle to be stopped at a predetermined position (orientation function). • The current position can be monitored on the inverter LED display an parameter unit. [Application example] fixed-position stop and indexing of a machine tool spindle	• Positioning accuracy±1.5° • Encoder specifications: same as those for the above PLG feedback function
12-bit digital input	• Input interface used to set the inverter frequency accurately using external BCD or binary digital signals. • Either 12-bit binary or BCD 3-digit signal can be selected. • Gain and offset can also be adjusted.	• Input voltage, current: 24VDC, 5mA (per circuit) • Input signal format: contact signal input or transistor open collector (sink type) input Example: MELSEC AY40, AY40A, etc.
Relay output (3 points)	• Any three signals can be selected and output as relay contacts (change-over contacts) from among the 10 standard output signals (RUN, SU, IPF/UVT, OL, FU1, FU2, RBP, THP, PRG, PU) of the inverter.	• Signal types: change-over contact (three output relays installed) • Contact capacity: 230VAC 0.3A 30VDC 0.3A
Extension analog output Analog current output (Note 2)	• 16 signals, which can be monitored on the FM and AM terminals, such as output frequency, output voltage, output current and motor torque, are expanded and output. • A 1mA DC or 5V (10V) DC meter can be connected. (FR-EPA, EPE) • A 20mADC or 5V(10V)DC meter can be connected. (FR-EPG, EPH) • Gain and offset can also be adjusted.	• Output voltage (across LM0-LM2): 0 to 10VDC, max. 1mA • Output current (across LM1-LM2): 0 to 1mADC (20mA) Output resolution: 3mV for voltage output Output resolution: 1μA for current output (20μA) • Output accuracy ±10%
Computer link function (serial communication)	• Allows inverter operation/monitoring and parameter read/write to be performed using user program from a computer, e.g. personal computer or FA controller, which is connected by communication cables. • Noiseless communication system using twisted pair cables.	• Conforming standard: EIA Standard, for RS-422 and RS-485 • Transmission format: multidrop link system • Communication speed: max. 19200 baud rates • Max. number of inverters : RS-422 - 10 inverters connected RS-485 - 32 inverters • Overall extension: 500m

	Function, Application, Etc.	Rating, Etc.
MELSECNET/MINI-S3 interface	• Allows inverter operation/monitoring and parameter read/write to be performed using user program from the master station in the Mitsubishi programmable controller data link system MELSECNET/MINI-S3 (AJ71PT32-S3) which is connected by optical fiber. • Communication is made via optical link system without noise.	• Max. number of inverters connected: 16 inverters (up to 64 inverters when used with remote I/O stations) • Interstation transmission distance: 50m max. 1m min
PI control	• PI control function is required when process control, e.g. flow rate, air volume or pressure, is carried out by the inverter. • The set value can be set from any of terminal 2, 1 or parameter unit. The measured value (feedback signal) is input to terminal 4 by a 4-20mA current signal.	• PI control range: proportional band 1 to 1000% integral time 0.1 to 3600 seconds • Output signal: high limit, low limit, during forward rotation, during reverse rotation
Battery backup for programmed operation	• Allows the timer to be battery backed for programmed operation. If a power failure occurs, automatic operation can be continued after the power is restored. (Programmed operation is standard in the inverter. See Pr. 87.) Group selection and time-out output signal for the programmed operation are incorporated.	• Battery life: 10 years (lithium battery) • Permissible power failure time: max. 18 hours when Pr. 200=0 (seconds selected) Max. 30 days when Pr. 200=1 (minutes selected)
Pulse train input	• Allows a pulse train signal to be used as a speed command input to the inverter.	• Max. permissible number of pulses: 100KPPS or less • Input interface: Open collector system • Input voltage/current: 24VDC, 10mA

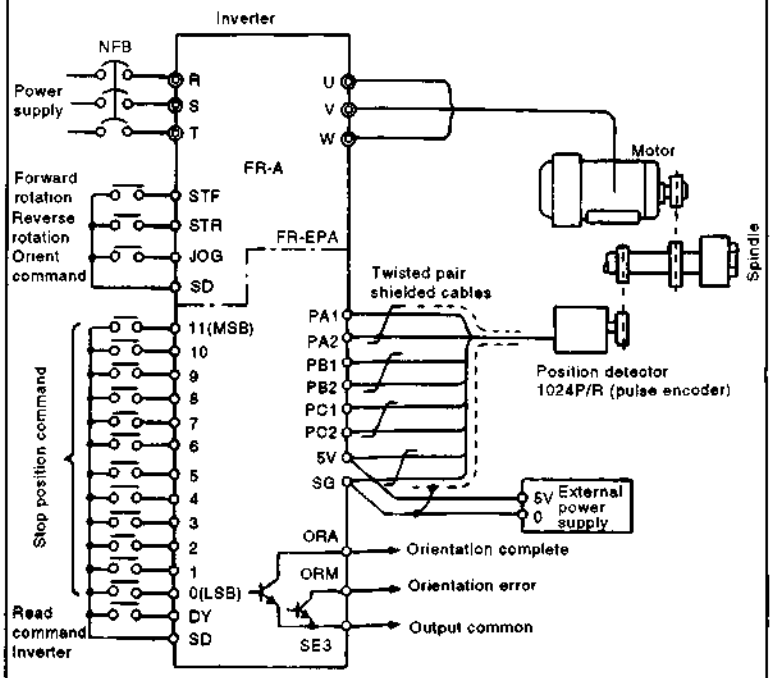
<Connection examples>

• PLG feedback contorol

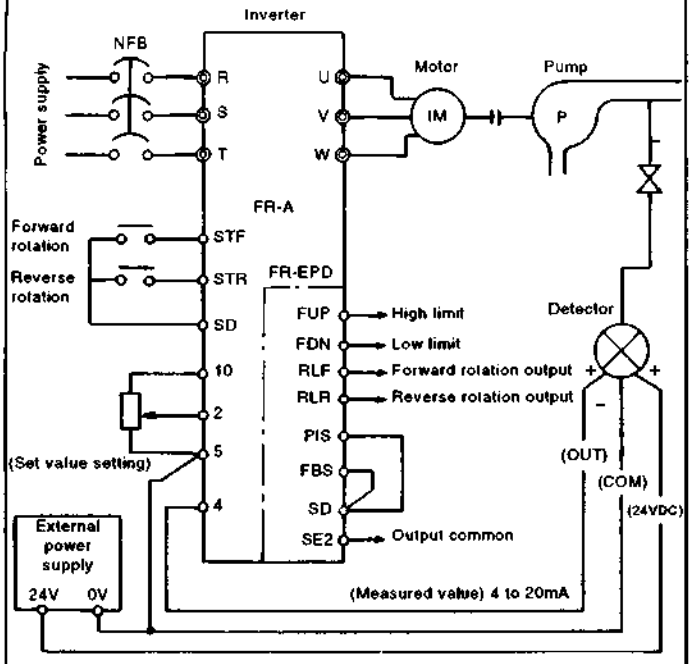


When a motor with brake is used, note the release timing of the brake. For more information, see the instruction manual of the option.

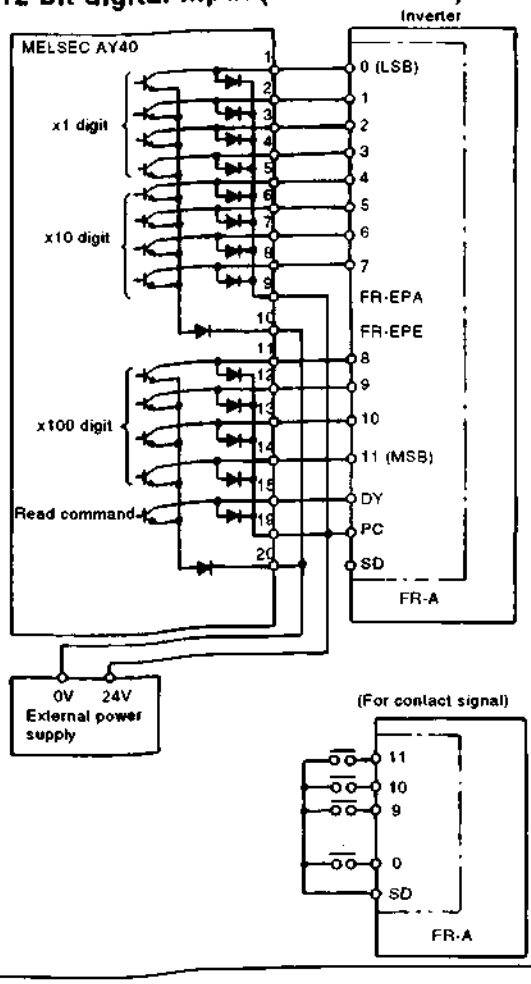
• Orientation control



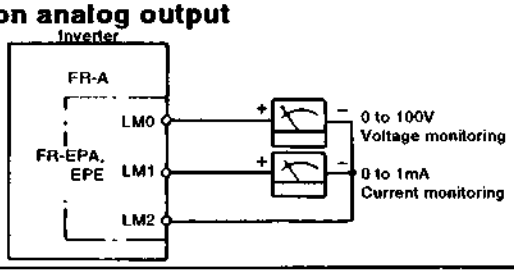
• PI control (for pressure control)



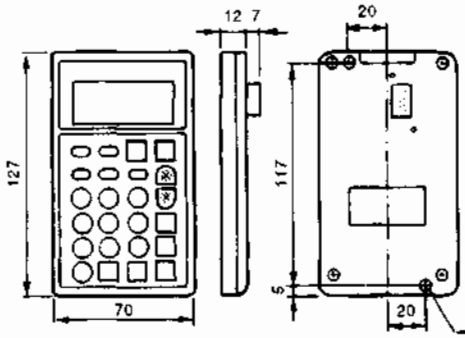
• 12-bit digital input (for BCD code)

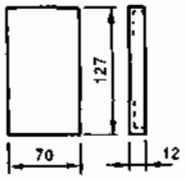
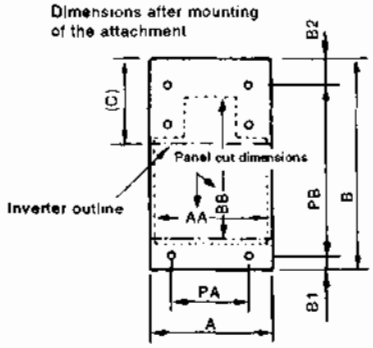


• Extension analog output

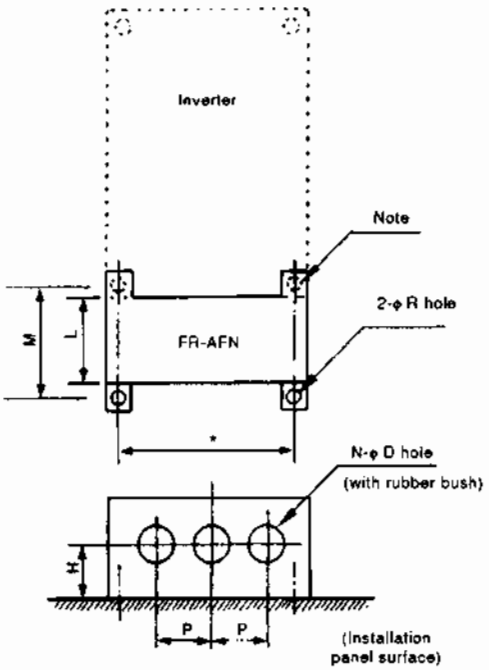
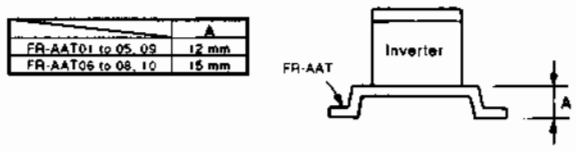


30-3 External Dedicated Options

<table>
<tr><th>Option (Type)</th><th>Specifications, Structure, Etc.</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Parameter copy unit
FR-ARW (Japanese)
FR-ARWE (English)
FR-ARWER
(4 languages)</td><td>• Allows parameters set to application to be read in batch and easily written to another inverter.
• LCD and ten-key pad representations are available in three ways: Japanese, English and four languages (English, German, French, Spanish).
• External dimensions are the same as those of the FR-PU02 parameter unit.
• Can also be used as the parameter unit.


The keys marked * have different functions from those for the FR-PU02(E).</td><td>The FR-ZRW(E) used with the Z series cannot be used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accessory cover</td><td>• When the parameter unit is removed from the inverter, this cover is fitted to that position.
• This cover can be fitted and removed by a single action.

</td><td>This cover is supplied to the model which is not equipped with the parameter unit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Serial communication unit
FR-CU01</td><td>• An add-on unit which can be fitted after removal of the parameter unit.
• Allows the inverter to be run/monitored and the parameters to be set from an FA controller or the like via the RS485 interface.
• Multidrop link system, up to 31 inverters connected.
• Communication speed: 1200 baud</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Heat sink outside mounting attachment
FR-ACN☐☐</td><td>• By using this attachment, the heat sink acting as the heat generator of the inverter can be placed at the back of the control box. Since the inverter-generated heat can be dissipated to the outside of the control box, the control box can be made compact.
• For the mounting state and panel cut dimensions, see the outline drawing (page 179).
Note: Since the cooling fan exists in the cooling section placed out of the box, do not use this attachment in environments subjected to water drop, oil mist, dust, etc.
Dimensions after mounting of the attachment


<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Type</th><th colspan="2">Applicable inverter</th></tr>
<tr><th>200V Series</th><th>400V Series</th></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN01</td><td>FR-A220E-1.5K</td><td>——</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN02</td><td>FR-A220E-2.2K/3.7K</td><td>FR-A240E-0.4K/0.75K/1.5K/2.2K/3.7K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN03</td><td>FR-A220E-5.5K to 11K</td><td>FR-A240E-5.5K/7.5K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN04</td><td>FR-A220E-15K</td><td>FR-A240E-11K/15K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN05</td><td>FR-A220E-18.5K/22K</td><td>FR-A240E-18.5K/22K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN06</td><td>FR-A220E-30K</td><td>FR-A240E-30K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN07</td><td>FR-A220E-37K/45K</td><td>FR-A240E-37K/45K</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN08</td><td>FR-A220E-55K</td><td>FR-A240E-55K</td></tr>
</table>
(Unit: mm)
<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>A</th><th>AA</th><th>PA</th><th>B</th><th>B1</th><th>B2</th><th>BB</th><th>PB</th><th>C</th></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN01</td><td>150</td><td>144</td><td>125</td><td>336</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>305</td><td>320</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN02</td><td>150</td><td>144</td><td>125</td><td>336</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>305</td><td>320</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN03</td><td>220</td><td>212</td><td>195</td><td>336</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>305</td><td>320</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN04</td><td>260</td><td>244</td><td>230</td><td>554</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>517</td><td>530</td><td>122</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN05</td><td>330</td><td>294</td><td>280</td><td>604</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>567</td><td>580</td><td>122</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN06</td><td>340</td><td>330</td><td>290</td><td>682</td><td>38</td><td>19</td><td>611</td><td>625</td><td>122</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN07</td><td>460</td><td>440</td><td>410</td><td>625</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>580</td><td>590</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR-ACN08</td><td>490</td><td>470</td><td>430</td><td>775</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>720</td><td>730</td><td>80</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Option (Type)	Specifications, Structure, Etc.
Dirt-protection structure attachment FR-ACV□□	• By installing this option in the slits at the top, bottom, right and left of the inverter, the inverter can be changed to be an enclosed structure model (IP40). (The box-shaped attachment is added to the wiring section of 11K to 22K.) • Adequate for wall mounting application, etc. IP40 (JEM1030): Structure which prevents a wire, copper band or the like in excess of 1mm in diameter or thickness from entering into the inverter. Note: 1. This structure is not protected from water and fluid entry and is therefore not appropriate for environments often exposed to water drop and oily smoke. 2. When this attachment is used, the permissible ambient temperature of the inverter is -10 to +40°C.
Conduit connection attachment FR-AFN□□	• Used to connect a conduit pipe directly to the bottom of the inverter. • By installing this attachment, 11K to 55K (200V, 400V) are changed in structure specification to IP20. (IP00 is standard.)  Note: Secured by a total of four places, the two installation screws at the bottom of the inverter and the two places at the bottom of the FR-AFN.
FR-Z series intercompatibility attachment FR-AAT□□	• This attachment allows the inverter to be installed using the installation holes for conventional FR-Z series model. Convenient when the existing conventional model is changed for the FR-A200E series. Note: When the attachment is used, the depth after installation of the inverter increases. 

Type	Applicable Inverter	
	200V Series	400V Series
FR-ACV01	FR-A220E-0.4K/0.75K	——
FR-ACV02	FR-A220E-1.5K/2.2K/3.7K	FR-A240E-0.4K/0.75K/1.5K/2.2K/3.7K
FR-ACV03	FR-A220E-5.5K/7.5K/11K	FR-A240E-5.5K/7.5K
FR-ACV04	FR-A220E-15K	FR-A240E-11K/15K
FR-ACV05	FR-A220E-18.5K/22K	FR-A240E-18.5K/22K

Type	Applicable Inverter	
	200V Series	400V Series
FR-AFN01	FR-A220E-0.4K	——
FR-AFN02	FR-A220E-0.75K	——
FR-AFN03	FR-A220E-1.5K	——
FR-AFN04	FR-A220E-2.2K/3.7K	FR-A240E-0.4K/0.75K/1.5K/2.2K/3.7K
FR-AFN05	FR-A220E-5.5K/7.5K/11K	FR-A240E-5.5K/7.5K
FR-AFN06	FR-A220E-15K	FR-A240E-11K/15K
FR-AFN07	FR-A220E-18.5K/22K	FR-A240E-18.5K/22K
FR-AFN08	FR-A220E-30K	FR-A240E-30K
FR-AFN09	FR-A220E-37K/45K	FR-A240E-37K/45K
FR-AFN10	FR-A220E-55K	FR-A240E-55K

Attachment Outline Drawing (Unit: mm)

Type	L	H	P	N	D	M	R
FR-AFN01	45	56	48	2	35	60	6
FR-AFN02	45	71	48	2	35	60	6
FR-AFN03	45	75	48	3	35	60	6
FR-AFN04	45	115	48	3	35	60	6
FR-AFN05	55	115	60	3	44	70	6
FR-AFN06	70	115	68	3	50	90	10
FR-AFN07	145	115	68	4	50	165	10
FR-AFN08	145	95	68	4	50	102.5	10
FR-AFN09	285	120	113	3	91	227.5	12
FR-AFN10	285	120	113	4	91	227.5	12

*Same dimensions as those of the inverter

Type	Applicable Inverter (200V Series)			Applicable Inverter (400V Series)	
	Z120	Z220	Z320	Z240	Z340
FR-AAT01	0.4K 0.75K 1.5K 2.2K 3.7K	0.4K 0.75K 1.5K 2.2K 3.7K	0.75K 1.5K 2.2K 3.7K	—	〃
FR-AAT02	—	5.5K 7.5K 11K	5.5K 7.5K 11K	2.2K 3.7K 7.5K	2.2K 3.7K 7.5K
FR-AAT03	—	15K	15K	〃	〃
FR-AAT04	—	22K	22K	15K 22K	15K 22K
FR-AAT05	—	30K	〃	—	〃
FR-AAT06	—	37K	〃	37K	〃
FR-AAT07	—	55K	〃	55K	〃
FR-AAT08	—	45K	〃	—	—

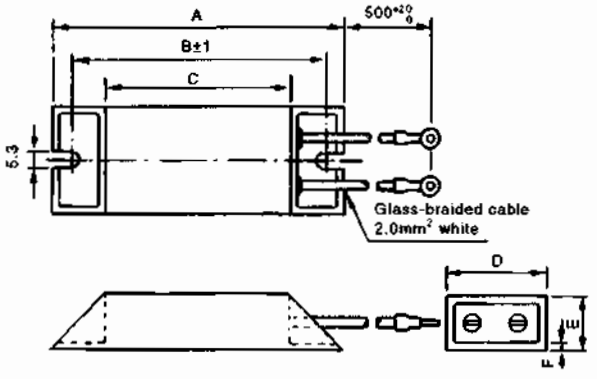
Compatibility of A200 Series with A200E of the Same Capacity

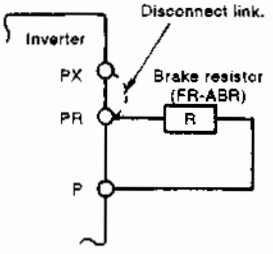
Type	Applicable Inverter (200V Series) A220	Applicable Inverter (400V Series) A240
FR-AAT02	11K	〃
FR-AAT09	—	30K
FR-AAT10	45K	45K

Option (Type)	External Dimensions (Unit: mm)	Wiring, Etc.
High-duty brake resistor FR-ABR-(H)☐☐K*		

	Brake Resistor Type	Permissible Brake Duty External	Dimensions A	B	C	D	E	F	Resistance (Ω)/Rated Power Loss (W)	Approx. Mass (kg)
200V series	FR-ABR-0.4K	10%	140	125	100	40	20	2.5	200/80	0.2
	FR-ABR-0.75K	10%	215	200	175	40	20	2.5	100/150	0.4
	FR-ABR-2.2K*	10%	240	225	200	50	25	2.0	60/250	0.5
	FR-ABR-3.7K	10%	215	200	175	60	30	2.5	40/300	0.8
	FR-ABR-5.5K	10%	335	320	295	60	30	2.5	25/500	1.3
	FR-ABR-7.5K	10%	400	385	360	60	40	2.5	20/800	2.2
400V series	FR-ABR-H0.4K	10%	115	100	75	40	20	2.5	1200/80	0.2
	FR-ABR-H0.75K	10%	140	125	100	40	20	2.5	700/80	0.2
	FR-ABR-H1.5K	10%	215	200	175	40	20	2.5	350/150	0.4
	FR-ABR-H2.2K	10%	240	225	200	50	25	2.0	250/250	0.5
	FR-ABR-H3.7K	10%	215	200	175	60	30	2.5	150/500	0.8
	FR-ABR-H5.5K	10%	335	320	295	60	30	2.5	110/500	1.3
	FR-ABR-H7.5K	10%	400	385	360	60	40	2.5	75/800	2.2

*Common to 1.5K and 2.2K





Note:1. When the FR-ABR brake resistor is used, disconnect the link from terminals PR-PX. If it is not disconnected, the built-in brake resistor will overheat. (The built-in brake resistor need not be removed.)

2. The setting of the regenerative brake duty should be equal to or lower than the permissible brake duty indicated in the left table.

3. Note the installation and heat dissipation of the brake resistor since its temperature may rise to higher than 300°C depending on the frequency of operations.

4. The MYS resistor can be used. Note the permissible brake duty. (For the permissible brake duty, see the technical information of the FR-Z series inverter.)

*(H) in the type code indicates that H is added to the type code for 400V.

Option (Type)	External Dimensions (Unit: mm)	Wiring, Etc.

Power factor improving DC reactor (for power coordination) FR-BEL-(H)□□K*

	Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Mass (kg)	Fig.
200V	*3.7K	150	75	102	2	135	6	M4	40	1.7	1
	5.5K	150	75	126	2	135	6	M5	40	2.2	1
	7.5K	150	75	126	2	135	6	M5	40	2.3	1
	11K	170	99	132	2.3	155	6	M5	50	3.1	1
	15K	170	93	170	2.3	155	6	M8	56	3.8	2
	18.5K	185	94	184	2.6	165	7	M8	56	5.1	2
	22K	185	119	182	2.6	165	7	M6	70	5.4	2
	30K	185	119	201	2.6	165	7	M8	70	6.7	2
	37K	195	136	215	2.6	175	7	M10	70	7.4	2
	45K	195	136	215	2.6	175	7	M10	70	8.0	2
	55K	195	136	246	3.2	175	9	M12	80	9.8	2
400V	*H3.7K	150	75	102	2	135	6	M4	40	1.7	1
	H5.5K	150	75	124	2	135	6	M4	40	2.2	1
	H7.5K	150	75	124	2	135	6	M4	40	2.3	1
	H11K	170	93	132	2.3	155	6	M5	50	3.1	1
	H15K	170	93	160	2.3	155	6	M6	56	3.7	2
	H18.5K	185	94	173	2.6	165	7	M6	56	4.8	2
	H22K	185	119	171	2.6	165	7	M6	70	5.0	2
	H30K	185	119	189	2.6	165	7	M6	70	6.7	2
	H37K	195	136	199	2.6	175	7	M8	70	7.9	2
	H45K	195	136	219	3.2	175	9	M8	80	8.6	2
	H55K	195	136	219	3.2	175	9	M8	80	9.9	2

Note: The numeral in the type indicates a motor capacity (kW).

Note: Use the FR-BAL AC reactor for inverter capacities of 0.4K to 3.7K.

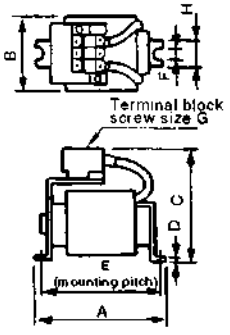


Fig. 1

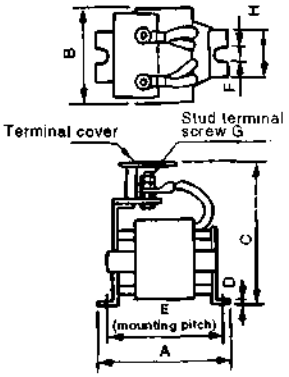
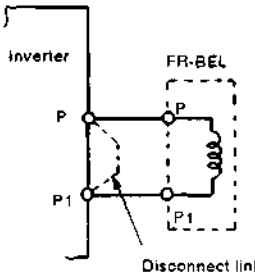


Fig. 2

•Input power factor: about 95%



Note:1. The input power factor is improved to about 90 %.

2. The link across inverter terminals P-P1 must be disconnected. (If it is not disconnected, there is no power factor improvement.)

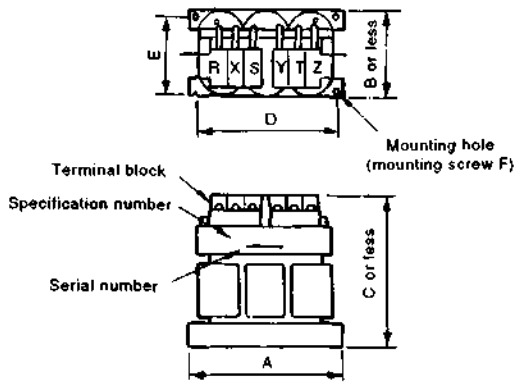
3. The wiring distance from the inverter should be within 5m.

4. The size of the cable used should be identical to or larger than that of the power supply cable (R, S, T). (See page 183.)

5. Select the reactor according to the motor capacity. (If the inverter capacity is greater than the motor capacity, select the reactor according to the motor capacity.)
*To be used when a 3.7kW motor is used with a 5.5K inverter.

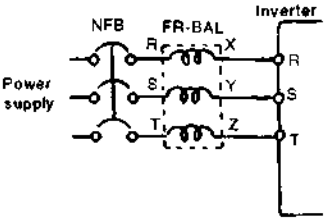
6. Note that this reactor cannot be connected to the inverters of 3.7K and down.

Power factor improving AC reactor (for power coordination) FR-BAL-(H)□□K*



Capacity	FR-BAL (200V) A	B	C	D	E	F	Mass (kg)	FR-BAL-H (400V) A	B	C	D	E	F	Mass (kg)
0.4kW	135	64	120	120	45	M4	2	125	64	120	120	45	M4	2.1
0.75kW	135	74	120	120	57	M4	3	150	76	145	145	55	M4	3.7
1.5kW	150	76	145	145	55	M4	4	150	92	145	145	70	M4	5.3
2.2kW	150	96	145	145	75	M4	6	150	96	145	145	75	M4	5.9
3.7kW	220	95	200	200	70	M5	8.5	220	95	195	200	70	M5	8.5
5.5kW	220	101	200	200	75	M5	9.5	220	101	200	200	75	M5	9.5
7.5kW	220	125	205	200	100	M5	14.5	220	125	200	200	100	M5	14
11kW	280	140	245	255	100	M6	19	280	140	235	255	100	M6	18.5
15kW	295	156	280	270	110	M6	27	295	156	270	270	110	M8	27
22kW	290	200	300	240	170	M8	35	290	200	300	240	170	M8	35
30kW	290	220	300	240	190	M8	43	290	220	300	240	190	M8	43
37kW	330	240	360	270	190	M10	50	330	220	360	270	190	M10	50
45kW	330	240	360	270	190	M10	60	330	220	410	270	190	M10	60
55kW	330	245	400	270	190	M10	70	330	220	450	270	190	M10	70

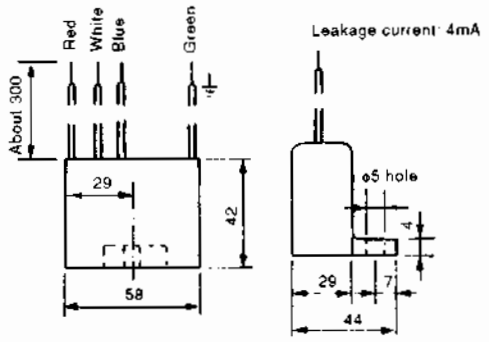
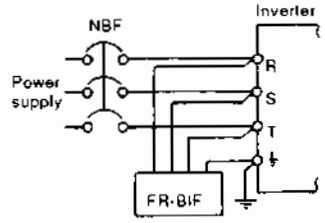
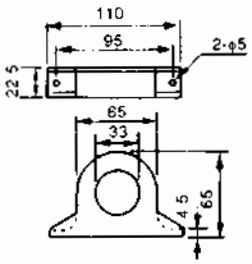
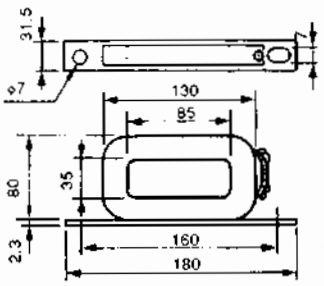
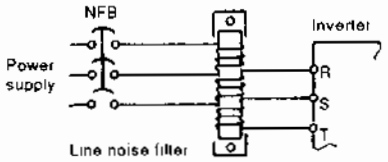
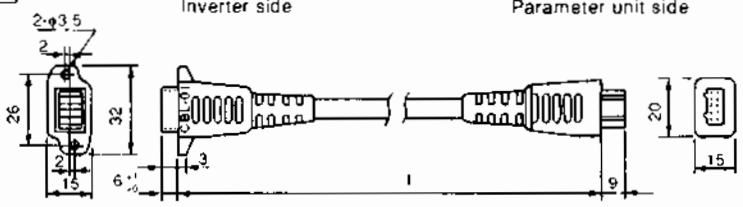
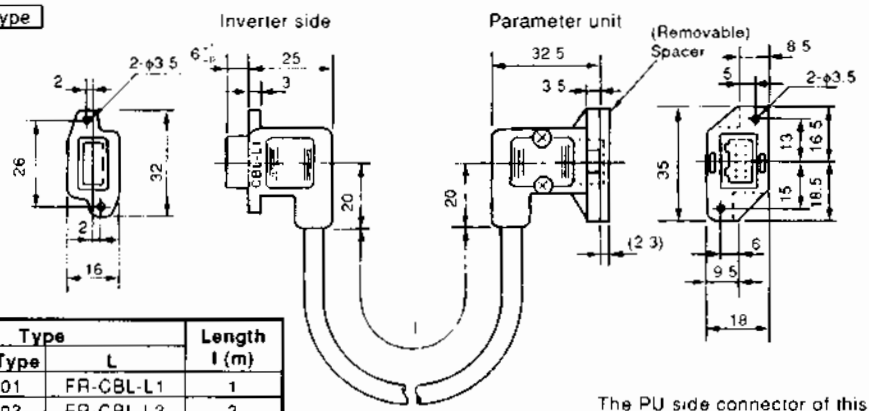
•Input power factor: about 90%



Note: 1. The input power factor is improved to about 90%.

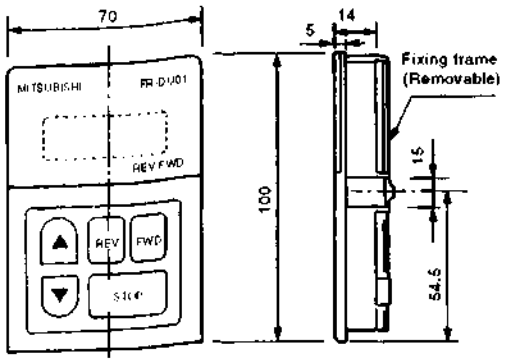
2. Select the reactor according to the motor capacity. If the inverter capacity is greater than the motor capacity, select the reactor according to the motor capacity.

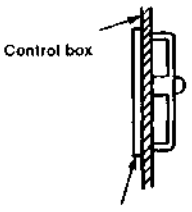
3. Use the reactor for 22 kw when a 18.5 k inverter is used.

Option (Type)	Specifications, Structure, Etc.	Remarks
Radio noise filter FR-BIF.....200V series FR-BIF-H...400V series		 Note:1. This filter must not be connected to the output circuit of the inverter. 2. The cables should be as short as possible and connected to the terminal block of the inverter.
Line noise filter FR-BSF01 (applies to small capacities) FR-BLF	FR-BSF01  FR-BLF 	 Note:1. Wind the cable 4 or more times in the same direction in each phase. (A greater effect is produced as the winding times increase.) 2. If the cable size is too large to wind, use four or more filters in series and wind the cable in the same direction in each phase. 3 This filter can also be used on the output side as on the input side. The winding on the output side should be within 3 turns 4 Use the FR-BSF01 for capacities of 3.7kW and down. A cable of large size (38mm^2 or more) cannot be used. If the cable size is large, use the FR-BLF.
Parameter unit cable FR-CBL☐	Straight type  L shape type  The PU side connector of this L type can be fixed with the accessory screws.	

Type		Length l (m)
Straight Type	L	
FR-CBL01	FR-CBL-L1	1
FR-CBL03	FR-CBL-L3	3
FR-CBL05	FR-CBL-L5	5

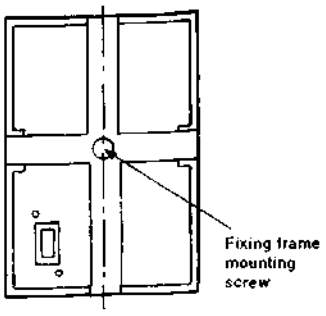
Option (Type)	Specifications, Structure, Etc.
Digital operation panel (for installation on panel surface) FR-DU01	

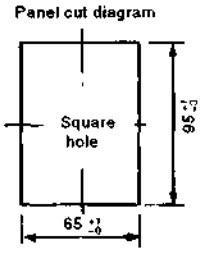




Note: 1. This panel cannot be installed on the inverter. Use this panel with the parameter unit cable.

2. Installation method
   - Cut a square hole in the control box for installation of this panel.
   - Fit the operation panel onto the front and the fixing frame onto the rear of the control box and secure them with screws.





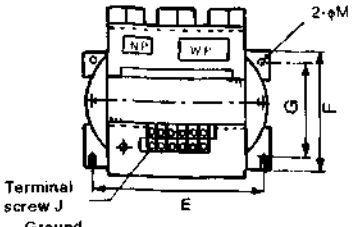
3. Acceptable plate thickness 0.6 to 3.2mm
4. Parameters cannot be read or written.
5. IP65 protection

Surge voltage suppressing filter FR-ASF-H☐☐K

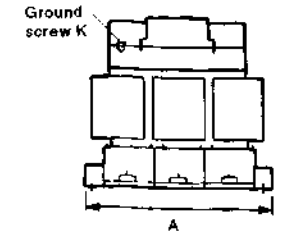
- This filter suppresses a surge voltage generated in the motor terminal voltage when a 400V class motor is driven by the inverter.

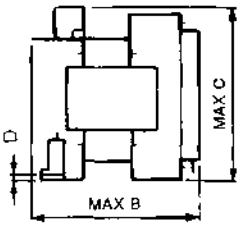
Voltage	Filter Type	Applicable Inverter	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H x L	M	Terminal Screw J	Ground Screw K	Mounting Screw	Approx. Mass (kg)
400V	FR-ASF-H1.5K	FR-A240E-0.4K/0.75K/1.5K	220	160	193	2.3	200	134	95	6 x 17	6	M4	M4	M5	6.0
	FR-ASF-H3.7K	FR-A240E-2.2K/3.7K	220	180	200	3.2	200	155	115	6 x 18	6	M4	M4	M5	11.0
	FR-ASF-H7.5K	FR-A240E-5.5K/7.5K	280	215	250	3.2	255	191	125	8 x 24	8	M6	M4	M6	20.0
	FR-ASF-H15K *	FR-A240E-11K/15K	335	285	260	6	310	235	200	φ10		M6	M6	M8	28
	FR-ASF-H22K *	FR-A240E-18.5K/22K	335	349	340	6	310	281	240	φ10		M8	M6	M8	38
	FR-ASF-H37K *	FR-A200E-30K/37K	375	388	445	6	350	388	330	φ10		M8	M8	M8	55
	FR-ASF-H55K *	FR-A200E-45K/55K	395	568	445	6	370	553	490	φ10		M10	M8	M8	73

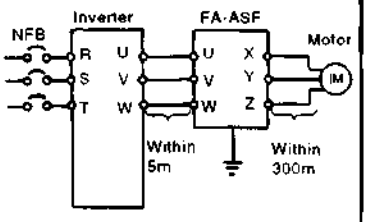
* The filters of H15K and up are partly different in shape.











Note: 1. Connect the cables from the output terminals (U, V, W) of the inverter to the input terminals (U, V, W) of the filter and the cables from the motor terminals to the output terminals (X, Y, Z) of the filter. Run the cables with extreme care. Incorrect wiring may overheat and damage the resistor.

2. The wiring length from the inverter output terminals to the filter input terminals should be within 5m.
3. The wiring length from the filter terminals to the motor terminals should be within 300m.
4. The terminals used for wiring should be sleeved solderless terminals.

31. SPECIFICATIONS

31-1 Standard Specifications

■ 200V Series

Type FR-A220E-[ ]-UL			0.4K	0.75K	1.5K	2.2K	3.7K	5.5K	7.5K	11K	15K	18.5K	22K	30K	37K	45K	55K
HP rating *1		CT	0.5	1	2	3	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75
		VT	1	1.5	3	3	5	10	10	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
Output	Rated capacity (kVA) *2		1.1	1.9	3.1	4.2	6.5	9.2	12.6	17.6	23.3	29	34	44	55	67	82
	Continuous current	CT	3	5	8	11	17	24	33	46	61	76	90	115	145	175	215
		VT	3.6	5	9.6	12	18	28	37	54	68	80	104	130	154	185	248
	Overload current rating *3	CT	150% 60 seconds, 200% 0.5 seconds (inverse-time characteristics)														
		VT	120% 60 seconds, 150% 0.5 seconds (inverse-time characteristics)														
	Voltage *4		Three phase, 200 to 220V 50Hz, 200 to 230V 60Hz														
	Regenerative braking torque	Maximum value/time	150% /5S			100% /5S		100% /5S		20% *5							
		Permissible duty	3%ED			3%ED		2%ED		Continuous *5							
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage, frequency		Three phase, 200 to 220V 50Hz, 200 to 230V 60Hz														
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation		170 to 242V 50Hz, 170 to 253V 60Hz														
	Permissible frequency fluctuation		±5%														
	Power supply capacity (kVA) *6		1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	9	12	17	20	28	34	41	52	66	80	100
Protective structure			Enclosed type (IP20)							Open type (IP00)							
Cooling system			Forced air cooling														
Approx. weight (kg) (with PU) **			2.1	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	7.5	8	14	14.5	17	17	29	50	69	70

** : The value for the 7.5K or down is approximate weight including that of the PU.

■ 400V Series

Type FR-A240E-[ ]-UL			0.4K	0.75K	1.5K	2.2K	3.7K	5.5K	7.5K	11K	15K	18.5K	22K	30K	37K	45K	55K
Output	HP rating	CT	0.5	1	2	3	5	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75
		VT	1	1.5	3	3	5	10	10	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
	Rated capacity (kVA) *2		1.1	1.9	3	4.2	6.9	9.1	13	17.5	23.6	29	32.8	43.4	54	65	84
	Continuous current	CT	1.5	2.5	4	6	9	12	17	23	31	38	43	57	71	86	110
		VT	1.8	3	4.8	6.7	9	14	21	27	34	40	52	65	77	96	124
	Overload current rating *3	CT	150% 60 seconds, 200% 0.5 seconds (inverse-time characteristics)														
		VT	120% 60 seconds, 150% 0.5 seconds (inverse-time characteristics)														
	Voltage *4		Three phase, 380 to 460V 50/60Hz														
	Regenerative braking torque	Maximum value/time	100% /5S							20% *5							
		Permissible duty	2%ED							Continuous *5							
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage, frequency		Three phase, 380 to 460V 50/60Hz														
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation		323 to 506V 50/60Hz														
	Permissible frequency fluctuation		±5%														
	Power supply capacity (kVA) *6		1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	9	12	17	20	28	34	41	52	66	80	100
Protective structure			Enclosed type (IP20)							Open type (IP00)							
Cooling system			Forced air cooling														
Approx. weight (kg) (with PU) **			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	8.2	8.2	16	16	20	20	54	54	72	72

** : The value for the 7.5K or down is approximate weight including that of the PU.

*** : Short Circuit Ratings
The drive is suitable for use on a Circuit Capable of delivering not more than ____*____ RMS Symmetrical Amperes, 500 volts Maximum.

HP rating	*
0 to 1	1,000
1.5 to 50	5,000
51 to 200	10,000

■ Common Specifications

Control specification	Control system			Control specifications High carrier frequency sine-wave PWM control (V/F control or magnetic flux vector control can be selected)
	Output frequency range			0.2 to 400Hz
	Frequency setting resolution		Analog input	0.015Hz/60Hz (terminal 2 input: 12 bits/0 to 10V, 11bits/0 to 5V, terminal 1 input: 12 bits/−10 to +10V, 11 bits/−5 to +5V)
			Digital input	0.01Hz/60Hz
	Frequency accuracy			Within ±0.2% of maximum output frequency (25°C±10°C)/analog input, within 0.01% of set output frequency/digital input
	Voltage/frequency characteristic			Base frequency set as required between 0 and 400Hz. Constant torque or variable torque pattern can be selected.
	Starting torque			150%/1Hz (for magnetic flux vector control)
	Torque boost			Manual and automatic torque boost
	Acceleration/deceleration time setting			0 to 3600 seconds (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually), linear or S-pattern acceleration/deceleration mode can be selected.
	DC dynamic brake			Operation frequency (0 to 120Hz), operation time (0 to 10 seconds), voltage (0 to 30%) variable
	Stall prevention operation level			Current limit can be set (0 to 200% variable), presence or absence can be selected.
Operational specifications	Frequency setting signal		Analog input	0 to 5VDC, 0 to 10VDC, 0 to ± 5VDC, 0 to ±10VDC, 4 to 20mA
			Digital input	BCD 3-digit or 12-bit binary using parameter unit (when the FR-EPA or FR-EPE option is used)
	Input signal	Start signal		Forward and reverse rotations individual, start signal self-holding input (3-wire input) can be selected.
		Multi-speed selection		Up to 7 speeds can be selected. (Each speed can be set between 0 and 400Hz, running speed can be changed during operation from the parameter unit.)
		Second acceleration/deceleration time selection		0 to 3600 seconds (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually.)
		Jogging operation selection		Provided with jogging (JOG) mode select terminal *7
		Current input selection		Input of frequency setting signal 4 to 20mADC (terminal 4) is selected.
		Output stop		Shut-off of inverter output (frequency, voltage)
		Alarm reset		Alarm retained at the activation of protective function is reset.
	Output signals	Operation functions		Maximum/minimum frequency setting, frequency jump operation, external thermal relay input selection, polarity reversible operation, automatic restart operation after instantaneous power failure, commercial power supply-inverter switch-over operation, forward/reverse rotation prevention, slip compensation, operation mode selection, auto tuning function.
		Operating status		4 types can be selected from inverter running, up to frequency, instantaneous power failure (undervoltage), frequency detection, second frequency detection, during program mode operation, during PU operation, overload alarm, regenerative brake pre-alarm, and electronic overcurrent protector pre-alarm. Open collector output.
		Alarm (inverter trip)		Contact output...change-over contact (230VAC 0.3A, 30VDC 0.3A) Open collector...alarm code (4 bit) output
		For meter		1 type can be selected 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 duty, electronic overcurrent protector load factor, input power, output power, load meter, and motor exciting current. Pulse train output (1440Hz/full scale) or analog output (0 to 10VDC).
Display	Display on parameter unit or inverter LED		Operating status	Selection can be made 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 overcurrent protector load factor, input power, output power, load meter, motor exciting current, cumulative operation time, regenerative brake duty.
			Alarm definition	Alarm definition is displayed when protective function is activated. 8 alarm definitions are stored.
	Additional display to parameter unit only		Operating status	State of input terminal signal, state of output terminal signal
			Alarm definition	Output voltage/current/frequency/input terminal state immediately before protective function is activated
			Interactive guidance	Operation guide, troubleshooting and graphic display by help function
Protective/alarm functions				Overcurrent shut-off (during acceleration, deceleration, constant speed), regenerative overvoltage shut-off, undervoltage, instantaneous power failure, overload shut-off (electronic overcurrent protection), brake transistor alarm *8, ground fault current *11, output short circuit, main circuit device overheat, stall prevention, overload alarm, brake resistor overheat protection
Environment	Ambient temperature			−10°C to +50°C (non-freezing), −10 °C to +40°C when the dust-protection structure attachment (FR-ACV) is used.
	Ambient humidity			90%RH or less (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature *9			−20°C to +65°C
	Ambience			Indoors. No corrosive gases, oil mist, dust and dirt.
	Altitude, vibration			Below 1000m, 5.9m/s^2 (0.6G) or less (conforms to JIS C 0911)

Note: *1 The applicable motor capacity indicated is the maximum applicable capacity when the Mitsubishi 4-pole standard motor is used.

*2 The rated capacity indicated assumes that the output voltage is 220V for the 200V series and 440V for the 400V series.

*3 The % value of the overload current rating indicates a ratio to the rated output current of the inverter. For repeated use, it is necessary to wait until the inverter and motor return to temperature below the value at 100% load.

*4 The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. Below the power supply voltage, the maximum output voltage can be set as required.

*5 Indicates the average torque at a time when the inverter is decelerated to a stop from 60Hz. Depends on the motor loss.

*6 The power supply capacity depends on the value of impedance on the power supply side (including the input reactor and cables).

*7 Jogging operation can also be performed from the parameter unit.

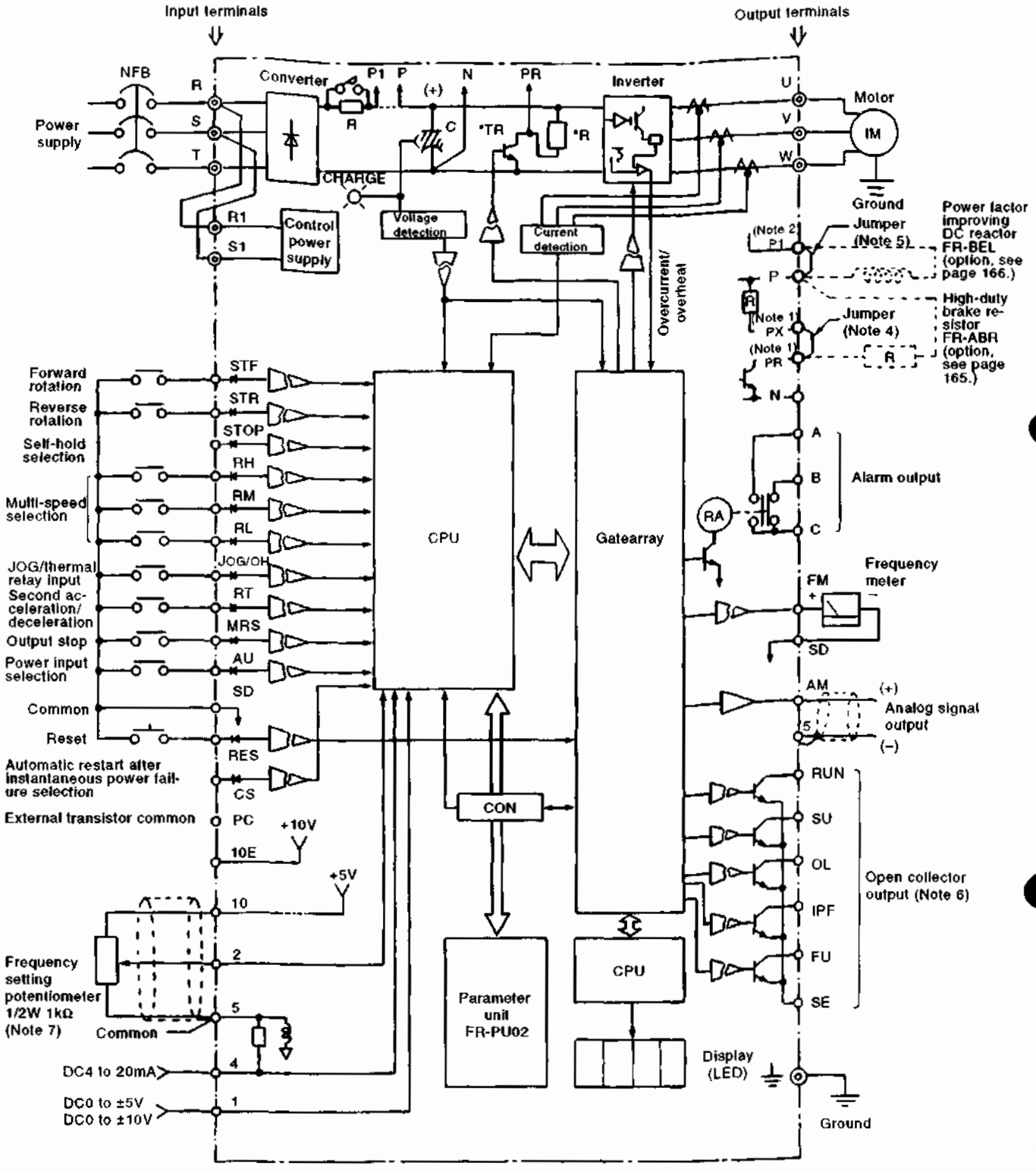
*8 Not provided for the FR-A220E-11K to 55K and FR-A240E-11K to 55K which do not have a built-in brake circuit.

*9 Temperature applicable for a short period in transit, etc.

*10 Where a power supply is 342V and below or 484V and above for the 400V class inverters, change the position of the jumper to the internal transformer, according to page 21.

*11 May not be protected depending on the ground fault mode.

31-2 Block Diagram



Note: 1. Terminals PR and PX are provided for the FR-A220E-0.4K to 7.5K and FR-A240E-0.4K to 7.5K.
2. Terminal P1 is provided for the FR-A220E-5.5K to 55K and FR-A240E-5.5K to 55K.
3. The models of 11K and up are not provided with the built-in brake resistor and brake transistor.
4. When the FR-ABR or FR-BU brake unit or FR-RC power return unit is used, disconnect this jumper.
5. When the FR-BEL is used, disconnect this jumper.
6. The output terminals other than running (RUN) allow alarm definitions to be output in alarm code and 10 different functions to be assigned individually.
7. When the frequency setting is changed frequently, it is recommended to use 2W1KΩ potentiometer.

31-3 Terminals

Type	Symbol	Terminal Name	Description	
Main circuit	R, S, T	AC power input	Connect to the commercial power supply.	
	U, V, W	Inverter output	Connect a three-phase squirrel-cage motor.	
	R1, S1	Power supply for control circuit	Connected to the AC power supply terminals R and S. To retain the alarm display and alarm output, remove the jumper from the terminal block and apply external power to these terminals.	
	P, PR	Brake resistor connection	Disconnect the jumper from terminals PR-PX and connect the optional brake resistor (FR-ABR) across terminals P-PR.	
	P, N	Brake unit connection	Connect the optional FR-BU brake unit or power return converter (FR-RC).	
	P, P1	Power factor improving DC reactor connection	Disconnect the jumper from terminals P-P1 and connect the optional power factor improving reactor (FR-BEL).	
	PR, PX *	Built-in brake circuit connection	When the jumper is connected across terminals PX-PR (factory setting), the built-in brake resistor is valid.	
	⏚	Ground	For grounding the inverter chassis. Must be earthed.	
Control circuit (input signals) Contact (start, function selection, etc.)	STF	Forward rotation start	Turn on the signal across STF-SD for forward rotation and turn off to stop. Acts as a programmed operation start signal in the programmed operation mode. (Turn on to start and turn off to stop.)	When the signals across terminals STF-SD and STR-SD are turned on simultaneously, the stop command is given.
	STR	Reverse rotation start	Turn on the signal across STR-SD for reverse rotation and turn off to stop.	
	STOP	Start self-holding selection	Turn on the signal across terminals STOP-SD to select the self-holding of the start signal.	
	RH, RM, RL	Multi-speed selection	Turn on the signal across RH/RM/RL-SD as appropriate to select up to 7 speeds. Act as group 1, 2 and 3 select signals in the programmed operation mode.	
	JOG/OH	JOG mode selection or external thermal relay input	Turn on the signal across terminals JOG-SD to select jog operation (factory setting). Jog operation can be performed with the start signal (STF or STR). Can also be used as the thermal relay contact input terminal to stop the inverter by the operation of the external thermal relay.	
	RT	Second acceleration/ deceleration time selection	Turn on the signal across terminals RT-SD to select the second acceleration/deceleration time. When the second torque boost and second V/F (base frequency) functions have been set, these functions can also be selected by turning on the signal across terminals RT-SD. Turn on the signal across terminals RT-SD to switch between the two control modes, magnetic flux vector control and V/F control.	
	MRS	Output stop	Turn on the signal across terminals MRS-SD (20ms or longer) to stop the inverter output. Used to shut off the inverter output to bring the motor to a stop by the magnetic brake. Can also be used as the DC dynamic brake operation start signal or PU operation interlock signal.	
	RES	Reset	Used to reset the protective circuit activated. Turn on the signal across terminals RES-SD for more than 0.1 sec, then turn it off.	
	AU	Current input selection	Only when the signal across terminals AU-SD is turned on, the inverter can be operated with the 4-20mADC frequency setting signal.	
	CS	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection	When the signal across terminals CS-SD has been turned on, restart can be made automatically when the power is restored after an instantaneous power failure. Note that this operation requires restart parameters to be set. When the inverter is shipped from the factory, it is set to disallow restart.	
	SD	Contact input common	Common to the contact input terminals and terminal FM. Isolated from the common terminal of the control circuit.	
	PC	External transistor common	When transistor output (open collector output), such as a programmable controller (PC), is connected, connect the external power supply common for transistor output to this terminal to prevent a fault caused by sneak current.	

Type		Symbol	Terminal Name	Description	
Control circuit (input signals)	Analog frequency setting	10E	Frequency setting power supply	10VDC, permissible load current 10mA	When the frequency setting potentiometer is connected in the factory-set state, connect it to terminal 10. When it is connected to terminal 10E, change the input specifications of terminal 2.
		10		5VDC, permissible load current 10mA	
		2	Frequency setting (voltage)	By entering 0 to 5VDC (0 to 10VDC), the maximum output frequency is reached at 5V (or 10V) and I/O are proportional. Switch between input 0 to 5VDC (factory setting) and 0 to 10VDC from the parameter unit. Input resistance 10kΩ. Max. permissible voltage 20VDC.	
		4	Frequency setting (current)	By entering 4 to 20mADC, the maximum output frequency is reached at 20mA and I/O are proportional. This input signal is valid only when the signal across terminals AU-SD is on. Input resistance 250Ω. Max. permissi-ble current 30mA.	
		1	Auxiliary frequency setting	By entering 0 to ±5VDC 0 to ±10VDC, this signal is added to the frequency setting signal of terminal 2 or 4. Switch between input 0 to ±5VDC (factory setting) and 0 to ±10VDC (factory setting) from the parameter unit. Input resistance 10kΩ. Max. permissible voltage 20VDC.	
		5	Frequency setting input common	Common to the frequency setting signals (terminals 2, 1 or 4) and analog output terminal AM. 0V line of the common circuit of the control circuit. Do not ground.	
Control circuit (output signals)	Contact	A, B, C	Alarm output	Change-over contact output indicating that the output has been stopped by the inverter protective function activated. 200VAC 0.3A, 30VDC 0.3A. Alarm: discontinuity across B-C (continuity across A-C), normal: continuity across B-C (discontinuity across A-C).	
	Open collector (Note)	RUN	Inverter running	Switched low when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the starting frequency (factory set to 0.5Hz, variable). Switched high during stop or DC dynamic brake operation (**). Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A.	
		SU	Up to frequency ***	Switched low when the output frequency has reached within ±10% of the set frequency (factory setting, variable). Switched high during acceleration, deceleration or stop (**). Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A.	
		OL	Overload alarm ***	Switched low when the current limit function has caused stall prevention to be activated. Switched high when stall prevention is reset (**). Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A.	
		IPF	Instantaneous power failure ***	Switched low when instantaneous power failure or undervoltage protection is activated (**). Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A.	
		FU	Frequency detection ***	Switched low when the output frequency has reached or exceeded the detection frequency set optionally. Switched high when below the detection frequency (**). Permissible load 24VDC 0.1A	
		SE	Open collector output common	Common to the RUN, SU, OL, IPF and FU terminals. Isolated from the common circuit of the control circuit.	
	Pulse	FM	For meter	One selected from 16 monitoring items, such as output frequency, is output. The output signal is proportional to the magnitude of each monitoring item. Terminals FM and AM can be used at the same time.	Factory-set output item: frequency Permissible load current 1mA 1440Hz at 60Hz. (Max. frequency 2400Hz)
	Analog	AM	Analog signal output		Factory-set output item: frequency Output signal 0 to 10VDC Permissible load current 1mA (Max. output voltage 10VDC)

* : Terminals PR and PX are provided for the FR-A220E-0.4K to 7.5K and FR-A240E-0.4K to 7.5K.

** : Low indicates that the open collector outputting transistor is on (conducts). High indicates that the transistor is off (does not conduct).

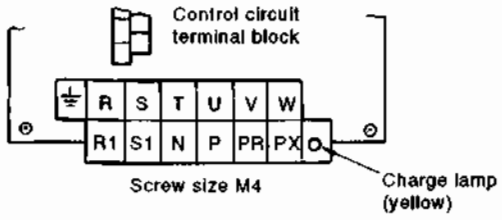
*** : The output of these terminals can be reassigned by the output terminal assignment function (see page 115).

Note: Application of the voltage in the wrong direction will damage the inverter. Use care when wiring.

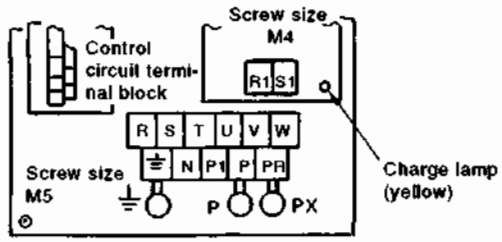
31-4 Terminal Block Arrangement

Terminal Block for Main Circuit <200V Series>

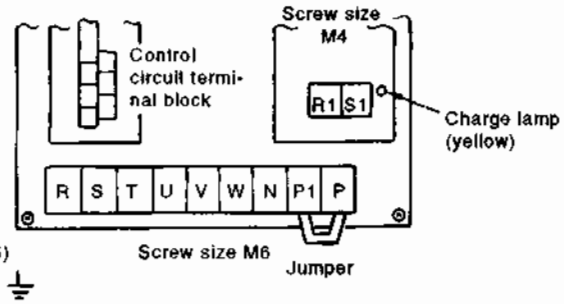
FR-A220E-0.4(P) to 3.7K(P)-UL



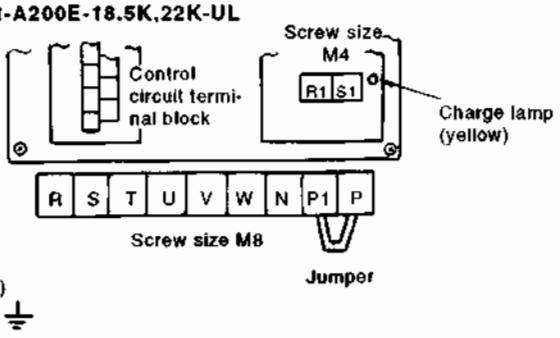
FR-A220E-5.5K(P),7.5K(P),FR-A220E-11K-UL



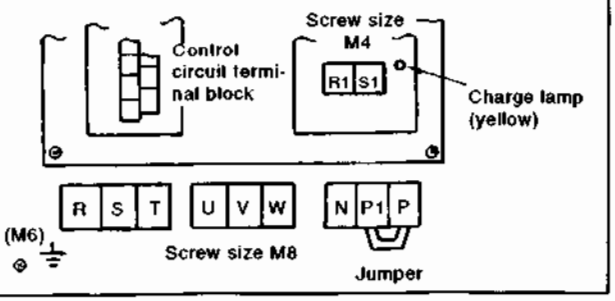
FR-A220E-15K-UL



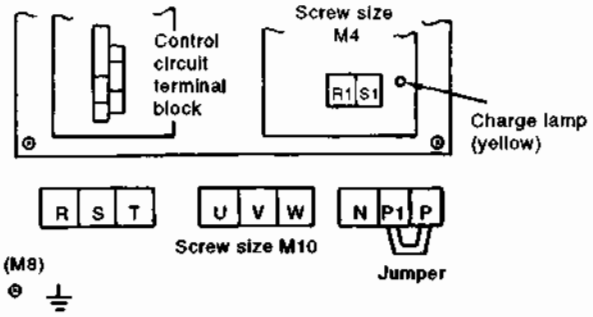
FR-A200E-18.5K,22K-UL



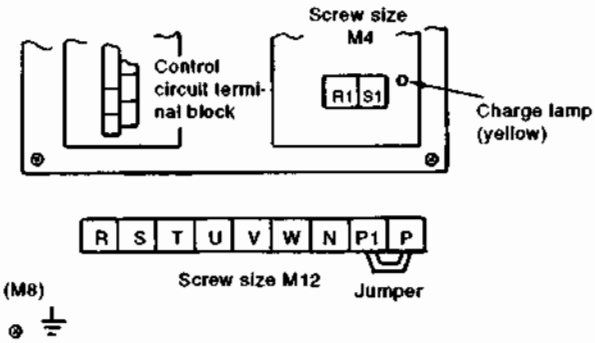
FR-A200E-30K-UL



FR-A220E-37K,45K-UL

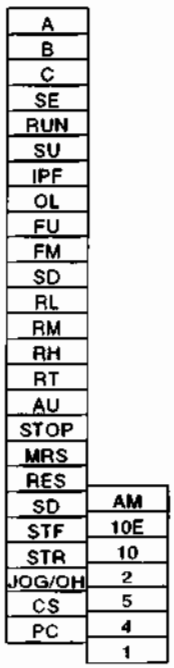


FR-A220E-55K-UL



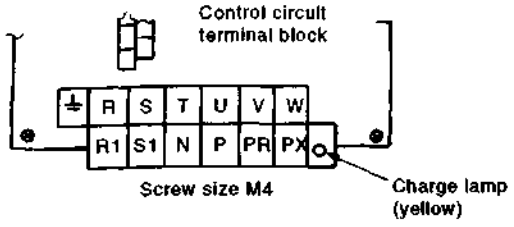
Terminal Block for Control Circuit

Common to all models
Structure..... 2-stage molded terminals
Screw size..... M3

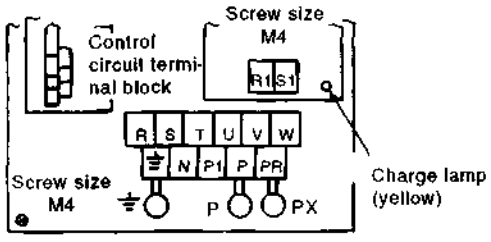


Terminal Block for Main Circuit <400V Series>

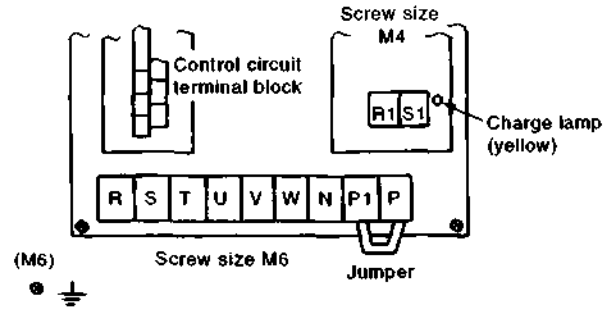
FR-A240E-0.4(P) to 3.7K(P)-UL



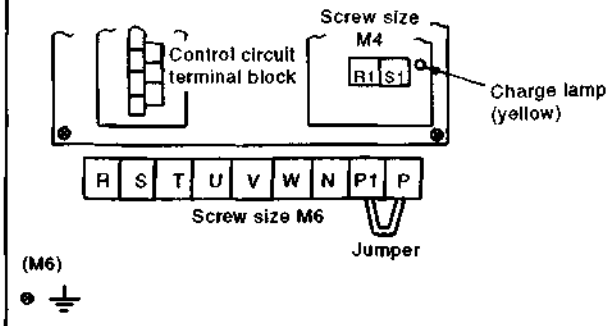
FR-A240E-5.5K(P),7.5K(P)-UL



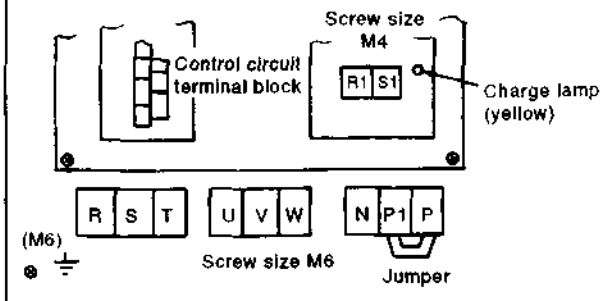
FR-A240E-11K,15K-UL



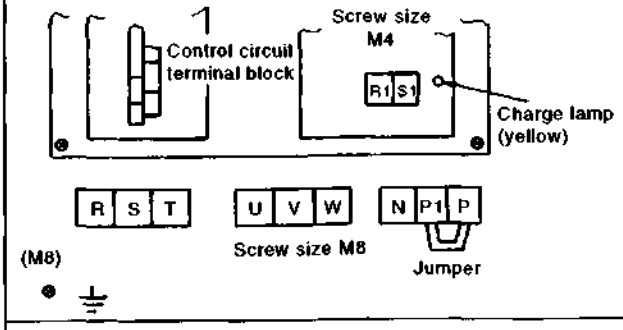
FR-A240E-18.5K, 22K-UL



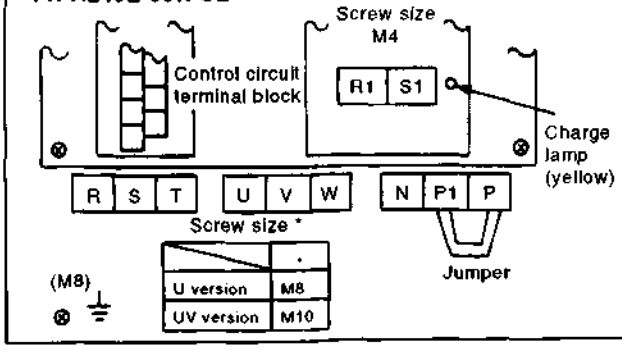
FR-A240E-30K-UL



FR-A240E-37K to 45K-UL



FR-A240E-55K-UL



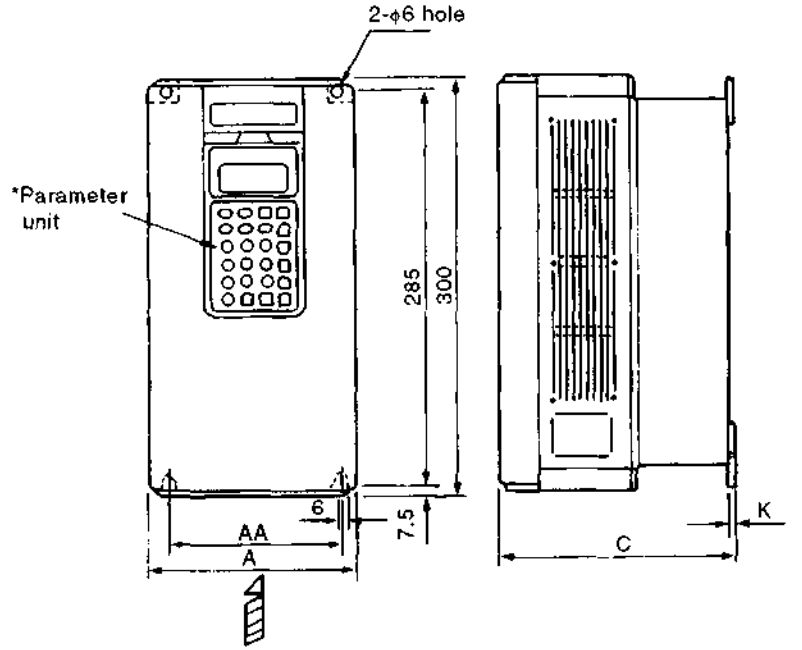
31-5 Field Wiring Reference Table

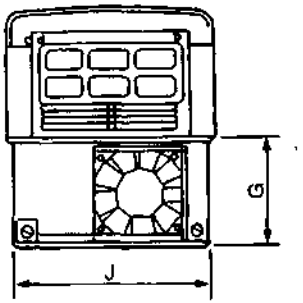
Field wiring reference table for input (R,S,T) and output (U,V,W)

Note (*1) Manufacturer : AMP INCORPORATED, HARRISBURG, PA 17105
PHONE : 717-564-0100 TWX : 510-657-4110
(*2) Use copper wire only

Inverter model	Screw size	Screw torque (Pound inch)	Crimping terminals Type and tool type (*1)		Wire size /temp-rating (*2)
			Crimping terminals	Crimping tools	
FR-A220E-0.4K -0.75K -1.5K -2.2K	M4	13	32959 34160	47387	AWG14 / 75°C
FR-A220E-3.7K	M4	13	32968, 34169	59239	AWG10 / 75°C
FR-A220E-5.5K	M5	23	170785-2 171519-2	59239	AWG10 / 75°C
FR-A220E-7.5K	M5	23	322128 322048 322002 322154	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48752-1	AWG8 / 75°C
FR-A220E-11K	M5	23	322153 321671	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48753-1	AWG6 / 75°C
FR-A220E-15K	M6	40	322053 31611	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48754-1	AWG4 / 75°C
FR-A220E-18.5K -22K	M8	70	322074 326896	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48755-1	AWG2 / 75°C
FR-A220E-30K	M8	70	322086	Foot operated power unit 69325-3 Head 69066 Dies 48756-1	AWG1/0 / 75°C
FR-A220E-37K	M10	131	322095	Foot operated power unit 69325-3 Head 69066 Dies 48758-1	AWG3/0 / 75°C
FR-A220E-45K	M10	131	170740-1	Foot operated power unit 69040 Head 300430 48131 Dies 69065	AWG4/0 / 75°C
FR-A220E-55K	M12	219	324105	Foot operated power unit 69040 Head 48816 Dies 69060	300MCM / 75°C

Inverter model	Screw size	Screw torque (Pound inch)	Crimping terminals Type and tool type (*1)		Wire size /temp-rating (*2)
			Crimping terminals	Crimping tools	
FR-A240E-0.4K -0.75K -1.5K -2.2K -3.7K	M4	13	32959 34160	47387	AWG14 / 75°C
FR-A240E-5.5K -7.5K	M4	13	35787-0 34169 32543-0 32968	59239	AWG10 / 75°C
FR-A240E-11K -15K	M6	40	322049 321669 327268	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48752-1	AWG8 / 75°C
FR-A240E-18.5K -22K -30K	M6	40	322051 322155	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48753-1	AWG6 / 75°C
FR-A240E-37K -45K	M8	70	322074 326896	Hand tool 59974-1 Dies 48755-1	AWG2 / 75°C
FR-A240E-55K	M12	131	322092	Foot operated power unit 69325-3 Head 69066-0 Dies 48757-1	AwG2/0 / 75°C





View arrow

• 200V series

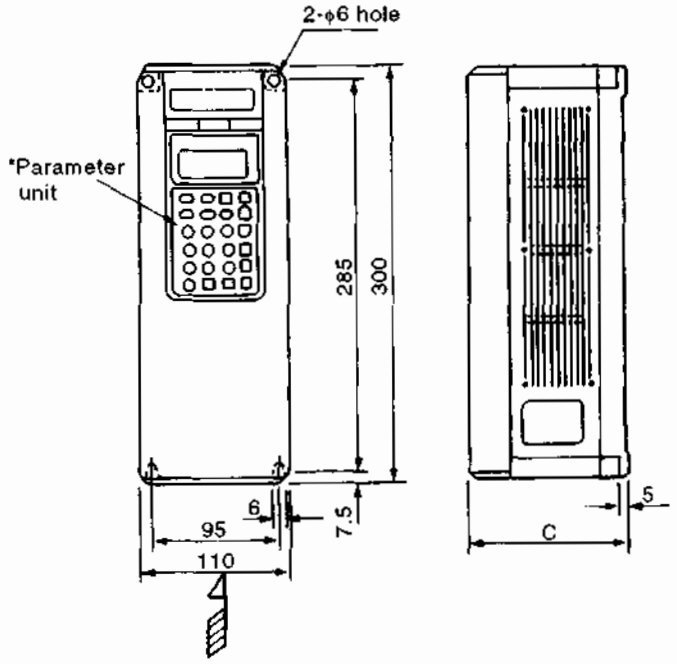
Inverter Type	A	AA	C	G	J	K
FR-A220E-1.5K(P)	150	125	140	41	142	6
FR-A220E-2.2K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A220E-3.7K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A220E-5.5K(P)	220	195	190	66	210	2.3
FR-A220E-7.5K(P)	220	195	190	66	210	2.3
FR-A220E-11K	220	195	190	66	210	2.3

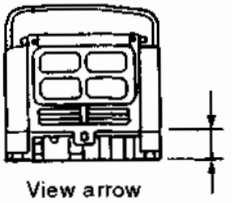
• 400V series

Inverter Type	A	AA	C	G	J	K
FR-A240E-0.4K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A240E-0.75K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A240E-1.5K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A240E-2.2K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A240E-3.7K(P)	150	125	170	71	142	2.3
FR-A240E-5.5K(P)	220	195	190	66	210	2.3
FR-A240E-7.5K	220	195	190	66	210	2.3

31-6 Outline Drawings

• **FR-A220E-** 0.4K(P) , 0.75K(P) **-UL** **[Unit: mm]**





Inverter Type	C
FR-A220E-0.4K(P)	110
FR-A220E-0.75K(P)	125

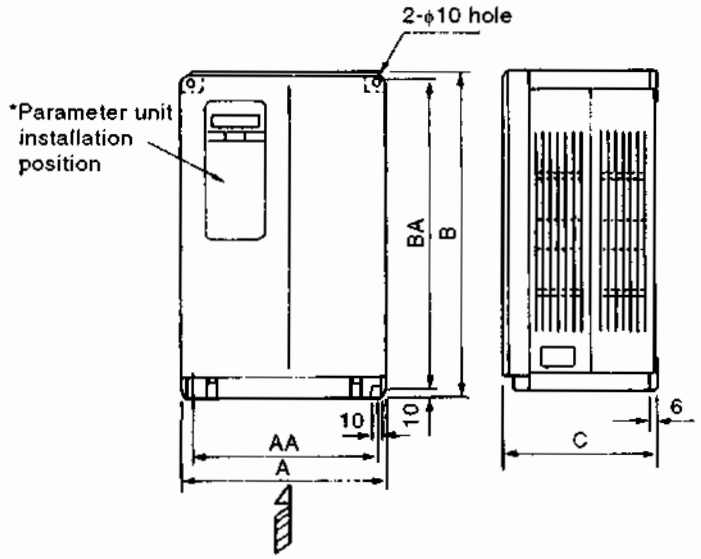
• **FR-A220E-** 1.5K(P) , 2.2K(P) , 3.7K(P) , 5.5K(P) , 7.5K(P) , 11K **-UL** **[Unit: mm]**

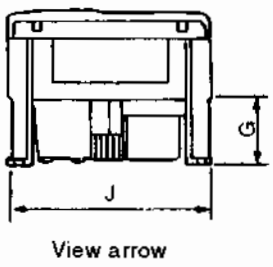
• **FR-A240E-** 0.4K(P) , 0.75K(P) , 1.5K(P) , 2.2K(P) , 3.7K(P) , 5.5K(P) , 7.5K(P) **-UL**

• **FR-A220E-** [15K], [18.5K], [22K] **-UL**

• **FR-A240E-** [11K], [15K], [18.5K], [22K] **-UL**

[Unit: mm]





View arrow

• 200V series

Inverter Type	A	AA	B	BA	C	G	J
FR-A220E-15K	250	230	400	380	190	80	242
FR-A220E-18.5K	300	280	450	430	195	80	292
FR-A220E-22K	300	280	450	430	195	80	292

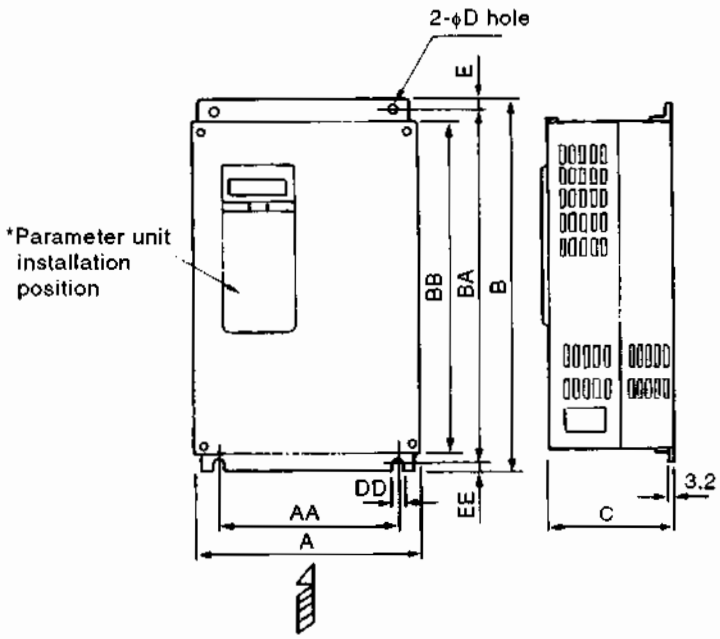
• 400V series

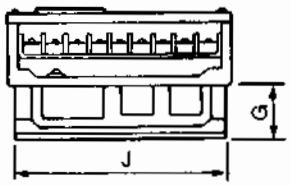
Inverter Type	A	AA	B	BA	C	G	J
FR-A240E-11K	250	230	400	380	190	80	242
FR-A240E-15K	250	230	400	380	190	80	242
FR-A240E-18.5K	300	280	450	430	195	80	292
FR-A240E-22K	300	280	450	430	195	80	292

• **FR-A220E-** [30K], [37K], [45K], [55K] **-UL**

• **FR-A240E-** [30K], [37K], [45K], [55K] **-UL**

[Unit: mm]





View arrow

• 200V series

Inverter Type	A	AA	B	BA	BB	C	D	DD	E	EE	G	J
FR-A220E-30K	340	270	550	530	510	195	10	10	10	10	78	324
FR-A220E-37K	450	380	550	525	495	250	12	12	15	10	130	434
FR-A220E-45K	450	380	550	525	495	250	12	12	15	10	130	434
FR-A220E-55K	480	410	700	675	645	250	12	12	15	10	130	464

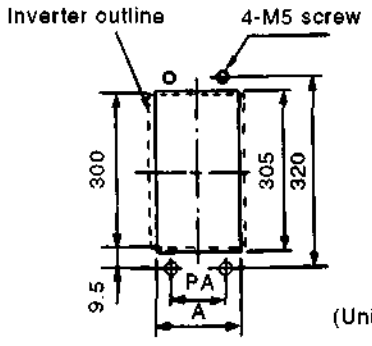
• 400V series

Inverter Type	A	AA	B	BA	BB	C	D	DD	E	EE	G	J
FR-A240E-30K	340	270	550	530	510	195	10	10	10	10	78	324
FR-A240E-37K	450	380	550	525	495	250	12	12	15	10	130	434
FR-A240E-45K	450	380	550	525	495	250	12	12	15	10	130	434
FR-A240E-55K	480	410	700	675	645	250	12	12	15	10	130	464

* The 11K to 55K models are not equipped with the parameter unit as standard.

31-7 Panel Cutting Dimension Diagrams
(For using the optional heat sink outside mounting attachment FR-ACN)

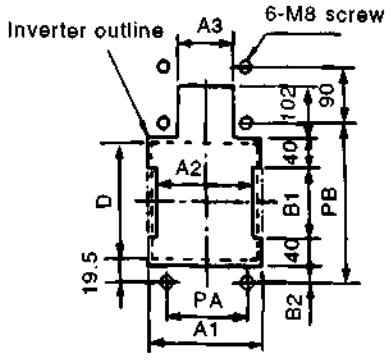
• FR-A220E-1.5K to 11K-UL
• FR-A240E-0.4K to 7.5K-UL



(Unit: mm)

Inverter Type	A	PA
FR-A220E-15K to 3.7K	144	125
FR-A220E-5.5K to 11K	212	195
FR-A240E-0.4K to 3.7K	144	125
FR-A240E-5.5K to 7.5K	212	195

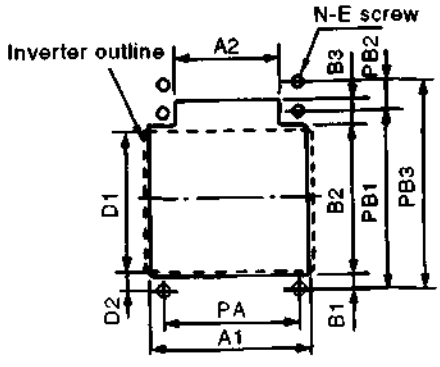
• FR-A220E-15K to 22K-UL
• FR-A240E-15K to 22K-UL



(Unit: mm)

Inverter Type	A1	A2	A3	PA	B1	B2	PB	D
FR-A220E-15K	260	244	200	230	335	12.5	440	400
FR-A220E-18.5K,22K	310	294	250	280	385	12.5	490	450
FR-A240E-11K,15K	260	244	200	230	335	12.5	440	400
FR-A240E-18.5K,22K	310	294	250	280	385	12.5	490	450

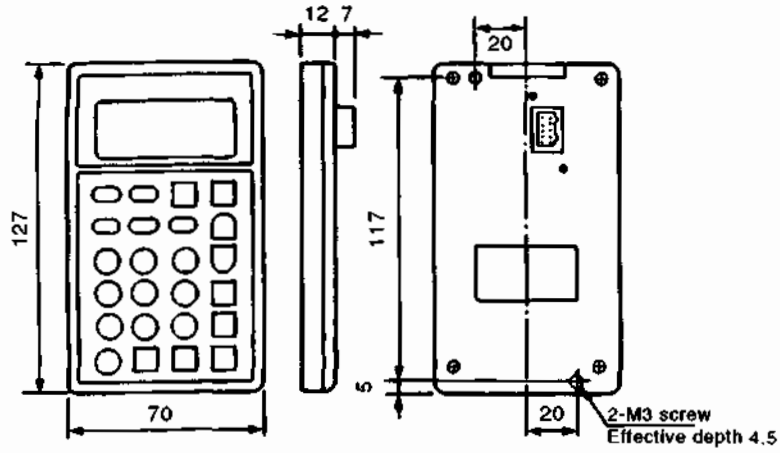
• FR-A220E-30K to 55K-UL
• FR-A240E-30K to 55K-UL



(Unit: mm)

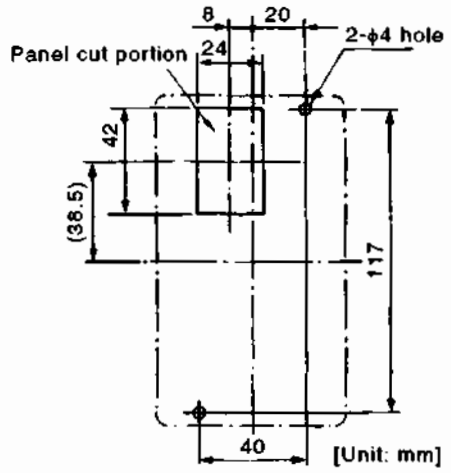
Inverter Type	A1	A2	PA	B1	B2	B3	PB1	PB2	PB3	D1	D2	N	E
FR-A220E-30K	330	265	290	12	516	95	540	85	—	510	15	6	M8
FR-A220E-37K, 45K	440	380	410	15	510	70	—	—	590	495	32.5	4	M10
FR-A220E-55K	470	390	430	15	650	70	—	—	730	645	24.5	4	M10
FR-A240E-30K	330	265	290	12	516	95	540	85	—	510	15	6	M8
FR-A240E-37K, 45K	440	380	410	15	510	70	—	—	590	495	32.5	4	M10
FR-A240E-55K	470	390	430	15	650	70	—	—	730	645	24.5	4	M10

31-8 FR-PU02(E) Parameter Unit Dimension Diagram



Note: The length of the installation screw should be selected so that it does not exceed the effective installation screw depth of the parameter unit.

Panel cutting dimensions for installation of the parameter unit to a panel, etc.



(View as seen from the parameter unit front)

■ FR-PU02(E) Specifications

Item	Specifications		
Ambient temperature	Operating	-10 to +50°C (Note 1)	
	Storage	-20 to -65°C	
Ambient humidity	90%RH		Non-condensing
Operating ambience	No oil mist and corrosive gases. Minimal dust and dirt.		
Connected object	FR-A series inverter or dedicated cable (FR-CBL)		
Power supply	Power is supplied from the inverter.		
Connection	Fitted to the inverter directly or connected by the cable.		
Display	LCD (liquid crystal display, 13 characters x 4 lines)		
Keyboard	24 keys (covered with polyurethane film)		
Size	127 x (H) x 70 (W) x 12 (D)		

Note: 1. When the temperature is less than about 0°C, the liquid crystal display (LCD) may be slower in operation. And high temperature may reduce the LCD life.

2. Do not expose the liquid crystal display directly to the sun.

31-9 Peripheral Device List

Voltage	Motor Output (kW)	Applicable Inverter Type	No-Fuse Breaker (NFB) or Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (NV)		Magnetic Contactor (MC)	Cables (mm^2)	
			Standard	With power factor improving reactor		R,S,T	U,V,W
200V class	0.4	FR-220E-0.4k	Type NF30, NV30 5A	Type NF30, NV30 5A	S-K10	2	2
	0.75	FR-220E-0.75k	Type NF30, NV30 10A	Type NF30, NV30 10A	S-K10	2	2
	1.5	FR-220E-1.5k	Type NF30, NV30 15A	Type NF30, NV30 15A	S-K10	2	2
	2.2	FR-220E-2.2k	Type NF30, NV30 20A	Type NF30, NV30 15A	S-K11,K12	2	2
	3.7	FR-220E-3.7k	Type NF30, NV30 30A	Type NF30, NV30 30A	S-K20	3.5	3.5
	5.5	FR-220E-5.5k	Type NF50, NV50 50A	Type NF50, NV50 40A	S-K25	5.5	5.5
	7.5	FR-220E-7.5k	Type NF100, NV100 60A	Type NF50, NV50 50A	S-K35	14	8
	11	FR-220E-11k	Type NF100, NV100 75A	Type NF100, NV100 75A	S-K50	14	14
	15	FR-220E-15k	Type NF225, NV225 125A	Type NF100, NV100 100A	S-K65	22	22
	18.5	FR-220E-18.5k	Type NF225, NV225 150A	Type NF225, NV225 125A	S-K80	30	30
	22	FR-220E-22k	Type NF225, NV225 175A	Type NF225, NV225 150A	S-K95	38	30
	30	FR-220E-30k	Type NF225, NV225 225A	Type NF225, NV225 175A	S-K125	60	50
	37	FR-220E-37k	Type NF400, NV400 250A	Type NF225, NV225 225A	S-K150	80	80
	45	FR-220E-45k	Type NF400, NV400 300A	Type NF400, NV400 300A	S-K180	100	80
	55	FR-220E-55k	Type NF400, NV400 400A	Type NF400, NV400 350A	S-K220	150	125
400V class	0.4	FR-240E-0.4k	Type NF30, NV30 5A	Type NF30, NV30 5A	S-K10	2	2
	0.75	FR-240E-0.75k	Type NF30, NV30 5A	Type NF30, NV30 5A	S-K10	2	2
	1.5	FR-240E-1.5k	Type NF30, NV30 10A	Type NF30, NV30 10A	S-K10	2	2
	2.2	FR-240E-2.2k	Type NF30, NV30 15A	Type NF30, NV30 10A	S-K20	2	2
	3.7	FR-240E-3.7k	Type NF30, NV30 20A	Type NF30, NV30 15A	S-K20	2	2
	5.5	FR-240E-5.5k	Type NF30, NV30 30A	Type NF30, NV30 20A	S-K20	3.5	2
	7.5	FR-240E-7.5k	Type NF30, NV30 30A	Type NF30, NV30 30A	S-K20	3.5	3.5
	11	FR-240E-11k	Type NF50, NV50 50A	Type NF50, NV50 40A	S-K20	5.5	5.5
	15	FR-240E-15k	Type NF100, NV100 60A	Type NF50, NV50 50A	S-K25	14	8
	18.5	FR-240E-18.5k	Type NF100, NV100 75A	Type NF100, NV100 60A	S-K35	14	8
	22	FR-240E-22k	Type NF100, NV100 100A	Type NF100, NV100 75A	S-K50	22	14
	30	FR-240E-30k	Type NF225, NV225 125A	Type NF100, NV100 100A	S-K65	22	22
	37	FR-240E-37k	Type NF225, NV225 150A	Type NF225, NV225 125A	S-K80	30	22
	45	FR-240E-45k	Type NF225, NV225 175A	Type NF225, NV225 150A	S-K80	38	30
	55	FR-240E-55k	Type NF225, NV225 200A	Type NF225, NV225 175A	S-K100	50	50

31-10 Selecting the Rated Sensitivity Current for the Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker

When using the earth leakage circuit breaker with the inverter circuit, select its rated sensitivity current as follows:

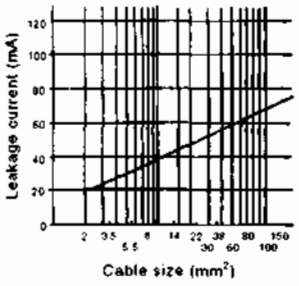
- New Super NV series (Type SF, CF)
  Rated sensitivity current: $I\Delta n \geq 10 \times (Ig_1 + Ig_2 + Igm)$
- Conventional NV series (Type CA, CS, SS)
  Rated sensitivity current: $I\Delta n \geq 10 \times (Ig_1 + Ign + 3 \times (Ig_2 + Igm))$

Ig1,Ig2 : leakage currents of cable path during commercial power supply operation

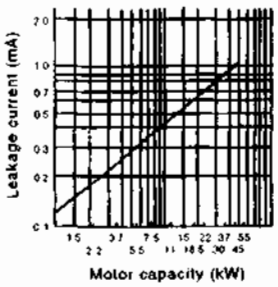
Ign* : leakage current of noise filter on inverter input side

Igm : leakage current of motor during commercial power supply operation

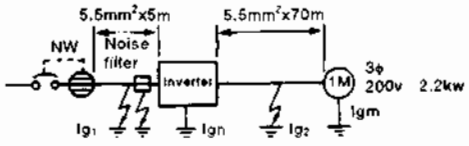
Leakage Current Example of Cable Path during Commercial Power Supply Operation When the CV Cable Is Routed in Metal Conduit (200V 60Hz)



Leakage Current Example of 3-Phase Induction Motor during Commercial Power Supply Operation (200V 60Hz)



<Example>



Note: 1. The NV should be installed to the primary (power supply) side of the inverter.
2. Ground fault in the output side of the inverter can be detected at the running frequency of 120Hz or lower.
3. In the Y connection neutral point grounded system, the sensitivity current is purified against ground fault in the inverter output side. Hence, the protective ground resistance of the load equipment should be 10Ω or less.
4. When the breaker is grounded on the output side of the inverter, it may be unnecessarily operated by harmonics if the effective value is less than the rating. In this case, note that the eddy current and hysteresis loss increase and temperature rises.

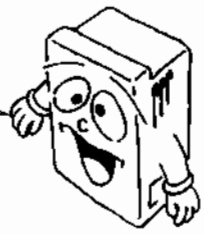
Selection Example
(for the diagram shown on the left) (mA)

	New Super NV	Conventional NV
Leakage current Ig1	$33 \times \frac{5m}{1000m} = 0.17$	
Leakage current Ign	0 (without noise filter)	
Leakage current Ig2	$33 \times \frac{70m}{1000m} = 2.31$	
Motor leakage current Igm	0.18	
Total leakage current	2.66	7.64
Rated sensitivity current (≥Igx10)	30	100

* For the leakage current value of the noise filter installed on the inverter input side, contact the corresponding filter manufacturer. (For Mitsubishi's dedicated filters, see page 167.)

32. USING THE FUNCTIONS

Set the functions according to the load specifications and operating conditions. The following list indicates purposes of use and applied functions. The parameter numbers indicated are those of the FR-A200E series inverters. For the parameter numbers of the other series, see the corresponding catalog or instruction manual.

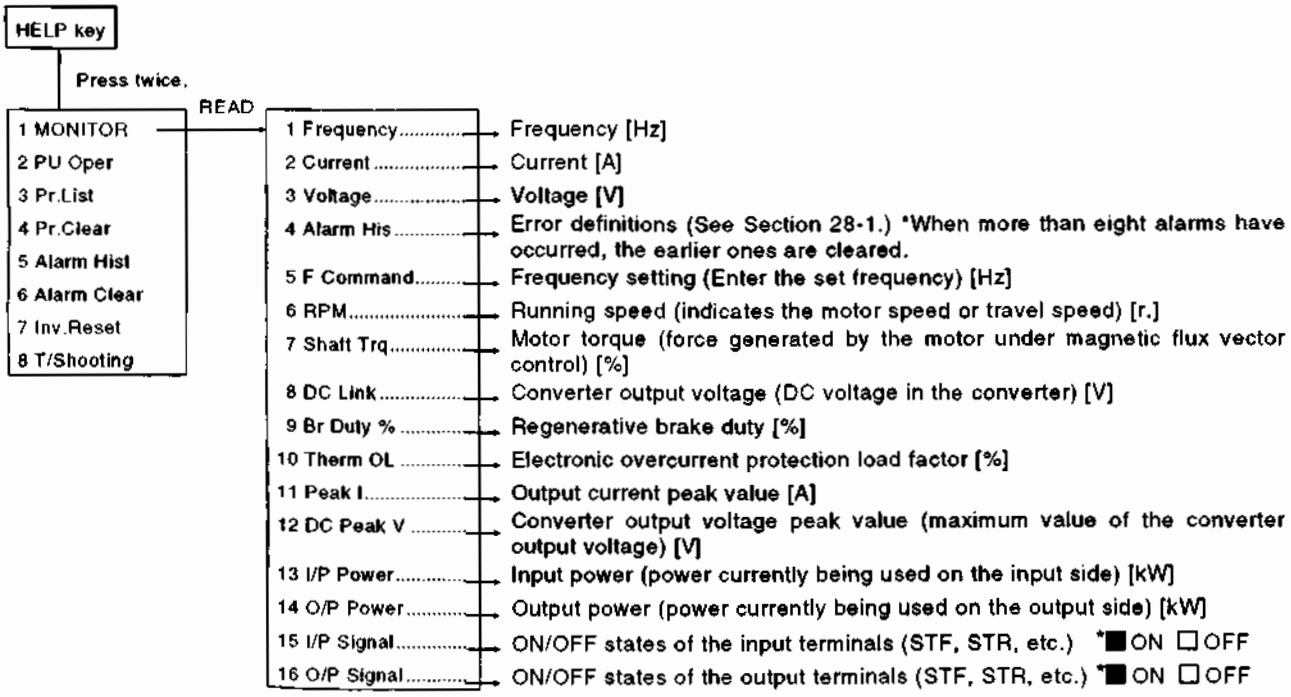


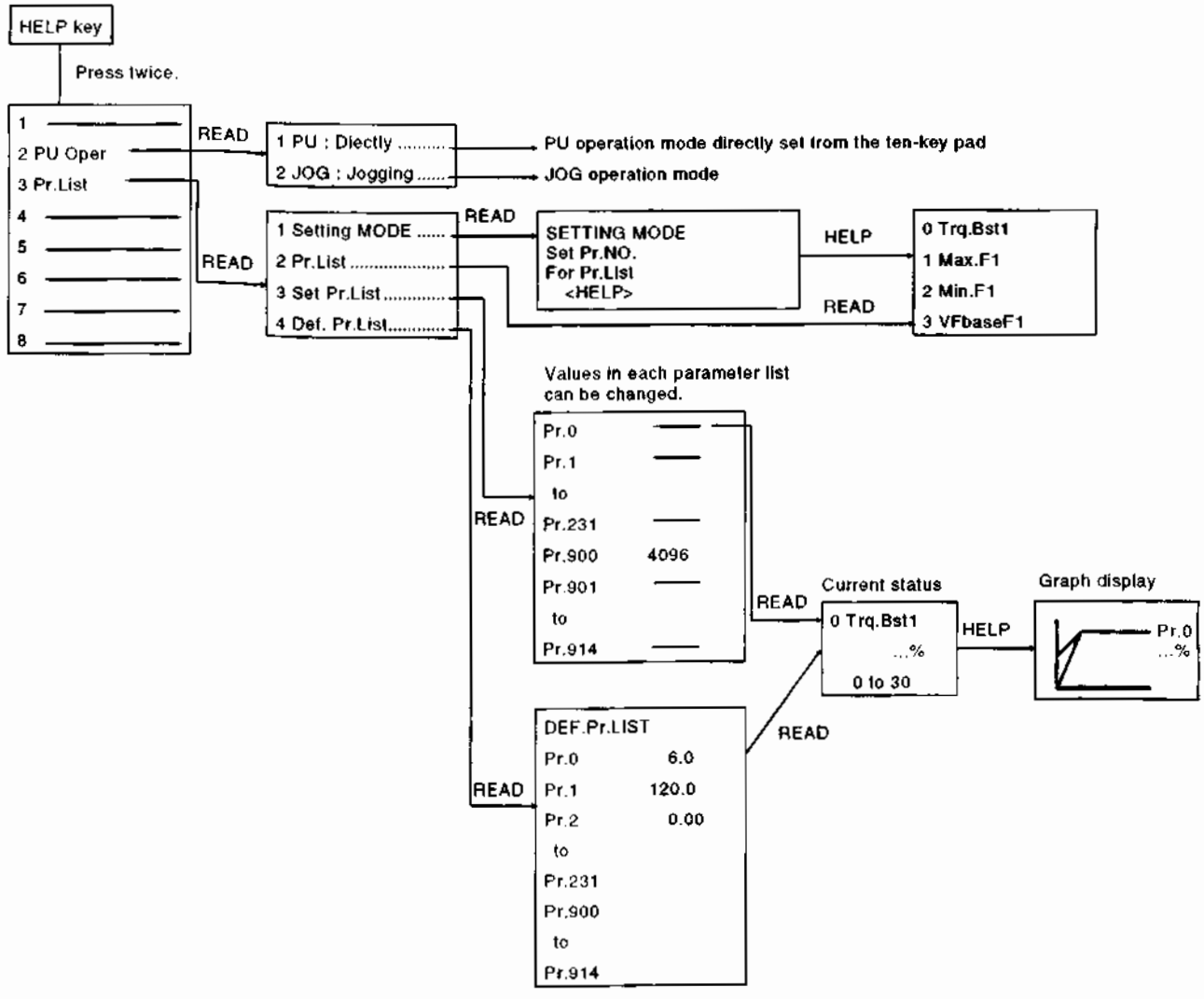
● : Indicates that the parameter must be set.
O : Indicates that the parameter may be set as required.

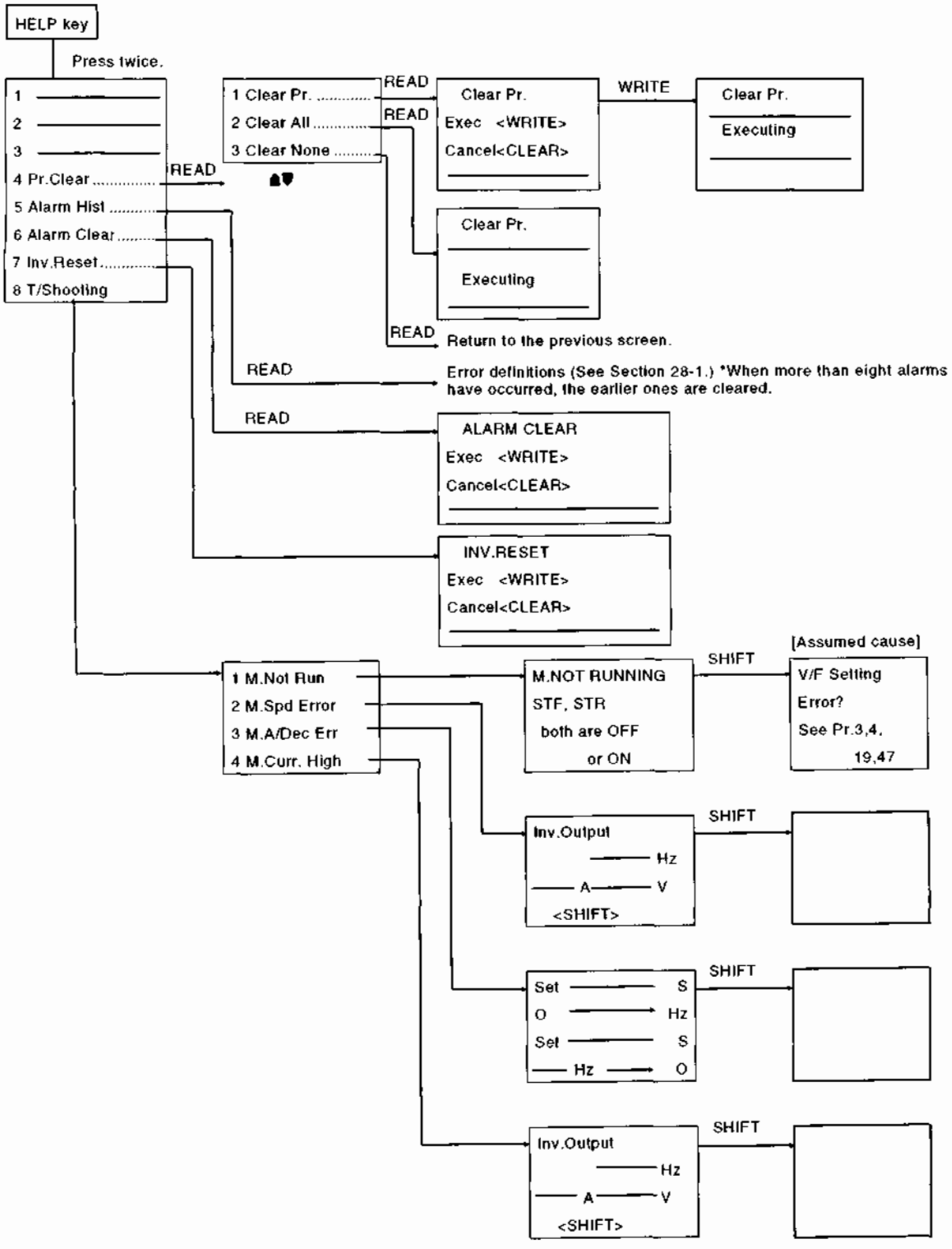
Function	Parameter Number	Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
		Purpose of Use	Adjustment of acceleration/deceleration time and pattern	Motor overheat protection	Selection of optimum output characteristic for load characteristic	Limit of output frequency	Operation over 60Hz	Adjustment of frequency setting signal and output	Calibration of frequency meter	Adjustment of digital frequency meter	Adjustment of motor output torque	Multi-speed operation	Jog operation	Frequency jump operation	Reversible operation according to analog signal polarity	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure	Adjustment of brake operation	Operation timing of magnetic brake	Inverter stop at activation of external thermal relay	Display of speed, etc.	Function rewrite prevention	Reverse rotation prevention	Acceleration/deceleration in the shortest time	Optimum acceleration/deceleration within continuous rating range	Energy-saving operation	Elevator operation	Automatic restart at alarm stop	Sub-motor operation
Basic functions	0	Torque boost (manual)									●																	
	1	Maximum frequency				●	○					○																●
	2	Minimum frequency				●						○																
	3	Base frequency			●																							●
	4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)										●																
	5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)										●																
	6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)										●																
	7	Acceleration time	●																				○	○				●
	8	Deceleration time	●																				○	○				●
	9	Electronic thermal O/L relay		●																								
Standard operation functionss	10	DC injection brake operation frequency															●											
	11	DC injection brake operation time															●											
	12	DC injection brake voltage															●											
	13	Starting frequency									○															○		
	14	Applied load selection			○																					○		
	15	Jog frequency										○	●															
	16	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	○										●															
	17	External thermal O/L relay input																	●									
	18	High-speed maximum frequency				●																				○		
	19	Base frequency voltage			○																					○		
	20	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	●																				○	○				
	21	Acceleration/deceleration time increments	●																				○	○				
	22	Stall prevention operation level									○												○					
	23	Stall prevention operation level at double speed									○												○					
	24	Multi-speed setting (speed 4)										●																
	25	Multi-speed setting (speed 5)										●																
	26	Multi-speed setting (speed 6)										●																
	27	Multi-speed setting (speed 7)										●																
	28	Multi-speed input compensation										○			●													
	29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern	○																									
	30	ternal brake resistor selection															○											
	31	Frequency jump 1A												●														
	32	Frequency jump 1B												●														
	33	Frequency jump 2A												●														
	34	Frequency jump 2B												●														
	35	Frequency jump 3A												●														
	36	Frequency jump 3B												●														
	37	Speed display																			●							
	38	Automatic torque boost									○																	
	39	Automatic torque boost operation starting current Multi-function output terminal functions									○																	

Function	Parameter Number	Name	Purpose of Use	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
				Adjustment of acceleration/deceleration time and pattern	Motor overheat protection	Selection of optimum output characteristic for load characteristic	Limit of output frequency	Operation over 60Hz	Adjustment of frequency setting signal and output	Calibration of frequency meter	Adjustment of digital frequency meter	Adjustment of motor output torque	Multi-speed operation	Jog operation	Frequency jump operation	Reversible operation according to analog signal polarity	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure	Adjustment of brake operation	Operation timing of magnetic brake	Inverter stop at activation of external thermal relay	Display of speed, etc.	Function rewrite prevention	Reverse rotation prevention	Acceleration/deceleration in the shortest time	Optimum acceleration/deceleration within continuous rating range	Energy-saving operation	Elevator operation	Automatic restart at alarm stop	Sub-motor operation
Multi-function output terminal functions	40	Output terminal assignment																	●										
	41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity																											
	42	Output frequency detection																	●										
	43	Output frequency detection at reverse rotation																	○										
Second functionss	44	Second acceleration/deceleration time	○																										●
	45	Second deceleration time	○																										●
	46	Second torque boost										○																	●
	47	Second V/F (base frequency)			○																								●
	48	Second stall prevention operation current										○																	
	49	Second stall prevention operation frequency										○																	
	50	Second output frequency detection																	○										
Display functionss	51	Inverter LED display data selection																			●								
	52	PU main display data selection																			●								
	53	PU level display data selection																			●								
	54	FM terminal function selection								●	●																		
	55	Frequency monitoring reference								●	●																		
	56	Current monitoring reference								●	●																		
Automatic restart functions	57	Restart coasting time															●												
	58	Restart cushion time															●												
Additional function	59	Remote setting function selection																											
Operation selection functionss	60	Intelligent mode selection																							●	●	○		
	61	Reference I for intelligent mode																							○				
	62	Ref. I for intelligent mode accel.																							○	○			
	63	Ref. I for intelligent mode decel.																							○	○			
	64	Starting f for elevator mode																									○		
	65	Retry selection																										●	
	66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency										○													○				
	67	Number of retries at alarm occurrence																										●	
	68	Retry waiting time																										●	
	69	Retry count display erasure																										●	
	70	Special regenerative brake duty																	○										
	71	Applied motor		○																									
	72	PWM frequency selection																											
	73	0 to 5V, 0 to 10V selection							●				○			●													
	74	Response time for analog signal														○													
	75	Reset selection/PU disconnection detection																											
	76	Alarm code output selection																											
	77	Parameter write disable selection																					●						
	78	Reverse rotation prevention selection																						●					
	79	Operation mode selection																											
	80	Motor capacity				○						●															●		
	81	Number of motor poles				○						●															●		
Auxiliary functionss	145	Parameter unit language switching																											
	155	RT activated condition																											
	156	Stall prevent. select. at regeneration																											
	157	OL signal waiting time																											
	158	AM terminal function selection																											
	159	PWM f decrease at low speed																											
Calibration functions	900	FM terminal calibration						○		●	●																		
	901	AM terminal calibration						○		○																			
	902	Frequency setting voltage bias					○		●																				
	903	Frequency setting voltage gain					○	●	●																				
	904	Frequency setting current bias					○		●																				
	905	Frequency setting current gain					○	●	●																				

33. DEFINITIONS OF THE HELP FUNCTION DISPLAYS






HELP key
Press twice.
1
2
3
4 Pr.Clear
5 Alarm Hist
6 Alarm Clear
7 Inv.Reset
8 T/Shooting
READ
1 Clear Pr.
2 Clear All
3 Clear None
READ
READ
READ
Clear Pr.
Exec <WRITE>
Cancel<CLEAR>
WRITE
Clear Pr.
Executing
Clear Pr.
Executing
READ
Return to the previous screen.
READ
Error definitions (See Section 28-1.) *When more than eight alarms have occurred, the earlier ones are cleared.
READ
ALARM CLEAR
Exec <WRITE>
Cancel<CLEAR>
INV.RESET
Exec <WRITE>
Cancel<CLEAR>
1 M.Not Run
2 M.Spd Error
3 M.A/Dec Err
4 M.Curr. High
M.NOT RUNNING
STF, STR
both are OFF
or ON
SHIFT
[Assumed cause]
V/F Setting
Error?
See Pr.3,4,
19,47
Inv.Output
Hz
A
V
<SHIFT>
SHIFT
Set
S
0
Hz
Set
S
Hz
0
SHIFT
Inv.Output
Hz
A
V
<SHIFT>
SHIFT

REVISIONS

* The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

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