MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

700 series

INVERTER FR-D700 INSTRUCTION MANUAL (BASIC)

FR-D720-0.1K to 15K
FR-D740-0.4K to 15K
FR-D720S-0.1K to 2.2K
FR-D710W-0.1K to 0.75K

Thank you for choosing this Mitsubishi Electric Inverter.
This Instruction Manual (Basic) provides handling information and precautions for use of the equipment.
Please forward this Instruction Manual (Basic) to the end user.

CONTENTS

To obtain the Instruction Manual (Applied) and the Safety stop function instruction manual

Contact where you purchased the inverter, your Mitsubishi Electric sales representative, or the nearest Mitsubishi Electric FA Center for the following manuals:
- *Instruction Manual (Applied) [IB(NA)-0600366ENG]*
- *Safety stop function instruction manual [BCN-A211508-000]*

These manuals are required if you are going to utilize functions and performance.

The PDF version of this manual is also available for download at "MELFANS Web," the Mitsubishi Electric FA network service on the world wide web (URL: http://www.MitsubishiElectric.co.jp/melfansweb)

This Instruction Manual (Basic) provides handling information and precautions for use of the equipment.
Please forward this Instruction Manual (Basic) to the end user.

This section is specifically about safety matters

Do not attempt to install, operate, maintain or inspect the inverter until you have read through the Instruction Manual (Basic) and appended documents carefully and can use the equipment correctly. Do not use this product until you have a full knowledge of the equipment, safety information and instructions.
In this Instruction Manual (Basic), the safety instruction levels are classified into "WARNING" and "CAUTION".

⚠WARNING	Incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in death or severe injury.
⚠CAUTION	Incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in medium or slight injury, or may cause only material damage.

The ⚠CAUTION level may even lead to a serious consequence according to conditions. Both instruction levels must be followed because these are important to personal safety.

1. Electric Shock Prevention

⚠WARNING

- **While power is ON or when the inverter is running, do not open the front cover. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.**
- **Do not run the inverter with the front cover or wiring cover removed. Otherwise you may access the exposed high-voltage terminals or the charging part of the circuitry and get an electric shock.**
- **Even if power is OFF, do not remove the front cover except for wiring or periodic inspection. You may accidentally touch the charged inverter circuits and get an electric shock.**
- **Before wiring or inspection, power must be switched OFF. To confirm that, LED indication of the operation panel must be checked. (It must be OFF.) Any person who is involved in wiring or inspection shall wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched OFF and check that there are no residual voltage using a tester or the like. The capacitor is charged with high voltage for some time after power OFF, and it is dangerous.**
- **This inverter must be earthed (grounded). Earthing (grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical code (NEC section 250, IEC 536 class 1 and other applicable standards).**
  A neutral-point earthed (grounded) power supply for 400V class inverter in compliance with EN standard must be used.
- **Any person who is involved in wiring or inspection of this equipment shall be fully competent to do the work.**
- **The inverter must be installed before wiring. Otherwise you may get an electric shock or be injured.**
- **Setting dial and key operations must be performed with dry hands to prevent an electric shock. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.**
- **Do not subject the cables to scratches, excessive stress, heavy loads or pinching. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.**
- **Do not change the cooling fan while power is ON. It is dangerous to change the cooling fan while power is ON.**
- **Do not touch the printed circuit board or handle the cables with wet hands. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.**
- **When measuring the main circuit capacitor capacity, the DC voltage is applied to the motor for 1s at powering OFF. Never touch the motor terminal, etc. right after powering OFF to prevent an electric shock.**

2. Fire Prevention

⚠CAUTION

- **Inverter must be installed on a nonflammable wall without holes (so that nobody touches the inverter heatsink on the rear side, etc.). Mounting it to or near flammable material can cause a fire.**
- **If the inverter has become faulty, the inverter power must be switched OFF. A continuous flow of large current could cause a fire.**
- **When using a brake resistor, a sequence that will turn OFF power when a fault signal is output must be configured. Otherwise the brake resistor may overheat due to damage of the brake transistor and possibly cause a fire.**
- **Do not connect a resistor directly to the DC terminals P/+ and N/-. Doing so could cause a fire.**

3.Injury Prevention

⚠CAUTION

- **The voltage applied to each terminal must be the ones specified in the Instruction Manual. Otherwise burst, damage, etc. may occur.**
- **The cables must be connected to the correct terminals. Otherwise burst, damage, etc. may occur.**
- **Polarity must be correct. Otherwise burst, damage, etc. may occur.**
- **While power is ON or for some time after power-OFF, do not touch the inverter since the inverter will be extremely hot. Doing so can cause burns.**

4. Additional Instructions

Also the following points must be noted to prevent an accidental failure, injury, electric shock, etc.

(1) Transportation and Mounting

⚠CAUTION

- **The product must be transported in correct method that corresponds to the weight. Failure to do so may lead to injuries.**
- **Do not stack the boxes containing inverters higher than the number recommended.**
- **The product must be installed to the position where withstands the weight of the product according to the information in the Instruction Manual.**
- **Do not install or operate the inverter if it is damaged or has parts missing.**
- **When carrying the inverter, do not hold it by the front cover or setting dial; it may fall off or fail.**
- **Do not stand or rest heavy objects on the product.**
- **The inverter mounting orientation must be correct.**
- **Foreign conductive objects must be prevented from entering the inverter. That includes screws and metal fragments or other flammable substance such as oil.**
- **As the inverter is a precision instrument, do not drop or subject it to impact.**
- **The inverter must be used under the following environment: Otherwise the inverter may be damaged.**

Environment	Surrounding air temperature	-10°C to +50°C (non-freezing)
	Ambient humidity	90%RH or less (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature	-20°C to +65°C *1
	Atmosphere	Indoors (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)
	Altitude/ vibration	Maximum 1,000m above sea level. 5.9m/s^2 or less at 10 to 55Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes)

∗1 Temperature applicable for a short time, e.g. in transit.

(2) Wiring

⚠CAUTION

- Do not install a power factor correction capacitor or surge suppressor/capacitor type filter on the inverter output side. These devices on the inverter output side may be overheated or burn out.
- The connection orientation of the output cables U, V, W to the motor affects the rotation direction of the motor.

(3) Trial run

⚠CAUTION

- Before starting operation, each parameter must be confirmed and adjusted. A failure to do so may cause some machines to make unexpected motions.

(4) Usage

⚠WARNING

- Any person must stay away from the equipment when the retry function is set as it will restart suddenly after trip.
- Since pressing STOP RESET key may not stop output depending on the function setting status, separate circuit and switch that make an emergency stop (power OFF, mechanical brake operation for emergency stop, etc.) must be provided.
- OFF status of the start signal must be confirmed before resetting the inverter fault. Resetting inverter alarm with the start signal ON restarts the motor suddenly.
- The inverter must be used for three-phase induction motors.
  Connection of any other electrical equipment to the inverter output may damage the equipment.
- Do not modify the equipment.
- Do not perform parts removal which is not instructed in this manual. Doing so may lead to fault or damage of the product.

⚠CAUTION

- The electronic thermal relay function does not guarantee protection of the motor from overheating. It is recommended to install both an external thermal and PTC thermistor for overheat protection.
- Do not use a magnetic contactor on the inverter input for frequent starting/stopping of the inverter. Otherwise, the life of the inverter decreases.
- The effect of electromagnetic interference must be reduced by using an EMC filter or by other means. Otherwise nearby electronic equipment may be affected.
- Appropriate measures must be taken to suppress harmonics. Otherwise power supply harmonics from the inverter may heat/damage the power factor correction capacitor and generator.
- When driving a 400V class motor by the inverter, the motor must be an insulation-enhanced motor or measures must be taken to suppress surge voltage. Surge voltage attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor.
- When parameter clear or all parameter clear is performed, the required parameters must be set again before starting operations because all parameters return to the initial value.
- The inverter can be easily set for high-speed operation. Before changing its setting, the performances of the motor and machine must be fully examined.
- Stop status cannot be hold by the inverter's brake function. In addition to the inverter's brake function, a holding device must be installed to ensure safety.
- Before running an inverter which had been stored for a long period, inspection and test operation must be performed.
- Static electricity in your body must be discharged before you touch the product. Otherwise the product may be damaged.
- If you are installing the inverter to drive a three-phase device while you are contracted for lighting and power service, consult your electric power supplier.

(5) Emergency stop

⚠CAUTION

- A safety backup such as an emergency brake must be provided to prevent hazardous condition to the machine and equipment in case of inverter failure.
- When the breaker on the inverter input side trips, the wiring must be checked for fault (short circuit), and internal parts of the inverter for a damage, etc. The cause of the trip must be identified and removed before turning ON the power of the breaker.
- When any protective function is activated, appropriate corrective action must be taken, and the inverter must be reset before resuming operation.

(6) Maintenance, inspection and parts replacement

⚠CAUTION

- Do not carry out a megger (insulation resistance) test on the control circuit of the inverter. It will cause a failure.

(7) Disposal

⚠CAUTION

- The inverter must be treated as industrial waste.

General instruction

Many of the diagrams and drawings in this Instruction Manual (Basic) show the inverter without a cover or partially open for explanation. Never operate the inverter in this manner. The cover must be always reinstalled and the instruction in this Instruction Manual (Basic) must be followed when operating the inverter.

<Abbreviation>

- PU: Operation panel and parameter unit (FR-PU04/FR-PU07)
- Inverter: Mitsubishi inverter FR-D700 series
- FR-D700: Mitsubishi inverter FR-D700 series
- Pr.: Parameter number (Number assigned to function)
- PU operation: Operation using the PU (operation panel/FR-PU04/FR-PU07)
- External operation: Operation using the control circuit signals
- Combined operation: Operation using both the PU (operation panel/FR-PU04/FR-PU07) and External operation
- Standard motor : SF-JR
- Constant torque motor: SF-HRCA

<Trademark>

- Company and product names herein are the trademarks and registered trademarks of their respective owners.

<Mark>

REMARKS:Additional helpful contents and relations with other functions are stated.

Note: Contents requiring caution or cases when set functions are not activated are stated.

POINT: Useful contents and points are stated.

<Related document>

Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied) for further information on the following points.

- Removal and reinstallation of the cover
- Connection of stand-alone option unit
- EMC and leakage currents
- Detailed explanation on parameters
- Troubleshooting
- Check first when you have a trouble
- Inspection items (life diagnosis, cooling fan replacement)
- Measurement of main circuit voltages, currents and powers
- For customers who are replacing the conventional model with this inverter

1 OUTLINE

1.1 Product checking and parts identification

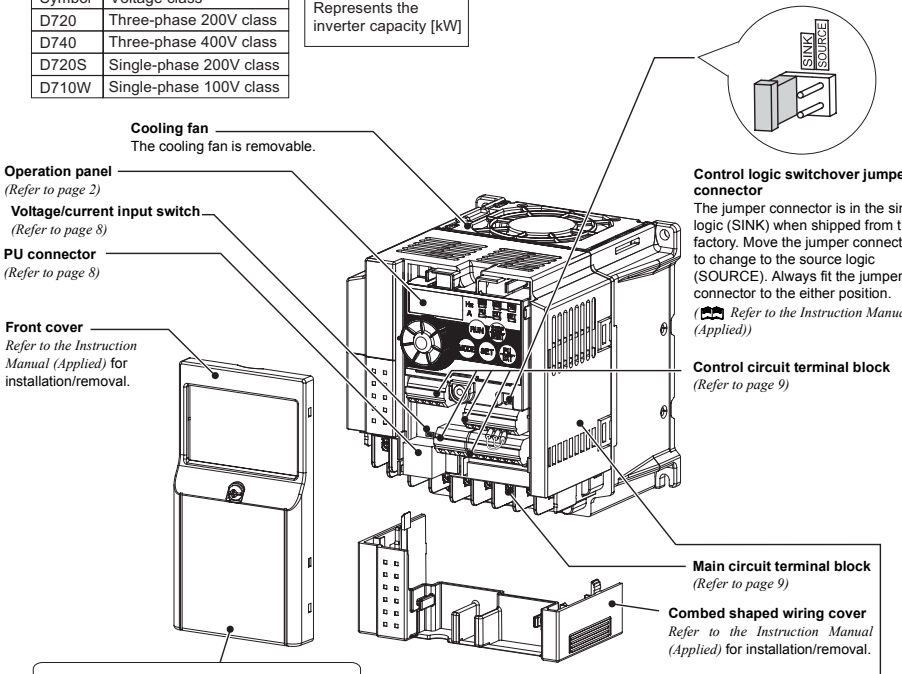
Unpack the inverter and check the capacity plate on the front cover and the rating plate on the inverter side face to ensure that the product agrees with your order and the inverter is intact.

●Inverter model

FR - D740 - 1.5 K

Symbol	Voltage class
D720	Three-phase 200V class
D740	Three-phase 400V class
D720S	Single-phase 200V class
D710W	Single-phase 100V class

Represents the inverter capacity [kW]



Capacity plate

FR-D740-1.5K SERIAL : XXXXXX

Inverter model Serial number

Rating plate

Production year and month

MITSUBISHI INVERTER DATE: XXXX-XX

MODEL FR-D740-1.5K

INPUT : XXXXX

OUTPUT : XXXXX

SERIAL :

PASSED

Inverter model
Input rating
Output rating
Serial number

- **Accessory**
  - **Fan cover fixing screws (M3 × 35mm)**
    These screws are necessary for compliance with the EU Directive. (*Refer to page 43*)

Capacity	Quantity
1.5K to 3.7K	1
5.5K to 15K	2

REMARKS

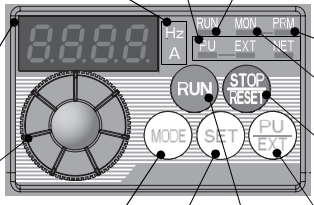
- For how to find the SERIAL number, *refer to page 46*.

Harmonic suppression guideline (when inverters are used in Japan)
All models of general-purpose inverters used by specific consumers are covered by "Harmonic Suppression Guidelines for Consumers Who Receive High Voltage or Special High Voltage". (For further details, *refer to Chapter 3 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*)

1.2 Operation panel

1.2.1 Names and functions of the operation panel

The operation panel cannot be removed from the inverter.



Operation mode indicator
PU: Lit to indicate PU operation mode.
EXT: Lit to indicate External operation mode. (Lit at power-ON at initial setting.)
NET: Lit to indicate Network operation mode.
PU, EXT: Lit to indicate External/PU combined operation mode 1, 2.
These turn OFF when command source is not on operation panel.

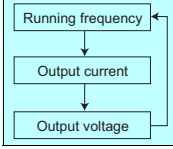
Unit indicator
Hz: Lit to indicate frequency. (Flickers when the set frequency monitor is displayed.)
A: Lit to indicate current.
(Both "Hz" and "A" turn OFF when other than the above is displayed.)

Monitor (4-digit LED)
Shows the frequency, parameter number, etc.

Setting dial
(Setting dial: Mitsubishi inverter dial)
The setting dial is used to change the frequency and parameter settings.
Press the setting dial to perform the following operations:
- To display a set frequency in the monitor mode
- To display the present setting during calibration
- To display a fault history number in the faults history mode

Mode switchover
Used to switch among different setting modes.
Pressing (PU/EXT) simultaneously changes the operation mode.
Pressing for a while (2s) can lock operation. *(Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied))*

Determination of each setting
If pressed during operation, monitor changes as below:



Operating status indicator
Lit or flicker during inverter operation. *
* Lit: When the forward rotation operation is being performed.
Slow flickering (1.4s cycle): When the reverse rotation operation is being performed.
Fast flickering (0.2s cycle):
- When (RUN) was pressed or the start command was given, but the operation cannot be made.
- When the frequency command is less than the starting frequency.
- When the MRS signal is input.

Parameter setting mode indicator
Lit to indicate parameter setting mode.

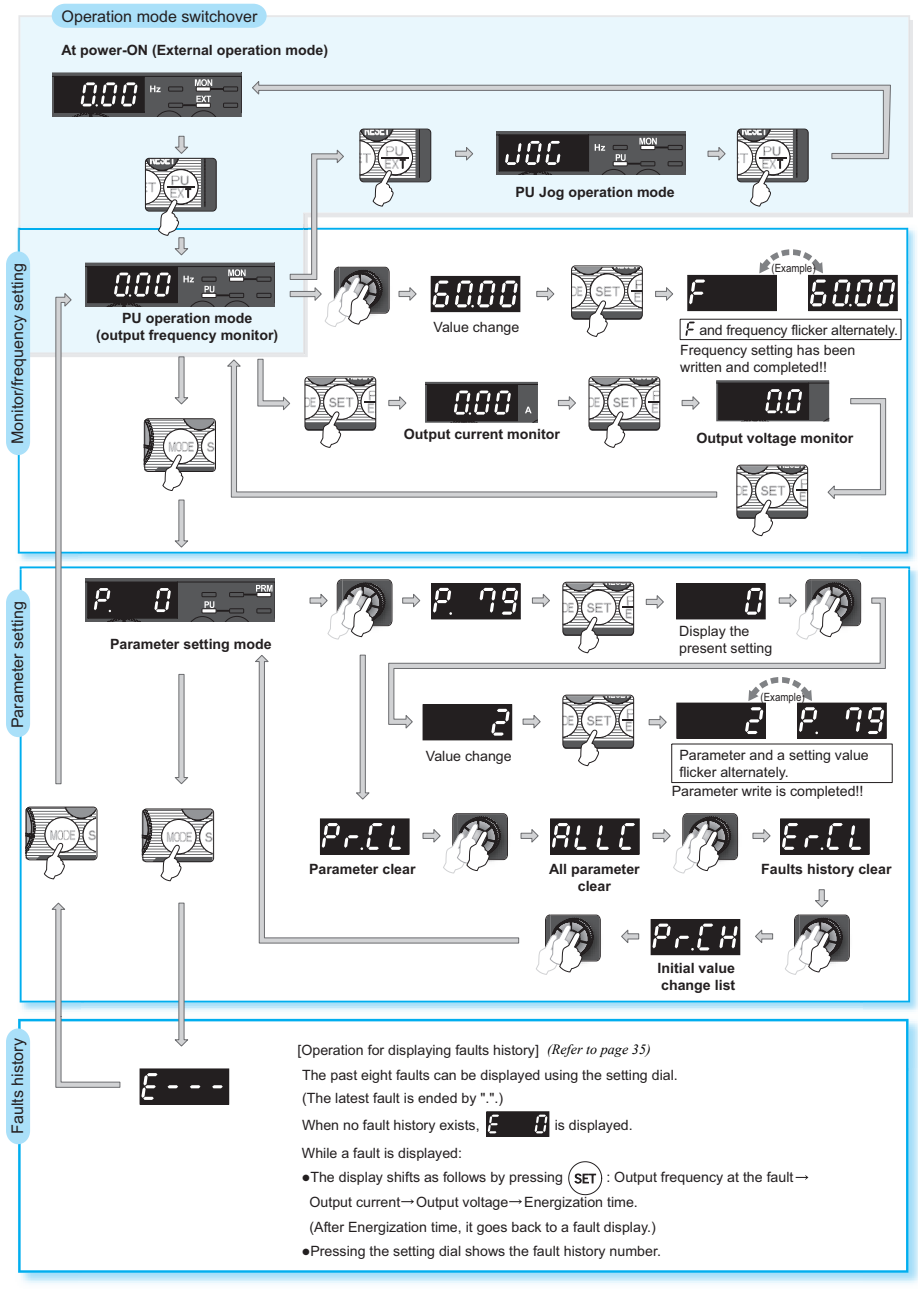
Monitor indicator
Lit to indicate monitoring mode.

STOP operation
Used to stop operation commands.
Used to reset a fault when the protective function (fault) is activated.

Operation mode switchover
Used to switch between the PU and External operation modes.
To use the External operation mode (operation using a separately connected frequency setting potentiometer and start signal), press this key to light up the EXT indicator.
(Press (MODE) simultaneously (0.5s), or change *Pr. 79* setting to change to combined mode .) *(Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied))*
PU: PU operation mode
EXT: External operation mode
Cancels PU stop also.

Start command
The rotation direction can be selected by setting *Pr. 40*.

1.2.2 Basic operation (factory setting)



1.2.3 Changing the parameter setting value

Operation example | Change the *Pr. 1 Maximum frequency* setting.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON
   The monitor display appears.
2. Operation mode change
   Press (PU/EXT) to choose the PU operation mode. PU indicator is lit.
3. Parameter setting mode
   Press (MODE) to choose the parameter setting mode.
4. Selecting the parameter number
   Turn the dial until "P. 1 (*Pr. 1*)" appears.
5. Reading the setting value
   Press (SET) to read the present set value.
   "120.0"(120.0Hz (initial value)) appears.
6. Changing the setting value
   Turn the dial to change the set value to "60.00" (60.00Hz).
7. Setting the parameter
   Press (SET) to set.
   The parameter number and the setting value flicker alternately.

REMARKS

? "Er 1" to "Er 4" is displayed...Why?

☞ Er 1 appears .....Write disable error
Er2 appears .....Write error during operation
Er3 appears .....Calibration error
Er4 appears .....Mode designation error

(For details, 📖 *refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied)*.)

- The number of digits displayed on the operation panel is four. Only the upper four digits of values can be displayed and set. If the values to be displayed have five digits or more including decimal places, the fifth or later numerals cannot be displayed nor set.
  (Example) For *Pr. 1*
  When 60Hz is set, 60.00 is displayed.
  When 120Hz is set, 120.0 is displayed and second decimal place is not displayed nor set.

1.2.4 Parameter clear/all parameter clear

POINT

- Set "1" in *Pr.CL Parameter clear* or *ALLC all parameter clear* to initialize parameters. (Parameters are not cleared when "1" is set in *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection*.)
- Refer to the extended parameter list of 📖 *the Instruction Manual (Applied)* for parameters cleared with this operation.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON
   The monitor display appears.
2. Operation mode change
   Press (PU/EXT) to choose the PU operation mode. PU indicator is lit.
3. Parameter setting mode
   Press (MODE) to choose the parameter setting mode.
4. Selecting Parameter Clear (All Parameter Clear)
   Turn the dial until "Pr.CL (ALLC)" appears.
5. Selecting the setting value
   Press (SET) to read the present set value.
   "0"(initial value) appears.
   Turn the dial to change it to the set value "1".
6. Executing Parameter Clear
   Press (SET) to set.
   "1" and Pr. CL (ALLC) indications flicker alternately.

REMARKS

? "1" and "Er 4" are displayed alternately ... Why?

☞ The inverter is not in the PU operation mode. (Refer to the step 2.)

☞ PU connector is used (when a parameter unit (FR-PU04/FR-PU07) is used).

- Stop the inverter. Parameter clear is unavailable when the inverter is running, and will cause the write disable error.

Setting	Description
0	Clear is not executed.
1	Sets parameters back to the initial values. (Parameter clear sets back all parameters except *calibration parameters, terminal function selection parameters* to the initial values.) *Refer to the parameter list of* 📖 *the Instruction Manual (Applied)* for availability of parameter clear and all parameter clear.

2 INSTALLATION AND WIRING

AC power supply
Use within the permissible power supply specifications of the inverter. To ensure safety, use a moulded case circuit breaker, earth leakage circuit breaker or magnetic contactor to switch power ON/OFF.
(Refer to page 40)

Moulded case circuit breaker (MCCB) or earth leakage circuit breaker (ELB), fuse
The breaker must be selected carefully since an in-rush current flows in the inverter at power on.
(Refer to page 6)

Magnetic contactor (MC)
Install the magnetic contactor to ensure safety. Do not use this magnetic contactor to start and stop the inverter. Doing so will cause the inverter life to be shortened.
(Refer to page 6)

Reactor (FR-HAL, FR-HEL option)
Reactors (option) must be used when power harmonics measures are taken, the power factor is to be improved or the inverter is installed near a large power supply system (500kVA or more). The inverter may be damaged if you do not use reactors. Select the reactor according to the model. Remove the jumpers across terminals P/+ and P1 to connect the DC reactor.

Parameter unit (FR-PU07)

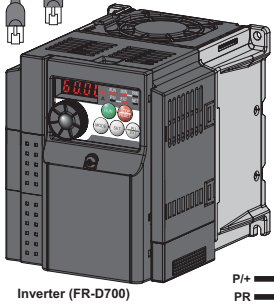
Enclosure surface operation panel (FR-PA07)
By connecting the connection cable (FR-CB2) to the PU connector, operation can be performed from FR-PU07, FR-PA07.

RS-232C - RS-485 converter is required when connecting to PC with RS-232C interface.
(Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied))

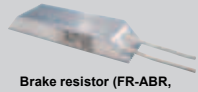
RS-485⇔RS-232C Converter

S1
S2
SC

Approved safety relay module
Required for compliance with safety standard.



Inverter (FR-D700)



Brake resistor (FR-ABR, MRS type, MYS type)
Braking capability can be improved. (0.4K or higher)
Always install a thermal relay when using a brake resistor whose capacity is 11K or higher.
(Refer to page 17)

P/+
PR

AC reactor (FR-HAL)

DC reactor (FR-HEL) *

Noise filter (ferrite core) * (FR-BSF01, FR-BLF)
Install a noise filter (ferrite core) to reduce the electromagnetic noise generated from the inverter. Effective in the range from about 1MHz to 10MHz. When more wires are passed through, a more effective result can be obtained. A wire should be wound four turns or more.

P/+ P1

R/L1 S/L2 T/L3

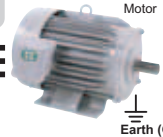
Noise filter (capacitor) * (FR-BIF)
Reduces the radio noise.

P/+ N/-

Earth (Ground)

U V W

Noise filter (ferrite core) (FR-BSF01, FR-BLF)
Install a noise filter (ferrite core) to reduce the electromagnetic noise generated from the inverter. Effective in the range from about 1MHz to 10MHz. A wire should be wound four turns at a maximum.



Motor

Earth (Ground)

* Filterpack (FR-BFP2), which contains DC reactor and noise filter in one package, is also available.

High power factor converter (FR-HC)
Power supply harmonics can be greatly suppressed. Install this as required.

Power regeneration common converter (FR-CV)
Great braking capability is obtained. Install this as required.

Brake unit (FR-BU2)

P/+ PR
P/+
PR

Resistor unit (FR-BR) Discharging resistor (GZG, GRZG)
The regenerative braking capability of the inverter can be exhibited fully. Install this as required.

Devices connected to the output
Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, surge suppressor or noise filter (capacitor) on the output side of the inverter. When installing a moulded case circuit breaker on the output side of the inverter, contact each manufacturer for selection of the moulded case circuit breaker.

Earth (Ground)
To prevent an electric shock, always earth (ground) the motor and inverter. For reduction of induction noise from the power line of the inverter, it is recommended to wire the earth (ground) cable by returning it to the earth (ground) terminal of the inverter.

NOTE

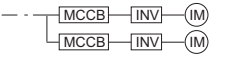
- **The life of the inverter is influenced by surrounding air temperature. The surrounding air temperature should be as low as possible within the permissible range. This must be noted especially when the inverter is installed in an enclosure.** *(Refer to page 7)*
- **Wrong wiring might lead to damage of the inverter. The control signal lines must be kept fully away from the main circuit to protect them from noise.** *(Refer to page 8)*
- **Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, surge suppressor or noise filter (capacitor) on the inverter output side. This will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices are connected, immediately remove them.**
- **Electromagnetic wave interference**
  The input/output (main circuit) of the inverter includes high frequency components, which may interfere with the communication devices (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, install the FR-BIF optional noise filter (capacitor) (for use in the input side only) or FR-BSF01 or FR-BLF noise filter (ferrite core) to minimize interference. *(Refer to Chapter 3 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)).*
- **Refer to** *the Instruction Manual of each option and peripheral devices* **for details of peripheral devices.**

2.1 Peripheral devices

Check the inverter model of the inverter you purchased. Appropriate peripheral devices must be selected according to the capacity. Refer to the following list and prepare appropriate peripheral devices.

	Inverter Model	Motor Output (kW)	Moulded Case Circuit Breaker (MCCB) ∗1 or Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELB) ∗2 (NF or NV type)		Magnetic Contactor (MC) ∗3		Reactor	
			Reactor connection		Reactor connection		FR-HAL	FR-HEL
			without	with	without	with		
Three-Phase 200V	FR-D720-0.1K	0.1	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.4K ∗5	0.4K ∗5
	FR-D720-0.2K	0.2	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.4K ∗5	0.4K ∗5
	FR-D720-0.4K	0.4	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.4K	0.4K
	FR-D720-0.75K	0.75	10A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.75K	0.75K
	FR-D720-1.5K	1.5	15A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	1.5K	1.5K
	FR-D720-2.2K	2.2	20A	15A	S-N10	S-N10	2.2K	2.2K
	FR-D720-3.7K	3.7	30A	30A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N10	3.7K	3.7K
	FR-D720-5.5K	5.5	50A	40A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N20, S-N21	5.5K	5.5K
	FR-D720-7.5K	7.5	60A	50A	S-N25	S-N20, S-N21	7.5K	7.5K
	FR-D720-11K	11	75A	75A	S-N35	S-N35	11K	11K
	FR-D720-15K	15	125A	100A	S-N50	S-N50	15K	15K
Three-Phase 400V	FR-D740-0.4K	0.4	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	H0.4K	H0.4K
	FR-D740-0.75K	0.75	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	H0.75K	H0.75K
	FR-D740-1.5K	1.5	10A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	H1.5K	H1.5K
	FR-D740-2.2K	2.2	15A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	H2.2K	H2.2K
	FR-D740-3.7K	3.7	20A	15A	S-N10	S-N10	H3.7K	H3.7K
	FR-D740-5.5K	5.5	30A	20A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N11, S-N12	H5.5K	H5.5K
	FR-D740-7.5K	7.5	30A	30A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N20, S-N21	H7.5K	H7.5K
	FR-D740-11K	11	50A	40A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N20, S-N21	H11K	H11K
	FR-D740-15K	15	60A	50A	S-N25	S-N20, S-N21	H15K	H15K
Single-Phase 200V	FR-D720S-0.1K	0.1	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.4K ∗5	0.4K ∗5
	FR-D720S-0.2K	0.2	5A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.4K ∗5	0.4K ∗5
	FR-D720S-0.4K	0.4	10A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	0.75K ∗5	0.75K ∗5
	FR-D720S-0.75K	0.75	15A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	1.5K ∗5	1.5K ∗5
	FR-D720S-1.5K	1.5	20A	20A	S-N10	S-N10	2.2K ∗5	2.2K ∗5
	FR-D720S-2.2K	2.2	40A	30A	S-N20, S-N21	S-N10	3.7K ∗5	3.7K ∗5
Single-Phase 100V	FR-D710W-0.1K	0.1	10A	5A	S-N10	S-N10	0.75K ∗4, ∗5	— ∗6
	FR-D710W-0.2K	0.2	10A	10A	S-N10	S-N10	1.5K ∗4, ∗5	— ∗6
	FR-D710W-0.4K	0.4	15A	15A	S-N10	S-N10	2.2K ∗4, ∗5	— ∗6
	FR-D710W-0.75K	0.75	30A	20A	S-N10	S-N10	3.7K ∗4, ∗5	— ∗6

∗1 •Select a MCCB according to the power supply capacity.
•Install one MCCB per inverter.



∗2 For the use in the United States or Canada, select an UL and cUL certified fuse with Class T fuse equivalent cut-off speed or faster with the appropriate rating for branch circuit protection. Alternatively, select a UL489 molded case circuit breaker (MCCB). (*Refer to page 46*)

∗3 Magnetic contactor is selected based on the AC-1 class. The electrical durability of magnetic contactor is 500,000 times. When the magnetic contactor is used for emergency stop during motor driving, the electrical durability is 25 times.
If using an MC for emergency stop during motor driving, select an MC regarding the inverter input side current as JEM1038-AC-3 class rated current. When using an MC on the inverter output side for commercial-power supply operation switching using a general purpose motor, select an MC regarding the motor rated current as JEM1038-AC-3 class rated current.

∗4 When connecting a single-phase 100V power input model to a power transformer (50kVA or more), install an AC reactor (FR-HAL) so that the performance is more reliable. (*Refer to Chapter 3 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*)

∗5 The power factor may be slightly lower.

∗6 Single-phase 100V power input model is not compatible with DC reactor.

NOTE

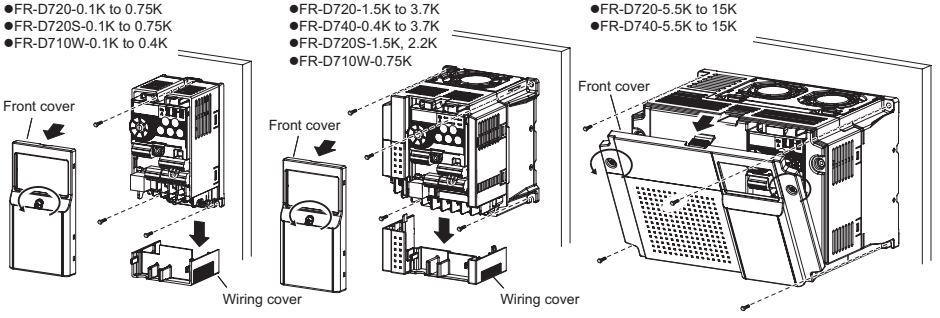
- **When the inverter capacity is larger than the motor capacity, select an MCCB and a magnetic contactor according to the inverter model, and cable and reactor according to the motor output.**
- **When the breaker on the inverter input side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter, etc. Identify the cause of the trip, then remove the cause and power ON the breaker.**

2.2 Installation of the inverters and precautions

(1) Installation of the inverter

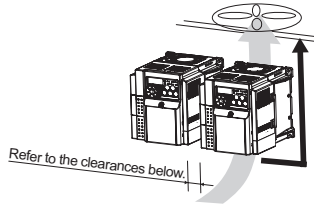
Enclosure surface mounting

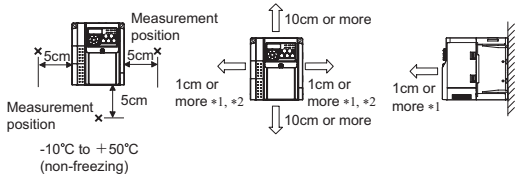
Remove the front cover and wiring cover to mount the inverter to the surface. (Remove the covers in the directions of the arrows.)



NOTE

- **When encasing multiple inverters, install them in parallel as a cooling measure.**
- **Install the inverter vertically.**
- **For heat dissipation and maintenance, allow minimum clearance shown in the figures below from the inverter to the other devices and to the inner surface of the enclosure.**





*1 Allow 5cm or more clearance for 5.5K or higher.

*2 When using the inverters at the surrounding air temperature of 40℃ or less, the inverters can be installed without any clearance between them (0cm clearance).

(2) Environment

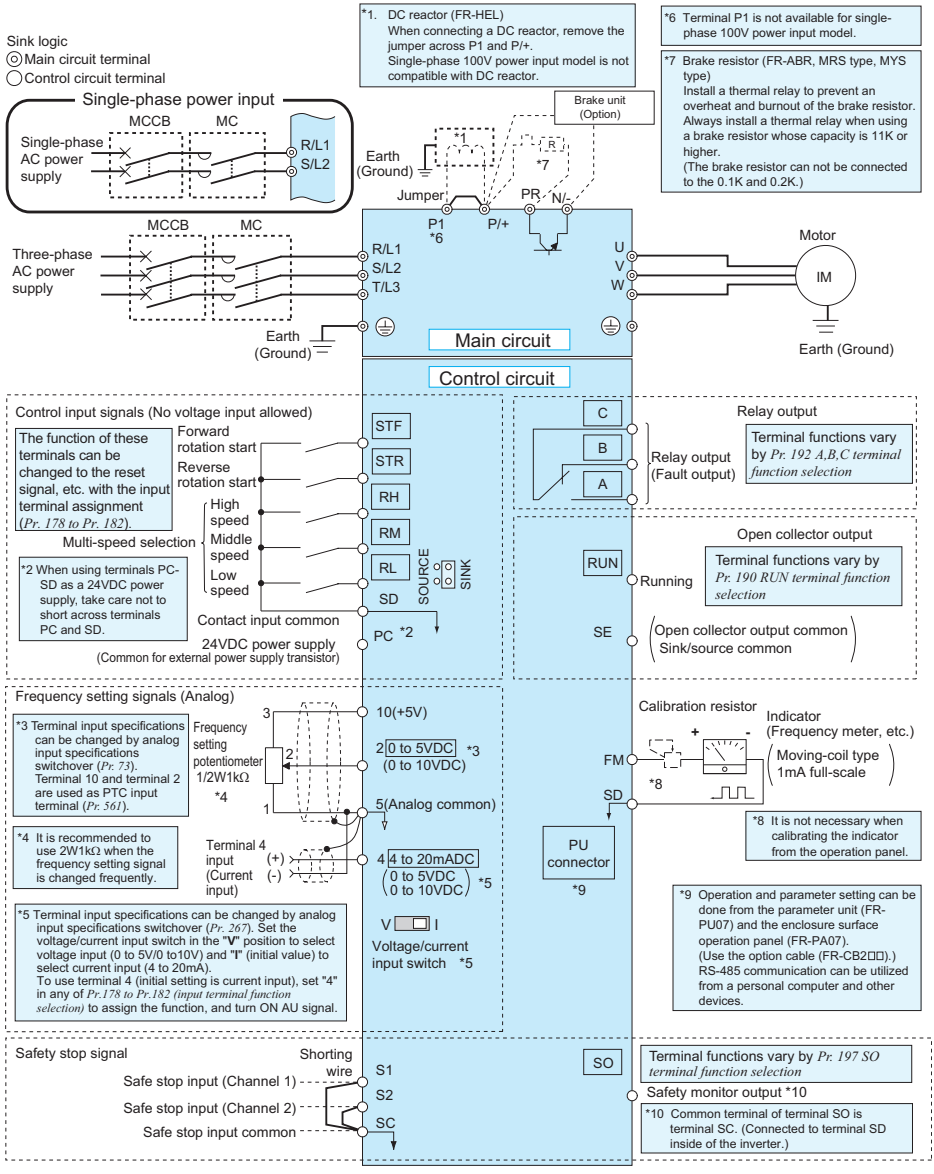
Before installation, check that the environment meets the specifications on *page 41*.

Note

- **Install the inverter on a strong surface securely and vertically with bolts.**
- **Leave enough clearances and take cooling measures.**
- **Avoid places where the inverter is subjected to direct sunlight, high temperature and high humidity.**
- **Install the inverter on a nonflammable wall surface.**

2.3 Wiring

2.3.1 Terminal connection diagram



NOTE

- **To prevent a malfunction caused by noise, separate the signal cables more than 10cm from the power cables. Also separate the main circuit wire of the input side and the output side.**
- **After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter.**
  Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean. When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.
- **The output of the single-phase power input model is three-phase 200V.**

2.3.2 Terminal specifications

Type		Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Terminal Specification	
Main circuit terminal		R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 *	AC power input	Connect to the commercial power supply. Do not connect anything to these terminals when using the high power factor converter (FR-HC) or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV). * When using single-phase power input, terminals are R/L1 and S/L2.	
		U, V, W	Inverter output	Connect a three-phase squirrel-cage motor.	
		P/+, PR	Brake resistor connection	Connect a brake resistor (FR-ABR, MRS type, MYS type) across terminals P/+ and PR. (The brake resistor can not be connected to the 0.1K and 0.2K.)	
		P/+, N/-	Brake unit connection	Connect the brake unit (FR-BU2), power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) or high power factor converter (FR-HC).	
		P/+, P1 *	DC reactor connection	Remove the jumper across terminals P/+ and P1 and connect a DC reactor. (Single-phase 100V power input model is not compatible with the DC reactor.) * Terminal P1 is not available for single-phase 100V power input model.	
		⏚	Earth (Ground)	For earthing (grounding) the inverter chassis. Must be earthed (grounded).	
Control circuit terminal/Input signal	Contact input	STF	Forward rotation start	Turn ON the STF signal to start forward rotation and turn it OFF to stop.	When the STF and STR signals are turned ON simultaneously, the stop command is given.
		STR	Reverse rotation start	Turn ON the STR signal to start reverse rotation and turn it OFF to stop.	
		RH, RM, RL	Multi-speed selection	Multi-speed can be selected according to the combination of RH, RM and RL signals.	
		SD	Contact input common (sink) (initial setting)	Common terminal for contact input terminal (sink logic) and terminal FM.	
			External transistor common (source)	Connect this terminal to the power supply common terminal of a transistor output (open collector output) device, such as a programmable controller, in the source logic to avoid malfunction by undesirable current.	
			24VDC power supply common	Common output terminal for 24VDC 0.1A power supply (PC terminal). Isolated from terminals 5 and SE.	
		PC	External transistor common (sink) (initial setting)	Connect this terminal to the power supply common terminal of a transistor output (open collector output) device, such as a programmable controller, in the sink logic to avoid malfunction by undesirable current.	
			Contact input common (source)	Common terminal for contact input terminal (source logic).	
			24VDC power supply	Can be used as 24VDC 0.1A power supply.	
	Frequency setting	10	Frequency setting power supply	Used as power supply when connecting potentiometer for frequency setting (speed setting) from outside of the inverter.	5VDC permissible load current 10mA
		2	Frequency setting (voltage)	Inputting 0 to 5VDC (or 0 to 10V) provides the maximum output frequency at 5V (10V) and makes input and output proportional. Use *Pr. 73* to switch between input 0 to 5VDC input (initial setting) and 0 to 10VDC.	Input resistance10kΩ ± 1kΩ Permissible maximum voltage 20VDC
		4	Frequency setting (current)	Inputting 4 to 20mADC (or 0 to 5V, 0 to 10V) provides the maximum output frequency at 20mA and makes input and output proportional. This input signal is valid only when the AU signal is ON (terminal 2 input is invalid). To use terminal 4 (initial setting is current input), set "4" in any of *Pr.178 to Pr.182 (input terminal function selection)* to assign the function, and turn ON AU signal. Use *Pr. 267* to switch among input 4 to 20mA (initial setting), 0 to 5VDC and 0 to 10VDC. Set the voltage/current input switch in the "V" position to select voltage input (0 to 5V/0 to 10V).	Current input: Input resistance 249Ω ± 5Ω Maximum permissible current 30mA Voltage input: Input resistance10kΩ ± 1kΩ Permissible maximum voltage 20VDC
		5	Frequency setting common	Frequency setting signal (terminal 2, 4) common terminal. Do not earth (ground).	
	Thermistor	10 2	PTC thermistor input	For connecting PTC thermistor output. When PTC thermistor protection is valid (*Pr. 561* ≠ "9999"), terminal 2 is not available for frequency setting.	Adaptive PTC thermistor specification Heat detection resistance : 500Ω to 30kΩ (Set by *Pr. 561*)

Type		Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name	Terminal Specification	
Control circuit terminal/Output signal	Relay	A, B, C	Relay output (fault output)	1 changeover contact output indicates that the inverter protective function has activated and the output stopped. Fault: discontinuity across B-C (continuity across A-C), Normal: continuity across B-C (discontinuity across A-C)	Contact capacity:230VAC 0.3A (power factor =0.4) 30VDC 0.3A
	Open collector	RUN	Inverter running	Switched Low when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the starting frequency (initial value 0.5Hz). Switched High during stop or DC injection brake operation. (Low is when the open collector output transistor is ON (conducts). High is when the transistor is OFF (does not conduct).)	Permissible load 24VDC (maximum 27VDC) 0.1A (a voltage drop is 3.4V maximum when the signal is ON)
		SE	Open collector output common	Common terminal of terminal RUN.	
	Pulse	FM	For meter	Used to output a selected monitored item (such as Output frequency) among several monitored items. (Not output during inverter reset.) The output signal is proportional to the magnitude of the corresponding monitored item.	Permissible load current 1mA 1440 pulses/s at 60Hz
Communication		—	PU connector	With the PU connector, communication can be established through RS-485. •Conforming standard: EIA-485 (RS-485) •Transmission format: Multidrop link •Communication speed: 4800 to 38400bps •Overall length: 500m	
Safety stop function *		S1	Safety stop input (Channel 1)	Terminals S1 and S2 are for safety stop input signals used with the safety relay module. Terminals S1 and S2 are used simultaneously (dual channel). Inverter output is shut off by shortening/opening across terminals S1 and SC and across S2 and SC. In the initial status, terminals S1 and S2 are shorted with terminal SC by shortening wire. Remove the shortening wire and connect the safety relay module when using the safety stop function.	Input resistance 4.7kΩ Voltage when contacts are open 21 to 26VDC When contacts are short-circuited 4 to 6mADC
		S2	Safety stop input (Channel 2)		
		SC	Safety stop input terminal common	Common terminal for terminals S1, S2 and SO. Connected to terminal SD inside of the inverter.	
		SO	Safety monitor output (open collector output)	The signal indicates the status of safety stop input. Low indicates safe state, and High indicates drive enabled or fault detected. (Low is when the open collector output transistor is ON (conducts). High is when the transistor is OFF (does not conduct).)	Permissible load 24VDC (maximum 27VDC) 0.1A (a voltage drop is 3.4V maximum when the signal is ON)

* For more details, *refer to the Safety stop function instruction manual (BCN-A211508-000)*. (Please contact your sales representative for the manual.)

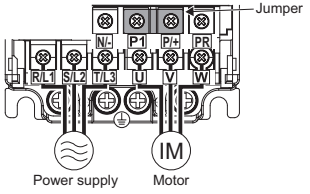
NOTE

- **To change the input specification for terminal 4, set *Pr. 267* and the voltage/current input switch correctly, then input the analog signal relevant to the setting. Applying a voltage with voltage/current input switch in "I" position (current input is selected) or a current with switch in "V" position (voltage input is selected) could cause component damage to the inverter or analog circuit of output devices.**
- **Connecting the power supply to the inverter output terminals (U, V, W) will damage the inverter. Do not perform such wiring.**
- **indicates that terminal functions can be selected using *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182, Pr. 190, Pr. 192, Pr. 197 (I/O terminal function selection)*.**
- **The terminal names and functions shown here are the initial settings.**

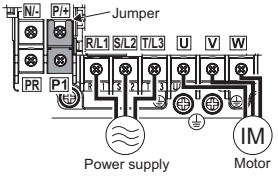
2.3.3 Terminal arrangement of the main circuit terminal, power supply and the motor wiring

●Three-phase 200V/400V class

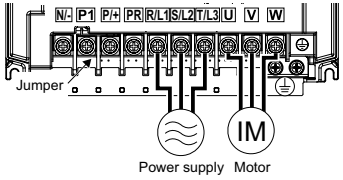
FR-D720-0.1K to 0.75K



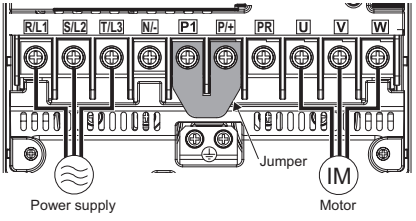
FR-D720-1.5K to 3.7K
FR-D740-0.4K to 3.7K



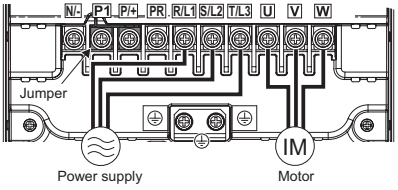
FR-D720-5.5K, 7.5K
FR-D740-5.5K, 7.5K



FR-D720-11K, 15K

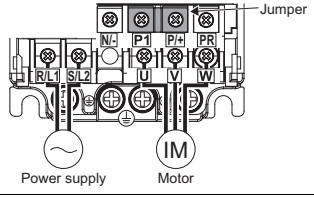


FR-D740-11K, 15K

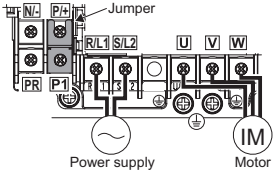


●Single-phase 200V class

FR-D720S-0.1K to 0.75K

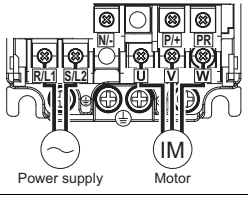


FR-D720S-1.5K, 2.2K

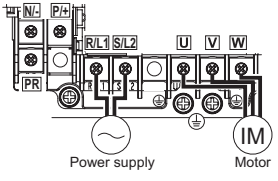


●Single-phase 100V class

FR-D710W-0.1K to 0.4K



FR-D710W-0.75K



NOTE

- **Make sure the power cables are connected to the R/L1, S/L2, T/L3. (Phase need not be matched.) Never connect the power cable to the U, V, W of the inverter. Doing so will damage the inverter.**
- **Connect the motor to U, V, W. Turning ON the forward rotation switch (signal) at this time rotates the motor counterclockwise when viewed from the load shaft.**

(1) Cable sizes etc., of the main control circuit terminals and earth (ground) terminals

Select the recommended cable size to ensure that a voltage drop will be 2% or less.
If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency.
The following table indicates a selection example for the wiring length of 20m.

Three-phase 200V class (when input power supply is 220V)

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm²) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm²) *3		
			R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable
FR-D720-0.1K to 0.75K	M3.5	1.2	2-3.5	2-3.5	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720-1.5K, 2.2K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720-3.7K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	3.5	3.5	3.5	12	12	4	4	4
FR-D720-5.5K	M5	2.5	5.5-5	5.5-5	5.5	5.5	5.5	10	10	6	6	6
FR-D720-7.5K	M5	2.5	14-5	8-5	14	8	5.5	6	8	16	10	6
FR-D720-11K	M5	2.5	14-5	14-5	14	14	14	6	6	16	16	16
FR-D720-15K	M6 (M5)	4.4	22-6	22-6	22	22	14	4	4	25	25	16

Three-phase 400V class (when input power supply is 440V)

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm²) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm²) *3		
			R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable
FR-D740-0.4K to 3.7K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D740-5.5K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	2-4	3.5	2	3.5	12	14	4	2.5	4
FR-D740-7.5K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	3.5	3.5	3.5	12	12	4	4	4
FR-D740-11K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	5.5	5.5	8	10	10	6	6	10
FR-D740-15K	M5	2.5	8-5	8-5	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10

Single-phase 200V class (when input power supply is 220V)

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm²) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm²) *3		
			R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable
FR-D720S-0.1K to 0.75K	M3.5	1.2	2-3.5	2-3.5	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720S-1.5K	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720S-2.2K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	2-4	3.5	2	3.5	12	14	4	2.5	4

Single-phase 100V class (when input power supply is 100V)

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm²) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm²) *3		
			R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2	U, V, W	Earthing (grounding) cable
FR-D710W-0.1K to 0.4K	M3.5	1.2	2-3.5	2-3.5	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D710W-0.75K	M4	1.5	5.5-4	2-4	3.5	2	2	12	14	4	2.5	2.5

*1 The cable size is that of the cable (HIV cable (600V class 2 vinyl-insulated cable) etc.) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the surrounding air temperature is 50°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less.

*2 The recommended cable size is that of the cable (THHW cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C. Assumes that the surrounding air temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less. (Selection example for use mainly in the United States.)

*3 The recommended cable size is that of the cable (PVC cable) with continuous maximum permissible temperature of 70°C. Assumes that the surrounding air temperature is 40°C or less and the wiring distance is 20m or less. (Selection example for use mainly in Europe.)

*4 The terminal screw size indicates the terminal size for R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, PR, P/+, N/-, P1 and a screw for earthing (grounding).
Screw size for earthing (grounding) the FR-D720-15K is indicated in parentheses.
For single-phase power input, the terminal screw size indicates the size of terminal screw for R/L1, S/L2, U, V, W, PR, P/+, N/-, P1 and a screw for earthing (grounding).

NOTE

- **Tighten the terminal screw to the specified torque. A screw that has been tightened too loosely can cause a short circuit or malfunction. A screw that has been tightened too tightly can cause a short circuit or malfunction due to the unit breakage.**
- **Use crimping terminals with insulation sleeve to wire the power supply and motor.**

The line voltage drop can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Line voltage drop [V]} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \text{wire resistance[m}\Omega\text{/m]} \times \text{wiring distance[m]} \times \text{current[A]}}{1000}$$

Use a larger diameter cable when the wiring distance is long or when it is desired to decrease the voltage drop (torque reduction) in the low speed range.

(2) Total wiring length

The overall wiring length for connection of a single motor or multiple motors should be within the value in the table below.

100V, 200V class

Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Setting (carrier frequency)	0.1K	0.2K	0.4K	0.75K	1.5K or higher
1 (1kHz) or less	200m	200m	300m	500m	500m
2 to15 (2kHz to 14.5kHz)	30m	100m	200m	300m	500m

400V class

Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Setting (carrier frequency)	0.4K	0.75K	1.5K	2.2K	3.7K or higher
1 (1kHz) or less	200m	200m	300m	500m	500m
2 to15 (2kHz to 14.5kHz)	30m	100m	200m	300m	500m

When driving a 400V class motor by the inverter, surge voltages attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor. Take the following measures 1) or 2) in this case.

1) Use a "400V class inverter-driven insulation-enhanced motor" and set frequency in *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection* according to wiring length

	Wiring Length		
	50m or less	50m to 100m	Exceeding 100m
Carrier frequency	14.5kHz or less	8kHz or less	2kHz or less

2) Connect the surge voltage suppression filter (FR-ASF-H/FR-BMF-H) on the inverter output side.

NOTE

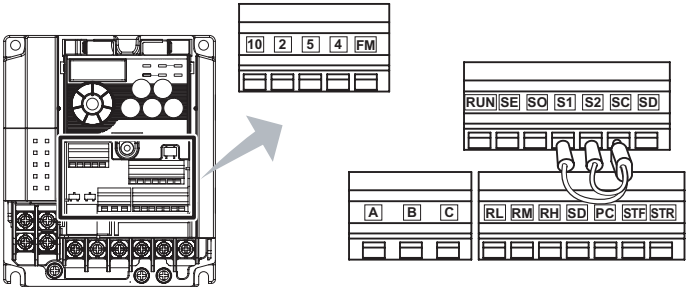
- **Especially for long-distance wiring, the inverter may be affected by a charging current caused by the stray capacitances of the wiring, leading to a malfunction of the overcurrent protective function, fast response current limit function, or stall prevention function or a malfunction or fault of the equipment connected on the inverter output side. If malfunction of fast-response current limit function occurs, disable this function. If malfunction of stall prevention function occurs, increase the stall level. (** *Refer to Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* **and** *Pr. 156 Stall prevention operation selection in the chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (applied)*)
- **When using the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure function with wiring length exceeding below, select without frequency search (*Pr. 162* = "1, 11"). (** *Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*)

Motor capacity	0.1kW	0.2kW	0.4kW or higher
Wiring length	20m	50m	100m

2.3.4 Wiring of control circuit

(1) Control circuit terminal layout

Recommend wire size:
0.3mm^2 to 0.75mm^2

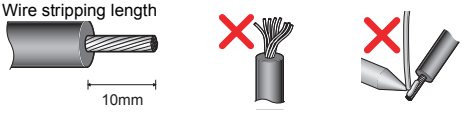


(2) Wiring method

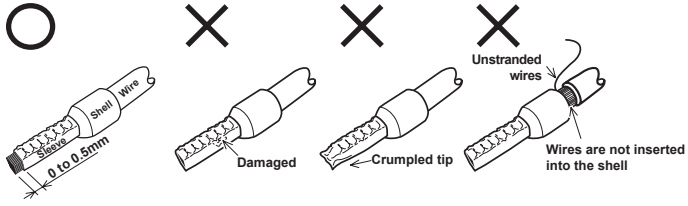
●Wiring

Use a blade terminal and a wire with a sheath stripped off for the control circuit wiring. For a single wire, strip off the sheath of the wire and apply directly.
Insert the blade terminal or the single wire into a socket of the terminal.

1) Strip off the sheath about the length below. If the length of the sheath peeled is too long, a short circuit may occur among neighboring wires. If the length is too short, wires might come off.
Wire the stripped wire after twisting it to prevent it from becoming loose. In addition, do not solder it.



2) Crimp the blade terminal.
Insert wires to a blade terminal, and check that the wires come out for about 0 to 0.5 mm from a sleeve.
Check the condition of the blade terminal after crimping. Do not use a blade terminal of which the crimping is inappropriate, or the face is damaged.



Blade terminals available on the market: (as of February 2012)

●Phoenix Contact Co.,Ltd.

Wire Size (mm^2)	Blade Terminal Model			Crimping Tool Name
	with insulation sleeve	without insulation sleeve	for UL wire *1	
0.3	AI 0,5-10WH	—	—	CRIMPFOX 6
0.5	AI 0,5-10WH	—	AI 0,5-10WH-GB	
0.75	AI 0,75-10GY	A 0,75-10	AI 0,75-10GY-GB	
1	AI 1-10RD	A1-10	AI 1-10RD/1000GB	
1.25, 1.5	AI 1,5-10BK	A1,5-10	AI 1,5-10BK/1000GB *2	
0.75 (for two wires)	AI-TWIN 2 x 0,75-10GY	—	—	

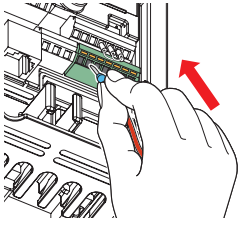
*1 A blade terminal with an insulation sleeve compatible with MTW wire which has a thick wire insulation

*2 Applicable for terminal ABC.

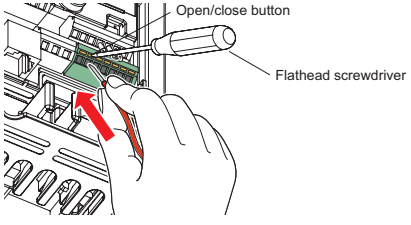
●NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

Wire Size (mm^2)	Blade terminal product number	Insulation product number	Crimping tool product number
0.3 to 0.75	BT 0.75-11	VC 0.75	NH 69

3) Insert the wire into a socket.



When using a single wire or a stranded wire without a blade terminal, push an open/close button all the way down with a flathead screw driver, and insert the wire.

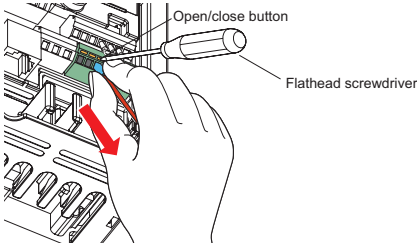


NOTE

- **When using a stranded wire without a blade terminal, twist enough to avoid short circuit with a nearby terminals or wires.**
- **Place the flathead screwdriver vertical to the open/close button. In case the blade tip slips, it may cause damage to inverter or injury.**

●Wire removal

Pull the wire with pushing the open/close button all the way down firmly with a flathead screwdriver.



NOTE

- **Pulling out the terminal block forcefully without pushing the open/close button all the way down may damage the terminal block.**
- **Use a small flathead screwdriver (Tip thickness: 0.4mm/ tip width: 2.5mm).**
  If a flathead screwdriver with a narrow tip is used, terminal block may be damaged.
  Products available on the market :(as of Oct. 2008)

Product	Type	Manufacturer
Flathead screwdriver	SZF 0- 0,4 x 2,5	Phoenix Contact Co.,Ltd.

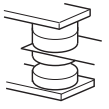
- **Place the flathead screwdriver vertical to the open/close button. In case the blade tip slips, it may cause damage to inverter or injury.**

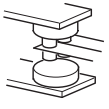
(3) Control circuit common terminals (SD, 5, SE)

Terminals SD, SE and 5 are common terminals for I/O signals.(All common terminals are isolated from each other.) Do not earth them. Avoid connecting the terminals SD and 5 and the terminals SE and 5.
Terminal SD is a common terminal for the contact input terminals (STF, STR, RH, RM, RL) and frequency output signal (FM). The open collector circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.
Terminal 5 is a common terminal for the frequency setting signals (terminals 2 or 4). It should be protected from external noise using a shielded or twisted cable.
Terminal SE is a common terminal for the open collector output terminal (RUN). The contact input circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.

(4) Wiring instructions

1) It is recommended to use the cables of 0.3mm^2 to 0.75mm^2 gauge for connection to the control circuit terminals.
2) The maximum wiring length should be 30m (200m for terminal FM).
3) Do not short across terminals PC and SD. Inverter may be damaged.
4) When using contact inputs, use two or more parallel micro-signal contacts or twin contacts to prevent contact faults since the control circuit input signals are micro-currents.


Micro signal contacts


Twin contacts

5) 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).
6) Do not apply a voltage to the contact input terminals (e.g. STF) of the control circuit.
7) Always apply a voltage to the fault output terminals (A, B, C) via a relay coil, lamp, etc.

2.3.5 *Assigning signals (output stop signal (MRS), reset signal (RES), etc.) to contact input terminals*

POINT

- Use *Pr.178 to Pr.182 (input terminal function selection)* to select and change the functions assigned to input terminals.
  To assign the output stop signal (MRS) to the terminal RH, for example, assign "24" to *Pr.182 RH terminal function selection.* (*Refer to page 4* to change a parameter setting value.)

Pr.	Name	Initial Value	Range	
178	STF terminal function selection	60	0: Low-speed operation command (RL) 1: Middle-speed operation command (RM) 2: High-speed operation command (RH) 3: Second function selection (RT) 4: Terminal 4 input selection (AU) 5: JOG operation selection (JOG) 7: External thermal relay input (OH) 8: Fifteen speed selection (REX) 10: Inverter operation enable signal (X10) (FR-HC/FR-CV connection) 12: PU operation external interlock (X12) 14: PID control valid terminal (X14) 16: PU-External operation switchover (X16)	18: V/F switchover (X18) 24: Output stop (MRS) 25: Start self-holding selection (STOP) 60: Forward rotation (STF) *1 61: Reverse rotation (STR) *2 62: Inverter reset (RES) 65: PU-NET operation switchover (X65) 66: External-NET operation switchover (X66) 67: Command source switchover (X67) 9999: No function *1 Assigned to STF terminal *(Pr. 178)* only *2 Assigned to STR terminal *(Pr. 179)* only
179	STR terminal function selection	61		
180	RL terminal function selection	0		
181	RM terminal function selection	1		
182	RH terminal function selection	2		

NOTE

- **Changing the terminal assignment using *Pr.178 to Pr.182 (input terminal function selection)* may affect the other functions. Set parameters after confirming the function of each terminal.**

2.3.6 Safety stop function

(1) Description of the function

The terminals related to the safety stop function are shown below.

Terminal Symbol		Description	
S1 *1		For input of safety stop channel 1.	Between S1 and SC / S2 and SC Open: In safety stop mode. Short: Other than safety stop mode.
S2 *1		For input of safety stop channel 2.	
SO *2	SAFE signal	For output of safety stop condition. The signal is output when inverter output is shut off due to the safety stop function.	OFF: Drive enabled, or drive stop (at an internal safety circuit fault *4) ON: Drive stop (no internal safety circuit fault *4)
SC		Common terminal for S1,S2,SO signals. (SC is connected terminal SD internally.)	—
RUN *3	SAFE2 signal	Outputs when an alarm or failure is detected Outputs when there is no internal safety circuit fault *4	OFF: Internal safety circuit fault *4 ON: No internal safety circuit fault *4
SE		Common terminal for open collector outputs (terminal RUN)	—

*1 In the initial status, terminal S1 and S2 are shorted with terminal SC by shortening wire. Remove the shortening wire and connect the safety relay module when using the safety stop function.

*2 In the initial setting, safety monitor output signal (SAFE signal) is assigned to terminal SO. The function can be assigned to other terminals by setting "80 (positive logic) or 180 (negative logic)" to any of *Pr. 190, Pr. 192 or Pr. 197 (Output terminal function selection)*. (*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*)

*3 In the initial setting, inverter running (RUN signal) is assigned to terminal RUN. Set "81" to *Pr. 190 RUN terminal function selection* to assign SAFE2 signal. The function can be assigned to other terminals by setting "81 (positive logic) or 181 (negative logic)" to any of *Pr. 190, Pr. 192 or Pr. 197 (Output terminal function selection)*. (*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*)

*4 At an internal safety circuit fault, E.SAF or E.CPU is displayed on the operation panel.

NOTE

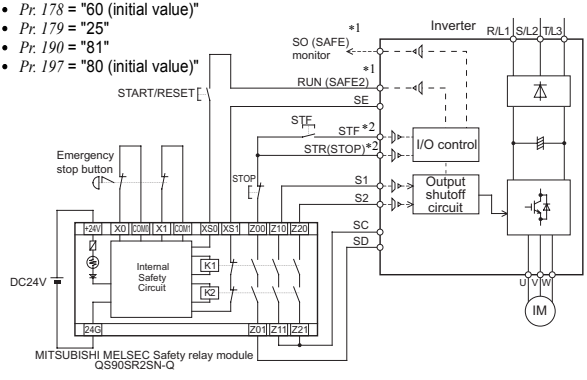
- **Use SAFE signal for the purpose to monitor safety stop status. SAFE signal cannot be used as safety stop input signal to other devices (other than the safety relay module.)**
- **SAFE2 signal can only be used to output an alarm or to prevent restart of an inverter. The signal cannot be used as safety stop input signal to other devices.**

(2) Wiring connection diagram

To prevent restart at fault occurrence, connect terminals RUN (SAFE2 signal) and SE to terminals XS0 and XS1, which are the feedback input terminals of the safety relay module.

By setting *Pr.190 RUN terminal function selection* = "81 (SAFE2 signal)", terminal RUN is turned OFF at fault occurrence.

- *Pr. 178* = "60 (initial value)"
- *Pr. 179* = "25"
- *Pr. 190* = "81"
- *Pr. 197* = "80 (initial value)"



*1 Output signals differ by the setting of *Pr. 190, Pr. 192 and Pr. 197 (Output terminal function selection)*.

*2 Input signals differ by the setting of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182 (Input terminal function selection)*.

NOTE

- **Changing the terminal assignment using *Pr. 190, Pr. 192, and Pr. 197 (output terminal function selection)* may affect the other functions. Set parameters after confirming the function of each terminal.**

(3) Safety stop function operation

" N/A " denotes a condition where circuit fault does not apply.

Input power	Input signal		Internal safety circuit*1	Output signal		Operation state
	S1-SC	S2-SC		SAFE*3	SAFE2*3	
OFF	—	—	—	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)
ON	Short	Short	No failure	OFF	ON	Drive enabled
			Detected	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)
	Open	Open	No failure*2	ON	ON	Output shutoff (Safe state)
			Detected	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)
	Short	Open	N/A	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)
	Open	Short	N/A	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)

*1 At an internal safety circuit fault, E.SAF or E.CPU is displayed on the operation panel.
*2 SA is displayed on the operation panel when both the S1 and S2 signals are in the open state without any internal safety circuit fault (E.SAF, E.CPU).
*3 ON: Transistor used for an open collector output is conducted.
OFF: Transistor used for an open collector output is not conducted.

For more details, *refer to the Safety stop function instruction manual (BCN-A211508-000)*. (Please contact your sales representative for the manual.)

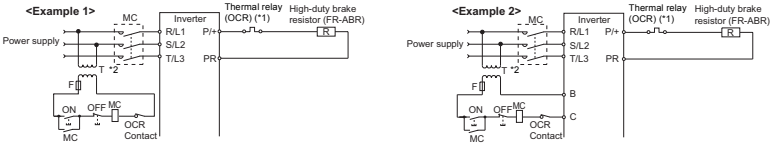
2.4 Connection of a dedicated external brake resistor (MRS type, MYS type, FR-ABR)

Install a dedicated brake resistor (MRS type, MYS type, FR-ABR) outside when the motor driven by the inverter is made to run by the load, quick deceleration is required, etc. Connect a dedicated brake resistor (MRS type, MYS type, FR-ABR) to terminal P/+ and PR. (For the locations of terminal P/+ and PR, refer to the terminal block layout *(page 11)*.)

Set parameters below. (*Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied)* for the parameter details.)

Connected Brake Resistor	*Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection* Setting	*Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty* Setting	
MRS type, MYS type	0 (initial value)	—	
MYS type (used at 100% torque/6%ED)	1	6%	
FR-ABR	1	7.5K or lower	10%
		11K or higher	6%

- It is recommended to configure a sequence, which shuts off power in the input side of the inverter by the external thermal relay as shown below, to prevent overheat and burnout of the brake resistor (MRS type, MYS type) and high duty brake resistor (FR-ABR) in case the regenerative brake transistor is damaged. (The brake resistor cannot be connected to the 0.1K and 0.2K.)

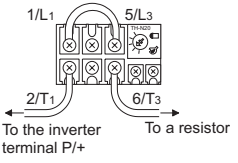


*1 Refer to the table below for the type number of each capacity of thermal relay and the diagram below for the connection.
(Always install a thermal relay when using a brake resistor whose capacity is 11K or higher.)

*2 When the power supply is 400V class, install a step-down transformer.

Power Supply Voltage	Brake Resistor	Thermal Relay Type (Mitsubishi product)	Contact Rating
100V, 200V	MRS120W200	TH-N20CXHZ-0.7A	110VAC 5A, 220VAC 2A(AC11 class) 110VDC 0.5A, 220VDC 0.25A(DC11class)
	MRS120W100	TH-N20CXHZ-1.3A	
	MRS120W60	TH-N20CXHZ-2.1A	
	MRS120W40	TH-N20CXHZ-3.6A	
	MYS220W50 (two units in parallel)	TH-N20CXHZ-5A	

Power Supply Voltage	High-duty Brake Resistor	Thermal Relay Type (Mitsubishi product)	Contact Rating
100V, 200V	FR-ABR-0.4K	TH-N20CXHZ-0.7A	110VAC 5A, 220VAC 2A(AC11 class) 110VDC 0.5A, 220VDC 0.25A(DC11 class)
	FR-ABR-0.75K	TH-N20CXHZ-1.3A	
	FR-ABR-2.2K	TH-N20CXHZ-2.1A	
	FR-ABR-3.7K	TH-N20CXHZ-3.6A	
	FR-ABR-5.5K	TH-N20CXHZ-5A	
	FR-ABR-7.5K	TH-N20CXHZ-6.6A	
	FR-ABR-11K	TH-N20CXHZ-11A	
	FR-ABR-15K	TH-N20CXHZ-11A	
400V	FR-ABR-H0.4K	TH-N20CXHZ-0.24A	
	FR-ABR-H0.75K	TH-N20CXHZ-0.35A	
	FR-ABR-H1.5K	TH-N20CXHZ-0.9A	
	FR-ABR-H2.2K	TH-N20CXHZ-1.3A	
	FR-ABR-H3.7K	TH-N20CXHZ-2.1A	
	FR-ABR-H5.5K	TH-N20CXHZ-2.5A	
	FR-ABR-H7.5K	TH-N20CXHZ-3.6A	
	FR-ABR-H11K	TH-N20CXHZ-6.6A	
	FR-ABR-H15K	TH-N20CXHZ-6.6A	



NOTE

- **The brake resistor connected should only be the dedicated brake resistor.**
- **Perform wiring and operation according to the Instruction Manual of each option unit.**
- **Brake resistor cannot be used with the brake unit, high power factor converter, power supply regeneration converter, etc.**
- **Do not use the brake resistor with a lead wire extended.**
- **Do not connect a resistor directly to terminals P/+ and N/-. This could cause a fire.**

3 PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER

The FR-D700 series is a highly reliable product, but using incorrect peripheral circuits or incorrect operation/handling methods may shorten the product life or damage the product.
Before starting operation, always recheck the following items.

(1) Use crimping terminals with insulation sleeve to wire the power supply and motor.

(2) Application of power to the output terminals (U, V, W) of the inverter will damage the inverter. Never perform such wiring.

(3) After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter.
Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean.
When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.

(4) Use cables of the appropriate size to make a voltage drop of 2% or less.
If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency. Refer to *page 12* for the recommended wire sizes.

(5) The total wiring length should be within the prescribed length.
Especially for long distance wiring, the fast-response current limit function may decrease, or the equipment connected to the output side may malfunction. This is caused by a charging current due to the stray capacity of the wiring. Therefore, note the overall wiring length. *(Refer to page 13)*

(6) Electromagnetic wave interference
The input/output (main circuit) of the inverter includes high frequency components, which may interfere with the communication devices (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, install the FR-BIF optional capacitor type filter (for use in the input side only) or FR-BSF01 or FR-BLF line noise filter to minimize interference.

(7) Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, surge suppressor or capacitor type filter on the inverter output side.
This will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices are connected, immediately remove them. (When using capacitor type filter (FR-BIF) for a single-phase power input model, make sure of secure insulation of T/L3-phase, and connect to the input side of the inverter.)

(8) For some short time after the power is switched OFF, a high voltage remains in the smoothing capacitor.
When accessing the inverter for inspection, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched OFF, and then make sure that the voltage across the main circuit terminals P/+ and N/- of the inverter is no more than 30VDC using a tester.

(9) A short circuit or earth (ground) fault on the inverter output side may damage the inverter modules.
- Fully check the insulation resistance of the circuit prior to inverter operation since repeated short circuits may damage the inverter modules. These short circuits may be caused by peripheral circuit inadequacy, an earth (ground) fault caused by wiring inadequacy, or reduced motor insulation resistance.
- Fully check the to-earth (ground) insulation and phase to phase insulation of the inverter output side before power-on. Especially for an old motor or use in a hostile atmosphere, securely check the motor insulation resistance etc.

(10) Do not use the inverter input side magnetic contactor to start/stop the inverter.
Since repeated inrush currents at power ON will shorten the life of the converter circuit (switching life is about 1,000,000 times), frequent starts and stops of the MC must be avoided. Turn ON/OFF the inverter start controlling terminals (STF, STR) to run/stop the inverter. *(📖 Refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied))*

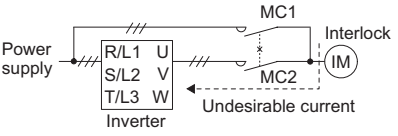
(11) Across terminals P/+ and PR, connect only the brake resistor.
Do not connect a mechanical brake.
The brake resistor cannot be connected to the 0.1K and 0.2K. Do not connect anything to terminals P/+ and PR.
Also, never short between these terminals.

(12) Do not apply a voltage higher than the permissible voltage to the inverter I/O signal circuits.

Application of a voltage higher than the permissible voltage to the inverter I/O signal circuits or opposite polarity may damage the I/O devices. Especially check the wiring to prevent the speed setting potentiometer from being connected incorrectly to short terminals 10 and 5.

(13) Provide electrical and mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2 which are used for bypass operation.

When the wiring is incorrect and if there is a bypass operation circuit as shown right, the inverter will be damaged due to arcs generated at the time of switch-over or chattering caused by a sequence error.



(14) If the machine must not be restarted when power is restored after a power failure, provide a magnetic contactor in the inverter's input side 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.

(15) Inverter input side magnetic contactor (MC)

On the inverter input side, connect a MC for the following purposes. (Refer to *page 6* for selection.)

1) To release the inverter from the power supply when a fault occurs or when the drive is not functioning (e.g. emergency stop operation). For example, MC avoids overheat or burnout of the brake resistor when heat capacity of the resistor is insufficient or brake regenerative transistor is damaged with short while connecting an optional brake resistor.
2) To prevent any accident due to an automatic restart at restoration of power after an inverter stop made by a power failure
3) To separate the inverter from the power supply to ensure safe maintenance and inspection work.

If using an MC for emergency stop during operation, select an MC regarding the inverter input side current as JEM1038-AC-3 class rated current.

(16) Handling of inverter output side magnetic contactor

Switch the magnetic contactor between the inverter and motor only when both the inverter and motor are at a stop. When the magnetic contactor is turned ON while the inverter is operating, overcurrent protection of the inverter and such will activate. When MC is provided for switching to the commercial power supply, for example, switch it ON/OFF after the inverter and motor have stopped.

(17) Countermeasures against inverter-generated EMI

If electromagnetic noise generated from the inverter causes frequency setting signal to fluctuate and motor rotation speed to be unstable when changing motor speed with analog signal, the following countermeasures are effective.

- Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them.
- Run signal cables as far away as possible from power cables (inverter I/O cables).
- Use shield cables as signal cables.
- Install a ferrite core on the signal cable (Example: ZCAT3035-1330 TDK).

(18) Instructions for overload operation

When performing operation of frequent start/stop of the inverter, rise/fall in the temperature of the transistor element of the inverter will repeat due to a repeated flow of large current, shortening the life from thermal fatigue. Since thermal fatigue is related to the amount of current, the life can be increased by reducing current at locked condition, starting current, etc. Decreasing current may increase the life. However, decreasing current will result in insufficient torque and the inverter may not start. Therefore, choose the inverter which has enough allowance for current (up to 2 rank larger in capacity).

(19) Make sure that the specifications and rating match the system requirements.

4 FAILSAFE OF THE SYSTEM WHICH USES THE INVERTER

When a fault occurs, the inverter trips to output a fault signal. However, a fault output signal may not be output at an inverter fault occurrence when the detection circuit or output circuit fails, etc. Although Mitsubishi assures best quality products, provide an interlock which uses inverter status output signals to prevent accidents such as damage to machine when the inverter fails for some reason and at the same time consider the system configuration where failsafe from outside the inverter, without using the inverter, is enabled even if the inverter fails.

(1) Interlock method which uses the inverter status output signals

By combining the inverter status output signals to provide an interlock as shown below, an inverter alarm can be detected.

No.	Interlock Method	Check Method	Used Signals	Refer to Page
1)	Inverter protective function operation	Operation check of an alarm contact Circuit error detection by negative logic	Fault output signal (ALM signal)	*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*
2)	Inverter operating status	Operation ready signal check	Operation ready signal (RY signal)	*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*
3)	Inverter running status	Logic check of the start signal and running signal	Start signal (STF signal, STR signal) Running signal (RUN signal)	*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*
4)	Inverter running status	Logic check of the start signal and output current	Start signal (STF signal, STR signal) Output current detection signal (Y12 signal)	*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*

(2) Backup method outside the inverter

Even if the interlock is provided by the inverter status signal, enough failsafe is not ensured depending on the failure status of the inverter itself. For example, when the inverter CPU fails, even if the interlock is provided using the inverter fault signal, start signal and RUN signal, there is a case where a fault signal is not output and RUN signal is kept output even if an inverter fault occurs.

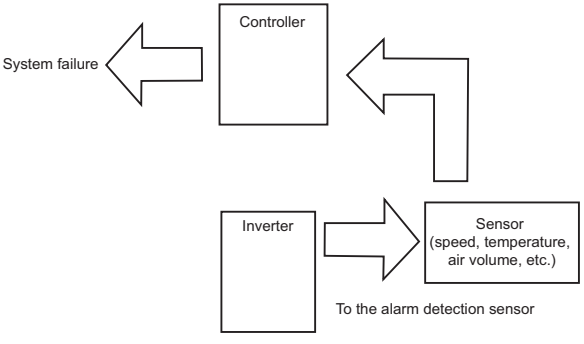
Provide a speed detector to detect the motor speed and current detector to detect the motor current and consider the backup system such as checking up as below according to the level of importance of the system.

1)Start signal and actual operation check

Check the motor running and motor current while the start signal is input to the inverter by comparing the start signal to the inverter and detected speed of the speed detector or detected current of the current detector. Note that the motor current runs as the motor is running for the period until the motor stops since the inverter starts decelerating even if the start signal turns OFF. For the logic check, configure a sequence considering the inverter deceleration time. In addition, it is recommended to check the three-phase current when using the current detector.

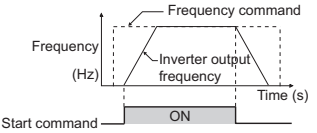
2)Command speed and actual operation check

Check if there is no gap between the actual speed and commanded speed by comparing the inverter speed command and detected speed of the speed detector.



5 DRIVE THE MOTOR

The inverter needs frequency command and start command.
Frequency command (set frequency) determines the rotation speed of the motor.
Turning ON the start command starts the motor to rotate.



REMARKS

- Set the required parameters according to the load and operating conditions. *(Refer to page 30.)*

5.1 Start/stop from the operation panel (PU operation)

POINT

From where is the frequency command given?

- **Operation at the frequency set in the frequency setting mode of the operation panel** ☞ *Refer to 5.1.1 (Refer to page 21)*
- **Operation using the setting dial as the potentiometer** ☞ *Refer to 5.1.2 (Refer to page 22)*
- **Change of frequency with ON/OFF switches connected to terminals** ☞ *Refer to 5.1.3 (Refer to page 23)*
- **Perform frequency setting using voltage input signal** ☞ *Refer to 5.1.4 (Refer to page 24)*
- **Perform frequency setting using current input signal** ☞ *Refer to 5.1.4 (Refer to page 24)*

5.1.1 Setting the frequency by the operation panel

Operation panel

Operation example | Operate at 30Hz.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON

The monitor display appears.

2. Operation mode change

Press (PU/EXT) to choose the PU operation mode. PU indicator is lit.

3. Frequency setting

Turn the dial to show the frequency "30.00" (30.00Hz) you want to set. The frequency flickers for about 5s. While the value is flickering, press (SET) to set the frequency. "F" and "30.00" flicker alternately. After about 3s of flickering, the indication of the value goes back to "0.00" (0.00Hz) (monitor display). (If (SET) is not pressed, the indication of the value goes back to "0.00" (0.00Hz) after about 5s of flickering. In that case, turn the dial again, and set the frequency.)

4. Start → acceleration → constant speed

Press (RUN) to start operation.

The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time*, and "30.00" (30.00Hz) appears.
(To change the set frequency, perform the operation in above step 3. Starting from the previously set frequency.)

5. Deceleration → stop

Press (STOP/RESET) to stop. The frequency vlue on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" displayed.

REMARKS

- The dial can also be used like a potentiometer to perform operation. *Refer to 5.1.2 (Refer to page 22.)*
- When you always operate in the PU operation mode at power-ON, set *Pr. 79 Operation mode selection* = "1" to choose the PU operation mode always.

5.1.2 Using the setting dial like a potentiometer to perform operation

POINT

- Set "0" (extended parameter valid) in *Pr. 160 Extended function display selection*.
- Set "1" (setting dial potentiometer mode) in *Pr. 161 Frequency setting/key lock operation selection*.

Operation example | Change the frequency from 0Hz to 60Hz during operation

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON

The monitor display appears.

2. Operation mode change

Press PU/EXT to choose the PU operation mode. PU indicator is lit.

3. Selecting the setting dial mode

Change the *Pr. 160* setting to "0" and the *Pr. 161* setting to "1".

(*Refer to page 4* for change of the setting.)

4. Start

Press RUN to start the inverter.

5. Frequency setting

Turn the setting dial until "6000" (60.00Hz) appears. The flickering frequency is the set frequency.

You need not press SET.

REMARKS

- If flickering "60.00" turns to "0.00", the *Pr. 161 Frequency setting/key lock operation selection* setting may not be "1".
- Independently of whether the inverter is running or at a stop, the frequency can be set by merely turning the setting dial.

  (Use *Pr. 295 Magnitude of frequency change setting* to change the frequency setting increments of setting dial.)

NOTE

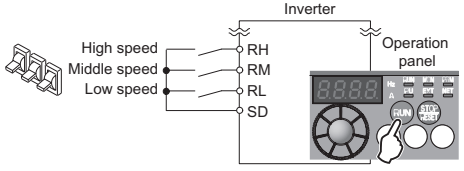
- **When setting frequency by turning setting dial, the frequency goes up to the set value of *Pr. 1 Maximum frequency* (initial value: 120Hz).**
  Adjust *Pr. 1 Maximum frequency* setting according to the application.

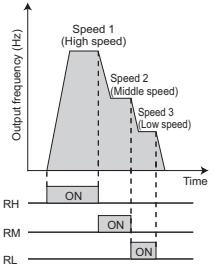
5.1.3 Setting the frequency by switches (three-speed setting) (Pr. 4 to Pr. 6)

POINT

- Use the operation panel (RUN) to give a start command.
- Switch ON the RH, RM, or RL signal to give a frequency command.
- Set "4" (External/PU combined operation mode 2) in *Pr. 79 Operation mode selection*.

[Connection diagram]





Operation example | Operation at low speed (10Hz)

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON
The monitor display appears.

2. Easy operation mode setting
Press PU/EXT and MODE for 0.5s. "Pr. - -" appears, and the [PRM] indicator flickers.

3. Operation mode selection
Turn the dial until "Pr. 4" appears. [PU] and [PRM] indicators flicker.

4. Operation mode setting
Press SET to enter the setting. (Set "4" in *Pr. 79*.)
"Pr. 4" and "Pr. - -" flicker alternately. [PU] and [EXT] indicators are lit.

5. Start
Turn ON the low-speed switch (RL).

6. Acceleration → constant speed
Press RUN to start running.
The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time,* and "10.00" (10.00Hz) appears.
[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers slowly during reverse rotation operation.

7. Deceleration
Press STOP/RESET to stop.
The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time,* and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed.

8. Stop
Turn OFF the low-speed switch (RL).

REMARKS

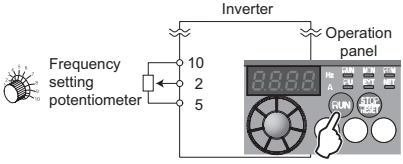
- The initial values of the terminals RH, RM, RL are 60Hz, 30Hz, and 10Hz. (Use *Pr. 4, Pr. 5* and *Pr. 6* to change.)
- In the initial setting, when two or three of multi-speed settings are simultaneously selected, priority is given to the set frequency of the lower signal.
  For example, when the RH and RM signals turn ON, the RM signal *(Pr. 5)* has a higher priority.
- Maximum of 15-speed operation can be performed. *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

5.1.4 Setting the frequency by analog input (voltage input/current input)

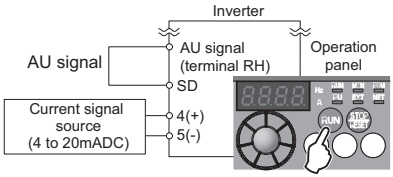
POINT

- Use the operation panel (RUN) to give a start command.
- Use the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) (voltage input) or 4-to-20mA input (current input) to give a frequency command.
- Set "4" (External/PU combined operation mode 2) in *Pr. 79 Operation mode selection*.

[Connection example for voltage input]
(The inverter supplies 5V power to the frequency setting potentiometer. (terminal 10))



[Connection example for current input]
Assign the AU signal in one of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182*.



Operation example | Operate at 60Hz.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON
The monitor display appears.

2. Assignment of the AU signal (current input) (Refer to the step 3 for voltage input.)
Set *Pr. 160* to "0" to activate extended parameters.
To assign the AU signal, set "4" in one of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182*. (*Refer to page 4* to change the setting.)
Turn ON the AU signal.

3. Easy operation mode setting
Press PU EXT and MODE for 0.5s. "79 - -" appears, and the [PRM] indicator flickers.

4. Operation mode selection
Turn the dial until "79 - 4" appears. [PU] and [PRM] indicators flicker.

5. Operation mode setting
Press SET to enter the setting. (Set "4" in *Pr.79*.)
"79 - 4" and "79 - -" flicker alternately. [PU] and [EXT] indicators are lit.

6. Start
Press RUN. [RUN] flickers fast as no frequency command is given.

7. Acceleration → constant speed
For voltage input, turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) clockwise slowly to full.
For current input, input 20mA.
The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time*, and "60.00" (60.00Hz) appears.
[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers slowly during reverse rotation operation.

8. Deceleration
For voltage input, turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) counterclockwise slowly to full.
For current input, input 4mA.
The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed.
[RUN] flickers fast.

9. Stop
Press STOP RESET. [RUN] indicator turns OFF.

REMARKS

- For voltage input, the frequency (maximum potentiometer setting) at the full right turn of the (frequency setting) potentiometer is 60Hz in the initial setting. (To change the setting, use *Pr. 125*.) *(Refer to page 28.)*
- For current input, the frequency at 20mA input is 60Hz in the initial setting. (To change the setting, use *Pr. 126*.) (*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied.)*)
- To input 10VDC to the terminal 2, set *Pr. 73 Analog input selection* = "0". The initial value is "1 (0 to 5V input)" (*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied.)*).

5.2 Start and stop using terminals (External operation)

POINT

From where is the frequency command given?

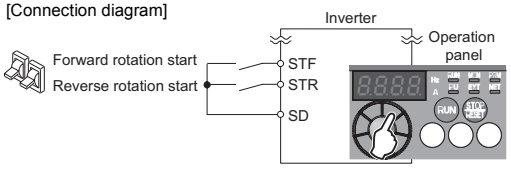
- **Operation at the frequency set in the frequency setting mode of the operation panel** ☞ *Refer to 5.2.1 (Refer to page 25)*
- **Give a frequency command by switch (multi-speed setting)** ☞ *Refer to 5.2.2 (Refer to page 26)*
- **Perform frequency setting by a voltage input signal** ☞ *Refer to 5.2.3 (Refer to page 27)*
- **Perform frequency setting by a current input signal** ☞ *Refer to 5.2.3 (Refer to page 27)*

5.2.1 Setting the frequency by the operation panel (Pr. 79 = 3)

POINT

- Switch ON the STF(STR) signal to give a start command.
- Use the operation panel ( ) to give a frequency command.
- Set "3" (External/PU combined operation mode 1) in *Pr. 79*.

[Connection diagram]



Operation example | Operate at 30Hz.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON

The monitor display appears.

2. Easy operation mode setting

Press (PU/EXT) and (MODE) for 0.5s. "79 - -" appears, and the [PRM] indicator flickers.

3. Operation mode selection

Turn the dial until "79 - 3" appears. [EXT] and [PRM] indicators flicker.

4. Operation mode setting

Press (SET) to enter the setting. (Set "3" in *Pr. 79*.)

"79 - 3" and "79 - -" flicker alternately. [PU] and [EXT] indicators are lit.

5. Frequency setting

Turn the dial to show the frequency "30.00" you want to set. The frequency flickers for about 5s. While the value is flickering, press (SET) to set the frequency. "F" and "30.00" flicker alternately. After about 3s of flickering, the indication of the value goes back to "0.00" (monitor display). (If (SET) is not pressed, the indication of the value goes back to "0.00" (0.00Hz) after about 5s of flickering. In that case, turn the dial again, and set the frequency.)

6. Start → acceleration → constant speed

Turn the start switch (STF or STR) ON.

The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time*, and "30.00" (30.00Hz) appears.

[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers during reverse rotation operation.

(To change the set frequency, perform the operation in above step 5. Starting from the previously set frequency.)

7. Deceleration → stop

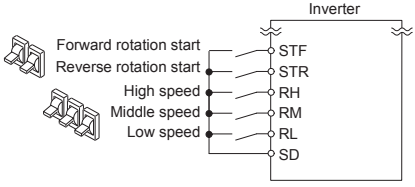
Turn OFF the start switch (STF or STR). The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed. [RUN] turns OFF.

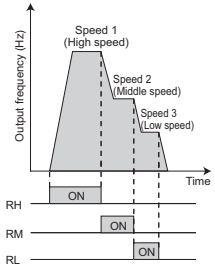
5.2.2 Setting the frequency by switches (three-speed setting) (Pr. 4 to Pr. 6)

POINT

- Switch ON the STF (STR) signal to give a start command.
- Switch ON the RH, RM, or RL signal to give a frequency command.

[Connection diagram]





Operation example | Operation at high speed (60Hz)

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON
The monitor display appears.

2. Start
Turn ON the high-speed switch (RH).

3. Acceleration → constant speed
Turn ON the start switch (STF or STR). The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time*, and "60.00" (60.00Hz) appears.
[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers during reverse rotation operation.
- When RM is turned ON, 30Hz is displayed. When RL is turned ON, 10Hz is displayed.

4. Deceleration
Turn OFF the start switch (STF or STR). The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed. [RUN] turns OFF.

5. Stop
Turn OFF the high-speed switch (RH)

REMARKS

- To always select the External operation mode, set *Pr. 79 Operation mode selection* = "2 (External operation mode)".
- Initial values of terminals RH, RM, RL are 60Hz, 30Hz, and 10Hz. (To change, set *Pr. 4*, *Pr. 5* and *Pr. 6*.)
- In the initial setting, when two or three of multi-speed settings are simultaneously selected, priority is given to the set frequency of the lower signal.
  For example, when the RH and RM signals turn ON, the RM signal *(Pr. 5)* has a higher priority.
- Maximum of 15-speed operation can be performed. *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

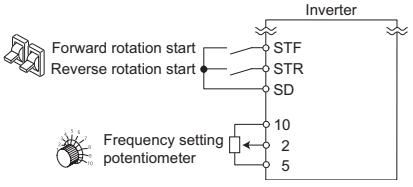
5.2.3 Setting the frequency by analog input (voltage input/current input)

POINT

- Switch ON the STF(STR) signal to give a start command.
- Use the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) (voltage input) or 4-to-20mA input (current input) to give a frequency command.

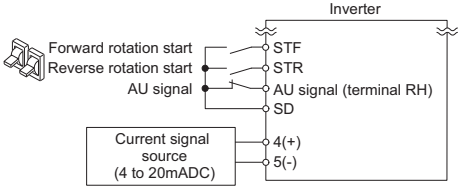
[Connection example for voltage input]

(The inverter supplies 5V power to the frequency setting potentiometer. (terminal 10))



[Connection example for current input]

Assign the AU signal in one of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182*.



Operation example | Operate at 60Hz.

Operation

1. Screen at power-ON

The monitor display appears.

2. Assignment of the AU signal (current input) (Refer to the step 3 for voltage input.)

Set *Pr. 160* to "0" to activate extended parameters.

To assign the AU signal, set "4" in one of *Pr. 178 to Pr. 182*. (*Refer to page 4* to change the setting.)

Turn ON the AU signal.

3. Start

Turn the start switch (STF or STR) ON.

[RUN] flickers fast because the frequency command is not given.

4. Acceleration → constant speed

For voltage input, turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) clockwise slowly to full.

For current input, input 20mA.

The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time*, and "60.00" (60.00Hz) appears.

[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers slowly during reverse rotation operation.

5. Deceleration

For voltage input, turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) counterclockwise slowly to full.

For current input, input 4mA.

The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed.

[RUN] flickers fast.

6. Stop

Turn the start switch (STF or STR) OFF.

[RUN] turns OFF.

REMARKS

- To always select the External operation mode, set *Pr. 79 Operation mode selection* = "2 (External operation mode)".
- For voltage input, the frequency (maximum potentiometer setting) at the full right turn of the (frequency setting) potentiometer is 60Hz in the initial setting. (To change the setting, use *Pr.125*.) *(Refer to page 28.)*
- For current input, the frequency at 20mA input is 60Hz in the initial setting. (To change the setting, use *Pr. 126*.) *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*
- To input 10VDC to the terminal 2, set *Pr.73 Analog input selection* = "0". The initial value is "1 (0 to 5V input)". *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

5.2.4 Operating at 60Hz or higher using the external potentiometer

< How to change the maximum frequency>

Changing example	When you want to use 0 to 5VDC input frequency setting potentiometer to change the frequency at 5V from 60Hz (initial value) to 70Hz, make adjustment to output "70Hz" at 5V voltage input. Set "70Hz" in *Pr. 125*.

Operation

1. Parameter selection

Turn (dial) until "P. 125" *(Pr. 125)* appears.

Press (SET) to show the present set value "60.00" (60.00Hz).

2. Changing the maximum frequency

Turn (dial) to change the set value to "70.00" (70.00Hz).

Press (SET) to enter. "70.00" and "P. 125" flicker alternately.

3. Mode/monitor check

Press (MODE) twice to choose the monitor/frequency monitor.

4. Start

Turn the start switch (STF or STR) ON.

[RUN] flickers fast because the frequency command is not given.

5. Acceleration → constant speed

Turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) clockwise slowly to full.

The frequency value on the display increases in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time,* and "70.00" (70.00Hz) appears.

[RUN] indicator is lit during forward rotation operation and flickers slowly during reverse rotation operation.

6. Deceleration

Turn the potentiometer (frequency setting potentiometer) counterclockwise slowly to full.

The frequency value on the display decreases in *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*, and the motor stops rotating with "0.00" (0.00Hz) displayed.

[RUN] flickers fast.

7. Stop

Turn the start switch (STF or STR) OFF.

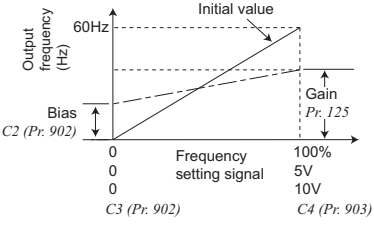
[RUN] turns OFF.

REMARKS

- To change the value to 120Hz or more, the maximum frequency must be set to 120Hz or more.
- Use *calibration parameter C2* to set frequency at 0V and *calibration parameter C0* to adjust the meter.

  (*Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*).
- To input 10VDC to the terminal 2, set *Pr.73 Analog input selection* = "0". The initial value is "1 (0 to 5V input)".

  (Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)



- As other adjustment methods of frequency setting voltage gain, there are methods to adjust with a voltage applied to across terminals 2-5 and a method to adjust at any point without a voltage applied. *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)* for the setting method of *calibration parameter C4.)*

? Change the frequency (60Hz) at the maximum current input (20mA in the initial setting)

☞ Adjust it with *Pr.126 Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency*. *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

? Change the frequency (0Hz) at the minimum current input (4mA in the initial setting)

☞ Adjust with *the calibration parameter C5 Terminal 4 frequency setting bias frequency*. *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

5

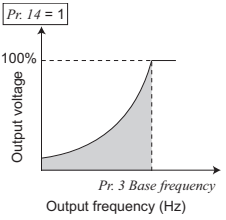
6 ENERGY SAVING OPERATION FOR FANS AND PUMPS

Set the following functions to perform energy saving operation for fans and pumps.

(1) Load pattern selection (Pr. 14)

Select the optimum output characteristic (V/F characteristic) that is suitable for the application and load characteristics.

- Set *Pr.14 Load pattern selection* = "1 (for variable-torque load)."
- When the output frequency is equal to or less than the base frequency, the output voltage changes by its square in proportion to the output frequency.
  Use this setting to drive a load whose load torque changes in proportion to the square of the speed, such as a fan and a pump.



NOTE

- **Load pattern selection is available only under V/F control. Load pattern selection is not available under General-purpose magnetic flux vector control.** *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*

(2) Optimum excitation control (Pr. 60)

Without a detailed parameter setting, the inverter automatically performs energy saving operation.

- Set *Pr.60 Energy saving control selection* = "9 (Optimum excitation control mode)."
- The Optimum excitation control mode is a control system which controls excitation current to improve the motor efficiency to the maximum and determines output voltage as an energy saving method.

REMARKS

- When the motor capacity is too small as compared to the inverter capacity or two or more motors are connected to one inverter, the energy saving effect is not expected.

NOTE

- **When the Optimum excitation control mode is selected, deceleration time may be longer than the setting value. Since overvoltage alarm tends to occur as compared to the constant-torque load characteristics, set a longer deceleration time.**
- **Optimum excitation control is available only under V/F control. Optimum excitation control is not available under General-purpose magnetic flux vector control.** *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*
- **Optimum excitation control will not be performed during an automatic restart after instantaneous power failure.**
- **Since output voltage is controlled by Optimum excitation control, output current may slightly increase.**

7 PARAMETERS

Simple variable-speed operation can be performed with the inverter in the initial settings. Set the required parameters according to the load and operating conditions. Use the operation panel to set or change a parameter. (Refer to *Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)* for the detailed description of parameters.

7.1 Simple mode parameters

POINT

In the initial setting, only the simple mode parameters are displayed by the *Pr.160 Extended function display selection* setting. Change the *Pr.160 Extended function display selection* setting as required. (*Refer to page 57* to change the parameter.

Parameter Number	Name	Unit	Initial Value	Range	Application
0	Torque boost	0.1%	6%/4%/3%/ 2%*	0 to 30%	Use this parameter to increase starting torque under V/F control. Use this when a loaded motor cannot be driven and the warning [OL] occurs, then the inverter trips with [OC1] under V/F control. * Initial value depends on the inverter capacity. (0.75K or lower/1.5K to 3.7K/5.5K, 7.5K/11K, 15K)
1	Maximum frequency	0.01Hz	120Hz	0 to 120Hz	Use this parameter to set the upper limit for the output frequency.
2	Minimum frequency	0.01Hz	0Hz	0 to 120Hz	Use this parameter to set the lower limit for the output frequency.
3	Base frequency	0.01Hz	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Use this parameter when the rated motor frequency is 50Hz. Check the rating plate of the motor.
4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	0.01Hz	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Use these parameters to change among pre-set operation speeds with the terminals. The speeds are pre-set with parameters.
5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	0.01Hz	30Hz	0 to 400Hz	
6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	0.01Hz	10Hz	0 to 400Hz	
7	Acceleration time	0.1s	5s/10s/15s*	0 to 3600s	Use these parameters to set the acceleration/deceleration time. * Initial value depends on the inverter capacity. (3.7K or lower/5.5K, 7.5K/11K, 15K)
8	Deceleration time	0.1s	5s/10s/15s*	0 to 3600s	
9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	0.01A	Rated inverter current	0 to 500A	With this parameter, the inverter protects the motor from heat. Set the rated motor current.
79	Operation mode selection	1	0	0	External/PU switchover mode
				1	Fixed to PU operation mode
				2	Fixed to External operation mode
				3	External/PU combined operation mode 1 (Start command from External, frequency command from PU)
				4	External/PU combined operation mode 2 (Frequency command from External, start command from PU)
				6	Switchover mode
				7	External operation mode (PU operation interlock)
125	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0.01Hz	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Use this parameter to change the frequency at the maximum potentiometer setting (5V in the initial setting)
126	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0.01Hz	60Hz	0 to 400Hz	Use this parameter to change the frequency at the maximum current input (20mA in the initial setting)
160	Extended function display selection	1	9999	0	Simple mode + extended mode parameters are displayed.
				9999	Only the simple mode parameters are displayed.
Pr.CL	Parameter clear	1	0	0, 1	Setting "1" returns all parameters except calibration parameters to the initial values.
ALLC	All parameter clear	1	0	0, 1	Setting "1" returns all parameters to the initial values.
Er.CL	Fault history clear	1	0	0, 1	Setting "1" clears eight past faults.
Pr.CH	Initial value change list	—	—	—	Displays and sets the parameters changed from the initial value.

7.2 Parameter list

REMARKS

- ◎ indicates simple mode parameters.
- The parameters surrounded by a black border in the table allow its setting to be changed during operation even if "0" (initial value) is set in *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection*.

Pr.	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
◎ 0	Torque boost	0 to 30%	6/4/3/2% *1
◎ 1	Maximum frequency	0 to 120Hz	120Hz
◎ 2	Minimum frequency	0 to 120Hz	0Hz
◎ 3	Base frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
◎ 4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
◎ 5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	0 to 400Hz	30Hz
◎ 6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	0 to 400Hz	10Hz
◎ 7	Acceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10/15s *2
◎ 8	Deceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10/15s *2
◎ 9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current
10	DC injection brake operation frequency	0 to 120Hz	3Hz
11	DC injection brake operation time	0 to 10s	0.5s
12	DC injection brake operation voltage	0 to 30%	6/4/2% *3
13	Starting frequency	0 to 60Hz	0.5Hz
14	Load pattern selection	0 to 3	0
15	Jog frequency	0 to 400Hz	5Hz
16	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	0 to 3600s	0.5s
17	MRS input selection	0, 2, 4	0
18	High speed maximum frequency	120 to 400Hz	120Hz
19	Base frequency voltage	0 to 1000V, 8888, 9999	9999
20	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	1 to 400Hz	60Hz
22	Stall prevention operation level	0 to 200%	150%
23	Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed	0 to 200%, 9999	9999
24	Multi-speed setting (speed 4)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
25	Multi-speed setting (speed 5)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
26	Multi-speed setting (speed 6)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
27	Multi-speed setting (speed 7)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection	0, 1, 2	0
30	Regenerative function selection	0, 1, 2	0
31	Frequency jump 1A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
32	Frequency jump 1B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
33	Frequency jump 2A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
34	Frequency jump 2B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
35	Frequency jump 3A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
36	Frequency jump 3B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
37	Speed display	0, 0.01 to 9998	0

Pr.	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
40	RUN key rotation direction selection	0, 1	0
41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	0 to 100%	10%
42	Output frequency detection	0 to 400Hz	6Hz
43	Output frequency detection for reverse rotation	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
44	Second acceleration/ deceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10/15s *2
45	Second deceleration time	0 to 3600s, 9999	9999
46	Second torque boost	0 to 30%, 9999	9999
47	Second V/F (base frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
48	Second stall prevention operation current	0 to 200%, 9999	9999
51	Second electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500A, 9999	9999
52	DU/PU main display data selection	0, 5, 8 to 12, 14, 20, 23 to 25, 52 to 55, 61, 62, 64, 100	0
54	FM terminal function selection	1 to 3, 5, 8 to 12, 14, 21, 24, 52, 53, 61, 62	1
55	Frequency monitoring reference	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
56	Current monitoring reference	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current
57	Restart coasting time	0, 0.1 to 5s, 9999	9999
58	Restart cushion time	0 to 60s	1s
59	Remote function selection	0, 1, 2, 3	0
60	Energy saving control selection	0, 9	0
65	Retry selection	0 to 5	0
66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
67	Number of retries at fault occurrence	0 to 10, 101 to 110	0
68	Retry waiting time	0.1 to 600s	1s
69	Retry count display erase	0	0
70	Special regenerative brake duty	0 to 30%	0%
71	Applied motor	0, 1, 3, 13, 23, 40, 43, 50, 53	0
72	PWM frequency selection	0 to 15	1
73	Analog input selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1
74	Input filter time constant	0 to 8	1
75	Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection	0 to 3, 14 to 17	14
77	Parameter write selection	0, 1, 2	0
78	Reverse rotation prevention selection	0, 1, 2	0
◎ 79	Operation mode selection	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	0
80	Motor capacity	0.1 to 15kW, 9999	9999
82	Motor excitation current	0 to 500A, 9999	9999
83	Rated motor voltage	0 to 1000V	200V/ 400V *4

Pr.	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
84	Rated motor frequency	10 to 120Hz	60Hz
90	Motor constant (R1)	0 to 50Ω , 9999	9999
96	Auto tuning setting/status	0, 11, 21	0
117	PU communication station number	0 to 31 (0 to 247)	0
118	PU communication speed	48, 96, 192, 384	192
119	PU communication stop bit length	0, 1, 10, 11	1
120	PU communication parity check	0, 1, 2	2
121	Number of PU communication retries	0 to 10, 9999	1
122	PU communication check time interval	0, 0.1 to 999.8s, 9999	0
123	PU communication waiting time setting	0 to 150ms, 9999	9999
124	PU communication CR/LF selection	0, 1, 2	1
◎ 125	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
◎ 126	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
127	PID control automatic switchover frequency	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
128	PID action selection	0, 20, 21, 40 to 43	0
129	PID proportional band	0.1 to 1000%, 9999	100%
130	PID integral time	0.1 to 3600s, 9999	1s
131	PID upper limit	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
132	PID lower limit	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
133	PID action set point	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
134	PID differential time	0.01 to 10s, 9999	9999
145	PU display language selection	0 to 7	0
146 *5	Built-in potentiometer switching	0, 1	1
150	Output current detection level	0 to 200%	150%
151	Output current detection signal delay time	0 to 10s	0s
152	Zero current detection level	0 to 200%	5%
153	Zero current detection time	0 to 1s	0.5s
156	Stall prevention operation selection	0 to 31, 100, 101	0
157	OL signal output timer	0 to 25s, 9999	0s
◎ 160	Extended function display selection	0, 9999	9999
161	Frequency setting/key lock operation selection	0, 1, 10, 11	0
162	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1
165	Stall prevention operation level for restart	0 to 200%	150%
166	Output current detection signal retention time	0 to 10s, 9999	0.1s
167	Output current detection operation selection	0, 1	0
168	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
169			
170	Watt-hour meter clear	0, 10, 9999	9999
171	Operation hour meter clear	0, 9999	9999

Pr.	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
178	STF terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 25, 60 *6, 61 *7, 62, 65 to 67, 9999	60
179	STR terminal function selection		61
180	RL terminal function selection		0
181	RM terminal function selection		1
182	RH terminal function selection		2
190	RUN terminal function selection	0, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 16, 25, 26, 46, 47, 64, 70, 80, 81, 90, 91, 93 *8, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 108, 111 to 116, 125, 126, 146, 147, 164, 170, 180, 181, 190, 191, 193 *8, 195, 196, 198, 199, 9999 *9	0
192	A,B,C terminal function selection		99
197	SO terminal function selection		80
232	Multi-speed setting (speed 8)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
233	Multi-speed setting (speed 9)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
234	Multi-speed setting (speed 10)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
235	Multi-speed setting (speed 11)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
236	Multi-speed setting (speed 12)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
237	Multi-speed setting (speed 13)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
238	Multi-speed setting (speed 14)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
239	Multi-speed setting (speed 15)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
240	Soft-PWM operation selection	0, 1	1
241	Analog input display unit switchover	0, 1	0
244	Cooling fan operation selection	0, 1	1
245	Rated slip	0 to 50%, 9999	9999
246	Slip compensation time constant	0.01 to 10s	0.5s
247	Constant-power range slip compensation selection	0, 9999	9999
249	Earth (ground) fault detection at start	0, 1	0
250	Stop selection	0 to 100s, 1000 to 1100s, 8888, 9999	9999
251	Output phase loss protection selection	0, 1	1
255	Life alarm status display	(0 to 15)	0
256	Inrush current limit circuit life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
257	Control circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
258	Main circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
259	Main circuit capacitor life measuring	0, 1 (2, 3, 8, 9)	0
260	PWM frequency automatic switchover	0, 1	0
261	Power failure stop selection	0, 1, 2	0
267	Terminal 4 input selection	0, 1, 2	0
268	Monitor decimal digits selection	0, 1, 9999	9999
269	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
295	Magnitude of frequency change setting	0, 0.01, 0.10, 1.00, 10.00	0
296	Password lock level	1 to 6, 101 to 106, 9999	9999
297	Password lock/unlock	1000 to 9998 (0 to 5, 9999)	9999
298	Frequency search gain	0 to 32767, 9999	9999
299	Rotation direction detection selection at restarting	0, 1, 9999	0
338	Communication operation command source	0, 1	0

Pr.	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
339	Communication speed command source	0, 1, 2	0
340	Communication startup mode selection	0, 1, 10	0
342	Communication EEPROM write selection	0, 1	0
343	Communication error count	—	0
450	Second applied motor	0, 1, 9999	9999
495	Remote output selection	0, 1, 10, 11	0
496	Remote output data 1	0 to 4095	0
502	Stop mode selection at communication error	0, 1, 2	0
503	Maintenance timer	0 (1 to 9998)	0
504	Maintenance timer alarm output set time	0 to 9998, 9999	9999
549	Protocol selection	0, 1	0
551	PU mode operation command source selection	2, 4, 9999	9999
555	Current average time	0.1 to 1s	1s
556	Data output mask time	0 to 20s	0s
557	Current average value monitor signal output reference current	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current
561	PTC thermistor protection level	0.5 to 30kΩ , 9999	9999
563	Energization time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	0
564	Operating time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	0
571	Holding time at a start	0 to 10s, 9999	9999
575	Output interruption detection time	0 to 3600s, 9999	1s
576	Output interruption detection level	0 to 400Hz	0Hz
577	Output interruption cancel level	900 to 1100%	1000%
611	Acceleration time at a restart	0 to 3600s, 9999	9999
653	Speed smoothing control	0 to 200%	0
665	Regeneration avoidance frequency gain	0 to 200%	100
872 *10	Input phase loss protection selection	0, 1	0
882	Regeneration avoidance operation selection	0, 1, 2	0
883	Regeneration avoidance operation level	300 to 800V	400VDC/ 780VDC *4
885	Regeneration avoidance compensation frequency limit value	0 to 10Hz, 9999	6Hz
886	Regeneration avoidance voltage gain	0 to 200%	100%
888	Free parameter 1	0 to 9999	9999
889	Free parameter 2	0 to 9999	9999
891	Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times	0 to 4, 9999	9999
C0 (900) *11	FM terminal calibration	—	—
C2 (902) *11	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0Hz
C3 (902) *11	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	0%
125 (903) *11	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
C4 (903) *11	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	100%
C5 (904) *11	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0Hz
C6 (904) *11	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	20%
126 (905) *11	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
C7 (905) *11	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	100%
C22 (922) *5*11	Frequency setting voltage bias frequency (built-in potentiometer)	0 to 400Hz	0
C23 (922) *5*11	Frequency setting voltage bias (built-in potentiometer)	0 to 300%	0
C24 (923) *5*11	Frequency setting voltage gain frequency (built-in potentiometer)	0 to 400Hz	60Hz
C25 (923) *5*11	Frequency setting voltage gain (built-in potentiometer)	0 to 300%	100%
990	PU buzzer control	0, 1	1
991	PU contrast adjustment	0 to 63	58
Pr.CL	Parameter clear	0, 1	0
ALLC	All parameter clear	0, 1	0
Er.CL	Fault history clear	0, 1	0
Pr.CH	Initial value change list	—	—

*1 Differ according to capacities.
6%: 0.75K or lower
4%: 1.5K to 3.7K
3%: 5.5K, 7.5K
2%: 11K, 15K

*2 Differ according to capacities.
5s: 3.7K or lower
10s: 5.5K, 7.5K
15s: 11K, 15K

*3 Differ according to capacities.
6%: 0.1K, 0.2K
4%: 0.4K to 7.5K
2%: 11K, 15K

*4 The initial value differs according to the voltage class. (100V class, 200V class / 400V class)

*5 Set this parameter when calibrating the operation panel built-in potentiometer for the FR-E500 series operation panel (PA02) connected with cable.

*6 The setting value "60" is only available for *Pr. 178*.

*7 The setting value "61" is only available for *Pr. 179*.

*8 The setting value "93" and "193" are only available for *Pr. 190* and *Pr. 197*.

*9 The setting value "9999" is only available for *Pr. 190* and *Pr. 192*.

*10 Available only for the three-phase power input model.

*11 The parameter number in parentheses is the one for use with the operation panel (PA02) for the FR-E500 series or parameter unit (FR-PU04/FR-PU07).

8 TROUBLESHOOTING

When a fault occurs in the inverter, the inverter trips and the PU display automatically changes to one of the following fault or alarm indications.
If the fault does not correspond to any of the following faults or if you have any other problem, please contact your sales representative.

- Retention of fault output signal .. When the magnetic contactor (MC) provided on the input side of the inverter is opened at a fault occurrence, the inverter's control power will be lost and the fault output will not be held.
- Fault or alarm indication.....When a fault or alarm occurs, the operation panel display automatically switches to the fault or alarm indication.
- Resetting method.....When a fault occurs, the inverter output is kept stopped. Unless reset, therefore, the inverter cannot restart. *(Refer to page 34)*
- When any fault occurs, take the appropriate corrective action, then reset the inverter, and resume operation. Not doing so may lead to the inverter fault and damage.

Inverter fault or alarm indications are roughly categorized as below.

(1) Error message
A message regarding operational fault and setting fault by the operation panel and parameter unit (FR-PU04 /FR-PU07) is displayed. The inverter does not trip.
(2) Warning
The inverter does not trip even when a warning is displayed. However, failure to take appropriate measures will lead to a fault.
(3) Alarm
The inverter does not trip. You can also output an alarm signal by making parameter setting.
(4) Fault
When a fault occurs, the inverter trips and a fault signal is output.

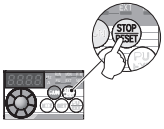
REMARKS

- For the details of fault displays and other malfunctions, also refer to the Instruction Manual (Applied).
- Past eight faults can be displayed using the setting dial. (*Refer to page 3* for the operation.)

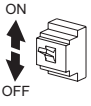
8.1 Reset method of protective function

The inverter can be reset by performing any of the following operations. Note that the internal thermal integrated value of the electronic thermal relay function and the number of retries are cleared (erased) by resetting the inverter.
Inverter recovers about 1s after the reset is released.

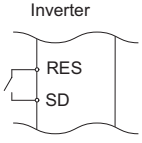
Operation 1: ..... Using the operation panel, press STOP/RESET to reset the inverter.
(This may only be performed when a fault occurs (*Refer to page 35* for fault.))



Operation 2: ..... Switch power OFF once. After the indicator of the operation panel turns OFF, switch it ON again.



Operation 3: . ..... Turn ON the reset signal (RES) for more than 0.1s. (If the RES signal is kept ON, "Err." appears (flickers) to indicate that the inverter is in a reset status.)



NOTE

- **OFF status of the start signal must be confirmed before resetting the inverter fault. Resetting inverter fault with the start signal ON restarts the motor suddenly.**

8.2 List of fault displays

When a fault occurs in the inverter, the inverter trips and the PU display automatically changes to one of the following fault or alarm indications.
The error message shows an operational error. The inverter output is not shut off.
Warnings are messages given before faults occur. The inverter output is not shut off.
Alarms warn the operator of failures with output signals. The inverter output is not shut off.
When faults occur, the protective functions are activated to the inverter trip and output the fault signals.

	Function Name	Description	Corrective action	Display
Error message	**Operation panel lock**	Operation has been attempted during the operation panel lock.	Press (MODE) for 2s to release lock.	HOLd
	Password locked	Reading/writing of a password-restricted parameter has been attempted.	Enter the password in *Pr. 297 Password lock/unlock* to unlock the password function before operating.	LOCd
	Write disable error	• Parameter setting has been attempted although parameter writing is set to be disabled. • Overlapping range has been set for the frequency jump. • PU and the inverter cannot make normal communication.	• Check the setting of *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection* • Check the settings of *Pr. 31 to Pr. 36 (frequency jump)*. • Check the connection of PU and the inverter.	Er 1
	Write error during operation	Parameter writing has been attempted while a value other than "2" is set in *Pr. 77Parameter write selection* and the STF (STR) is ON.	• Set "2" in *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection*. • After stopping the operation, set parameters.	Er2
	Calibration error	Analog input bias and gain calibration values have been set too close.	Check the settings of calibration parameters *C3, C4, C6 and C7 (calibration functions).*	Er3
	Mode designation error	• Parameter setting has been attempted in the External or NET operation mode when *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection* is not "2." • Parameter writing has been attempted when the command source is not at the operation panel.	• After setting the operation mode to the "PU operation mode," set parameters. • Set "2" in *Pr. 77 Parameter write selection* • Disconnect the parameter unit (FR-PU04/FR-PU07), then set *Pr. 551 PU mode operation command source selection* = "9999 (initial setting)." • Set *Pr. 551 PU mode operation command source selection* = "4."	Er4
	Inverter reset	The reset signal (RES signal) is ON. (Inverter output is shutoff.)	• Turn OFF the reset command	Err.
Warning	**Stall prevention (overcurrent)**	The overcurrent stall prevention has been activated.	• Increase or decrease the *Pr. 0 Torque boost* setting by 1% and check the motor status. • Set a larger value in *Pr. 7 Acceleration time* and *Pr. 8 Deceleration time*. • Reduce the load weight. Try General-purpose magnetic flux vector control. • Adjust the *Pr. 13 Starting frequency* setting. Change the *Pr. 14 Load pattern selection* setting. • Set the stall prevention operation current in *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level*. (The acceleration/deceleration time may change.) Increase the stall prevention operation level with *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level*, or disable stall prevention with *Pr. 156 Stall prevention operation selection*. (Operation at OL occurrence can be selected using *Pr. 156 Stall prevention operation selection*.)	OL
	Stall prevention (overvoltage)	The overvoltage stall prevention function has been activated. (This warning is also output during the regeneration avoidance operation.)	Set the deceleration time longer.	oL
	Regenerative brake pre-alarm *2	The regenerative brake duty has reached 85% of the *Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty* setting or higher.	• Set the deceleration time longer. • Check that the *Pr. 30 Regenerative function selection* and *Pr. 70 Special regenerative brake duty* settings.	rb
	Electronic thermal relay function pre-alarm	The cumulative value of the electronic thermal O/L relay has reached 85% of the *Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay* setting or higher.	• Reduce the load and frequency of operation. • Set an appropriate value in *Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay*.	rH
	PU stop	(STOP RESET) on the operation panel has been pressed during the External operation.	Turn the start signal OFF and release with (PU EXT).	PS
	Maintenance signal output *2	The cumulative energization time has exceeded the maintenance output timer set value.	Setting "0" in *Pr. 503 Maintenance timer* erases the signal.	mr
	Undervoltage	The voltage at the main circuit power has been lowered.	Investigate the devices on the power supply line such as the power supply itself.	Uu
	Safety stop	Safety stop function activating (Outputs are being shut off.)	• When not using the safety stop function, short across terminals S1 and SC and across S2 and SC with shorting wire for the inverter to run. • If SA is indicated when across S1 and SC and across S2 and SC are both shorted while using the safety stop function (drive enabled), internal failure might be the cause. Check the wiring of terminals S1, S2 and SC and contact your sales representative if the wiring has no fault.	SA
Alarm	**Fan alarm**	The cooling fan is at a standstill although it is required to be operated. The cooling fan speed has decelerated.	Check for fan failure. Please contact your sales representative.	Fn

	Function Name	Description	Corrective action	Display
Fault	**Overcurrent trip during acceleration**	Overcurrent has occurred during acceleration.	• Set the acceleration time longer. (Shorten the downward acceleration time in vertical lift application.) • If "E.OC1" always appears at start, disconnect the motor once and restart the inverter. If "E.OC1" still appears, the inverter may be faulty. Contact your sales representative. • Check the wiring for output short circuit and ground fault. • When the rated motor frequency is 50Hz, set the *Pr. 3 Base frequency* to 50Hz. • Lower the stall prevention operation level. • Activate the stall prevention operation and the fast-response current limit operation. *(Pr.156)* • For the operation with frequent regenerative driving, set the base voltage (rated motor voltage, etc.) in *Pr. 19 Base frequency voltage*.	E.OC 1
	Overcurrent trip during constant speed	Overcurrent has occurred during constant speed operation.	• Keep the load stable. • Check the wiring to avoid output short circuit or ground fault. • Lower the stall prevention operation level. • Activate the stall prevention operation and the fast-response current limit operation. *(Pr.156)*	E.OC2
	Overcurrent trip during deceleration or stop	Overcurrent has occurred during deceleration or at a stop.	• Set the deceleration time longer. • Check the wiring to avoid output short circuit or ground fault. • Check if the mechanical brake is set to be activated too early. • Lower the stall prevention operation level. • Activate the stall prevention operation and the fast-response current limit operation. *(Pr.156)*	E.OC3
	Regenerative overvoltage trip during acceleration	Overvoltage has occurred during acceleration.	• Set the acceleration time shorter. • Use the regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886)*. • Set the *Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level* correctly.	E.Ov 1
	Regenerative overvoltage trip during constant speed	Overvoltage has occurred during constant speed operation.	• Keep the load stable. • Use the regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886)*. • Use the brake resistor, brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required. • Set the *Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level* correctly.	E.Ov2
	Regenerative overvoltage trip during deceleration or stop	Overvoltage has occurred during deceleration or at a stop.	• Set the deceleration time longer. (Set the deceleration time which matches the moment of inertia of the load) • Make the brake cycle longer. • Use the regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886)*. • Use the brake resistor, brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required.	E.Ov3
	Inverter overload trip (electronic thermal O/L relay function) ∗1	The electronic thermal relay function for inverter element protection has been activated.	• Set the acceleration/deceleration time longer. • Adjust the *Pr. 0 Torque boost* setting. • Set the *Pr. 14 Load pattern selection* setting according to the load pattern of the using machine. • Reduce the load. • Set the surrounding air temperature to within the specifications.	E.IHt
	Motor overload trip (electronic thermal O/L relay function) ∗1	The electronic thermal relay function for motor protection has been activated.	• Reduce the load. • For a constant-torque motor, set the constant-torque motor in *Pr. 71 Applied motor*. • Set the stall prevention operation level accordingly.	E.IHM
	Heatsink overheat	The heatsink has overheated.	• Set the surrounding air temperature to within the specifications. • Clean the heatsink. • Replace the cooling fan.	E.FI n
	Input phase loss ∗3	One of the three phases on the inverter input side has been lost. It may also appear if phase-to-phase voltage of the three-phase power input has become largely unbalanced.	• Wire the cables properly. • Repair a break portion in the cable. • Check the *Pr. 872 Input phase loss protection selection* setting. • Set *Pr. 872* = "0" (without input phase loss protection) when three-phase input voltage is largely unbalanced.	E.I LF
	Stall prevention stop	The output frequency has dropped to 1Hz as a result of deceleration due to the excess motor load.	Reduce the load. (Check the *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* setting.)	E.OLt
	Brake transistor alarm detection	A fault has occurred in the brake circuit, such as a brake transistor breakage. (In this case, the inverter must be powered off immediately.)	Replace the inverter.	E. bE
	Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent at start ∗2	An earth (ground) fault has occurred on the inverter's output side (detected only at a start).	Remedy the ground fault portion.	E. GF
	Output phase loss	One of the three phases (U, V, W) on the inverter's output side (load side) has been lost during inverter operation.	• Wire the cables properly. • If the motor capacity is smaller than the inverter capacity, choose the inverter and motor capacities that match.	E. LF
	External thermal relay operation ∗2	The external thermal relay connected to the OH signal has been activated.	• Reduce the load and operate less frequently. • Even if the relay contacts are reset automatically, the inverter will not restart unless it is reset.	E.OHt
	PTC thermistor operation ∗2	Resistance of the PTC thermistor connected between the terminal 2 and terminal 10 has reached the *Pr. 561 PTC thermistor protection level* setting value or higher.	Reduce the load.	E.PTC

	Function Name	Description	Corrective action	Display
Fault	**Parameter storage device fault**	Operation of the component where parameters are stored (control circuit board) has become abnormal.	Please contact your sales representative. When performing parameter write frequently for communication purposes, set "1" in *Pr. 342* to enable RAM write. Note that powering OFF returns the inverter to the status before RAM write.	E. PE
	PU disconnection	• A communication error has occurred between the PU and the inverter. • The communication interval has exceeded the permissible time period during RS-485 communication via the PU connector. • The number of communication errors has exceeded the number of retries.	• Connect the parameter unit cable securely. • Check the communication data and communication settings. • Increase the *Pr. 122 PU communication check time interval* setting. Or set "9999" (no communication check).	E.PUE
	Retry count excess *2	Operation restart within the set number of retries has failed.	Eliminate the cause of the error preceding this error indication.	E.rET
	CPU fault	An error has occurred in the CPU and in the peripheral circuits.	• Take measures against noises if there are devices producing excess electrical noises around the inverter. • If the situation does not improve after taking the above measure, please contact your sales representative.	E. 5 1 E.CPU
	Output current detection value exceeded *2	Output current has exceeded the output current detection level, which was set in a parameter.	Check the settings of *Pr. 150 Output current detection level*, *Pr. 151 Output current detection signal delay time*, *Pr. 166 Output current detection signal retention time*, *Pr. 167 Output current detection operation selection*.	E.CdO
	Inrush current limit circuit fault	The resistor of the inrush current limit circuit has overheated.	Configure a circuit where frequent power ON/OFF is not repeated. If the situation does not improve after taking the above measure, please contact your sales representative.	E.IOH
	Analog input fault	A voltage (current) has been input to terminal 4 when the setting in *Pr. 267 Terminal 4 input selection* and the setting of voltage/current input switch are different.	Give a frequency command by a current input or set *Pr.267 Terminal 4 input selection*, and set the voltage/current input switch to voltage input.	E.AIE
	Safety circuit fault	While a safety circuit fault is occurring, the terminals across S1 and PC, or across S2 and PC are opened.	• When not using the safety stop function, short across terminals S1 and SC and across S2 and SC with shorting wire. • When using the safety stop function, check that wiring of terminal S1, S2 and SC is correct and the safety stop input signal source such as safety relay module is operating properly. *Refer to the Safety stop function instruction manual (BCN-A211508-000)* for causes and countermeasures. (Please contact your sales representative for the manual.)	E.SAF

*1 Resetting the inverter initializes the internal cumulative heat value of the electronic thermal relay function.
*2 This protective function does not function in the initial status.
*3 This protective function is available with the three-phase power input specification model only.

8.3 Check first when you have a trouble

Description	Countermeasure
Motor does not start.	Check start and frequency command sources and enter a start command (STF, etc.) and a frequency command.
Motor or machine is making abnormal acoustic noise.	Take EMC measures if a steady operation cannot be performed due to EMI. Alternatively, set the *Pr.74 Input filter time constant* setting higher.
Inverter generates abnormal noise.	Install the fan cover correctly.
Motor generates heat abnormally.	Clean the motor fan. Improve the environment.
Motor rotates in the opposite direction.	Connect phase sequence of the output cables (terminal U, V, W) to the motor correctly. Alternatively, check the connection of the start signal. (STF: forward rotation, STR: reverse rotation)
Speed greatly differs from the setting.	Check the settings of *Pr.1 Maximum frequency, Pr.2 Minimum frequency, Pr.18 High speed maximum frequency,* and *calibration parameters C2 to C7*.
Acceleration/deceleration is not smooth.	Reduce the load. Alternatively, increase the acceleration/deceleration time.
Speed varies during operation.	Check the frequency setting signals. If the load fluctuates, select General-purpose magnetic flux vector control.
Operation mode is not changed properly.	Turn OFF the start signal (STF or STR). Check if *Pr.79 Operation mode selection* is set appropriately.
Operation panel display is not operating.	Check the wiring and the installation.
Motor current is large.	Increase/decrease the *Pr.0 Torque boost* setting value by 0.5% increments so that stall prevention does not occur. Set the rated motor frequency to *Pr.3 Base frequency*.
Speed does not accelerate.	Check the settings of *Pr.1 Maximum frequency, Pr.2 Minimum frequency, and calibration parameters C2 to C7*. To operate at 120Hz or higher, set *Pr.18 High speed maximum frequency*.
Unable to write parameter setting.	Check *Pr.77 Parameter write selection* setting.

* For further information on troubleshooting, refer to the *Instruction Manual (Applied)*.

9 PRECAUTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

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

REMARKS

- For maintenance/inspection and parts life, also refer to *the Instruction Manual (Applied).*

●Precautions for maintenance and inspection

For some short time after the power is switched OFF, a high voltage remains in the smoothing capacitor. When accessing the inverter for inspection, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched OFF, and then make sure that the voltage across the main circuit terminals P/+ and N/- of the inverter is not more than 30VDC using a tester, etc.

9.1 Inspection items

Area of Inspection	Inspection Item	Description	Interval		Corrective Action at Alarm Occurrence	Customer's Check
			Daily	Periodic *2		
General	Surrounding environment	Check the surrounding air temperature, humidity, dirt, corrosive gas, oil mist, etc.	○		Improve environment	
	Overall unit	Check for unusual vibration and noise.	○		Check alarm location and retighten	
		Check for dirt, oil, and other foreign material.	○		Clean	
	Power supply voltage	Check that the main circuit voltages are normal.*1	○		Inspect the power supply	
Main circuit	General	(1) Check with megger (across main circuit terminals and earth (ground) terminal).		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Check for loose screws and bolts.		○	Retighten	
		(3) Check for overheat traces on parts.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(4) Check for stains.		○	Clean	
	Conductors, cables	(1) Check conductors for distortion.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Check cable sheaths for breakage and deterioration (crack, discoloration, etc.)		○	Contact the manufacturer	
	Terminal block	Check for damage.		○	Stop the device and contact the manufacturer.	
	Smoothing aluminum electrolytic capacitor	(1) Check for liquid leakage.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Check for safety valve projection and bulge.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(3) Visual check and judge by the life check of the main circuit capacitor *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*		○		
	Relay	Check that the operation is normal and no chatter is heard.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
Control circuit, Protective circuit	Operation check	(1) Check that the output voltages across phases with the inverter operated alone is balanced		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Check that no fault is found in protective and display circuits in a sequence protective operation test.		○	Contact the manufacturer	
	Parts check: Overall	(1) Check for unusual odors and discoloration.		○	Stop the device and contact the manufacturer.	
		(2) Check for serious rust development		○	Contact the manufacturer	
	Parts check: Aluminum electrolytic capacitor	(1) Check for liquid leakage in a capacitor and deformation trace		○	Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Visual check and judge by the life check of the main circuit capacitor *(Refer to Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).)*		○		
Cooling system	Cooling fan	(1) Check for unusual vibration and noise.	○		Replace the fan	
		(2) Check for loose screws and bolts		○	Fix with the fan cover fixing screws	
		(3) Check for stains.		○	Clean	
	Heatsink	(1) Check for clogging		○	Clean	
		(2) Check for stains.		○	Clean	
Display	Indication	(1) Check that display is normal.	○		Contact the manufacturer	
		(2) Check for stains.		○	Clean	
	Meter	Check that reading is normal	○		Stop the device and contact the manufacturer.	
Load motor	Operation check	Check for vibration and abnormal increase in operation noise	○		Stop the device and contact the manufacturer.	

*1 It is recommended to install a device to monitor voltage for checking the power supply voltage to the inverter.
*2 One to two years of periodic inspection cycle is recommended. However, it differs according to the installation environment. Consult us for periodic inspection.

When using the safety stop function, periodic inspection is required to confirm that safety function of the safety system operates correctly.
For more details, *refer to the Safety stop function instruction manual (BCN-A211508-000)*. (Please contact your sales representative for the manual.)

9.2 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 fault of the inverter. For preventive maintenance, the parts must be replaced periodically.
Use the life check function as a guidance of parts replacement.

Part Name	Estimated Lifespan *1	Description
Cooling fan	10 years	Replace (as required)
Main circuit smoothing capacitor	10 years *2	Replace (as required)
On-board smoothing capacitor	10 years *2	Replace the board (as required)
Relays	—	as required

*1 Estimated lifespan for when the yearly average surrounding air temperature is 40°C (without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt etc.)
*2 Output current: 80% of the inverter rated current

NOTE

- **For parts replacement, contact the nearest Mitsubishi FA Center.**

10 SPECIFICATIONS

10.1 Rating

● Three-phase 200V power supply

Model FR-D720-☐K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.8	4.0	6.6	9.5	12.7	17.9	23.1
	Rated current (A)	0.8	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.0	10.0	16.5	23.8	31.8	45.0	58.0
	Overload current rating*3	150% 60s, 200% 0.5s (inverse-time characteristics)										
	Rated voltage*4	Three-phase 200 to 240V										
	Regenerative braking torque*5	150%		100%		50%	20%					
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency	Three-phase 200 to 240V 50Hz/60Hz										
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	170 to 264V 50Hz/60Hz										
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%										
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*6	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	4.0	5.5	9.0	12.0	17.0	20.0	27.0
Protective structure (JEM1030)		Enclosed type (IP20)										
Cooling system		Self-cooling				Forced air cooling						
Approximate mass (kg)		0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.6	3.6	6.5	6.5

● Three-phase 400V power supply

Model FR-D740-☐K		0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	0.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	6.1	9.1	12.2	17.5	22.5
	Rated current (A)	1.2	2.2	3.6	5.0	8.0	12.0	16.0	23.0	29.5
	Overload current rating*3	150% 60s, 200% 0.5s (inverse-time characteristics)								
	Rated voltage*4	Three-phase 380 to 480V								
	Regenerative braking torque*5	100%		50%	20%					
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency	Three-phase 380 to 480V 50Hz/60Hz								
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	325 to 528V 50Hz/60Hz								
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%								
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*6	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	9.5	12.0	17.0	20.0	28.0
Protective structure (JEM1030)		Enclosed type (IP20)								
Cooling system		Self-cooling		Forced air cooling						
Approximate mass (kg)		1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.3	3.3	6.0	6.0

● Single-phase 200V power supply

Model FR-D720S-☐K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.8	4.0
	Rated current (A)	0.8	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.0	10.0
	Overload current rating*3	150% 60s, 200% 0.5s (inverse-time characteristics)					
	Rated voltage*4	Three-phase 200 to 240V					
	Regenerative braking torque*5	150%		100%		50%	20%
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency	Single-phase 200 to 240V 50Hz/60Hz					
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	170 to 264V 50Hz/60Hz					
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%					
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*6	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.3	4.0	5.2
Protective structure (JEM1030)		Enclosed type (IP20)					
Cooling system		Self-cooling				Forced air cooling	
Approximate mass (kg)		0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0

● **Single-phase 100V power supply**

Model FR-D710W-□K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7
	Rated current (A)	0.8	1.4	2.5	4.2
	Overload current rating*3	150% 60s, 200% 0.5s (inverse-time characteristics)			
	Rated voltage	Three-phase 200 to 230V*7, *8			
	Regenerative braking torque*5	150%		100%	
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency	Single-phase 100 to 115V 50Hz/60Hz			
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation	90 to 132V 50Hz/60Hz			
	Permissible frequency fluctuation	±5%			
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*6	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.5
Protective structure (JEM1030)		Enclosed type (IP20)			
Cooling system		Self-cooling			
Approximate mass (kg)		0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4

*1 The applicable motor capacity indicated is the maximum capacity applicable for use of the Mitsubishi 4-pole standard motor.

*2 The rated output capacity assumes the following output voltages: 230V for three-phase 200V/single-phase 200V/single-phase 100V, and 440V for three-phase 400V.

*3 The % value of the overload current rating indicated is the ratio of the overload current to the inverter's rated output current. For repeated duty, allow time for the inverter and motor to return to or below the temperatures under 100% load. If the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure function *(Pr. 57)* or power failure stop function *(Pr. 261)* is set and power supply voltage is low while load becomes bigger, the bus voltage decreases to power failure detection level and load of 100% or more may not be available.

*4 The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. The maximum output voltage can be changed within the setting range. However, the pulse voltage value of the inverter output side voltage remains unchanged at about $\sqrt{2}$ that of the power supply.

*5 The braking torque indicated is a short-duration average torque (which varies with motor loss) when the motor alone is decelerated from 60Hz in the shortest time and is not a continuous regenerative torque. When the motor is decelerated from the frequency higher than the base frequency, the average deceleration torque will reduce. Since the inverter does not contain a brake resistor, use the optional brake resistor when regenerative energy is large. (Option brake resistor cannot be used for 0.1K and 0.2K.) A brake unit (FR-BU2) may also be used.

*6 The power supply capacity varies with the value of the power supply side inverter impedance (including those of the input reactor and cables).

*7 For single-phase 100V power input model, the maximum output voltage is twice the amount of the power supply voltage and cannot be exceeded.

*8 In a single-phase 100V power input model, the output voltage may fall down when the load is heavy, and larger output current may flow compared to a three-phase input model. Use the motor with less load so that the output current is within the rated motor current range.

10.2 Common specifications

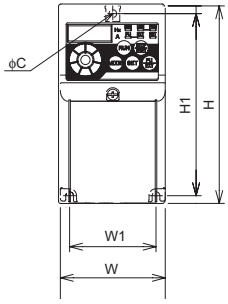
Control specifications	**Control method**		Soft-PWM control/high carrier frequency PWM control (V/F control, General-purpose magnetic flux vector control, and Optimum excitation control are available)
	Output frequency range		0.2 to 400Hz
	Frequency setting resolution	**Analog input**	0.06Hz/60Hz (terminal2, 4: 0 to 10V/10bit) 0.12Hz/60Hz (terminal2, 4: 0 to 5V/9bit) 0.06Hz/60Hz (terminal4: 0 to 20mA/10bit)
		Digital input	0.01Hz
	Frequency accuracy	**Analog input**	Within ±1% of the maximum output frequency (25°C ±10°C)
		Digital input	Within 0.01% of the set output frequency
	Voltage/frequency characteristics		Base frequency can be set from 0 to 400Hz. Constant-torque/variable torque pattern can be selected
	Starting torque		150% or more (at 1Hz)...when General-purpose magnetic flux vector control and slip compensation is set
	Torque boost		Manual torque boost
	Acceleration/deceleration time setting		0.1 to 3600s (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually), Linear and S-pattern acceleration/deceleration modes are available.
	DC injection brake		Operation frequency (0 to 120Hz), operation time (0 to 10s), and operation voltage (0 to 30%) can be changed
	Stall prevention operation level		Operation current level (0 to 200%), and whether to use the function or not can be selected
Environment	**Surrounding air temperature**		-10°C to +50°C maximum (non-freezing) *1
	Ambient humidity		90%RH or less (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature*2		-20°C to +65°C
	Atmosphere		Indoors (without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt etc.)
	Altitude/vibration		Maximum 1000m above sea level, 5.9m/s ^{2} or less at 10 to 55Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes)

*1 When using the inverters at the surrounding air temperature of 40°C or less, the inverters can be installed closely attached (0cm clearance).

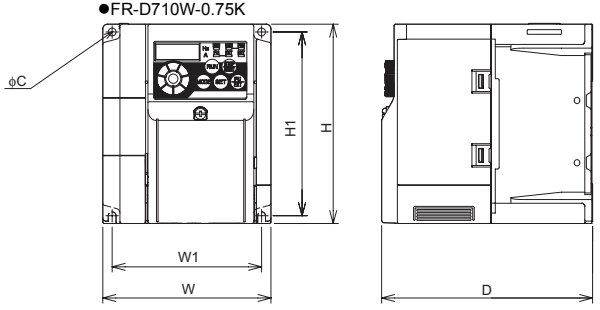
*2 Temperatures applicable for a short time, e.g. in transit.

10.3 Outline dimension drawings

- FR-D720-0.1K to 0.75K
- FR-D720S-0.1K to 0.75K
- FR-D710W-0.1K to 0.4K



- FR-D720-1.5K to 15K
- FR-D740-0.4K to 15K
- FR-D720S-1.5K, 2.2K
- FR-D710W-0.75K



(Unit:mm)

- **Three-phase 200V class**

Inverter Model	W	W1	H	H1	D	C
FR-D720-0.1K	68	56	128	118	80.5	5
FR-D720-0.2K						
FR-D720-0.4K					112.5	
FR-D720-0.75K					132.5	
FR-D720-1.5K	108	96			135.5	
FR-D720-2.2K						
FR-D720-3.7K	170	158			142.5	
FR-D720-5.5K	220	208	150	138	155	
FR-D720-7.5K						
FR-D720-11K		195	260	244	190	6
FR-D720-15K						

- **Three-phase 400V class**

Inverter Model	W	W1	H	H1	D	C
FR-D740-0.4K	108	96	128	118	129.5	5
FR-D740-0.75K						
FR-D740-1.5K					135.5	
FR-D740-2.2K					155.5	
FR-D740-3.7K					165.5	
FR-D740-5.5K	220	208	150	138	155	
FR-D740-7.5K						
FR-D740-11K		195	260	244	190	6
FR-D740-15K						

- **Single-phase 200V class**

Inverter Model	W	W1	H	H1	D	C
FR-D720S-0.1K	68	56	128	118	80.5	5
FR-D720S-0.2K						
FR-D720S-0.4K					142.5	
FR-D720S-0.75K					162.5	
FR-D720S-1.5K	108	96			155.5	
FR-D720S-2.2K	140	128	150	138	145	

- **Single-phase 100V class**

Inverter Model	W	W1	H	H1	D	C
FR-D710W-0.1K	68	56	128	118	80.5	5
FR-D710W-0.2K					110.5	
FR-D710W-0.4K					142.5	
FR-D710W-0.75K	108	96			149.5	

Appendix 1 Instructions for Compliance with the EU Directives

The EU Directives are issued to standardize different national regulations of the EU Member States and to facilitate free movement of the equipment, whose safety is ensured, in the EU territory.
Since 1996, compliance with the EMC Directive that is one of the EU Directives has been legally required. Since 1997, compliance with the Low Voltage Directive, another EU Directive, has been also legally required. When a manufacturer confirms its equipment to be compliant with the EMC Directive and the Low Voltage Directive, the manufacturer must declare the conformity and affix the CE marking.

● The authorized representative in the EU

The authorized representative in the EU is shown below.
Name: Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.
Address: Gothaer Strasse 8, 40880 Ratingen, Germany

● Note

We declare that this inverter, when equipped with the dedicated EMC filter, conforms with the EMC Directive in industrial environments and affix the CE marking on the inverter.
When using the inverter in a residential area, take appropriate measures and ensure the conformity of the inverter used in the residential area.

(1) EMC Directive

We declare that this inverter, when equipped with the EMC Directive compliant EMC filter, conforms with the EMC Directive and affix the CE marking on the inverter (except the single-phase 100V power supply model).

- EMC Directive: 2004/108/EC
- Standard(s): EN61800-3:2004 (Second environment / PDS Category "C3")

Note: First environment
Environment including residential buildings. Includes building directly connected without a transformer to the low voltage power supply network which supplies power to residential buildings.
Second environment
Environment including all buildings except buildings directly connected without a transformer to the lower voltage power supply network which supplies power to residential buildings.

● Note

* Set the EMC Directive compliant EMC filter to the inverter. Insert line noise filters and ferrite cores to the power and control cables as required.
* Connect the inverter to an earthed power supply.
* Install a motor, the EMC Directive compliant EMC filter, and a control cable according to the instructions written in the EMC Installation Guidelines (BCN-A21041-204). (Please contact your sales representative for the EMC Installation Guidelines.)
* The cable length between the inverter and the motor is 5m maximum.
* Confirm that the final integrated system with the inverter conforms with the EMC Directive.

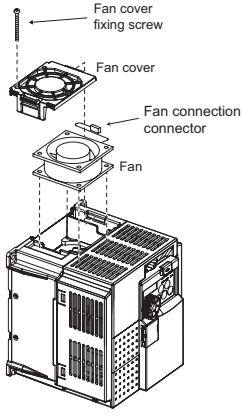
(2) Low Voltage Directive

We have self-confirmed our inverters as products compliant to the Low Voltage Directive (Conforming standard EN 61800-5-1) and affix the CE marking on the inverters.

Outline of instructions

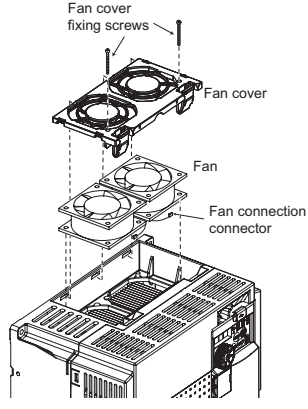
* Do not use an earth leakage circuit breaker as an electric shock protector without connecting the equipment to the earth. Connect the equipment to the earth securely.
* Wire the earth (ground) terminal independently. (Do not connect two or more cables to one terminal.)
* Use the cable sizes on *page 12* under the following conditions.
  • Surrounding air temperature: 40°C maximum
  If conditions are different from above, select appropriate wire according to EN60204 ANNEX C TABLE 5.
* Use a tinned (plating should not include zinc) crimping terminal to connect the earth cable. When tightening the screw, be careful not to damage the threads.
  For use as a product compliant with the Low Voltage Directive, use PVC cable on *page 12*.
* Use the moulded case circuit breaker and magnetic contactor which conform to the EN or IEC Standard.
* When using an earth leakage circuit breaker, use a residual current operated protective device (RCD) of type B (breaker which can detect both AC and DC). If not, provide double or reinforced insulation between the inverter and other equipment, or put a transformer between the main power supply and inverter.
* Use the inverter under the conditions of overvoltage category II (usable regardless of the earth (ground) condition of the power supply), overvoltage category III (usable with the earthed-neutral system power supply, 400V class only) specified in IEC664.
  •To use the inverter under the conditions of pollution degree 3, install it in the enclosure of IP54 or higher.
  •To use the inverter outside of an enclosure in the environment of pollution degree 2, fix a fan cover with fan cover fixing screws enclosed.

3.7K or lower



Example for FR-D740-1.5K

5.5K or higher



Example for FR-D740-7.5K

Note, the protection structure of the Inverter units is considered to be an IP00.

* On the input and output of the inverter, use cables of the type and size set forth in EN60204 Appendix C.
* The operating capacity of the relay outputs (terminal symbols A, B, C) should be 30VDC, 0.3A. (Relay output has basic isolation from the inverter internal circuit.)
* Control circuit terminals on *page 8* are safely isolated from the main circuit.
* Environment

	Running	In Storage	During Transportation
Surrounding air temperature	-10°C to +50°C	-20°C to +65°C	-20°C to +65°C
Humidity	90% RH or less	90% RH or less	90% RH or less
Maximum Altitude	1000m	1000m	10000m

Details are given in the technical information "Low Voltage Directive Conformance Guide" (BCN-A21041-203). Please contact your sales representative for the manual.

∗ Select a UL and cUL certified fuse with Class T fuse equivalent cut-off speed or faster with the appropriate rating for branch circuit protection, or a UL489 molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) in accordance with the table below.

FR-D720-□□□K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Rated fuse voltage(V)		240V or more										
Fuse maximum allowable rating (A)∗	Without power factor improving reactor	15	15	15	20	30	40	60	70	80	150	175
	With power factor improving reactor	15	15	15	20	20	30	50	60	70	125	150
Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) Maximum allowable rating (A)*		15	15	15	15	20	25	40	60	80	110	150

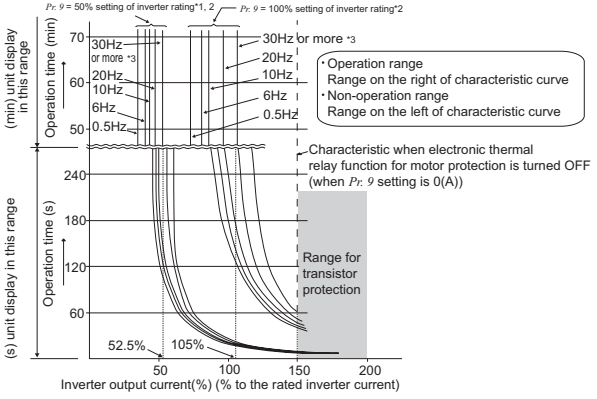
FR-D740-□□□K		0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.5	7.5	11	15
Rated fuse voltage(V)		480V or more								
Fuse maximum allowable rating (A)∗	Without power factor improving reactor	6	10	15	20	30	40	70	80	90
	With power factor improving reactor	6	10	10	15	25	35	60	70	90
Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) Maximum allowable rating (A)*		15	15	15	15	20	30	40	50	70

FR-D720S-□□□K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75	1.5	2.2
Rated fuse voltage(V)		240V or more					
Fuse maximum allowable rating (A)∗	Without power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	30	40	60
	With power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	20	30	50
Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) Maximum allowable rating (A)*		15	15	15	20	25	40

FR-D710W-□□□K		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75
Rated fuse voltage(V)		115V or more			
Fuse maximum allowable rating (A)∗	Without power factor improving reactor	20	20	40	60
	With power factor improving reactor	20	20	30	50
Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) Maximum allowable rating (A)*		15	15	25	40

∗ Maximum allowable rating by US National Electrical Code. Exact size must be chosen for each installation.

∗ When using the electronic thermal relay function as motor overload protection, set the rated motor current in *Pr. 9 Electronic thermal O/L relay*.



This function detects the overload (overheat) of the motor, stops the operation of the inverter's output transistor, and stops the output.
(The operation characteristic is shown on the left)

- When using the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor
  1) Set "1" or any of "13", "50", "53" in *Pr. 71*. (This provides a 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range.)
  2) Set the rated current of the motor in *Pr. 9*.

∗1 When 50% of the inverter rated output current (current value) is set in *Pr. 9*

∗2 The % value denotes the percentage to the inverter rated output current. It is not the percentage to the motor rated current.

∗3 When you set the electronic thermal relay function dedicated to the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor, this characteristic curve applies to operation at 6Hz or higher.

NOTE

- **The internal thermal integrated value of the electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-OFF.**
- **Install an external thermal relay (OCR) between the inverter and a motor when operating several motors by one inverter, or when using a multi-pole motor or specialized motor. In this case, set 0A to the electronic thermal O/L relay setting of the inverter. For the external thermal relay, determine the setting value in consideration of the current indicated on the motor's rating plate and the line-to-line leakage current. Self-cooling ability of a motor is reduced at low speed operation. Use a motor with a built-in thermal protector.**
- **When the difference between the inverter and motor capacities is large and the setting is small, the protective characteristics of the electronic thermal relay function will be deteriorated. In this case, use an external thermal relay.**
- **A special motor cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function. Use the external thermal relay.**

∗ Short circuit current ratings
- 100V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 5 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 132V Maximum.
- 200V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 5 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 264V Maximum.
- 400V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 5 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 528V Maximum.

Appendix 2 Instructions for UL and cUL

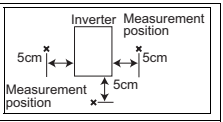
(Standard to comply with: UL 508C, CSA C22.2 No. 14)

1. General precaution

The bus capacitor discharge time is 10 minutes. Before starting wiring or inspection, switch power off, wait for more than 10 minutes, and check for residual voltage between terminal P/+ and N/- with a meter etc., to avoid a hazard of electrical shock.

2. Environment

Before installation, check that the environment meets following specifications.

Surrounding Air Temperature*	enclosure -10°C to + 50°C (non-freezing) 
Ambient humidity	90%RH or less (non-condensing)
Storage temperature	-20°C to + 65°C
Ambience	Indoors (No corrosive and flammable gases, oil mist, dust and dirt.)
Altitude, vibration	Below 1000m, 5.9m/s^2 or less at 10 to 55Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes)

* Surrounding Air Temperature is a temperature measured at a measurement position in an enclosure. Ambient Temperature is a temperature outside an enclosure.

3. Installation

The below types of inverter have been approved as products for use in enclosure and approval tests were conducted under the following conditions. Design the enclosure so that the surrounding air temperature, humidity and ambience of the inverter will satisfy the specifications.

Wiring protection

Integral solid state short circuit protection does not provide branch circuit protection. Branch circuit protection must be provided in accordance with the National Electrical Code for the U.S. or the Canadian Electrical Code for Canada and any additional codes. As specified, UL Class T fuses or any faster acting fuse with the appropriate rating or Listed UL 489 Molded Case Circuit Breaker (MCCB) must be employed. (*Refer to page 45*)

4. Short circuit ratings

- 100V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 132 V Maximum.
- 200V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 264 V Maximum.
- 400V class
  Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 528 V Maximum.

5. Wiring

- The cables used should be 75°C copper cables.
- Tighten the terminal screws to the specified torques.
  Undertightening can cause a short or misoperation.
  Overtightening can cause the screws and unit to be damaged, resulting in a short or misoperation.
- Use the UL approved round crimping terminals. Crimp the terminals with the crimping tool recommended by the terminal manufacturer.

6. Motor overload protection

When using the electronic thermal relay function as motor overload protection, set the rated motor current to *Pr. 9 "Electronic thermal O/L relay". (Refer to page 45.)*

REMARKS

- Safety stop function is not certified by UL.

Appendix 3 SERIAL number check

Check the SERIAL number indicated on the inverter rating plate or package. *(Refer to page 1)*

Rating plate example

□	○	○	○○○○○○
Symbol	Year	Month	Control number

SERIAL (Serial No.)

The SERIAL consists of one symbol, two characters indicating the production year and month, and six characters indicating the control number.
Last digit of the production year is indicated as the Year, and the Month is indicated by 1 to 9, X (October), Y (November), and Z (December).

REVISIONS

*The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

Print Date	*Manual Number	Revision
Aug. 2010	IB(NA)-0600438ENG-A	First edition
Apr. 2012	IB(NA)-0600438ENG-B	Addition • Safety stop function • Energy saving operation for fans and pumps

⚠ For Maximum Safety

- Mitsubishi inverters are not designed or manufactured to be used in equipment or systems in situations that can affect or endanger human life.
- When considering this product for operation in special applications such as machinery or systems used in passenger transportation, medical, aerospace, atomic power, electric power, or submarine repeating applications, please contact your nearest Mitsubishi sales representative.
- Although this product was manufactured under conditions of strict quality control, you are strongly advised to install safety devices to prevent serious accidents when it is used in facilities where breakdowns of the product are likely to cause a serious accident.
- Please do not use this product for loads other than three-phase induction motors.

Additional notes for Instructions for UL and cUL

Motor overload protection

When using the electronic thermal relay function as motor overload protection, set the rated motor current in *Pr.9 Electronic thermal O/L relay.*

CAUTION

· Motor over temperature sensing is not provided by the drive.

General precaution

CAUTION - Risk of Electric Shock -
The bus capacitor discharge time is 10 minutes. Before starting wiring or inspection, switch power off, wait for more than 10 minutes.

ATTENTION - Risque de choc électrique -
La durée de décharge du condensateur de bus est de 10 minutes. Avant de commencer le câblage ou l'inspection, mettez l'appareil hors tension et attendez plus de 10 minutes.

FR-D700 Series
Instruction Manual Supplement

For the FR-D700 series manufactured in March 2014 or later, the following specifications are added. Check the serial number printed on the rating plate or on package of the inverter.
(For how to find the SERIAL number, refer to *page 3*.)

1 6-point frequency jump *(Pr.552)*

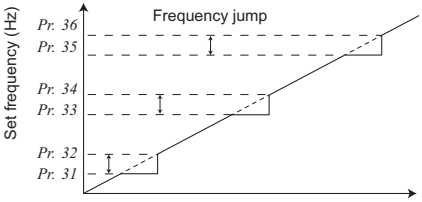
When it is desired to avoid resonance attributable to the natural frequency of a mechanical system, these parameters allow resonant frequencies to be jumped.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
31	Frequency jump 1A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	1A to 1B, 2A to 2B, 3A to 3B are frequency jumps (3-point jump) 9999: Function invalid
32	Frequency jump 1B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
33	Frequency jump 2A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
34	Frequency jump 2B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
35	Frequency jump 3A	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
36	Frequency jump 3B	9999	0 to 400Hz, 9999	
552	Frequency jump range	9999	0 to 30Hz, 9999	Jump range for the six frequency jumps. 9999: 3-point jump

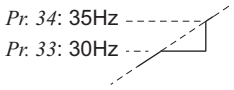
The above parameters can be set when *Pr.160 User group read selection* = "0".

(Refer to *Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*)

(1) 3-point frequency jump *(Pr.31 to Pr.36)*

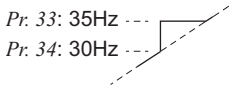


- Up to three areas may be set, with the jump frequencies set to either the top or bottom point of each area.
- The value set to 1A, 2A or 3A is a jump point, and operation in the jump zone is performed at these frequencies.



Example 1

To fix the frequency to 30Hz in the range of 30Hz to 35Hz, set 35Hz in *Pr.34* and 30Hz in *Pr.33*.



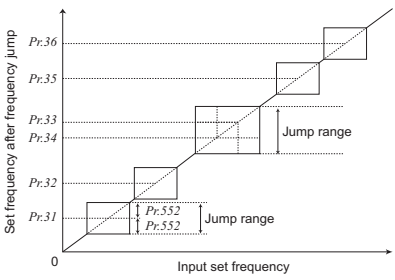
Example 2

To jump the frequency to 35Hz in the range of 30Hz to 35Hz, set 35Hz in *Pr.33* and 30Hz in *Pr.34*.

REMARKS

- During acceleration/deceleration, the running frequency within the set area is valid.
- If the setting ranges of individual groups (1A and 1B, 2A and 2B, 3A and 3B) overlap, Er1 (write disable error) will occur.

(2) 6-point frequency jump *(Pr.552)*



- The total of six jump ranges can be set using *Pr.31* to *Pr.36*.
- When frequency jump ranges overlap, the lower limit of the lower jump range and the upper limit of the upper jump range are used.
- When a frequency is set to a point within a jump range, the set frequency is lowered or increased to the jump range limits, according to the following frequency input condition.

Frequency input condition	Set frequency after frequency jump
When accelerating	The setting frequency is decreased to the lower limit of the jump range.
When decelerating	The setting frequency is increased to the upper limit of the jump range.

REMARKS

- Setting *Pr.552* = "0" disables frequency jumps.
- During acceleration/deceleration, the running frequency within the set area is valid.

2 SERIAL number

Check the SERIAL number indicated on the inverter rating plate or package.

- SERIAL number check

Refer to the inverter manual for the location of the rating plate.

Rating plate example

□	4	3	○○○○○○
Symbol	Year	Month	Control number

SERIAL

The SERIAL consists of one symbol, two characters indicating production year and month, and six characters indicating control number.
The last digit of the production year is indicated as the Year, and the Month is indicated by 1 to 9, X (October), Y (November), or Z (December.)

MEMO

FR-D700 Series
Instruction Manual Supplement

For the FR-D700 series manufactured in March 2014 or later, the following specifications are added. Check the serial number printed on the rating plate or on package of the inverter. (For how to find the SERIAL number, refer to *page 2*.)

●Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation (Pr.154)

Pr.154 Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation is added.

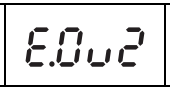
Parameter Number	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Description
154	Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation	1	1	Does not suppress the overvoltage protective function
			11	Suppresses the overvoltage protective function

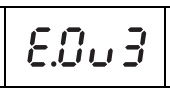
(1)To further prevent a trip *(Pr.154)*

Set *Pr.154* = "11" when the overvoltage protective function (E.OV☐) activates during stall prevention operation in an application with large load inertia. Note that turning OFF the start signal (STF/STR) or varying the frequency signal during stall prevention operation may delay the acceleration/ deceleration start.

(2)Causes and corrective actions

Operation panel indication	E.OV1		FR-PU04 FR-PU07	OV During Acc
Name	Regenerative overvoltage trip during acceleration			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated and the inverter trips. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	• Check for too slow acceleration. (e.g. during downward acceleration in vertical lift load) • Check that the setting of *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* is not too small. • **Check if the stall prevention operation is frequently activated in an application with a large load inertia.**			
Corrective action	• Decrease the acceleration time. • Use regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886)*. (Refer to *Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied)*.) • Set the *Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level* correctly. • **Set *Pr.154 Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation* = "11".**			

Operation panel indication	E.OV2		FR-PU04 FR-PU07	Stedy Spd OV
Name	Regenerative overvoltage trip during constant speed			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	• Check for sudden load change. • Check that the setting of *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* is not too small. • **Check if the stall prevention operation is frequently activated in an application with a large load inertia.**			
Corrective action	• Keep load stable. • Use regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886).* (Refer to *Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*) • Use the brake resistor, brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required. • Set the *Pr.22 Stall prevention operation level* correctly. • **Set *Pr.154 Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation* = "11".**			

Operation panel indication	E.OV3		FR-PU04 FR-PU07	OV During Dec
Name	Regenerative overvoltage trip during deceleration or stop			
Description	If regenerative energy causes the inverter's internal main circuit DC voltage to reach or exceed the specified value, the protective circuit is activated to stop the inverter output. The circuit may also be activated by a surge voltage produced in the power supply system.			
Check point	• Check for sudden speed reduction. • **Check if the stall prevention operation is frequently activated in an application with a large load inertia.**			
Corrective action	• Increase the deceleration time. (Set the deceleration time which matches the moment of inertia of the load) • Make the brake cycle longer. • Use regeneration avoidance function *(Pr. 882, Pr. 883, Pr. 885, Pr. 886).* (Refer to *Chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual (Applied).*) • Use the brake resistor, brake unit or power regeneration common converter (FR-CV) as required. • **Set *Pr.154 Voltage reduction selection during stall prevention operation* = "11".**			

●SERIAL number check

Check the SERIAL number indicated on the inverter rating plate or package.
Refer to the inverter manual for the location of the rating plate.

Rating plate example

☐	4	3	○○○○○○
Symbol	Year	Month	Control number

SERIAL (Serial No.)

The SERIAL consists of 1 version symbol, 2 numeric characters or 1 numeric character and 1 alphabet letter indicating year and month, and 6 numeric characters indicating control number.
Last digit of the production year is indicated as the Year, and the Month is indicated by 1 to 9, X (October), Y (November), and Z (December).

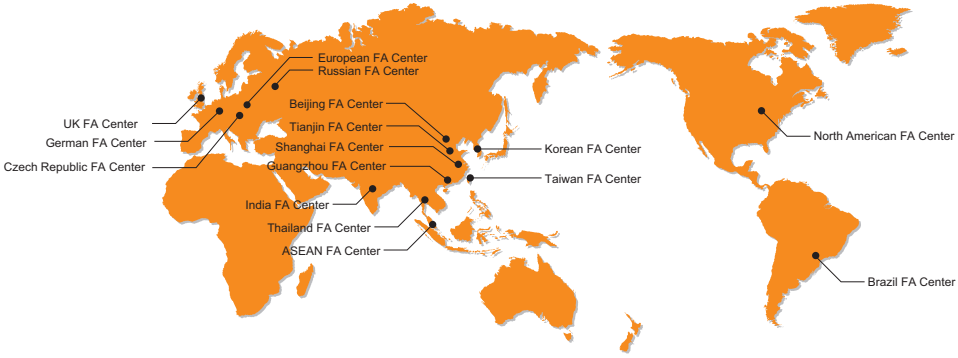
●Instructions for UL and cUL

Wiring protection

Integral solid state short circuit protection does not provide branch circuit protection. Branch circuit protection must be provided in accordance with the National Electrical Code for the U.S. or the Canadian Electrical Code for Canada and any additional codes. As specified, UL Class T, Class J, Class CC fuses or any faster acting fuse with the appropriate rating or Listed UL 489 Molded Case Circuit Breaker (MCCB) must be employed.

MEMO

International FA Center



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MODEL	FR-D700 INSTRUCTION MANUAL (BASIC)
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