MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

INVERTER

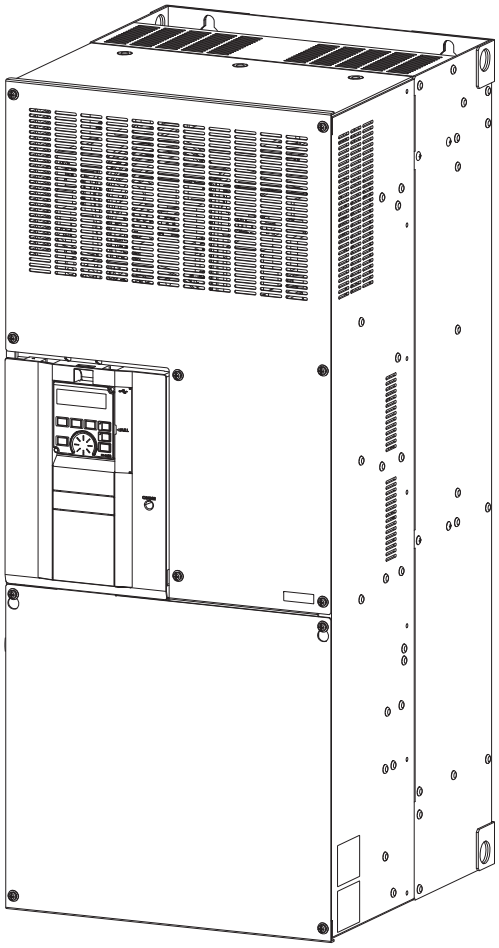
A800-E

FR-A870-E

INSTRUCTION MANUAL (HARDWARE)

High functionality and high performance

FR-A870-02300, 02860-E



Thank you for choosing this Mitsubishi Electric inverter.
This Instruction Manual describes handling and cautions about the hardware, such as installation and wiring, for the FR-A870. Information about the software, such as basic operations and parameters, is described in the FR-A870 Instruction Manual (Function) on the CD-ROM enclosed with this product. For the details of Ethernet communication, refer to the Ethernet Function Manual on the CD-ROM. In addition to this Instruction Manual, read all relevant instruction manuals on the CD-ROM carefully. Do not use this product until you have a full knowledge of this product mechanism, safety information and instructions. Please forward this Instruction Manual to the end user.

Safety instructions

Do not attempt to install, operate, maintain or inspect this product until you have read through this Instruction Manual and supplementary documents carefully and can use the equipment correctly. Do not use this product until you have a full knowledge of this product mechanism, safety information and instructions.
Installation, operation, maintenance and inspection must be performed by qualified personnel. Here, an expert means a person who meets all the following conditions.
• A person who took a proper engineering training. Such training may be available at your local Mitsubishi Electric office. Contact your local sales office for schedules and locations.
• A person who can access operating manuals for the protective devices (e.g. light curtain) connected to the safety control system. A person who has read and familiarized himself/herself with the manuals.

In this Instruction Manual, 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.**

Note that even the ⚠CAUTION level may lead to a serious consequence depending on conditions. Be sure to follow the instructions of both levels as they are critical to personal safety.

◆ Electric shock prevention

⚠WARNING

- Do not remove the front cover or the wiring cover while the power of this product is ON, and do not run this product with the front cover or the wiring cover removed as the exposed high voltage terminals or the charging part of the circuitry can be touched. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.
- Even if power is OFF, do not remove the front cover except for wiring or periodic inspection as the inside of this product is charged. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.
- Before wiring or inspection, check that the LED display of the operation panel is OFF. Any person who is involved in wiring or inspection shall wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been cut 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 product must be earthed (grounded). Earthing (grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical code (NEC section 250, IEC 61140 class 1 and other applicable standards).
- Any person who is involved in wiring or inspection of this product shall be fully competent to do the work.
- This product body must be installed before wiring. Otherwise you may get an electric shock or be injured.
- Do not touch the setting dial or keys with wed hands. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
- Do not subject the cables to scratches, excessive stress, heavy loads or pinching. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
- Do not change the cooling fan while power is ON as it is dangerous.
- Do not touch the printed circuit board or handle the cables with wet hands. Doing so may cause an electric shock.
- Never touch the motor terminals, etc. right after powering OFF as the DC voltage is applied to the motor for 1 second at powering OFF if the main circuit capacitor capacity is measured. Doing so may cause an electric shock.

◆ Fire prevention

⚠CAUTION

- This product must be installed on a nonflammable wall without any through holes so that nobody touches the heatsink, etc. on the rear side of this product. Installing it on or near flammable material may cause a fire.
- If this product has become faulty, the product power must be switched OFF. A continuous flow of large current may 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 excessively overheat due to damage of the brake transistor and such, causing a fire.
- Do not connect a resistor directly to the DC terminals P/+ and N/-. Doing so could cause a fire.
- Be sure to perform daily and periodic inspections as specified in the Instruction Manual. If this product is used without any inspection, a burst, breakage, or a fire may occur.

◆ Injury prevention

⚠CAUTION

- The voltage applied to each terminal must be as 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.
- The polarity (+ and -) must be correct. Otherwise burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- While power is ON or for some time after power-OFF, do not touch this product as it will be extremely hot. Doing so may cause a burn.

◆ Additional instructions

The following instructions must be also followed. If this product is handled incorrectly, it may cause unexpected fault, an injury, or an electric shock.

⚠CAUTION

Transportation and installation

- Any person who is opening a package using a sharp object, such as a knife and cutter, must wear gloves to prevent injuries caused by the edge of the sharp object.
- This product must be transported in correct method that corresponds to the weight. Failure to do so may lead to injuries.
- Do not stand or place any heavy objects on this product.
- Do not stack the boxes containing this product higher than the number recommended.
- When carrying this product, do not hold it by the front cover. Doing so may cause a fall or failure of the product.
- During installation, caution must be taken not to drop the product as doing so may cause injuries.
- This product must be installed on the surface that withstands the weight of the product.
- Do not install this product on a hot surface.
- The installing orientation of this product must be correct.
- This product must be installed on a strong surface securely with screws so that it does not drop.
- Do not install or operate this product if it is damaged or has parts missing.
- Foreign conductive objects must be prevented from entering this product. That includes screws and metal fragments or other flammable substance such as oil.
- As this product is a precision instrument, do not drop or subject it to impact.
- The surrounding air temperature must be between -10 and +40°C (non-freezing). Otherwise the inverter may be damaged.
- The ambient humidity must be 95%RH or less (non-condensing). Otherwise the inverter may be damaged. (Refer to page 17 for details.)

⚠ CAUTION

Transportation and installation

- The temporary storage temperature (applicable to a short limited time such as a transportation time) must be between -20 and +65°C. Otherwise this product may be damaged.
- This product must be used indoors (without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt etc.) Otherwise the product may be damaged.
- This product must be used at an altitude of 4000 m or less, with 2.9 m/s^2 or less vibration at 10 to 55 Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes). Otherwise the product may be damaged. (For the installation at an altitude above 1000 m, consider a 3% reduction in the rated current per 500 m increase in altitude.) (Refer to page 17 for details.)
- If halogen-based materials (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), included in fumigants to sterilize or disinfect wooden packages, infiltrate into this product, the product may be damaged. Prevent residual fumigant components from being infiltrated into the product when packaging, or use an alternative sterilization or disinfection method (heat disinfection, etc.). Note that sterilization or disinfection of wooden package should be performed before packing the product.

Wiring

- Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, surge absorber, or radio noise filter on the output side of this product. Doing so may be overheated or burn out.
- The output of this product (output terminals U, V, W) must be correctly connected to a motor. Otherwise the motor rotates inversely.

Test operation

- Before starting the test operation, confirm or adjust the parameter settings. Failure to do so may cause some machines to make unexpected motions.

⚠ WARNING

Usage

- Any person must stay away from the equipment after using the retry function in this product as the equipment will restart suddenly after the output shutoff of this product.
- Depending on the function settings of this product, the product does not stop its output even when the STOP/RESET key on the operation panel is pressed. To prepare for it, provide a separate circuit and switch (to turn OFF the power of this product, or apply a mechanical brake, etc.) for an emergency stop.
- Be sure to turn OFF the start (STF/STR) signal before clearing the fault as this product will restart the motor suddenly after a fault clear.
- Use only a three-phase induction motor as a load on this product. Connection of any other electrical equipment to the output of this product may damage the equipment.
- Performing pre-excitation (LX signal and X13 signal) under torque control (Real sensorless vector control) may start the motor running at a low speed even when the start command (STF or STR) is not input. This product with a start command ON may also rotate the motor at a low speed when a speed limit value is set to zero. Therefore, confirm that the motor running will not cause any safety problem before performing pre-excitation.
- Do not modify this product.
- Do not remove any part which is not instructed to be removed in the Instruction Manuals. Doing so may lead to a failure or damage of the product.

⚠ CAUTION

Usage

- The electronic thermal O/L relay function may not be enough for protection of a motor from overheating. It is recommended to install an external thermal relay or a PTC thermistor for overheat protection.
- Do not use a magnetic contactor on the input side of this product for frequent starting/stopping of this product. Otherwise the life of the product decreases.
- Use a noise filter or other means to minimize the electromagnetic interference with other electronic equipment used nearby this product.
- Appropriate measures must be taken to suppress harmonics. Otherwise harmonics in power systems generated from this product may heat/damage a power factor correction capacitor or a generator.
- For a 690 V class motor driven by this product, use an insulation-enhanced motor. Otherwise surge voltage attributable to the line constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor.
- As all parameters return to their initial values after the Parameter clear or All parameter clear is performed, the needed parameters for this product operation must be set again before the operation is started.
- This product can be easily set for high-speed operation. Therefore, consider all things related to the operation such as the performance of a motor and equipment in a system before the setting change.
- The stop state of this product by the product's brake function (DC injection brake function) cannot be held. Install a device to apply brakes to a motor or equipment in a system for safety.
- Before running this product which have been stored and not been operated for a long period, perform an inspection and a test operation.
- To avoid damage to this product due to static electricity, static electricity in your body must be discharged before you touch this product.
- In order to protect this product and the system against unauthorized access by external systems via network, take security measures such as setting up a firewall.
- Depending on the network environment, this product may not operate as intended due to delays or disconnection in communication. Carefully consider the conditions and safety for this product on site.

Emergency stop

- A safety backup such as an emergency brake must be provided for devices or equipment in a system to prevent hazardous conditions in case of failure of this product or an external device controlling this product.
- If a breaker on the input side of this product is tripped, the wiring must be checked for a fault (such as short circuit), and internal parts of this product for a damage, etc. Identify and remove the cause of the trip before resetting the tripped breaker (or before applying the power to this product again).
- When a protective function is activated, take an appropriate corrective action before resetting this product to the operation.

Maintenance, inspection and parts replacement

- Do not carry out a megger (insulation resistance) test on the control circuit of this product. Doing so will cause a failure.

Disposal

- This product must be treated as industrial waste.

General instruction

- For clarity purpose, illustrations in this Instruction Manual may be drawn with covers or safety guards removed. Ensure all covers and safety guards are properly installed prior to starting operation.

CONTENTS

MEMO

1 INTRODUCTION

The contents described in this chapter must be read before using this product.
Always read the instructions before use.

<Abbreviations>

DU	Operation panel (FR-DU08)
Operation panel	Operation panel (FR-DU08) and LCD operation panel (FR-LU08)
Parameter unit	Parameter unit (FR-PU07)
PU	Operation panel and parameter unit
Inverter	Mitsubishi Electric inverter FR-A800 series (690 V class)
Ethernet board	Ethernet communication board (FR-A8ETH)
Vector control compatible option	FR-A8AP/FR-A8AL/FR-A8APR/FR-A8APS/FR-A8APA (plug-in option)/ FR-A8TP (control terminal option)
Pr.	Parameter number (Number assigned to function)
PU operation	Operation using the PU (operation panel/parameter unit)
External operation	Operation using the control circuit signals
Combined operation	Combined operation using the PU (operation panel/parameter unit) and External operation

<Trademarks>

<Notes on descriptions in this Instruction Manual>

- Connection diagrams in this Instruction Manual appear with the control logic of the input terminals as sink logic, unless otherwise specified. (For the control logic, refer to page 38.)

1.1 Product checking and accessories

Unpack the product and check the rating plate and the capacity plate of the inverter to ensure that the model agrees with the order and the product is intact.

◆Inverter model

Symbol	Voltage class
7	690 V class

Symbol	Description
02300, 02860	Inverter SLD rated current (A)

Symbol	Type*1	Communication type
E1	FM	Ethernet
E2	CA	

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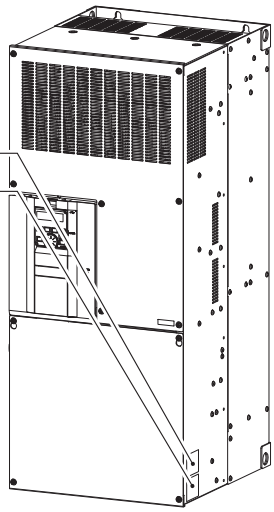
Symbol	Circuit board coating*2	Plated conductor
60	With	Without
06	With	With

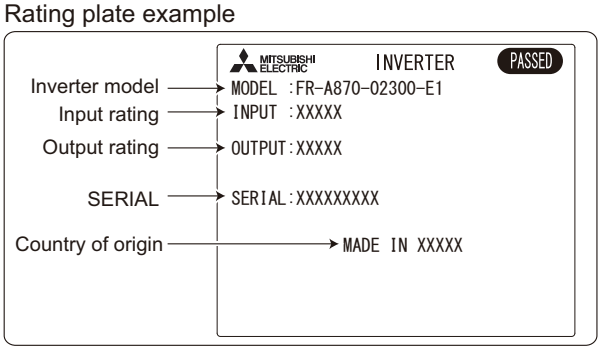
Symbol	Built-in brake transistor
None	Without
B	With



Rating plate (575 VAC input)

Rating plate (690 VAC input)

Rating plate example



*1 Specification differs by the type. Major differences are shown in the table below.

Type	Monitor output	Initial setting			
		Built-in EMC filter	Control logic	Rated frequency	Pr.19 Base frequency voltage
FM (terminal FM equipped model)	Terminal FM (pulse train output) Terminal AM (analog voltage output (0 to ±10 VDC))	OFF	Sink logic	60 Hz	9999 (same as the power supply voltage)
CA (terminal CA equipped model)	Terminal CA (analog current output (0 to 20 mADC)) Terminal AM (analog voltage output (0 to ±10 VDC))	ON	Source logic	50 Hz	8888 (95% of the power supply voltage)

*2 Conforming to IEC60721-3-3 3C2/3S2

NOTE

- In this Instruction Manual, the inverter model name consists of the applicable motor capacity and the rated current. (Example) FR-A870-02300

◆ How to read the SERIAL number

Rating plate example

□ ○ ○ ○○○○○○

Symbol Year Month Control number

SERIAL

The SERIAL consists of one symbol, two characters indicating the production year and month, and six characters indicating the 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).

NOTE

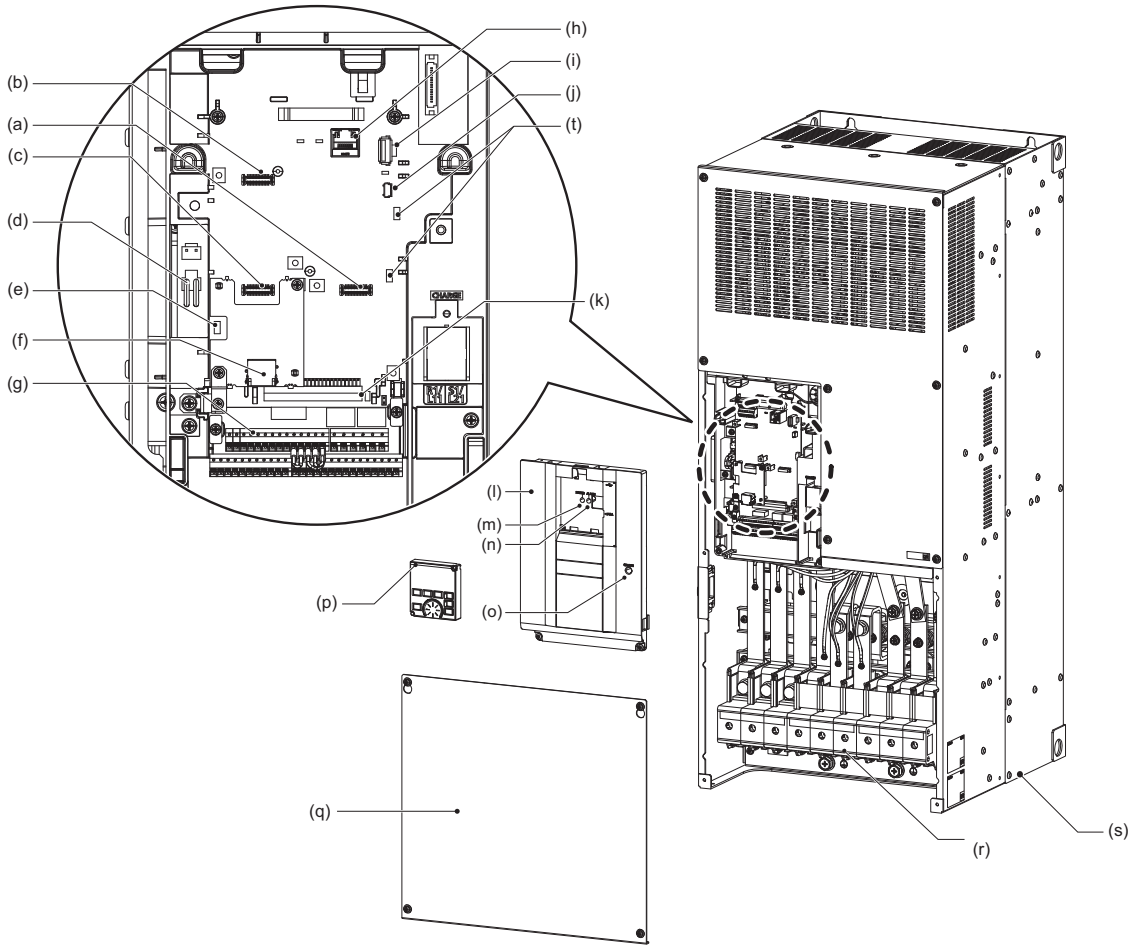
- Of several caution stickers enclosed with this instruction manual, the stickers that shall be used for the PM motor setting are not required for this inverter.

◆Accessory

- Earthing (grounding) cable (1): For connection with a communication option. (Refer to page 60.)
- CD-ROM (1): Including the Instruction Manual (Function) and other documents.

1.2 Component names

Component names are shown below.



Symbol	Name	Description	Refer to page
(a)	Plug-in option connector1	Connects a plug-in option or a communication option.	Instruction Manual of the option
(b)	Plug-in option connector3		
(c)	Plug-in option connector2	Connector 2 cannot be used because the Ethernet board is installed in the initial status. The Ethernet board must be removed to install a plug-in option to connector 2. (However, Ethernet communication is disabled in that case.)	49
(d)	EMC filter ON/OFF connector	Turns ON/OFF the EMC filter.	65
(e)	Voltage/current input switch (SW2)	Selects between voltage and current for the terminal 2 and 4 inputs.	*1
(f)	Ethernet communication connector	Connect the Ethernet dedicated cable for connection to the network.	49
(g)	Control circuit terminal block	Connects cables for the control circuit.	34
(h)	PU connector	Connects the operation panel or the parameter unit.	48
(i)	USB A connector	Connects a USB memory device.	50
(j)	USB mini B connector	Connects a personal computer.	50
(k)	Control logic switchover jumper connector	Switch the control logic of input signals as necessary.	38
(l)	Front cover (upper side)	Remove this cover for the installation of the product, installation of a plug-in (communication) option, RS-485 terminal wiring, switching of the voltage/current input switch, etc.	15
(m)	Power lamp	Stays ON while the power is supplied to the control circuit (R1/L11, S1/L21).	28
(n)	Charge lamp	Stays ON while the power is supplied to the main circuit.	28
(o)	Alarm lamp	Turns ON when the protective function of the inverter is activated.	28
(p)	Operation panel (FR-DU08)	Operates and monitors the inverter.	*1
(q)	Front cover (lower side)	Remove this cover for wiring.	15
(r)	Main circuit terminal block	Connects cables for the main circuit.	27
(s)	Cooling fan	Cools the inverter.	85
(t)	Switches for manufacturer setting (SW3 and SW4)	Do not change the initial setting (OFF ).	–

*1 Refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

1.3 About the related manuals

The manuals related to FR-A870 are shown below.

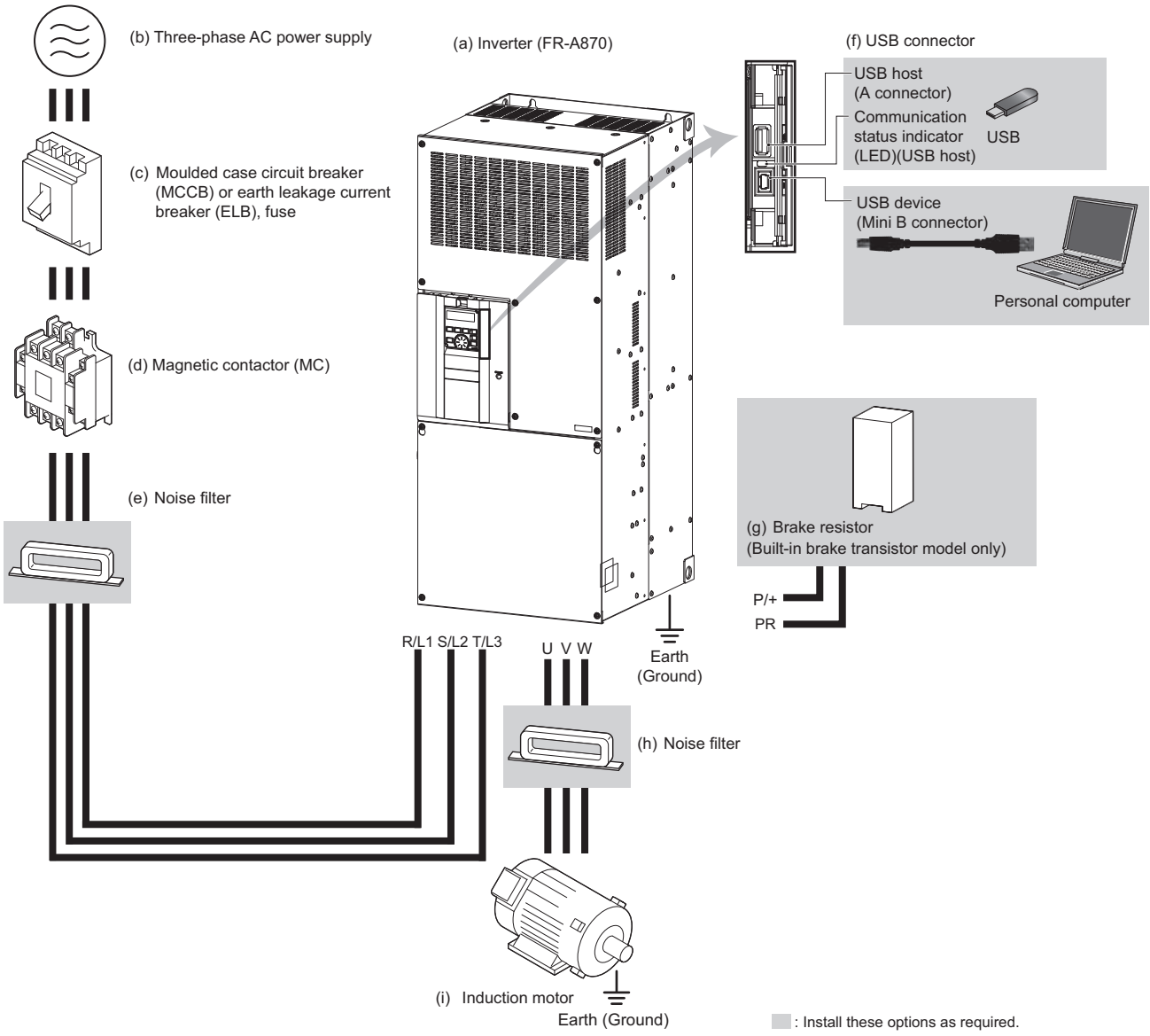
Manual name	Manual number
FR-A870 Instruction Manual (Function)	IB-0600616ENG
FR-A800/F800 PLC Function Programming Manual	IB-0600492ENG
Ethernet Function Manual	IB-0600628ENG
FR Configurator2 Instruction Manual	IB-0600516ENG
FR-A870 Safety Stop Function Instruction Manual	BCN-A23228-017

2 INSTALLATION AND WIRING

This chapter explains the installation and the wiring of this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment.

2.1 Peripheral devices

2.1.1 Inverter and peripheral devices



NOTE

- To prevent an electric shock, always earth (ground) the motor and inverter.
- Do not install a power factor correction capacitor or surge suppressor or capacitor type filter on the inverter's output side. Doing so will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices is connected, immediately remove it. When installing a molded case circuit breaker on the output side of the inverter, contact the manufacturer of the molded case circuit breaker.
- 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, activating the EMC filter may minimize interference. (Refer to page 65.)
- For details of options and peripheral devices, refer to the respective Instruction Manual.

Symbol	Name	Overview	Refer to page
(a)	Inverter (FR-A870)	The life of the inverter is influenced by the 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. Incorrect wiring may lead to damage of the inverter. The control signal lines must be kept fully away from the main circuit lines to protect them from noise. The built-in EMC filter can reduce the noise.	17 23 65
(b)	Three-phase AC power supply	Must be within the permissible power supply specifications of the inverter.	96
(c)	Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB), earth leakage circuit breaker (ELB), or fuse	Must be selected carefully since an inrush current flows in the inverter at power ON.	14
(d)	Magnetic contactor (MC)	Install this to ensure safety. Do not use this to start and stop the inverter. Doing so will shorten the life of the inverter.	67
(e)	Noise filter	Suppresses the noise radiated from the power supply side of the inverter.	63
(f)	USB connection	A USB (Ver. 1.1) cable connects the inverter with a personal computer. A USB memory device enables parameter copies and the trace function.	50
(g)	Brake resistor	Connecting a brake resistor to a built-in brake transistor improves the braking capability of the inverter (built-in brake transistor model only). Select the brake resistor according to the inverter capacity. Always install a thermal relay.	59
(h)	Noise filter	Install this to reduce the electromagnetic noise generated from the inverter.	63
(i)	Induction motor	Connect a squirrel-cage induction motor.	—

2.1.2 Peripheral devices

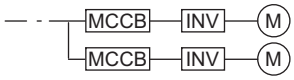
Check the model of the inverter you purchased. Appropriate peripheral devices must be selected according to the capacity. Refer to the table below to prepare appropriate peripheral devices.

◆ND rating (Pr.570 Multiple rating setting = "2")

Motor output (kW)*1	Applicable inverter model	Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB)*2 or earth leakage circuit breaker (ELB) (NF, NV type)	Input-side magnetic contactor*3
160	FR-A870-02300-E	250 A	200 A
200	FR-A870-02860-E	300 A	260 A

*1 Assumes the use of a 4-pole standard motor with the power supply voltage of 690 VAC 60 Hz.

*2 Select an MCCB according to the power supply capacity.
Install one MCCB per inverter.
For the use in the United States or Canada, provide the appropriate UL and cUL listed fuse that is suitable for branch circuit protection. (Refer to page 105.)



*3 The 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 stops during motor driving, the electrical durability is 25 times.

NOTE

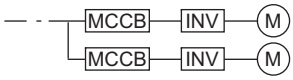
- When the inverter capacity is larger than the motor capacity, select an MCCB and a magnetic contactor according to the inverter model, and select cables and reactors according to the motor output.
- When the breaker on the inverter's input side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter etc. The cause of the trip must be identified and removed before turning ON the power of the breaker.

◆SLD rating (Pr.570 Multiple rating setting = "0")

Motor output (kW)*1	Applicable inverter model	Molded case circuit breaker (MCCB)*2 or earth leakage circuit breaker (ELB) (NF, NV type)	Input-side magnetic contactor*3
160	FR-A870-02300-E	300 A	260 A
200	FR-A870-02860-E	350 A	350 A

*1 Assumes the use of a 4-pole standard motor with the power supply voltage of 690 VAC 60 Hz.

*2 Select an MCCB according to the power supply capacity.
Install one MCCB per inverter.
For the use in the United States or Canada, provide the appropriate UL and cUL listed fuse that is suitable for branch circuit protection. (Refer to page 105.)



*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 stops during motor driving, the electrical durability is 25 times.

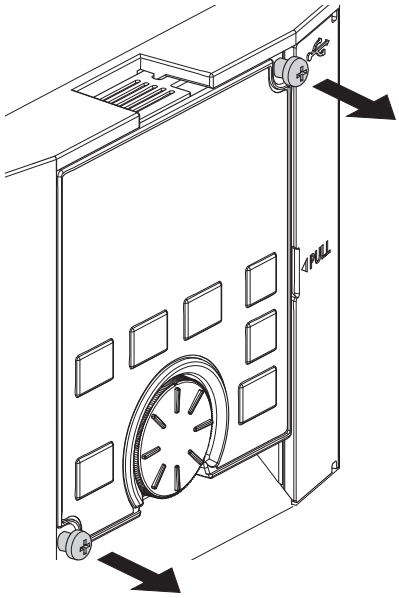
NOTE

- When the inverter capacity is larger than the motor capacity, select an MCCB and a magnetic contactor according to the inverter model, and select cables and reactors according to the motor output.
- When the breaker on the inverter's input side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter etc. The cause of the trip must be identified and removed before turning ON the power of the breaker.

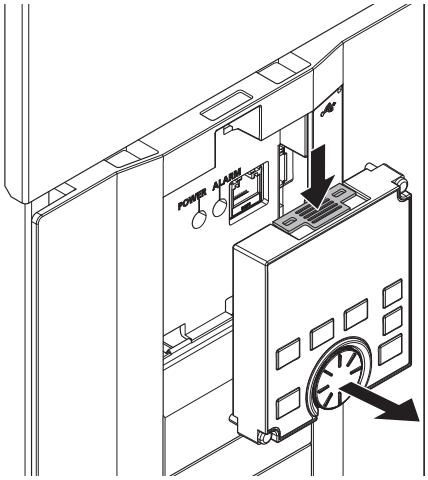
2.2 Removal and reinstallation of the operation panel or the front covers

◆Removal and reinstallation of the operation panel

- Loosen the two screws on the operation panel. (These screws cannot be removed.)

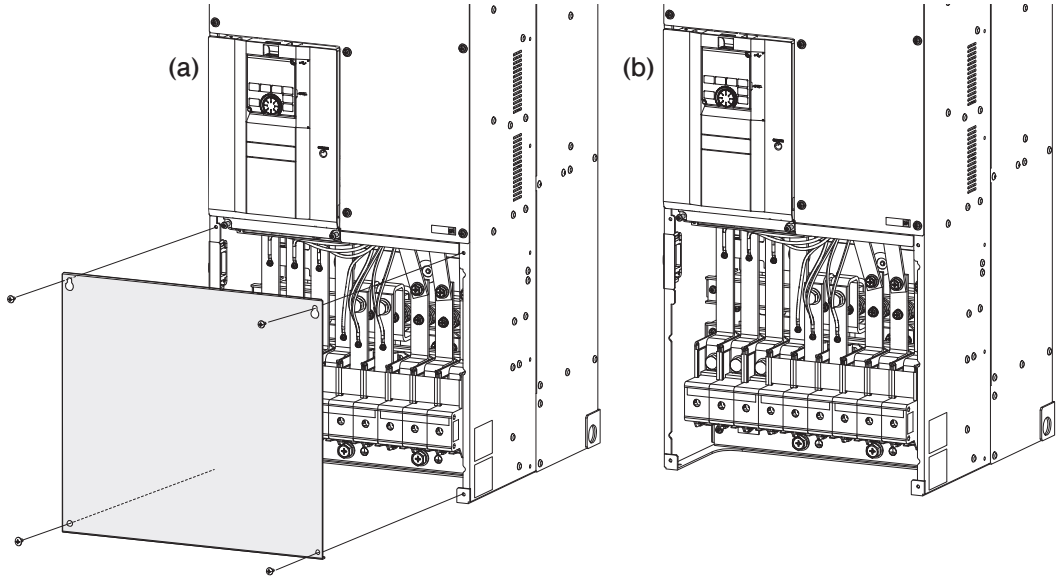


- Press the upper edge of the operation panel while pulling out the operation panel.



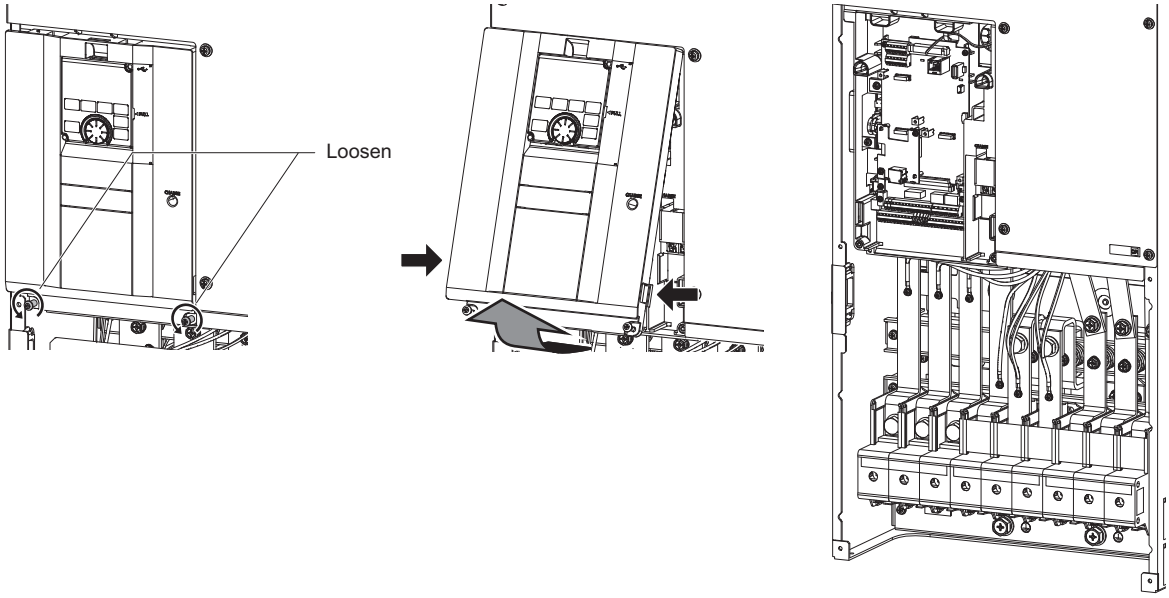
To reinstall the operation panel, align its connector on the back with the PU connector of the inverter, and insert the operation panel. After confirming that the operation panel is fit securely, tighten the screws. (Tightening torque: 0.40 to 0.45 N·m)

◆Removal of the front cover (lower side)



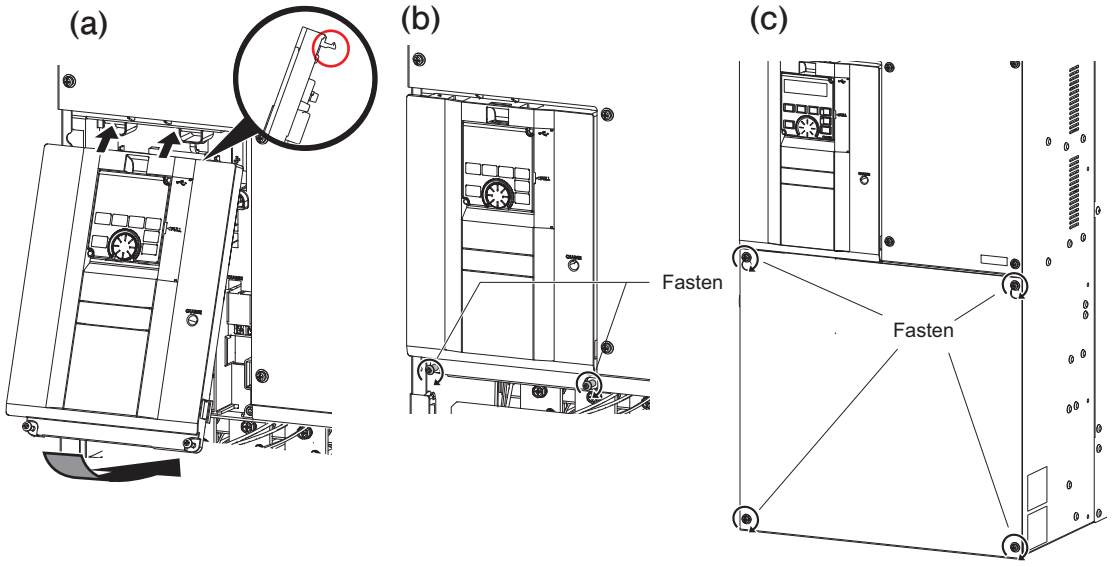
(a) When the mounting screws are removed, the front cover (lower side) can be removed.
(b) With the front cover (lower side) removed, wiring of the main circuit terminals can be performed.

◆Removal of the front cover (upper side)



(a) With the front cover (lower side) removed, loosen the mounting screws on the front cover (upper side). (These screws cannot be removed.)
(b) Holding the areas around the installation hooks on the sides of the front cover (upper side), pull out the cover using its upper side as a support.
(c) With the front cover (upper side) removed, wiring of the control circuit and installation of the plug-in option can be performed.

◆Reinstallation of the front covers



(a) Insert the upper hooks of the front cover (upper side) into the sockets of the inverter.
Securely install the front cover (upper side) to the inverter by fixing the hooks on the sides of the cover into place.
(b) Tighten the mounting screw(s) at the lower part of the front cover (upper side).
(c) Fasten the front cover (lower side) with the mounting screws.

NOTE

• Fully make sure that the front covers are installed securely. Always tighten the mounting screws of the front covers.

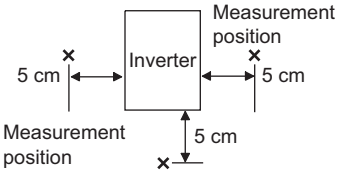
2.3 Installation of the inverter and enclosure design

When designing or manufacturing an inverter enclosure, determine the structure, size, and device layout of the enclosure by fully considering the conditions such as heat generation of the contained devices and the operating environment. An inverter unit uses many semiconductor devices. To ensure higher reliability and long period of operation, operate the inverter in the ambient environment that completely satisfies the equipment specifications.

2.3.1 Inverter installation environment

The following table lists the standard specifications of the inverter installation environment. Using the inverter in an environment that does not satisfy the conditions deteriorates the performance, shortens the life, and causes a failure. Refer to the following points, and take adequate measures.

◆Standard environmental specifications of the inverter

Item	Description	
Surrounding air temperature	-10 to +40°C (non-freezing)	
Ambient humidity	With circuit board coating (conforming to IEC60721-3-3 3C2/3S2): 95% RH or less (noncondensing), Without circuit board coating: 90% RH or less (non-condensing)	
Storage temperature*1	-20°C to +65°C	
Atmosphere	Indoors (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)	
Altitude	Maximum 4000 m.*2	
Vibration	2.9 m/s^2 or less at 10 to 55 Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes)	

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

*2 For the installation at an altitude above 1000 m, derate the rated current 3% per 500 m.

◆Temperature

The permissible surrounding air temperature of the inverter is between -10°C and +40°C. Always operate the inverter within this temperature range. Operation outside this range will considerably shorten the service lives of the semiconductors, parts, capacitors and others. Take the following measures to keep the surrounding air temperature of the inverter within the specified range.

(a) Measures against high temperature

- Use a forced ventilation system or similar cooling system. (Refer to page 20.)
- Install the enclosure in an air-conditioned electric chamber.
- Block direct sunlight.
- Provide a shield or similar plate to avoid direct exposure to the radiated heat and wind of a heat source.
- Ventilate the area around the enclosure well.

(b) Measures against low temperature

- Provide a space heater in the enclosure.
- Do not power OFF the inverter. (Keep the start signal of the inverter OFF.)

(c) Sudden temperature changes

- Select an installation place where temperature does not change suddenly.
- Avoid installing the inverter near the air outlet of an air conditioner.
- If temperature changes are caused by opening/closing of a door, install the inverter away from the door.

◆Humidity

Operate the inverter within the ambient air humidity of usually 45 to 90% (up to 95% with circuit board coating). Too high humidity will pose problems of reduced insulation and metal corrosion. On the other hand, too low humidity may cause a spatial electrical breakdown.

The insulation distance defined in JEM1103 "Control Equipment Insulator" is humidity of 45 to 85%.

(a) Measures against high humidity

- Make the enclosure enclosed, and provide it with a hygroscopic agent.
- Provide dry air into the enclosure from outside.
- Provide a space heater in the enclosure.

(b) Measures against low humidity

Air with proper humidity can be blown into the enclosure from outside. Also when installing or inspecting the unit, discharge your body (static electricity) beforehand, and keep your body away from the parts and patterns.

(c) Measures against condensation

Condensation may occur if frequent operation stops change the in-enclosure temperature suddenly or if the outside air temperature changes suddenly.

Condensation causes such faults as reduced insulation and corrosion.

- Take the measures against high humidity in (a).
- Do not power OFF the inverter. (Keep the start signal of the inverter OFF.)

◆Dust, dirt, oil mist

Dust and dirt will cause such faults as poor contacts, reduced insulation and cooling effect due to the moisture-absorbed accumulated dust and dirt, and in-enclosure temperature rise due to a clogged filter. In an atmosphere where conductive powder floats, dust and dirt will cause such faults as malfunction, deteriorated insulation and short circuit in a short time. Since oil mist will cause similar conditions, it is necessary to take adequate measures.

Countermeasure

- Place the inverter in a totally enclosed enclosure.
  Take measures if the in-enclosure temperature rises. (Refer to page 20.)
- Purge air.
  Pump clean air from outside to make the in-enclosure air pressure higher than the outside air pressure.

◆Corrosive gas, salt damage

If the inverter is exposed to corrosive gas or to salt near a beach, the printed board patterns and parts will corrode or the relays and switches will result in poor contact.

In such places, take the measures given in the previous paragraph.

◆Explosive, flammable gases

As the inverter is non-explosion proof, it must be contained in an explosion-proof enclosure. In places where explosion may be caused by explosive gas, dust or dirt, an enclosure cannot be used unless it structurally complies with the guidelines and has passed the specified tests. This makes the enclosure itself expensive (including the test charges). The best way is to avoid installation in such places and install the inverter in a non-hazardous place.

◆High altitude

Use the inverter at an altitude of within 4000 m. For the installation at an altitude above 1000 m, derate the rated current 3% per 500 m.

If it is used at a higher place, it is likely that thin air will reduce the cooling effect and low air pressure will deteriorate dielectric strength.

◆Vibration, impact

The vibration resistance of the inverter is up to 2.9 m/s^2 at 10 to 55 Hz frequency and 1 mm amplitude for the directions of X, Y, Z axes. Applying vibration and impacts for a long time may loosen the structures and cause poor contacts of connectors, even if those vibration and impacts are within the specified values.
Especially when impacts are applied repeatedly, caution must be taken because such impacts may break the installation feet.

Countermeasure

- Provide the enclosure with rubber vibration isolators.
- Strengthen the structure to prevent the enclosure from resonance.
- Install the enclosure away from the sources of the vibration.

2.3.2 Amount of heat generated by the inverter

◆Installing the heatsink inside the enclosure

When the heatsink is installed inside the enclosure, the amount of heat generated by the inverter unit and converter unit is shown in the following tables.

Inverter FR-A870-[]	Amount of heat generated (W)	
	SLD	ND
02300	3700	3000
02860	4600	3700

NOTE

- The amount of heat generated shown assumes that the output current is the inverter rated current, and the carrier frequency is 1 kHz.

2.3.3 Cooling system types for inverter enclosure

From the enclosure that contains the inverter, the heat of the inverter and other equipment (transformers, lamps, resistors, etc.) and the incoming heat such as direct sunlight must be dissipated to keep the in-enclosure temperature lower than the permissible temperatures of the in-enclosure equipment including the inverter.

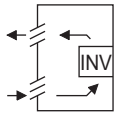
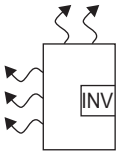
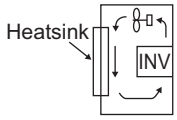
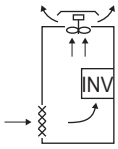
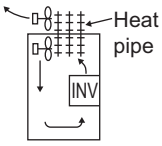
The cooling systems are classified as follows in terms of the cooling calculation method.

(a) Cooling by natural heat dissipation from the enclosure surface (totally enclosed type)

(b) Cooling by heatsink (aluminum fin, etc.)

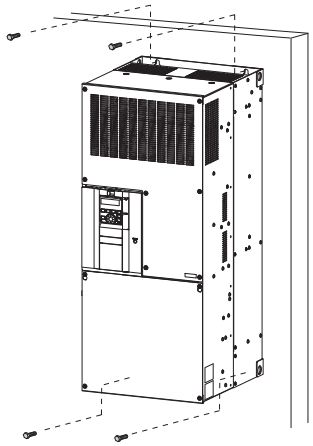
(c) Cooling by ventilation (forced ventilation type, pipe ventilation type)

(d) Cooling by heat exchanger or cooler (heat pipe, cooler, etc.)

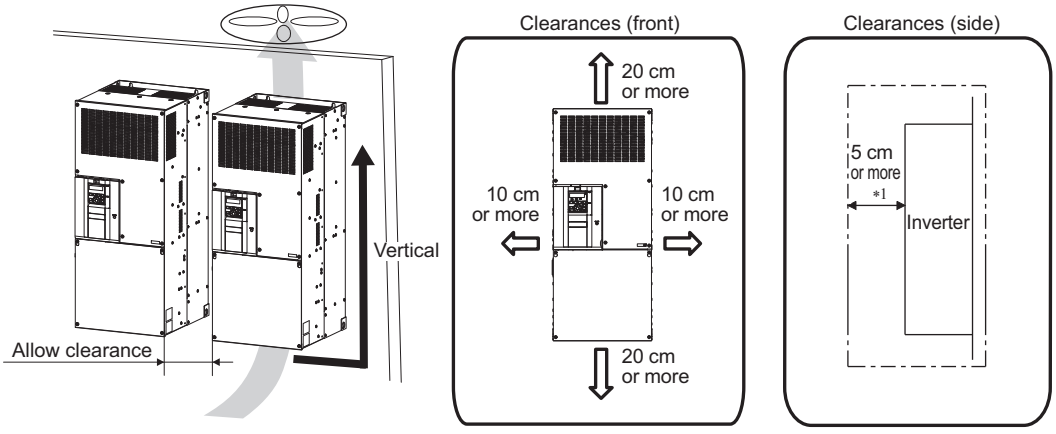
Cooling system		Enclosure structure	Comment
Natural	Natural ventilation (enclosed ventilated type)		This system is low in cost and generally used, but the enclosure size increases as the inverter capacity increases. This system is for relatively small capacities.
	Natural ventilation (totally enclosed type)		Being a totally enclosed type, this system is the most appropriate for hostile environment having dust, dirt, oil mist, etc. The enclosure size increases depending on the inverter capacity.
Forced air	Heatsink cooling		This system has restrictions on the heatsink mounting position and area. This system is for relatively small capacities.
	Forced ventilation		This system is for general indoor installation. This is appropriate for enclosure downsizing and cost reduction, and often used.
	Heat pipe		This system is a totally enclosed type, and is appropriate for enclosure downsizing.

2.3.4 Inverter installation

◆Inverter placement



- Install the inverter on a strong surface securely with screws.
- 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.
- When encasing multiple inverters, install them in parallel as a cooling measure.
- For heat dissipation and maintenance, keep clearance between the inverter and the other devices or enclosure surface. The clearance below the inverter is required as a wiring space, and the clearance above the inverter is required as a heat dissipation space.
- When designing or building an enclosure for the inverter, carefully consider influencing factors such as heat generation of the contained devices and the operating environment.



*1 For replacing the cooling fan, 30 cm of space is necessary in front of the inverter. Refer to page 85 for fan replacement.

◆ Installation orientation of the inverter

Install the inverter on a wall as specified. Do not mount it horizontally or in any other way.

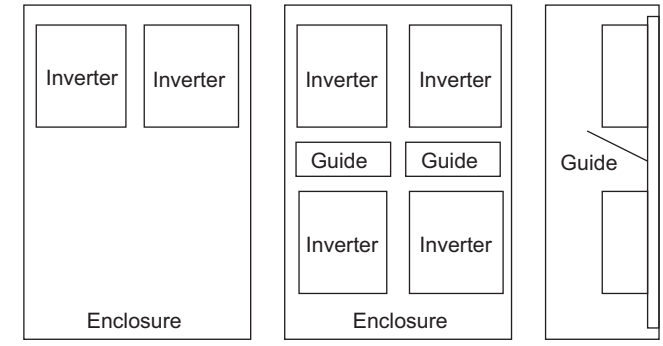
◆Above the inverter

Heat is blown up from inside the inverter by the small fan built in the unit. Any equipment placed above the inverter should be heat resistant.

◆Arrangement of multiple inverters

When multiple inverters are placed in the same enclosure, generally arrange them horizontally as shown in the right figure (a). When it is inevitable to arrange them vertically to minimize space, take such measures as to provide guides since heat from the bottom inverters can increase the temperatures in the top inverters, causing inverter failures.

When mounting multiple inverters, fully take caution not to make the surrounding air temperature of the inverter higher than the permissible value by providing ventilation and increasing the enclosure size.

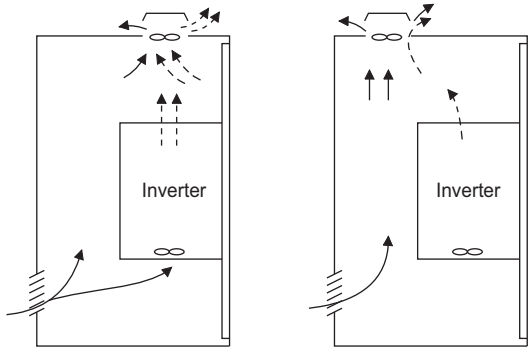


(a) Horizontal arrangement (b) Vertical arrangement

Arrangement of multiple inverters

◆Arrangement of the ventilation fan and inverter

Heat generated in the inverter is blown up from the bottom of the unit as warm air by the cooling fan. When installing a ventilation fan for that heat, determine the place of ventilation fan installation after fully considering an air flow. (Air passes through areas of low resistance. Make an airway and airflow plates to expose the inverter to cool air.)

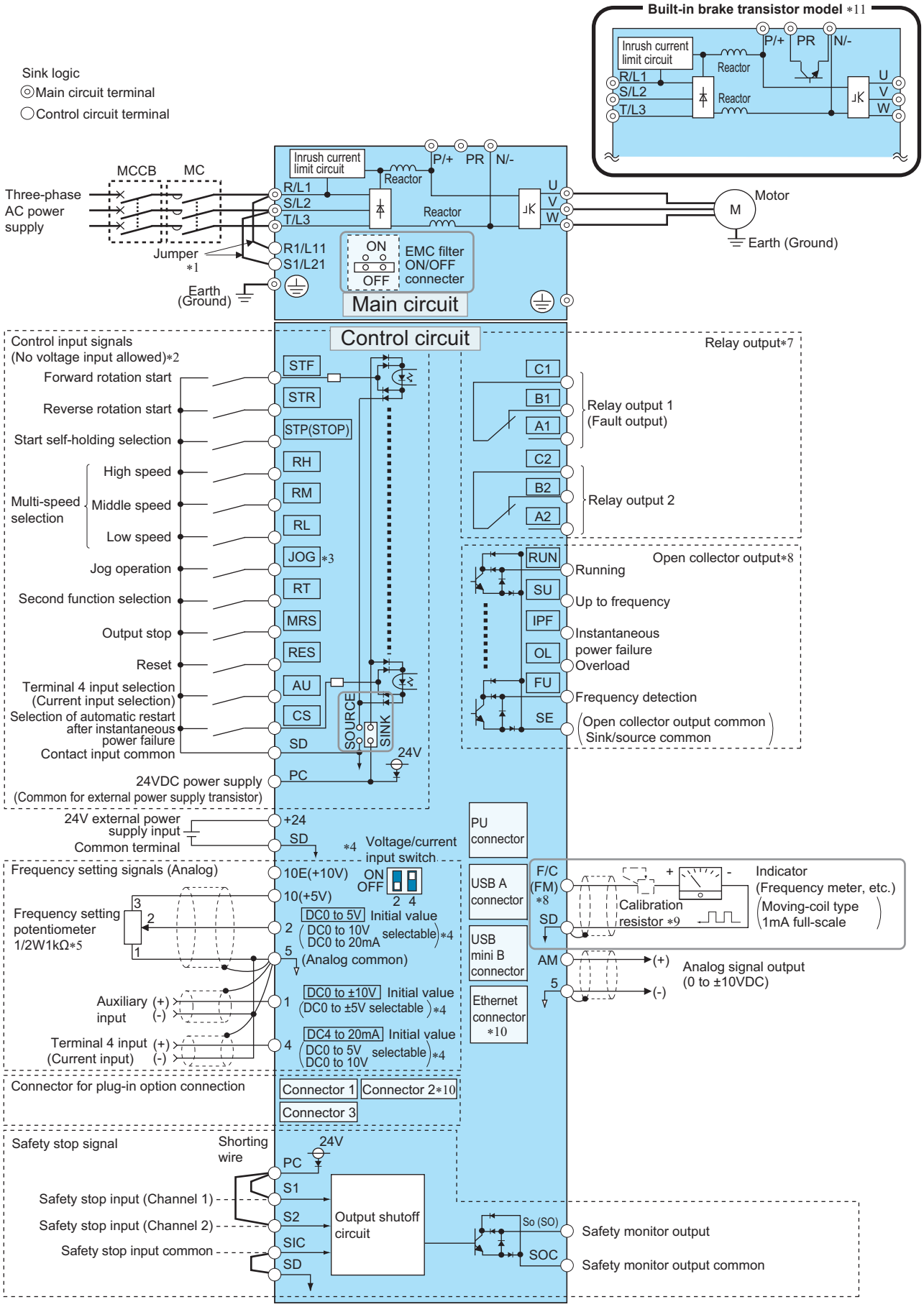


<Good example> <Bad example>

Arrangement of the ventilation fan and inverter

2.4 Terminal connection diagrams

◆FM type

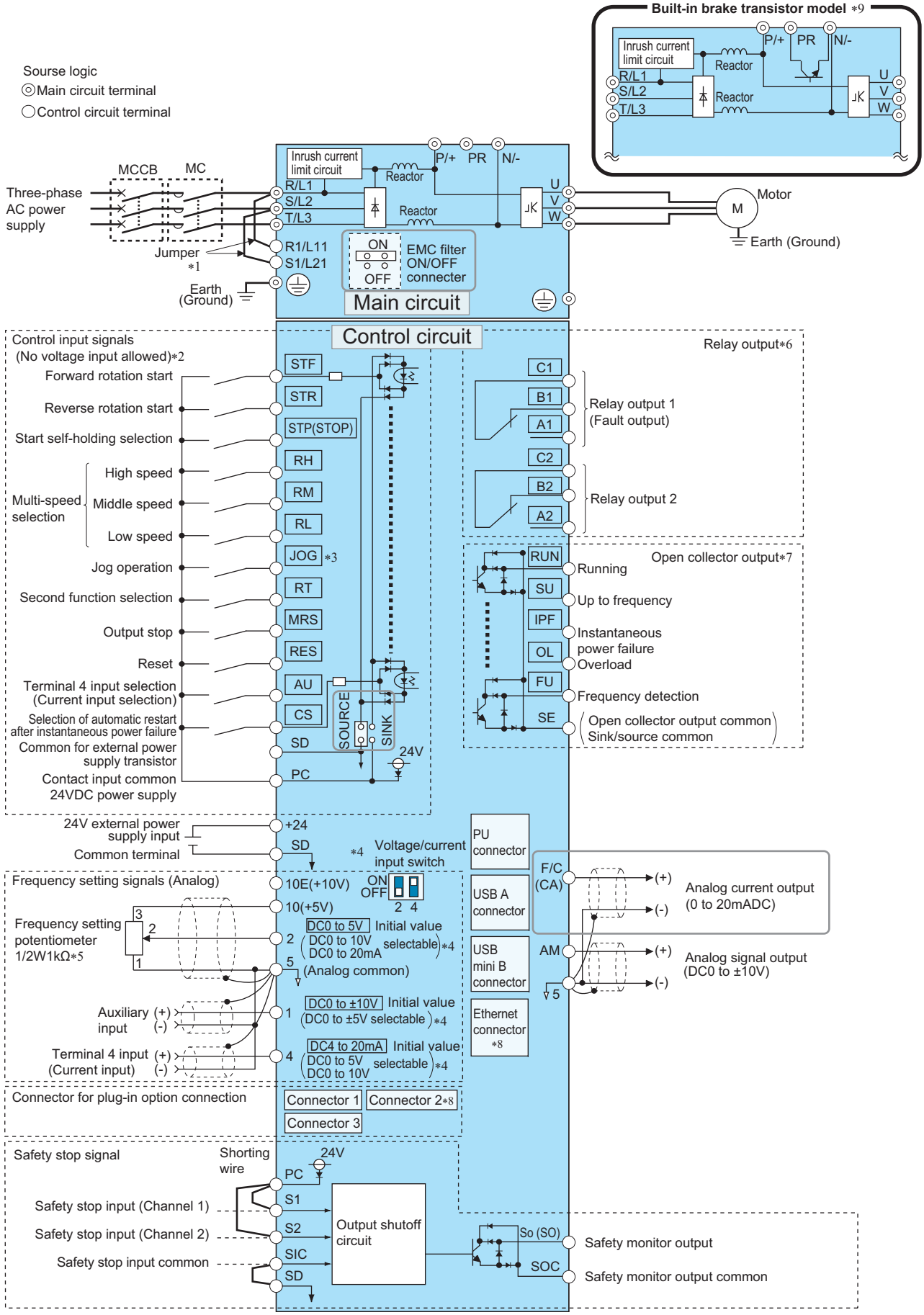


∗1 When using separate power supply for the control circuit, remove the jumper between R1/L11 and S1/L21.
∗2 The function of these terminals can be changed with the input terminal assignment **(Pr.178 to Pr.189)**.
∗3 Terminal JOG is also used as a pulse train input terminal. Use **Pr.291** to choose JOG or pulse.
∗4 Terminal input specifications can be changed by analog input specification switchover **(Pr.73, Pr.267)**. To input a voltage, set the voltage/current input switch OFF. To input a current, set the voltage/current input switch ON. Terminals 10 and 2 are also used as a PTC input terminal. (**Pr.561**)
∗5 It is recommended to use 2 W 1 kΩ when the frequency setting signal is changed frequently.
∗6 The function of these terminals can be changed with the output terminal assignment **(Pr.195, Pr.196)**.
∗7 The function of these terminals can be changed with the output terminal assignment **(Pr.190 to Pr.194)**.
∗8 Terminal FM can be used to output pulse trains as open collector output by setting **Pr.291**.
∗9 Not required when calibrating the scale with the operation panel.
∗10 The option connector 2 cannot be used because the Ethernet board is installed in the initial status. The Ethernet board must be removed to install a plug-in option to the option connector 2. (However, Ethernet communication is disabled in that case.)
∗11 Connect a brake resistor to terminals P/+ and PR (built-in brake transistor model only). Install a thermal relay to prevent overheating and damage of the brake resistor (refer to **page 59**).

NOTE

- To prevent a malfunction due to noise, keep the signal cables 10 cm or more away from the power cables. Also, separate the main circuit cables at the input side from the main circuit cables at 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 caution not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.
- Set the voltage/current input switch correctly. Incorrect setting may cause a fault, failure or malfunction.
- For the parameter details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

◆CA type


Built-in brake transistor model *9
Inrush current limit circuit
Reactor
P/+
PR
N/-
R/L1
S/L2
T/L3
U
V
W
Sourse logic
Main circuit terminal
Control circuit terminal
MCCB
MC
Three-phase AC power supply
Jumper *1
Earth (Ground)
R1/L11
S1/L21
ON
OFF
EMC filter ON/OFF connecter
Main circuit
Motor
Earth (Ground)
Control circuit
Control input signals (No voltage input allowed)*2
Forward rotation start
Reverse rotation start
Start self-holding selection
Multi-speed selection
High speed
Middle speed
Low speed
Jog operation
Second function selection
Output stop
Reset
Terminal 4 input selection (Current input selection)
Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure
Common for external power supply transistor
Contact input common 24VDC power supply
STF
STR
STP(STOP)
RH
RM
RL
JOG *3
RT
MRS
RES
AU
CS
SD
PC
SOURCE
SINK
24V
Relay output*6
C1
B1
A1
C2
B2
A2
Relay output 1 (Fault output)
Relay output 2
Open collector output*7
RUN
SU
IPF
OL
FU
SE
Running
Up to frequency
Instantaneous power failure
Overload
Frequency detection
Open collector output common
Sink/source common
24V external power supply input
Common terminal
+24
SD
*4
Voltage/current input switch
Frequency setting signals (Analog)
10E(+10V)
10(+5V)
ON
OFF
2 4
Frequency setting potentiometer 1/2W1kΩ*5
DC0 to 5V
DC0 to 10V
DC0 to 20mA
Initial value
selectable *4
(Analog common)
Auxiliary input (+) (-)
DC0 to ±10V
DC0 to ±5V selectable *4
Terminal 4 input (Current input) (+) (-)
DC4 to 20mA
DC0 to 5V
DC0 to 10V
Initial value
selectable *4
PU connector
USB A connector
USB mini B connector
Ethernet connector *8
F/C (CA)
AM
(+)
(-)
Analog current output (0 to 20mADC)
Analog signal output (DC0 to ±10V)
Connector for plug-in option connection
Connector 1
Connector 2*8
Connector 3
Safety stop signal
Shorting wire
Safety stop input (Channel 1)
Safety stop input (Channel 2)
Safety stop input common
S1
S2
SIC
Output shutoff circuit
So (SO)
SOC
Safety monitor output
Safety monitor output common

∗1 When using separate power supply for the control circuit, remove the jumper between R1/L11 and S1/L21.
∗2 The function of these terminals can be changed with the input terminal assignment **(Pr.178 to Pr.189)**.
∗3 Terminal JOG is also used as a pulse train input terminal. Use **Pr.291** to choose JOG or pulse.
∗4 Terminal input specifications can be changed by analog input specification switchover **(Pr.73, Pr.267)**. To input a voltage, set the voltage/current input switch OFF. To input a current, set the voltage/current input switch ON. Terminals 10 and 2 are also used as a PTC input terminal. **(Pr.561)**
∗5 It is recommended to use 2 W 1 kΩ when the frequency setting signal is changed frequently.
∗6 The function of these terminals can be changed with the output terminal assignment **(Pr.195, Pr.196)**.
∗7 The function of these terminals can be changed with the output terminal assignment **(Pr.190 to Pr.194)**.
∗8 The option connector 2 cannot be used because the Ethernet board is installed in the initial status. The Ethernet board must be removed to install a plug-in option to the option connector 2. (However, Ethernet communication is disabled in that case.)
∗9 Connect a brake resistor to terminals P/+ and PR (built-in brake transistor model only). Install a thermal relay to prevent overheating and damage of the brake resistor (refer to **page 59**).

NOTE

- To prevent a malfunction due to noise, keep the signal cables 10 cm or more away from the power cables. Also, separate the main circuit cables at the input side from the main circuit cables at 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 caution not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.
- Set the voltage/current input switch correctly. Incorrect setting may cause a fault, failure or malfunction.
- For the parameter details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

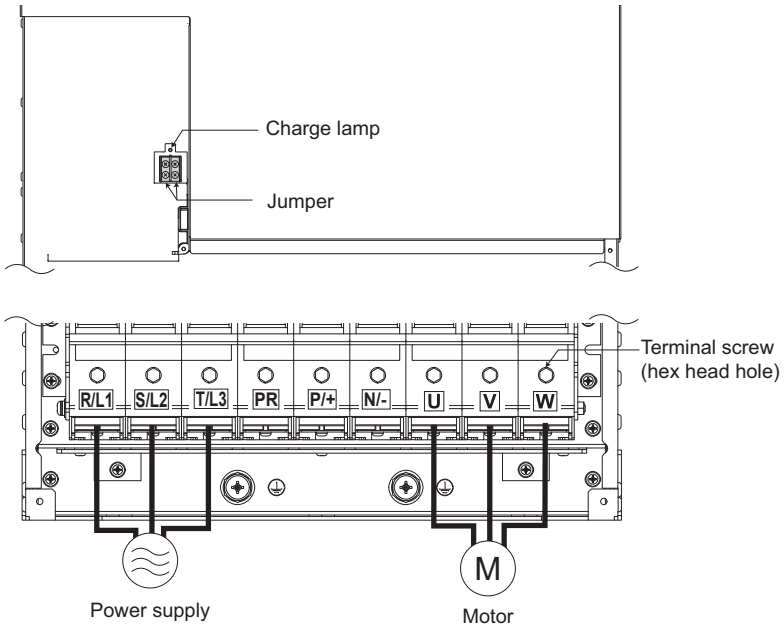
2.5 Main circuit terminals

2.5.1 Details on the main circuit terminals

Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function description	Refer to page
R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	AC power input	Connect these terminals to the commercial power supply.	—
U, V, W	Inverter output	Connect these terminals to a three-phase squirrel cage motor.	—
R1/L11, S1/L21	Power supply for the control circuit	Connected to the AC power supply terminals R/L1 and S/L2. To retain the fault display and fault output, remove the jumpers across terminals R/L1 and R1/L11 and across S/L2 and S1/L21, and supply external power to these terminals. The power capacity necessary when separate power is supplied from R1/L11 and S1/L21 is 80 VA.	43
N/-	Keep them open.		
P/+, PR	Brake resistor	Connect a brake resistor to terminals P/+ and PR (built-in brake transistor model only). Connecting the brake resistor increases the regenerative braking capability. Select the brake resistor according to the inverter capacity.	59
⏚	Earth (ground)	For earthing (grounding) the inverter chassis. This must be earthed (grounded).	33

2.5.2 Main circuit terminal layout and wiring of power supply and motor

FR-A870-02300, FR-A870-02860



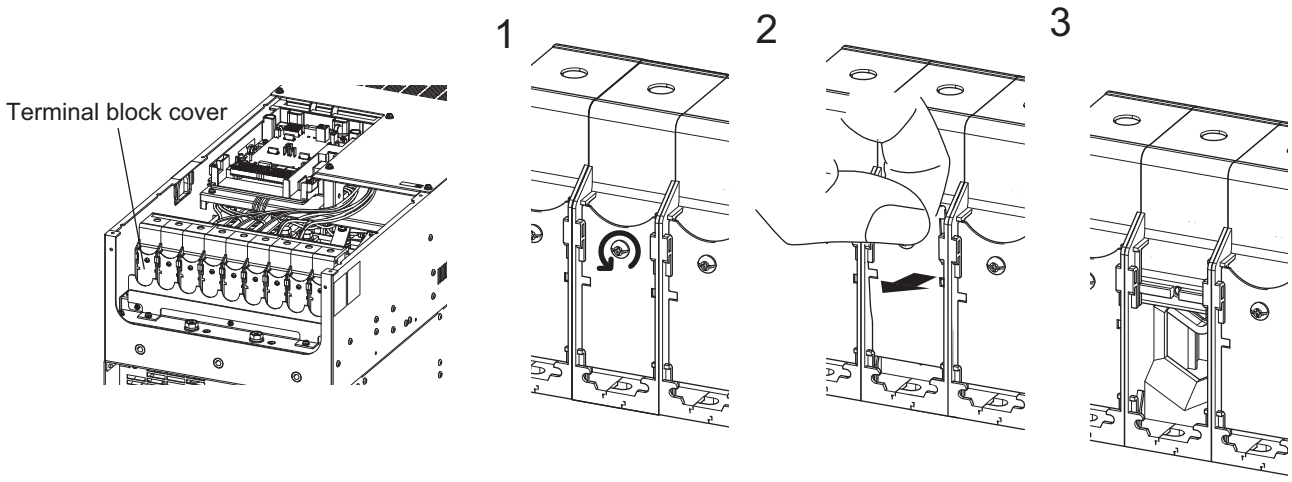
NOTE

- Make sure the power cables are connected to terminals R/L1, S/L2, and T/L3. (Phase need not be matched.) Never connect the power cable to terminals U, V, and W of the inverter. Doing so will damage the inverter.
- Connect the motor to terminals U, V, and W. The phase need to be matched.

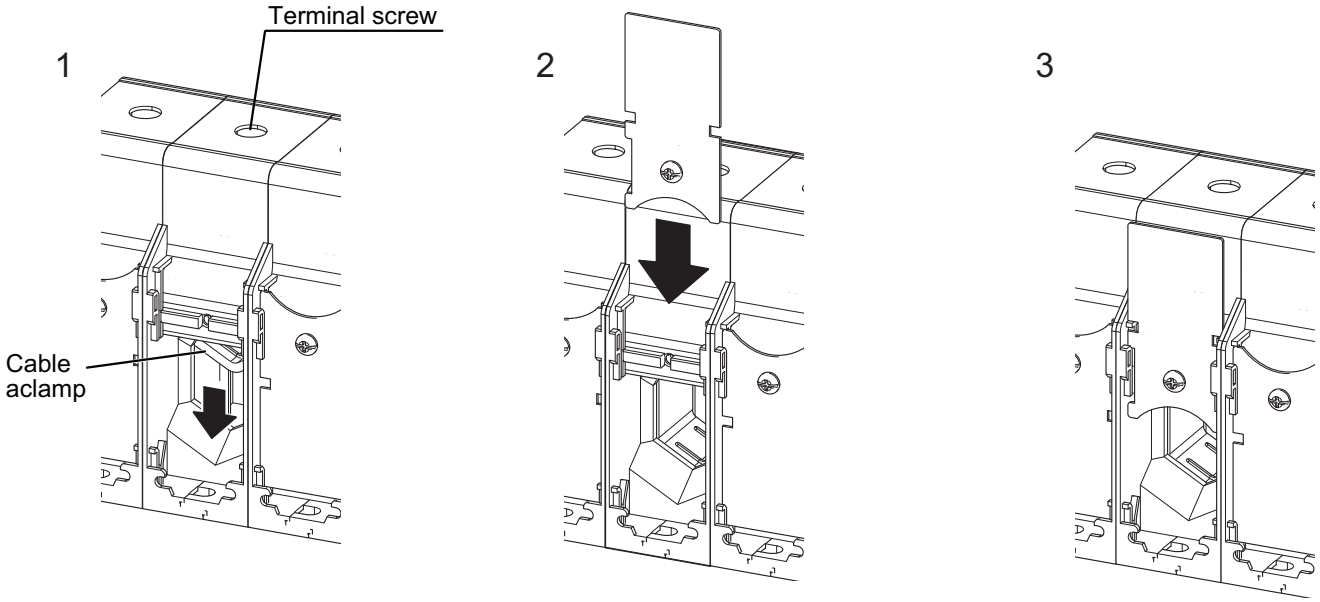
◆Wiring method

Before the inverter is installed inside the enclosure, terminal block covers must be removed and reinstalled for wiring as required.

(1) Loosen the screw on the terminal block cover and remove the cover.



(2) Loosen the terminal screw to lower the inside clamp all the way down. Turn the terminal block cover upside down and insert it into the terminal block (the curved side is on the bottom). Fix it with the screw (tightening torque: 0.5 ±0.1 N · m).



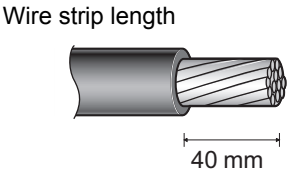
(3) Wire connection

Select stranded wire with the sheath stripped back or flexible wire with a ferrule.

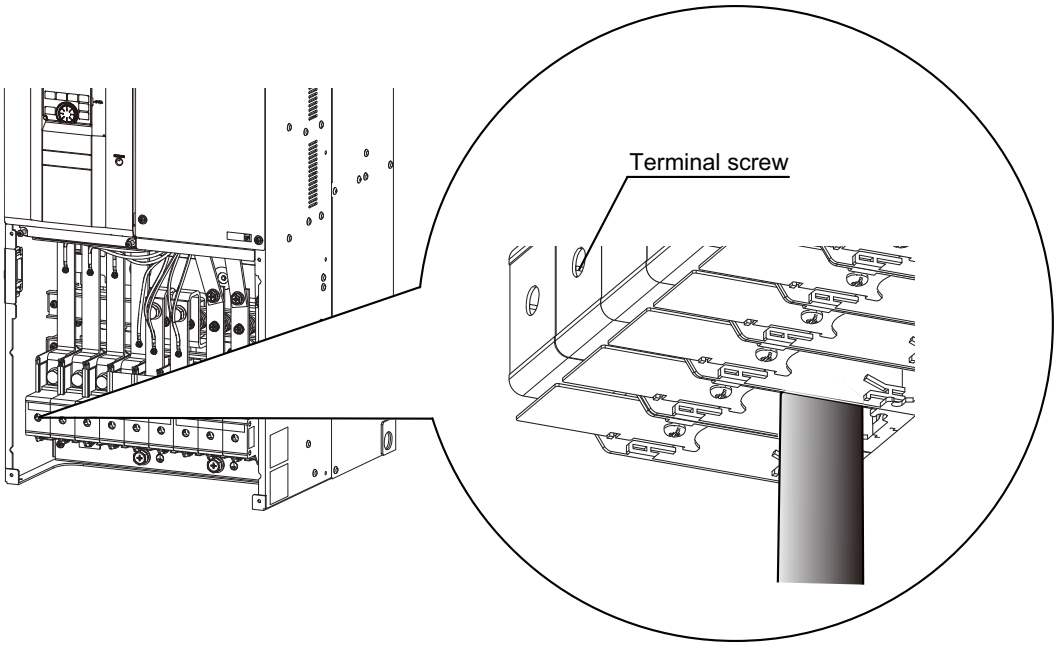
Do not use solid wire. Refer to page 31 for details.

The ferrule or wire is inserted into a socket of the terminal.

Strip the wire as follows. When using flexible wire, use an appropriate ferrule.



(4) After installing the inverter, insert each wire into the terminal and tighten the terminal screw. The clamp is tightened to fix the wire.



NOTE

- For terminals that are not wired, leave the covers as they are.
- Terminal block covers must be attached if the inverter is to be used under IP20 requirements.

2.5.3 Applicable cables and the wiring length

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

• 690 V class (690 V input power supply)

Applicable inverter model FR-A870-[ ]	Terminal screw size*3	Tightening torque N·m	Cable gauge*6*7							
			AWG/MCM*1			PVC cables, etc. (mm^2)*2				
			Stranded*4		Earthing (grounding) cable	Stranded*4		Flexible with ferrule *5		Earthing (grounding) cable
			R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W		R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	U, V, W	
02300	M10	20±2	4/0	4/0	2/0	150	150	150	150	70
02860	M10	20±2	300	300	3/0	185	185	185	185	95

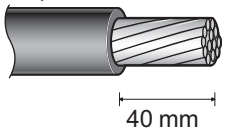
*1 It is the gauge of a cable with the continuous maximum permissible temperature of 75°C (THHW cable).
It assumes a surrounding air temperature of 40°C or lower and in-enclosure wiring.
(For use in the United States or Canada, refer to page 105.)

*2 It is the gauge of a cable with the continuous maximum permissible temperature of 70°C (PVC cable).
It assumes a surrounding air temperature of 40°C or lower and in-enclosure wiring.
(Selection example for use mainly in Europe.)

*3 It indicates the size of screw for terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, P/+, N/-, and PR, and a terminal for earthing (grounding).

*4 When using stranded wire, strip back 40 mm of the sheath.

*5 When using flexible wire, strip back 40 mm of the sheath and crimp the wire with a ferrule.



*6 Use copper wire.

*7 Use stranded wire or flexible wire with a ferrule. Do not use solid wire nor flexible wire without a ferrule.

• Commercially available ferrules (as of January 2018)

Klauke

Cable gauge (mm^2)	Ferrule part No.	Tool product number			
		Crimping tool	Battery	Charger	Crimping die
150	8440V	EKM6022L	RAL1	LGL1	AE22150
185	8540V				AE22185

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

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

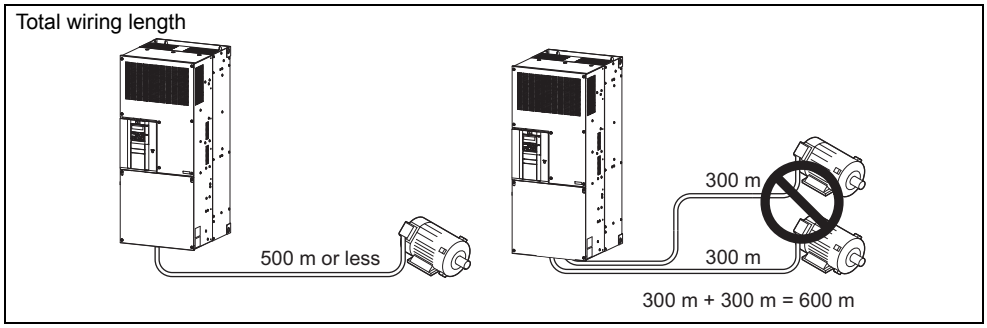
Use a larger diameter cable when the wiring distance is long or when it is desired to decrease the voltage drop (torque reduction) in the low speed range.

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.

◆Total wiring length

Connect one or more induction motors within the total wiring length 500 m. (The wiring length should be 100 m or shorter under vector control.)



When driving a 690 V class motor by the inverter, surge voltages attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor. In this case, use a 690 V class inverter-driven insulation-enhanced motor. When the wiring length exceeds 100 m, set "4" (4 kHz) or less in **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection** (carrier frequency).

NOTE

- Especially for long-distance wiring, the inverter may be affected by a charging current caused by stray capacitances of the wiring, leading to an activation of the overcurrent protection, malfunction of the fast-response current limit operation, or even to an inverter failure. It may also cause a malfunction or fault of the equipment connected ON the inverter output side. If the fast-response current limit function malfunctions, disable this function. (**Pr.156 Stall prevention operation selection**, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function)).
- For the details of **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection**, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).
- Refer to **page 68** to drive a 690 V class motor by an inverter.

2.5.4 Earthing (grounding) precautions

- Always earth (ground) the motor and inverter.

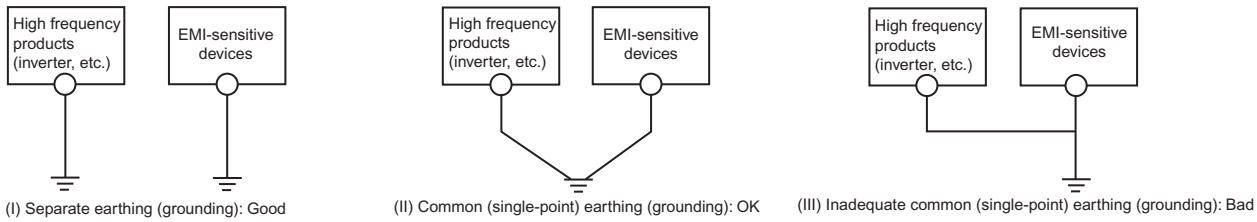
◆Purpose of earthing (grounding)

Generally, an electrical apparatus has an earth (ground) terminal, which must be connected to the ground before use.
An electrical circuit is usually insulated by an insulating material and encased. However, it is impossible to manufacture an insulating material that can shut off a leakage current completely, and actually, a slight current flows into the case. The purpose of earthing (grounding) the case of an electrical apparatus is to prevent operators from getting an electric shock from this leakage current when touching it.
To avoid the influence of external noises, this earthing (grounding) is important to EMI-sensitive equipment that handle low-level signals or operate very fast such as audio equipment, sensors, computers.

◆Earthing (grounding) system to be established

As described previously, earthing (grounding) is roughly classified into an electrical shock prevention and the prevention of malfunction due to the influence of electromagnetic noise. These two purposes should be clearly distinguished, and the appropriate earth (ground) system must be established to prevent the leakage current having the inverter's high frequency components from reversing through another earth (ground) point for malfunction prevention by following these instructions:

- Make the separate earth (ground) connection (I) for high frequency products such as the inverter from any other devices (EMI-sensitive devices described above) wherever possible.
  Establishing adequate common (single-point) earth (ground) system (II) shown in the following figure is allowed only in cases where the separate earth (ground) system (I) is not feasible. Do not make inadequate common (single-point) earth (ground) connection (III).
  As leakage current containing many high frequency components flows into the earthing (grounding) cables of the inverter and inverter-driven motor. They must also be earthed (grounded) separately from the EMI-sensitive devices described above. In a high building, it may be effective to use its iron structure frames as earthing (grounding) electrode for EMI prevention in order to separate from the earth (ground) system for electric shock prevention.
- Earthing (Grounding) must conform to the requirements of national and local safety regulations and electrical codes (NEC section 250, IEC 61140 class 1 and other applicable standards).
- Use the thickest possible earthing (grounding) cable. The earthing (grounding) cable should be equal to the size indicated in the table on page 31.
- The earthing (grounding) point should be as close as possible to the inverter, and the earth (ground) cable length should be as short as possible.
- Run the earthing (grounding) cable as far away as possible from the I/O wiring of the EMI-sensitive devices and run them in parallel in the minimum distance.



(I) Separate earthing (grounding): Good
(II) Common (single-point) earthing (grounding): OK
(III) Inadequate common (single-point) earthing (grounding): Bad

NOTE

- To be compliant with the EU Directive (Low Voltage Directive), refer to page 102.

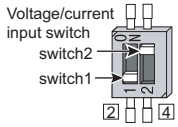
2.6 Control circuit

2.6.1 Details on the control circuit terminals

Input signal function of the terminals in [ ] can be selected by setting **Pr.178 to Pr.196 (I/O terminal function selection)**. For the parameter details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

◆Input signal

Type	Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function description		Rated specification
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.	Input resistance 4.7 kΩ Voltage when contacts are open: 21 to 27 VDC When contacts are short-circuited: 4 to 6 mADC
	STR	Reverse rotation start	Turn ON the STR signal to start reverse rotation and turn it OFF to stop.		
	STP (STOP)	Start self-holding selection	Turn ON the STP (STOP) signal to self-hold the start signal.		
	RH, RM, RL	Multi-speed selection	Multi-speed can be selected according to the combination of RH, RM and RL signals.		
	JOG	Jog mode selection	Turn ON the JOG signal to enable JOG operation (initial setting) and turn ON the start signal (STF or STR) to start JOG operation.		
		Pulse train input	Terminal JOG is also used as a pulse train input terminal. To use as a pulse train input terminal, change the **Pr.291** setting. (maximum input pulse: 100k pulses/s)		Input resistance 2 kΩ When contacts are short-circuited: 8 to 13 mADC
	RT	Second function selection	Turn ON the RT signal to enable the second function. When the second function such as "second torque boost" and "second V/F (base frequency)" is set, turning ON the RT signal enables the selected function.		Input resistance 4.7 kΩ Voltage when contacts are open: 21 to 27 VDC When contacts are short-circuited: 4 to 6 mADC
	MRS	Output stop	Turn ON the MRS signal (20 ms or more) to stop the inverter output. Use this signal to shut off the inverter output when stopping the motor with an electromagnetic brake.		
	RES	Reset	Use this signal to reset a fault output provided when a protective function is activated. Turn ON the RES signal for 0.1 s or longer, then turn it OFF. In the initial setting, reset is set always-enabled. By setting **Pr.75**, reset can be set enabled only at fault occurrence. The inverter recovers about 1 s after the reset is released.		
	AU	Terminal 4 input selection	The terminal 4 function is available only when the AU signal is turned ON. Turning the AU signal ON makes terminal 2 invalid.		
	CS	Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure	When the CS signal is left ON, the inverter restarts automatically at power restoration. Note that restart setting is necessary for this operation. In the initial setting, a restart is disabled.		
	SD	Contact input common (sink)*2	Common terminal for the contact input terminal (sink logic), terminal FM.		—
		External transistor common (source)*3	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.		
		24 VDC power supply common	Common terminal for the 24 VDC power supply (terminal PC, terminal +24) Isolated from terminals 5 and SE.		
	PC	External transistor common (sink)*2	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 currents.		Power supply voltage range 19.2 to 28.8 VDC Permissible load current 100 mA
		Contact input common (source)*3	Common terminal for contact input terminal (source logic).		
		24 VDC power supply	Can be used as a 24 VDC 0.1 A power supply.		

Type	Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function description	Rated specification
Frequency setting	10E	Frequency setting power supply	When connecting the frequency setting potentiometer at an initial status, connect it to terminal 10. Change the input specifications of terminal 2 using **Pr.73** when connecting it to terminal 10E.	10 VDC ±0.4 V Permissible load current 10 mA
	10			5 VDC ±0.5 V Permissible load current 10 mA
	2	Frequency setting (voltage)	Inputting 0 to 5 VDC (or 0 to 10 V, 0 to 20 mA) provides the maximum output frequency at 5 V (10 V, 20 mA) and makes input and output proportional. Use **Pr.73** to switch among input 0 to 5 VDC (initial setting), 0 to 10 VDC, and 0 to 20 mA. Set the voltage/current input switch in the ON position to select current input (0 to 20 mA).*1	When voltage is input: Input resistance 10 kΩ ±1 kΩ Maximum permissible voltage 20 VDC When current is input: Input resistance 245 Ω ±5 Ω Permissible maximum current 30 mA 
	4	Frequency setting (current)	Inputting 4 to 20 mADC (or 0 to 5 V, 0 to 10 V) provides the maximum output frequency at 20 mA and makes input and output proportional. This input signal is valid only when the AU signal is ON (terminal 2 input is invalid). Use **Pr.267** to switch among input 4 to 20 mA (initial setting), 0 to 5 VDC, and 0 to 10 VDC. Set the voltage/current input switch in the OFF position to select voltage input (0 to 5 V/0 to 10 V).*1 Use **Pr.858** to switch terminal functions.	
	1	Frequency setting auxiliary	Inputting 0 to ±5 VDC or 0 to ±10 VDC adds this signal to terminal 2 or 4 frequency setting signal. Use **Pr.73** to switch between input 0 to ±5 VDC and 0 to ±10 VDC (initial setting). Use **Pr.868** to switch terminal functions.	Input resistance 10 kΩ ±1 kΩ Permissible maximum voltage ±20 VDC
	5	Frequency setting common	Common terminal for frequency setting signal (terminal 2, 1 or 4) and analog output terminal AM, CA. Do not earth (ground).	—
Thermistor	10 2	PTC thermistor input	For receiving PTC thermistor outputs. When PTC thermistor is valid (**Pr.561** ≠ "9999"), terminal 2 is not available for frequency setting.	Applicable PTC thermistor specification Overheat detection resistance: 0.5 to 30 kΩ (Set by **Pr.561**)
External power supply input	+24	24 V external power supply input	For connecting a 24 V external power supply. If a 24 V external power supply is connected, power is supplied to the control circuit while the main power circuit is OFF.	Input voltage 23 to 25.5 VDC Input current 1.4 A or less

*1 Set **Pr.73, Pr.267**, and the voltage/current input switch correctly, then input an analog signal in accordance with the setting.
Applying a voltage with the voltage/current input switch ON (current input is selected) or a current with the switch OFF (voltage input is selected) could cause component damage of the inverter or analog circuits of output devices. (For the details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).)

*2 Sink logic is initially set for the FM-type inverter.

*3 Source logic is initially set for the CA-type inverter.

◆Output signal

<table>
<tr><th>Type</th><th>Terminal symbol</th><th>Terminal name</th><th colspan="2">Terminal function description</th><th>Rated specification</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Relay</td><td>A1,
B1,
C1</td><td>Relay output 1 (fault output)</td><td colspan="2">1 changeover contact output that indicates that an inverter's protective function has been activated and the outputs are stopped.
Fault: discontinuity across B and C (continuity across A and C),
Normal: continuity across Band C (discontinuity across A and C)</td><td rowspan="2">Contact capacity 230 VAC 0.3 A (power factor = 0.4)
30 VDC 0.3 A</td></tr>
<tr><td>A2,
B2,
C2</td><td>Relay output 2</td><td colspan="2">1 changeover contact output</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Open collector</td><td>RUN</td><td>Inverter running</td><td colspan="2">Switched to LOW when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the starting frequency (initial value 0.5 Hz). Switched to HIGH during stop or DC injection brake operation.</td><td rowspan="5">Permissible load 24 VDC (maximum 27 VDC) 0.1 A
(The voltage drop is 2.8 V at maximum while the signal is ON.)
LOW is when the open collector output transistor is ON (conducted).
HIGH is when the transistor is OFF (not conducted).</td></tr>
<tr><td>SU</td><td>Up to frequency</td><td>Switched to LOW when the output frequency is within the set frequency range ±10% (initial value). Switched to HIGH during acceleration/ deceleration and at a stop.</td><td rowspan="4">Fault code (4 bits) output.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OL</td><td>Overload warning</td><td>Switched to LOW when stall prevention is activated by the stall prevention function. Switched to HIGH when stall prevention is canceled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IPF</td><td>Instantaneous power failure</td><td>Switched to LOW when an instantaneous power failure occurs or when the undervoltage protection is activated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>FU</td><td>Frequency detection</td><td>Switched to LOW when the inverter output frequency is equal to or higher than the preset detection frequency, and to HIGH when it is less than the preset detection frequency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SE</td><td>Open collector output common</td><td colspan="2">Common terminal for terminals RUN, SU, OL, IPF, FU</td><td>—</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Pulse
Analog</td><td rowspan="2">FM
*1</td><td>For meter</td><td rowspan="4">Outputs a selected monitored item (such as output frequency) among several monitored items. The signal is not output during an inverter reset.
The output signal is proportional to the magnitude of the corresponding monitoring item.
Use Pr.55, Pr.56, and Pr.866 to set full scales for the monitored output frequency, output current, and torque.
(Refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).)</td><td>Output item:
Output frequency (initial setting)</td><td>Permissible load current 2 mA
For full scale 1440 pulses/s</td></tr>
<tr><td>NPN open collector output</td><td>This terminal can be used for open collector outputs by setting Pr.291.</td><td>Maximum output pulse 50k pulses/s
Permissible load current 80 mA</td></tr>
<tr><td>AM</td><td>Analog voltage output</td><td rowspan="2">Output item:
Output frequency (initial setting)</td><td>Output signal 0 to ±10 VDC, Permissible load current 1 mA
(load impedance 10 kΩ or more) Resolution 8 bits</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA
*2</td><td>Analog current output</td><td>Load impedance 200 Ω to 450 Ω
Output signal 0 to 20 mADC</td></tr>
</table>

*1 Terminal FM is provided in the FM-type inverter.
*2 Terminal CA is provided in the CA-type inverter.

◆Communication

Type	Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function description	
Ethernet	—	Ethernet connector	Communication can be made via Ethernet. Category: 100BASE-TX/10BASE-T Data transmission speed: 100 Mbps (100BASE-TX) / 10 Mbps (10BASE-T) Transmission method: Baseband Maximum segment length: 100 m between the hub and the inverter Number of cascade connection stages: Up to 2 (100BASE-TX) / up to 4 (10BASE-T) Interface: RJ-45 Number of interfaces available: 1 IP version: IPv4	
RS-485	—	PU connector	With the PU connector, communication can be made through RS-485. (For connection on a 1:1 basis only) Conforming standard: EIA-485 (RS-485) Transmission format: Multidrop link Communication speed: 4800 to 115200 bps Wiring length: 500 m	
USB	—	USB A connector	A connector (receptacle) A USB memory device enables parameter copies and the trace function.	Interface: Conforms to USB1.1 (USB2.0 full-speed compatible) Transmission speed: 12 Mbps
		USB B connector	Mini B connector (receptacle) The inverter can be connected to a personal computer via USB.	

◆Safety stop signal

Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function description	Rated specification	Refer to page
S1	Safety stop input (Channel 1)	Terminals S1 and S2 are used for the safety stop input signal for the safety relay module. Terminals S1 and S2 are used at the same time (dual channel). Inverter output is shutoff by shortening/opening between terminals S1 and SIC, or between S2 and SIC. In the initial status, terminals S1 and S2 are shorted with terminal PC by shorting wires. Terminal SIC is shorted with terminal SD. Remove the shorting wires and connect the safety relay module when using the safety stop function.	Input resistance 4.7 kΩ Input current 4 to 6 mADC (with 24 VDC input)	46
S2	Safety stop input (Channel 2)			
SIC	Safety stop input terminal common	Common terminal for terminals S1 and S2.	—	
So (SO)	Safety monitor output (open collector output)	Indicates the safety stop input signal status. Switched to LOW when the status is other than the internal safety circuit failure. Switched to HIGH during the internal safety circuit failure status. (LOW is when the open collector output transistor is ON (conducted). HIGH is when the transistor is OFF (not conducted).) Refer to the Safety Stop Function Instruction Manual when the signal is switched to HIGH while both terminals S1 and S2 are open. (Please contact your sales representative for the manual.)	Permissible load 24 VDC (27 VDC at maximum), 0.1 A (The voltage drop is 3.4 V at maximum while the signal is ON.)	
SOC	Safety monitor output terminal common	Common terminal for terminal So (SO).	—	

2.6.2 Control logic (sink/source) change

Change the control logic of input signals as necessary.

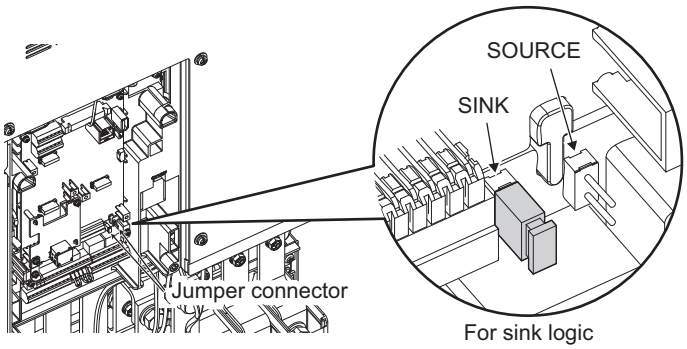
To change the control logic, change the jumper connector position on the control circuit board.

Connect the jumper connector to the connector pin of the desired control logic.

The control logic of input signals is initially set to the sink logic (SINK) for the FM type.

The control logic of input signals is initially set to the source logic (SOURCE) for the CA type.

(The output signals may be used in either the sink or source logic independently of the jumper connector position.)



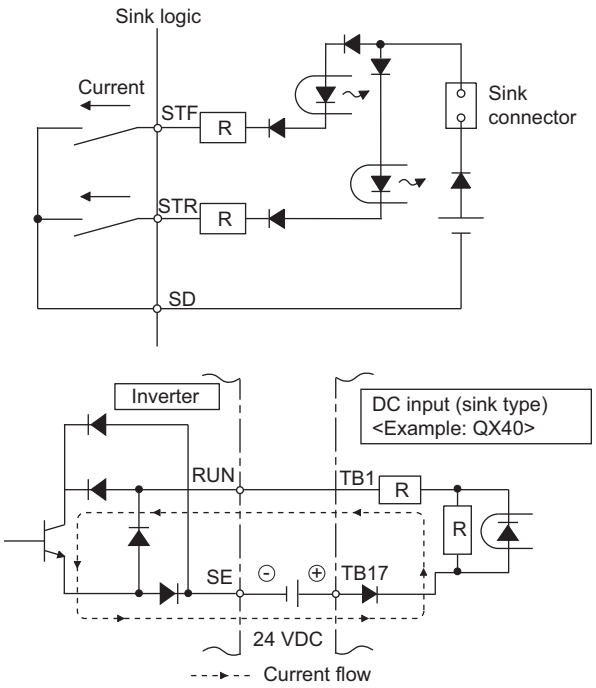
NOTE

- Make sure that the jumper connector is installed correctly.
- Never change the control logic while power is ON.

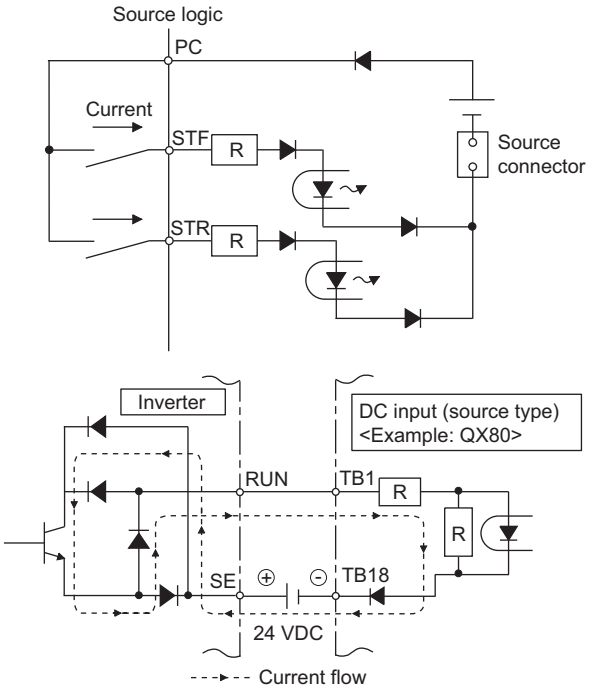
◆Sink logic and source logic

- In the sink logic, a signal switches ON when a current flows from the corresponding signal input terminal. Terminal SD is common to the contact input signals. Terminal SE is common to the open collector output signals.
- In the source logic, a signal switches ON when a current flows into the corresponding signal input terminal. Terminal PC is common to the contact input signals. Terminal SE is common to the open collector output signals.

●Current flow concerning the input/output signal when sink logic is selected



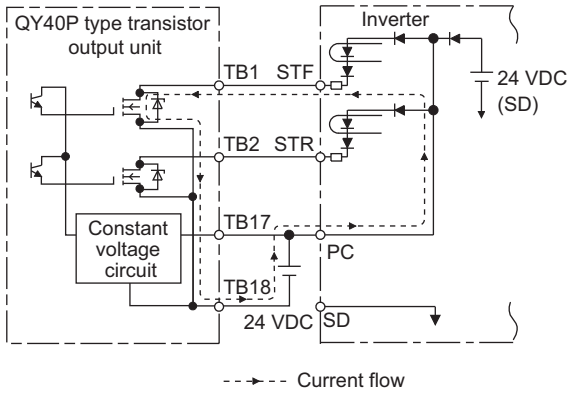
●Current flow concerning the input/output signal when source logic is selected



- When using an external power supply for transistor output

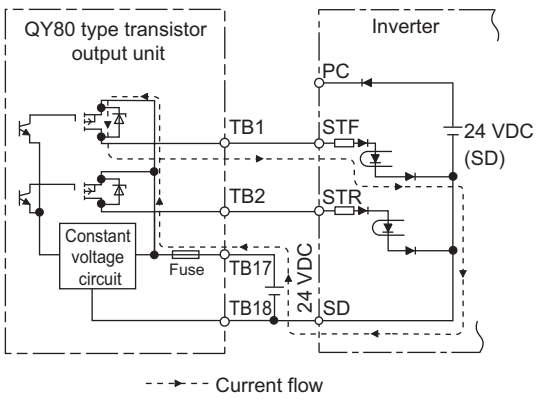
Sink logic

Use terminal PC as a common terminal, and perform wiring as shown below. (Do not connect terminal SD of the inverter with terminal 0 V of the external power supply. When using terminals PC-SD as a 24 VDC power supply, do not install an external power supply in parallel with the inverter. Doing so may cause a malfunction in the inverter due to undesirable currents.)



Source logic

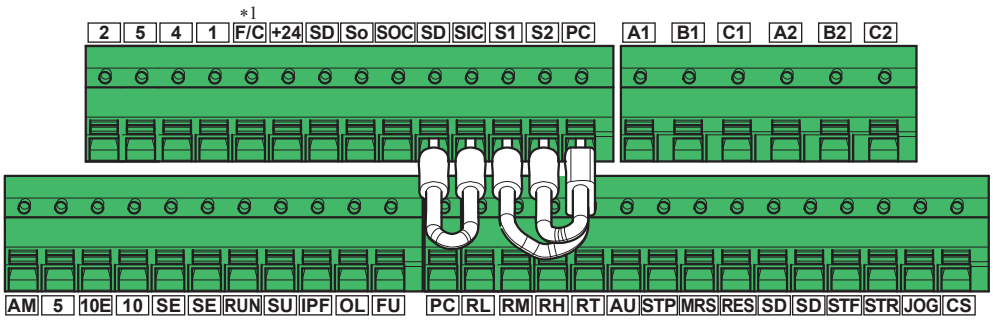
Use terminal SD as a common terminal, and perform wiring as shown below. (Do not connect terminal PC of the inverter with terminal +24 V of the external power supply. When using terminals PC-SD as a 24 VDC power supply, do not install an external power supply in parallel with the inverter. Doing so may cause a malfunction in the inverter due to undesirable currents.)



2.6.3 Wiring of control circuit

◆Control circuit terminal layout

• Recommended cable gauge: 0.3 to 0.75 mm^2



*1 This terminal operates as terminal FM for the FM type, and as terminal CA for the CA type.

◆Wiring method

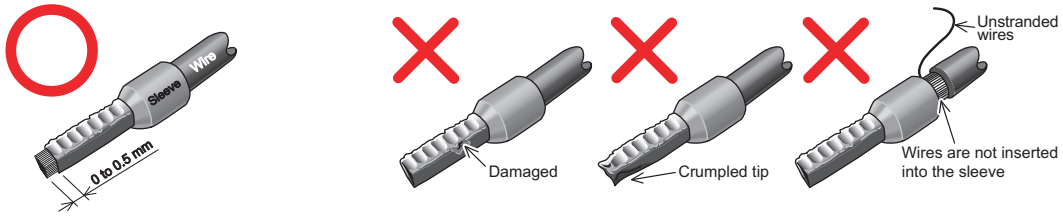
• Wire insertion

Use crimp terminals and stripped wire for the control circuit wiring. For single wire, the stripped wire can be used without crimp terminal.

Connect the end of wires (crimp terminal or stranded wire) to the terminal block.

(1) Strip the signal wires as shown below. If too much of the wire is stripped, a short circuit may occur with neighboring wires.
If not enough of the wire is stripped, wires may become loose and fall out.
Twist the stripped end of wires to prevent them from fraying. Do not solder it.

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



• Crimp terminals commercially available (as of January 2017)
Phoenix Contact Co., Ltd.

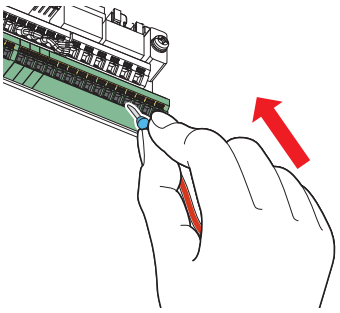
Wire gauge (mm^2)	Ferrule part No.			Crimping tool model No.
	With insulation sleeve	Without insulation sleeve	For UL wire*1	
0.3	AI 0,34-10TQ	—	—	CRIMPFOX 6
0.5	AI 0,5-10WH	—	AI 0,5-10WH-GB	
0.75	AI 0,75-10GY	A 0,75-10	AI 0,75-10GY-GB	
1	AI 1-10RD	A 1-10	AI 1-10RD/1000GB	
1.25, 1.5	AI 1,5-10BK	A 1,5-10	AI 1,5-10BK/1000GB*2	
0.75 (for two wires)	AI-TWIN 2 × 0,75-10GY	—	—	

*1 A ferrule terminal with an insulation sleeve compatible with the MTW wire which has a thick wire insulation.
*2 Applicable for terminals A1, B1, C1, A2, B2, and C2.

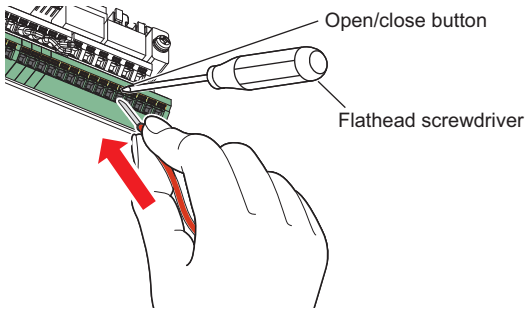
NICHIFU Co., Ltd.

Wire gauge (mm^2)	Blade terminal part No.	Insulation cap part No.	Crimping tool model No.
0.3 to 0.75	BT 0.75-11	VC 0.75	NH 69

(3) Insert each wire into the terminal.



When using single wire or stranded wires without a crimp terminal, push the open/close button all the way down with a flathead screwdriver, and insert the wire.

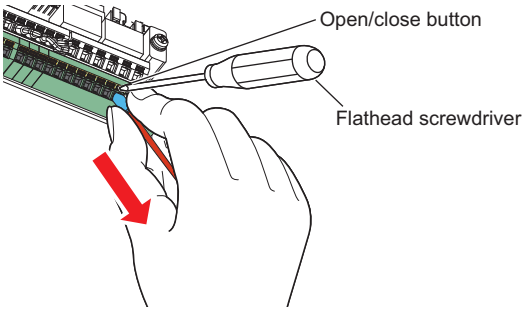


NOTE

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

- Wire removal

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



NOTE

- Pulling out the wire forcefully without pushing the open/close button all the way down may damage the terminal block.
- Use a small flathead screwdriver (tip thickness: 0.4 mm/tip width: 2.5 mm).
  If a flathead screwdriver with a narrow tip is used, terminal block may be damaged.
  Commercially available products (as of February 2016)

Product	Model	Manufacturer
Driver	SZF 0- 0,4 × 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 an inverter damage or injury.

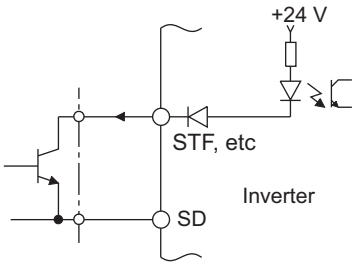
◆Common terminals of the control circuit (SD, PC, 5, SE)

- Terminals SD (sink logic), PC (source logic), 5, and SE are common terminals (0V) for I/O signals. (All common terminals are isolated from each other.) Do not earth (ground) these terminals. Avoid connecting terminal SD (sink logic) with 5, terminal PC (source logic) with 5, and terminal SE with 5.
- In the sink logic, terminal SD is a common terminal for the contact input terminals (STF, STR, STP (STOP), RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, MRS, RES, AU, CS) and the pulse train output terminal (FM*1). The open collector circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.
- In the source logic, terminal PC is a common terminal for the contact input terminals (STF, STR, STP (STOP), RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, MRS, RES, AU, CS). The open collector circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.
- Terminal 5 is a common terminal for the frequency setting terminals (2, 1 or 4) and the analog output terminals (AM, CA*2). It should be protected from external noise using a shielded or twisted cable.
- Terminal SE is a common terminal for the open collector output terminals (RUN, SU, OL, IPF, FU). The contact input circuit is isolated from the internal control circuit by photocoupler.

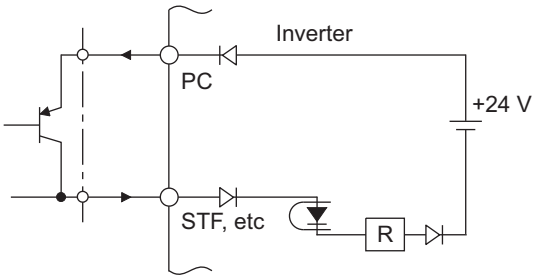
*1 Terminal FM is provided in the FM-type inverter.
*2 Terminal CA is provided in the CA-type inverter.

◆Signal inputs by contactless switches

The contact input terminals of the inverter (STF, STR, STP (STOP), RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, MRS, RES, AU, CS) can be controlled using a transistor instead of a contact switch as shown below.



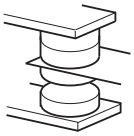
External signal input using transistor (sink logic)



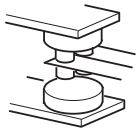
External signal input using transistor (source logic)

2.6.4 Wiring precautions

- It is recommended to use a cable of 0.3 to 0.75 mm^2 for the connection to the control circuit terminals.
- The wiring length should be 30 m (200 m for terminal FM) at the maximum.
- Use two or more parallel micro-signal contacts or twin contacts to prevent contact faults when using contact inputs since the control circuit input signals are micro-currents.

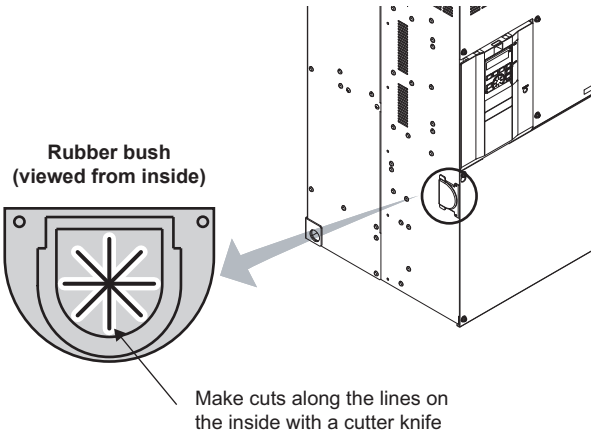


Micro signal contacts

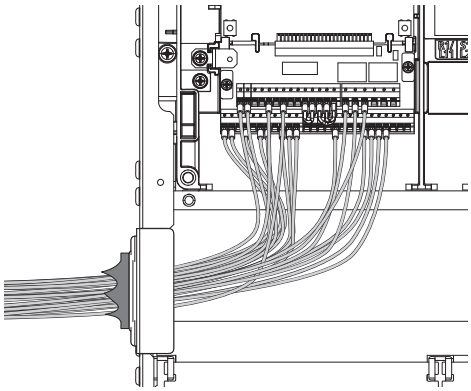


Twin contacts

- To suppress EMI, use shielded or twisted cables for the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (including the 200 V relay sequence circuit). For the cables connected to the control circuit terminals, connect their shields to the common terminal of the connected control circuit terminal. When connecting an external power supply to terminal PC, however, connect the shield of the power supply cable to the negative side of the external power supply. Do not directly earth (ground) the shield to the enclosure, etc.
- Always apply a voltage to the fault output terminals (A1, B1, C1, A2, B2, C2) via a relay coil, lamp, etc.
- Separate the wiring of the control circuit away from the wiring of the main circuit.
  Make cuts in rubber bush of the inverter side and lead the wires through.



<Wiring example>



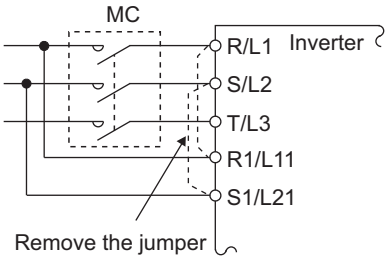
2.6.5 When using separate power supplies for the control circuit and the main circuit

◆Cable size for the control circuit power supply (terminals R1/L11, S1/L21)

- Terminal screw size: M4
- Cable gauge: 0.75 mm^2 to 2 mm^2
- Tightening torque: 1.5 N·m

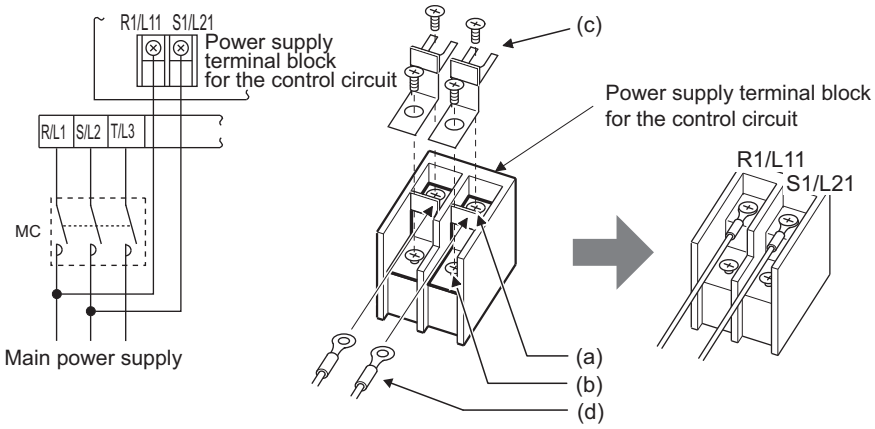
◆Connection method

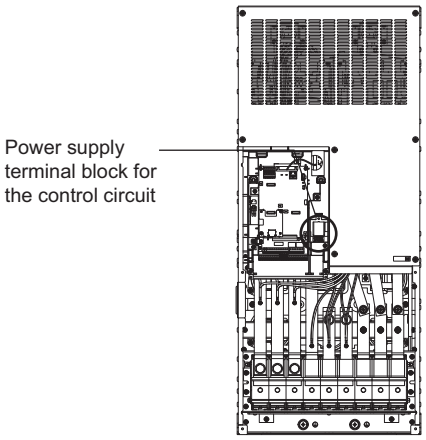
<Connection diagram>



When a fault occurs, opening of the electromagnetic contactor (MC) on the inverter power supply side results in power loss in the control circuit, disabling the fault output signal retention. Terminals R1/L11 and S1/L21 are provided to hold a fault signal. In this case, connect the power supply terminals R1/L11 and S1/L21 of the control circuit to the input side of the MC.
Do not connect the power cable to incorrect terminals. Doing so may damage the inverter.

(a) Remove the upper screws.
(b) Remove the lower screws.
(c) Pull the jumper toward you to remove.
(d) Connect the separate power supply cable for the control circuit to the upper terminals (R1/L11, S1/L21).





NOTE

- When using separate power supplies, always remove the jumpers across terminals R/L1 and R1/L11 and across S/L2 and S1/L21. The inverter may be damaged if the jumpers are not removed.
- The voltage should be the same as that of the main control circuit when the control circuit power is supplied from other than the input side of the MC.
- The power capacity necessary when separate power is supplied from R1/L11 and S1/L21 is 80 VA.
- If the main circuit power is switched OFF (for 0.1 s or more) then ON again, the inverter is reset and a fault output will not be held.

2.6.6 When supplying 24 V external power to the control circuit

Connect a 24 V external power supply across terminals +24 and SD. Connecting a 24 V external power supply enables I/O terminal ON/OFF operation, operation panel displays, control functions, and communication during communication operation even at power-OFF of inverter's main circuit power supply. When the main circuit power supply is turned ON, the power supply source changes from the 24 V external power supply to the main circuit power supply.

◆Specification of the applicable 24 V external power supply

Item	Rated specification
Input voltage	23 to 25.5 VDC
Input current	1.4 A or less

Commercially available products (as of February 2015)

Model	Manufacturer
S8JX-N05024C*1 Specifications: Capacity 50 W, output voltage (DC) 24 V, output current 2.1 A Installation method: Front installation with cover or S8VS-06024*1 Specifications: Capacity 60W, output voltage (DC) 24 V, output current 2.5 A Installation method: DIN rail installation	OMRON Corporation

*1 For the latest information about OMRON power supply, contact OMRON corporation.

◆Starting and stopping the 24 V external power supply operation

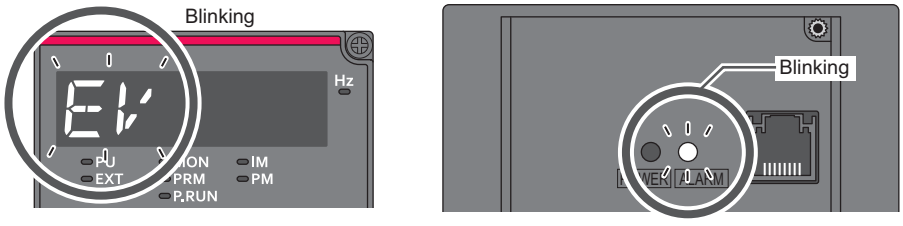
- Supplying 24 V external power while the main circuit power is OFF starts the 24 V external power supply operation. Likewise, turning OFF the main circuit power while supplying 24 V external power starts the 24 V external power supply operation.
- Turning ON the main circuit power stops the 24 V external power supply operation and enables the normal operation.

NOTE

- When the 24 V external power is supplied while the main circuit power supply is OFF, the inverter operation is disabled.
- In the initial setting, when the main power supply is turned ON during the 24 V external power supply operation, a reset is performed in the inverter, then the power supply changes to the main circuit power supply. (The reset can be disabled using **Pr.30**.)

◆Confirming the 24 V external power supply input

- During the 24 V external power supply operation, "EV" blinks on the operation panel. The alarm lamp also blinks. Thus, the 24 V external power supply operation can be confirmed even when the operation panel is removed.



- During the 24 V external power supply operation, the 24 V external power supply operation signal (EV) is output. To use the EV signal, set "68 (positive logic) or 168 (negative logic)" in one of **Pr.190 to Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)** to assign function to an output terminal.

◆Operation while the 24 V external power is supplied

- Fault history and parameters can be read and parameters can be written (when the parameter write from the operation panel is enabled) using the operation panel keys.
- The safety stop function is invalid during the 24 V external power supply operation.
- During the 24 V external power supply operation, monitored items and signals related to inputs to main circuit power supply, such as output current, converter output voltage, and IPF signal, are invalid.
- The faults, which have occurred when the main circuit power supply is ON, continue to be output after the power supply is changed to the 24 V external power supply. Perform the inverter reset or turn OFF then ON the power to reset the faults.
- If the power supply changes from the main circuit power supply to the 24 V external power supply while measuring the main circuit capacitor's life, the measurement completes after the power supply changes back to the main circuit power supply (**Pr.259** = "3").
- The output data is retained when "1 or 11" is set in **Pr.495 Remote output selection**.

NOTE

- Inrush current equal to or higher than the 24 V external power supply specification may flow at power-ON. Confirm that the power supply and other devices are not affected by the inrush current and the voltage drop caused by it. Depending on the power supply, the inrush current protection may be activated to disable the power supply. Select the power supply and capacity carefully.
- When the wiring length between the external power supply and the inverter is long, the voltage often drops. Select the appropriate wiring size and length to keep the voltage in the rated input voltage range.
- In a serial connection of several inverters, the current increases when it flows through the inverter wiring near the power supply. The increase of the current causes voltage to drop further. When connecting different inverters to different power supplies, use the inverters after confirming that the input voltage of each inverter is within the rated input voltage range. Depending on the power supply, the inrush current protection may be activated to disable the power supply. Select the power supply and capacity carefully.
- "E.SAF or E.P24" may appear when the start-up time of the 24 V power supply is too long (less than 1.5 V/s) in the 24 V external power supply operation.
- "E.P24" may appear when the 24 V external power supply input voltage is low. Check the external power supply input.
- Do not touch the control circuit terminal block (circuit board) during the 24 V power supply operation (when conducted). Otherwise you may get an electric shock or burn.

2.6.7 Safety stop function

◆Function description

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

Terminal symbol	Terminal function description	
S1*1	For input of the safety stop channel 1.	Between S1 and SIC, S2 and SIC Open: In safety stop mode Short: Other than the safety stop mode.
S2*1	For input of the safety stop channel 2.	
SIC*1	Common terminal for S1 and S2.	
So (SO)	Outputs when an alarm or failure is detected. The signal is output when no internal safety circuit failure*2 exists.	OFF: Internal safety circuit failure*2 ON: No internal safety circuit failure*2
SOC	Open collector output (terminal So (SO)) common	

*1 In the initial status, terminals S1 and PC, S2 and PC, and SIC and SD are respectively shorted with shorting wires. To use the safety stop function, remove all the shortening wires, and then connect to the safety relay module as shown in the following connection diagram.

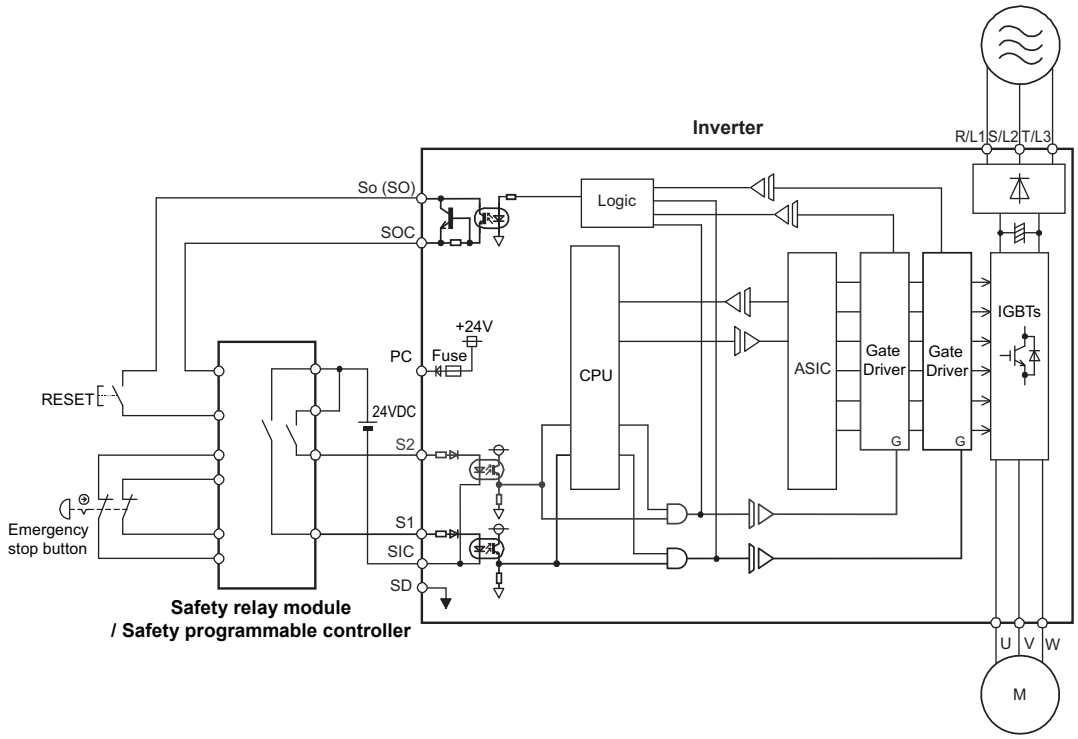
*2 At an internal safety circuit failure, the operation panel displays one of the faults shown on the next page.

NOTE

- Use terminal So (SO) to output a fault and to prevent restarting of the inverter. The signal cannot be used as safety stop input terminal to other devices.

◆Connection diagram

To prevent automatic restart after a fault occurrence, connect the reset button of a safety relay module or a safety programmable controller across terminals So (SO) and SOC. The reset button acts as the feedback input for the safety relay module or the safety programmable controller.



◆Safety stop function operation

Input power	Internal safety circuit status	Input terminal *1,*2		Output terminal	Output signal *8, *9, *10	Inverter running status	Operation panel indication	
		S1	S2	So (SO)	SAFE		E.SAF*6	SA*7
OFF	—	—	—	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Not displayed	Not displayed
ON	Normal	ON	ON	ON*3	OFF	Drive enabled	Not displayed	Not displayed
	Normal	ON	OFF	OFF*4	OFF*4	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Displayed
	Normal	OFF	ON	OFF*4	OFF*4	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Displayed
	Normal	OFF	OFF	ON*3	ON*3	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Not displayed	Displayed
	Fault	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Not displayed*5
	Fault	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Displayed
	Fault	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Displayed
	Fault	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	Output shutoff (Safe state)	Displayed	Displayed

*1 ON: The transistor is conducted. OFF: The transistor is not conducted.

*2 When not using the safety stop function, short across terminals S1 and PC, S2 and PC, and SIC and SD to use the inverter. (In the initial status, terminals S1 and PC, S2 and PC, and SIC and SD are respectively shorted with shorting wires.)

*3 If any of the protective functions shown in the following table is activated, terminal So (SO) and the SAFE signal turn OFF.

Fault record	Operation panel indication
Option fault	E.OPT
Communication option fault	E.OP1 to E.OP3
Parameter storage device fault	E.PE
Retry count excess	E.RET
Parameter storage device fault	E.PE2
Operation panel power supply short circuit	E.CTE
24 VDC power fault	E.P24
Safety circuit fault	E.SAF
Overspeed occurrence	E.OS

Fault record	Operation panel indication
Speed deviation excess detection	E.OSD
Signal loss detection	E.ECT
Excessive position fault	E.OD
Brake sequence fault	E.MB1 to E.MB7
Encoder phase fault	E.EP
CPU fault	E.CPU
	E.5 to E.7
Internal circuit fault	E.13

*4 If the internal safety circuit is operated normally, terminal So (SO) remains ON until E.SAF is displayed, and terminal So (SO) turns OFF when E.SAF is displayed.

*5 SA is displayed when terminals S1 and S2 are identified as OFF due to the internal safety circuit failure.

*6 If another fault occurs at the same time as E.SAF, the other fault can be displayed.

*7 If another warning occurs at the same time as SA, the other warning can be displayed.

*8 The ON/OFF state of the output signal is the one for the positive logic. The ON and OFF are reversed for the negative logic.

*9 For SAFE signal, refer to the following table and assign the function by **Pr.190 to Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)**.

Output signal	Pr.190 to Pr.196 settings	
	Positive logic	Negative logic
SAFE	80	180

*10 The use of SAFE signal has not been certified for compliance with safety standards.

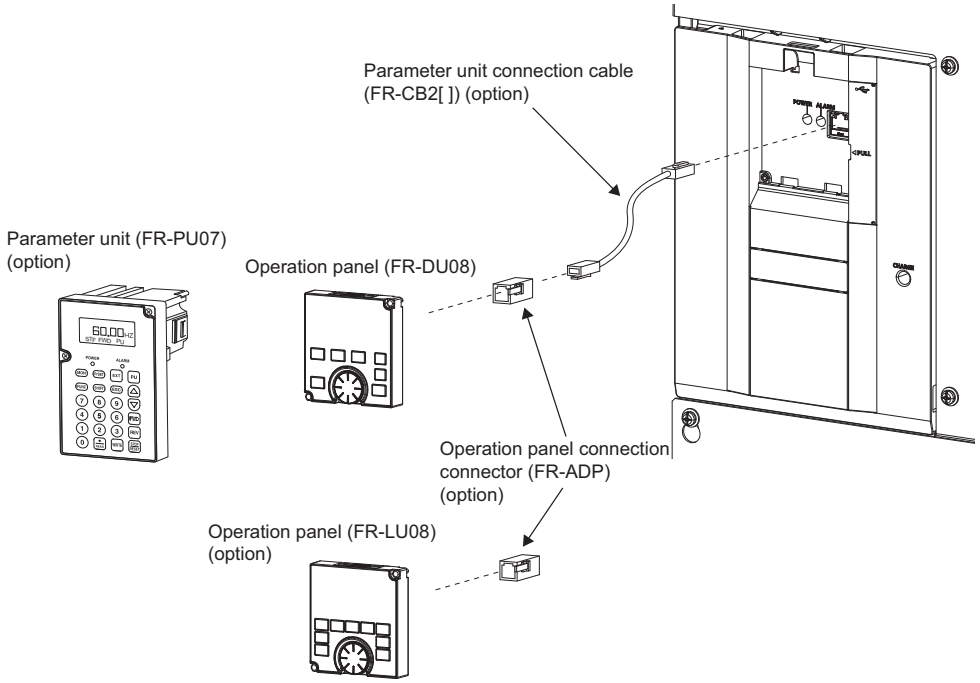
For more details, refer to the Safety Stop Function Instruction Manual. Find a PDF copy of this manual in the CD-ROM enclosed with the product.

2.7 Communication connectors and terminals

2.7.1 PU connector

◆Mounting the operation panel or the parameter unit on the enclosure surface

• Having an operation panel or a parameter unit on the enclosure surface is convenient. With a connection cable, the operation panel or the parameter unit can be mounted to the enclosure surface and connected to the inverter.
Use the option FR-CB2[ ], or connectors and cables available on the market.
(To mount the operation panel, the optional connector (FR-ADP) is required.)
Securely insert one end of the connection cable until the stoppers are fixed.



NOTE

• Refer to the following table when fabricating the cable on the user side. Keep the total cable length within 20 m.
• Commercially available products (as of February 2015)

Name	Model	Manufacturer
Communication cable	SGLPEV-T (Cat5e/300 m) 24AWG × 4P	Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd.
RJ-45 connector	5-554720-3	Tyco Electronics

◆Communication operation

• Using the PU connector enables communication operation from a personal computer, etc. When the PU connector is connected with a personal, FA or other computer by a communication cable, a user program can run to monitor the inverter or read and write parameters.
Communication can be performed with the Mitsubishi inverter protocol (computer link operation).
For the details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

2.7.2 Ethernet connector

◆Ethernet communication specifications

Item	Description
Category	100BASE-TX/10BASE-T
Data transmission speed	100 Mbps (100BASE-TX) / 10 Mbps (10BASE-T)
Transmission method	Baseband
Maximum segment length	100 m between the hub and the inverter
Number of cascade connection stages	Up to 2 (100BASE-TX) / up to 4 (10BASE-T)
Interface	RJ-45
Number of interfaces available	1
IP version	IPv4

◆Connection cable

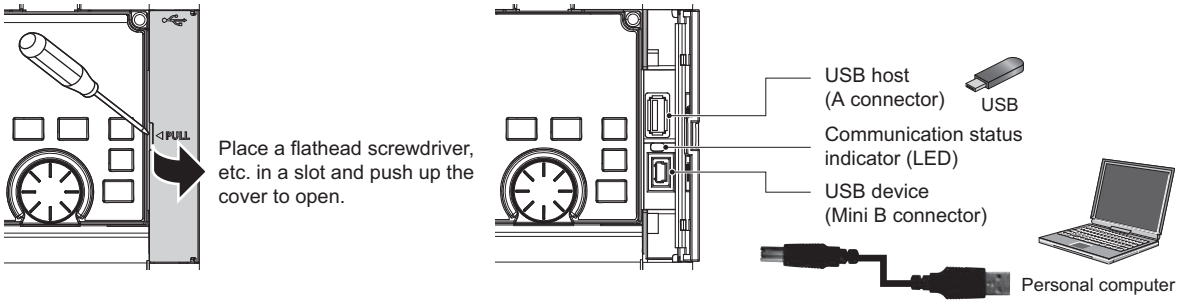
Use Ethernet cables compliant with the following standards.

Communication speed	Cable	Connector	Standard
100 Mbps	Category 5 or higher, (shielded / STP) straight cable	RJ-45 connector	100BASE-TX
10M bps	Category 3 or higher, (shielded / STP) straight cable		10BASE-T
	Category 3 or higher, (UTP) straight cable		

◆Hub

Use a hub that supports transmission speed of the Ethernet.

2.7.3 USB connector



◆USB host communication

Interface		Conforms to USB1.1
Transmission speed		12 Mbps
Wiring length		Maximum 5 m
Connector		USB A connector (receptacle)
Compatible USB memory	**Format**	FAT32
	Capacity	1 GB or more (used in the recorder mode of the trace function)
	Encryption function	Not available

- Different inverter data can be saved in a USB memory device.
  The USB host communication enables the following functions.

Function	Description
Parameter copy	• Copies the parameter setting from the inverter to the USB memory device. A maximum of 99 parameter setting files can be saved in a USB memory device. • The parameter setting data copied in the USB memory device can be copied to other inverters. This function is useful in backing up the parameter setting or for sharing the parameter setting among multiple inverters.
Trace	• The monitored data and output status of the signals can be saved in a USB memory device.
PLC function data copy	• This function copies the PLC function project data to a USB memory device when the PLC function is used. • The PLC function project data copied in the USB memory device can be copied to other inverters. • This function is useful in backing up the parameter setting and for allowing multiple inverters to operate by the same sequence programs.

- When the inverter recognizes the USB memory device without any problem, "USb.-A" is briefly displayed on the operation panel.
- When the USB memory device is removed, "USb.-- " is briefly displayed on the operation panel.
- The operating status of the USB host can be checked on the LED display of the inverter.

LED display status	Operating status
OFF	No USB connection.
ON	The communication is established between the inverter and the USB device.
Blinking rapidly	The USB memory device is being accessed. (Do not remove the USB memory device.)
Blinking slowly	Error in the USB connection.

- When a device such as a USB battery charger is connected to the USB connector and an excessive current (500 mA or more) flows, USB host error "UF " (UF warning) is displayed on the operation panel.
- When the UF warning appears, the USB error can be canceled by removing the USB device and setting **Pr.1049** = "1". (The UF warning can also be canceled by resetting the inverter power or resetting with the RES signal.)

NOTE

- Do not connect devices other than a USB memory device to the inverter.
- If a USB device is connected to the inverter via a USB hub, the inverter cannot recognize the USB memory device properly.

◆USB device communication

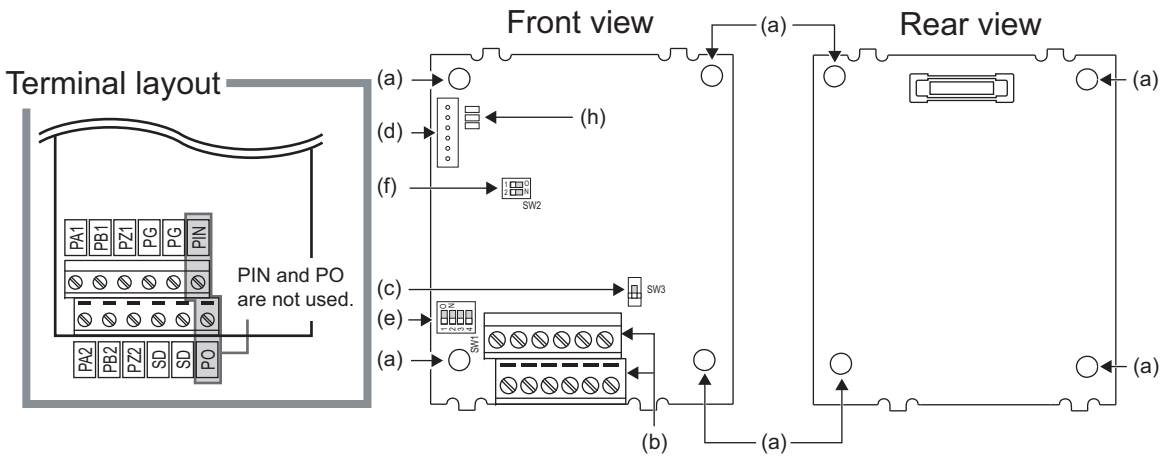
The inverter can be connected to a personal computer with a USB (Ver. 1.1) cable.

Interface	Conforms to USB1.1
Transmission speed	12 Mbps
Wiring length	Maximum 5 m
Connector	USB mini B connector (receptacle)
Power supply	Self-powered

2.8 Connection of motor with encoder (vector control)

Using encoder-equipped motors together with a vector control compatible option enables speed, torque, and positioning control operations under orientation control, encoder feedback control, and full-scale vector control.
This section explains wiring for use of the FR-A8AP.

◆Appearance and parts name of the FR-A8AP



Symbol	Name	Description	Refer to page
a	Mounting hole	Used for installation to the inverter.	—
b	Terminal block	Connected with the encoder.	55
c	Encoder type selection switch (SW3)	Switches the encoder type (differential line driver/complementary).	53
d	CON2 connector	Used for extension	—
e	Terminating resistor selection switch (SW1)	Switches ON or OFF the internal terminating resistor.	53
f	Switch for manufacturer setting (SW2)	Do not change from the initially-set status. (Switches 1 and 2 are OFF .)	—
g	Connector	Connected to the option connector of the inverter.	9
h	LED for manufacturer check	Not used.	—

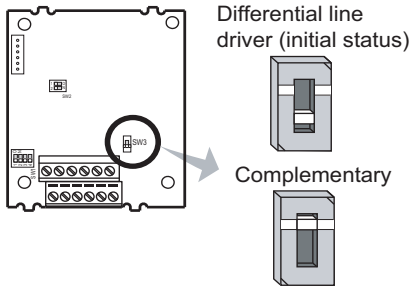
◆Terminals of the FR-A8AP

Terminal symbol	Terminal name	Description
PA1	Encoder A-phase signal input terminal	A-, B- and Z-phase signals are input from the encoder.
PA2	Encoder A-phase inverse signal input terminal	
PB1	Encoder B-phase signal input terminal	
PB2	Encoder B-phase inverse signal input terminal	
PZ1	Encoder Z-phase signal input terminal	
PZ2	Encoder Z-phase inverse signal input terminal	
PG	Encoder power supply (positive side) input terminal	Input terminal for the encoder power supply. Connect the external power supply (5 V, 12 V, 15 V, 24 V) and the encoder power cable. When the encoder output is the differential line driver type, only 5 V can be input. Make the voltage of the external power supply same as the encoder output voltage. (Check the encoder specification.)
SD	Encoder power supply ground terminal	
PIN	Not used.	
PO		

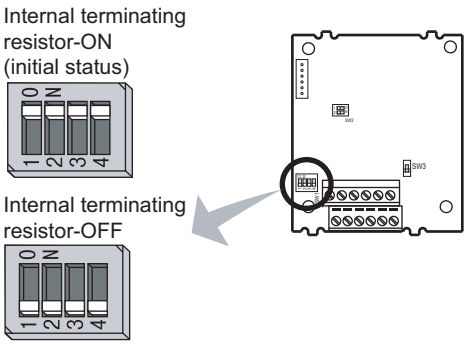
NOTE

- When the encoder's output voltage differs from its input power supply voltage, the signal loss detection (E.ECT) may occur.
- Incorrect wiring or faulty setting to the encoder will cause a fault such as an overcurrent (E.OC[ ]) and an inverter overload (E.THT). Correctly perform the encoder wiring and setting.

◆Switches of the FR-A8AP



- Encoder type selection switch (SW3)
  Selects either the differential line driver or complementary setting.
  It is initially set to the differential line driver. Switch its position according to the output circuit.



- Terminating resistor selection switch (SW1)
  Selects ON/OFF of the internal terminating resistor.
  Set the switch to ON (initial status) when an encoder output type is differential line driver, and set to OFF when complementary.
  ON: with internal terminating resistor (initial status)
  OFF: without internal terminating resistor

NOTE

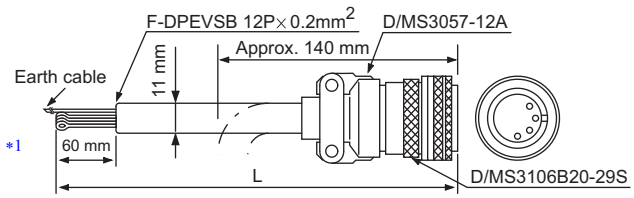
- Set all switches to the same setting (ON/OFF).
- Set the switch "OFF" when sharing an encoder with another unit (NC (computerized numerical controller), etc.) having a terminating resistor under the differential line driver setting.
- Prepare an encoder's power supply (5 V/12 V/15 V/24 V) according to the encoder's output voltage. When the encoder output is the differential line driver type, only 5 V can be input.
- The SW2 switch is for manufacturer setting. Do not change the setting.

- Encoder specification

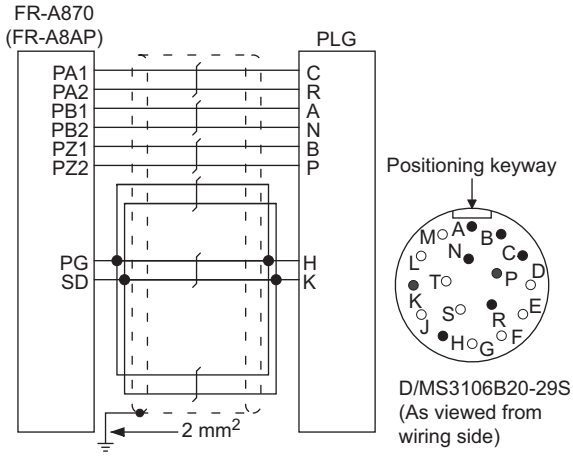
Item	Specification
Resolution	0 to 4096 Pulse/Rev (setting by **Pr. 369**)
Power supply voltage	5 V, 12 V, 15 V, 24 V
Output signal form	A, B phases (90° phase shift) Z phase: 1 pulse/rev
Output circuit	Differential line driver or complementary

◆Encoder cable

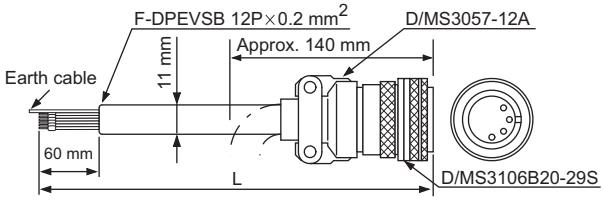
FR-JCBL



Model	Length L (m)
FR-JCBL5	5
FR-JCBL15	15
FR-JCBL30	30

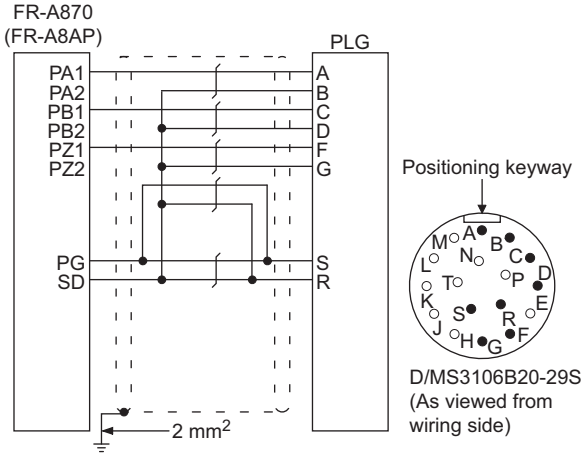


FR-V7CBL



- A P clip for earthing (grounding) a shielded cable is provided.

Model	Length L (m)
FR-V7CBL5	5
FR-V7CBL15	15
FR-V7CBL30	30



*1 As the terminal block of the FR-A8AP is an insertion type, cables need to be treated. (Refer to the following description.)

- When using an encoder cable (FR-JCBL, FR-V5CBL, etc.) dedicated to the conventional motor, cut the crimp terminal of the encoder cable and strip wires to make wires' ends exposed.
  Also, treat the shielding wires of the shielded twisted pair cable to ensure that they will not contact conductive areas.
  Twist the stripped end of wires to prevent them from fraying. Do not solder it.

NOTE

- Information on blade terminals
  Commercially available products (as of January 2017)
  Phoenix Contact Co., Ltd.

Terminal screw size	Wire gauge (mm²)	Ferrule part No.		Crimping tool model No.
		With insulation sleeve	Without insulation sleeve	
M2	0.3,	AI 0,34-6TQ	A 0,34-7	CRIMPFOX 6
	0.5	AI 0,5-6WH	A 0,5-6	

NICHIFU Co., Ltd.

Terminal screw size	Wire gauge (mm²)	Blade terminal part No.	Insulation cap part No.	Crimping tool model No.
M2	0.3 to 0.75	BT 0.75-7	VC 0.75	NH 69

- When crimping the non-insulated crimp terminal shown above, make sure that the twisted stripped end do not come out of the terminal.

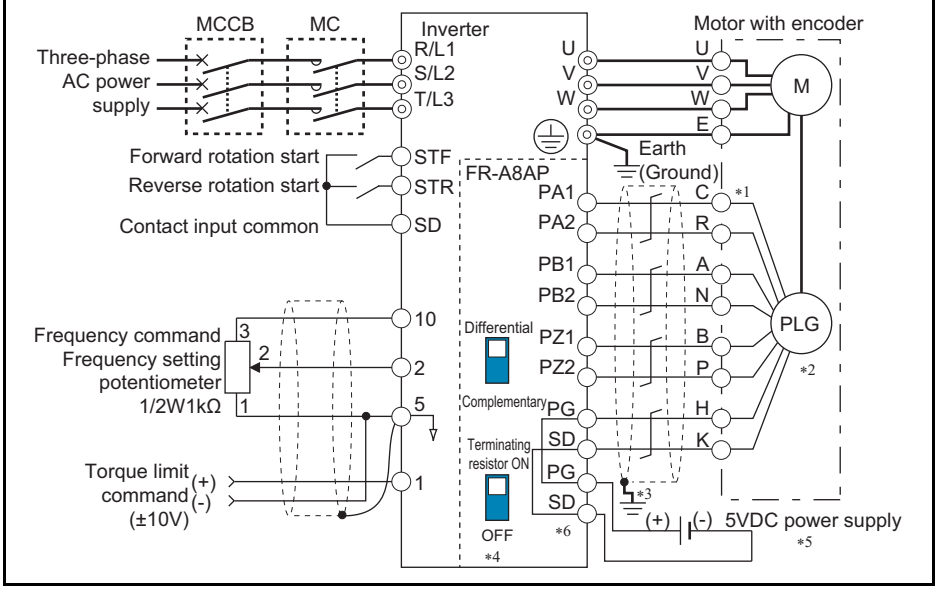
• Connection terminal compatibility table

Encoder cable		FR-V7CBL	FR-JCBL
FR-A8AP terminal	PA1	PA	PA
	PA2	Do not connect anything to this.	PAR
	PB1	PB	PB
	PB2	Do not connect anything to this.	PBR
	PZ1	PZ	PZ
	PZ2	Do not connect anything to this.	PZR
	PG	PG	5E
	SD	SD	AG2

◆Wiring example

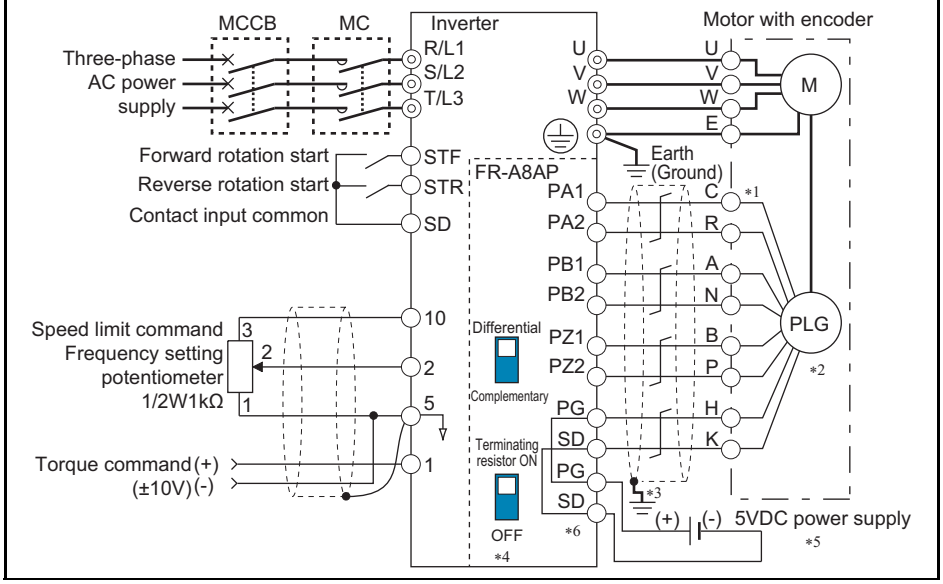
• Speed control

Standard motor with encoder, 5 V differential line driver



• Torque control

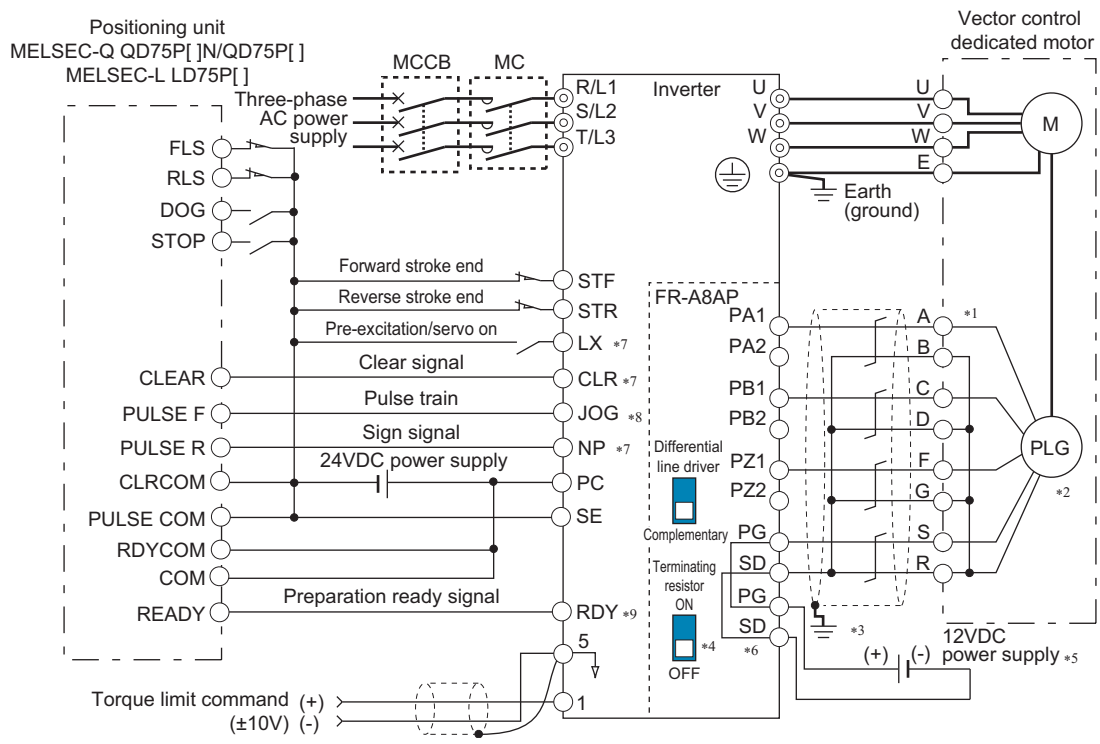
Standard motor with encoder, 5 V differential line driver



Connection of motor with encoder (vector control)

• Position control

Vector control dedicated motor, 12 V complementary



*1 The pin number differs according to the encoder used.
Speed, control, torque control, and position control by pulse train input are available with or without the Z-phase being connected.

*2 Connect the encoder so that there is no looseness between the motor and motor shaft. Speed ratio must be 1:1.

*3 Earth (ground) the shield of the encoder cable to the enclosure using a tool such as a P-clip. (Refer to **page 57**.)

*4 For the complementary, set the terminating resistor selection switch to OFF position. (Refer to **page 53**.)

*5 A separate power supply of 5 V/12 V/15 V/24 V is necessary according to the encoder power specification.
When the encoder output is the differential line driver type, only 5 V can be input.
Make the voltage of the external power supply the same as the encoder output voltage, and connect the external power supply across PG and SD.

*6 For terminal compatibility of the FR-JCBL, FR-V7CBL, and FR-A8AP, refer to **page 55**.

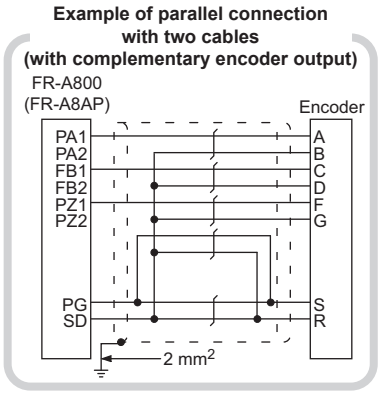
*7 Assign the function using **Pr.178 to Pr.184, Pr.187 to Pr.189 (input terminal function selection)**.

*8 When position control is selected, terminal JOG function is invalid and simple position pulse train input terminal becomes valid.

*9 Assign the function using **Pr.190 to Pr.194 (output terminal function selection)**.

◆Instructions for encoder cable wiring

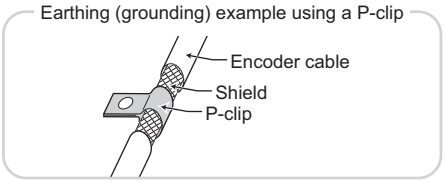
- Use shielded twisted pair cables (0.2 mm^2 or larger) to connect the FR-A8AP. For the wiring to terminals PG and SD, use several cables in parallel or use a thick cable, according to the wiring length.
  To protect the cables from noise, run them away from any source of noise (such as the main circuit and power supply voltage).



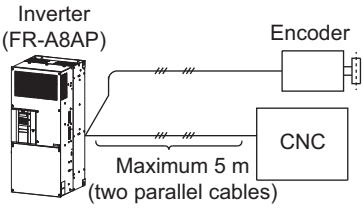
Wiring length	Parallel connection		Larger-size cable
Within 10 m	At least two cables in parallel	Cable gauge 0.2 mm^2	0.4 mm^2 or larger
Within 20 m	At least four cables in parallel		0.75 mm^2 or larger
Within 100 m*1	At least six cables in parallel		1.25 mm^2 or larger

*1 When differential line driver is set and a wiring length is 30 m or more.
The wiring length can be extended to 100 m by increasing the 5 V power supply (approximately to 5.5 V) while using six or more 0.2 mm^2 gauge cables in parallel or a 1.25 mm^2 or larger gauge cable. The voltage applied must be within power supply specifications of encoder.

- To reduce noise of the encoder cable, earth (ground) the encoder's shielded cable to the enclosure (as close as possible to the inverter) with a P-clip or U-clip made of metal.



- When one encoder is shared between FR-A8AP and CNC (computerized numerical controller), its output signal should be connected as shown below. In this case, the wiring length between FR-A8AP and CNC should be as short as possible, within 5 m.



NOTE

- For the details of the optional encoder dedicated cable (FR-JCBL/FR-V7CBL), refer to page 54.
- The FR-V7CBL is provided with a P-clip for earthing (grounding) shielded cables.

2.9 Parameter settings for a motor with encoder

◆Parameter for the encoder (Pr.359, Pr.369, Pr.851, Pr.852)

• Set the encoder specifications.

Pr.		Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description	
359 C141	852 C241	Encoder rotation direction	1	0	Set when using a motor for which forward rotation (encoder) is clockwise (CW) viewed from the shaft 	Set for the operation at 120 Hz or less.
				100		Set for the operation at a frequency higher than 120 Hz.
				1	Set when using a motor for which forward rotation (encoder) is counterclockwise (CCW) viewed from the shaft 	Set for the operation at 120 Hz or less.
				101		Set for the operation at a frequency higher than 120 Hz.
369 C140	851 C240	Number of encoder pulses	1024	0 to 4096	Set the number of encoder pulses output. Set the number of pulses before it is multiplied by 4.	

The parameters above can be set when a vector control compatible option is installed.

• The following table shows parameters to be set according to a vector control compatible option to be used.

Item	FR-A8AP/FR-A8AL/ FR-A8APA parameter	FR-A8APR parameter	FR-A8APS parameter	FR-A8TP parameter
Encoder/Resolver rotation direction	**Pr.359**			**Pr.852**
Number of detector pulses	**Pr.369**	— (fixed 1024 pulses)	— (Obtained via communication from the encoder)	**Pr.851**

◆Parameter settings for the motor under vector control

Motor name	Pr.9 Electronic thermal O/L relay	Pr.71 Applied motor	Pr.80 Motor capacity	Pr.81 Number of motor poles	Pr.359/Pr.852 Encoder rotation direction	Pr.369/Pr.851 Number of encoder pulses
Standard motor	Rated motor current	0 (3)*1	Motor capacity	Number of motor poles	*2	*2
Constant-torque motor	Rated motor current	1 (13)*1	Motor capacity	Number of motor poles	*2	*2

*1 Offline auto tuning is required. (Refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).)

*2 Set this parameter according to the motor.

2.10 Connection of brake resistor

When an inverter-driven motor is driven by a load or requires rapid deceleration, install an external brake resistor (built-in brake transistor model only). Connect the brake resistor to terminals P/+ and PR. (For locations of the terminals P/+ and PR, refer to the terminal block layout on page 28.)

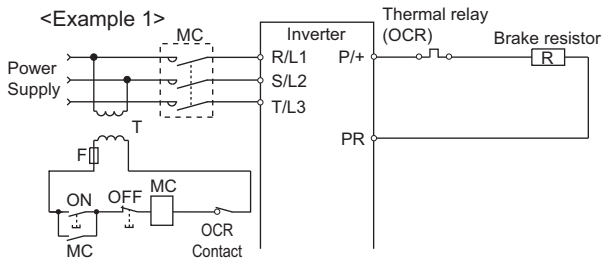
Do not use the brake resistor with a resistance smaller than the minimum resistance shown below. Also, the brake resistor must have a sufficient capacity to consume the regenerative power.

Inverter	Voltage class	Minimum resistance (Ω)	Power consumption of resistor (kW)	Ideal minimum resistance (Ω)	Power consumption of resistor (kW)
FR-A870-02300	575 VAC input	4	220.4	4.75	185.6
FR-A870-02860	690 VAC input		291.6		245.6

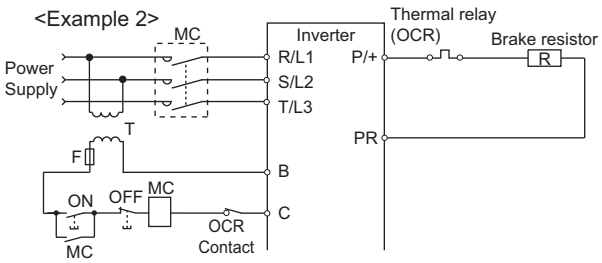
Set parameters as follows:

- **Pr.30 Regenerative function selection** = "1"
- Set **Pr.70 Special regenerative brake duty** according to the amount and frequency of the regenerative driving, and make sure that the resistor can consume the regenerative power properly.
- When the regenerative brake transistor is damaged, install a thermal relay as shown in the following sequence to prevent overheat and burnout of the brake resistor. Properly select a thermal relay according to the regenerative driving frequency or the rated power or resistance of the brake resistor.

<Example 1>



<Example 2>



Caution

- **If the resistor selection is incorrect, overcurrent may damage the inverter built-in brake transistor. Besides, the resistor may be burned due to overheat.**
- **If the selection of the thermal relay is incorrect, the resistor may be burned due to overheat.**

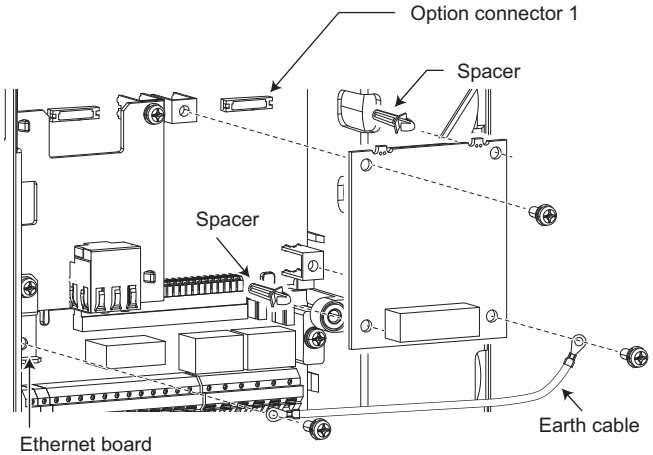
NOTE

- The wiring length between the inverter and the brake resistor must be within 5 m. When using twisted pair cable, use the cable within 10 m.

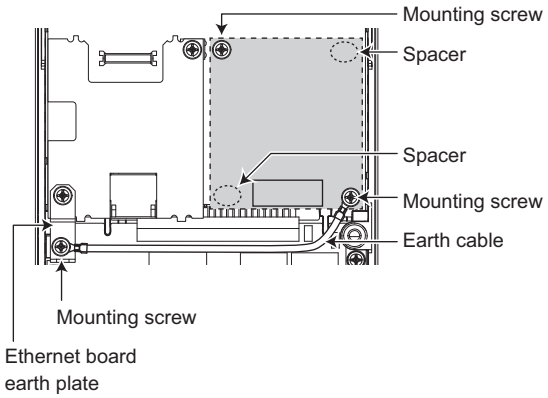
2.11 Installing communication option

- To use a communication option, the enclosed earthing (grounding) cable needs to be installed. Install the cable according to the following procedure.

No.	Installation procedure
1	Insert spacers into the mounting holes that will not be tightened with the option mounting screws.
2	Fit the connector of the communication option to the guide of the connector of the inverter, and insert the option as far as it goes. (Insert it to the inverter option connector 1.)
3	Remove the mounting screw (lower) of the Ethernet board earth plate. Fit the one terminal of the earthing (grounding) cable on the Ethernet board earth plate and fix it securely to the inverter with the mounting screw (tightening torque 0.33 N·m to 0.40 N·m).
4	Fix the left part of the communication option securely with the option mounting screw, and place another terminal of the earthing (grounding) cable on the right part of the option and fix the cable terminal and the option with the option mounting screw (tightening torque 0.33 N·m to 0.40 N·m). If the screw holes do not line up, the connector may not be inserted deep enough. Check the connector.



Example of FR-A8NC



NOTE

- The number and shape of the spacers used differ depending on the communication option type. Refer to the Instruction Manual of each communication option for details.
- The earth plate enclosed with a communication option is not used.

3 PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER

This chapter explains the precautions for use of this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment.

3.1 Electro-magnetic interference (EMI) and leakage currents

3.1.1 Leakage currents and countermeasures

Capacitances exist between the inverter I/O cables, other cables and earth and in the motor, through which a leakage current flows. Since its value depends on the static capacitances, carrier frequency, etc., low acoustic noise operation at the increased carrier frequency of the inverter will increase the leakage current. Therefore, take the following countermeasures. Select the earth leakage current breaker according to its rated sensitivity current, independently of the carrier frequency setting.

◆To-earth (ground) leakage currents

Leakage currents may flow not only into the inverter's own line but also into the other lines through the earthing (grounding) cable, etc. These leakage currents may operate earth leakage circuit breakers and earth leakage relays unnecessarily.

●Suppression technique

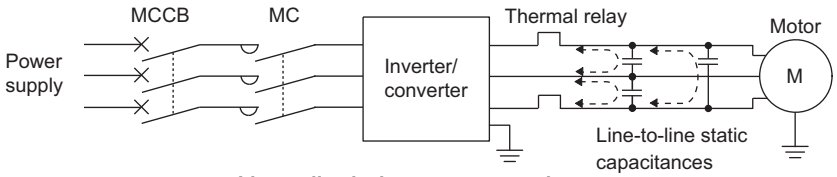
- If the carrier frequency setting is high, decrease the **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection** setting.
  Note that motor noise increases. Selecting **Pr.240 Soft-PWM operation selection** makes the sound inoffensive.
- By using earth leakage circuit breakers designed for harmonic and surge suppression in the inverter's own line and other line, operation can be performed with the carrier frequency kept high (with low noise).

●To-earth (ground) leakage currents

- Take caution as long wiring will increase the leakage current. Decreasing the carrier frequency of the inverter reduces the leakage current.
- Increasing the motor capacity increases the leakage current.

◆Line-to-line leakage currents

Harmonics of leakage currents flowing in static capacitances between the inverter output cables may operate the external thermal relay unnecessarily.



Line-to-line leakage currents path

●Countermeasures

- Use **Pr.9 Electronic thermal O/L relay**.
- If the carrier frequency setting is high, decrease the **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection** setting.
  Note that motor noise increases. Selecting **Pr.240 Soft-PWM operation selection** makes the sound inoffensive.
  To ensure that the motor is protected against line-to-line leakage currents, it is recommended to use a temperature sensor to directly detect motor temperature.

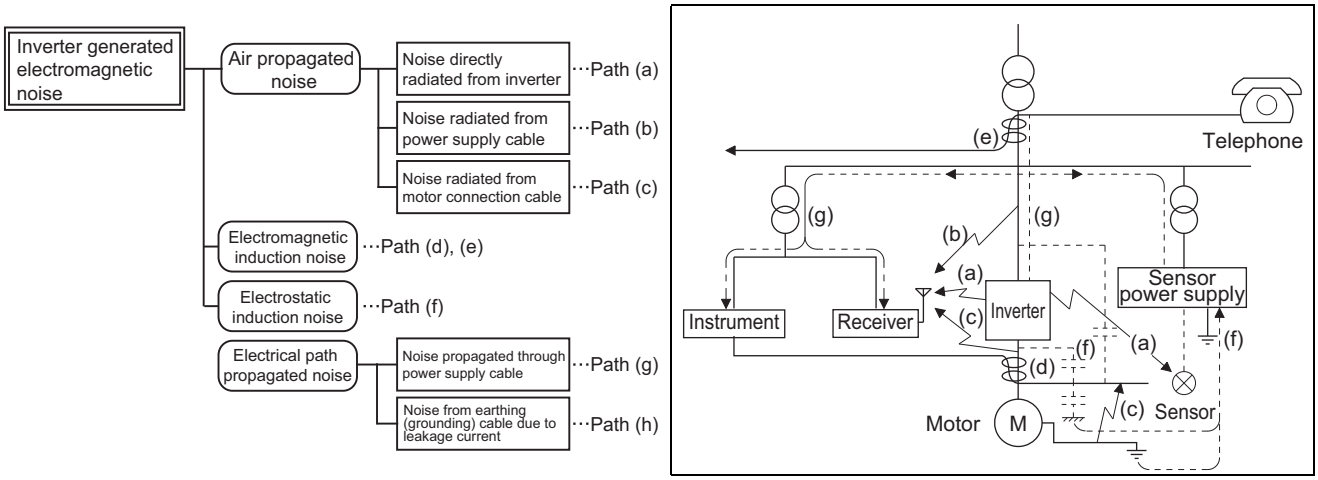
●Installation and selection of the molded case circuit breaker

Install a molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) on the power receiving side to protect the wiring at the inverter input side. Select an MCCB according to the inverter input side power factor, which depends on the power supply voltage, output frequency and load. Especially for a completely electromagnetic MCCB, a slightly large capacity must be selected since its operation characteristic varies with harmonic currents. (Check it in the data of the corresponding breaker.) As an earth leakage current breaker, use the earth leakage current breaker designed for harmonics and surge suppression.

3.1.2 Countermeasures against inverter-generated EMI

Some electromagnetic noises enter the inverter to cause the inverter malfunction, and others are radiated by the inverter to cause the peripheral devices to malfunction. Though the inverter is designed to have high immunity performance, it handles low-level signals, so it requires the following basic techniques. Also, since the inverter chops outputs at high carrier frequency, that could generate electromagnetic noises. If these electromagnetic noises cause peripheral devices to malfunction, EMI countermeasures should be taken to suppress noises. These techniques differ slightly depending on EMI paths.

- Basic techniques
  - Do not run the power cables (I/O cables) and signal cables of the inverter in parallel with each other and do not bundle them.
  - Use shielded twisted pair cables for the detector connecting and control signal cables and connect the sheathes of the shielded cables to terminal SD.
  - Ground (Earth) the inverter, motor, etc. at one point.
- Techniques to reduce electromagnetic noises that enter and cause a malfunction of the inverter (EMI countermeasures)
  When devices that generate many electromagnetic noises (which use magnetic contactors, electromagnetic brakes, many relays, for example) are installed near the inverter and the inverter may malfunction due to electromagnetic noises, the following countermeasures must be taken:
  - Provide surge suppressors fordevices that generate many electromagnetic noises to suppress electromagnetic noises.
  - Install data line filters (page 64) to signal cables.
  - Ground (Earth) the shields of the detector connection and control signal cables with cable clamp metal.
- Techniques to reduce electromagnetic noises that are radiated by the inverter to cause the peripheral devices to malfunction (EMI countermeasures)
  Inverter-generated noises are largely classified into those radiated by the cables connected to the inverter and inverter main circuits (I/O), those electromagnetically and electrostatically induced to the signal cables of the peripheral devices close to the main circuit power supply, and those transmitted through the power supply cables.



Noise propagation path	Countermeasure
(a)(b)(c)	When devices that handle low-level signals and are liable to malfunction due to electromagnetic noises, e.g. instruments, receivers and sensors, are contained in the enclosure that contains the inverter or when their signal cables are run near the inverter, the devices may malfunction due to by air-propagated electromagnetic noises. The following countermeasures must be taken: • Install easily affected devices as far away as possible from the inverter. • Run easily affected signal cables as far away as possible from the inverter and its I/O cables. • Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. • Set the EMC filter ON/OFF connector of the inverter to the ON position. (Refer to page 65.) • Inserting a line noise filter into the output suppresses the radiated noise from the cables. • Use shielded cables as signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
(d)(e)(f)	When the signal cables are run in parallel with or bundled with the power cables, magnetic and static induction noises may be propagated to the signal cables to cause malfunction of the devices and the following countermeasures must be taken: • Install easily affected devices as far away as possible from the inverter. • Run easily affected signal cables as far away as possible from the inverter and its I/O cables. • Do not run the signal cables and power cables (inverter I/O cables) in parallel with each other and do not bundle them. • Use shielded cables as signal cables and power cables and run them in individual metal conduits to produce further effects.
(g)	When the power supplies of the peripheral devices are connected to the power supply of the inverter in the same line, inverter-generated noises may flow back through the power supply cables to cause malfunction of the devices and the following countermeasures must be taken: • Set the EMC filter ON/OFF connector of the inverter to the ON position. (Refer to page 65.) • Install the line noise filter to the power cables (output cables) of the inverter.
(h)	When a closed loop circuit is formed by connecting the peripheral device wiring to the inverter, leakage currents may flow through the earthing (grounding) cable of the inverter to cause the device to malfunction. In that case, disconnecting the earthing (grounding) cable from the device may stop the malfunction of the device.

●Data line filter

Data line filter is effective as an EMI countermeasure. Provide a data line filter for the detector cable, etc.

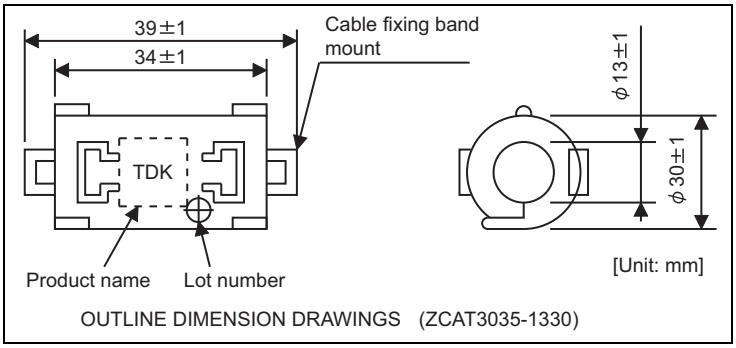
<Example> Data line filter : ZCAT3035-1330 (by TDK)

: ESD-SR-250 (by NEC TOKIN)

Impedance (ZCAT3035-1330)

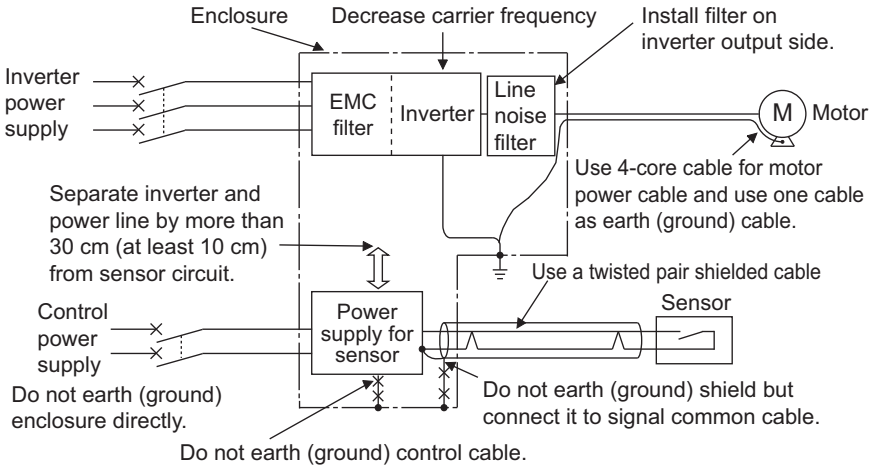
Impedance (Ω)	
10 to 100 MHz	100 to 500 MHz
80	150

The impedance values above are reference values, and not guaranteed values.



OUTLINE DIMENSION DRAWINGS (ZCAT3035-1330)

●EMI countermeasure example

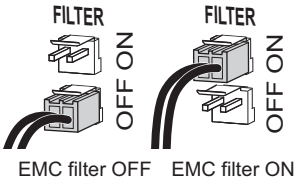


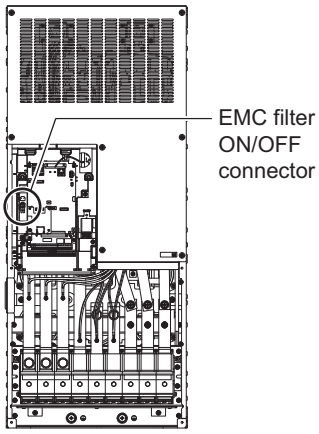
NOTE

- For compliance with the EU EMC Directive, refer to page 102.

3.1.3 Built-in EMC filter

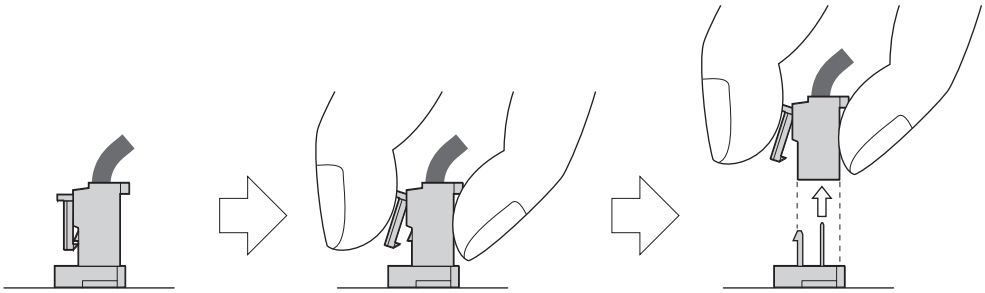
This inverter is equipped with a built-in EMC filter (capacitive filter) and a common mode choke.
These filters are effective in reducing air-propagated noise on the input side of the inverter.
To enable the EMC filter, fit the EMC filter ON/OFF connector to the ON position. The FM type is initially set to "disabled" (OFF), and the CA type to "enabled" (ON).





<How to enable or disable the filter>

- Before removing a front cover, check to make sure that the indication of the inverter operation panel is OFF, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched OFF, and check that there is no residual voltage using a tester or the like.
- When disconnecting the connector, push the fixing tab and pull the connector straight without pulling the cable or forcibly pulling the connector with the tab fixed. When installing the connector, also engage the fixing tab securely. (If it is difficult to disconnect the connector, use a pair of needle-nose pliers, etc.)



NOTE

- Fit the connector to either ON or OFF position.
- Enabling (turning ON) the EMC filter increases leakage current. (Refer to page 63.)

Warning

- **While power is ON or when the inverter is running, do not open the front cover. Otherwise you may get an electric shock.**

3.2 Power supply harmonics

3.2.1 Power supply harmonics

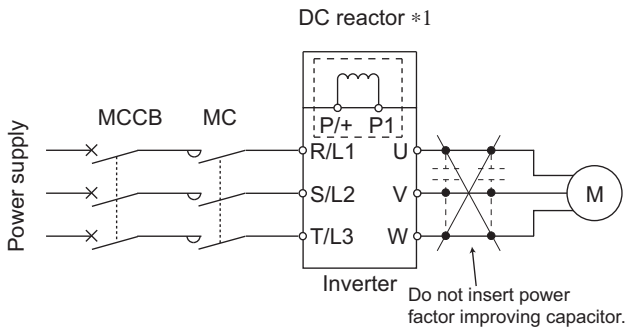
The inverter may generate power supply harmonics from its converter circuit to affect the power generator, power factor correction capacitor etc. Power supply harmonics are different from noise and leakage currents in source, frequency band and transmission path. Take the following countermeasure suppression techniques.

• The differences between harmonics and noises

Item	Harmonics	Noise
Frequency	Normally 40th to 50th degrees or less (3 kHz or less).	High frequency (several 10 kHz to 1 GHz order).
Location	To-electric channel, power impedance.	To-space, distance, wiring path,
Quantitative understanding	Theoretical calculation possible.	Random occurrence, quantitative grasping difficult.
Generated amount	Nearly proportional to the load capacity.	Changes with the current variation ratio. (Gets larger as switching speed increases.)
Affected equipment immunity	Specified by standards per equipment.	Different depending on maker's equipment specifications.
Countermeasure	Provide a reactor.	Increase distance.

• Countermeasures

The harmonic current generated from the inverter to the input side differs according to various conditions such as the wiring impedance, whether a reactor is used or not, and output frequency and output current on the load side.
For the output frequency and output current, we understand that this should be calculated in the conditions under the rated load at the maximum operating frequency.



∗1 The inverter has a built-in DC reactor.

NOTE

• The power factor improving capacitor and surge suppressor on the inverter output side may be overheated or damaged by the harmonic components of the inverter output. Also, since an excessive current flows in the inverter to activate overcurrent protection, do not provide a capacitor and surge suppressor on the inverter output side when the motor is driven by the inverter. For power factor improvement, install a reactor on the inverter in the DC circuit.

3.3 Power-OFF and magnetic contactor (MC)

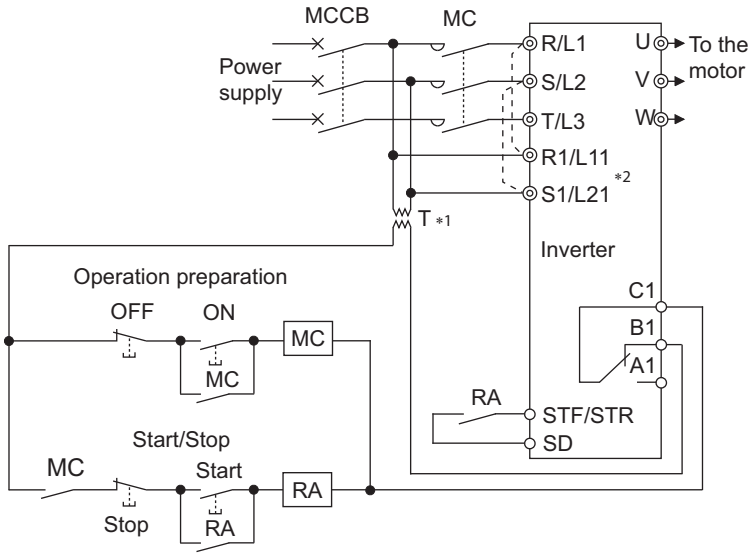
◆Inverter input side magnetic contactor (MC)

On the inverter input side, it is recommended to provide an MC for the following purposes:
(Refer to page 14 for selection.)

- To disconnect the inverter from the power supply at activation of a protective function or at malfunctioning of the driving system (emergency stop, etc.).
- To prevent any accident due to an automatic restart at power restoration after an inverter stop made by a power failure.
- To separate the inverter from the power supply to ensure safe maintenance and inspection work.

NOTE

- 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 magnetic contactor must be avoided. Turn ON/OFF the inverter start controlling terminals (STF, STR) to run/stop the inverter.



- Inverter start/stop circuit example

As shown on the left, always use the start signal (ON or OFF of STF(STR) signal) to make a start or stop.

*1 Install a stepdown transformer.
*2 Connect the power supply terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 of the control circuit to the input side of the MC to hold an alarm signal when the inverter's protective circuit is a ctivated. At this time, remove jumpers across terminals R/L1 and R1/L11 and S/L2 and S1/L21. (Refer to page 43 for removal of the jumper.)

◆Handling of the magnetic contactor on the inverter's output side

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 an MC is provided to switch to a commercial power supply, for example, it is recommended to use the electronic bypass function of **Pr.135 to Pr.139** (refer to the Instruction Manual (Function)).

3.4 Countermeasures against deterioration of the 690 V class motor insulation

In the PWM type inverter, a surge voltage attributable to wiring constants is generated at the motor terminals. Especially in a 690 V class motor, the surge voltage may deteriorate the insulation. When the 690 V class motor is driven by the inverter, consider the following countermeasures:

- Rectifying the motor insulation and limiting the PWM carrier frequency according to the wiring length
  For the 690 V class motor, use an insulation-enhanced motor.
  Specifically,
  - Order a "690 V class inverter-driven insulation-enhanced motor".
  - When the wiring length exceeds 100 m, set "4" (4 kHz) or less in **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection** (carrier frequency).

NOTE

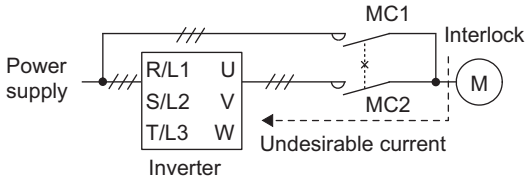
- For the details of **Pr.72 PWM frequency selection**, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

3.5 Checklist before starting operation

The FR-A800 series inverter is a highly reliable product, but incorrect peripheral circuit making or operation/handling method may shorten the product life or damage the product.
Before starting operation, always recheck the following points.

Checkpoint	Countermeasure	Refer to page	Check by user
Crimp terminals are insulated.	Use crimp terminals with insulation sleeves to wire the power supply and the motor.	-	
The wiring between the power supply (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) and the motor (U, V, W) is correct.	Application of power to the output terminals (U, V, W) of the inverter will damage the inverter. Never perform such wiring.	27	
No wire offcuts are left from the time of wiring.	Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean. When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take caution not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.	-	
The main circuit cable gauge is correctly selected.	Use an appropriate cable gauge to suppress the voltage drop to 2% or less. If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, the voltage drop in the main circuit will cause the motor torque to decrease especially during the output of a low frequency.	31	
The total wiring length is within the specified length.	Keep the total wiring length within the specified length. In long distance wiring, charging currents due to stray capacitance in the wiring may degrade the fast-response current limit operation or cause the equipment on the inverter's output side to malfunction. Pay attention to the total wiring length.	31	
Countermeasures are taken against EMI.	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 such case, activate the EMC filter (turn ON the EMC filter ON/OFF connector) to minimize interference.	65	
Countermeasures are taken against electrical corrosion on the motor bearing.	When a motor is driven by the inverter, axial voltage is generated on the motor shaft, which may cause electrical corrosion of the bearing in rare cases depending on the wiring, load, operating conditions of the motor or specific inverter settings (high carrier frequency and EMC filter ON). Contact your sales representative to take appropriate countermeasures for the motor. The following shows examples of countermeasures for the inverter. • Decrease the carrier frequency. • Turn OFF the EMC filter. • Provide a common mode choke on the output side of the inverter. *1 (This is effective regardless of the EMC filter ON/OFF connector setting.)	-	
On the inverter's output side, there is no power factor correction capacitor, surge suppressor, or radio noise filter installed.	Such installation will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices is connected, immediately remove it.	-	
When performing an inspection or rewiring on the product that has been energized, the operator has waited long enough after shutting off the power supply.	For a short time after the power-OFF, a high voltage remains in the smoothing capacitor, and it is dangerous. Before performing an inspection or rewiring, wait 10 minutes or longer after the power supply turns OFF, then confirm that the voltage across the main circuit terminals P/+ and N/- of the inverter is low enough using a tester, etc.	-	
The inverter's output side has no short circuit or ground fault occurring.	• A short circuit or ground fault on the inverter's output side may damage the inverter module. • Fully check the insulation resistance of the circuit prior to inverter operation since repeated short circuits caused by peripheral circuit inadequacy or a ground fault caused by wiring inadequacy or reduced motor insulation resistance may damage the inverter module. • Fully check the to-earth (ground) insulation and phase-to-phase insulation of the inverter's output side before power-ON. Especially for an old motor or use in hostile atmosphere, make sure to check the motor insulation resistance, etc.	-	
The circuit is not configured to use the inverter's input-side magnetic contactor to start/stop the inverter frequently.	Since repeated inrush currents at power ON will shorten the life of the converter circuit, frequent starts and stops of the magnetic contactor must be avoided. Turn ON/OFF the inverter's start signals (STF, STR) to run/stop the inverter.	67	

Checklist before starting operation

Checkpoint	Countermeasure	Refer to page	Check by user
A mechanical brake is not connected to terminals P/+ and PR.	To terminals P/+ and PR, connect only an external brake resistor.	59	
The voltage applied to the inverter I/O signal circuits is within the specifications.	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 circuit terminals 10E and 5.	34	
When using the electronic bypass operation, electrical and mechanical interlocks are provided between the electronic bypass contactors MC1 and MC2.	When using a switching circuit as shown below, chattering due to mis-configured sequence or arc generated at switching may allow undesirable current to flow in and damage the inverter. Mis-wiring may also damage the inverter.  If switching to the commercial power supply operation while a failure such as an output short circuit has occurred between the magnetic contactor MC2 and the motor, the damage may further spread. If a failure has occurred between the MC2 and the motor, a protection circuit such as using the OH signal input must be provided.	-	
A countermeasure is provided for power restoration after a power failure.	If the machine must not be restarted when power is restored after a power failure, provide an MC 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.	-	
When using vector control, the encoder is properly installed.	The encoder must be directly connected to a motor shaft without any backlash. (Real sensorless vector control do not require an encoder.)	52	
A magnetic contactor (MC) is installed on the inverter's input side.	On the inverter's input side, connect an MC for the following purposes: • To disconnect the inverter from the power supply at activation of a protective function or at malfunctioning of the driving system (emergency stop, etc.). • To prevent any accident due to an automatic restart at power restoration after an inverter stop made by a power failure. • To separate the inverter from the power supply to ensure safe maintenance and inspection work.	67	
The magnetic contactor on the inverter's output side is properly handled.	Switch the magnetic contactor between the inverter and motor only when both the inverter and motor are at a stop.	67	
An EMI countermeasure is provided for the frequency setting signals.	If electromagnetic noise generated from the inverter causes frequency setting signal to fluctuate and the motor rotation speed to be unstable when changing the motor speed with analog signals, 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 shielded cables. • Install a ferrite core on the signal cable (Example: ZCAT3035-1330 by TDK).	63	
A countermeasure is provided for an overload operation.	When performing frequent starts/stops by 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. Reducing current may extend the service life but may also cause torque shortage, which leads to a start failure. Adding a margin to the current can eliminate such a condition. Use an inverter of a higher capacity (up to two ranks).	-	
The specifications and rating match the system requirements.	Make sure that the specifications and rating match the system requirements.	96	

∗1 Recommended common mode choke: FT-3KM F series FINEMET® common mode choke cores manufactured by Hitachi Metals, Ltd.
FINEMET is a registered trademark of Hitachi Metals, Ltd.

3.6 Failsafe system which uses the inverter

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

◆Interlock method which uses the inverter status output signals

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

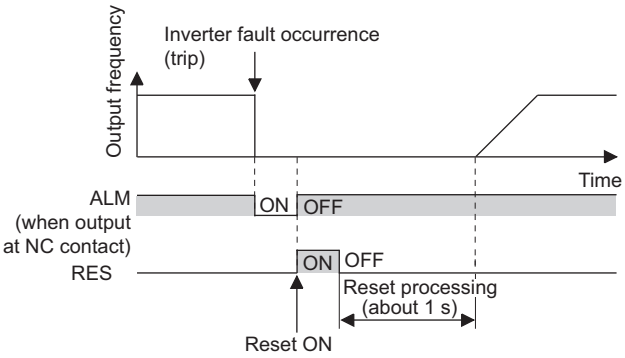
No.	Interlock method	Check method	Used signals
a	Inverter protective function operation	Operation check of an alarm contact. Circuit error detection by negative logic.	Fault output signal (ALM signal)
b	Inverter operating status	Operation ready signal check.	Operation ready signal (RY signal)
c	Inverter running status	Logic check of the start signal and running signal.	Start signal (STF signal, STR signal) Running signal (RUN signal)
d	Inverter running status	Logic check of the start signal and output current.	Start signal (STF signal, STR signal) Output current detection signal (Y12 signal)

(a) Checking by the output of the inverter fault signal

When the inverter's protective function activates and the inverter trips, the fault output signal (ALM signal) is output. (ALM signal is assigned to terminal A1B1C1 in the initial setting).

With this signal, check that the inverter operates properly.

In addition, negative logic can be set. (ON when the inverter is normal, OFF when the fault occurs.)



(b) Checking the inverter operating status by the inverter operation ready completion signal

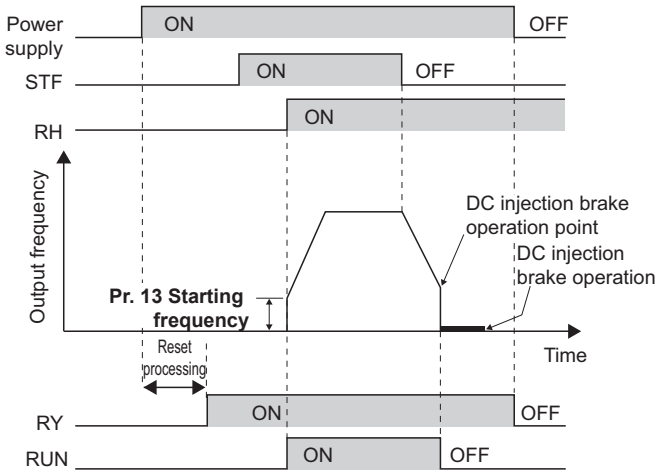
Operation ready signal (RY signal) is output when the inverter power is ON and the inverter becomes operative. Check if the RY signal is output after powering ON the inverter.

(c) Checking the inverter operating status by the start signal input to the inverter and inverter running signal

The inverter running signal (RUN signal) is output when the inverter is running. (RUN signal is assigned to terminal RUN in the initial setting.)

Check if RUN signal is being output while inputting a start signal to the inverter. (STF signal is a forward rotation signal, and STR is a reverse rotation signal.)

Even after the start signal is turned OFF, the RUN signal is kept output until the inverter makes the motor to decelerate and to stop. For the logic check, configure a sequence considering the inverter's deceleration time.



(d) Checking the motor operating status by the start signal input to the inverter and inverter output current detection signal
The output current detection signal (Y12 signal) is output when the inverter operates and currents flows into the motor. Check if Y12 signal is being output while inputting a start signal to the inverter. (STF signal is a forward rotation signal, and STR is a reverse rotation signal.) The Y12 signal is initially set to be output at 150% inverter rated current. Adjust the level to around 20% using no load current of the motor as reference with **Pr.150 Output current detection level**. Like the inverter running signal (RUN signal), even after the start signal is turned OFF, the Y12 signal is kept output until the inverter stops the output to a decelerating motor. For the logic check, configure a sequence considering the inverter's deceleration time.

Output signal	Pr.190 to Pr.196 setting	
	Positive logic	Negative logic
ALM	99	199
RY	11	111
RUN	0	100
Y12	12	112

- When using various signals, assign the functions to **Pr.190 and Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)** referring to the table on the left.

NOTE

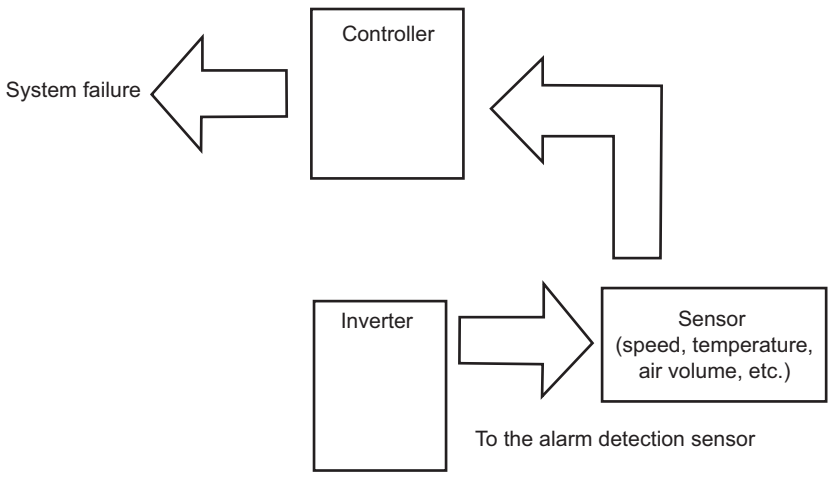
- Changing the terminal assignment using **Pr.190 and Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)** may affect the other functions. Set parameters after confirming the function of each terminal.
- For the details on the parameters and signals, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

◆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, if an inverter CPU fails in a system interlocked with the inverter's fault, start, and RUN signals, no fault signal will be output and the RUN signal will be kept ON because the inverter CPU is down.
Provide a speed detector to detect the motor speed and current detector to detect the motor current and consider the backup system such as performing a check as below according to the level of importance of the system.

(a) 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 current is flowing through the motor while the motor coasts to stop, even after the inverter's start signal is turned OFF. For the logic check, configure a sequence considering the inverter's deceleration time. In addition, it is recommended to check the three-phase current when using the current detector.

(b) Command speed and actual operation check
Check for a gap between the actual speed and commanded speed by comparing the inverter's speed command and the speed detected by the speed detector.



4 PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS

This chapter explains the protective function that operates in this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment.

4.1 Inverter fault and alarm indications

- When the inverter detects a fault, depending on the nature of the fault, the operation panel displays an error message or warning, or a protective function activates to trip the inverter.
- When any fault occurs, take an appropriate corrective action, then reset the inverter, and resume the operation. Restarting the operation without a reset may break or damage the inverter.
- When a protective function activates, note the following points.

Item	Description
Fault output signal	Opening the magnetic contactor (MC) provided on the input side of the inverter at a fault occurrence shuts off the control power to the inverter, therefore, the fault output will not be retained.
Fault or alarm indication	When a protective function activates, the operation panel displays a fault indication.
Operation restart method	While a protective function is activated, the inverter output is kept shutoff. Reset the inverter to restart the operation.

- Inverter fault or alarm indications are categorized as below.

Displayed item	Description
Error message	A message regarding an operational fault and setting fault by the operation panel (FR-DU08) and parameter unit (FR-PU07) is displayed. The inverter does not trip.
Warning	The inverter does not trip even when a warning is displayed. However, failure to take appropriate measures will lead to a fault.
Alarm	The inverter does not trip. An Alarm (LF) signal can also be output with a parameter setting.
Fault	A protective function activates to trip the inverter and output a Fault (ALM) signal.

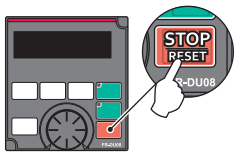
NOTE

- For the details of fault indications and other malfunctions, refer to the FR-A870 Instruction Manual (Function).
- The past eight faults can be displayed on the operation panel. (Fault history) (For the operation, refer to page 75.)

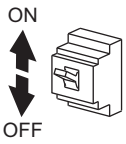
4.2 Reset method for the protective functions

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

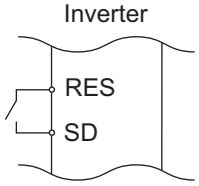
- On the operation panel, press STOP RESET to reset the inverter.
  (This may only be performed when a fault occurs.)



- Switch power OFF once, then switch it ON again.



- Turn ON the Reset (RES) signal for 0.1 s or more. (If the RES signal is kept ON, "Err" appears (blinks) to indicate that the inverter is in a reset status.)



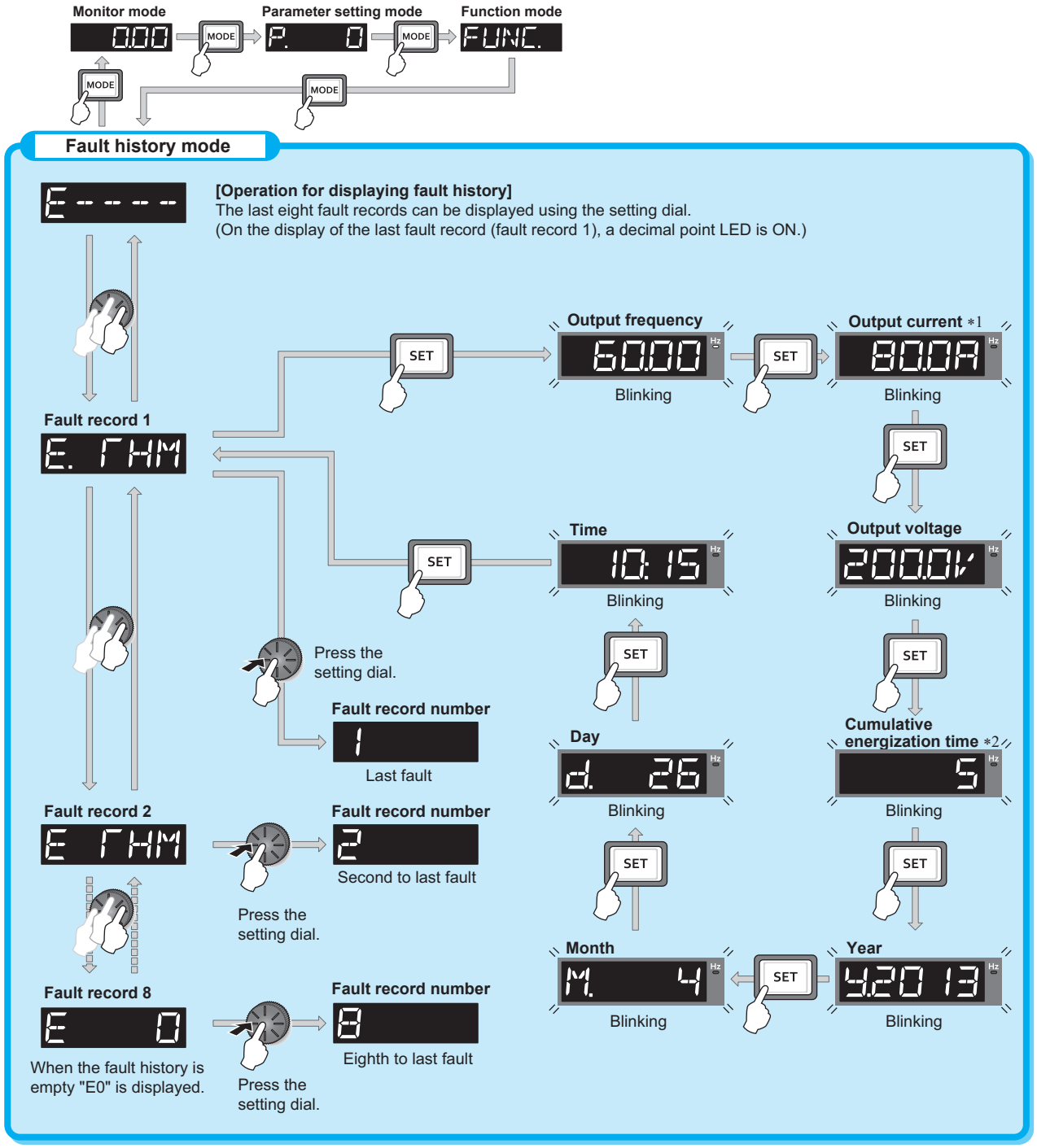
NOTE

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

4.3 Check and clear of the fault history

The operation panel stores the last eight fault records which appeared when the protective function was activated (fault history).

◆Checking the fault history



∗1 When an overcurrent trip occurs by an instantaneous overcurrent, the monitored current value saved in the fault history may be lower than the actual current that has flowed.

∗2 The cumulative energization time and actual operation time are accumulated from 0 to 65535 hours, then cleared, and accumulated again from 0.

◆Clearing fault history

POINT

- Set **Err.CL Fault history clear** = "1" to clear the fault history.

Operation

1. Turning ON the power of the inverter

The operation panel is in the monitor mode.

2. Selecting the parameter setting mode

Press MODE to choose the parameter setting mode. (The parameter number read previously appears.)

3. Selecting the parameter number

Turn the dial until "ErrCL" (fault history clear) appears. Press SET to read the present set value. "0 (initial value)" appears.

4. Fault history clear

Turn the dial to change the set value to " 1". Press SET to start clear.

" 1" and "ErrCL" are displayed alternately after parameters are cleared.

- Turn the dial to read another parameter.
- Press SET to show the setting again.
- Press SET twice to show the next parameter.

4.4 List of fault displays

For the details, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

Operation panel indication			Name
Error message	HOLd	HOLD	Operation panel lock
	LOCd	LOCD	Password locked
	Er 1 to Er4 Er8	Er1 to Er4 Er8	Parameter write error
	rE 1 to rE4 rE6 to rE8	rE1 to rE4 rE6 to rE8	Copy operation error
	Err.	Err.	Error
Warning	OL	OL	Stall prevention (overcurrent)
	oL	oL	Stall prevention (overvoltage)
	Rb	RB*1	Regenerative brake pre-alarm
	TH	TH	Electronic thermal relay function pre-alarm
	PS	PS	PU stop
	SL	SL	Speed limit indication (output during speed limit)
	CF	CF	Continuous operation during communication fault
	CP	CP	Parameter copy
	SA	SA	Safety stop
	MT 1 to MT3	MT1 to MT3	Maintenance timer 1 to 3
	UF	UF	USB host error
	HP 1	HP1	Home position return setting error
	HP2	HP2	Home position return uncompleted
	HP3	HP3	Home position return parameter setting error
	EHR	EHR*2	Ethernet communication fault
Alarm	FN	FN	Fan alarm
Fault	E. OC 1	E.OC1	Overcurrent trip during acceleration
	E. OC2	E.OC2	Overcurrent trip during constant speed
	E. OC3	E.OC3	Overcurrent trip during deceleration or stop
	E. OV 1	E.OV1	Regenerative overvoltage trip during acceleration
	E. OV2	E.OV2	Regenerative overvoltage trip during constant speed
	E. OV3	E.OV3	Regenerative overvoltage trip during deceleration or stop
	E. THT	E.THT	Inverter overload trip (electronic thermal relay function)
	E. THM	E.THM	Motor overload trip (electronic thermal relay function)

Operation panel indication			Name
Fault	E. FIN	E.FIN	Heatsink overheat
	E. IPF	E.IPF	Instantaneous power failure
	E. UVT	E.UVT	Undervoltage
	E. ILF	E.ILF	Input phase loss
	E. OLT	E.OLT	Stall prevention stop
	E. LUP	E.LUP	Upper limit fault detection
	E. LdN	E.LDN	Lower limit fault detection
	E. bE	E.BE*1	Brake transistor alarm detection
	E. GF	E.GF	Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent
	E. LF	E.LF	Output phase loss
	E. OHT	E.OHT	External thermal relay operation
	E. PTC	E.PTC	PTC thermistor operation
	E. OPT	E.OPT	Option fault
	E. OP 1 to E. OP3	E.OP1 to E.OP3	Communication option fault
	E. 16 to E. 20	E.16 to E.20	User definition error by the PLC function
	E. PE	E.PE	Parameter storage device fault
	E. PUE	E.PUE	PU disconnection
	E. RET	E.RET	Retry count excess
	E. PE2	E.PE2	Parameter storage device fault
	E. CPU E. 5 to E. 7	E.CPU E. 5 to E. 7	CPU fault
	E. CTE	E.CTE	Operation panel power supply short circuit
	E. P24	E.P24	24 VDC power fault
	E. CdO	E.CDO	Abnormal output current detection
	E. IOH	E.IOH	Inrush current limit circuit fault
	E. AIE	E.AIE	Analog input fault
	E. USb	E.USB	USB communication fault
	E. SAF	E.SAF	Safety circuit fault
	E. PbT E. 13	E.PBT E.13	Internal circuit fault
	E. OS	E.OS	Overspeed occurrence
	E. OSd	E.OSD	Speed deviation excess detection
	E. ECT	E.ECT	Signal loss detection

List of fault displays

	Operation panel indication		Name
Fault	E. Od	E.OD	Excessive position fault
	E. Mb 1 to E. Mb7	E.MB1 to E.MB7	Brake sequence fault
	E. EP	E.EP	Encoder phase fault
	E. EF	E.EF	External fault during output operation
	E. LCI	E.LCI	4 mA input fault
	E. PCH	E.PCH	Pre-charge fault
	E. PId	E.PID	PID signal fault
	E. 1 to E. 3	E. 1 to E. 3	Option fault
	E. 11	E.11	Opposite rotation deceleration fault
	E. EHR	E.EHR*2	Ethernet communication fault
Others	E-----	E----	Fault history
	E. 0	E.0	No fault history
	EV	EV	24 V external power supply operation
	Rd	RD	Backup in progress
	WR	WR	Restoration in progress

If any indication other than the above appear, contact your sales representative.

*1 The built-in brake transistor model only.

*2 For the details, refer to the Ethernet Function Manual.

5 PRECAUTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

This chapter explains the precautions for maintenance and inspection for this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment.

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.

•Precautions for maintenance and inspection

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 30 VDC using a tester, etc.

5.1 Inspection item

5.1.1 Daily inspection

Basically, check for the following faults during operation.

- Motor operation fault
- Improper installation environment
- Cooling system fault
- Abnormal vibration, abnormal noise
- Abnormal overheat, discoloration

5.1.2 Periodic inspection

Check the areas inaccessible during operation and requiring periodic inspection.
Consult us for periodic inspection.

- Check and clean the cooling system. ..... Clean the air filter, etc.
- Check the tightening and retighten. ..... The screws and bolts may become loose due to vibration, temperature changes, etc. Check and tighten them.
  Tighten them according to the specified tightening torque. (Refer to page 31.)
- Check the conductors and insulating materials for corrosion and damage.
- Measure the insulation resistance.
- Check and change the cooling fan and relay.

NOTE

- 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.

5.1.3 Daily and periodic inspection

Area of inspection	Inspection item		Description	Inspection interval		Corrective action at fault occurrence	Check by the user
				Daily	Periodic *3		
General	Surrounding environment		Check the surrounding air temperature, humidity, dirt, corrosive gas, oil mist, etc.	o		Improve the environment.	
	Overall unit		Check for unusual vibration and noise.	o		Check fault location and retighten.	
			Check for dirt, oil, and other foreign material.*1	o		Clean.	
	Power supply voltage		Check that the main circuit voltages and control voltages are normal.*2	o		Inspect the power supply.	
Main circuit	General		(1)Check with megger (across main circuit terminals and earth (ground) terminal).		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check for loose screws and bolts.		o	Retighten.	
			(3)Check for overheat traces on the parts.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(4)Check for stain.		o	Clean.	
	Conductors, cables		(1)Check conductors for distortion.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check cable sheaths for breakage and deterioration (crack, discoloration, etc.).		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
	Transformer/ reactor		Check for unusual odor and abnormal increase of whining sound.	o		Stop the equipment and contact the manufacturer.	
	Terminal block		Check for a damage.		o	Stop the equipment and contact the manufacturer.	
	Smoothing aluminum electrolytic capacitor		(1)Check for liquid leakage.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check for safety valve projection and bulge.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(3)Visual check and judge by the life check of the main circuit capacitor. (Refer to page 84.)		o		
	Relay/contactor		Check that the operation is normal and no chattering sound is heard.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
	Resistor		(1)Check for crack in resistor insulation.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check for a break in the cable.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
Control circuit, protective circuit	Operation check		(1)Check that the output voltages across phases are balanced while operating the inverter alone.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check that no fault is found in protective and display circuits in a sequence protective operation test.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
	Components check	Overall	(1)Check for unusual odor and discoloration.		o	Stop the equipment and contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Check for serious rust development.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
		Aluminum electrolytic capacitor	(1)Check for liquid leakage in a capacitor and deformation trace.		o	Contact the manufacturer.	
			(2)Visual check and judge by the life check of the control circuit capacitor. (Refer to page 84.)		o		
Cooling system	Cooling fan		(1)Check for unusual vibration and noise.	o		Replace the fan.	
			(2)Check for loose screws and bolts.		o	Fix with the fan cover fixing screws	
			(3)Check for stain.		o	Clean.	
	Heatsink		(1)Check for clogging.		o	Clean.	
			(2)Check for stain.		o	Clean.	

Inspection item

Area of inspection	Inspection item	Description	Inspection interval		Corrective action at fault occurrence	Check by the user
			Daily	Periodic *3		
Display	Indication	(1)Check that display is normal. (2)Check for stain.	o	o	Contact the manufacturer. Clean.	
	Meter	Check that reading is normal.	o		Stop the equipment and contact the manufacturer.	
Load motor	Operation check	Check for vibration and abnormal increase in operation noise.	o		Stop the equipment and contact the manufacturer.	

*1 Oil component of the heat dissipation grease used inside the inverter may leak out. The oil component, however, is not flammable, corrosive, nor conductive and is not harmful to humans. Wipe off such oil component.

*2 It is recommended to install a voltage monitoring device for checking the voltage of the power supplied to the inverter.

*3 One to two years of periodic inspection cycle is recommended. However, it differs according to the installation environment. Consult us for periodic inspection.

NOTE

- Continuous use of a leaked, deformed, or degraded smoothing aluminum electrolytic capacitor (as shown in the table above) may lead to a burst, breakage or fire. Replace such a capacitor without delay.

5.1.4 Checking the inverter and converter modules

◆Preparation

- Disconnect the external power supply cables (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) and motor cables (U, V, W).
- Prepare a tester. (For the resistance measurement, use the 100 Ω range.)

◆Checking method

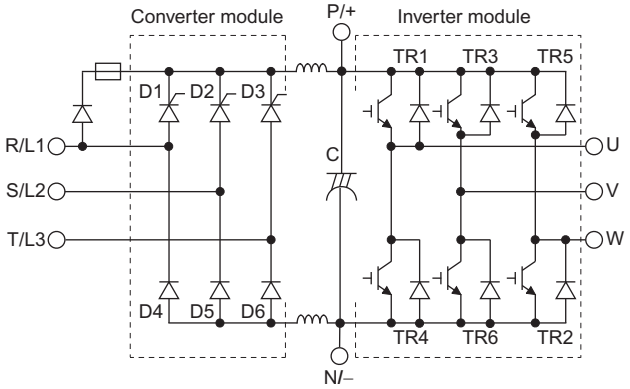
Change the polarity of the tester alternately at the inverter terminals R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, P/+, and N/- and check the electric continuity.

NOTE

- Before measurement, check that the smoothing capacitor is discharged.
- At the time of electric discontinuity, the measured value is almost ∞. When there is an instantaneous electric continuity, due to the smoothing capacitor, the tester may not indicate ∞. At the time of electric continuity, the measured value is several Ω to several tens of Ω. If all measured values are almost the same, although these values are not constant depending on the module type and tester type, the modules are without fault.

◆Module device numbers and terminals to be checked

		Tester polarity ⊕	Tester polarity ⊖	Result		Tester polarity ⊕	Tester polarity ⊖	Result
Converter module	D1	R/L1	P/+	Discontinuity	D4	R/L1	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	R/L1	Continuity		N/-	R/L1	Discontinuity
	D2	S/L2	P/+	Discontinuity	D5	S/L2	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	S/L2	Discontinuity		N/-	S/L2	Discontinuity
	D3	T/L3	P/+	Discontinuity	D6	T/L3	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	T/L3	Discontinuity		N/-	T/L3	Discontinuity
Inverter module	TR1	U	P/+	Discontinuity	TR4	U	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	U	Continuity		N/-	U	Discontinuity
	TR3	V	P/+	Discontinuity	TR6	V	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	V	Continuity		N/-	V	Discontinuity
	TR5	W	P/+	Discontinuity	TR2	W	N/-	Continuity
		P/+	W	Continuity		N/-	W	Discontinuity



(Assumes the use of an analog meter.)

5.1.5 Cleaning

Always run the inverter in a clean status.

When cleaning the inverter, gently wipe dirty areas with a soft cloth immersed in neutral detergent or ethanol.

NOTE

- Do not use solvent, such as acetone, benzene, toluene and alcohol, as these will cause the inverter surface paint to peel off.
- The display, etc. of the operation panel (FR-DU08) and parameter unit (FR-PU07) are vulnerable to detergent and alcohol. Therefore, avoid using them for cleaning.

5.1.6 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
Main circuit fuse	10 years	Replace (as required)

*1 Estimated lifespan for when the yearly average surrounding air temperature is 35°C.
(without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt etc.)
*2 Output current: 80% of the inverter rating

NOTE

- For parts replacement, contact the nearest Mitsubishi FA center.

◆Displaying the life of the inverter parts

The inverter diagnoses the main circuit capacitor, control circuit capacitor, cooling fan, and inrush current limit circuit by itself and estimates their lives.
The self-diagnostic warning is output when the life span of each part is near its end. It gives an indication of replacement time.

Guideline for life judgment by the life warning output

Parts	Judgment level
Main circuit capacitor	85% of the initial capacity
Control circuit capacitor	Estimated remaining life 10%
Inrush current limit circuit	Estimated remaining life 10% (Power ON: 100,000 times left)
Cooling fan	Specified speed

NOTE

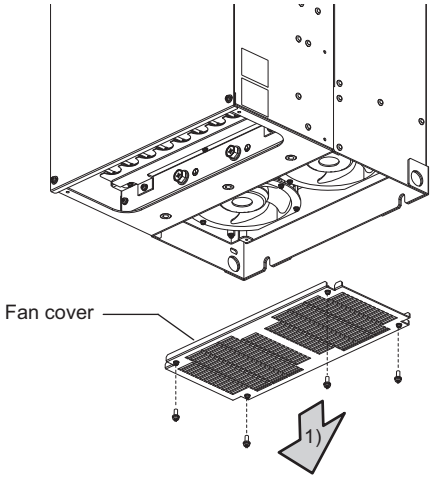
- Refer to the Instruction Manual (Function) to perform the life check of the inverter parts.

◆Replacement procedure of the cooling fan

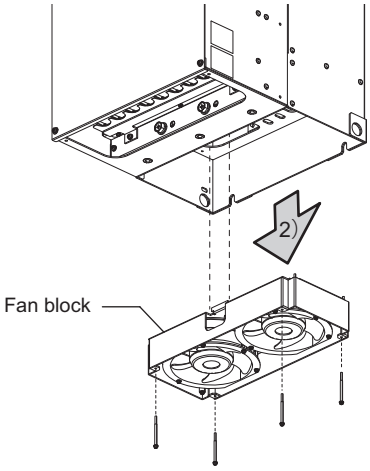
The replacement interval of the cooling fan used for cooling the parts generating heat such as the main circuit semiconductor is greatly affected by the surrounding air temperature. When unusual noise and/or vibration are noticed during inspection, the cooling fan must be replaced immediately.

◆Removal

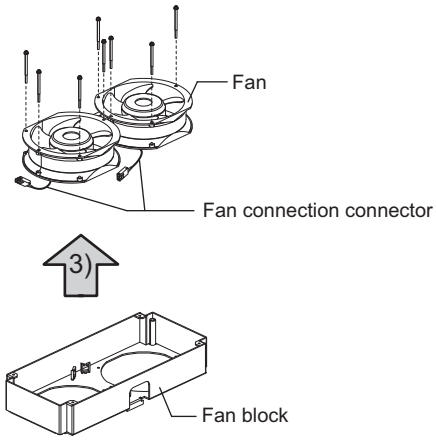
1) Remove the fan cover fixing screws, and remove the fan cover.



2) Disconnect the fan connector and remove the fan block.

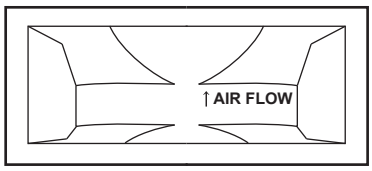


3) Remove the fan fixing screws, and remove the fan.



◆ Reinstallation

1) Check the orientation of the fan for reinstallation. The "AIR FLOW" arrow printed on the side of the fan must point upward.

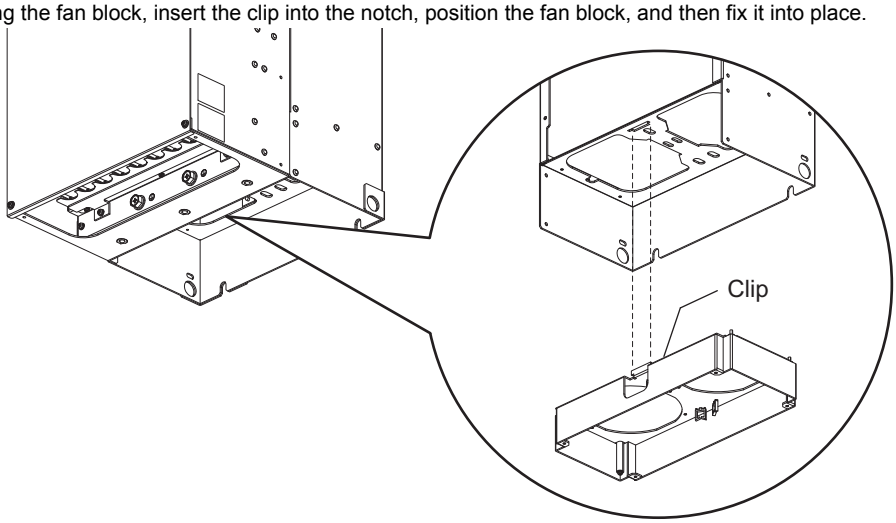


<Fan side view>

2) Reverse the removal procedure to reinstall the fan.

NOTE

- Installing the fan in the opposite air flow direction can cause the inverter life to be shorter.
- Prevent the cable from being caught when installing a fan.
- Switch the power OFF and remove the main circuit terminal wires before replacing the fans. Since the inverter circuits are charged with voltage even after power OFF, replace fans only when the inverter cover is on the inverter to prevent an electric shock accident.
- When attaching the fan block, insert the clip into the notch, position the fan block, and then fix it into place.



- Be careful when removing the fan block as it is heavy.

◆Smoothing capacitors

A large-capacity aluminum electrolytic capacitor is used for smoothing in the main circuit DC section, and an aluminum electrolytic capacitor is used for stabilizing the control power in the control circuit. Their characteristics are deteriorated by the adverse effects of ripple currents, etc. The replacement intervals greatly vary with the surrounding air temperature and operating conditions. When the inverter is operated in air-conditioned, normal environment conditions, replace the capacitors about every 10 years.

The appearance criteria for inspection are as follows:

- Case: Check the side and bottom faces for expansion.
- Sealing plate: Check for remarkable warp and extreme crack.
- heck for external crack, discoloration, liquid leakage, etc. Judge that the capacitor has reached its life when the measured capacitance of the capacitor reduced below 80% of the rating.

NOTE

- The inverter diagnoses the main circuit capacitor and control circuit capacitor by itself and can judge their lives. (Refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).)

◆Relay output terminals

- To prevent a contact fault, etc., relays must be replaced according to the cumulative number of switching times (switching life).
- The control terminal block must be replaced in case of failure of either relay connected to the relay output terminals A1, B1, and C1, or A2, B2, and C2.

◆Main circuit fuse inside the inverter

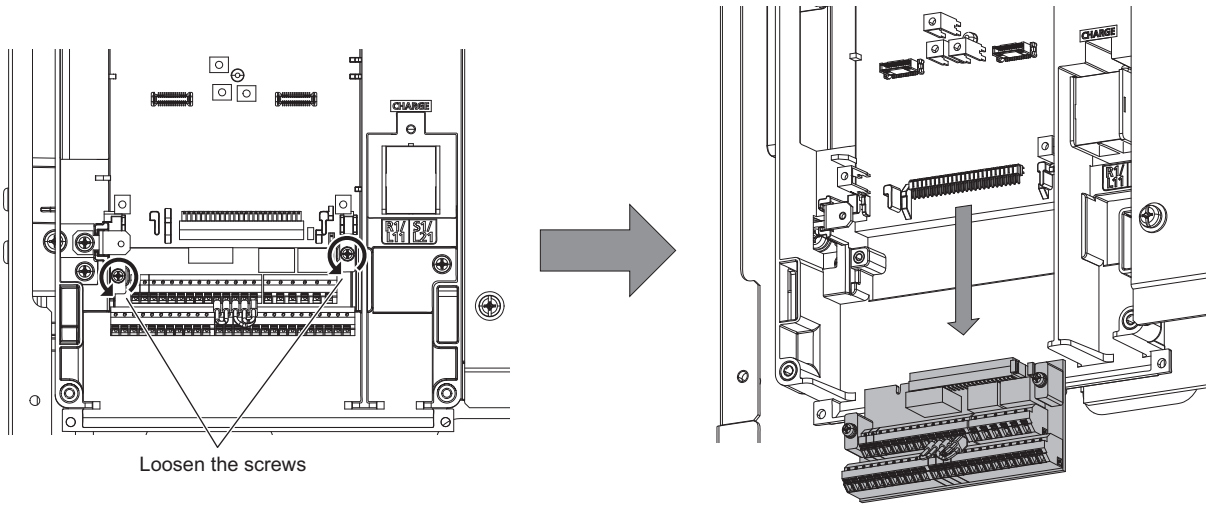
A fuse is used inside the inverter. Surrounding air temperature and operating condition affect the life of fuses. When the inverter is used in a normal air-conditioned environment, replace its fuse after about 10 years.

5.1.7 Removal and reinstallation of the control circuit terminal block

The FR-A800 series inverter has a removable control circuit terminal block, which can be replaced with a new one or a control terminal option.

◆Removal and reinstallation

1) Loosen the two mounting screws at the both side of the control circuit terminal block. (These screws cannot be removed.) Slide down the control circuit terminal block to remove it.



2) Be careful not to bend the pins of the inverter's control circuit connector, reinstall the control circuit terminal block and fix it with the mounting screws.

NOTE

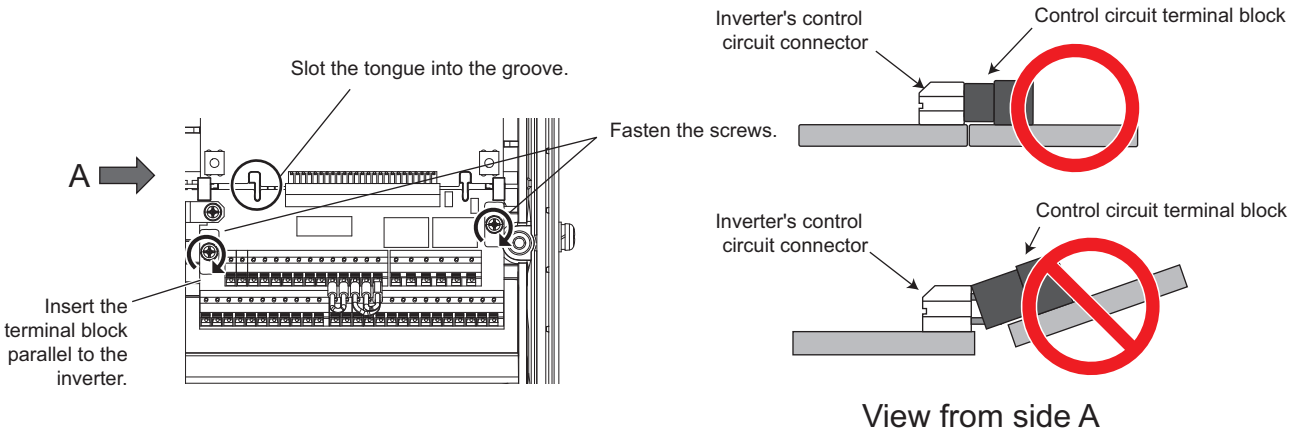
- Before starting inverter replacement, switch power OFF, wait for at least 10 minutes, and then check the voltage with a tester and such to ensure safety.

◆Removal and reinstallation precautions

Precautions to be taken when removing or reinstalling the control circuit terminal block are shown below.

Observe the following precautions and handle the inverter properly to avoid malfunctions or failures.

- To remove or reinstall the control circuit terminal block, keep it upright so that it is parallel with the inverter.
- To install the control circuit terminal block, slide it upward so that the tongues on the inverter slot into the grooves on the terminal block.
- Check that the terminal block is parallel to the inverter and the pins on the inverter control circuit connector are not bent. After checking proper connection, fix the terminal block in place with two screws.



NOTE

- Do not tilt the terminal block while tightening the screws or removing it from the inverter. (Otherwise, stress applied to the control circuit terminal block or the control circuit connector may damage the pins.)
- After replacing the control terminal block, connect the jumper connector to the correct position in accordance with the control logic of input signals. (Refer to **page 38**.)

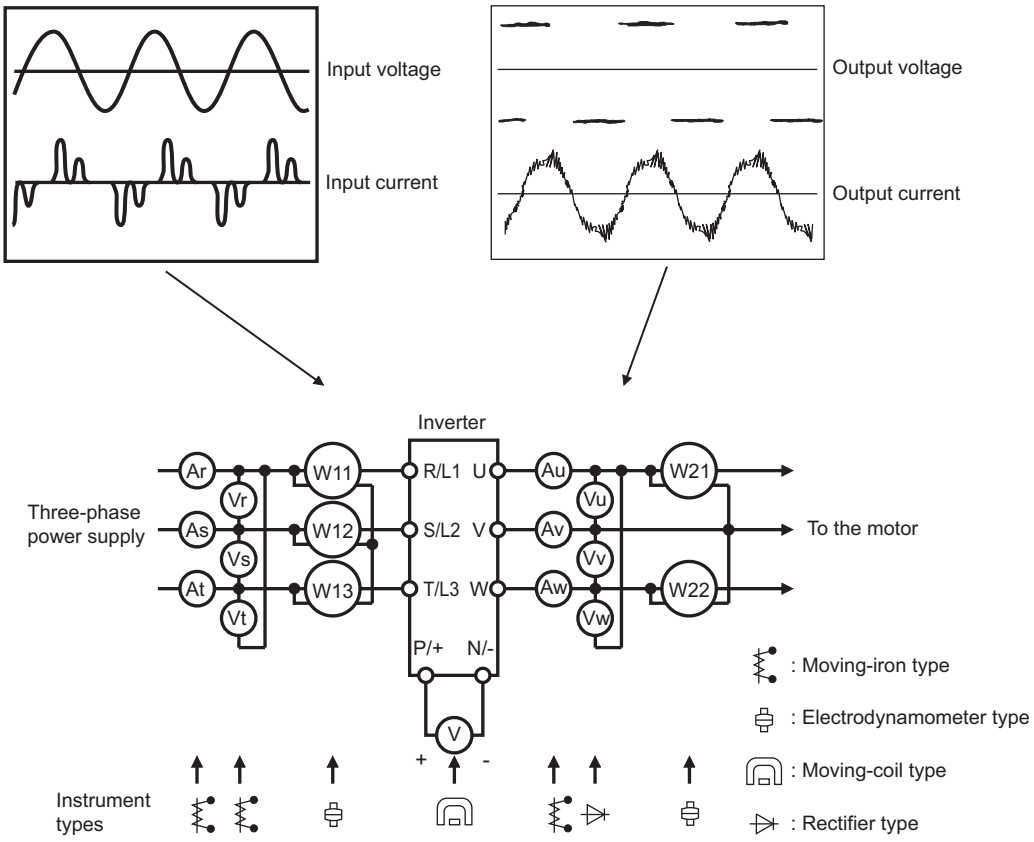
5.2 Measurement of main circuit voltages, currents and powers

Since the voltages and currents on the inverter power supply and output sides include harmonics, measurement data depends on the instruments used and circuits measured.
When instruments for commercial frequency are used for measurement, measure the following circuits with the instruments given on the next page.

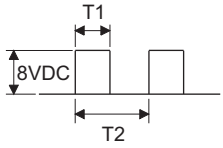
NOTE

- When installing meters etc. on the inverter output side
  When the inverter-to-motor wiring length is large, the meters and CTs may generate heat due to line-to-line leakage current. Therefore, choose the equipment which has enough allowance for the current rating.
  To measure and display the output voltage and output current of the inverter, it is recommended to use the terminal AM and FM/CA output functions of the inverter.

◆Examples of measuring points and instruments



◆Measuring points and instruments

Item	Measuring point	Measuring instrument	Remarks (reference measured value)	
Power supply voltage V1	Across R/L1 and S/L2, S/L2 and T/L3, T/L3 and R/L1	Moving-iron type AC voltmeter*4	Commercial power supply Within permissible AC voltage fluctuation (Refer to page 96.)	
Power supply side current I1	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 line current	Moving-iron type AC ammeter*4		
Power supply side power P1	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3 and Across R/L1 and S/L2, S/L2 and T/L3, T/L3 and R/L1	Digital power meter (for inverter) or electrodynamic type single-phase wattmeter	P1 = W11 + W12 + W13 (3-wattmeter method)	
Power supply side power factor Pf1	Calculate after measuring power supply voltage, power supply side current and power supply side power. $Pf_1 = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3}V_1 \times I_1} \times 100\,\%$			
Output side voltage V2	Across U and V, V and W, and W and U	Rectifier type AC voltage meter*1*4 (moving-iron type cannot measure.)	Difference between the phases is within 1% of the maximum output voltage.	
Output side current I2	U, V and W line currents	Moving-iron type AC ammeter*2*4	Difference between the phases is 10% or lower of the inverter rated current.	
Output side power P2	U, V, W and across U and V, V and W	Digital power meter (for inverter) or electrodynamic type single-phase wattmeter	P2 = W21 + W22 2-wattmeter method (or 3-wattmeter method)	
Output side power factor Pf2	Calculate in similar manner to power supply side power factor. $Pf_2 = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{3}V_2 \times I_2} \times 100\,\%$			
Converter output	Across P/+ and N/-	Moving-coil type (such as tester)	Inverter LED is lit. 1.35 × V1	
Frequency setting signal	Across 2, 4(+) and 5	Moving-coil type (tester and such may be used.) (internal resistance 50 kΩ or more)	0 to 10 VDC, 4 to 20 mA	"5" is common
	Across 1(+) and 5		0 to ±5 VDC and 0 to ±10 VDC	
Frequency setting power supply	Across 10(+) and 5		5.2 VDC	
	Across 10E(+) and 5		10 VDC	
Frequency meter signal	Across AM(+) and 5		Approximately 10 VDC at maximum frequency (without frequency meter)	
	Across CA(+) and 5		Approximately 20 mADC at maximum frequency	
	Across FM(+) and SD		Approximately 5 VDC at maximum frequency (without frequency meter)  Pulse width T1: Adjust with **C0 (Pr.900)**. Pulse cycle T2: Set with **Pr.55**. (frequency monitor only)	"SD" is common
Start signal Select signal Reset signal Output stop signal	Across STF, STR, RH, RM, RL, JOG, RT, AU, STP (STOP), CS, RES, MRS(+) and SD (for sink logic)		When open 20 to 30 VDC ON voltage: 1 V or less	
Fault signal	Across A1 and C1 Across B1 and C1	Moving-coil type (such as tester)	Continuity check*3 [Normal] / [Fault] Across A1 and C1: Discontinuity / Continuity Across B1 and C1: Continuity / Discontinuity	

*1 Use an FFT to measure the output voltage accurately. A tester or general measuring instrument cannot measure accurately.

*2 When the carrier frequency exceeds 5 kHz, do not use this instrument since using it may increase eddy current losses produced in metal parts inside the instrument, leading to burnout. In this case, use an approximate-effective value type.

*3 When the setting of **Pr.195 ABC1 terminal function selection** is the positive logic

*4 A digital power meter (designed for inverter) can also be used to measure.

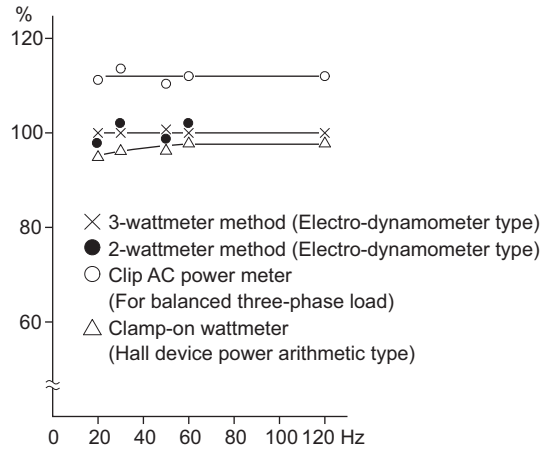
5.2.1 Measurement of powers

Use digital power meters (for inverter) for the both of inverter input and output side. Alternatively, measure using electrodynamic type single-phase wattmeters for the both of inverter input and output side in two-wattmeter or three-wattmeter method. As the current is liable to be imbalanced especially in the input side, it is recommended to use the three-wattmeter method.

Examples of measured value differences produced by different measuring meters are shown below.

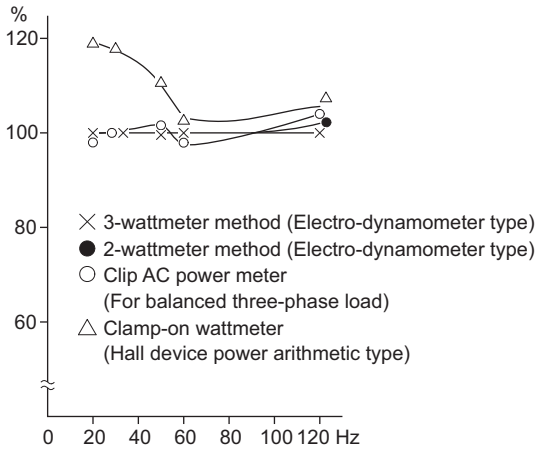
An error will be produced by difference between measuring instruments, e.g. power calculation type and two- or three-wattmeter type three-phase wattmeter. When a CT is used in the current measuring side or when the meter contains a PT on the voltage measurement side, an error will also be produced due to the frequency characteristics of the CT and PT.

[Measurement conditions]
Constant output of 60 Hz or more frequency with a constant-torque (100%). The value obtained by the 3-wattmeter method with a 4-pole 3.7 kW induction motor is assumed to be 100%.



Example of measuring inverter input power

[Measurement conditions]
Constant output of 60 Hz or more frequency with a constant-torque (100%). The value obtained by the 3-wattmeter method with a 4-pole 3.7 kW induction motor is assumed to be 100%.



Example of measuring inverter output power

5.2.2 Measurement of voltages and use of PT

◆Inverter input side

As the input side voltage has a sine wave and it is extremely small in distortion, accurate measurement can be made with an ordinary AC meter.

◆Inverter output side

Since the output side voltage has a PWM-controlled rectangular wave, always use a rectifier type voltmeter. A needle type tester cannot be used to measure the output side voltage as it indicates a value much greater than the actual value. A moving-iron type meter indicates an effective value which includes harmonics and therefore the value is larger than that of the fundamental wave. The value monitored on the operation panel is the inverter-controlled voltage itself. Hence, that value is accurate and it is recommended to monitor values (analog output) using the operation panel.

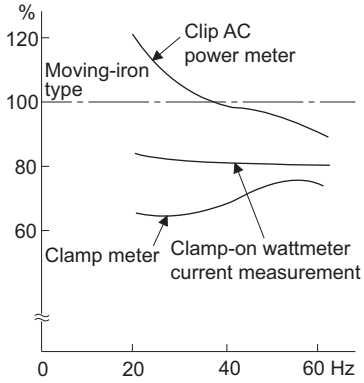
◆PT

No PT can be used in the output side of the inverter. Use a direct-reading meter. (A PT can be used in the input side of the inverter.)

5.2.3 Measurement of currents

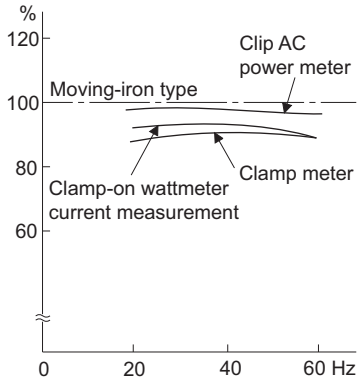
Use moving-iron type meters on both the input and output sides of the inverter. However, if the carrier frequency exceeds 5 kHz, do not use that meter since an overcurrent losses produced in the internal metal parts of the meter will increase and the meter may burn out. In this case, use an approximate-effective value type.
Since current on the inverter input side tends to be unbalanced, measurement of three phases is recommended. Correct value cannot be obtained by measuring only one or two phases. On the other hand, the unbalanced ratio of each phase of the output side current should be within 10%.
When a clamp ammeter is used, always use an effective value detection type. A mean value detection type produces a large error and may indicate an extremely smaller value than the actual value. The value monitored on the operation panel is accurate if the output frequency varies, and it is recommended to monitor values (provide analog output) using the operation panel.
Examples of measured value differences produced by different measuring meters are shown below.

[Measurement conditions]
Indicated value of the moving-iron type ammeter is 100%.



Example of measuring inverter input current

[Measurement conditions]
Indicated value of the moving-iron type ammeter is 100%.



Example of measuring inverter output current

5.2.4 Use of CT and transducer

A CT may be used in both the input and output sides of the inverter. Use the one with the largest possible VA ability because an error will increase if the frequency gets lower.
When using a transducer, use the effective value calculation type which is immune to harmonics.

5.2.5 Measurement of inverter input power factor

Calculate using effective power and apparent power. A power-factor meter cannot indicate an exact value.

$$\text{Total power factor of the inverter} = \frac{\text{Effective power}}{\text{Apparent power}} = \frac{\text{Three-phase input power found by the 3-wattmeter method}}{\sqrt{3} \times \text{V (power supply voltage)} \times \text{I (input current effective value)}}$$

5.2.6 Measurement of converter output voltage (across terminals P and N)

The output voltage of the converter is output across terminals P and N and can be measured with a moving-coil type meter (tester). Although the voltage varies according to the power supply voltage, approximately 710 to 930 V is output when no load is connected and voltage decreases during driving load operation.
When energy is regenerated from the motor during deceleration, for example, the converter output voltage rises to nearly 1200 to 1300 V maximum.

5.2.7 Measurement of inverter output frequency

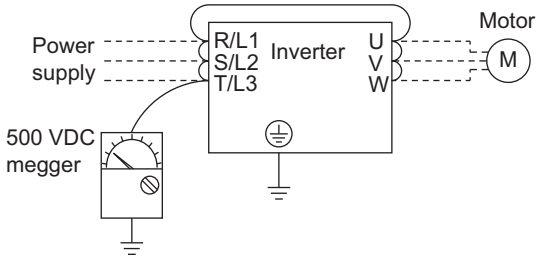
In the initial setting of the FM-type inverter, a pulse train proportional to the output frequency is output across the pulse train output terminals FM and SD of the inverter. This pulse train output can be counted by a frequency counter, or a meter (moving-coil type voltmeter) can be used to read the mean value of the pulse train output voltage. When a meter is used to measure the output frequency, approximately 5 VDC is indicated at the maximum frequency.
For detailed specifications of the pulse train output terminal FM, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).
In the initial setting of the CA-type inverter, a pulse train proportional to the output frequency is output across the analog current output terminals CA and 5 of the inverter. Measure the current using an ammeter or tester.
For detailed specifications of the analog current output terminal CA, refer to the Instruction Manual (Function).

5.2.8 Insulation resistance test using megger

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

NOTE

- Before performing the insulation resistance test on the external circuit, disconnect the cables from all terminals of the inverter so that the test voltage is not applied to the inverter.
- For the continuity test of the control circuit, use a tester (high resistance range) and do not use the megger or buzzer.



5.2.9 Withstand voltage test

Do not conduct a withstand voltage test. Deterioration may occur.

MEMO

6 SPECIFICATIONS

This chapter explains the specifications of this product.
Always read the instructions before using the equipment.

6.1 Inverter rating

◆690 VAC power input

Model FR-A870-[ ]			02300	02860
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		SLD	200	250
		ND (initial setting)	160	200
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	SLD	275	342
		ND (initial setting)	221	275
	Rated current (A)*3	SLD	230	286
		ND (initial setting)	185	230
	Overload current rating*4	SLD	110% 60 s, 120% 3 s (inverse-time characteristics) at surrounding air temperature 40°C	
		ND (initial setting)	150% 60 s, 200% 3 s (inverse-time characteristics) at surrounding air temperature 40°C	
	Rated voltage*5		Three-phase 600 to 690 V	
	Regenerative braking*6	Brake transistor	Built-in	
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency		Three-phase 600 to 690 V 50 Hz/60 Hz	
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation		540 to 759 V 50 Hz/60 Hz	
	Permissible frequency fluctuation		±5%	
	Rated input current (A)*7	SLD	230	286
		ND (initial setting)	185	230
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*8	SLD	275	342
		ND (initial setting)	221	275
Protective structure (IEC 60529)*9			Enclosed type (IP20)	
Cooling system			Forced air cooling	
Noise level (dB)*10			79	79
Approx. mass (kg)			120	122

*1 Indicates the maximum capacity applicable to voltage of 690 V.

*2 The rated output capacity indicated assumes that the output voltage is 690 V.

*3 Possible output currents during continuous operation under Real sensorless vector control or Vector control are shown in the table below.

PWM carrier frequency	02300		02860	
	SLD	ND	SLD	ND
2 kHz	191 A	159 A	237 A	198 A
4 kHz	115 A	107 A	143 A	133 A

The PWM carrier frequency is automatically decreased to 2 kHz for heavy duty applications when operating the motor under Real sensorless vector control or Vector control with a PWM carrier frequency of 6 kHz or more (**Pr.72** ≥ 6). The carrier frequency stays at 4 kHz in fast-response operation.

*4 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.

*5 The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. The maximum output voltage can be changed within the setting range. However, the maximum point of the voltage waveform at the inverter output side is the power supply voltage multiplied by about $\sqrt{2}$.

*6 Built-in brake transistor model only. For the resistance, refer to **page 59**.

*7 The rated input current indicates a value at a rated output voltage. The impedance at the power supply side (including those of the input reactor and cables) affects the rated input current.

*8 The power supply capacity is the value when at the rated output current. It varies by the impedance at the power supply side (including those of the input reactor and cables).

*9 FR-DU08: IP40 (except for the PU connector section)

*10 Values measured 1 m in front of the inverter and 1.6 m from the floor.

◆575 VAC power input

Model FR-A870-[ ]			02300	02860
Applicable motor capacity (kW)*1		SLD	132	160
		ND (initial setting)	110	132
Output	Rated capacity (kVA)*2	SLD	229	285
		ND (initial setting)	184	229
	Rated current (A)*3	SLD	230	286
		ND (initial setting)	185	230
	Overload current rating*4	SLD	110% 60 s, 120% 3 s (inverse-time characteristics) at surrounding air temperature 40°C	
		ND (initial setting)	150% 60 s, 200% 3 s (inverse-time characteristics) at surrounding air temperature 40°C	
	Rated voltage*5		Three-phase 525 to 600 V	
	Regenerative braking*6	Brake transistor	Built-in	
Power supply	Rated input AC voltage/frequency		Three-phase 525 to 600 V 50 Hz/60 Hz	
	Permissible AC voltage fluctuation		472 to 660 V 50 Hz/60 Hz	
	Permissible frequency fluctuation		±5%	
	Rated input current (A)*7	SLD	230	286
		ND (initial setting)	185	230
	Power supply capacity (kVA)*8	SLD	229	285
		ND (initial setting)	184	229
Protective structure (IEC 60529)*9			Enclosed type (IP20)	
Cooling system			Forced air cooling	
Noise level (dB)*10			79	79
Approx. mass (kg)			120	122

*1 Indicates the maximum capacity applicable to voltage of 575 V.

*2 The rated output capacity indicated assumes that the output voltage is 575 V.

*3 Possible output currents during continuous operation under Real sensorless vector control or Vector control are shown in the table below.

PWM carrier frequency	02300		02860	
	SLD	ND	SLD	ND
2 kHz	191 A	159 A	237 A	198 A
4 kHz	115 A	107 A	143 A	133 A

The PWM carrier frequency is automatically decreased to 2 kHz for heavy duty applications when operating the motor under Real sensorless vector control or Vector control with a PWM carrier frequency of 6 kHz or more (**Pr.72** ≥ 6). The carrier frequency stays at 4 kHz in fast-response operation.

*4 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.

*5 The maximum output voltage does not exceed the power supply voltage. The maximum output voltage can be changed within the setting range. However, the maximum point of the voltage waveform at the inverter output side is the power supply voltage multiplied by about $\sqrt{2}$.

*6 Built-in brake transistor model only. For the resistance, refer to **page 59**.

*7 The rated input current indicates a value at a rated output voltage. The impedance at the power supply side (including those of the input reactor and cables) affects the rated input current.

*8 The power supply capacity is the value when at the rated output current. It varies by the impedance at the power supply side (including those of the input reactor and cables).

*9 FR-DU08: IP40 (except for the PU connector section)

*10 Values measured 1 m in front of the inverter and 1.6 m from the floor.

6.2 Common specifications

Control specifications	Control method		Soft-PWM control, high carrier frequency PWM control (selectable among V/F control, Advanced magnetic flux vector control, Real sensorless vector control), vector control*1.
	Output frequency range		0.2 to 590 Hz (The upper-limit frequency is 400 Hz under Advanced magnetic flux vector control, Real sensorless vector control, vector control*1.)
	Frequency setting resolution	Analog input	0.015 Hz/60 Hz (0 to 10 V/12 bits for terminals 2 and 4) 0.03 Hz/60 Hz (0 to 5 V/11 bits or 0 to 20 mA/approx. 11 bits for terminals 2 and 4, 0 to ±10 V/12 bits for terminal 1) 0.06 Hz/60 Hz (0 to ±5 V/11 bits for terminal 1)
		Digital input	0.01 Hz
	Frequency accuracy	Analog input	Within ±0.2% of the max. 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 590 Hz. Constant-torque/variable-torque pattern or adjustable 5 points V/F can be selected.
	Starting torque		SLD rating: 120% 0.3 Hz, ND rating: 200%*2 0.3 Hz. (under Real sensorless vector control or vector control*1)
	Torque boost		Manual torque boost
	Acceleration/deceleration time setting		0 to 3600 s (acceleration and deceleration can be set individually), linear or S-pattern acceleration/deceleration mode, backlash countermeasures acceleration/deceleration can be selected.
	DC injection brake (induction motor)		Operation frequency (0 to 120 Hz), operation time (0 to 10 s), operation voltage (0 to 30%) variable
	Stall prevention operation level		Activation range of stall prevention operation (SLD rating: 0 to 120%, ND rating: 0 to 220%). Whether to use the stall prevention or not can be selected (V/F control, Advanced magnetic flux vector control)
	Torque limit level		Torque limit value can be set (0 to 400% variable). (Real sensorless vector control, vector control*1)
Operation specifications	Frequency setting signal	Analog input	Terminals 2 and 4: 0 to 10 V, 0 to 5 V, 4 to 20 mA (0 to 20 mA) are available. Terminal 1: -10 to +10 V, -5 to +5 V are available.
		Digital input	Input using the setting dial of the operation panel or parameter unit Four-digit BCD or 16-bit binary (when used with option FR-A8AX)
	Start signal		Forward and reverse rotation or start signal automatic self-holding input (3-wire input) can be selected.
	Input signals (twelve terminals)		Low-speed operation command, Middle-speed operation command, High-speed operation command, Second function selection, Terminal 4 input selection, Jog operation selection, Selection of automatic restart after instantaneous power failure, flying start, Output stop, Start self-holding selection, Forward rotation command, Reverse rotation command, Inverter reset The input signal can be changed using **Pr.178 to Pr.189 (input terminal function selection)**.
		Pulse train input	100 kpps
	Operational functions		Maximum and minimum frequency settings, multi-speed operation, acceleration/deceleration pattern, thermal protection, DC injection brake, starting frequency, JOG operation, output stop (MRS), stall prevention, regeneration avoidance, increased magnetic excitation deceleration, frequency jump, rotation display, automatic restart after instantaneous power failure, electronic bypass sequence, remote setting, automatic acceleration/deceleration, retry function, carrier frequency selection, fast-response current limit, forward/reverse rotation prevention, operation mode selection, slip compensation, droop control, load torque high-speed frequency control, speed smoothing control, traverse, auto tuning, applied motor selection, gain tuning, RS-485 communication, PID control, PID pre-charge function, easy dancer control, cooling fan operation selection, stop selection (deceleration stop/coasting), power-failure deceleration stop function*3, stop-on-contact control, PLC function, life diagnosis, maintenance timer, current average monitor, multiple rating, orientation control*1, speed control, torque control, position control, pre-excitation, torque limit, test run, 24 V power supply input for control circuit, safety stop function, anti-sway control
	Output signal	Open collector output (five terminals) Relay output (two terminals)	Inverter running, Up to frequency, Instantaneous power failure/undervoltage, Overload warning, Output frequency detection, Fault The output signal can be changed using **Pr.190 to Pr.196 (output terminal function selection)**. Fault codes of the inverter can be output (4 bits) from the open collector.
		Pulse train output (FM type)	50 kpps
Indication	For meter	Pulse train output (FM type)	Max. 2.4 kHz: one terminal (output frequency) The monitored item can be changed using **Pr.54 FM/CA terminal function selection.**
		Current output (CA type)	Max. 20 mADC: one terminal (output current) The monitored item can be changed using **Pr.54 FM/CA terminal function selection.**
		Voltage output	Max. 10 VDC: one terminal (output voltage) The monitored item can be changed using **Pr.158 AM terminal function selection.**
	Operation panel (FR-DU08)	Operating status	Output frequency, Output current, Output voltage, Frequency setting value The monitored item can be changed using **Pr.52 Operation panel main monitor selection**.
		Fault record	Fault record is displayed when a fault occurs. Past 8 fault records and the conditions immediately before the fault (output voltage/current/frequency/cumulative energization time/year/month/date/time) are saved.

Protective/ warning function	**Protective function**	Overcurrent trip during acceleration, Overcurrent trip during constant speed, Overcurrent trip during deceleration or stop, Regenerative overvoltage trip during acceleration, Regenerative overvoltage trip during constant speed, Regenerative overvoltage trip during deceleration or stop, Inverter overload trip, Motor overload trip, Heatsink overheat, Instantaneous power failure, Undervoltage, Input phase loss*3, Stall prevention stop, Brake transistor alarm detection*5, Upper limit fault detection, Lower limit fault detection, Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent, Output short circuit, Output phase loss, External thermal relay operation*3, PTC thermistor operation*3, Option fault, Communication option fault, Parameter storage device fault, PU disconnection, Retry count excess*3, CPU fault, Operation panel power supply short circuit, 24 VDC power fault, Abnormal output current detection*3, Inrush current limit circuit fault, Communication fault (inverter), Analog input fault, USB communication fault, Safety circuit fault, Overspeed occurrence*3, Speed deviation excess detection*1*3, Signal loss detection*1*3, Excessive position fault*1*3, Brake sequence fault*3, Encoder phase fault*1*3, External fault during output operation, 4 mA input fault*3, Pre-charge fault*3, PID signal fault*3, Opposite rotation deceleration fault*3, Internal circuit fault, Abnormal internal temperature
	Warning function	Fan alarm, Stall prevention (overcurrent), Stall prevention (overvoltage), Regenerative brake pre-alarm*3*5, Electronic thermal relay function pre-alarm, PU stop, Speed limit indication*3, Safety stop, Maintenance signal output*3, USB host error, Home position return setting error*3, Home position return uncompleted*3, Home position return parameter setting error*3, Operation panel lock*3, Password locked*3, Parameter write error, Copy operation error, 24 V external power supply operation, Continuous operation during communication fault, Load fault warning
Environment	**Surrounding air temperature**	-10°C to +40°C (non-freezing)
	Surrounding air humidity	95% RH or less (non-condensing) (With circuit board coating (conforming to IEC60721-3-3 3C2/3S2)) 90% RH or less (non-condensing) (Without circuit board coating)
	Storage temperature*4	-20°C to +65°C
	Atmosphere	Indoors (without corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt, etc.)
	Altitude/vibration	Maximum 4000 m (For installation at an altitude above 1000 m, consider a 3% reduction in the rated current per 500 m increase in altitude.), 2.9 m/s^2 or less at 10 to 55 Hz (directions of X, Y, Z axes)

*1 Available only when a vector control compatible option is mounted.

*2 In the initial setting, the starting torque is limited to 150% by the torque limit level.

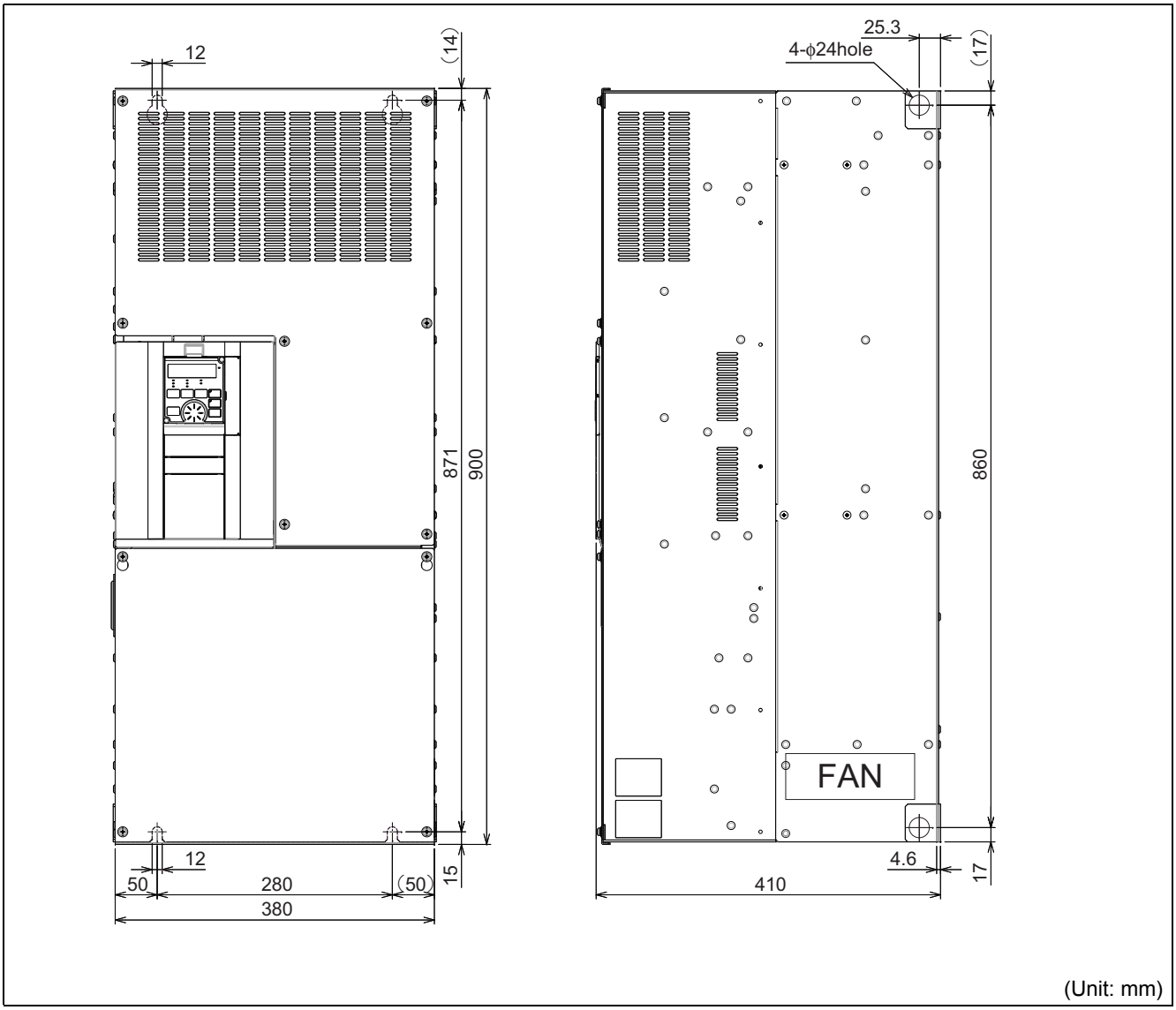
*3 This protective function is not available in the initial status.

*4 Temperature applicable for a short time, e.g. in transit.

*5 The built-in brake transistor model only.

6.3 Inverter outline dimensions

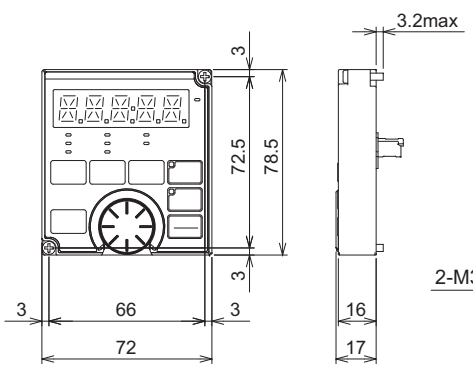
FR-A870-02300, 02860



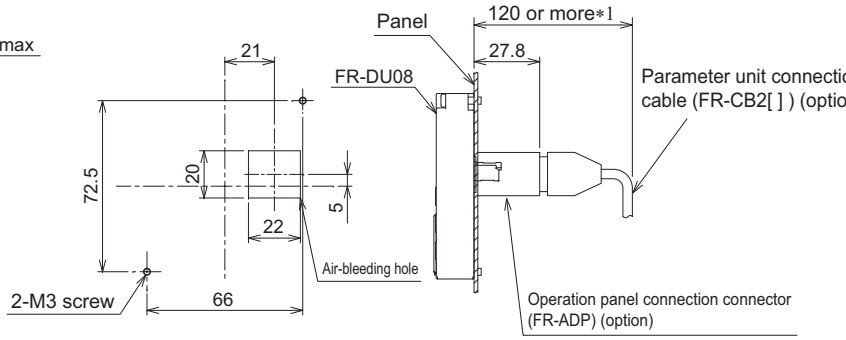
(Unit: mm)

Operation panel (FR-DU08)

<Outline drawing>



<Panel cutting dimension drawing>



∗1 Denotes the space required to connect an optional parameter unit connection cable (FR-CB2[ ]). When using another cable, leave the space required for the cable specification.

(Unit: mm)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX provides the reference information for use of this product. Refer to APPENDIX as required.

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: Mitsubishi-Electric-Platz 1, 40882 Ratingen, Germany

◆EMC Directive

We declare that this inverter conforms with the EMC Directive and affix the CE marking on the inverter.

- EMC Directive: 2014/30/EU
- Standard(s): EN61800-3:2004+A1:2012 (Second environment / PDS Category "C3")
- This inverter is not intended to be used on a low-voltage public network which supplies domestic premises. When using the inverter in a residential area, take appropriate measures and ensure the conformity of the inverter used in the residential area.
- Radio frequency interference is expected if used on such a network.
- The installer shall provide a guide for installation and use, including recommended mitigation devices.

Note:
First environment
Environment including buildings/facilities which are directly connected to a low voltage main supply which also supplies residential buildings. Directly connected means that there is no intermediate transformer between these buildings.
Second environment
Environment including all buildings/facilities which are not directly connected to a low voltage main supply which also supplies residential buildings.

◆Note

Set the EMC filter valid and install the inverter and perform wiring according to the following instructions.

- The inverter has a built-in EMC filter (Class C3). Enable the EMC filter. (For details, refer to **page 65**.)
- Connect the inverter to an earthed power supply.
- To make full use of the built-in EMC filter, motor cable lengths should not exceed 20 m.
- Confirm that the inverter conforms with the EMC Directive as the industrial drives application for final installation.

◆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 current breaker as an electric shock protector without connecting the equipment to the earth. Connect the equipment to the earth securely.
- Wire the earth terminal independently. (Do not connect two or more cables to one terminal.)
- Use the cable sizes indicated on **page 31** under the following conditions.
  • Surrounding air temperature: 40°C maximum
  If conditions are different from above, select appropriate wire according to EN60204.
- Use a tinned (plating should not include zinc) crimp terminal to connect the earth (ground) 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 whose size is indicated on **page 31**.
- Use the moulded case circuit breaker and magnetic contactor which conform to the EN or IEC Standard.
- This product can cause a d.c. current in the protective earthing conductor. Where a residual current-operated protective (RCD) or monitoring (RCM) device is used for protection in case of direct or indirect contact, only an RCD or RCM of Type B is allowed on the supply side of this product.
- 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) and pollution degree 2 or lower specified in IEC60664.
  • To use the inverter under the conditions of pollution degree 2, install it in the enclosure of IP 2X or higher.
  • To use the inverter under the conditions of pollution degree 3, install it in the enclosure of IP54 or higher.
- On the input and output of the inverter, use cables of the type and size set forth in EN60204.
- The operating capacity of the relay outputs (terminal symbols A1, B1, C1, A2, B2 and C2) should be 30 VDC, 0.3 A. (Relay output has basic isolation from the inverter internal circuit.)
- Control circuit terminals indicated on **page 23** are safely isolated from the main circuit.
- Environment (For the detail, refer to **page 17**.)

	During operation	In storage	During transportation
Surrounding air temperature	-10 to +40°C	-20 to +65°C	-20 to +65°C
Ambient humidity	95% RH or less	95% RH or less	95% RH or less
Maximum altitude	4000 m*1	4000 m	10000 m

*1 For installation at an altitude above 1000 m, consider a 3% reduction in the rated current per 500 m increase in altitude.

◆Wiring protection

Provide the appropriate fuse in accordance with the table below.

Inverter model	Fuse type	Model	Manufacturer	Rating
FR-A870-02300, 02860	UL Recognized High Speed	170M4014	Bussmann	500 A, 700 VAC

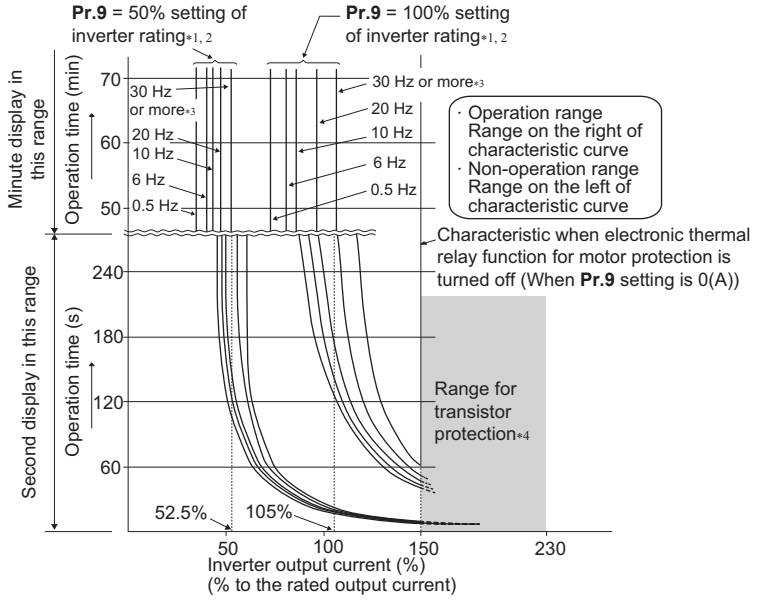
◆Short circuit ratings

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 690 V Maximum.

◆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**.

Operation characteristics of electronic thermal relay function



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

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

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

*3 Transistor protection is activated depending on the temperature of the heatsink. The protection may be activated even with less than 150% depending on the operating conditions.

NOTE

- The internal accumulated heat value of the electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-OFF.
- When multiple motors are driven with a single inverter or when a multi-pole motor or a special motor is driven, install an external thermal relay (OCR) between the inverter and motors. Note that the current indicated on the motor rating plate is affected by the line-to-line leakage current (refer to **page 62**) when selecting the setting for an external thermal relay.
- The cooling effect of the motor drops during low-speed operation. Use a thermal protector or a motor with built-in thermistor.
- 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 an external thermal relay.
- Motor over temperature sensing is not provided by the drive.
- Electronic thermal memory retention function is not provided by the drive.

Appendix 2 Instructions for UL and cUL

The FR-A800 series (690 V class) are UL certified with the maximum voltage of 600 V.
(Standard to comply with: UL 61800-5-1, CSA C22.2 No.274-13)

◆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, and check for residual voltage between terminal P/+ and N/- with a meter etc., to avoid a hazard of electrical shock.
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.

◆Installation

The below types of inverters 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. (Refer to page 17.)

◆Wiring protection

Provide the appropriate fuse in accordance with the table below.

Inverter model	Fuse type	Model	Manufacturer	Rating
FR-A870-02300, 02860	UL Recognized High Speed	170M4014	Bussmann	500 A, 700 VAC

◆Important note

The operating capacity of the relay outputs (terminal symbols A1, B1, C1, A2, B2 and C2) should be 30 VDC, 0.3 A. (Relay output has basic isolation from the inverter internal circuit.)

◆Wiring to the power supply and the motor

Refer to the National Electrical Code (Article 310) regarding the allowable current of the cable. Select the cable size for 125% of the rated current according to the National Electrical Code (Article 430).
To wire the input (R/L1, S/L2, T/L3) and output (U, V, W) terminals of the inverter, use UL approved copper wires (rated at 75°C).

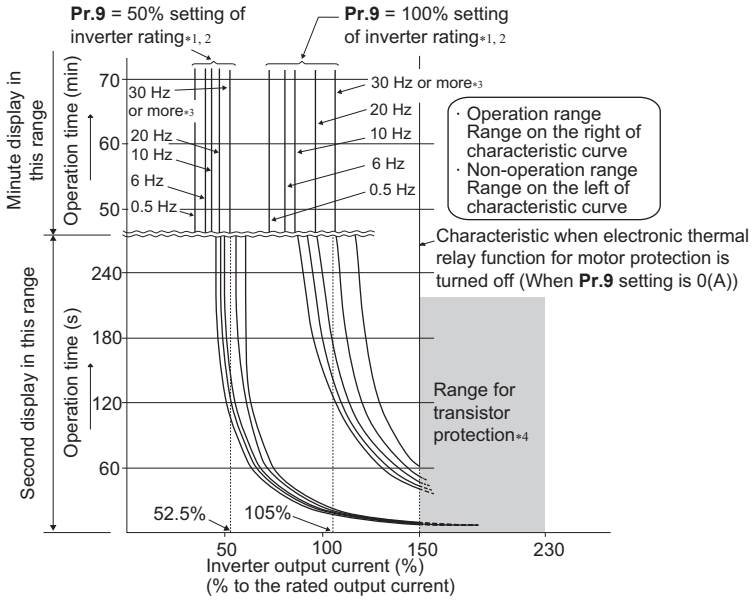
◆Short circuit ratings

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 600 V Maximum.

◆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**.

Operation characteristics of electronic thermal relay function



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.)

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

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

*3 Transistor protection is activated depending on the temperature of the heatsink. The protection may be activated even with less than 150% depending on the operating conditions.

NOTE

- The internal accumulated heat value of the electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-OFF.
- When multiple motors are driven with a single inverter or when a multi-pole motor or a special motor is driven, install an external thermal relay (OCR) between the inverter and motors. Note that the current indicated on the motor rating plate is affected by the line-to-line leakage current (refer to **page 62**) when selecting the setting for an external thermal relay.
- The cooling effect of the motor drops during low-speed operation. Use a thermal protector or a motor with built-in thermistor.
- 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 an external thermal relay.
- Motor over temperature sensing is not provided by the drive.
- Electronic thermal memory retention function is not provided by the drive.

Appendix 3 Instructions for EAC

The product certified in compliance with the Eurasian Conformity has the EAC marking.

Note: EAC marking
In 2010, three countries (Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) established a Customs Union for the purposes of revitalizing the economy by forming a large economic bloc by abolishing or reducing tariffs and unifying regulatory procedures for the handling of articles.
Products to be distributed over these three countries of the Customs Union must comply with the Customs Union Technical Regulations (CU-TR), and the EAC marking must be affixed to the products.

For information on the country of origin, manufacture year and month, and authorized sales representative (importer) in the CU area of this product, refer to the following:

- Country of origin indication
  Check the rating plate of the product. (Refer to **page 8**.)
  Example: MADE IN JAPAN

- Manufactured year and month
  Check the SERIAL number indicated on the rating plate of the product. (Refer to **page 8**.)

- Authorized sales representative (importer) in the CU area
  The authorized sales representative (importer) in the CU area is shown below.
  Name: Mitsubishi Electric (Russia) LLC
  Address: 52, bld 1 Kosmodamianskaya Nab 115054, Moscow, Russia
  Phone: +7 (495) 721-2070
  Fax: +7 (495) 721-2071

Appendix 4 Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electronic and Electrical Products

The mark of restricted use of hazardous substances in electronic and electrical products is applied to the product as follows based on the “Management Methods for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products” of the People's Republic of China.

电器电子产品有害物质限制使用标识要求

本产品中所含有的有害物质的名称、含量、含有部件如下表所示。

• 产品中所含有害物质的名称及含量

部件名称 *2	有害物质 *1					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr (VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
电路板组件 （包括印刷电路板及其构成的零部件，如电阻、电容、集成电路、连接器等）、电子部件	×	○	×	○	○	○
金属壳体、金属部件	×	○	○	○	○	○
树脂壳体、树脂部件	○	○	○	○	○	○
螺丝、电线	○	○	○	○	○	○

上表依据 SJ/T11364 的规定编制。
○：表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T26572 规定的限量要求以下。
×：表示该有害物质在该部件的至少一种均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T26572 规定的限量要求。
*1 即使表中记载为 ×，根据产品型号，也可能会有有害物质的含量为限制值以下的情况。
*2 根据产品型号，一部分部件可能不包含在产品中。

Appendix 5 Referenced Standard (Requirement of Chinese standardized law)

This Product is designed and manufactured accordance with following Chinese standards.

Machinery safety: GB/T 16855.1
GB/T 12668.502
GB 28526
GB 12668.3
Electrical safety : GB 12668.501
EMC : GB 12668.3

WARRANTY

When using this product, make sure to understand the warranty described below.

1. Warranty period and coverage

We will repair any failure or defect (hereinafter referred to as "failure") in our FA equipment (hereinafter referred to as the "Product") arisen during warranty period at no charge due to causes for which we are responsible through the distributor from which you purchased the Product or our service provider. However, we will charge the actual cost of dispatching our engineer for an on-site repair work on request by customer in Japan or overseas countries. We are not responsible for any on-site readjustment and/or trial run that may be required after a defective unit are repaired or replaced.

[Term]

The term of warranty for Product is twelve months after your purchase or delivery of the Product to a place designated by you or eighteen months from the date of manufacture whichever comes first ("Warranty Period"). Warranty period for repaired Product cannot exceed beyond the original warranty period before any repair work.

[Limitations]

(1) You are requested to conduct an initial failure diagnosis by yourself, as a general rule. It can also be carried out by us or our service company upon your request and the actual cost will be charged.
However, it will not be charged if we are responsible for the cause of the failure.

(2) This limited warranty applies only when the condition, method, environment, etc. of use are in compliance with the terms and conditions and instructions that are set forth in the instruction manual and user manual for the Product and the caution label affixed to the Product.

(3) Even during the term of warranty, the repair cost will be charged on you in the following cases;
- a failure caused by your improper storing or handling, carelessness or negligence, etc., and a failure caused by your hardware or software problem
- a failure caused by any alteration, etc. to the Product made on your side without our approval
- a failure which may be regarded as avoidable, if your equipment in which the Product is incorporated is equipped with a safety device required by applicable laws and has any function or structure considered to be indispensable according to a common sense in the industry
- a failure which may be regarded as avoidable if consumable parts designated in the instruction manual, etc. are duly maintained and replaced
- any replacement of consumable parts (condenser, cooling fan, etc.)
- a failure caused by external factors such as inevitable accidents, including without limitation fire and abnormal fluctuation of voltage, and acts of God, including without limitation earthquake, lightning and natural disasters
- a failure generated by an unforeseeable cause with a scientific technology that was not available at the time of the shipment of the Product from our company
- any other failures which we are not responsible for or which you acknowledge we are not responsible for

2. Term of warranty after the stop of production

(1) We may accept the repair at charge for another seven (7) years after the production of the product is discontinued. The announcement of the stop of production for each model can be seen in our Sales and Service, etc.

(2) Please note that the Product (including its spare parts) cannot be ordered after its stop of production.

3. Service in overseas

Our regional FA Center in overseas countries will accept the repair work of the Product; however, the terms and conditions of the repair work may differ depending on each FA Center. Please ask your local FA center for details.

4. Exclusion of loss in opportunity and secondary loss from warranty liability

Regardless of the gratis warranty term, Mitsubishi shall not be liable for compensation to:

(1) Damages caused by any cause found not to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi.

(2) Loss in opportunity, lost profits incurred to the user by Failures of Mitsubishi products.

(3) Special damages and secondary damages whether foreseeable or not, compensation for accidents, and compensation for damages to products other than Mitsubishi products.

(4) Replacement by the user, maintenance of on-site equipment, start-up test run and other tasks.

5. Change of Product specifications

Specifications listed in our catalogs, manuals or technical documents may be changed without notice.

6. Application and use of the Product

(1) For the use of our product, its applications should be those that may not result in a serious damage even if any failure or malfunction occurs in product, and a backup or fail-safe function should operate on an external system to product when any failure or malfunction occurs.

(2) Our product is designed and manufactured as a general purpose product for use at general industries.
Therefore, applications substantially influential on the public interest for such as atomic power plants and other power plants of electric power companies, and also which require a special quality assurance system, including applications for railway companies and government or public offices are not recommended, and we assume no responsibility for any failure caused by these applications when used.
In addition, applications which may be substantially influential to human lives or properties for such as airlines, medical treatments, railway service, incineration and fuel systems, man-operated material handling equipment, entertainment machines, safety machines, etc. are not recommended, and we assume no responsibility for any failure caused by these applications when used.
We will review the acceptability of the abovementioned applications, if you agree not to require a specific quality for a specific application. Please contact us for consultation.

MEMO

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- The following system is required to read instruction manuals contained in the enclosed CD-ROM.

Item	Specifications
OS	Microsoft® Windows® 10, Windows® 8.1, Windows® 8, Windows® 7, Windows Vista®
CPU	Intel® Pentium® or better processor
Memory	128 MB of RAM
Hard disk	90 MB of available hard-disk space
CD-ROM drive	Double speed or more (more than quadruple speed is recommended)
Monitor	800×600 dots or more
Application	Adobe® Reader® 7.0 or more Internet Explorer® 6.0 or more

◆Operating method of the enclosed CD-ROM

- How to read instruction manuals

  Step 1. Start a personal computer and place the enclosed CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.

  Step 2. The main window automatically opens by the web browser.

  Step 3. Choose your language from a language select menu.

  Step 4. Click a manual you want to read in the "INSTRUCTION MANUAL" list.

  Step 5. PDF manual you clicked opens.

- Manual opening of the enclosed CD-ROM

  Step 1. Start a personal computer and place the enclosed CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.

  Step 2. Open "index.html" file in the enclosed CD-ROM.

  Step 3. The main window opens by the web browser. Follow the instructions from Step 3 of "How to read instruction manuals".

- PDF data of the instruction manual are stored in "MANUAL" folder on the enclosed CD-ROM.

REVISIONS

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

Revision date	*Manual number	Revision
Feb. 2018	IB(NA)-0600803ENG-A	First edition
Aug. 2018	IB(NA)-0600803ENG-B	Addition • Built-in brake transistor model

FR-A800 Series
Instruction Manual Supplement

1 Instructions for compliance with the EU Directives

◆ EMC Directive

The standard is as follows.

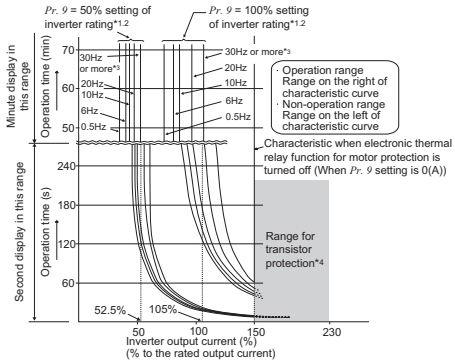
- EMC Directive: 2014/30/EC
- Standard: EN 61800-3:2004+A1:2012 (Second environment / PDS Category C3)
  The FR-A806 is compliant with the following standard.
  EN 61800-3:2004+A1:2012 (First environment / PDS Category C2, Second environment / PDS Category C3[*1])

*1 The applicable standard depends on the type of the built-in EMC filter.

◆ Motor overload protection

To use the electronic thermal function for motor overload protection, set a rated motor current in **Pr.9 Electronic thermal O/L relay**.

Operational characteristic of the electronic thermal relay function



This function detects the overload 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 Electric constant-torque motor

1. Set **Pr.71** = "1, 13 to 16, 50, 53, or 54". (This provides a 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range.)

2. Set the rated motor current in **Pr.9**.

*1 When a value 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 rated motor current.

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

*4 Transistor protection is activated depending on the temperature of the heatsink. The protection may be activated even with less than 150% depending on the operating conditions.

NOTE

- The internal accumulated heat value of the electronic thermal O/L relay is reset to the initial value by the inverter's power reset or reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-OFF.
- When multiple motors are driven with a single inverter or when a multi-pole motor or a special motor is driven, install an external thermal relay (OCR) between the inverter and motors. When setting an external thermal relay, note that the current indicated on the motor rating plate is affected by the line-to-line leakage current. (Refer to the Instruction Manual (Detailed).)
- The cooling effect of the motor drops during low-speed operation. Use a thermal protector or a motor with built-in thermistor.
- When the difference between the inverter and motor capacities is large and the set value is small, the protective characteristics of the electronic thermal relay function will be deteriorated. In such case, use an external thermal relay.
- A special motor cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function. Use an external thermal relay.
- Set **Pr.9** = "0" for Vector-control-dedicated motors (SF-V5RU) because they are equipped with built-in thermal protectors.
- Motor over temperature sensing is not provided by the drive.
- Electronic thermal memory retention function is not provided by the drive.

2 Negative output selection for monitoring (Pr.290)

Negative output is available for FR Configurator2 or the trace function.

Pr.290 setting	Connection port			
	Terminal AM	Operation panel	Communication option*1	FR Configurator2 etc.*2
0 (initial value)	—	—	—	—
1	Enabled	—	—	—
2	—	Enabled	—	—
3	Enabled	Enabled	—	—
4	—	—	Enabled	Enabled
5	Enabled	—	Enabled	Enabled
6	—	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
7	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled

—: Disabled (unsigned numbers only)

*1 The following communication does not support the negative output.
RS-485 communication (Mitsubishi inverter protocol, MODBUS RTU), SLMP communication, and HMS network option

*2 Under the condition that the high-speed sampling and the negative output are selected for FR Configurator2, the display range of the output frequency (Monitor No.1) is -300.00 Hz to 300.00 Hz. A value outside the range is clamped at -300.00 Hz or 300.00 Hz. Under the same condition, the display range of the running speed (Monitor No.6) is -30000 r/min to 30000 r/min. A value outside the range is clamped at -30000 r/min or 30000 r/min. During the trace sampling, the same display ranges are applied. A value outside the ranges is clamped.

- Select items to be displayed with minus signs using **Pr.1018 Monitor with sign selection**.

Monitor item	Pr.1018 setting		
	9999	0	1
Output frequency	—	○*1	○*1
Motor speed	—	○*1	○*1
Motor torque	○	○	○
Position command (lower)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Position command (upper)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Current position (lower)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Current position (upper)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Droop pulse (lower)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Droop pulse (upper)*4	○*2	○*2	○*3
Torque command	○	○	○
Torque current command	○	○	○
Torque monitor (power driving / regenerative driving polarity switching)	○	○	○
Motor temperature	○	○	○
PID deviation	○	○	○
Cumulative pulse	○	○	○
Cumulative pulse overflow times	○	○	○
Cumulative pulse (control terminal option)	○	○	○
Cumulative pulse overflow times (control terminal option)	○	○	○
Remote output 1	○	○	○
Remote output 2	○	○	○
Remote output 3	○	○	○
Remote output 4	○	○	○
PID manipulated amount	○	○	○
Second PID deviation	○	○	○
Second PID manipulated amount	○	○	○
Control circuit temperature	○	○	○

○: Displayed with minus signs, —: Displayed without minus signs (unsigned numbers only)

*1 Displayed without minus signs on the operation panel. Confirm the rotation direction with the [FWD] or [REV] indicator.
*2 Signed values are displayed only on the FR-DU08 (-9999 to 9999). Unsigned values (0 to 9999) are displayed on other devices.
*3 Full 32-bit data (-2147483648 to 2147483647) is displayed during monitoring via the communication option.
*4 Monitor the lower and upper digits at the same timing. Otherwise, the data may not be reliable.

NOTE

- When indication with negative numbers is enabled for the output via terminal AM (analog voltage output), the output is within the range of -10 to +10 VDC. Connect a meter suitable for the output.
- Parameter unit (FR-PU07) displays only unsigned numbers.

3 CS signal command source selection

The CS signal can be used via communication.

◆ Extended setting range of the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection

- In the Network operation mode, the command source of the CS signal can be selected according to **Pr.162 Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection** setting.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
162 A700	**Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection**	0	0, **1000**	Frequency search only performed at the first start
			1, **1001**	Reduced voltage start only at the first start (no frequency search)
			2, **1002**	Encoder detection frequency search
			3, **1003**	Frequency search only performed at the first start (reduced impact restart)
			10, **1010**	Frequency search at every start
			11, **1011**	Reduced voltage start at every start (no frequency search)
			12, **1012**	Encoder detection frequency search at every start
			13, **1013**	Frequency search at every start (reduced impact restart)

■ Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection (Pr.162)

Pr.162 Setting[*1]	Description	
□□□0	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection[*2]	
□□□1		
□□□2		
□□□3		
□□0□	Restart timing	Restart only at the first start
□□1□		Restart at every start
0□□□	CS signal command source selection under Network operation mode	Always External
1□□□		NET (**Pr.338**="0") External (**Pr.338**="1")

*1 Zero of the most significant digit is not displayed.

*2 The setting value of **Pr.162** and restart operation under each control method are as follows.

Pr.162 Setting	V/F control, Advanced magnetic flux vector control		Real sensorless vector control	Vector control	PM sensorless vector control
	Without encoder	With encoder			
□□□0	Frequency search	Frequency search	Frequency search (reduced impact restart)	Encoder detection frequency search	Frequency search for a PM motor
□□□1	Reduced voltage start	Reduced voltage start			
□□□2	Frequency search	Encoder detection frequency search			
□□□3	Frequency search (reduced impact restart)	Frequency search (reduced impact restart)			

◆ Command interface/source for start command and frequency command during communication operation

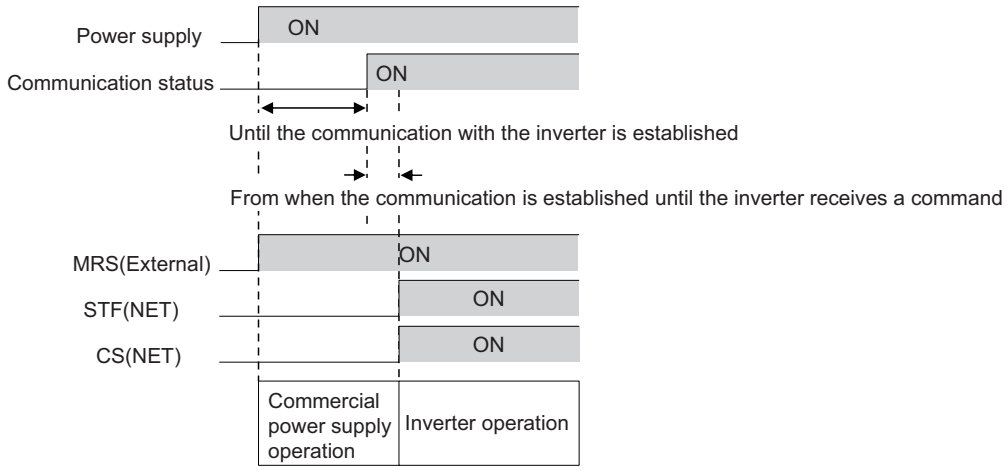
The following table shows a command interface/source in the Network operation mode. A command via communication is enabled in addition to an external terminal to the CS signal (RS-485 terminals or communication option).

Command sources selection			Pr.338 Communication operation command source / Pr.339 Communication speed command source		0: NET			1: External (EXT)			Remarks
					0: NET	1: External (EXT)	2: External (EXT)	0: NET	1: External (EXT)	2: External (EXT)	
Selectable function	Pr.178 to Pr.189 setting	6	CS	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection / flying start function	External / NET			External			External / NET is selected according to **Pr.162** setting. *1

*1 When **Pr.77** = "2", **Pr.162** setting can be changed during operation. The new setting is applied after stop. Until the inverter has stopped, the previous setting of the interface for the operation command and the speed command in the Network operation mode is valid.

◆ Precautions for electronic bypass sequence function

- The response time of the inverter to the signals depends on the command source, NET or External.
  After the communication with the inverter is established, the motor operation is performed according to the command via NET.
  The commercial power supply operation with the motor is performed when the MRS signal turns ON before the communication is established. It is recommended to turn the MRS signal ON after the communication is established.
  Example: the response time of the inverter to the signals in the Network operation mode (power-ON). The command source is External for the MRS signal and NET for the STF (STR) and CS signals.



4 Position command source selection

The value of the current position 2 monitor can be retained when position control is switched to other control mode.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
419 **B000**	**Position command source selection**	0	0 to 2, 10, 100, 110, **200, 210, 300, 310,** 1110, **1310**	Parameters for the position command source, the home position data at servo-OFF, clearing of the current position 2 monitor value, the absolute position control.

Pr.419 Setting[*1]	Description	
□□□0	Position command selection	Simple position control by point tables (position command by setting parameters).
□□□1		Position command by the pulse train input to the FR-A8AL[*3]
□□□2		Simple pulse train position command by the pulse train input to the inverter
□□0□	The home position retention selection when the LX signal OFF (servo-OFF)	Not retained
□□1□		Retained
□0□□	Selecting clearing of the current position 2 monitor value[*2]	Not cleared when the home position return completed. Cleared under the control mode other than position control.
□1□□		Cleared when the home position return completed. Cleared under the control mode other than position control.
□2□□		Not cleared when the home position return completed. Not cleared under the control mode other than position control.
□3□□		Cleared when the home position return completed. Not cleared under the control mode other than position control.
0□□□	Absolute position control	Disabled
1□□□		Enabled (with the FR-A8APS installed)[*4]

*1 Zero of the most significant digit is not displayed.

*2 Timing to clear the current position 2 monitor value differs depending on the setting value.

*3 During position control under Vector control, if **Pr.419** = "1" while the FR-A8AL is not installed (or is disabled), the protective function (E.OPT) is activated.

*4 During position control under Vector control, if **Pr.419** = "1110" while the FR-A8APS is not installed (or is disabled), a protective function (E.OPT) is activated.

◆ Pulse monitor

- Position pulses are cleared according to the following conditions.

Clearing condition	Position command / current position / droop pulse			
	Pr.419 setting			
	0, 100, 200, 300	10, 110, 210, 310	1, 2	1110, 1310
Servo-OFF (LX-OFF) (output shutoff)	○	×	○	×
Clear signal input[*2]	○	○[*3]	○	×[*5]
Home position return completed	○[*1]	○[*1*4]	—[*6]	○[*1*4]
When position control is switched to other control mode	○	○	○	○
Clear signal input (When position control is switched to other control mode)	×	×	×	×

Clearing condition	Current position 2										
	Pr.419 setting										
	0	10	100	110	1, 2	1110	200	210	300	310	1310
Servo-OFF (LX-OFF) (output shutoff)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Clear signal input*2	○	○*3	○	○*3	○	×*5	○	○	○	○	×*5
Home position return completed	×	×	○	○	—*6	○	×	×	○	○	○
When position control is switched to other control mode	○	○	○	○	○	○	×*7	×*7	×*7	×*7	×*7
Clear signal input (When position control is switched to other control mode)	×	×	×	×	×	×	○*7	○*7	○*7	○*7	○*7

○: Cleared, ×: Not cleared

*1 The droop pulses are not cleared.

*2 The CLR/CLRN signal is input when a value other than "1" is set in **Pr.419**, and the signal is input through terminal CR of the FR-A8AL when **Pr.419** = "1".

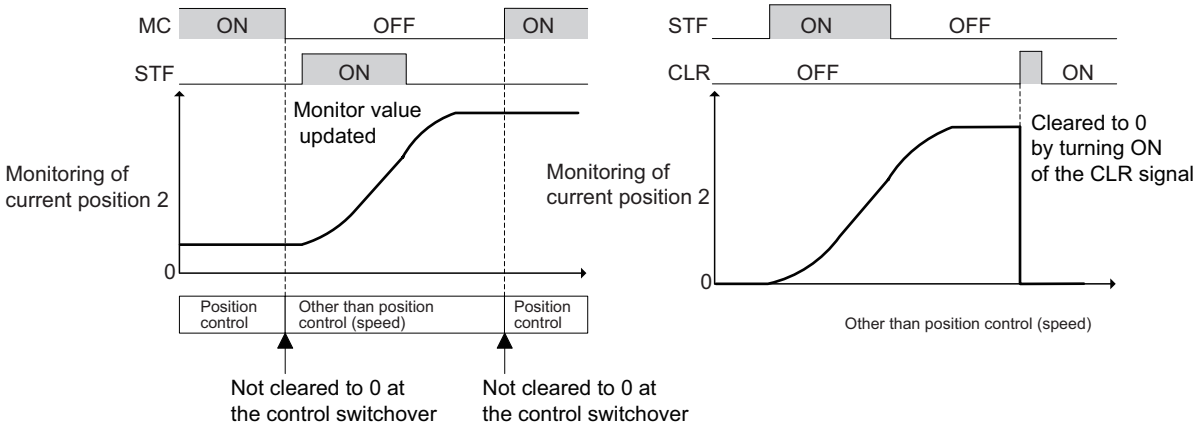
*3 Pulses are cleared when a clear signal is input. (The home position information is not retained.)

*4 Pulses are cleared only when the home position return is completed. Once the pulses are cleared, they are not cleared even if the LX signal is turned ON.

*5 The data is cleared when absolute position control is disabled.

*6 The home position return is not available.

*7 The following shows the example of the clearing the value of the current position 2 monitor under the control mode other than the position control mode.



5 Ready bit status selection (Pr.349, N240)

- The status of Ready bit in communication data can be selected when a communication option (FR-A8ND, or FR-A8NF) is installed.

Setting			Description			
			Communication reset selection		Ready bit status selection	
Pr.349	N010	N240	NET operation mode	Other than NET operation mode	Main circuit: power-ON	Main circuit: power-OFF*1
0	0	0	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON
1	1	0	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON
100	0	1	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF
101	1	1	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF

*1 When 24 V external power is available for control circuit or power is input only to control circuit.

- FR-A8ND

  Class 0x29 instance 1

Attribute ID	Access	Name	Data type	Number of data bytes	Initial value	Range	Description	
9	Get	Ready	BOOL	1	1	0	Other than the below	
						1	**Pr.349** = "0 or 1" **N240** = "0"	During stop / during acceleration / during constant speed operation / during deceleration / during reverse rotation deceleration
							Pr.349 = "100 or 101" **N240** = "1"	During stop while the RY signal is ON / during acceleration / during constant speed operation / during deceleration / during reverse rotation deceleration

- FR-A8NF

  Inverter status monitor

Bit	Name	Description		
14	READY signal	Reset cancel	**Pr.349** = "0 or 1" **N240** = "0"	0: During an inverter reset / during startup after power-ON. 1: During normal operation
			Pr.349 = "100 or 101" **N240** = "1"	0: RY signal is OFF 1: RT signal is ON

FR-A800 Series
Instruction Manual Supplement

1 Support for CC-Link IE TSN

Using the plug-in option FR-A8NCG enables CC-Link IE TSN communication.
For the details, refer to the FR-A8NCG Instruction Manual.

2 Main circuit capacitor residual-life estimation function

Even when the power supply cannot be turned OFF, the remaining life of the main circuit capacitor can be estimated without stopping the operation. Note that the remaining life of the main circuit capacitor estimated by this function is theoretical, and should be used as a guideline only.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
255 **E700**	**Life alarm status display**	0	(0 to 15, **32 to 47**)*1	Displays whether or not the parts of the control circuit capacitor, main circuit capacitor, cooling fan, and inrush current limit circuit have reached the life alarm output level. Read-only.
506 **E705***2	**Display estimated main circuit capacitor residual life**	100%	(0 to 100%)	Displays the estimated residual life of the main circuit capacitor. Read-only.

*1 Valid values (read only) for separated converter type inverters are "0, 1, 4, and 5". The setting range (reading only) for IP55 compatible modes is "0 to 63".

*2 The setting is available only for standard models and IP55 compatible models.

◆ Display estimated main circuit capacitor residual life (Pr.506)

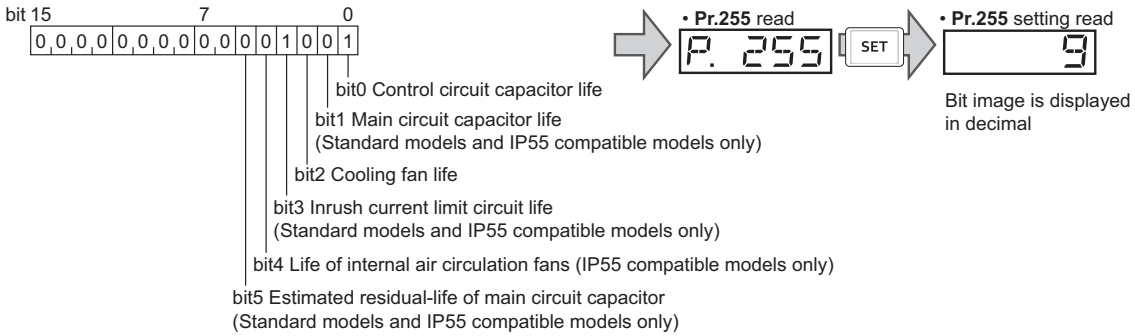
- The estimated residual life of the main circuit capacitor is displayed in **Pr.506**.
- The remaining life of the main circuit capacitor is calculated from the energization time and the inverter output power (100% = Start of service life). When the remaining life of the main circuit capacitor falls below 10%, bit 5 of **Pr.255 Life alarm status display** turns ON and a warning is output by the Y90 signal.

◆ Life alarm display and signal output (Y90 signal, Pr.255)

Point

- Power no longer needs to be turned OFF for the warning signal (Y90) to be output when using the main circuit residual-life estimation function.

- Whether or not the parts of the control circuit capacitor, main circuit capacitor, cooling fan, inrush current limit circuit or internal air circulation fans have reached the life alarm output level can be checked with **Pr.255 Life alarm status display** and the Life alarm (Y90) signal. (Internal air circulation fans are equipped with IP55 compatible models.)



- The Life alarm (Y90) signal turns ON when either the control circuit capacitor life, main circuit capacitor life, cooling fan life, inrush current limit circuit life, internal air circulation fan life or the estimated residual life of the main circuit capacitor reaches the level set to output the life alarm.
- For the terminal used for the Y90 signal, set "90" (positive logic) or "190" (negative logic) in any of **Pr.190 to Pr.196 (Output terminal function selection)**.

NOTE

- When using an option (FR-A8AY, FR-A8AR, FR-A8NC, FR-A8NCE), the life alarm for the Control circuit capacitor life (Y86 signal), Main circuit capacitor life (Y87 signal), Cooling fan life (Y88 signal), Inrush current limit circuit life (Y89 signal), and the estimated residual-life of the Main circuit capacitor (Y248 signal) can be output individually.
- Changing the terminal assignment using **Pr.190 to Pr.196 (Output terminal function selection)** may affect the other functions. Set parameters after confirming the function of each terminal.

3 Stroke limit signals

- The Upper stroke limit (LSP) signal and the Lower stroke limit (LSN) signal can be used in any operation mode other than the SSCNET III(/H) operation mode.
- To assign the LSP and LSN signals to input terminals, set "88 (LSP)" and "89 (LSN)" in any two parameters from **Pr.178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection)**.
- When the LSP and LSN signals are not assigned to any input terminal during position control by the FR-A8AL pulse train input or position control by pulse train input to the inverter (**Pr.419 Position command source selection** ="1 or 2"), the STF and STR signals are used as the Upper stroke limit and the Lower stroke limit signal.
- The rotation direction indicators on the LCD operation panel (FR-LU08) and the parameter unit (FR-PU07) differ depending on the ON/OFF state of the stroke limit signals as shown in the table below. Note that "---" is displayed regardless of the ON/OFF state of the stroke limit signals in the SSCNET III(/H) operation mode.

Upper stroke limit signal	Lower stroke limit signal	Operation panel indication
OFF	OFF	---
ON	OFF	STF
OFF	ON	STR
ON	ON	---

4 Reset selection after inverter faults are cleared (Pr.349, N241)

- When the communication option is specified for the command source in Network operation mode, it is possible to select whether the inverter is reset after the "Fault reset" command is executed. (Only when the HMS network option is installed.)

Setting				Description				
				Communication reset selection		Ready bit status selection		Reset selection after inverter faults are cleared
Pr.349	N010	N240	N241	NET operation mode	Other than NET operation mode	Main circuit: power-ON	Main circuit: power-OFF*1	Reset
0	0	0	0	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON	Enabled
1	1	0	0	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON	Enabled
100	0	1	0	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF	Enabled
101	1	1	0	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF	Enabled
1000	0	0	1	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON	Disabled*2
1001	1	0	1	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: ON	Disabled*2
1100	0	1	1	Reset enabled	Reset enabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF	Disabled*2
1101	1	1	1	Reset enabled	Reset disabled	Ready bit: ON	Ready bit: OFF	Disabled*2

*1 When 24 V external power is available for control circuit or power is input only to control circuit.
*2 Available when the HMS network option is installed.

FR-A800 Series
Instruction Manual Supplement

1 Direct multi-speed operation

When the RLF (RLR) signal is input, the operation is the same as the one when the STF (STR) signal and RL signal are input.

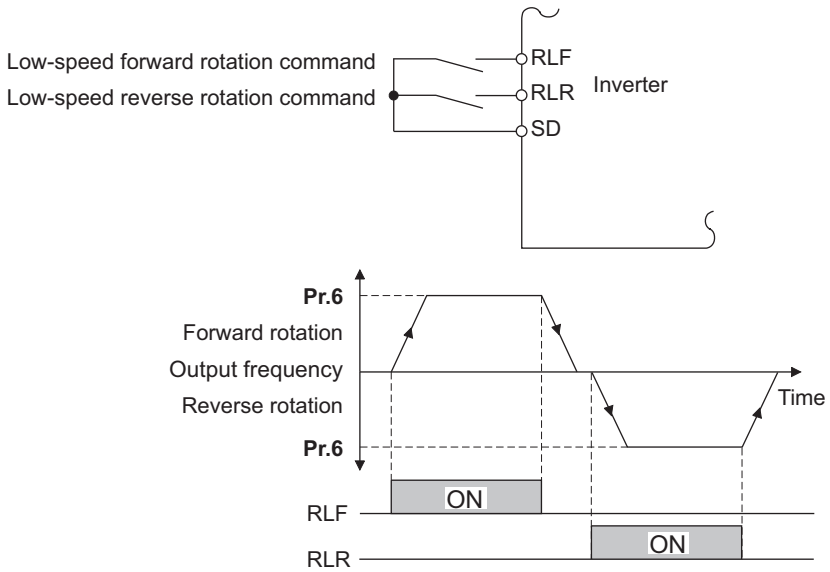
◆ Input terminal function assignment

- Use **Pr.178 to Pr.189** to set the functions of the input terminals.
- Refer to the following table and set the parameters.

Setting	Signal name	Function	Related parameter
128	RLF	Low-speed forward rotation command	**Pr.6**
129	RLR	Low-speed reverse rotation command	**Pr.6**

◆ Direct multi-speed setting

- While the RLF or RLR signal is input, the operation is according to **Pr.6 Multi-speed setting (low-speed)**. The rotation is forward while the RLF signal is input, and the rotation is reverse while the RLR signal is input.



NOTE

- The **Pr.6** setting should be equal to or higher than the **Pr.13 Starting frequency** setting.
- To assign the RLF and RLR signals to input terminals, set "128 (RLF)" and "129 (RLR)" in any two parameters from **Pr.178 to Pr.189 (Input terminal function selection)**.
- The direct multi-speed operation is enabled only when the inverter operates in External operation mode.
- When the RLR or STR signal is input while the RLF signal is input, the motor is decelerated to stop.
- When the RLF or STF signal is input while the RLR signal is input, the motor is decelerated to stop.
- When **Pr.59 Remote function selection** ≠ "0", the RLF signal is used as the STF signal, and the RLR signal is used as the STR signal.
- When the stop-on-contact function is enabled, the RLF signal is used as the STF signal, and the RLR signal is used as the STR signal.
- When the RLF or RLR signal is turned ON to enable the direct multi-speed operation, the setting of **Pr.250 Stop selection** and the STP (STOP) signal are disabled.

2 Vector control for PM motor with encoder supported

When the FR-A8AL or FR-A8TP is installed, the PM motor with an encoder, as well as the induction motor with an encoder, can be driven under vector control. (For the setting of vector control for an induction motor, refer to the Instruction Manual (Detailed) of the inverter).

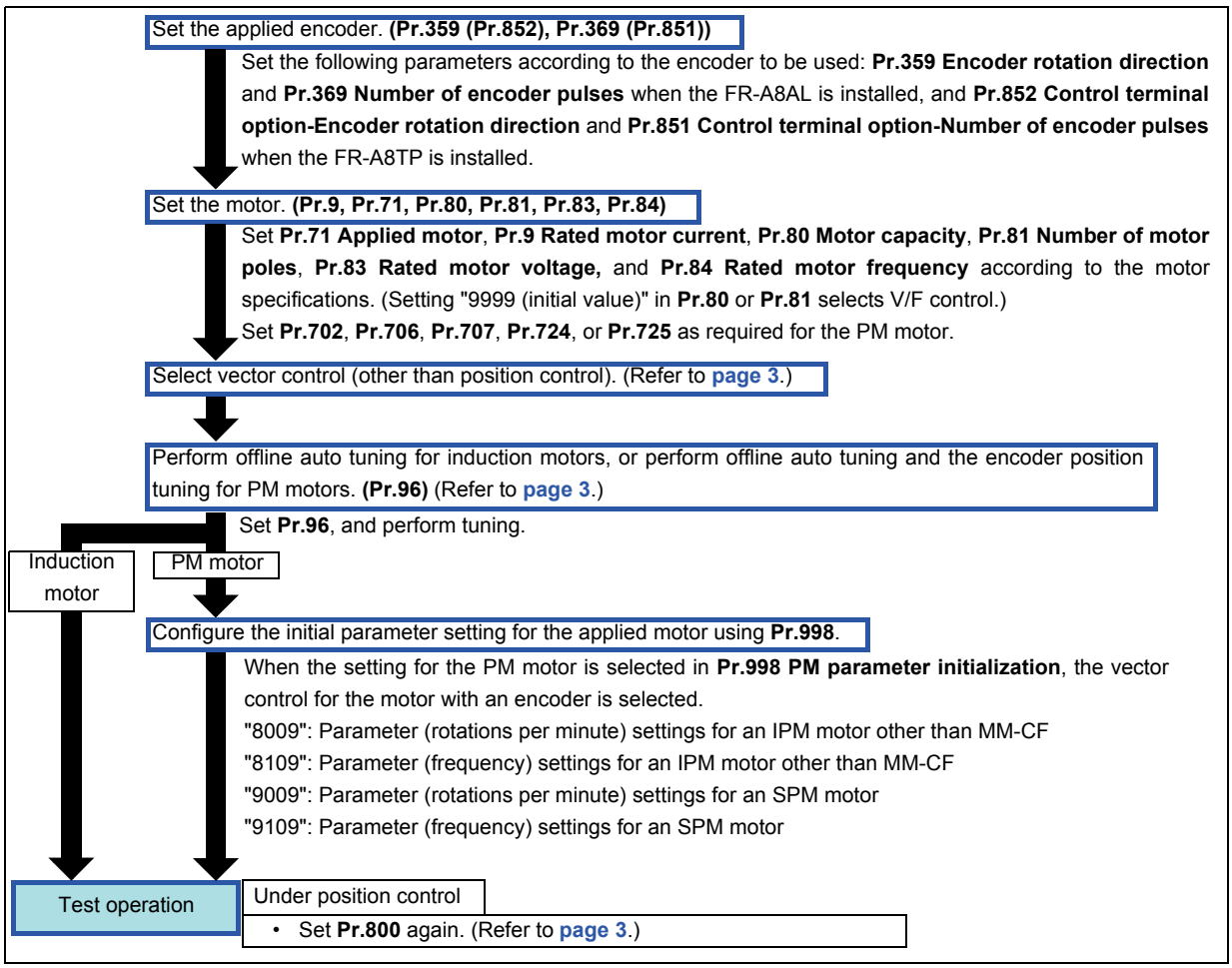
◆ Control method

Control method	IM	PM
V/F control (orientation control, encoder feedback control)	○	×
Advanced magnetic flux vector control (orientation control, encoder feedback control)	○	×
Vector control	○	○

○: Supported, ×: Not supported

◆ Setting procedure of vector control for motor with encoder

Follow the following procedure to change the setting for the vector control for the motor with an encoder.



NOTE

- For PM motors, after performing offline auto tuning and encoder position tuning, first perform PM parameter initialization. If parameter initialization is performed after setting other parameters, some of those parameters will be initialized too. (For the parameters to be initialized, refer to the Instruction Manual (Detailed) of the inverter.)

◆ Vector control for PM motor with encoder

Pr.80 (Pr.453), Pr.81 (Pr.454)	Pr.71 (Pr.450)	Pr.800 setting*1	Pr.451 setting*1	Control method	Control mode	Remarks
Other than 9999	IPM/SPM motor (other than MM-CF)	0, 100*2		Vector control*4	Speed control	—
		3, 103			Position control	—
		4, 104*3			Speed control/position control switchover	MC signal: ON Position control MC signal: OFF Speed control
		6, 106			Torque control by variable-current limiter control	—
		9, 109	—	PM sensorless vector control test operation		
		20 (initial value), 110*5	20, 110*5	PM sensorless vector control	Speed control	—
		—	9999 (initial value)	The setting value of **Pr.800** is used for the second motor. (PM sensorless vector control (speed control) when **Pr.800** = "9 or 109")		
9999*6	—	—		—		

*1 The setting values of 100 and above are used when the fast-response operation is selected.

*2 The operation for the setting of "0 or 100" is performed when "1, 2, 101, or 102" is set.

*3 The operation for the setting of "4 or 104" is performed when "5 or 105" is set.

*4 Speed control under PM sensorless vector control is applied if an option for vector control for PM motor is not installed.

*5 The operation for the setting of "20 or 110" is performed when "10 to 14, or 111 to 114" is set.

*6 When a PM motor is used, set **Pr.80** and **Pr.81** according to the motor. Setting "9999" disrupts proper operation.

◆ Offline auto tuning Vector

Offline auto tuning enables the optimal operation of a motor with encoder.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description	
				PM motor	Induction motor
96 **C110**	**Auto tuning setting/status**	0	0	Offline auto tuning disabled.	
			1	Offline auto tuning enabled (without the motor rotating).	
			11	Offline auto tuning enabled only for motor constant R1 (without the motor rotating).	
			101	Encoder position tuning and offline auto tuning enabled (with the motor rotating slightly).	Offline auto tuning enabled (with the motor rotating).
463 **C210**	**Second motor auto tuning setting/ status**	0	0, 1, 11, 101	Setting of offline auto tuning for the second motor (refer to **Pr.96** for the setting description.)	

Point

- Refer to the Instruction Manual (Detailed) of the inverter to perform offline auto tuning.
- This section explains the specific information of the motor with an encoder.

Parameters to be overwritten with the tuning result data after tuning of PM motor

Pr.		Name	Tuning according to Pr.96 (Pr.463) setting			Description
			101	1	11	
90 (458)		Motor constant (R1)	○	○	○	Resistance per phase
92 (460)		Motor constant (L1)/d-axis inductance (Ld)	○	○	—	d-axis inductance
93 (461)		Motor constant (L2)/q-axis inductance (Lq)	○	○	—	q-axis inductance
711 (739)		Motor Ld decay ratio	○	○	—	d-axis inductance decay ratio
712 (740)		Motor Lq decay ratio	○	○	—	q-axis inductance decay ratio
859 (860)		Torque current/Rated PM motor current	○	○	—	
96 (463)		Auto tuning setting/status	○	○	○	
373*1	871*2	Encoder position tuning setting/status	○	—	—	Encoder position tuning performing status
1105*1	887*2	Encoder magnetic pole position offset	○	—	—	Turning data of encoder position tuning

○: Tuned, —: Not tuned

*1 The setting can be changed only when the FR-A8AL is installed.

*2 The setting can be changed only when the FR-A8TP is installed.

NOTE

- If the offline auto tuning is started before the encoder position tuning for a PM motor is finished (**Pr.1105 (Pr.887)** = "65535"), the protective function (E.MP) is activated.

◆ Encoder position tuning Vector

Encoder position tuning is required when a PM motor with an encoder is driven. The measured offset value between the motor home magnetic pole position and the encoder home position is stored. Only encoder position tuning can be performed when offline auto tuning is not required, such as when the parameters for motor constant are set manually, or when offline auto tuning is already performed.

Pr.		Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
373 **C142***1	**871** **C243***2	**Encoder position tuning setting/status**	0	0	Encoder position tuning disabled.
				1	Encoder position tuning enabled.
1105 **C143***1	**887** **C244***2	**Encoder magnetic pole position offset**	65535	0 to 16383	Encoder position tuning data set.
				65535	No encoder position tuning data.

*1 The setting can be changed only when the FR-A8AL is installed.
*2 The setting can be changed only when the FR-A8TP is installed.

Before performing encoder position tuning

- Check that an option for vector control for PM motor, a motor, and an encoder are properly connected.
- Check that a motor (single, stop status) is connected. (Check that the motor is not rotated by an external force during tuning.)
- Check that the mechanical brake is released.
- Check that the vector control (speed control) for the PM motor with an encoder is selected (refer to page 3).

NOTE

- Encoder position tuning is required when a PM motor is used. (It is disabled when an induction motor is used.)
- When auto tuning is performed while **Pr.96** = "101", offline auto tuning and encoder position tuning can be performed at the same time (refer to page 3).

Setting

- To perform tuning, set **Pr.373 (Pr.871)** = "1".

Performing tuning

Point

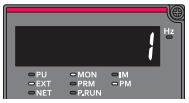
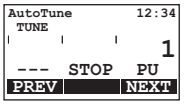
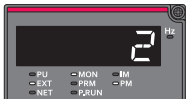
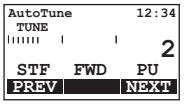
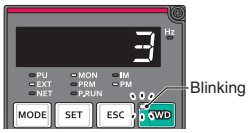
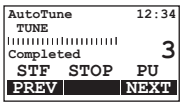
- Before tuning, check the monitor display of the PU if the inverter is in the state ready for tuning. If the start command is turned ON though the inverter is not ready, the motor can start running.

- In the PU operation mode, press FWD / REV on the operation panel.
  In the external operation mode, turn ON the start command (STF signal or STR signal). Tuning will start.

NOTE

- The motor shaft rotates up to 2 times during tuning.

- The displays/indicator on the operation panel (FR-DU08), the parameter unit (FR-PU07), and the LCD operation panel (FR-LU08) will change as shown below.

Status	Parameter unit (FR-PU07) display	Operation panel (FR-DU08) display/ indicator	LCD operation panel (FR-LU08) display
Setting	READ:List TUNE 1 --- STOP PU		
During tuning	TUNE 2 STF FWD PU		
Normal completion	TUNE 3 COMPLETION STF STOP PU		

- When encoder position tuning ends, press STOP RESET on the operation panel during PU operation. In the external operation mode, turn OFF the start signal (STF signal or STR signal).
  This operation resets encoder position tuning, and the PU's monitor display returns to the normal indication. (Without this operation, next operation cannot be started.)

NOTE

- The encoder position tuning data is stored in **Pr.1105 (Pr.887)** until encoder position tuning is performed again. However, performing all parameter clear resets the tuning data.

- If encoder position tuning has ended in error (see the table below), tuning data has not been set. Perform an inverter reset and restart tuning.

Pr.373 (Pr.871) setting	Error cause	Corrective actions
8	Forced end	Set **Pr.373 (Pr.871)** = "1" and try tuning again.
9	Inverter protective function operation	Identify and remove the cause of the protective function activation, and make the setting again.
93	The motor or the encoder is not connected.	Check the wiring of the motor and the encoder, the brake opening, and make the setting again.

- When tuning is ended forcibly by pressing STOP RESET or turning OFF the start signal (STF or STR) during tuning, tuning does not end properly. (The tuning data have not been set.)
  Perform an inverter reset and restart tuning.
- When the protective function (Encoder phase fault (E.EP)) is activated during tuning, check the wiring of the motor and the encoder, **Pr.359 (Pr.852)** setting, and then perform tuning again.
- When tuning ends properly, the counter value of the offset between the motor home magnetic pole position and the encoder home position is written in **Pr.1105 (Pr.887)**.

3 Polarity of frequency command under dancer control

The inverter can be operated even when the polarity of the frequency command is negative under dancer control.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
73 **T000**	**Analog input selection**	1	0 to 7	The polarity reversible operation is disabled when the PID manipulated amount is added to the main speed command.
			10 to 17	The polarity reversible operation is enabled when the PID manipulated amount is added to the main speed command.

- Setting "10 to 17" in **Pr.73 Analog input selection** enables the polarity reversible operation of the main speed command to which PID manipulated amount added. (Polarity reversible operation of the main speed command without addition is not possible.)
- When the polarity reversible operation is enabled, the integral term cannot be limited by the maximum and minimum frequency when **Pr.1015 Integral stop selection at limited frequency** = "0 or 10".

4 Checking of current input on analog input terminal

A terminal for current input check can be selected.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
573 **T052**	**4 mA input check selection**	9999	1, **11**, **21**	Operation continues with output frequency before the current input loss.
			2, **12**, **22**	4 mA input fault (E.LCI) is activated when the current input loss is detected.
			3, **13**, **23**	The inverter output decelerates the motor to a stop when the current input loss is detected. After the motor is stopped, 4 mA input fault (E.LCI) is activated.
			4, **14**, **24**	Operation continues at the frequency set in **Pr.777**.
			9999	No current input check.

◆ Selection terminal for current input check (Pr.573)

- Use **Pr.573** to select which terminal's current input is checked.

Pr.573 setting	Terminal to be checked
1 to 4	Terminals 2 and 4
11 to 14	Terminals 4
21 to 24	Terminals 2

5 Input terminal status monitor

The input states of terminals S1 and S2 can be monitored.

◆ Monitor item list (Pr.52, Pr.774 to Pr.776, Pr.992)

- Use **Pr.52, Pr.774 to Pr.776,** or **Pr.992** to select the item to monitor on the operation panel or the parameter unit.
- Refer to the following table to find the setting value for each monitoring. The value in the Pr. setting column is set in each of the parameters for monitoring (**Pr.52, Pr.774 to Pr.776,** and **Pr.992**) to determine the monitor item. The value in the RS-485 column is used for the RS-485 communication special monitor selection. The value in the MODBUS RTU column is used for the MODBUS RTU real time monitor.

Monitor item	Increment and unit	Pr. setting	RS-485	MODBUS RTU	Description
Input terminal status	—	55*2	H0F*1	40215*1	The ON/OFF state of the input terminals on the inverter is displayed. (Refer to page 7 for details of indication on the DU.)

*1 The details of bits for the input terminal status are as follows. (1: ON state, 0: OFF state of a terminal on the inverter. "—" denotes an indefinite (null) value.)

b15															b0
S1	S2	-	-	CS	RES	STP (STOP)	MRS	JOG	RH	RM	RL	RT	AU	STR	STF

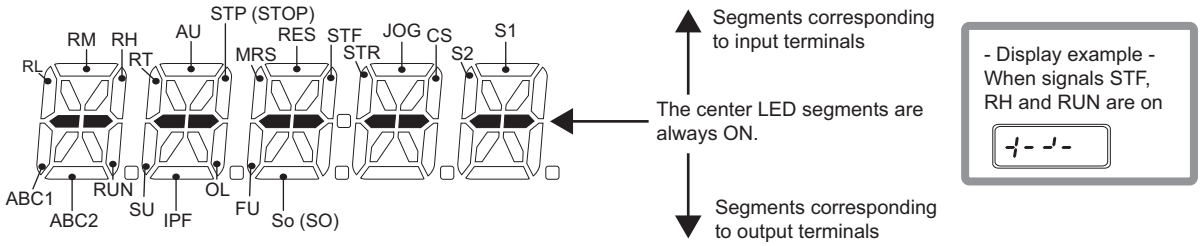
*2 Parameter setting is not available for setting the item as the main monitor item on the LCD operation panel (FR-LU08) or the parameter unit (FR-PU07). Use the monitor function of the FR-LU08 or the FR-PU07 for setting.

◆ Monitoring I/O terminals on the operation panel (FR-DU08) (Pr.52, Pr.774 to Pr.776, Pr.992)

- When **Pr.52 (Pr.774 to Pr.776, Pr.992)** = "55", the I/O terminal state can be monitored on the operation panel (FR-DU08).
- When a terminal is ON, the corresponding LED segment is ON. The center LED segments are always ON.

Pr.52, Pr.774 to Pr.776, Pr.992 setting	Monitor item	Monitor description
55	I/O terminal status	Displays the I/O terminal ON/OFF state of the inverter.

- On the I/O terminal monitor, the upper LEDs indicate the input terminal status, and the lower LEDs indicate the output terminal status.



6 Main circuit capacitor life measuring

The measurement of the main circuit capacitor life can start whenever the power supply is turned OFF without setting the parameter every time.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
259 **E704***1	**Main circuit capacitor life measuring**	0	0	No measurement
			1 (2, 3, 8, 9)	Setting "1" and turning the power supply OFF starts the measurement of the main circuit capacitor life. (Only once) If the setting value of **Pr.259** becomes "3" after turning the power supply ON again, it means that the measurement is completed. The deterioration degree is read to **Pr.258**.
			11 (12, 13, 18, 19)	When "11" is set, turning OFF the power supply starts the measurement of the main circuit capacitor life. If the setting value of **Pr.259** becomes "13" after turning the power supply ON again, it means that the measurement is completed. The deterioration degree is read to **Pr.258**.

*1 The setting is available only for standard models and IP55 compatible models.

◆ Life display of the main circuit capacitor (Pr.258, Pr.259) (Standard models and IP55 compatible models)

Point

- For accurate life measurement of the main circuit capacitor, wait three hours or longer after turning OFF. The temperature left in the main circuit capacitor affects measurement.

- The deterioration degree of the main circuit capacitor is displayed in **Pr.258**.
- With the main circuit capacitor capacity at factory shipment as 100%, the capacitor life is displayed in **Pr.258** every time measurement is made. When the measured value falls to 85% or lower, bit 1 of **Pr.255** is turned ON (set to 1) and the Y90 signal is also output as an alert.
- Measure the capacitor capacity according to the following procedure and check the deterioration degree of the capacitor capacity.

1. Check that the motor is connected and at a stop.

2. Set "1, 11" (measuring start) in **Pr.259**.

3. Switch the power OFF. The inverter applies DC voltage to the motor to measure the capacitor capacity while the inverter is OFF.

4. After confirming that the power lamp is OFF, turn ON the power again.

5. Check that "3, 13" (measurement complete) is set in **Pr.259**, read **Pr.258**, and check the deterioration degree of the main circuit capacitor.

Pr.259	Description	Remarks
0	No measurement	Initial value
1, 11	Start measurement	Measurement starts when the power supply is switched OFF. (Only once when **Pr.259** = "1") When **Pr.259** = "11", the measurement starts every time the power supply is turned OFF.
2, 12	During measurement	Only displayed and cannot be set. (When "11" is set in **Pr.259**, "12, 13, 18, or 19" is displayed.)
3, 13	Measurement complete	
8, 18	Forced end	
9, 19	Measurement error	

NOTE

- When the main circuit capacitor life is measured under the following conditions, "forced end" (**Pr.259** = "8, 18"), or "measurement error" (**Pr.259** = "9, 19") may occur, or the status may remain in "measurement start" (**Pr.259** = "1, 11"). To perform measurement, first eliminate the following conditions. Under the following conditions, even if "measurement complete" (**Pr.259** = "3, 13") is reached, measurement cannot be performed correctly.
  - FR-HC2, FR-CV, MT-RC, or a sine wave filter (MT-BSL/BSC) is connected.
  - Terminals R1/L11, S1/L21 or DC power supply is connected to terminals P/+ and N/-.
  - The power supply is switched ON during measurement.
  - The motor is not connected to the inverter.
  - The motor is running (coasting).
  - The motor capacity is smaller than the inverter capacity by two ranks or more.
  - The inverter output is shut off or a fault occurred while the power was OFF.
  - The inverter output is shut off with the MRS signal.
  - The start command is given while measuring.
  - The applied motor setting is incorrect.
- Operation environment: Surrounding air temperature (annual average of 40°C (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)).
  Output current: 80% of the inverter rating
- Since repeated inrush currents at power ON will shorten the life of the converter circuit, frequent starts and stops of the magnetic contactor must be avoided.

⚠WARNING

- When measuring the main circuit capacitor capacity (**Pr.259** = "1, 11"), the DC voltage is applied to the motor for about 1 second at power OFF. Never touch the motor terminal, etc. right after powering OFF to prevent an electric shock.

7 Load characteristics fault detection

This section describes how to set the load characteristics reference for the existing load characteristics fault detection function. The following shows the procedure to set the load characteristics reference manually.

Pr.	Name	Initial value	Setting range	Description
1481 H521	**Load characteristics load reference 1**	9999	0 to 400%	Set the reference value of normal load characteristics. 8888: The present load status is written as reference status. 9999: The load reference is invalid.
1482 H522	**Load characteristics load reference 2**	9999		
1483 H523	**Load characteristics load reference 3**	9999		
1484 H524	**Load characteristics load reference 4**	9999		
1485 H525	**Load characteristics load reference 5**	9999		

◆ Setting the load characteristics reference manually (Pr.1481 to Pr.1485)

- Set **Pr.1480 Load characteristics measurement mode** = "0" (initial value).
- Set **Pr.1486** and **Pr.1487** to specify the frequency band for the measurement, and calculate the frequency as the load characteristics reference (f2 to f4) using the following table.
- Start the inverter operation, and set **Pr.1481** = "8888" during operation at the frequency of the load characteristics reference 1 (f1). The load status at that point is set in **Pr.1481** (only when the set frequency is within ±2 Hz of the frequency of the measurement point, and the SU signal is ON).
- Set load references in **Pr.1482 to Pr.1485** in the same way as **Pr.1481**.

Reference	Frequency	Load reference
Load characteristics reference 1	f1: Load characteristics minimum frequency (**Pr.1487**)	**Pr.1481**
Load characteristics reference 2	f2 = (f5-f1)/4+f1	**Pr.1482**
Load characteristics reference 3	f3 = (f5-f1)/2+f1	**Pr.1483**
Load characteristics reference 4	f4 = (f5-f1)×3/4+f1	**Pr.1484**
Load characteristics reference 5	f5: Load characteristics maximum frequency (**Pr.1486**)	**Pr.1485**

NOTE

- When inputting values directly in **Pr.1481 to Pr.1485** under V/F control or Advanced magnetic flux vector control, input the load meter monitored values at the frequency of each load characteristics reference.
- When inputting values directly in **Pr.1481 to Pr.1485** under Real sensorless vector control, Vector control, or PM sensorless vector control, input the load meter monitored values at the frequency of each load characteristics reference.

8 PLC function

This section describes the CC-Link I/O specifications for the PLC function. For details, refer to the PLC function programming manual.

- The signal name of the PLC function device No. Y34 differs depending on the setting of **Pr.192 IPF terminal function selection** as follows.

Pr.192 setting	Signal name
9999	Instantaneous power failure (Terminal IPF function)
Other than 9999	Overload alarm (Terminal OL function)

- The signal name of the PLC function device No. Y35 differs depending on the setting of **Pr.193 OL terminal function selection** as follows.

Pr.193 setting	Signal name
9999	Overload alarm (Terminal OL function)
Other than 9999	Instantaneous power failure (Terminal IPF function)

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