N700E
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CAUTION FOR UL/cUL REQUIREMENTS

-THE HYUNDAI HEAVY INDUSTRY N700E INVERTER UL FILE NUMBER IS E205705.
CONFIRMATION OF UL LISTING CAN BE FOUND ON THE UL WEB SITE : www.ul.com

-DO NOT CONNECT OR DISCONNECT WIRING, OR PERFORM SIGNAL CHECKS WHILE THE POWER SUPPLY IS TURNED ON.

-THERE ARE LIVE PARTS INSIDE THE INVERTER. NEVER TOUCH THE PRINTED WIRING BOARD(PWB) WHILE THE POWER SUPPLY IS TURNED ON.

-[WARNING] THE BUS CAPACITOR DISCHARGE TIME IS 5 MINUTES. BEFORE STARTING WIRING OR INSPECTION, SWITCH POWER OFF, WAIT FOR MORE THAN 5 MINUTES, AND CHECK FOR RESIDUAL VOLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINAL P(+) AND N(-) WITH A METER ETC., TO AVOID HAZARD OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

-[SHORT CIRCUIT RATING] THIS INVERTER IS SUITABLE FOR USE ON A CIRCUIT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING NOT MORE THAN ___*1___ARMS SYMMETRICAL AMPERES, 480 VOLTS FOR HF TYPE AND 240 VOLTS FOR LF TYPEMAXIMUM.
BRANCH CIRCUIT SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDE BY FUSE ONLY
*1 see each Model for exact kA

5KA	N700E-055LF/075LFP ~ N700E-370HF/450HFP All Model
10KA	N700E-450HF/550HFP ~ N700E-1320HF/1600HFP All Model
18KA	N700E-1600HF/2000HFP ~ N700E-2200HF/2500HFP All Model
30KA	N700E-2800HF/3200HFP ~ N700E-3500HF/3800HFP All Model

-[OVER SPEED PROTECTION] THIS INVERTER DOES NOT PROVIDE OVER SPEED PROTECTION.

-[MOTOR OVER LOAD PROTECTION] THIS INVERTER PROVIDES MOTOR OVER LOAD PROTECTION.OVER LOAD PROTECTION LEVEL IS 20~120% OF FULL LOAD CURRENT. THE PROTECTION LEVEL MAY BE ADJUSTED BY CODE B04.REFER TO THE N700E USER GUIDE OR CATALOG.

- [MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE]MOTOR OVERTEMPERATURE SENSING IS NOT PROVIDED BY THE DRIVE.

-[ENVIRONMENT]

MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	40℃ (WHEN CARRIER FREQUENCY EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN DEFAULT VALUE)
AMBIENT HUMIDITY	90% RH OR LESS(NO CONDENSING)
STORAGE TEMPERATURE	-20~60℃
VIBRATION	5.9㎨OR LESS
ALTITUDE	ALTITUDE 1,000m OR LESS
AMBIENCE	INDOORS(NO CORROSIVE AND FLAMMABLE GASES, OIL MIST, DUST AND DIRT)
POLLUTION DEGREE	2

SAFETY

FOR THE BEST RESULTS WITH N700E SERIES INVERTER, READ THIS MANUAL AND ALL OF THE WARNING SIGN ATTACHED TO THE INVERTER CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING AND OPERATING IT, AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION EXACTLY. KEEP THIS MANUAL HANDY FOR YOUR QUICK REFERENCE.

DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS

A SAFETY INSTRUCTION (MESSAGE) IS GIVEN WITH A HAZARD ALERT SYMBOL AND A SIGNED WORD, **WARNING** or **CAUTION**.
EACH SIGNAL WORD HAS THE FOLLOWING MEANING THROUGHOUT THIS MANUAL.

THIS SYMBOL MEANS HAZARDOUS HIGH VOLTAGE. IT USED TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO ITEMS OR OPERATIONS THAT COULD BE DANGEROUS TO YOU OR OTHER PERSONS OPERATING THIS EQUIPMENT.
READ THESE MESSAGES AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

THIS IS THE “SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL”. THIS SYMBOL IS USED TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO ITEMS OR OPERATIONS THAT COULD BE DANGEROUS TO YOU OR OTHER PERSONS OPERATING THIS EQUIPMENT.
READ THESE MESSAGES AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

WARNING INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

CAUTION INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, CAN RESULT IN MINOR TO MODERATE INJURY, OR SERIOUS DAMAGE OF PRODUCT. THE MATTERS DESCRIBED UNDER ⚠**CAUTION** MAY, IF NOT AVOIDED, LEAD TO SERIOUS RESULTS DEPENDING ON THE SITUATION. IMPORTANT MATTERS ARE DESCRIBED IN **CAUTION** (AS WELL AS WARNING), SO BE SURE TO OBSERVE THEM.

NOTENOTES INDICATE AN AREA OR SUBJECT OF SPECIAL MERIT, EMPHASIZING EITHER THE PRODUCT`S CAPABILITIES OR COMMON ERRORS IN OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE.

HAZARDOUS HIGH VOLTAGE

MOTOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONIC CONTROLLERS ARE CONNECTED TO HAZARDOUS LINE VOLTAGE.
WHEN SERVICING DRIVES AND ELECTRONIC CONTROLLERS,
THERE MIGHT BE EXPOSED COMPONENTS WITHCASES OR PROTRUSIONS AT OR ABOVE LINE POTENTIAL.
EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PRODUCT AGAINST SHOCK. STAND ON AN INSULATING PAD AND MAKE IT A HABIT TO USE ONLY ONE HAND WHEN CHECKING COMPONENTS.
ALWAYS WORK WITH ANOTHER PERSON IN CASE AN EMERGENCY OCCURS.
DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE CHECKING CONTROLLER OR PERFORMING MAINTENANCE.
BE SURE EQUIPMENT IS PROPERLY GROUNDED. WEAR SAFETY GLASSES WHENEVER WORKING ON AN ELECTRIC
CONTROLLER OR ROTATING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

PRECAUTION

WARNING : THIS IS EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE INSTALLED, ADJUSTED AND SERVICED BY QUALIFIED ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE PERSONAL FAMILIAR WITH THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENTS AND THE HAZARDS INVOLVED. FAILURE TO OBSERVE THIS PRECAUTION COULD RESULTSIN BODILY INJURY.

WARNING : THE USER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL DRIVEN MACHINERY, DRIVE TRAIN MECHANISM NOT SUPPLIED BY HYUNDAI AND PROCESS LINE MATERIAL ARE CAPABLE OF SAFE OPERATION AT AN APPLIED FREQUENCY OF 150% OF THE MAXIMUM SELECTED FREQUENCY RANGE TO THE AC MOTOR.
FAILURE TO DO SO CAN RESULT IN DESTRUCTION OF EQUIPMENT AND INJURY TO PERSONNEL SHOULD A SINGLE POINT FAILURE OCCUR.

WARNING : FOR PROTECTION, INSTALL AN EARTH LEAKAGE BREAKER WITH A HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUIT CAPABLE OF LARGE CURRENTS TO AVOID AN UNNECESSARY OPERATION.
THE GROUND FAULT PROTECTION CIRCUIT IS NOT DESIGNED TO PROTECT PERSONAL INJURY.

CAUTION: HEAVY OBJECT. TO AVOID MUSCLE STRAIN OR BACK INJURY,
USE LIFTING AIDS AND PROPER LIFTING TECHNIQUES WHEN REMOVING OR REPLACING.

CAUTION : THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ AND CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD BEFORE WORKING ON N700E SERIES EQUIPMENT.

CAUTION : PROPER GROUNDS, DISCONNECTING DEVICES AND OTHER SAFETY DEVICES AND THEIR LOCATION ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER AND ARE NOT PROVIDED BY HYUNDAI.

CAUTION : BE SURE TO CONNECT A MOTOR THERMAL SWITCH OR OVERLOAD DEVICES TO THE N700E SERIES CONTROLLER TO ASSURE THAT INVERTER WILL SHUT DOWN IN THE EVENT OF AN OVERLOAD OR AN OVERHEATED MOTOR

CAUTION: ROTATING SHAFTS AND ABOVE GROUND ELECTRICAL POTENTIALS CAN BE HAZARDOUS.
THEREFORE, IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT ALL ELECTRICAL WORK CONFORM TO THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODES AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.
ONLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SHOULD PERFORM INSTALLATION, ALIGNMENT AND MAINTENANCE. FACTORY RECOMMENDED TEST PROCEDURES,
INCLUDE IN THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL, SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.
ALWAYS DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER BEFORE WORKING ON THE UNIT.

NOTE : POLLUTION DEGREE 2

THE INVERTER MUST BE USED IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE POLLUTION DEGREE 2.
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTIONS THAT REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONDUCTIVE POLLUTION ARE,

1) THE USE OF AN UNVENTILATED ENCLOSURE.
2) THE USE OF A FILTERED VENTILATED ENCLOSURE WHEN THE VENTILATION IS FAN FORCED THAT IS, VENTILATION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY ONE MORE BLOWERS WITHIN THE ENCLOSURE THAT PROVIDE A POSITIVE INTAKE AND EXHAUST.

CAUTIONFOR EMC (ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY)

TO SAFETY THE EMC DIRECTIVE AND TO COMPLY WITH STANDARD, FOLLOWS THE CHECKLIST BELOW.

⚠ WARNING

THIS EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE INSTALLED, ADJUSTED, AND SERVICED BY QUALIFIED PERSONAL FAMILIAR WITH CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENT AND THE HAZARDS INVOLVED.
FAILURE TO OBSERVE THIS PRECAUTION COULD RESULT IN BODILY INJURY.

1. THE POWER SUPPLY TO N700E INVERTER MUST MEET THESE SPECIFICATIONS
   a. VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION ±10% OR LESS.
   b. VOLTAGE IMBALANCE ±3% OR LESS.
   c. FREQUENCY VARIATION ±4% OR LESS.
   d. VOLTAGE DISTORTION THD = 10% OR LESS

2. INSTALLATION MEASURE :
   a. USE A FILTER DESIGNED FOR N700E INVERTER

3. WIRING
   a. SHIELDED WIRE (SCREENED CABLE) IS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR WIRING, AND THE LENGTH MUST BE LESS THAN 20 METERS.
   b. THE CARRIER FREQUENCY SETTING MUST BE LESS THAN 5KHZ TO SATISFY EMC REQUIREMENTS.
   c. SEPARATE THE MAIN CIRCUIT FROM THE SIGNAL/PROCESS CIRCUIT WIRING.
   d. IN CASE OF REMOTE OPERATING WITH CONNECTOR CABLE, THE INVERTER DOES NOT CONFORM TO EMC

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS – WHEN USING A FILTER, FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:
   a. AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE : -10 - +40℃
   b. HUMIDITY : 20 TO 90% RH(NON-CONDENSING)
   c. VIBRATION : 5.9 M/S^2 (0.6G) 10 – 55HZ (N700E-5.5 ~ 380KW)
   d. LOCATION : 1000 METERS OR LESS ALTITUDE, INDOORS.
      (NO CORROSIVE GAS OR DUST)

CONFORMITY TO THE LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE (LVD)

THE PROTECTIVE ENCLOSURE MUST CONFORM TO THE LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE.
THE INVERTER CAN CONFORM TO THE LVD BY MOUNTING INTO A CABINET OR BY ADDING COVERS AS FOLLOWS.

1. CABINET AND COVER

THE INVERTER MUST BE INSTALLED INTO A CABINET WHICH HAS THE PROTECTION DEGREE OF TYPE IP2X.
IN ADDITION THE TOP SURFACES OF CABINET ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE SHALL MEET AT LEAST THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROTECTIVE TYPE IP4X, OR WHICH IS CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT SMALL OBJECTS FROM ENTERING INVERTER.

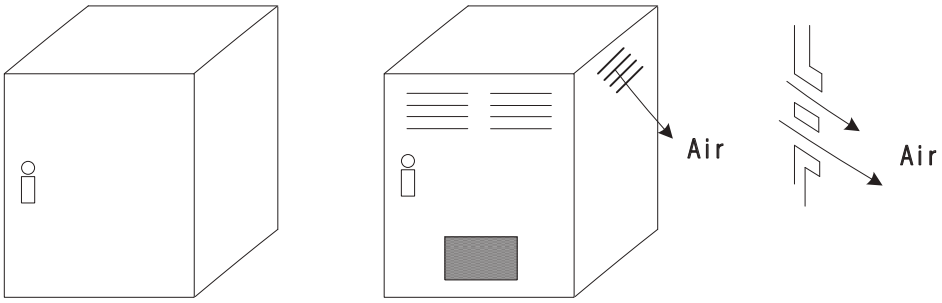


Fig 1. INVERTER CABINET

UL WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS MANUAL FOR N700E SERIES

THIS AUXILIARY INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD BE DELIVERED TO THE END USER.

1. WIRING MARKING FOR ELECTRICAL PRACTICE AND WIRE SPECIFICATIONS

"USE COPPER CONDUCTOR ONLY, 75℃WITH A TORQUE RATING.

2. TIGHTENING TORQUE AND WIRE RANGE

TIGHTENING TORQUE AND WIRE RANGE FOR FIELD WIRING TERMINALS ARE MARKED ADJACENT TO THE TERMINAL OR ON THE WIRING DIAGRAM.

MODEL NAME N700E-(Heavy Duty/Normal Duty)	TIGHTENINGTORQUE [LB-IN]	WIRE RANGE (AWG)	RING TERMINAL SIZE MAXIMUM WIDE [mm]
N700E-055LF/075LFP	12.4	8	10.6
N700E-075LF/110LFP	12.4	8	10.6
N700E-110LF/150LFP	26.6	6	13
N700E-150LF/185LFP	26.6	4	13
N700E-185LF/220LFP	35.4	3	17
N700E-220LF	35.4	1	17
N700E-055HF/075HFP	12.4	12	10.6
N700E-075HF/110HFP	12.4	10	10.6
N700E-110HF/150HFP	12.4	8	10.6
N700E-150HF/185HFP	26.6	8	13
N700E-185HF/220HFP	26.6	8	13
N700E-220HF/300HFP	26.6	6	13
N700E-300HF/370HFP	35.4	4	17
N700E-370HF/450HFP	35.4	2	17
N700E-450HF/550HFP	58.4	1	22
N700E-550HF/750HFP	58.4	2/0	22
N700E-750HF/900HFP	58.4	4/0	29
N700E-900HF/1100HFP	58.4	300 (kcmil)	29
N700E-1100HF/1320HFP	105.7	350 (kcmil)	30
N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	105.7	400 (kcmil)	30
N700E-1600HF/2000HFP	113	4/0*2P	38
N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	113	300 (kcmil)*2P	38
N700E-2800HF/3200HFP	113	4/0*4P	38
N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	113	300 (kcmil)*4P	38

*RECOMMENDED RING TERMINAL SIZE (UL LISTED) FOR 055LF~110LF:MAXIMUM WIDE 12mm

3. FUSE SIZE

DISTRIBUTION FUSE SIZE MARKING IS INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL TO INDICATE THAT THEUNIT SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH AN UL LISTED INVERSE TIME, RATED 600V WITH THECURRENT RATINGS OR AN UL LISTED FUSE AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW.

MODEL NAME	FUSE [A]	Manufacturer
N700E-055LF/075LFP	30	-
N700E-075LF/110LFP	40	-
N700E-110LF/150LFP	60	-
N700E-150LF/185LFP	80	-
N700E-185LF/220LFP	100	-
N700E-220LF	125	-
N700E-055HF/075HFP	15	-
N700E-075HF/110HFP	20	-
N700E-110HF/150HFP	30	-
N700E-150HF/185HFP	40	-
N700E-185HF/220HFP	50	-
N700E-220HF/300HFP	60	-
N700E-300HF/370HFP	80	-
N700E-370HF/450HFP	100	-
N700E-450HF/550HFP	125	-
N700E-550HF/750HFP	150	-
N700E-750HF/900HFP	200	-
N700E-900HF/1100HFP	250	-
N700E-1100HF/1320HFP	300	-
N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	400	-
N700E-1600HF/2000HFP	A50P800-4	Ferraz
N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	A50P1000-4	Ferraz
N700E-2800HF/3200HFP	A50P1200-4	Ferraz
N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	A50P1200-4	Ferraz

DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS

A SAFETY INSTRUCTION (MESSAGE) INCLUDES A HAZARD ALERT SYMBOL AND A SIGNAL WORD, DANGER OR CAUTION. EACH SIGNAL WORD HAS THE FOLLOWING MEANING :

THIS SYMBOL IS THE “SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL.” IT OCCURS WITH EITHER OF TWO SIGNAL WORDS : DANGER OR CAUTION, AS DESCRIBED BELOW.

⚠ **DANGER** : INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.

⚠ **CAUTION** : INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, CAN RESULT IN MINOR TO MODERATE INJURY, OR SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE PRODUCT.

THE SITUATION DESCRIBED IN THE CAUTION MAY, IF NOT AVOIDED, LEAD TO SERIOUS RESULTS. IMPORTANT SAFETY MEASURES ARE DESCRIBED IN CAUTION (AS WELL AS DANGER), SO BE SURE TO OBSERVE THEM.
NOTE : INDICATES AN AREA OR SUBJECT OF SPECIAL MERIT, EMPHASIZING EITHER THE PRODUCT’S CAPABILITIES OR COMMON ERRORS DURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE.

General Safety Information

1. Installation

⚠ CAUTION

- Be sure to install the unit on flame resistant material such as metal.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure not to place anything highly flammable in the vicinity.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Do not carry unit by top cover, always carry by supporting base of unit.
  There is a risk of falling and injury.
- Be sure not to let foreign matter enter inverter such as cut wire refuse, spatter from welding, iron refuse, wire, dust, etc.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure to install inverter in a place which can bear the weight according to the specifications in the text. (Chapter 6. Specifications)
  Otherwise, it may fall and there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure to install the unit on a perpendicular wall which is not subject to vibration
  Otherwise, the inverter may fall and cause injury to personnel.
- Be sure not to install and operate an inverter which is damaged or has parts which are missing.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure to install the inverter in an area which is not exposed to direct sunlight and is well ventilated. Avoid environments which tend to be high in temperature, high in humidity or to have dew condensation, as well as places with dust, corrosive gas, explosive gas, highly flammable gas, grinding-fluid mist, salt damage, etc.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.

General Safety Information

2. Wiring

⚠ WARNING

- Be sure to ground the unit.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.
- Wiring work should be carried out by qualified electricians.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.
- Implement wiring after checking that the power supply is off.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/of fire.
- After installing the main body, carry out wiring.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or injury.
- Do not remove the rubber bushing where wiring connections are made.
  Due to the possibility that a wire may be damaged, shorted or may have a ground fault with the edge of the wiring cover.

⚠ CAUTION

- Make sure that the input voltage is:
  Three phase 200 to 240V 50/60Hz
  Three phase 380 to 480V 50/60Hz
- Be sure not to single phase the input.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure not to connect AC power supply to the output terminals(U, V, W).
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or fire and/or damage to unit.
- Be sure not to connect a resistor to the DC terminals(PD, P and N) directly.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit.
- Be sure to install an earth leakage breaker or the fuse(s) which is(are) the same phase as the main power supply in the operation circuit.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit.
- As for motor leads, earth leakage breakers, and electromagnetic contactors, be sure to use equivalent ones with the specified capacity(rated).
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit.
- Do not stop operation by switching off the electromagnetic contactors on the primary or secondary sides of the inverter.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or machine breakage.
- Fasten the screws to the specified torque. Check so that there is no loosening of screws.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or injury to personnel.

General Safety Information

3. Control and operation

⚠WARNING

- While the inverter is energized, be sure not to touch the main terminal or to check the signal or add or remove wires and/or connectors.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- Be sure to turn on the power supply with the front case is closed.
  While the inverter is energized, be sure not to open the front case.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- Be sure not to operate the switches with wet hands.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- While the inverter is energized, be sure not to touch the inverter terminals even while the unit is not running.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- If the retry mode is selected, it may suddenly restart during the trip stop.
  Be sure not to approach the equipment. (Be sure to design the equipment so that personnel safety will be secured even if equipment restarts.)
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure not to select retry mode for equipment running up and down or traversing because there is output free-running mode in term of retry.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or machine breakage.
- Even if the power supply is cut for a short period of time, the inverter may restart operation after the power supply is restored if the operation command is given.
  If a restart may incur danger to personnel, be sure to make a circuit so that it will not restart after power recovery.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- The stop key is valid only when a function is on. Ensure that there is a hard wired emergency stop that is separate from the stop key of the inverter.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- With the operation command on, if the alarm reset is ordered, the inverter can restart suddenly. Be sure to set the alarm reset after checking the operation command is off.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure not to touch the inside of the energized inverter or to put a shorting bar into it.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.

General Safety Information

⚠ CAUTION

- The cooling fins will have a high temperature. Be sure not to touch them.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of getting burned.
- Low to high speed operation of the inverter can be easily set. Be sure to operate it after checking the tolerance of the motor and machine.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Install an external breaking system if needed.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- If a motor is operated at a frequency outside of the standard setting value (50Hz/60Hz), be sure to check the speeds of the motor and the equipment with each manufacturer, and after getting their consent, operate them.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of equipment breakage.
- Check the following before and during the test run.
  Was the direction of the motor correct?
  Did the inverter trip for on acceleration or deceleration?
  Were the RPM and frequency motor correct?
  Were there any abnormal motor vibrations or noises?
  Otherwise, there is a danger of machine breakage.
- The AC reactor must be installed When the power is not stable.if not, inverter can be broken.

4. Maintenance, inspection and part replacement

⚠ WARNING

- After turning off the input power supply, do not perform the maintenance and inspection for at least 10 minutes.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- Make sure that only qualified persons will perform maintenance, inspection and/or part replacement.
  (Before starting the work, remove metallic objects(wristwatch, bracelet, etc.) from a worker.
  (Be sure to use insulated tools.)Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or injury.

5. Others

⚠ WARNING

- Never modify the unit.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or injury.

⚠ CAUTION

- Heavy object(over 15kg).
  To avoid muscle strain or back injury, use lifting aids and proper lifting techniques when removing or replacing.

CONTENTS

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Inspection upon Unpacking

1.1.1 Inspection of the unit

Please open the package, remove the inverter, please check the following items.
If you discover any unknown parts or the unit is damaged, please contact HYUNDAI.

(1) Make sure that the package contains one operation manual for the inverter.
(2) Make sure that there was no damage (broken parts in the body) during transportation of the unit.
(3) Make sure that the product is the one you ordered by checking the label specification.

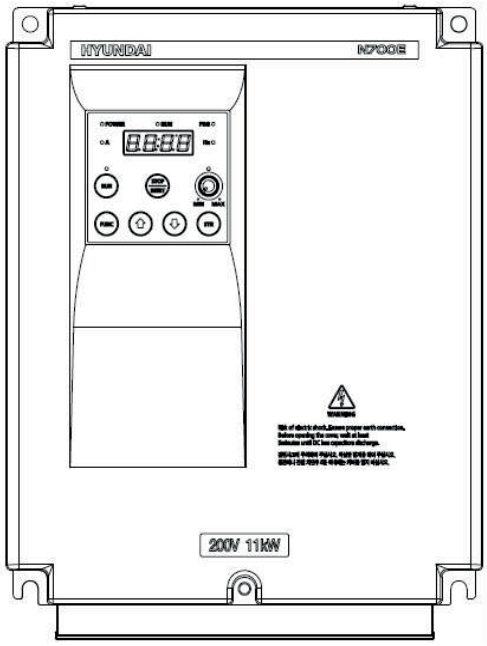


Fig1-1 Outlook of N700E Inverter

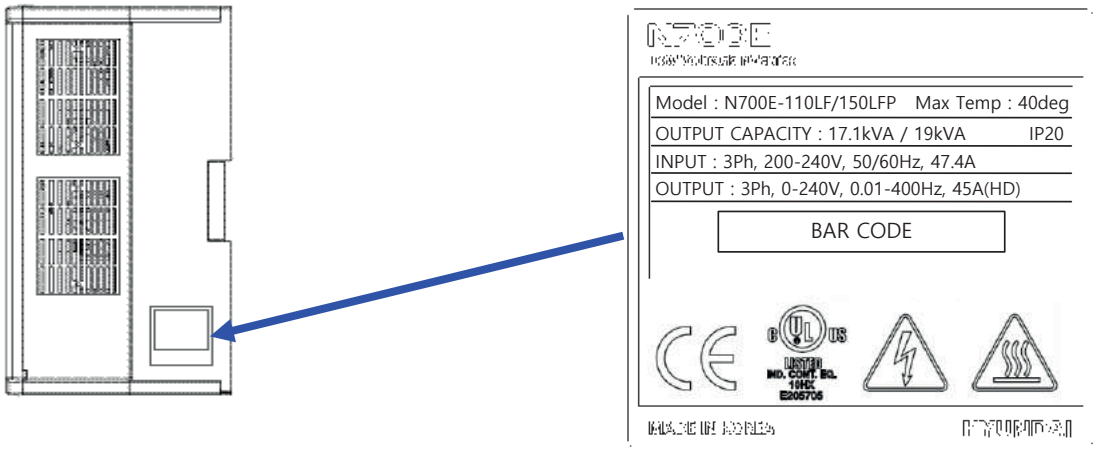


Fig1-2 Contents of Specification label

1.1.2 Instruction manual

This instruction manual is the manual for the N700E inverters.
Before operation of the inverter, read the manual carefully. After reading this manual, keep it on hand for future reference

1.2 Questions and Warranty of the Unit

1.2.1 Questions on Unit

• If you have any questions regarding damage to the unit, unknown parts or for general inquiries, please contact your LOCAL HYUNDAI BRANCH with the following information.

(1) Inverter Model
(2) Production Number (Serial No.)
(3) Date of purchase
(4) Reason for Calling
  ① Damaged part and its condition etc.
  ② Unknown parts and their contents etc.

1.2.2 Warranty for the unit

(1) The warranty period of the unit is one year after the purchase date. However the warranty will be void if the fault is due to;

  ① Incorrect use as directed in this manual, or attempted repair by unauthorized personnel.
  ② Any damage sustained other than from transportation (Which should be reported immediately).
  ③ Using the unit beyond the limits of the specifications.
  ④ Natural Disasters : Earthquakes, Lightning, etc

(2) The warranty is for the inverter only, any damage caused to other equipment by malfunction of the inverter is not covered by the warranty.

(3) Any examination or repair after the warranty period (one-year) is not covered. And within the warranty period any repair and examination which results in information showing the fault was caused by any of the items mentioned above, the repair and examination costs are not covered. If you have any questions regarding the warranty, please contact either your Local HYUNDAI Branch.

1.3 Appearance

1.3.1 N700E-055LF/075LFP ~ N700E-220HF/300HFP

Fig1-3 Appearance from the front

Fig1-4 Front cover removed

1.3.2 N700E-300HF/370HFP ~ N700E-1320HF/1600HFP

Fig1-5Appearance from the front

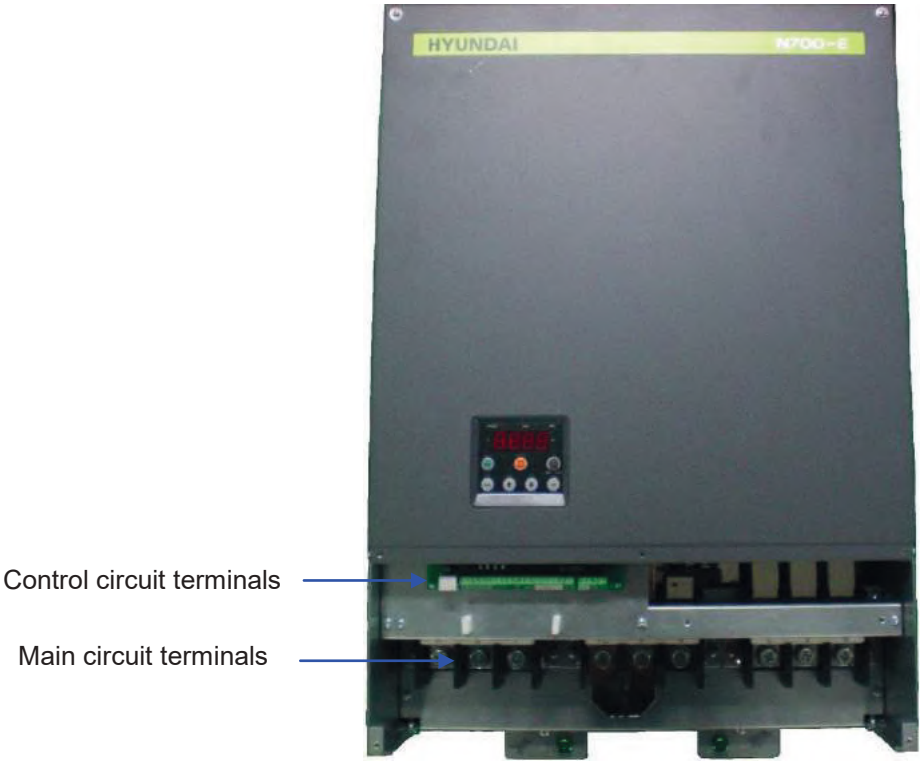


Fig1-6Front cover removed

1.3.3 N700E-1600HF/2000HFP ~ N700E-2200HF/2500HFP

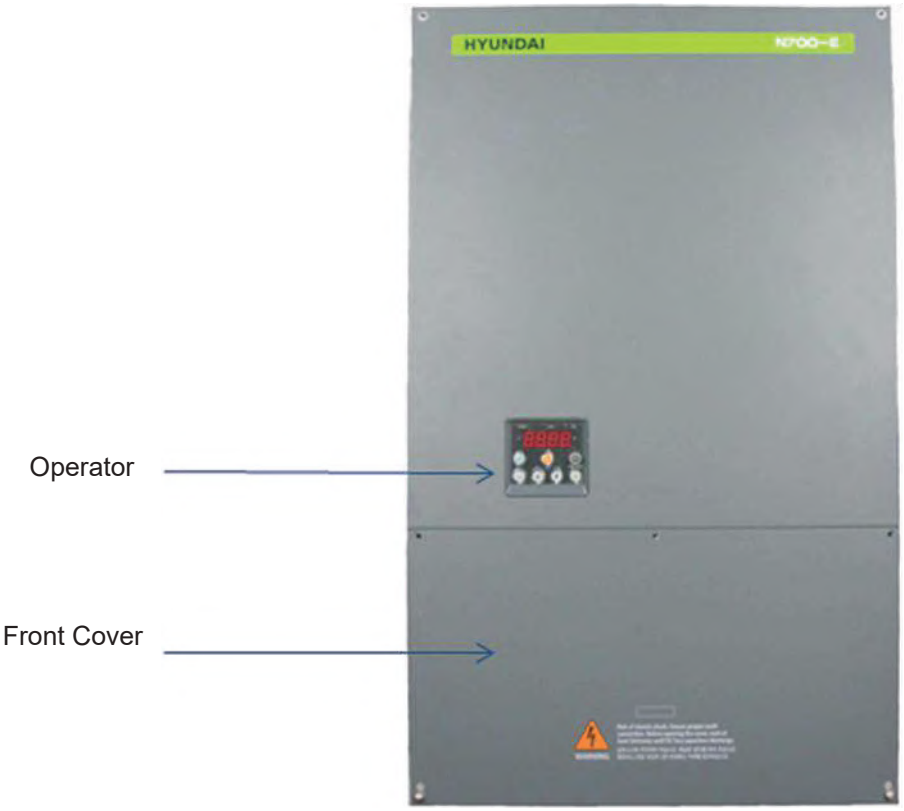


Fig1-7Appearance from the front

Fig1-8Front cover removed

1.3.4 N700E-2800HF/3200HFP ~ N700E-3500HF/3800HFP

Fig1-9Appearance from the front

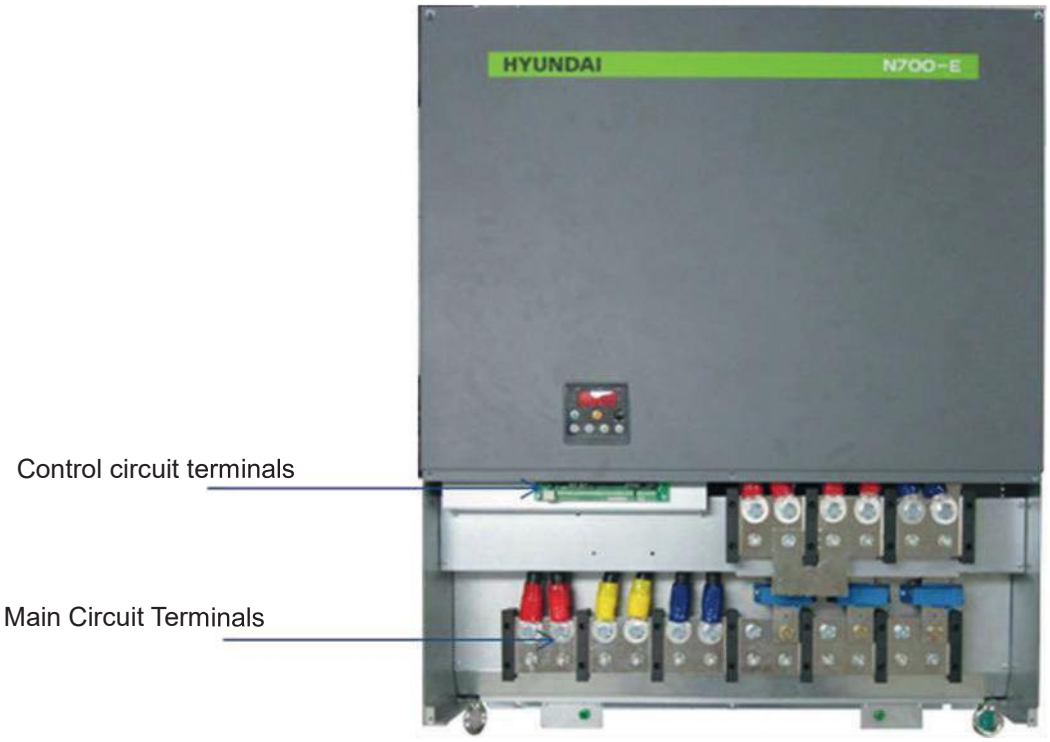


Fig1-10Front cover removed

2. Installation and Wiring

2.1 Installation

⚠ CAUTION

- Be sure to install the unit on flame resistant material such as metal.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure not to place anything flammable in the vicinity.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Do not carry the unit by the top cover, always carry by supporting the base of unit.
  There is a risk of falling and injury.
- Be sure not to let foreign matter enter such as cut wire refuse, spatter from welding, iron refuse, wire, dust, etc.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure to install the inverter in a place which can bear the weight according to the specifications in the text.
  Otherwise, it may fall and result in possible injury.
- Be sure to install the unit on a perpendicular wall which is not subject to vibration.
  Otherwise, the inverter may fall and cause injury to personnel.
- Be sure not to install and operate an inverter which is damaged or parts of which are missing.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure to install the inverter in an area which is not exposed to direct sunlight and is well ventilated. Avoid environments which tend to be high in temperature, high in humidity or to have dew condensation, as well as places with dust, corrosive gas, explosive gas, inflammable gas, grinding-fluid mist, salt damage, etc.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.

2.1.1 Installation

(1) Transportation

This inverter has plastic parts. So handle with care.
Do not over tighten the wall mounting fixings as the mountings may crack, causing is a risk of falling.
Do not install or operate the inverter if there appears to be damaged or parts missing.

(2) Surface for the mounting of inverter

The temperature of the inverter heatsink can rise very high.
The surface, to which the inverter will be mounted, must be made of a non-flammable material(i.e. steel) due to the possible risk of fire. Attention should also be made to the air gap surrounding the inverter. Especially, when there is a heat source such as a breaking resistor or reactor.

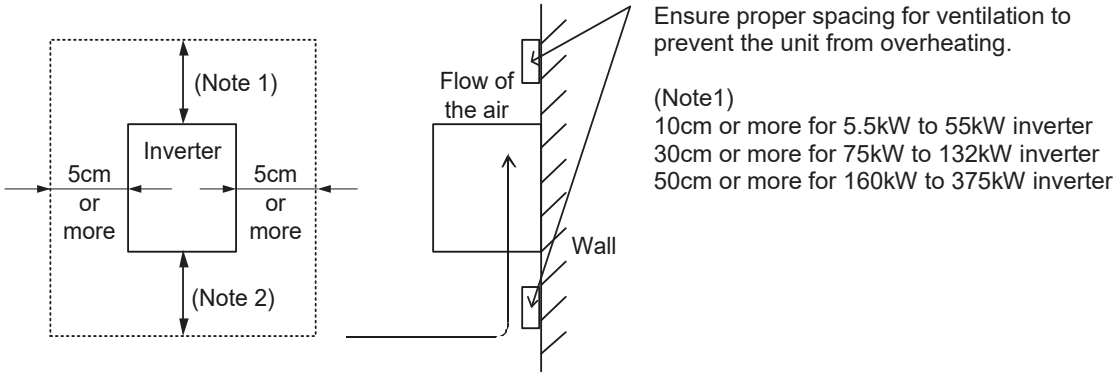


Fig 2- 1Surface for the mounting of inverter

(3) Operating Environment-Ambient Temperature

The ambient temperature surrounding the inverter should not exceed the allowable temperature range (14 to 122°F, -10 to 50℃).
The temperature should be measured in the air gap surrounding the inverter, shown in the diagram above. If the temperature exceeds the allowable temperature, component life will become shortened especially in the case of the Capacitors.

(4) Operating Environment-Humidity

The humidity surrounding the inverter should be within the limit of the allowable percentage range (20% to 90% / RH).
Under no circumstances should the inverter be in an environment where there is the possibility of moisture entering the inverter.
Also avoid having the inverter mounted in a place that is exposed to the direct sunlight.

(5) Operating Environment-Air

Install the inverter in a place free from dust, corrosive gas, explosive gas, combustible gas, mist of coolant and sea damage.

(6) Mounting Position

Mount the inverter in a vertical position using screws or bolts. The mounting surface should also be free from vibration and can easily hold the weight of the inverter.

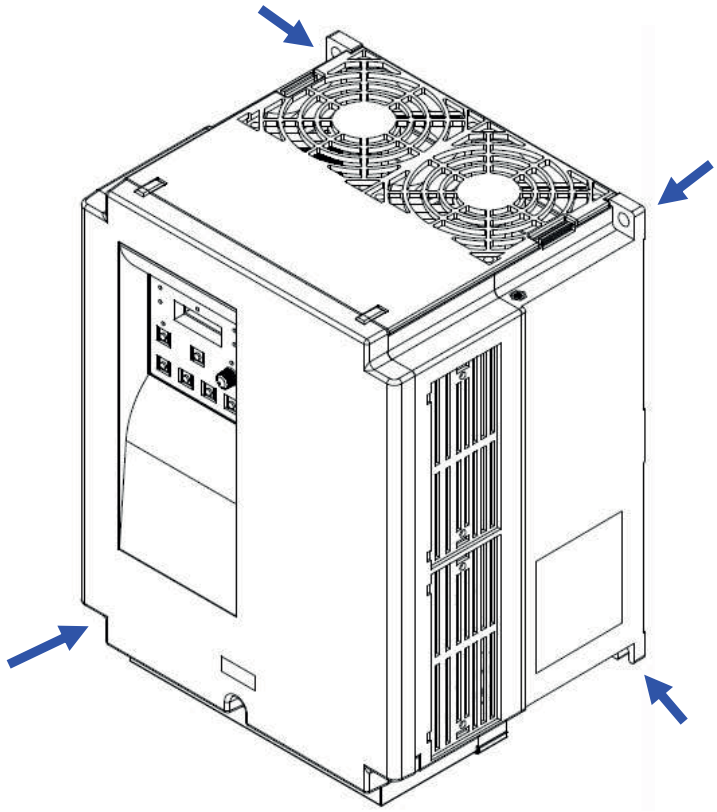


Fig 2-2Mounting Position

(7) Ventilation within an Enclosure

If you are installing one or more inverters in an enclosure a ventilation fan should be installed. Below is a guide to the positioning of the fan to take the airflow into consideration. The positioning of inverter, cooling fans and air intake is very important.

If these positions are wrong, airflow around the inverter decreases and the temperature surrounding the inverter will rise. So please make sure that the temperature around is within the limit of the allowable range.

.

(8) External cooling of inverter

It is possible to install the inverter so that the heatsink is outside of the back of the enclosure. This method has two advantages, the cooling of the inverter is greatly increased and the size of the enclosure will be smaller.

To install it with the heatsink outside of the enclosure, a metal fitting option is required to ensure heat transfer. Do not install in a place where water, oil, mist, flour, and/or dust etc. can come in contact with the inverter as there are cooling fans fitted to the heatsink.

2.2 Wiring

⚠ WARNING

- Be sure to ground the unit.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.
- Wiring work should be carried out by qualified electricians.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.
- Implement wiring after checking that the power supply is off.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/of fire.
- After mounting the inverter, carry out wiring.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or injury.
- Do not remove the rubber bushings where wiring connections are made.
  (5.5 to 22kW) Due to the possibility that a wire may be damaged, shorted or may have a ground fault with the edge of the wiring cover.

⚠ CAUTION

- Make sure that the input voltage is:
  Three phase 200 to 240V 50/60Hz
  (Model : N700E-055LF/075LFP~220LF)
  Three phase 380 to 480V 50/60Hz
  (Model : N700E-055HF/075HFP~3500HF/3800HFP)
- Be sure not to power a three-phase-only inverter with single phase power.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire.
- Be sure not to connect AC power supply to the output terminals(U, V, W).
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or fire and/or damage to unit.
- Be sure not to connect a resistor to the DC terminals(PD, P) directly.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit..
- Be sure to set a earth leakage breaker or the fuse(s) which is(are) the same phase as the main power supply in the operation circuit.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit..
- As for motor leads, earth leakage breakers, and electromagnetic contactors, be sure to use equivalent ones with the specified capacity(rated).
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit..
- Do not stop operation by switching off the electromagnetic contactors on the primary or secondary sides of the inverter.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or machine breakage.
- Fasten the screws to the specified torque. Check so that there is no loosening of screws.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of fire and/or damage to unit..

2.2.1 Terminal Connection Diagram (sink type)

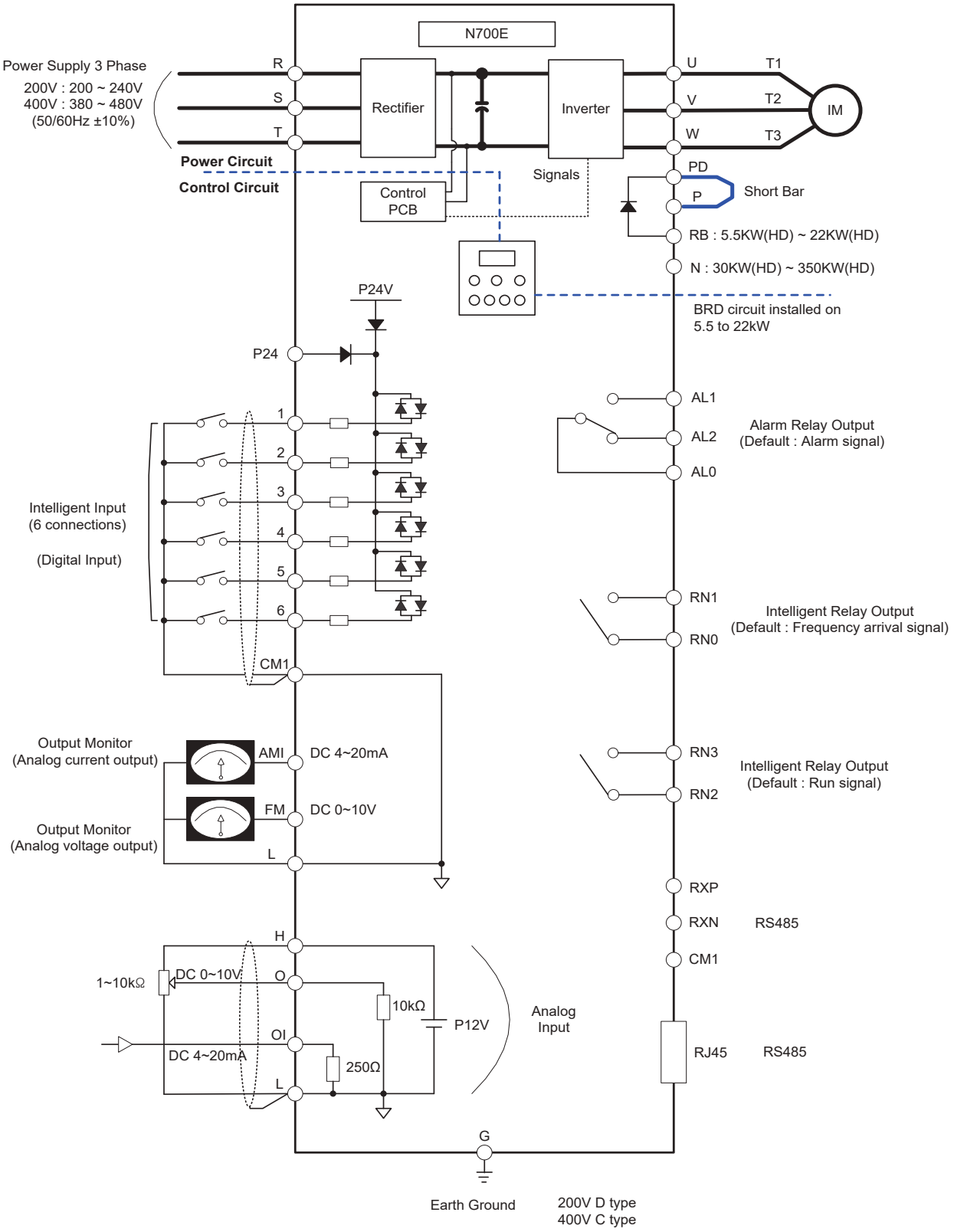


Fig.2-3 Terminal Connection Diagram (sink type)

(1) Explanation of main circuit Terminals

Symbol	Terminal Name	Explanation of contents
R,S,T (L1,L2,L3)	Main power	Connect alternating power supply. When using regenerative converter and RG series, don't connect.
U,V,W (T1,T2,T3)	Inverter output	Connect three-phase motor.
PD,P (+1,+)	D.Creactor	Remove the short bar between PD and P, connect optional Power factor reactor (DCL).
P, RB (+, -)	External braking resistor	Connect optional External braking resistor. (Please install the optional External braking resistor for 5.5~22kW model.)
P, N	External braking Unit	Connect optional External braking Unit (Please install the optional External braking Unit for 30~350kW model.)
G	Inverter earth terminals	Grounding terminal.

Table 2-1Explanation of main circuit terminals

(2) Control circuit Terminals

Signal	Terminal Symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function
Input signal	P24	Interface power	24VDC ±10%, 35mA
	6 (RS) 5 (AT) 4 (CF2) 3 (CF1) 2 (RV) 1 (FW)	Intelligent Input Terminal Forward run command(FW), Reverse runcommand(RV), multi-speed commands1-4(CF1-4),2-stage accel/decel(2CH), Reset(RS),Terminal software lock(SFT), Unattended start protection(USP), Current input selection(AT),Jogging operation(JG), External trip(EXT), 3 wires input(STA,STP,F/R) Up/Down(Up, Down), Local Keypad Operation(O/R), Local Terminal Input Operation(T/R), PID Integral Reset(PIDIR), PID Disable(PIDD)	Contact input : Close : ON (operating) Open : OFF(stop) Minimum ON TIME :12msor more
	CM1	Common terminal for input or monitor signal	
Monitor signal	FM	Analog Monitor (Frequency, Current, Voltage, Power)	0~10Vdc, Max 1mA
	AMI	Analog Monitor (Frequency, Current, Voltage, Power)	4~20mA, Max 250 Ω
Frequency command signal	H	Frequency power	12VDC
	O	Frequency command power terminal (voltage)	0-10VDC, Input Impedance 10kΩ
	OI	Frequency command terminal (current)	4-20mA, Input Impedance 250Ω
	L	Analog power common	
No.1 Channel Communication terminal	RJ-45	Basic Communication connect	Basic RS-485 Communication terminal
No.2 Channel Communication terminal	RXP	RS-485 Communication + terminal	No.2 Channel RS-485 Communication terminal
	RXN	RS-485 Communication - terminal	

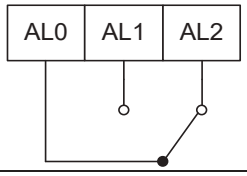
Signal	Terminal Symbol	Terminal name	Terminal function
Output signal	RN0 RN1	Intelligent output terminal: Run status signal(RUN), Frequency arrival signal(FA1), Set frequency arrival signal(FA2), Overload advance notice signal(OL), PID error deviation signal(OD), Alarm signal(AL)	Contact rating: AC 250V2.5A (resistor load) 0.2A (inductor load) DC 30V 3.0A (resistor load) 0.7A (inductor load)
	RN2 RN3		
Intelligent Output signal	AL0 AL1 AL2	Alarm output terminal: Run status signal(RUN), Frequency arrival signal(FA1), Set frequency arrival signal(FA2), Overload advance notice signal(OL), PID error deviation signal(OD), Alarm signal(AL) Alarm output signals : at normal status, power off : AL0-AL2 (closed) at abnormal status : AL0-AL1(closed) 	Contact rating: AC 250V2.5A (resistor load) 0.2A (inductor load) DC 30V 3.0A (resistor load) 0.7A (inductor load)

Table2-2Control circuit Terminals

2.2.2 Main circuit wiring

(1) Warning on wiring

When carrying out work on the inverter wiring make sure to wait for at least ten minutes before you remove the cover. Be sure to verify that the charge lamp is not illuminated.
A final check should always be made with a voltage meter.
After removing the power supply, there is a time delay before the capacitors will dissipate their charge.

① Main power terminals (R(L1), S(L2) and T(L3))

- Connect the main power terminals (R(L1), S(L2) and T(L3)) to the power supply through an electromagnetic contactor or an earth-leakage breaker.
  N700 recommends connecting the electromagnetic contactor to the main power terminals, because when the protective function of the inverter operates, it isolates the power supply and prevents the spread of damage and accident.
- This unit is for a three-phase power supply. Be sure not to power a three-phase only inverter with single phase power. Otherwise, there is the possibility of damage to the inverter and the danger of fire.
- If you require a single phase power supply unit, please contact your local HYUNDAI Branch.
- The inverter enters into the following condition at the occurrence of open phase if it is selected open phase protection is valid :
  - R phase, S phase or T phase, open phase condition:
    It becomes single-phase operation condition. Trip operation, such as a deficiency voltage or over current, may occur.
- Don't use it under open phase condition. A converter module may be damaged as a result of the following conditions. Use caution when
  - an unbalance of the power supply voltage is more than 3%
  - Power supply capacity is more than 10 times of the capacity of inverter and case beyond 500kVA.
  - A drastic change in the power supply

  (Example) Turning on/off of the power supply should not be done more than three times in one minute. It has the possibility of damaging the inverter.

② Inverter output terminals (U(T1), V(T2), and W(T3))

- Using a heavier gauge wire can prevent the voltage drop.
  Particularly when outputting low frequencies, the torque of the motor will be reduced by the voltage drop of the wire.
  Do not install power factor correction capacitors or a surge absorber to the output.
  The inverter will trip or sustain damage to the capacitors or the surge absorber.
- In the case of the cable length being more than 65 feet, it is possible that a surge voltage will be generated and damage to the motor is caused by the floating capacity or the inductance in the wire. When an EMC filter is to be installed, please contact your local HYUNDAI branch.
- In the case of two or more motors, install a thermal relay to each motor.
- Make the RC value of the thermal relay the value of 1.1 times of motor rated electric current.

③ Direct current reactor (DCL) connection terminals (PD, P)

- These are the terminals to connect the current reactor DCL (optional) to help improve the power factor.
- The short bar is connected to the terminals when shipped from the factory, if you are to connect a DCL you will need to disconnect the short bar first.
- When you do not use a DCL, do not disconnect the short bar.

④ External braking resistor connection terminals (P, RB)

- The regenerative braking circuit (BRD) is built-in as standard
- When braking is required, install an external-braking resistor to these terminals.
- The cable length should be less than 16 feet, and twist the two connecting wires to reduce inductance.
  Do not connect any other device other than the external braking resistor to these terminals.

- When installing an external braking resistor make sure that the resistance is correctly rated to limit the current drawn through the BRD.

⑤ Regenerative breaking unit connection terminals (P,N)

- The Inverters rated more than 30KW don't contain a BRD circuit. If regenerative braking is Required an external BRD circuit (Option) is required along with the resistor (Option)
- Connect external regenerative braking unit terminals (P,N) to terminals (P,N) on the inverter.
- The braking resistor is then wired into the External Braking unit and not directly to the Inverter.
- The cable length should be less than 5 meters, and twist the connecting wires to reduce Inductance.

⑥ Earth Ground (G)

- Make sure that you securely ground the inverter and motor for prevention of electric shock.
- The inverter and motor must be connected to an appropriate safety earth ground and follow all local electrical codes.
- In case connecting 2 or more inverters, use caution not to use a loop which can cause some malfunction of the inverter.

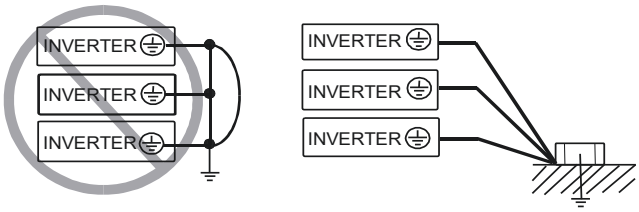
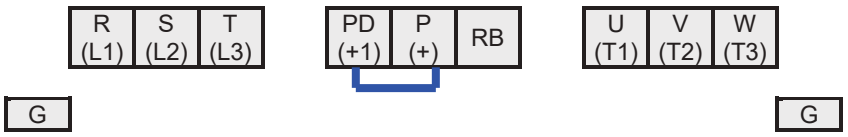
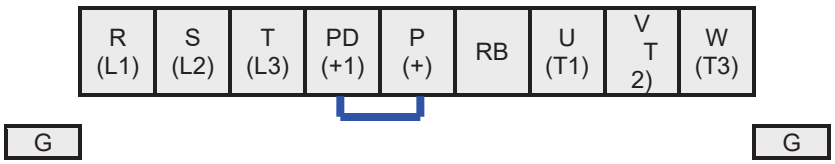
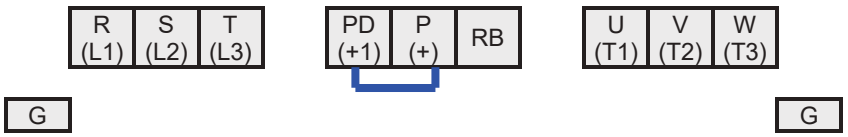
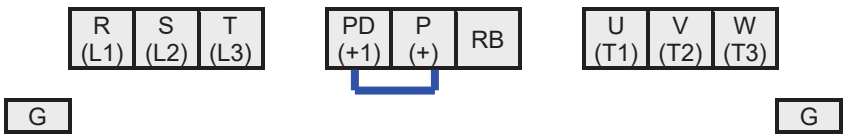
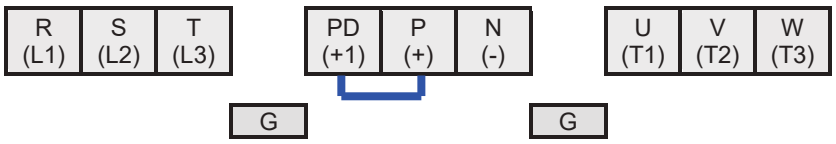
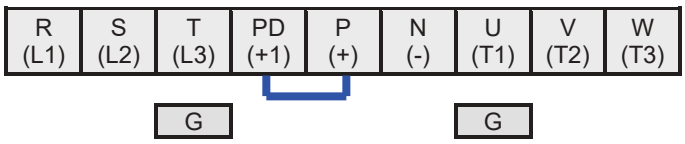
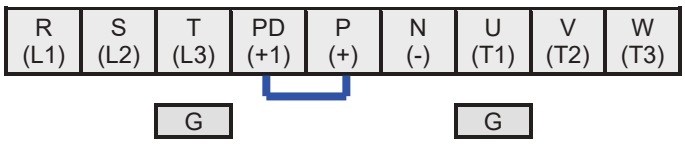
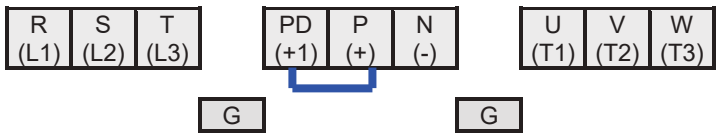


Fig. 2- 4 Earth Ground (G)

(2) Wiring of main circuit terminals

The wiring of main circuit terminals for the inverter are in the following pictures.

Wiring of terminals	Corresponding type	Screw Size	Width(mm)
	N700E-055LF/075LFP N700E-075LF/110LFP N700E-055HF/075HFP N700E-075HF/110HFP N700E-110HF/150HFP	M4	10.6
	N700E-110LF/150LFP	M5	13
	N700E-150LF/185LFP N700E-150HF/185HFP N700E-185HF/220HFP N700E-220HF/300HFP	M5	13
	N700E-185LF/220LFP N700E-220LF	M6	17
	N700E-300HF/370HFP N700E-370HF/450HFP	M6	17
	N700E-450HF/550HFP N700E-550HF/750HFP	M8	22
	N700E-750HF/900HFP N700E-900HF/1100HFP	M8	29
	N700E-1100HF/1320HFP N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	M10	30

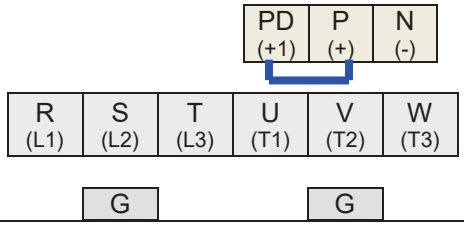
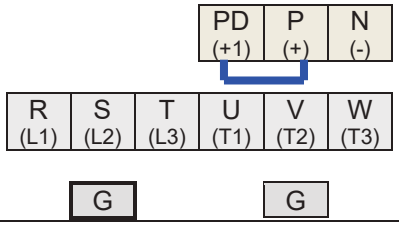
	N700E-1600HF/2000HFP N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	M10	38
	N700E-2800HF/3200HFP N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	M13	38

Table 2-3Wiring of main circuit terminals

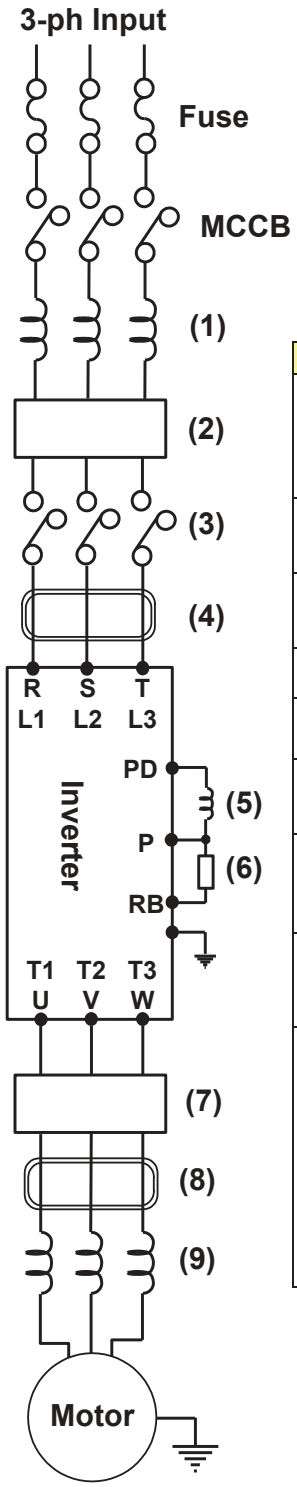
(3) Applicable Tools

Note1 : The applicable equipment is for HYUNDAI standard four pole squirrel cage motor.
Note2 : Be sure to consider the capacity of the circuit breaker to be used.
Note3 : Be sure to use larger wire for power lines if the distance exceeds 20m.
Note4 : Be sure to use an grounding wire same size of power line or similar.
Note5 : Use 0.75㎟ for AL relay and RN relay.
Separate by the sum(wiring distance from inverter to power supply, from inverter to motor for the sensitive current of leakage breaker (ELB)

Wiring distance	Sensitive Current(mA)
100m and less	50
300m and less	100

Table2-4Sensitive current according to wiring distance

Note6 : When using CV line and wiring by rigid metal conduit, leak flows.
Note7 : IV line is high dielectric constant. SO the current increase 8 times.
Therefore, use the sensitive current 8 times as large as that of the left list.
And if the distance of wire is over 100m, use CV line.



Name		Function
(1)	Input reactor (harmonic control, electrical coordination, power-factor improvement)	This part is used when the unbalance voltage rate is 3% or more and power supply is 500 kVA or more, and there is a rapid change in the power supply. It also improves the power factor.
(2)	Noise filter for Inverter	This part reduces common noise generated between the power supply and the ground, as well as normal noise. Put it in the primary side of inverter.
(3)	Radio noise filter (zero-phase reactor)	Using the inverter may cause noise on the peripheral radio through the power lines. This part reduces noise.
(4)	Input radio noise filter (capacitor filter)	This part reduces radiation noise emitted from wire at the input.
(5)	DC reactor	This part control harmonic from inverter.
(6)	Breaking resistor Regenerative breaking unit	This part is used for applications that need to increase the brake torque of the inverter or to frequently turn on and off and to run high inertia load.
(7)	Output noise filter	This part reduces radiation noise emitted from wire by setting between inverter and motor. And it reduces wave fault to radio and TV, it is used for preventing malfunction of sensor and measuring instruments.
(8)	Radio noise filter (Zero-phase reactor)	This part reduces noise generated at the output of the inverter. (It is possible to use for both input and output.)
(9)	Output alternation reactor Reducing vibration, thermal Relay, preventing Misapplication	Running motors with the inverter generates vibration greater than that with commercial power supply. This part installed between the inverter and motor reduces torque ripple. When the cable length between the inverter and motor is long (10m or more), a countermeasure for a malfunction of the thermal relay by harmonic due to switching on inverter is taken by inserting reactor. There is the way to use current sensor instead of thermal relay.
	LCR filter	Sine-wave filter at the output.

Table 2-5Optional accessories for improved performance

(4) Common applicable tools

Class	Motor Output (kW)	Inverter model	Power lines R,S,T U,V,W, P,PD,N (AWG,kcmil)	External resister between P and RB (AWG)	Screw size of Terminal	Torque (N•m)	Applicable Tools		
							Leak breaker (MCCB)		Electro-magnetic Controller (MC)
200V Class	5.5	N700E-055LF/075LFP	More than8	8	M4	1.2	UCB100R	50A	HiMC32
	7.5	N700E-075LF/110LFP	More than 8	8	M4	1.2	UCB100R	50A	HiMC32
	11	N700E-110LF/150LFP	More than 6	8	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC50
	15	N700E-150LF/185LFP	More than 4	4	M5	3.0	UCB100R	100A	HiMC65
	18.5	N700E-185LF/220LFP	More than 3	4	M6	4.5	UCB250S	150A	HiMC80
	22	N700E-220LF	More than 1	4	M6	4.5	UCB250S	150A	HiMC110
400V Class	5.5	N700E-055HF/075HFP	More than12	10	M4	1.2	UCB30C	30A	HiMC18
	7.5	N700E-075HF/110HFP	More than10	10	M4	1.2	UCB30C	30A	HiMC18
	11	N700E-110HF/150HFP	More than8	8	M4	1.2	UCB100R	50A	HiMC32
	15	N700E-150HF/185HFP	More than 8	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	50A	HiMC40
	18.5	N700E-185HF/220HFP	More than 8	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC40
	22	N700E-220HF/300HFP	More than 6	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC50
	30	N700E-300HF/370HFP	More than 4	-	M6	4.5	UCB100R	100A	HiMC65
	37	N700E-370HF/450HFP	More than 2	-	M6	4.5	UCB250S	100A	HiMC80
	45	N700E-450HF/550HFP	More than 1	-	M8	6.0	UCB250S	150A	HiMC110
	55	N700E-550HF/750HFP	More than 2/0	-	M8	6.0	UCB250S	175A	HiMC130
	75	N700E-750HF/900HFP	More than 4/0	-	M8	6.0	UCB400S	250A	HiMC180
	90	N700E-900HF/1100HFP	More than 300(kcmil)	-	M8	6.0	UCB400S	250A	HiMC220
	110	N700E-1100HF/1320HFP	More than 350(kcmil)	-	M10	10.0	UCB400S	350A	HiMC260
	132	N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	More than 400(kcmil)	-	M10	10.0	UCB400S	350A	HiMC300
	160	N700E-1600HF/2000HFP	More than 4/0*2P	-	M10	10.0	UCB800S	700A	HiMC400
	220	N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	More than 300 (kcmil)*2P	-	M10	10.0	UCB800S	800A	HiMC500
	280	N700E-2800HF/3200HFP	More than 4/0*4P	-	M10	10.0	UCB1000S	1000A	HiMC630
	350	N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	More than 300 (kcmil)*4P	-	M10	10.0	UCB1250S	1250A	HiMC800

Table 2-6Common applicable tools for N700E inverters(Heavy Duty)

Class	Motor Output (kW)	Inverter model	Power lines R,S,T U,V,W, P,PD,N (AWG,kcmil)	External resister between P and RB (AWG)	Screw size of Terminal	Torque (N•m)	Applicable Tools		
							Leak breaker (MCCB)		Electro-magnetic Controller (MC)
200V Class	7.5	N700E-055LF/075LFP	More than 8	8	M4	1.2	UCB100R	50A	HiMC32
	11	N700E-075LF/110LFP	More than 8	8	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC50
	15	N700E-110LF/150LFP	More than 6	4	M5	3.0	UCB100R	100A	HiMC65
	18.5	N700E-150LF/185LFP	More than 4	4	M6	4.5	UCB100R	150A	HiMC80
	22	N700E-185LF/220LFP	More than 3	4	M6	4.5	UCB250S	150A	HiMC110
400V Class	7.5	N700E-055HF/075HFP	More than12	10	M4	1.2	UCB30C	30A	HiMC18
	11	N700E-075HF/110HFP	More than10	8	M4	1.2	UCB100R	50A	HiMC32
	15	N700E-110HF/150HFP	More than8	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	50A	HiMC40
	18.5	N700E-150HF/185HFP	More than 8	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC40
	22	N700E-185HF/220HFP	More than 8	6	M5	3.0	UCB100R	75A	HiMC50
	30	N700E-220HF/300HFP	More than 6	-	M6	4.5	UCB100R	100A	HiMC65
	37	N700E-300HF/370HFP	More than 4	-	M6	4.5	UCB250S	100A	HiMC80
	45	N700E-370HF/450HFP	More than 2	-	M8	6.0	UCB250S	150A	HiMC110
	55	N700E-450HF/550HFP	More than 1	-	M8	6.0	UCB250S	175A	HiMC130
	75	N700E-550HF/750HFP	More than 2/0	-	M8	6.0	UCB400S	175A	HiMC180
	90	N700E-750HF/900HFP	More than 4/0	-	M8	6.0	UCB400S	250A	HiMC220
	110	N700E-900HF/1100HFP	More than 300(kcmil)	-	M10	10.0	UCB400S	250A	HiMC260
	132	N700E-1100HF/1320HFP	More than 350(kcmil)	-	M10	10.0	UCB400S	350A	HiMC300
	160	N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	More than 400(kcmil)		M10	10.0	UCB800S	700A	HiMC300
	200	N700E-1600HF/2000HFP	More than 4/0*2P	-	M14	10.0	UCB800S	700A	HiMC400
	250	N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	More than 300 (kcmil)*2P	-	M14	10.0	UCB800S	800A	HiMC500
	320	N700E-2800HF/3200HFP	More than 4/0*4P	-	M14	10.0	UCB1000S	1000A	HiMC630
	375	N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	More than 300 (kcmil)*4P	-	M14	10.0	UCB1250S	1250A	HiMC800

Table 2-7Common applicable tools for N700E inverters(Normal Duty, P-type)

2.2.3 Terminal connection diagram

(1) Terminal connection diagram

① The control circuit terminal of inverters is connected with the control board in unit.

RS 485	RXP	RXN	CM1	6	5	4	3	2	1	CM1	P24	H	O	OI	L	L	FM	AMI	RN0	RN1	RN2	RN3	AL0	AL1	AL2

N700E #1 ~ #4 (5.5kW(HD) ~ 350kW(HD))

Fig 2-5Terminal connection diagram

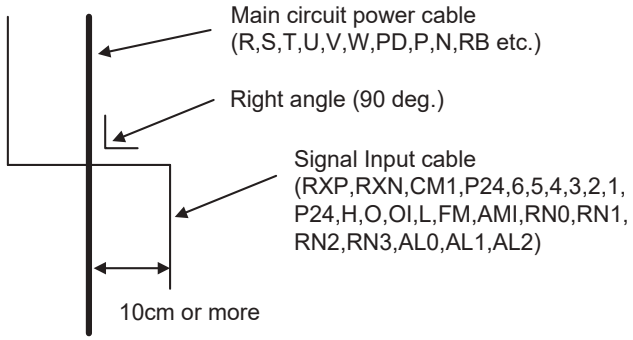
(2) Wiring

① Above control signals are insulated to its power lines(R, S, T, U, V, W). Do not connect those signalsto power lines or ground.

② Use twisted screened cable, for the input and output wires of the control circuit terminals. Connect the screened cable to the common terminal.

③ Limit the connection wires to 65 feet.

④ Separate the control circuit wiring from the main power and relay control wiring.



⑤ When using relays for the FW terminal or an intelligent input terminal use a control relay that is designed to work with 24Vdc.

⑥ When a relay is used as an intelligent output, connect a diode for surge protection parallel to the relay coil.

⑦ Do not short the analog voltage terminals H and L or the internal power terminals P24 and all CM1's. Otherwise there is risk of Inverter damage.

⑧When connecting a thermistor to the TH and all CM1's terminal, twist the thermistor cables and separate them from the rest. Limit the connection wires to 65 feet

(3) Connection to the programmable logic controller output(sequencer)

-J1(J3) : Selection switch for operating mode(Sink mode, Source mode)
-J2(J4) : Selection of signal power source(Internal 24Vdc, External 24Vdc)

- The connection to the input programmable logic controller (sequencer)

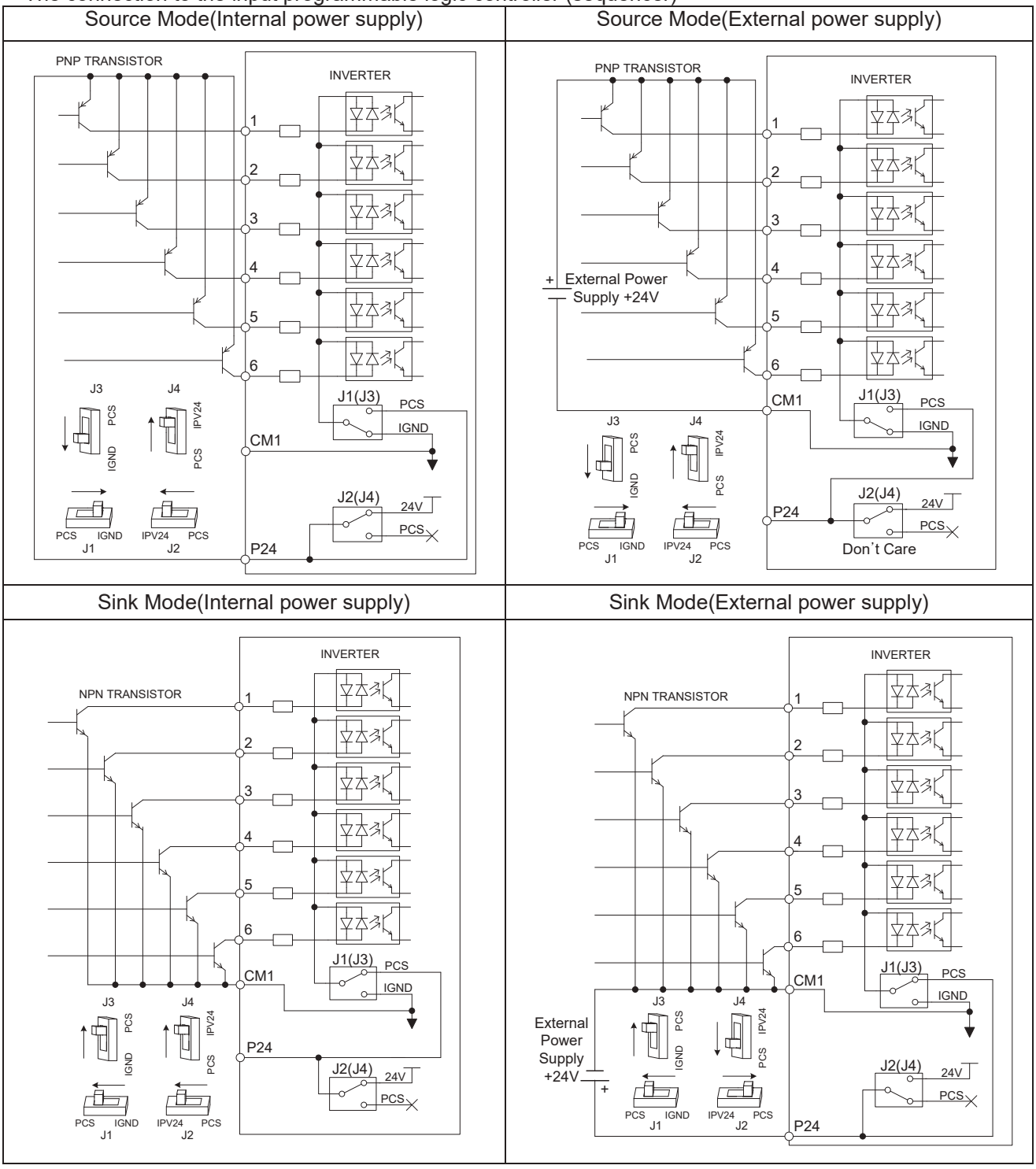


Fig 2-6Input terminal and PLC connection

note) 5.5kW(HD) ~ 22kW(HD) : Switch J3, J4
30kW(HD) ~ 350kW(HD) : Switch J1, J2

(4) Connection to the programmable logic controller input(sequencer)

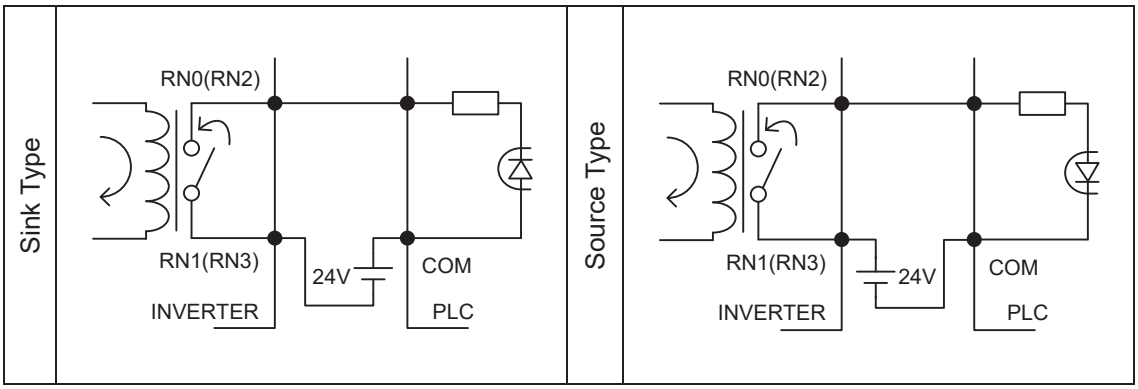


Fig 2-7 Output terminal and PLC connection

(5) 2NDcommunication RS-485 terminating resistor

The termination resistorof the RS-485 communication is for purpose of preventingthe distortionand attenuationof the communication line and this resistor means the Impedance matching resistor in long-distance transport of RS-485 Data.The termination resistor is inserted only in the final stage in single line.

<Terminating resistance selection switch (SW7)>
Default : Terminating resistance Off

RS-485 Terminating resistanceOn : 

RS-485 Terminating resistanceOff : 

3. Operation

⚠ WARNING

- Be sure not to touch the main terminal or to check the signal add or remove wires and/or connectors.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- Be sure not to turn the input power supply on until after front case is closed.
  While the inverter is energized, be sure not to remove the front cover.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- Be sure not to operate the switches with wet hands.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- While the inverter is energized, be sure not to touch the inverter terminals even while the unit is not running.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock.
- If the retry mode is selected, it may suddenly restart during the trip stop.
  Be sure not to approach the equipment.(Be sure to design the equipment so that personnel safety will be secured even if equipment restarts.)
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure not to select retry mode for up and down equipment or traveling equipment, because there is an output free-running mode in term of retry.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury and/or machine breakage
- Even if the power supply is cut for a short period of time, the inverter may restart operation after the power supply is restored if the operation command is given.
  If a restart may incur danger to personnel, be sure to make a circuit so that it will not restart after power recovery.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- The stop key is valid only when a function is on. Ensure that there is a hard wired emergency stop that is separate from the stop key of the inverter.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- With the operation command on, if the alarm reset is ordered, the inverter can restart suddenly. Be sure to set the alarm reset after checking the operation command is off.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Be sure not to touch the inside of the energized inverter or to put a bar into it.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or fire.

⚠ CAUTION

- The cooling fins will have high temperature. Be sure not to touch them.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of getting burned.
- Low to high speed operation of the inverter can be easily set. Be sure to operate it after checking the tolerance of the motor and machine.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- Install an external breaking system if needed.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of injury.
- If a motor is operated at a frequency higher than standard setting value(50Hz / 60Hz), be sure to check the speeds of the motor and the machine from their manufacturers. After getting their consent, operate them.
  Otherwise, there is a danger of machine breakage.

3.1 Operating

This inverter requires two different signals in order for the inverter to operate correctly.
The inverter requires both an operation setting and a frequency setting signal.
The following indicates the details of each method of operation and necessary instructions for operation.

EXTERNAL WIRING

3.1.1 Operation setting and a frequency setting by the terminal control

(1) This is the method which controls the inverter by connecting the control circuit terminals with signals from the outside(the frequency setting, the starting switch etc.).
(2) The operation is started when the operation setting (FW, REV) is turned ON while the input power is turned ON.
(Note) The methods of setting the frequency with the terminal are the voltage setting and the current setting. Both are selective. The control circuit terminal list shows necessary things for each setting.
① The operation setting : switch, relay, etc.
② The frequency setting: signals from volume or external (DC 0～10V, 4～20mA etc.)

KEYPAD

3.1.2 Operation setting and frequency setting with the digital operator

(1) This is the method of operation from the digital operator, which is supplied with the inverter as standard, or the optional remote operator keypad (OPE. KEYPAD) and volume (OPE. VOL).
(2) When the inverter is being controlled by digital operator, the terminals (FW, REV) are not available. Frequency can be also controlled by digital operator.

BOTH

3.1.3 Operation setting and frequency setting from both the digital operator and the terminal operator

(1) This is the method of inverter operating from both of the above two operating methods.
(2) The operation setting and the frequency setting can be done through the digital operator and the terminal operator..

3.2 Test Run

This is an example of a common connection. Please refer to 4.1 Digital Operator, for the detailed use of the digital operator.

3.2.1 To input the operation setting and the frequency setting from the terminal control

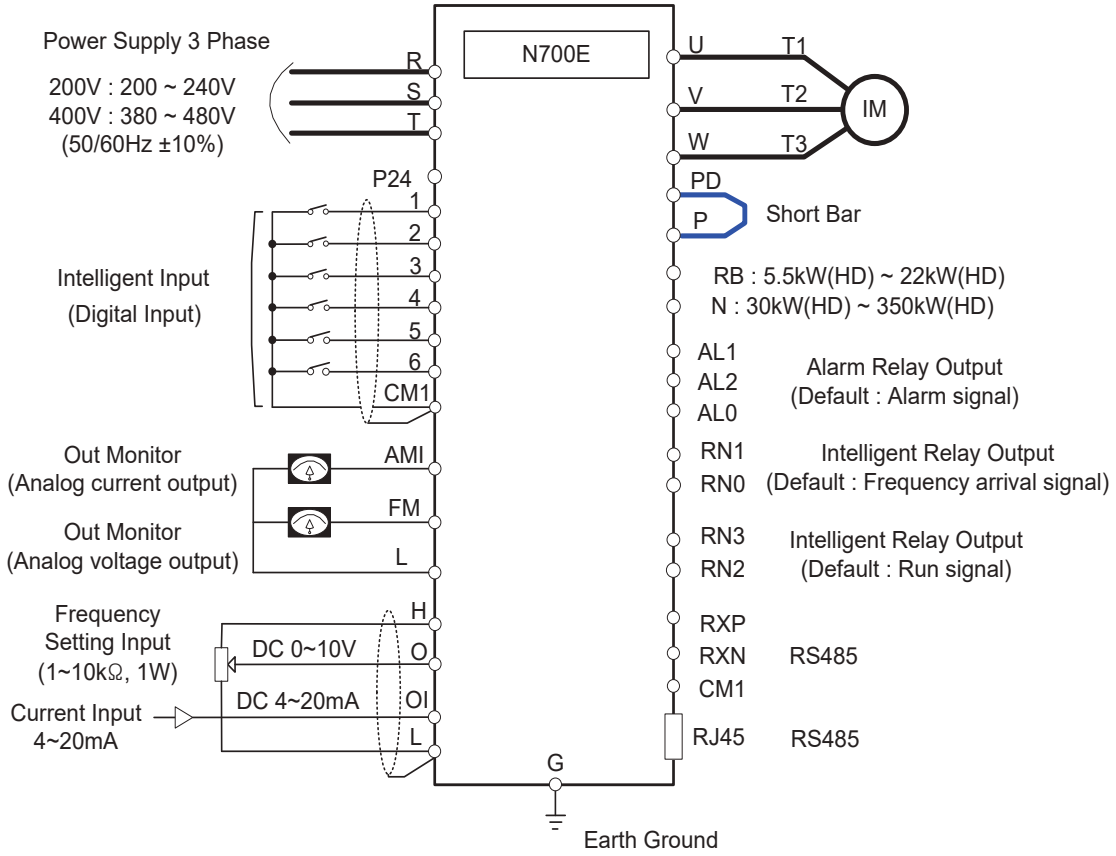


Fig 3-1 Setting diagram from the terminal control

(Procedure)

(1) Please make sure that the connections are secured correctly.
(2) Turn the MCCB on to supply power to the inverter.
(The LED "POWER" on the operator should illuminate)
(3) Set the terminal with the frequency setting selection.
Set A01 as the indication code, press the (FUNC) key once. (Code values are shown)
Set 1(Terminal) with (UP/DOWN) key, press the (STR) key once to set the operation setting for the operator.(Indication code turns back to A01.)
(4) Set terminal with the operation setting selection.
Set A02 as indication code, press the (FUNC) key once.
Set 1(terminal) with the (UP/DOWN) key, press the (STR) key once to set the operation setting for the operator.(Indication code turns back to A02.)
(5) Set Monitor mode
When monitoring the output frequency, set indication code to d001, and press the (FUNC) key.
Or when monitoring the operation direction, set indication code to d04, and press the (FUNC) key.
(6) Input starting operation setting.
Turn ON between [FW(1)] and [CM1] of terminal.
Apply voltage [O] and [L] of terminal to start operation.
(7) Input ending operation setting.
Turn OFF between [FW(1)] and [CM1] to slowly stop.

3.2.2 Operation setting and the frequency setting from the digital operator

(Remote operator is also same use.)

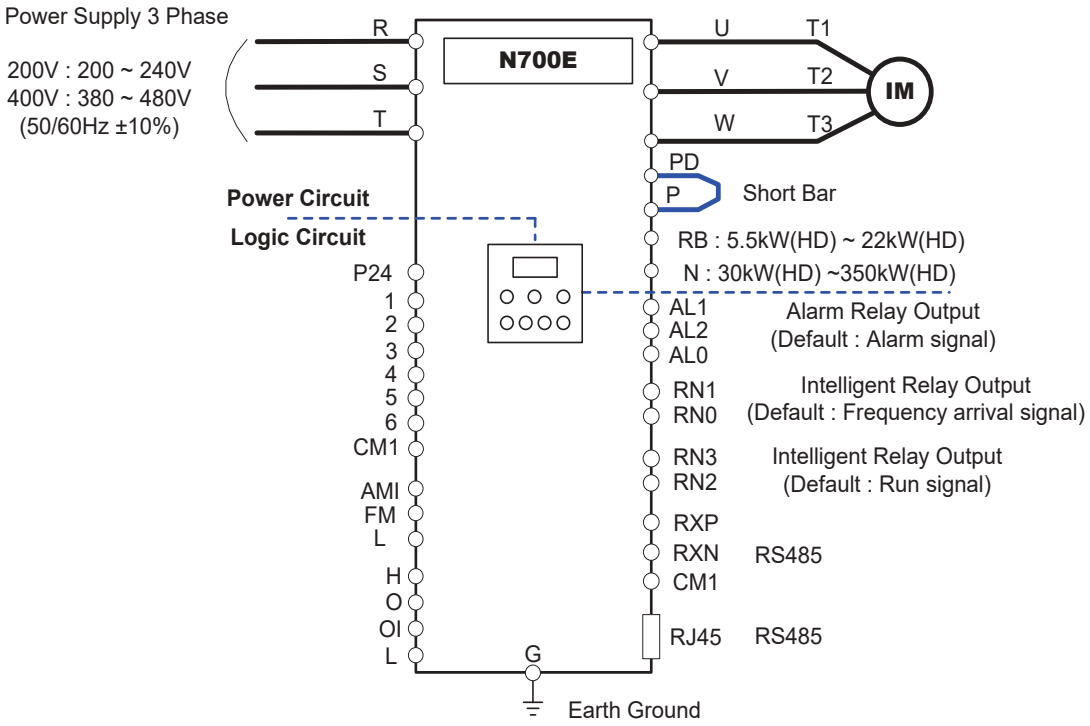


Fig 3-2 Setting diagram from the digital operator

(Procedure)

(1) Please make sure that connection is right.
(2) Turn the MCCB on to supply power to the inverter.
(The LED "POWER" on the operator shouldilluminate)
(3) Set the operator with the frequency setting selection.
① Set A01 as indication code, press the (FUNC) key once.
(Code values are shown)
② Set 2(OPE KEYPAD) with (UP/DOWN) key, press the (STR) key once to set the operation setting for the operator. (Indication code turns back to A01.) [Setting method by OPE-N7]
(4) Set the operator with the operation setting selection.
Set A02 as the indication code, press the (FUNC) key once.
Set 2(OPE) with (UP/DOWN) key, press the (STR) key once to set the operation setting for the operator. (Indication code turns back to A02.)
(5) Set the output frequency
① Set F001 as indication code, by pressing the (FUNC) key once. (Code values are shown.)
② Set to the desired output frequency with the (UP/DOWN) key, press the (STR) key once to store it.
(6) Set Monitor mode
① When monitoring the output frequency, set indication code to d001, and press the (FUNC) key once.
Or when monitoring the operation direction, set indication code to d04, press the (FUNC) key once.
(7) Press the (RUN) key to start operating.
(The “RUN” lamp turns on a light, and the indication changes in response to the monitor mode set.)
(8) Press the (STOP) key to decelerate to a stop.
(When the frequency returns to 0, the RUN lamp light will switch off.).

4. Parameter Code List

4.1 About Digital Operator

4.1.1 Name and contents of each part of Standard-type digital operator

(1) Part name

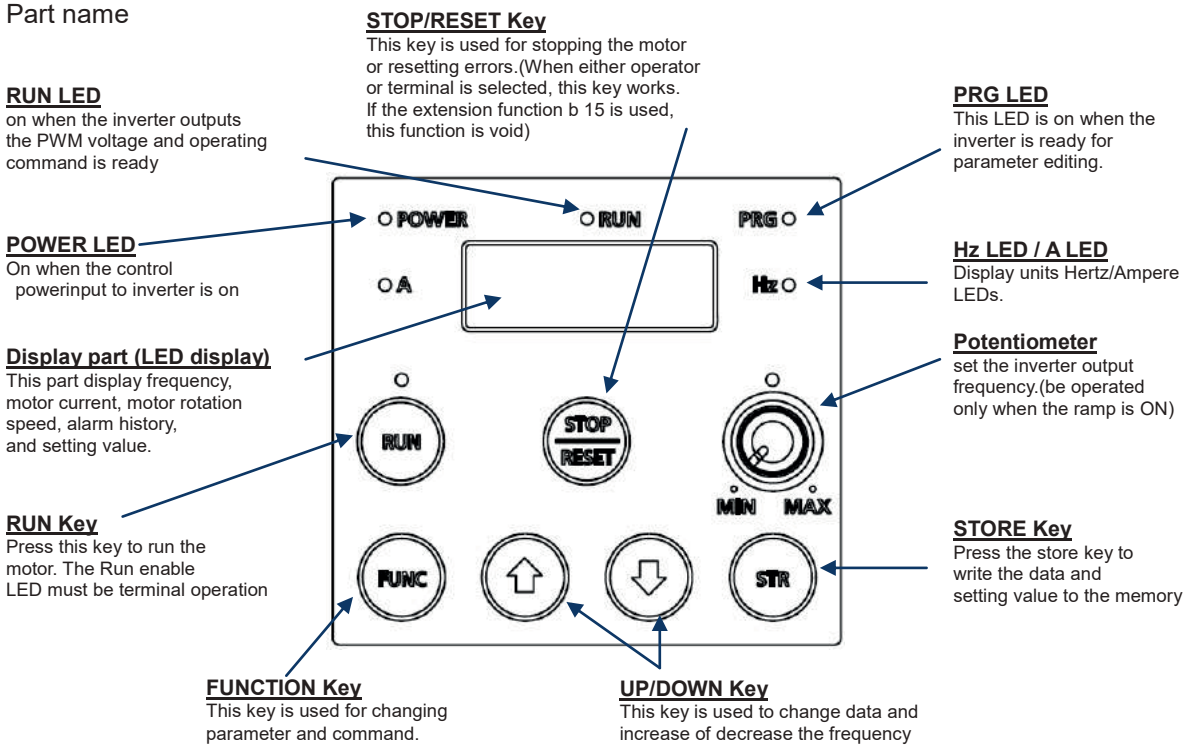
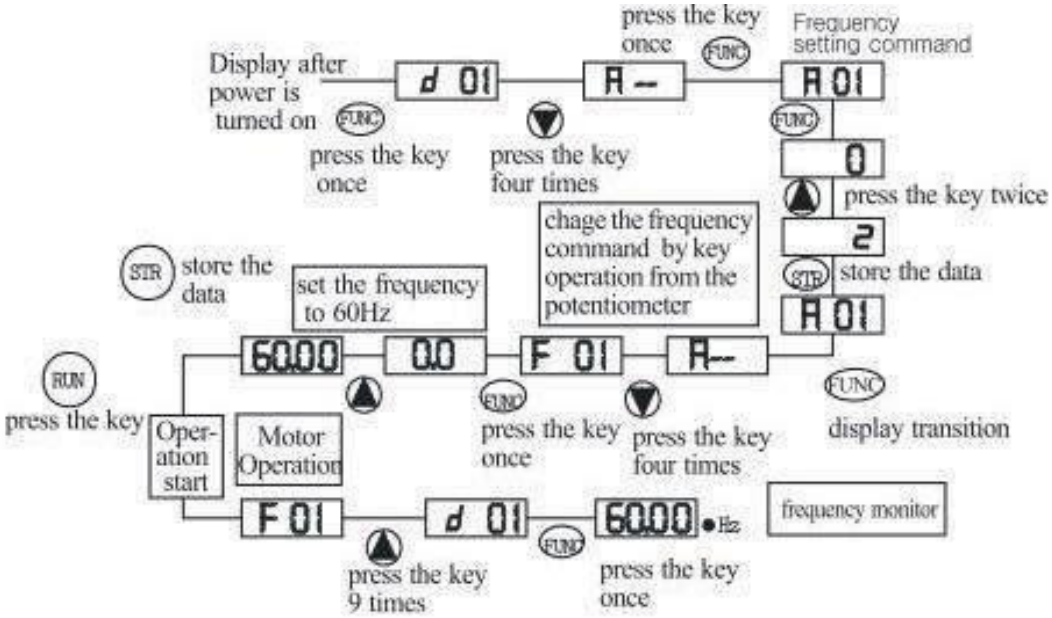


Fig.4-1 LED Type Digital Operator

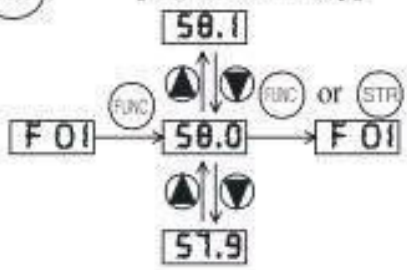
(2) Operation procedure

① Example that the frequency is set from potentiometer to the standard operator and the equipment starts running)

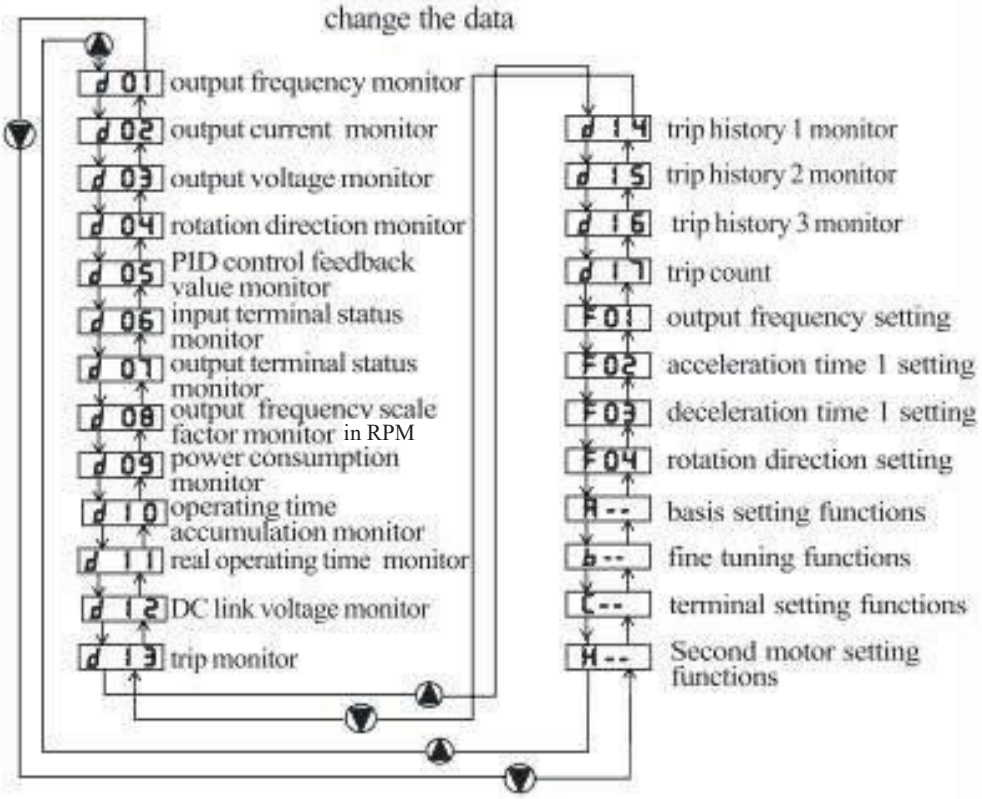


② Key Description

FUNC [FUNCTION key] · · This key allows the selection of commands and memorises parameters. When the key is pressed once in the state of, the extension function code selection state is set.



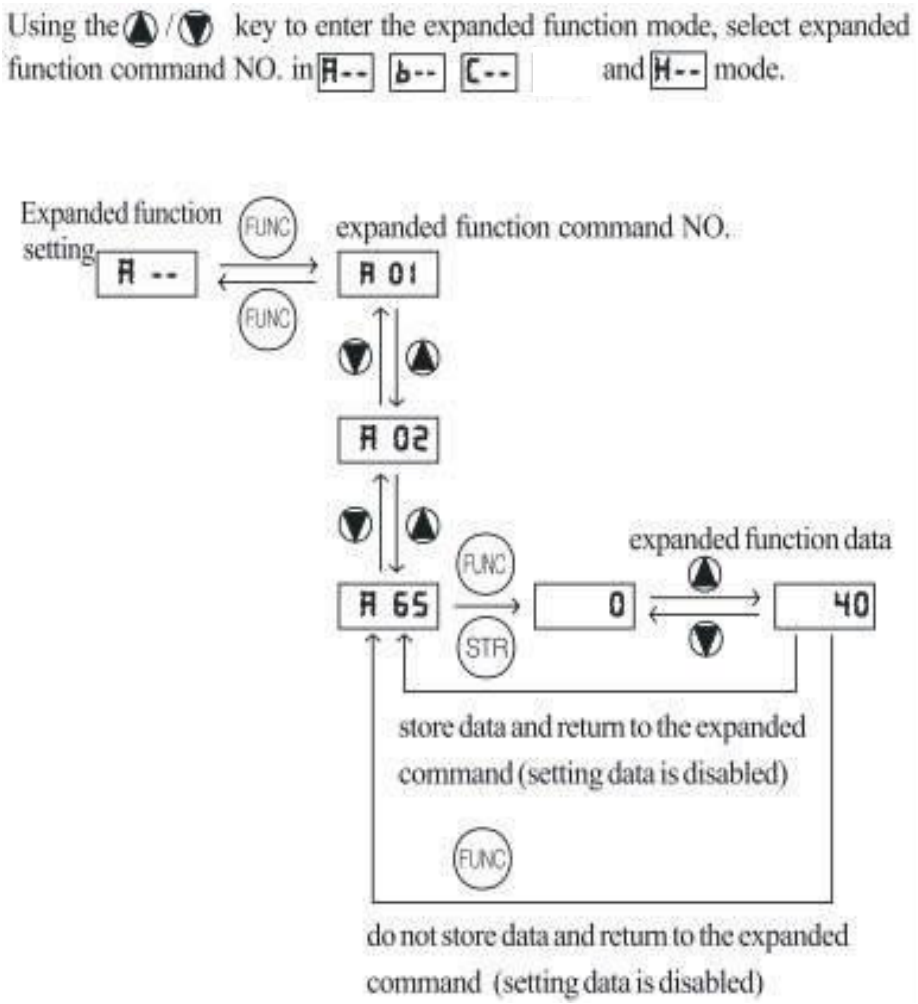
▲ ▼ [UP/DOWN key] · · The key are used to select the command and change the data



RUN [RUN key] · · This key starts the run.
The set value of F 04 determines a forward run or a reverse run.

STOP RESET [STOP/RESET key] · · This key stops the run
When a trip occurs, this key becomes the reset key.

③ Extended function mode navigation map



④ Display description:

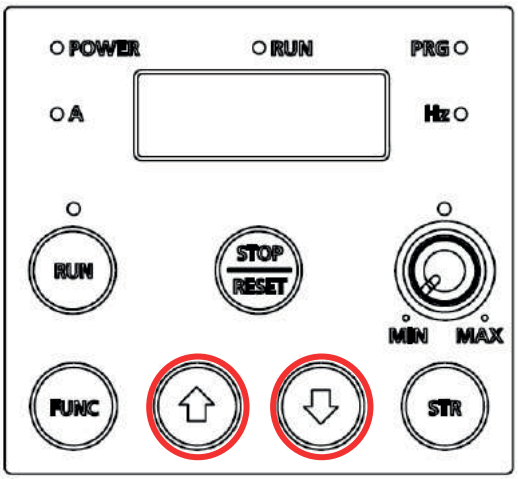
When the inverter is turned on, one of the display group can appear according to the setting value of b30 (display code setting)

4.1.2 Key Definition and Operation of “SHIFT”

Definition : The“SHIFT”function is enable to press both up and down key simultaneously. The left most 7-segment digit is blinked and if press store key, the blinked segment moves to the right digit. When the ‘store’ key is pressed, it moved to the right digits again. When the right most digit is blinked and press the ‘store’ key, it turn back to the function code display.

1. Display digit movement

- Press the UP key and DOWN key at the same time in data setting mode.
  → Change Scroll-mode to Shift-mode



2. Data setting method

Stop in target group using UP/DOWN key → Press the function key, Change to data setting mode.

Press the UP key and DOWN key at the same time. → First number is flashing on the left

Change the data using UP/DOWN key → Press the Store-key
→ Third number is flashing

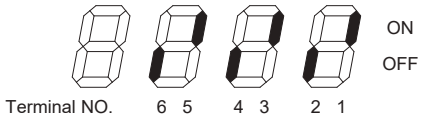
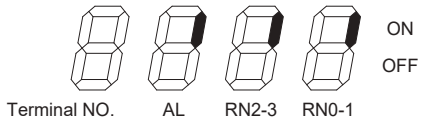
Change the data using UP/DOWN key → Press the Store-key
→ Second number is flashing

Change the data using UP/DOWN key → Press the Store-key
→ First number is flashing

Change the data using UP/DOWN key → Press the Store-key
→ Target function code is setting

4.2 Function List

4.2.1 Monitor Mode (d-group)

Func-code	Name	Description
d01	Output frequency monitor	Real-time display of output frequency to motor, from 0.00 to 400.0 Hz, "Hz" LED ON
d02	Output current monitor	Real-time display of output current to motor, from 0.0 to 9999A, "A" LED ON.
d03	Output voltage monitor	Real-time display of output voltage to motor
d04	Rotation direction monitor	Three different indications: "F"..... Forward Run "□"... Stop "r"..... Reverse Run
d05	PID feedback monitor	Displays the scaled PID process variable (feedback) value (A50 is scale factor)
d06	Intelligent input terminal status	Displays the state of the intelligent input terminals: 
d07	Intelligent output terminal status	Displays the state of the intelligent output terminals: 
d08	RPM output monitor	0 ~ 65530 (RPM) (=120 x d01 x b14) /H14
d09	Power consumption monitor	0 ~ 999.9 (kW)
d10	Operating time accumulation monitor(hour)	0 ~ 9999 (hr)
d11	Real operating time monitor (minute)	0 ~ 59 (min)
d12	DC link voltage	0 ~ 999 (V)

4.2.2 Trip &Warningmonitor mode (d-group)

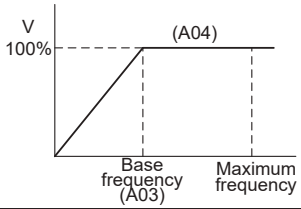
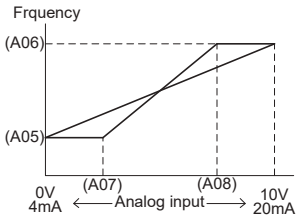
Func-code	Name	Description
d13	Trip event monitor	Displays the current trip event · Display method Alarm reason ↓ press the UP key Output frequency at alarm event ↓ press the UP/DOWN key Output current at alarm event ↓ press the UP/DOWN key DC link voltage at alarm event ↓ press the FUNC key "d13" display · No trip event
d14	Trip history 1 monitor	Displays the previous first trip event
d15	Trip history 2 monitor	Displays the previous secound trip event
d16	Trip history 3 monitor	Displays the previous third trip event
d17	Trip count	Displays the trip accumulation count

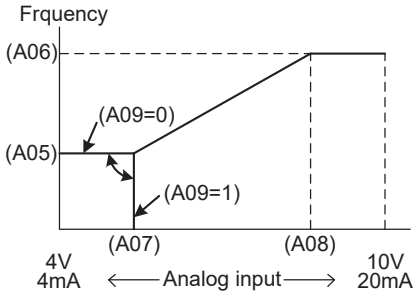
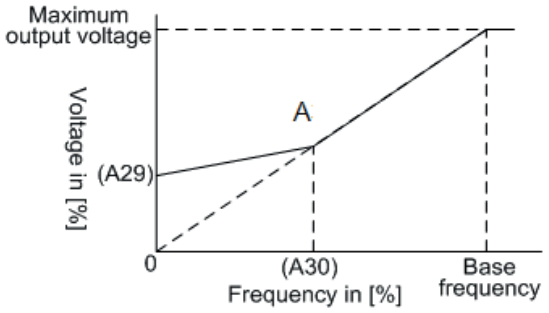
4.2.3 Basic Function Mode

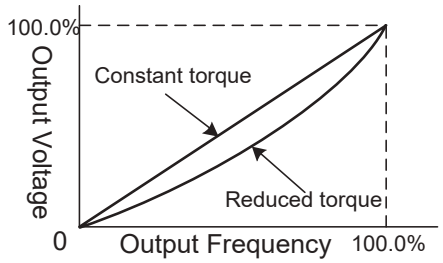
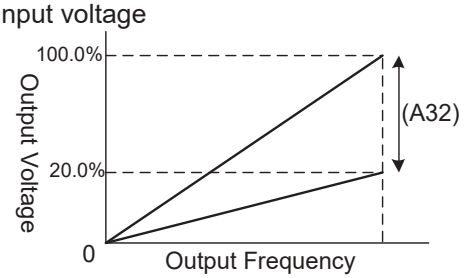
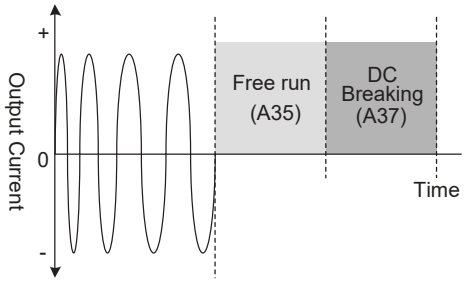
Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
F01	Outputfrequency setting	O	Standard default target frequency that determines constant motor that deter-mines constant motor speed. setting range is 0.00 to 400.0Hz.(In the case of sensorless vector control, setting range is 0.00 to 300.0Hz.) (1) frequency setting from UP/DOWN key of digital operator. (2) Multi-step speed By combining frequency reference and intelligent input terminal ON/ OFF, up to 16 step of speed can be set. (3) Remote operator (NOP), control terminal input (O-L, OI-L). Frequency reference by the local potentiometer can be monitored..	0.00Hz
F02	Acceleration time1 setting	O	0.1 ~ 3000sec Minimum setting range: 0.1 ~ 999.9 --- by 0.1sec 1000 ~ 3000 --- by 1sec	30.0sec
F03	Deceleration time 1 setting	O	0.1~3000sec Minimum setting range: 0.1 ~ 999.9 --- by 0.1sec 1000 ~ 3000 --- by 1sec	30.0sec
F04	Rotation direction setting	X	Two options: select codes: 0... Forward run 1... Reverse run	0
A--	Extended function of A groupsetting	-	Basic setting functions setting range : A01～A85.	-
b--	Extended function of b groupsetting	-	Fine tuning functions Setting range :b01～b33	-
C--	Extended function of C groupsetting	-	Terminal setting functions Setting range :C01～C27	-
H--	Extended function of H groupsetting	-	Sensorless vector setting functions Setting range :H01～H15.	-

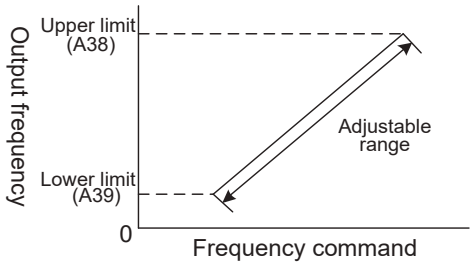
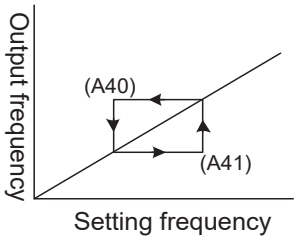
Note) If you set the carrier frequency less than 2kHz, acceleration / decelerationtime delays approximately 500msec.

4.2.4 Expanded Function Mode of A Group

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Basic parameter settings				
A01	Frequency command (Multi-speedcommand method)	X	Four options: select codes: 0.... Keypad potentiometer 1.... Control terminal input 2.... Standard operator 3.... Remote operator(1ST communication-RJ45) 4.... Remote operator(2ND communication-terminal)	1
A02	Run command	X	Set the method of run commanding: 0.... Standard operator 1.... Control terminal input 2.... Remote operator(1ST communication-RJ45) 3.... Remote operator(2ND communication-terminal)	1
A03	Base frequency setting	X	Settable from 0 to maximum frequencyin units of 0.01Hz 	60.00Hz
A04	Maximum frequency setting	X	Settable from the base frequency [A03] up to 400Hz in units of 0.01 Hz. In the case of sensorless vector control, possible for driving to 300Hz	60.00Hz
Analog Input Settings				
A05	External frequencysetting start (O, OI)	X	Start frequency provided when analog input is 0V (4mA) can be set in units of 0.01Hz setting range is 0 to maximum frequency(A04) 	0.00Hz
A06	External frequencysetting end (O, OI)	X	End frequency provided when analog input is 10V(20mA) can be set in units of 0.01Hz. setting range is 0 to maximum frequency(A04)	0.00Hz
A07	External frequencystart rate setting (O, OI)	X	The starting point(offset) for the active analog input range(0～10V, 4mA～20mA) setting range is 0 to 100% in units of 0.1%	0.0%
A08	External frequencyend rate setting (O, OI)	X	The ending point(offset) for the active analog input range(0～10V, 4mA～20mA) setting range is 0 to 100% in units of 0.1%	100.0%

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
A09	External frequency start pattern setting	X	Two options: select codes: 0--- start at start frequency 1--- start at 0Hz 	0
A10	External frequency sampling setting	X	Range n = 1 to 8, where n = number ofsamples for average	4
Multi-speed Frequency Setting				
A11 ~ A25	Multi-speedfrequency setting	O	Defines the first speed of a multi-speed profile, range is 0 to maximum frequency(A04) in units of 0.01Hz. Setting range is 1-speed(A11) to 15-speed(A25). Speed0:volume setting value	speed1:5Hz speed2:10Hz speed3:15Hz speed4:20Hz speed5:30Hz speed6:40Hz speed7:50Hz speed8:60Hz etc. 0Hz
A26	Jogging frequencysetting	O	Defines limited speed for jog, range is 0.5 to 10.00Hz in units of 0.01Hz. The jogging frequency is provided safety duringmanual operation.	0.50Hz
A27	Jogging stop operation selection	X	Define how end of jog stops the motor: three options: 0.... Free-run stop 1.... Deceleration stop(depending on deceleration time) 2.... DC injection braking stop(necessary to set DC injection braking)	0
V/F Characteristics				
A28	Torque boost mode selection	X	Two options: 0.... Manual torque boost 1.... Automatic torque boost	0
A29	Manual torqueboost setting	O	Can boost starting torque between 0 and50% above normal V/F curve, from 0 to1/2 base frequency Be aware that excessive torque boost can cause motor damage and inverter trip. 	1.0%

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
A30	Manual torque boost frequency setting	O	Sets the frequency of the V/F breakpoint A in graphfor torque boost.Range is 0.0 to 100.0%	10.0%
A31	V/F characteristic curve selection	X	Two available V/F curves: three select codes: 0... Constant torque 1... Reduced torque(reduction of the 1.7thpower) 2... Sensorless vector control 	0
A32	V/F gain setting	O	Sets output voltage gain of the inverter from 20 to 110% It is proper to set the voltage gain above 100% in case the rated output voltage is lower than the rated input voltage 	100.0%
DC Injection Braking Settings				
A33	DC injection braking function selection	X	Sets two options for DC injection braking 0.... Disable 1.... Enable	0
A34	DC injection brakingfrequencysetting	X	The frequency at which DC injection braking occurs, range is 0.50 to 10.00 Hz in units of 0.01Hz	0.50Hz
A35	DC injection braking output delay time setting	X	The delay from the end of Run command to start of DC injection braking (motor free runs until DC injection braking begins). Setting range is 0.0 to 5.0sec in units of0.1set. 	0.0sec
A36	DC injection braking force setting	X	Applied level of DC injection braking force settable from 0.0 to 100.0% in units o 0.1%	50.0% (≤22kW) 10.0% (≥30kW) 7.0% (≥160kW)
A37	DC injection braking time setting	X	Sets the duration for DC injection braking, rangeis 0.0 to 10.0 seconds in units of 0.1sec.	0.0sec

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Frequency-related Functions				
A38	Frequency upperlimit setting	X	Sets a limit on output frequency less than the maximum frequency(A04). Range isfrequency lower limit(A39) to maximum frequency(A04)in units of 0.01Hz. 	0.00Hz
A39	Frequencylower limit setting	X	Sets a limit on output frequency greater than zero. Range is 0.00 to frequency upper limit(A38) in units of 0.01Hz	0.00Hz
A40 A42 A44	Jump(center)frequency setting	X	Up to 3 output frequencies can be defined for the output to jump past to avoid motor resonances (center frequency) range is 0.00 tomaximum frequency(A04)in units of 0.01Hz..	0.00Hz
A41 A43 A45	Jump(hysteresis) frequency width setting	X	Defines the distance from the center frequency at which the jump around occurs. Range is0.00 to 10.00Hz in units of 0.01Hz 	0.00Hz

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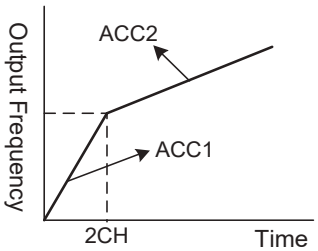
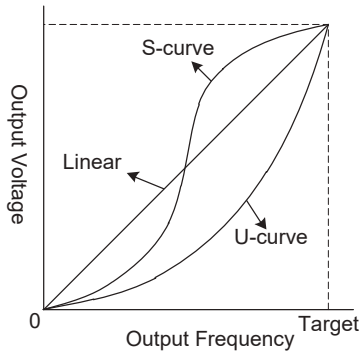
Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Automatic Voltage Regulation (AVR) Function				
A52	AVR function selection	X	Automatic (output) voltage regulation, selects from three type of AVR functions three option codes: 0... Constant ON 1... Constant OFF 2... OFF during deceleration The AVR feature keeps the inverter output waveform at a relatively constant amplitude during power input fluctuations	2
A53	Motor inputvoltage setting	X	200V class inverter settings: .... 200/220/230/240 400V class inverter settings: 380/400/415/440/460/480	LF Model 220V HF Model (Note3)
Second Acceleration and Deceleration Functions				
A54	Second acceleration time setting	O	Duration of 2nd segment of acceleration, range is 0.1 to 3000 sec. Second acceleration can be set by the [2CH] terminal input or frequency transition setting	30.0sec
A55	Second deceleration time setting	O	Duration of 2nd segment of deceleration, motor range is 0.1 to 3000 sec. Second acceleration can be set by the [2CH] terminal input or frequency transition setting	30.0sec
A56	Two stageacce1/dece1 switching methodselection	X	Two options for switching from 1st to 2nd accel/decel: 0.... 2CH input from terminal 1.... transition frequency 	0
A57	Acc1 to Acc2frequency transition point	X	Output frequency at which Accel 1 switches to Accel 2, range is 0.00 to maximum frequency(A04) in units of 0.01Hz.	0.00Hz
A58	Decel 1 to Decel 2 frequency transition point	X	Output frequency at which Decel 1 switches to Decel 2, range is 0.00 to maximum frequency(A04) in units of 0.01Hz.	0.00Hz

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
A59	Acceleration curve selection	X	Set the characteristic curve of Acc1 andAcc2, two options:. 0 --- Linear 1 --- S-curve 2 --- U-curve 	0
A60	Deceleration curve setting	X	Set the characteristic curve of dec1 and dec2, two options:. 0 --- Linear 1 --- S-curve 2 --- U-curve	0
A61	Input voltage offset setting	O	Set the voltage offset for external analog signal input signal adjustment Range is -10.0 to 10.0 [%]	0.0%
A62	Input voltage Gain setting	O	Set the voltage gain for external analog signal input signal adjustment Range is 0.0 to 200.0 [%]	100.0%
A63	Input current offset setting	O	Set the current offset for external analog signal input signal adjustment Range is -10.0 to 10.0 [%]	0.0%
A64	Input current Gain setting	O	Set the current gain for external analog signal input signal adjustment Range is 0.0 to 200.0 [%]	100.0%
A65	FAN operation mode	X	Se the FAN operation mode 0: always ON 1: ONin the run time	0

Note3:055HF~1320HF/075HFP~1600HFP : 380V
1600HF~3500HF/2000HFP~3800HFP : 440V

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
PID Control(Note4)				
A70	PID Function selection	X	Enables PID function and Feed Forward Function, three option codes: 0.... PID control disable 1.... PID control enable 2.... F/F control enable	0
A71	PID Reference	O	Displays the PID reference. If parameter A72 = 2, Used to adjust the PID reference from UP/DOWN key 0.0 to 100.0% in units of 0.01%	0.00%
A72	PID Reference source	X	Four options : select codes: 0.... Keypad potentiometer 1.... Control terminal input 2.... Standard operator 3.... Remote operator(communication)	2
A73	PID Feed-back source	X	Selects source of PID, option codes: 0.... "OI" (current input) 1.... "O" (voltage input)	0
A74	PID P gain	O	Sets the proportional gain that is applied to the deviation between the reference and the feedback signal. 0.1 to 1000% in units of 0.1%	100.0%
A75	PID I gain	O	Set the integral time to output the accumulated PID error value. 0.0 to 3600sec in units of 0.1sec	1.0sec
A76	PID Dgain	O	Sets the output value to the variation of the PID input. 0.00 ~ 10.00sec in units of 0.01sec	0.0sec
A77	PID Err limit	O	Set the maximum/minimumPID input(error) as a percentage of the maximum error. 0.0 ~ 100.0% in units of 0.1%	100.0%
A78	PID Output high limit	O	Set the maximum PID output as a percentage of the maximum output frequency (A04). -100.0 ~ 100.0% in units of 0.1%	100.0%
A79	PID Output low limit	O	Set the minimum PID output as a percentage of the maximum output frequency (A04). When set to 0.00%, the low limitis disabled. -100.0% ~ 100.0% in units of 0.1%	0.0%

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
A80	PID Output reverse	X	Two options : select codes 0.... PID output reverse disable 1.... PID outputreverse enable	0
A81	PID scale factor	X	PID scale factor (multiplier), 0.1 to 1000% in units of 0.1%	100.0%
A82	Pre PID frequency(Note5)	X	0.0 to Max Frequency(A04) in units of 0.01Hz. When A82 equals “0”, Pre-PID function is disabled.	0.00Hz
A83	Sleep frequency(Note6)	X	0.00 to Max Frequency(A04) in units of 0.01Hz	0.00Hz
A84	Sleep delay time(Note6)	X	0.0 to 30.0sec in units of 0.1sec	0.0sec
A85	Wake up frequency(Note6)	X	Sleep frequency(A83) to Max Frequency(A04) in units of 0. 01Hz	0.00Hz

Note 4: PID feedback control
The PID(Proportional, Integral, Differential) control functions can apply to controlling of fan, the air (water) amount of pump, etc., as well as controlling of pressure within a fixed value.

[Input method of target value signal and feedback signal]
Set the reference signal according to the PID reference setting method(A72).
Set the feedback signal according to analog voltage input (0 to 10V) or analog current input (4 to20mA).
To use analog current [OI-L] for the target value, set the [AT] terminal to ON.

[PID gain adjustment]
If the response is not stabilized in a PID control operation, adjust the gains as follows according to the symptom of the inverter.

• The change of controlled variable is slow even when the target value is changed.
→ Increase P gain [A74]
• The change of controlled variable is fast, but not stable.
→ Decrease P gain[A74]
• It is difficult to make the target value match with the controlled variable.
→ Decrease I time [A75]
• Both the target value and the controlled variable are not stable.
→ Increase I time [A75]
• The response is slow even when the P gain is increased.
→ Increase D time [A76]
• The response is not stabilized due to oscillation even when the P gain is increased.
→ Decrease D time [A76]

The figure below is a more detailed diagram of the PID control.

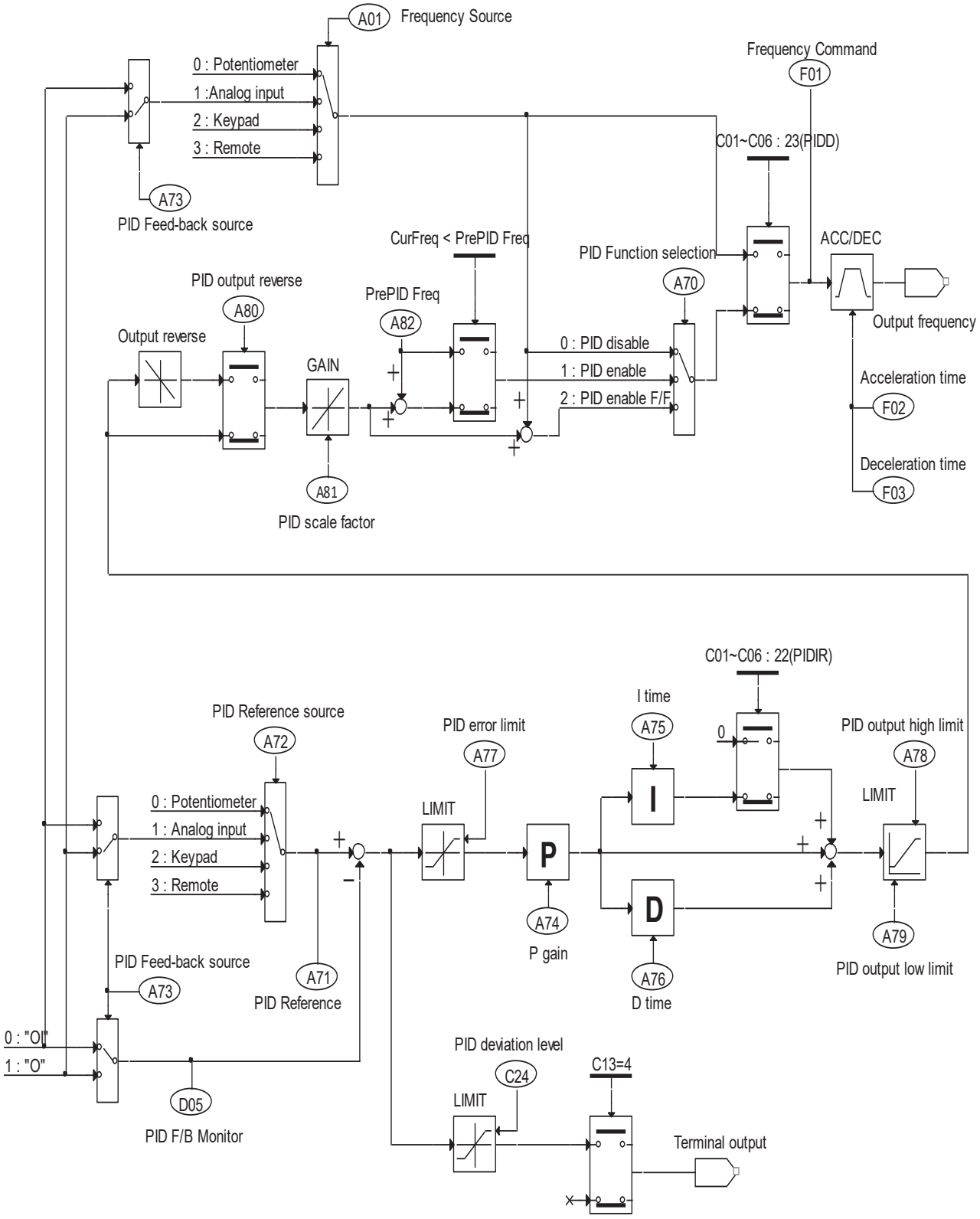


Fig4-1 PID diagram

Note 5:Pre-PID
The Pre PID function is activated in Function code A82 (Pre PID Frequency). When the run signal comes, the inverter operates in the form of Open loop. If the output frequency reaches the Pre PID Frequency, it operates in Closed loop (PID control).

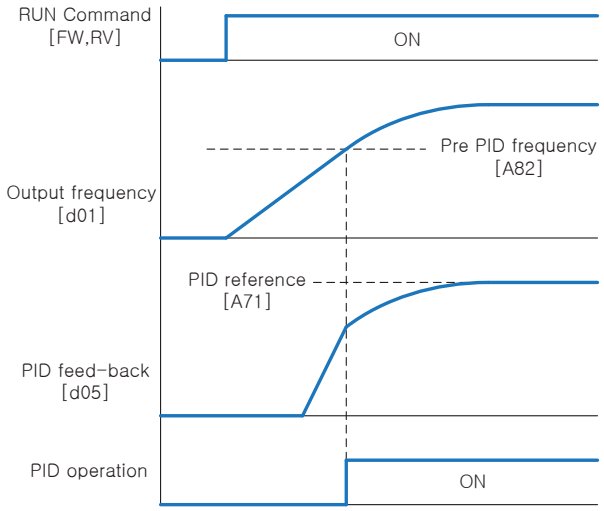


Fig4-2Pre-PID

Note 6:Sleep and Wake up
In Function code A83 (Sleep Frequency), the sleep function is activated. When the output frequency falls below the Sleep Frequency(A83) for the Sleep Delay Time(A84), operates the sleep mode. If output frequency rises above the Sleep Frequency , the sleep delay time is reset. The inverter has stopped the motor In sleep mode. When the PID output frequency rises above the Wake up Frequency(A85) for the Sleep Delay Time(A84), the inverter restart the motor.

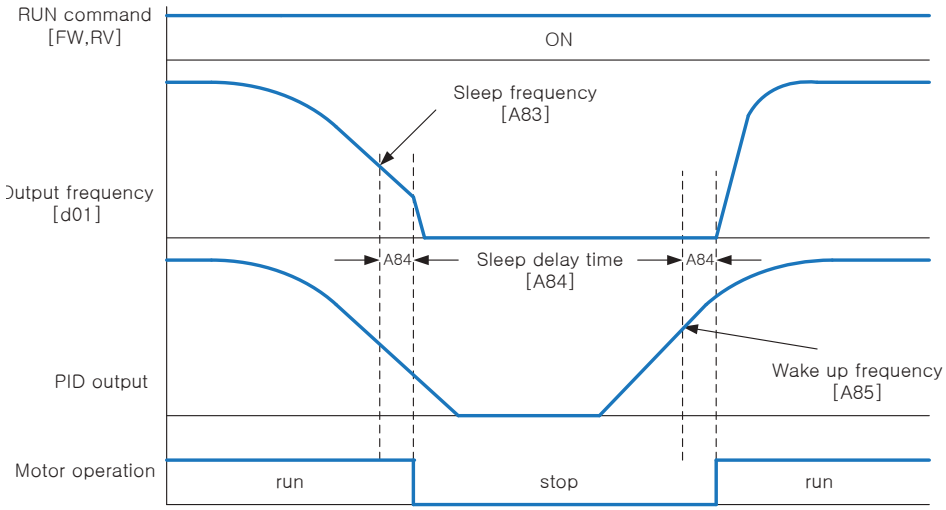
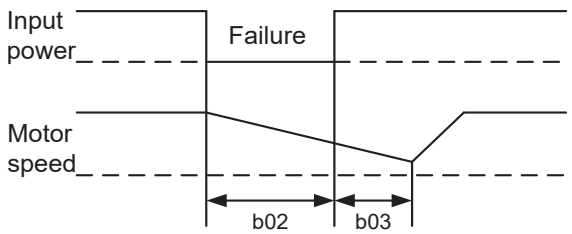
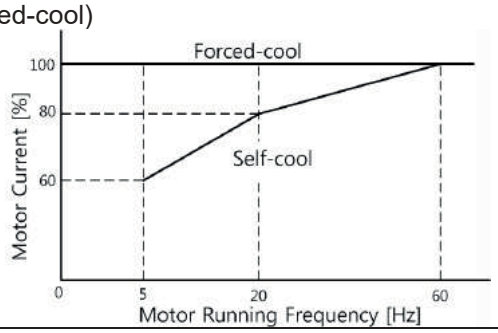
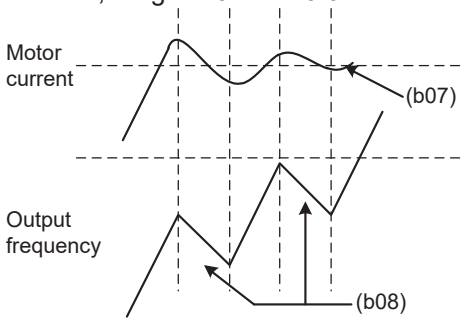


Fig4-3Sleep and Wake up

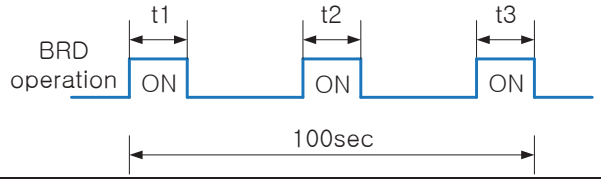
4.2.5 Expanded function mode of b group

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Restart Mode				
b01	Selection of restart mode	X	Select inverter restart method, four option codes: 0.... Alarm output after trip, no automatic restart 1.... Restart at 0Hz 2.... Resume operation after frequency matching 3.... Resume previous freq. after freq. matching, then decelerate to stop and display trip info. •Restart trip is overcurrent, overvoltage and under voltage. •Overcurrent and over voltage trip restartup to 3 times, under voltage trip restart up to 10time.	0
b02	Allowableinstantaneous power failuretime setting	X	The amount of time a power input undervoltage can occur without tripping the power failure alarm. Range is 0.3 to 1.0sec. If under-voltage exists longer than this time, the inverter trips, even if the restart mode is selected. This function are depends on the machine and load conditions.Before using this function, user must perform verification test.	1.0sec
b03	Reclosing standby after Instantaneouspower failure recovered	X	Time delay after under-voltage condition goes away, before the inverter runs motor again. Range is 0.3 to 10.0 seconds. 	1.0sec
Electronic Thermal Overload Alarm Setting				
b04	Electronic thermallevel setting	X	Set a level between 20% and 120% for the rated motor current. setting range- 0.2× (motor rated current)～ 1.2×(motor rated current).	100.0%
b05	Electronic thermal characteristic, selection	X	Select cooling method for motor: 0....Cooling fan is mounted on the motor shaft (Self-cool) 1....Cooling fan is powered by independent source (Forced-cool) 	1

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Overload Restriction				
b06	Overload overvoltage Restrictionmode selection	X	Select overload or overvoltage restrictionmodes 0.... Overload, overvoltage restriction modeOFF 1.... Only overload restriction mode ON 2.... Only overvoltage restriction mode ON 3.... Overload /overvoltage restriction mode ON	3
b07	Overload restrictionlevel setting	X	Sets the level for overload restriction, between 20% and 200% of the rated current of the inverter, setting range 0.2x(inverter rated current) ~ 2.0x(inverter rated current)	HD : 180% ND : 150% (≤132kW) HD : 150% ND : 120% (≥160kW)
b08	Overload restriction constant setting	X	Set the deceleration rate when inverter detects overload, range is 0.1 to 10.0 andresolution is 0.1 	1.0sec
Software Lock Mode				
b09	Software lockmode selection	X	Prevents parameter changes, in four options, option codes: 0.... All parameters except b09 are locked when SFT from terminal is on 1.... All parameters except b09 and out-put frequency F01 are locked when SFT from terminal is ON 2.... All parameters except b09 are locked 3.... All parameters except b09 and output frequency F01 setting are locked	0

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Other Function				
b10	Start frequency Adjustment	X	Sets the starting frequency for the inverteroutput, range is 0.50 to 10.00Hz in units of 0.01Hz	0.50Hz
b11	Carrier frequency setting	O	Sets the PWM carrier frequency, range is Refer to 'Carrier frequency ranges of different types.(Note8)	(Note7)
b12	Initialization mode(parameters or trip history)	X	Select the type of initialization to occur, two option codes: 0.... Trip history clear 1.... Parameter initialization (exceptional data) b13 : Country code A53 : Rated Motor Voltage	0
b13	Country code for initialization	X	Select default parameter values for country on initialization, three options, option codes: 0.... Korea version 1.... Europe version 2.... US version	0
b14	RPM conversion factor setting	O	Specify a constant to scale the displayed RPM for [d08] monitor, range is 0.01 to 99.99 in units of 0.01	1.00
b15	STOP key validity during terminal operation	X	Select whether the STOP key on the keypad is enabled, two option codes: 0.... stop enabled 1.... stop disabled	0
b16	Resume on FRS cancellation mode	X	Select how the inverter resumes operation when the free-run stop (FRS) is cancelled, two options: 0... Restart from 0Hz 1....Restart from frequency detected from real speed of motor	0
b17	Communication number	X	Sets the communication number for communication, range is 1 to 32.	1
b18	Ground fault setting	X	Select the function and level of ground fault.. 0 : Do not detect ground fault. 0.0~100.0% : Detect ground fault as the % level of rated current.	0.0
b19	Speed Search Current Suppression Level	O	Controls the starting current level during speed search motion on the basis of the motor rated current. The Current Suppression Level of the controller is set from 90 % to 180%	100%

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Other Function				
b20	Voltage increase Level during Speed Search	O	In case of the lowerstarting current level during speed search motion on the basis of the motor rated current, the increase level of the output voltage is set from 10 % to 300%	100%
b21	Voltage decrease Level during Speed Search	O	In case of the higherstarting current level during speed search motion on the basis of the motor rated current, the decrease level of the output voltage is set from 10 % to 300%	100%
b22	Speed decrease Level during Speed Search	O	Controls the speed decreaselevel during speed search motion. The speed decrease level of the controller is set from 1.0 to 200.0% (Operator display : 10 ~ 2000)	100.0% (1000)
b23	Frequency match operation selection	O	In case of inverter starting operation, the start frequency of the inverter can be selected as follows 0 : 0Hz Starting operation 1 : Frequency matching & start operation	0
b24	Failure status output selection by relay in case of failure	O	In case of low voltage failure, the alarm relay operation can be selected as follows 0 : Inactive incase of low voltage failure 1 : Active incase of voltage failure (Inactive in case of restart mode) 2 : Active in case of all failure occurred include LV failure 3 : Active incase of voltage failure (In case of low voltage failure, automatic restart).	0
b25	Stop method selection	O	You can choose the method of stopping the motor when the inverter is given a stop command during operation. 0 : a normal decelerating stop 1 : free-run stop	0
b26	Inverter type change to P-type(Normal Duty)	X	In different types of load, Inverter can be classified into two types which are “Light load type(ND) and “Heavy load type(HD)” . “Rated Power” and “Over load tolerance” are different from these two types. In the application for FANs or PUMPs choose “Normal Duty”. 0 : Heavy Duty(Standard Type) 1 : Normal Duty(P-Type)	0

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
b27	Input phase loss	X	A function that detects phase loss in the input AC source. Detection is performed using the fluctuation in the main circuit's DC voltage. Also,in the case of degradation in the main capacitor, this message could be occurred. To set the detection time of input phase loss, “code b27” is used. (0 ~ 30 in sec) When b27 equals “0”, input phase loss function is disabled.	10
Other Function				
b28	Communication time out setting	O	This function detects communication time out in case of communication cut off. To set the detection time of time out, “code b28” is used. 0: No detect time out 0~60 : Detect time out when communication cut off [Unit : second]	0
b29	Communication time out operation mode	O	Set the communication time out operation mode 0 : Always active 1 : Active in case of inverter is running	0
b30	Display code setting	O	Set Initial display code d01 ~d13 after power on. “code b30” is used.(1 ~ 13)	1
b31	2nd Communication Channel (option) baud rate setting	X	Setting 2nd 485 communication channel baud rate 1:2400bps 2:4800bps 3:9600bps 4:19200bps	3
BRD(Dynamic braking) Function				
b32	BRD selection	X	Three options: select codes: 0 : Invalid : BRD doesn’t operate 1 : During run : valid (BRD operates.) During stop : invalid (BRD doesn’t operate.) 2 : During run, stop, valid (BRD operates.)	1
b33	BRD using ratio	X	Sets the BRD using ratio, range is 0.0 to 50.0% in units of 0.1%. When inverter exceeds the usage ratio, a trip occurs. $\text{BRD using ratio}(\%) = \frac{(t1 + t2 + t3)}{100\text{sec}} \times 100$ 	10.0%

Footnotes for the preceding tables

Note7:Carrier frequency factory setting in types of Inverter load and model.

Model	Heavy Duty (b26 = 0)	Normal Duty (b26 = 1)
N700E-055LF/075LFP~185LF/220LFP N700E-055HF/075HFP~185HF/220HFP	**5.0kHz**	**2.0kHz**
N700E-220LF N700E-220HF/300HFP~1320HF/1600HFP	**3.0kHz**	**2.0kHz**
N700E-1600HF/2000HFP~3500HF/3800HFP	**2.0kHz**	**2.0kHz**

※By setting up b26=1, All models have the same carrier frequency2.0kHz.

Note8 : Carrier frequency ranges of different inverter types

Model	Range(kHz)
N700E-055LF/075LFP~150LF/185LFP N700E-055HF/075HFP~150HF/185HFP	**1.0 ~16.0**
N700E-185LF/220LFP~220LF N700E-185HF/220HFP~1320HF/1600HFP	**1.0 ~10.0**
N700E-1600HF/2000HFP~3500HF/3800HFP	**1.0~4.0**

※If N700E-1600HF/2000HFP~3500HF/3800HFPare used more than 2kHz carrier frequency, they must derate as much as 5%/kHz of rated current.

Table 4-1 The relay operation(“AL”mode) and restart in case of overvoltage trip and overcurrent trip.

b24 / b01	b24=0 (The alarm relay inactiveoperation in case of low voltage failure)	b24=1 (The alarm relay activeoperation in case of low voltage failure)	b24=2 (The alarm relay active operation in case of all failure occurred including LV failure)	b24=3 (The alarm relayactiveoperation incase of VFD failure)
b01=0 (Alarm output after trip)	The alarm relayhas the activeoperation after trip occurred.			
b01=1 (Restart at 0Hz)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation.		- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops. - In case of all trips alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops and alarm relay has active operation.
b01=2 (Resume operation after frequency matching)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation.		- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times it starts in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops. - In case of all trips alarm relay has active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times it starts in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation.
b01=3 (Resume previous freq. after freq. matching, then decelerate to stop and display trip info)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop and display the trip info. - The alarm relay has the active operation.		- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop display the trip info. - In case of all trips alarm relay has active operation	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 3 times in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “4” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation

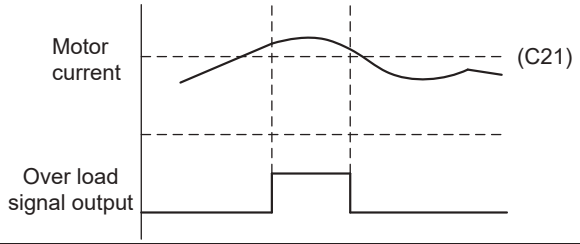
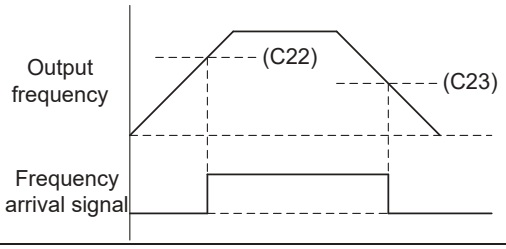
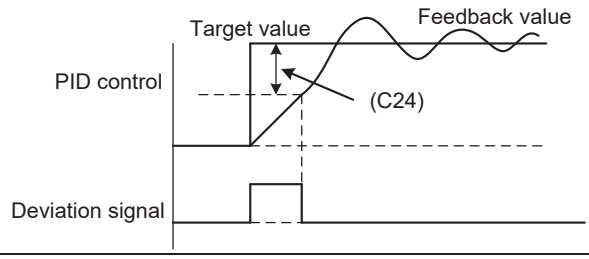
Table 4-2The relay operation(“AL”mode) and restart in case ofundervoltage trip

b24 / b01	b24=0 (The alarm relay inactiveoperation in case of low voltage failure)	b24=1 (The alarm relay activeoperation in case of low voltage failure)	b24=2 (The alarm relay active operation in case of all failure occurred including LV failure)	b24=3 (The alarm relayactiveoperation incase of VFD failure)
b01=0 (Alarm output after trip)	The alarm relayhas the inactiveoperation after trip occurred.	The alarm relayhas the activeoperation after trip occurred.		
b01=1 (Restart at 0Hz)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times, it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the inactive operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops. - In case of all trips alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself continually, it starts at 0 Hz after auto restart attempts. - After the 11 times trip occurred, the alarm relay has the active operation and then the VFD may attempt to restart itself.
b01=2 (Resume operation after frequency matching)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the inactive operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops and the alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself up to 10 times in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - When the restart counter reaches “11” times, the operation stops. - In case of all trips alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself continually, in frequency matching mode after auto restart attempts. - After the 11 times trip occurred, the alarm relay has the active operation and then the VFD may attempt to restart itself.
b01=3 (Resume previous freq. after freq. matching, then decelerate to stop and display trip info)	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop and display the trip info. - The alarm relay has the inactive operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop and display the trip info. - The alarm relay has the active operation.	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop and display the trip info. - In case of all trips alarm relay has active operation	- The VFD may attempt to restart itself in frequency matching mode. - After auto restart attempts, it decelerate to stop and display the trip info. - The alarm relay has the active operation.

4.2.6 Expanded Function Mode of C Group

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Input Terminal Function				
C01	Intelligent Input terminal 1 setting	X	Select function for terminal 1 <code> 0: Forward run command(FW) 1 : Reverse run command(RV) 2 : 1st multi-speed command(CF1) 3 : 2nd multi-speed command(CF2) 4 : 3rd multi-speed command(CF3) 5 : 4th multi-speed command(CF4) 6 : Jogging operation command(JG) 8 : 2-stage acceleration/deceleration command(2CH) 9 : Free-run stop command(FRS) 10 : External trip(EXT) 11 : Unattended start protection(USP) 12 : Software lock function(SFT) 13 : Analog input current/voltage selection signal(AT) 14 : Reset(RS) 15 : Start(STA) 16 : Keep(STP) 17 : Forward/reverse(F/R) 18 : Remote control UP(UP) 19 : Remote control DOWN(DOWN) 20 : Local Keypad Operation(O/R) 21 : Local Terminal Input Operation(T/R) 22 : PID Integral Reset(PIDIR) 23 : PID Disable(PIDD)	0
C02	Intelligent Input terminal 2 setting	X	Select function for terminal 2 <code>-see C01 parameter	1
C03	Intelligent Input terminal 3 setting	X	Select function for terminal 3 <code>-see C01 parameter	2
C04	Intelligent Input terminal 4 setting	X	Select function for terminal 4 <code>-see C01 parameter	3
C05	Intelligent Input terminal 5 setting	X	Select function for terminal 5 <code>-see C01 parameter	13
C06	Intelligent Input terminal 6 setting	X	Select function for terminal 6 <code>-see C01 parameter	14

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
Input Terminal Status				
C07	Input Terminal 1 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... normally closed [NC]	0
C08	Input Terminal 2 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... normally closed [NC].	0
C09	Input Terminal 3 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... normally closed [NC]	0
C10	Input Terminal 4 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... Normally closed [NC].	0
C11	Input Terminal 5 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... Normally closed [NC].	0
C12	Input Terminal 6 a/b contact setting(NO/NC)	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... normally open [NO] 1.... Normally closed [NC].	0
Output Terminal and related Function				
C13	Alarm Relay output setting	X	Select function for Alarmrelay output 0... RUN(Run signal) 1.... FA1(Frequency arrival signal: command arrival) 2.... FA2(Frequency arrival signal: setting frequency or more) 3.... OL(Overload advance notice signal) 4.... OD(Output deviation for PID control) 5.... AL(Alarm signal)	5
C14	Intelligentterminal Relay output setting(RN0-RN1)	X	Select function for terminal RN0-RN1 0... RUN(Run signal) 1.... FA1(Frequency arrival signal: command arrival) 2.... FA2(Frequency arrival signal: setting frequency or more) 3.... OL(Overload advance notice signal) 4.... OD(Output deviation for PID control) 5.... AL(Alarm signal)	1
C15	Intelligentterminal Relay output setting(RN2-RN3)	X	Select function for terminal RN2-RN3 0... RUN(Run signal) 1.... FA1(Frequency arrival signal: command arrival) 2.... FA2(Frequency arrival signal: setting frequency or more) 3.... OL(Overload advance notice signal) 4.... OD(Output deviation for PID control) 5.... AL(Alarm signal)	0
C16	Output Terminal RN0-RN1 a/b contact setting	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... a contact(normally open) [NO] 1.... b contact(normally closed) [NC]	0

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
C17	Output Terminal RN2-RN3 a/b contact setting	X	Select logic convention, two option codes: 0.... a contact(normally open) [NO] 1.... b contact(normally closed) [NC]	0
C18	FM output selection	X	Select function for terminal FM, 3 options 0.... output frequency monitor 1.... output current monitor 2.... output voltage monitor 3.... output power monitor	0
C19	FM gain adjustment	O	Range is 0 to 250.0, resolution is 1	100.0%
C20	FM offset adjustment	O	Range is -3.0 to 10.0%resolution is 0.1	0.0%
C21	Overload advance notice signallevel setting	X	Sets the overload signal level between 10% and 200% resolution is 0.1%. 0.1x(Inverter rated current)～2.0x(Inverter rated current) 	100.0%
C22	Acceleration arrival signal frequency setting	X	Sets the frequency arrival setting thres-hold for the output frequency during acceleration. Setting range is 0.00 to maximum frequency(A04), resolution is0.01Hz 	0.00Hz
C23	Deceleration arrival signal frequency setting	X	Sets the frequency arrival setting threshold for the output frequency during deceleration, setting range is 0.00 tomaximum frequency(A04) resolution is 0.01Hz	0.00Hz
C24	PID deviation level setting	X	Sets the allowable PID loop error magnitude. Setting range is 0.0 to 100.0%, resolution is 0.01% 	10.0%

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
C25	AMI output selection	X	Select function for terminal FM, 3 options 0.... output frequency monitor 1.... output current monitor 2.... output voltage monitor 3.... output power monitor	1
C26	AMI gain adjustment	O	Range is 0 to 250.0, resolution is 1	100.0%
C27	AMI offset adjustment	O	Range is -99.9 ~ 100.0%resolution is 0.1	0.0%

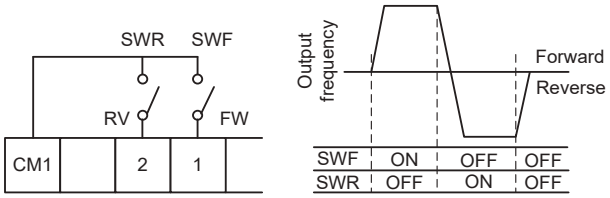
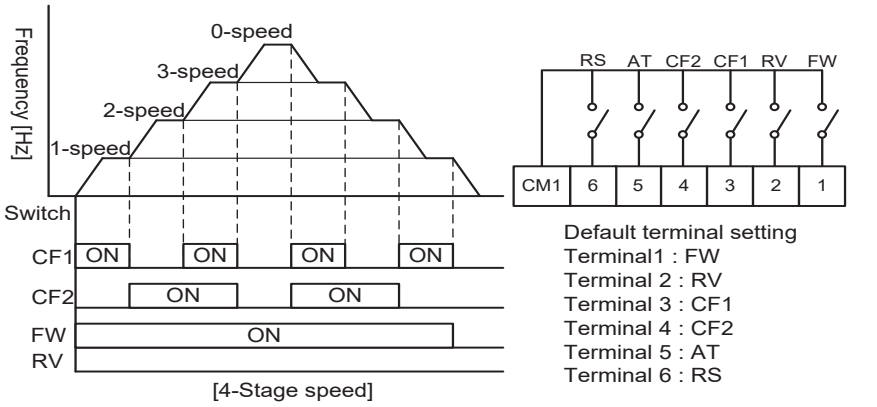
4.2.7 Expanded Function mode of H Group

Func-code	Name	Run-time Edit	Description	Defaults
H01	Auto-tuningmode selection	X	Two States for auto-tuning function, option codes: 0.... Auto-tuning OFF 1.... Auto-tuning ON	0
H02	Motor data selection	X	Two selections, option codes: 0…Use standard motor data 1…Use auto-tuning data	0
H03	Motor capacity	X	2.2L : 220V / 2.2kW 3.7L : 220V / 3.7kW 5.5L : 220V / 5.5kW 7.5L : 220V / 7.5kW 11L : 220V / 11kW 15L : 220V / 15kW 18.5L : 220V / 18.5kW 22L : 220V / 22kW 30L : 220V / 30Kw 2.2H : 380V / 2.2kW 3.7H : 380V / 3.7kW 5.5H : 380V / 5.5kW 7.5H : 380V / 7.5kW 11H : 380V / 11kW 15H : 380V / 15kW 18.5H : 380V / 18.5kW 22H : 380V / 22kW 30H : 380V / 30kW 37H : 380V / 37kW 45H : 380V / 45kW 55H : 380V / 55kW 75H : 380V / 75kW 90H : 380V / 90kW 110H : 380V / 110kW 132H : 380V / 132kW 160H : 380V / 160kW 200H : 380V / 200kW* 220H : 380V / 220kW 250H : 380V / 250kW* 280H : 380V / 280kW 320H : 380V / 320kW* 350H : 380V / 350kW 380H : 380V / 375kW	
H04	Motor poles setting	X	2/4/6/8	4
H05	Motor rated current	X	Range is 0.1 – 800.0A	-
H06	Motor no-load current I0	X	Range is 0.1 – 400.0A	-
H07	Motor rated slip	X	Range is 0.01 – 10.0%	-
H08	Motor Resistance R1	X	Range is 0.001 - 30.00Ω	-
H09	Transient Inductance	X	Range is 0.01 – 100.0mH	-
H10	Motor ResistanceR1	X	Range is 0.001 - 30.00Ω	-
H11	Transient Inductance auto tuning data	X	Range is 0.01 – 100.0mH	-

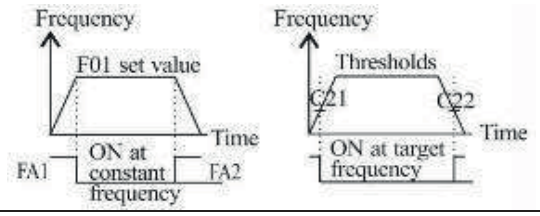
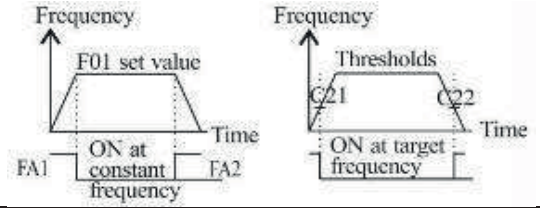
* When B26 is set to 1, this motor series is displayed.(200H,250H,320H)

5. Using intelligent terminals

5.1 Intelligent terminal lists

Terminal symbol		Terminal name		Description
Intelligent Input Terminal (1~6)	FW (0)	Forward RUN/STOP terminal		SWF switch ON(closed) :Forward run OFF(open) : stop SWR switch ON(closed) :Reverse run OFF(open) :stop 
	RV (1)	Reverse RUN/STOP terminal		
	CF1 (2)	Multi-speed frequency commanding terminal	1	
	CF2 (3)		2	
	CF3 (4)		3	
	CF4 (5)		4	
	JG (6)	Jogging		Jogging operation
	2CH (8)	2-stage acceleration /deceleration		The acceleration or deceleration time is possible to change considering the system.
	FRS (9)	Free-run stop		The inverter stops the output and the motor enters the free- run state. (coasting)
	EXT (10)	External trip		It is possible to enter the external trip state
	USP (11)	Unattended start prevention		Restart prevention when the power is turned on in the RUN state.
	SFT (12)	Terminal soft-ware lock		The data of all the parameters and functions except the output frequency is locked.
	AT (13)	Current input selection		The [AT] terminal selects the inverter uses the voltage [O] or current [OI] input terminals for external frequency control.
	RS (14)	Reset		If the inverter is in Trip Mode, the reset cancels the Trip Mode.
	STA (15)	Start		3-Wire input Start.
	STP (16)	Keep		3-Wire input Keep
	F/R (17)	Forward/Reverse		3-Wire input F/R.
	UP (18)	Remote control UP		Remote control UP
	DOWN (19)	Remote control DOWN		Remote control DOWN

Terminal symbol		Terminal name	Description
	O/R (20)	Local Keypad Operation	Frequency command is changed to the keypad potentiometer (like as A01 = 0) and Run command is changed to Standard Operator (like as A02 = 0).
	T/R (21)	Local Terminal Input Operation	Frequency command is changed to the control terminal input (like as A01 = 1) and Run command is changed to the control terminal input (like as A02 = 1).
	PIDIR(22)	PID Integral Reset	The accumulated Integral term of the PID controller reset
	PIDD(23)	PID Disable	PID control On/Off selection
CM1		Signal source for input	Common terminal for intelligent input terminals.
P24		External power supply terminal for input	External power connection terminal for intelligent input terminals.
Frequency commanding	H	Frequency command powerterminal	When assign 13[AT signal] to code C01~C06 • AT signal OFF : It is possible to command frequency using voltage signal terminal O-L(0~10V) • AT signal ON : It is possible to command frequency using current signal terminal OI-L(4~20mA) When not assign 13[AT signal] to code C01~C06 It is possible to commend frequency use the algebraic sum of both the voltage and current input • Frequency limit by frequency order method : Voltage input order(DC 0~10V) A61 : Minimum frequency(0Hz), A62:Maximum frequency(Enable to A04 Setting value) Current input order(4~20mA) A63 : Minimum frequency(0Hz), Maximum frequency(Enable to A04 Setting value)
	O	Frequency commanding terminal(voltage commanding)	
	OI	Frequency commanding terminal(current command)	
	L	Frequency command common terminal	
Monitor signal	FM	FM output (voltage)	Analog output frequency monitor/ analog output current monitor/ analog output voltage monitor/analog output power monitor
	AMI	AMI output (current)	Analog output frequency monitor/ analog output current monitor/ analog output voltage monitor/analog output power monitor

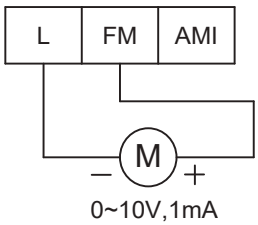
Terminal symbol		Terminal name		Description	
Intelligent output terminal	RN0-RN1, RN2-RN3	RUN (0)	Run signal	When the [RUN] signal is selected, the inverter outputs a signal on that terminal when it is in the RUN mode.	Output terminal specification 250VAC, 2.5A (Resistive load) 30VDC, 3A (Resistive load)
		FA1 (1) FA2 (2)	Frequency arrivalsignal	Frequency arrival [FA1][FA2] signals is indicated when the output frequency accelerates and decelerates to arrive at a constant frequency. 	
		OL (3)	Overload advance notice signal	When the output current exceeds a preset value, the [OL] terminal signal turns on.	
		OD (4)	PID control error deviation signal	When the PID loop error magnitude thepreset value, the [OD] terminal signalturns on.	
		AL (5)	Alarm signal	The inverter alarm signal is active when a fault has occurred.	
Output terminal	AL0 AL1 AL2	RUN (0)	Run signal	When the [RUN] signal is selected, the inverter outputs a signal on that terminal when it is in the RUN mode.	Output terminal specification 250V AC 2.5A (resistor 1oad) 0.2A (inductor load) 30V DC 3.0A(resistor 1oad) 0.7A(inductor load) (minimum 100V AC 10mA, 5V DC 100mA) Contact At normal status, power off (initial setting value) : Al0 - AL1(closed) At abnormal status : AL0 - AL2(closed)
		FA1 (1) FA2 (2)	Frequency arrivalsignal	Frequency arrival [FA1][FA2] signals is indicated when the output frequency accelerates and decelerates to arrive at a constant frequency. 	
		OL (3)	Overload advance notice signal	When the output current exceeds a preset value, the [OL] terminal signal turns on.	
		OD (4)	PID control error deviation signal	When the PID loop error magnitude thepreset value, the [OD] terminal signalturns on.	
		AL (5)	Alarm signal	The inverter alarm signal is active when a fault has occurred.	

5.2 Monitor terminal function

Monitor terminal function [FM] (analog)

• The inverter provides an analog output terminal primary for frequencymonitoring on terminal [FM] (output frequency, Output current, output voltage and output power monitor signal).
•Parameter C18 selects the output signal data.
When using the analog motor for monitoring, use scale reactor C19 and C20 toadjust the [FM] output so that the maximum frequency in the inverter corresponds to full-scale reading on the motor.

(1) output frequency monitor signal
The [FM] output varies with the inverter output frequency.
The signal on [FM] reaches full scale when the inverter outputs themaximum frequency.



Note) This is dedicated indicator, so that it cannot be used as a line speed signal.
The indicator accuracy after adjustment is about ±5%
(Depending on the meter, the accuracy may exceed this value)

(2) output current monitor signal
The [FM] output varies with the inverter output current to the motor.
The signal on [FM] reaches full scale when the inverter output current reaches 200% of the rated inverter current.

The accuracy of the current reaches approximately ±10%

inverter output current (measured) : Im
monitor display current : Im'
inverter rated current : Ir

$$\frac{Im' - Im}{Ir} \times 100 \leqq \pm 10\%$$

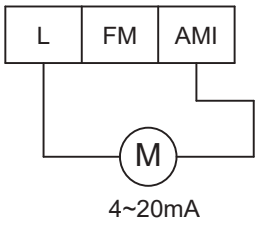
(3) output voltage monitor signal
The [FM] output varies with inverter output voltage.
The signal on [FM] reaches full scale when the inverter output voltage reaches 100% of the rated inverter voltage.

(4) output power monitor signal
The [FM] output varies with inverter output voltage.
The signal on [FM] reaches full scale when the inverter output power reaches 200% of the rated inverter power.

Monitor terminal function [AMI] (analog)

• The inverter provides an analog output terminal primary for frequencymonitoring on terminal [AMI] (output frequency, Output current, output voltage monitor signal).
•Parameter C25 selects the output signal data.
When using the analog motor for monitoring, use scale reactor C26 and C27 toadjust the [AMI] output so that the maximum frequency in the inverter corresponds to full-scale reading on the motor.

(1) output frequency monitor signal
The [AMI] output varies with the inverter output frequency.
The signal on [AMI] reaches full scale when the inverter outputs themaximum frequency.



Note) This is dedicated indicator, so that it cannot be used as a line speed signal.
The indicator accuracy after adjustment is about ±5%
(Depending on the meter, the accuracy may exceed this value)

(2) output current monitor signal
The [AMI] output varies with the inverter output current to the motor.
The signal on [FM] reaches full scale when the inverter output current reaches 200% of the rated inverter current.

The accuracy of the current reaches approximately ±10%

inverter output current (measured) : Im
monitor display current : Im'
inverter rated current : Ir

$$\frac{Im' - Im}{Ir} \times 100 \leqq \pm 10\%$$

(3) output voltage monitor signal
The [AMI] output varies with inverter output voltage.
The signal on [AMI] reaches full scale when the inverter output voltage reaches 100% of the rated inverter voltage.

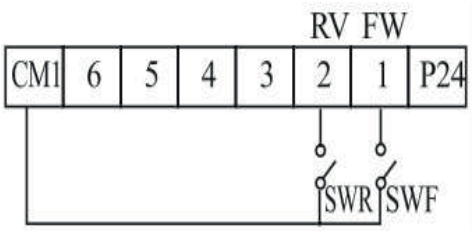
(4) output power monitor signal
The [AMI] output varies with inverter output voltage.
The signal on [AMI] reaches full scale when the inverter output power reaches 200% of the rated inverter power.

5.3 Intelligent Input Terminal Function

Forward Run/Stop [FW] and Reverse Run/Stop Command [RV]

• When you input the Run command via the terminal [FW], the inverter executes the Forward Runcommand (high) or Stop command(low)

• When you input the Run command via the terminal [RV], the inverter executes the Reverse Run command(high) or Stop command(low).

<table>
<tr><th>Option Code</th><th>Terminal Symbol</th><th>Function Name</th><th>State</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">0</td><td rowspan="2">FW</td><td rowspan="2">Forward Run/Stop</td><td>ON</td><td>Inverter is in Run Mode, motorruns forward</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Inverter is in Run Mode, motor stop</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td rowspan="2">RV</td><td rowspan="2">Reverse Run/Stop</td><td>ON</td><td>Inverter is in Run Mode, motorruns reverse</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Inverter is in Run Mode, motorruns stop</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Valid for inputs:
Required setting</td><td colspan="2">C01,C02,C03,C04,
C05,C06</td><td rowspan="2">Example:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">A02=01</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Notes:
• When the Forward Run and Reverse Run commands are active at the same time, the inverter enters the Stop Mode.
• When a terminal associated with either[FW] or [RV] function is configured fornormally closed, the motor starts rotation when that terminal is disconnected or otherwise has no input voltage. Set the parameter A02 to 1</td></tr>
</table>

DANGER : If the power is turned on and the Run command is alreadyactive, the motor starts rotation and is dangerous! Before turning power on,confirm that Run command is not active.

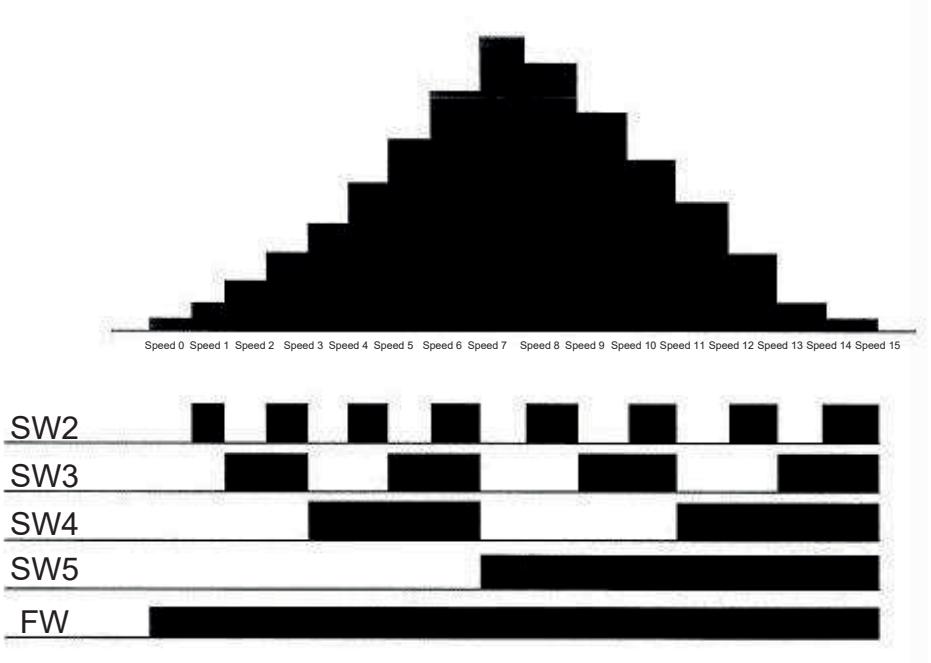
Multi-Speed Select [CF1][CF2][CF3][CF4]

• The inverter provides storage parameters for up to 16 different target frequencies (speeds) that the motor output uses for steady-state run condition.
These speeds are accessible through programming four of the intelligent terminals as binary-encoded inputs CF1 to CF4 per the table .
These can be any of the six inputs, and in any order.
You can use fewer inputs if you need eight or less speeds.

Note : When choosing a subset of speeds to use, always start at the top of the table, and with the least-significant bit: CF1, CF2, etc.

Multi-speed	Control circuit terminal			
	SW5	SW4	SW3	SW2
Speed 0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Speed 1	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 2	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
Speed 3	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 4	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
Speed 5	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 6	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
Speed 7	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Speed 8	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
Speed 9	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 10	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
Speed 11	ON	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 12	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
Speed 13	ON	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 14	ON	ON	ON	OFF
Speed 15	ON	ON	ON	ON

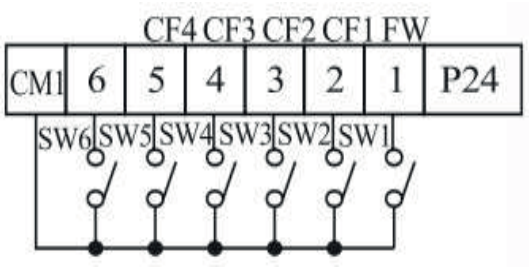
NOTE : Speed 0 is set by the F01 parameter value.



Multi-speed	Set code	Control circuit terminal				
		SW5	SW4	SW3	SW2	SW1
		CF4	CF3	CF2	CF1	FW
Speed 0	F01	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 1	A11	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 2	A12	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 3	A13	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Speed 4	A14	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 5	A15	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 6	A16	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 7	A17	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON
Speed 8	A18	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 9	A19	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 10	A20	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 11	A21	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Speed 12	A22	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
Speed 13	A23	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON
Speed 14	A24	ON	ON	ON	OFF	ON
Speed 15	A25	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Standard operator option code

Set the parameter [C01~ C06] to [A11 ~ A25], F01

Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	State	Description
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		F01, A11 to A25		
Notes : • When programming the multi-speed setting sure to press the Store key each time and then set the next multi-speed setting. Note that when the key is not pressed, no data will be set. • When a multi-speed setting more than 50Hz(60Hz) is to be set, it is necessary to program the maximum frequency A04 high enough to allow that speed.				

•While using the multi-speed capability, you can monitor the current frequency with monitor function F01 during each segment of a multispeed operation.
There are two ways to program the speeds into the registers A20 to A25

Programming using the CF switches, Set the speed by following these steps

(1) Turn the Run command off(Stop Mode).

(2) Turn each switch on and set it to Multi-speed n. Display the data section of F01.

(3) Set an optional output frequency by pressing the keys.

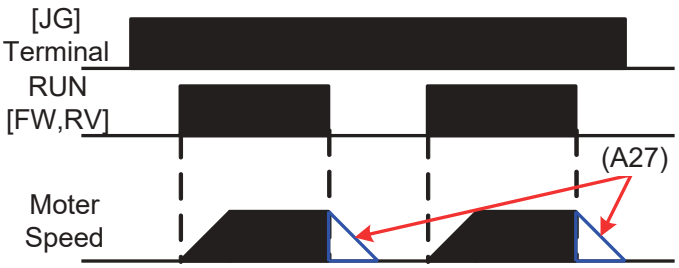
(4) Press the (STR) key once to store the set frequency. When this occurs, F01 indicates the output frequency of Multi-speed n.

(5) Press the (FUNC)key once to confirm that the indication is the same as the set frequency.

(6) When you repeat operations in (1) to (4), the frequency of Multi-speed can be set.

It can be set also be parameters A11 to A25

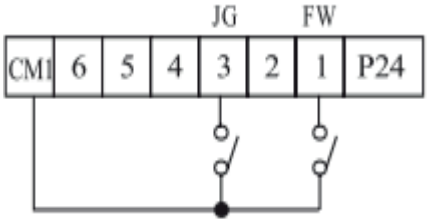
Jogging Command [JG]



- When the terminal [JG] is turned on and the Run command is issued, the inverter outputs the programmed jog frequency to the motor. Use a switch between terminals [CM1] and [P24] to activate the JG frequency.
- The frequency for the jogging operation is set by parameter A26.
- Set the value 1(terminal mode) in A02(Run command)
- Since jogging does not use an acceleration ramp, we recommend setting the jogging frequency in A26 to 5Hz or less to prevent tripping.

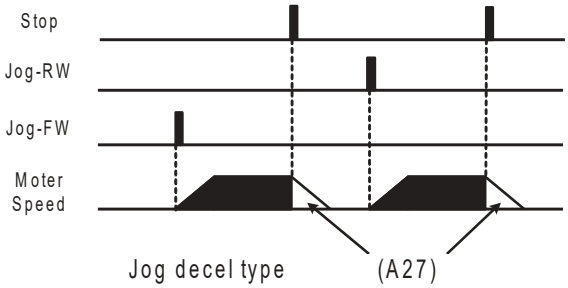
The type of deceleration used to end a motor jog is selectable by programming function A27 The options are:

0 : Free-run stop (coasting)
1 : Deceleration (normal level) and stop
2 : DC injection braking and stop

Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
6	JG	Jogging	ON	Inverter is in Run Mode, output to motor runs at jog parameter frequency.
			OFF	Inverter is in Stop Mode.
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		A02, A26, A27		
Notes: •No jogging operation is performed when the set value of jogging frequency A26 is smaller than the start frequency B10 or the value is 0Hz. •Be sure to stop the motor when switching the function [JG] on or off.				

Jogging Command [Communication]

- When the Rs-485 communication be using, jog function also can use as communication without terminals.
- The frequency for the jogging operation is set by parameter A26.
- Set the value 2(Rs-485) in A02(Run Command)
- Since jogging does not use an acceleration ramp, we recommend setting the jogging frequency in A26 to 5Hz or less to prevent tripping stop



0:Free-run stop
1:Deceleration stop
2:DC injection braking

Run command – frame construction

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Reserved				JOG	RST	REV	FWD

Example

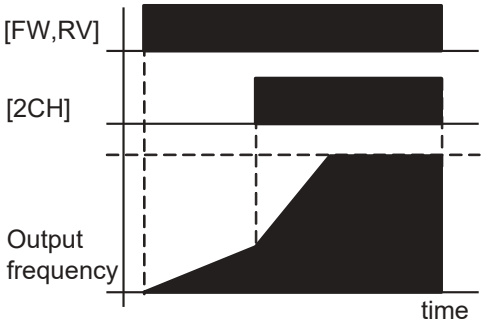
1. Jog – FW data frame

Node	Order	Parameter	Data	CRC Hi	CRC Lo
0x01	0x06	0x0002	0x0009	0xe8	0x0c

2. Jog – RW data frame

Node	Order	Parameter	Data	CRC Hi	CRC Lo
0x01	0x06	0x0002	0x000A	0xa8	0x0d

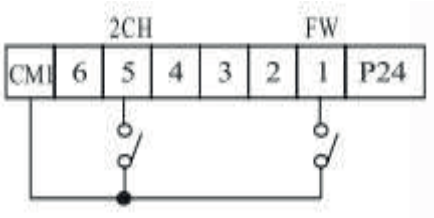
Two-stage Acceleration and Deceleration [2CH]



•When terminal [2CH] is turned on, the inverter changes the rate of acceleration and deceleration from the initial settings F02 (acceleration time1) and F03 (deceleration time1) to use the second set of acceleration / deceleration values.

•When the terminal is turned off, the equipment is turned off, the equipment is returned to the original acceleration and deceleration time (F02 acceleration time1 and F03 deceleration time1). Use A54 (acceleration time2) and A55 (deceleration time2) to set the second stage acceleration and deceleration time.

•In the graph shown above, the [2CH] becomes active during the initial acceleration. This causes the inverter to switch form using acceleration 1 (F02) to acceleration 2 (A54)

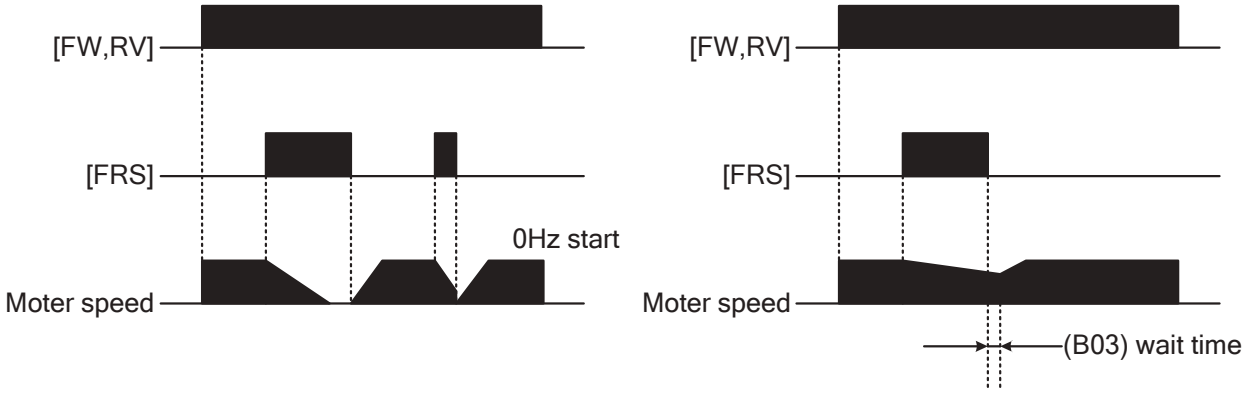
<table>
<tr><th>Option Code</th><th>Terminal Symbol</th><th>Function Name</th><th>Input State</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">8</td><td rowspan="2">2CH</td><td rowspan="2">Two-stage Acceleration and Deceleration</td><td>ON</td><td>Frequency output uses 2nd-stage acceleration and deceleration values</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Frequency output uses the initial acceleration 1 and deceleration 1 values</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Valid for inputs:</td><td colspan="2">C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06</td><td rowspan="3">Example:
  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Required setting</td><td colspan="2">A54, A55, A56</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Notes:

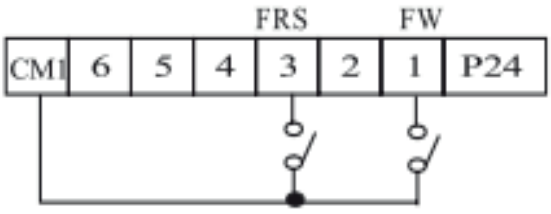
•Function A56 selects the method for second stage acceleration.
It must be 00 to select the input terminal method in order for the 2CH terminal assignment to operate.</td></tr>
</table>

Free-run stop [FRS]

•When the terminal [FRS] is turned on, the inverter stops the output and the motor enters the free-run state (coasting).
If terminal [FRS] is turned off, theoutput resumes sending power to the motor if the Run command is still active.
The free-run stop feature works with other parameters to provide flexibility in stopping and starting motor rotation.

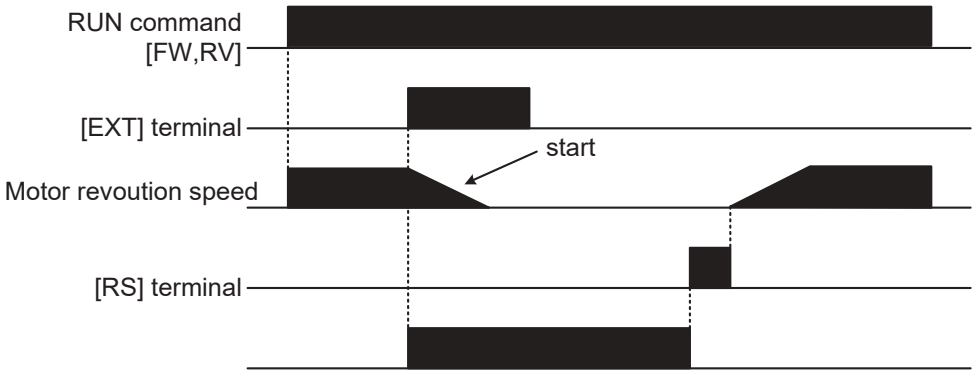
•In the figure below, parameter B16 selects whether the inverter resumes operation form 0Hz (left graph) or the current motor rotation speed (right graph) when the [FRS] terminal turns off.
The application determines which is the best setting.
Parameter B03 specifies a delay time before resuming operation from a free-run stop.
To disable this feature, use a zero delay time.

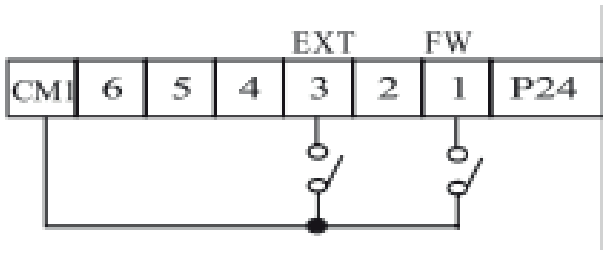


Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
9	FRS	Free-run Stop	ON	Causes output to turn off, allowing motor to free run (coast) to stop
			OFF	Output operates normally, so controlled deceleration stops motor
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		B03, b16, C07 to C12		
Notes: •When you want the [FRS] terminal to be active low(normally closed logic), change the setting (C07 to C12) which corresponds to the input (C01 to C06) that is assigned the [FRS] function				

External Trip [EXT]

•When the terminal [EXT] is turned on, the inverter enters the trip state, indicates error code, E12 and stop the output.
This is a general purpose interrupt type feature, and the meaning of the error depends on what you connect to the [EXT] terminal. When the switch between the set terminals [EXT] and [CM1]is turned on, the equipment enters the trip state.
Even when the switch to [EXT] is turned off, the inverter remains in the trip state.
You must reset the inverter or cycle power to clear the error, returning the inverter to the Stop Mode.

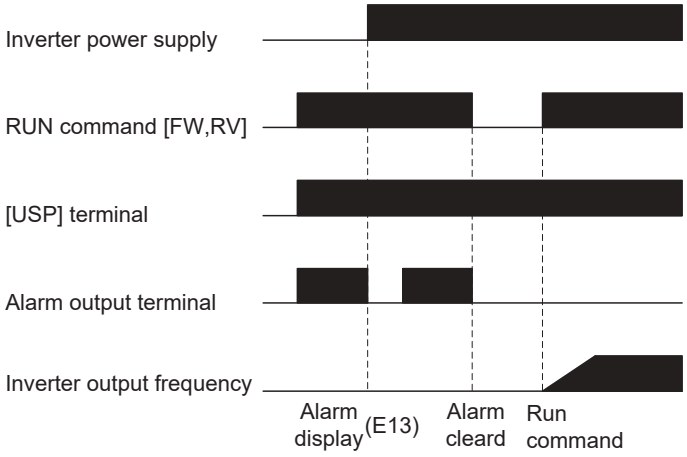


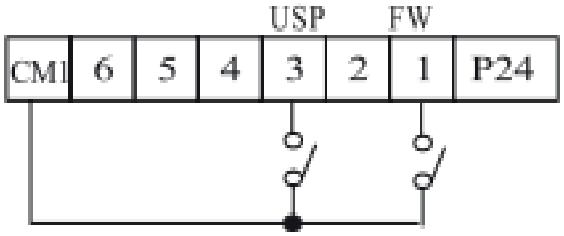
Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
10	EXT	External Trip	ON	When assigned input transitions Off to On, inverter latches trip event and displays E12
			OFF	No trip event for On to Off, any recorded trip events remain in history until Reset.
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		(none)		
Notes: •If the USP (Unattended Start Protection) feature is in use, the inverter will not automatically restart after cancelling the EXT trip event. In that case, it must receive enter Run command (off-to-on transition)				

Unattended Start Protection [USP]

•If the Run command is already set when power is turned on, the inverter starts running immediately after power up.
The Unattended Start Protection (USP) function prevents that automatic start up, so that the inverter will not run with-out outside intervention.
To reset an alarm and restart running, turn the Run commend off or perform a reset operation by the terminal[RS] input or the keypad Stop/reset key.

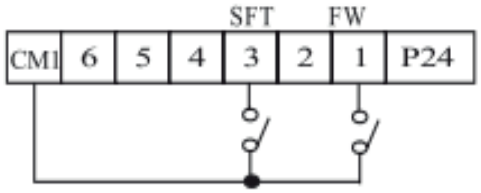
•In the figure below, the [UPS] feature is enabled. When the inverter power turns on, the motor does not start, even though the Run command is already active.
Instead, it enters the USP trip state, and displays E13 error code.
This forces outside intervention to reset the alarm by turning off the Run command.
Then the Run command can turn on again and start the inverter output.



Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
11	USP	Unattended startProtection	ON	On power up, the inverter will not resume a Run command (mostly used in the Us)
			OFF	On power up, the inverter will notresume a Run command that was active before power loss
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		(none)		
Notes: •Note that when a USP error occurs and it is canceled by a reset from a [RS] terminal input,the inverter restarts running immediately. •Even when the trip state is canceled by turning the terminal [RS] on and off after an under voltage protection E09 occurs, the USP function will be performed. •When the running command is active immediately after the power is turned on, a USP error will occur. When this function is used, wait for at least three seconds after the power up to generate a Run command.				

Software Lock [SFT]

•When the terminal [SFT] is turned on, the data of all the parameters and functions except the output frequency is locked (prohibited from editing).
When the data is locked, the keypad keys cannot edit inverter parameters.
To edit parameters again, turn off the [SFT] terminal input.

<table>
<tr><th>Option Code</th><th>Terminal Symbol</th><th>Function Name</th><th>Input State</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">12</td><td rowspan="2">SFT</td><td rowspan="2">Software Lock</td><td>ON</td><td>The keypad and remote programming devices are prevented from changing parameters</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>The parameters may be edited and stored</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Valid for inputs:</td><td colspan="2">C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06</td><td rowspan="3">Example:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Required setting</td><td colspan="2">B09 (excluded from lock)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Notes:

•When the [SFT] terminal is turned on, only the output frequency can be changed.
•Software lock can be made possible also for the output frequency by b09.
•Software lock by the operator is also possible without [SFT] terminal being used (b09)</td></tr>
</table>

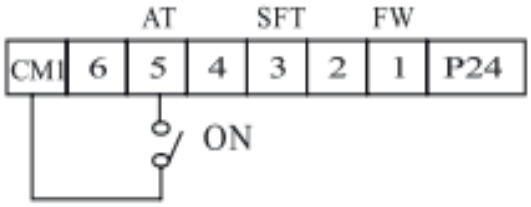
Analog Input Current / Voltage Select [AT]

•The [AT] terminal selects whether the inverter uses the voltage [O] or current[OI] input terminals for external frequency control.
When the switch between the terminals [AT] and [CM1] is on, it is possible to set the output frequency by applying a current input signal at [OI]-[L].
When the terminal is turned off, the voltage input signal at [O]-[L] is available.
Note that you must also set parameter A 01 = 1 to enable the analog terminal set for controlling the inverter frequency.

<table>
<tr><th>Option Code</th><th>Terminal Symbol</th><th>Function Name</th><th>Input State</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">13</td><td rowspan="2">AT</td><td rowspan="2">Analog Input Voltage/current select</td><td>ON</td><td>Terminal OI is enabled for current input.
(uses terminal L for power supply return)</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Terminal O is enabled for voltage input.
(uses terminal L for power supply return)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Valid for inputs:</td><td colspan="2">C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Required setting</td><td colspan="2">A01=01</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Notes:

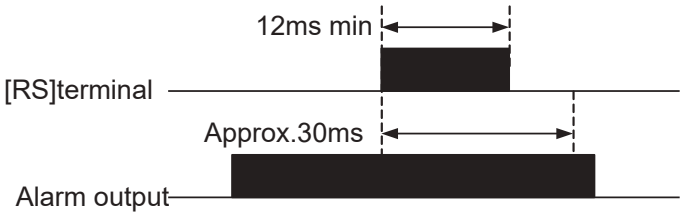
•If the [AT] option is not assigned to any intelligent input terminal, then inverter uses the algebraic sum of both the voltage and current inputs for the frequency command(and A01=01)

•When using either the analog current and voltage input terminal, make sure that the [AT] function is allocated to an intelligent input terminal.

•Be sure to set the frequency source setting A01=01 to select the analog input terminals.</td><td colspan="2">Example:
 
</td></tr>
</table>

Reset Inverter [RS]

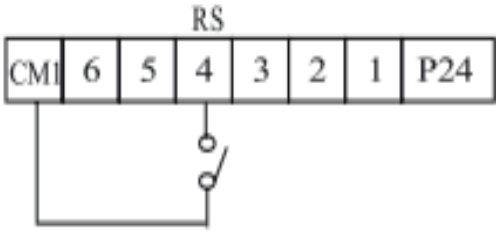
•The [RS] terminal causes the inverter to execute the reset operation. If the inverter is in Trip Mode, the reset cancels the Trip state. When the switch between the set terminals [RS] and [CM1] is turned on and off, the inverter executes the reset operation.



•The input timing requirement for [RST] needs a 12 ms pulse width or greater.
The alarm output will be cleared within 30 ms after the onset of the Reset command.

⚠ DANGER

After the Reset command is given and the alarm reset occurs, the motor will restart suddenly if the Run command is already active.
Be sure to set the alarm reset after verifying that the Run command is off to prevent injury to personnel.

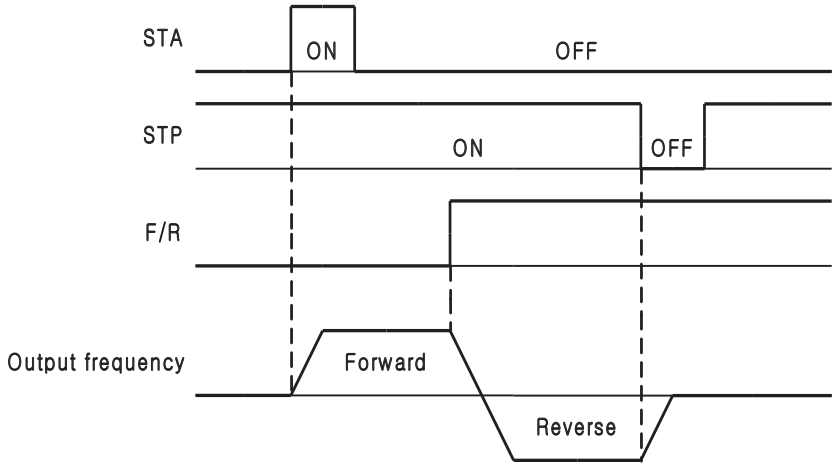
Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
14	RS	Reset Inverter	ON	The motor output is turned off, the trip Mode is cleared (if it exists), and power up reset is applied
			OFF	Normal power-on operation
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		(none)		

Notes:

•When the control terminal [RS] input is already at power up for more than 4 seconds, the display of the digital operator is E60.
However, the inverter has no error.
To clear the digital operator error, turn off the terminal [RS] input and press stop/reset button of the operator.
•When the [RS] terminal is turned off from on, the Reset command is active.
•The stop/reset key of the digital operator is valid only when an alarm occurs.
•Only the normally open contact [NO] can be set for a terminal configured with the [RS] function. The terminal cannot be used in the normally closed contact [NC] state.
•Even when power is turned off or on, the function of the terminal is the same as that of the reset terminal.
•The Stop/Reset key on the inverter is only operational for a few seconds after inverter power up when a hand-held remote operator is connected to the inverter.
•If the [RS] terminal is turned on while the motor is running, the motor will be free running(coasting)

3-Wire input function[STA,STP,F/R]

•This function is used when a momentary push start/stop control is required.
•Set the operation command selection A02 to control terminal (1).
•Assign 15 (STA), 16 (STP) and 17 (F/R) to three of the intelligent input terminals, and the operation becomes possible as follows.

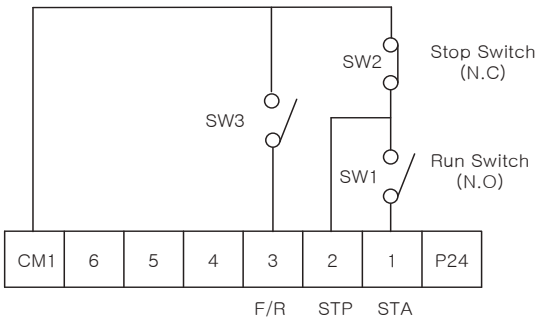


Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
15	STA	3-Wire input function	ON	Run (Active high, Level triggered)
			OFF	Don't care
16	STP	3-Wire input function	ON	Don't care
			OFF	Stop (Active low, Level triggered)
17	F/R	3-Wire input function	ON	While motor runs and "F/R" terminal is keeping "high state" then it will change motor running direction to "REVERSE".
			OFF	While motor runs and "F/R" terminal is keeping "low state" then it will change motor running direction to "FORWARD".

Valid for inputs:	C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06
Required setting	A02=01

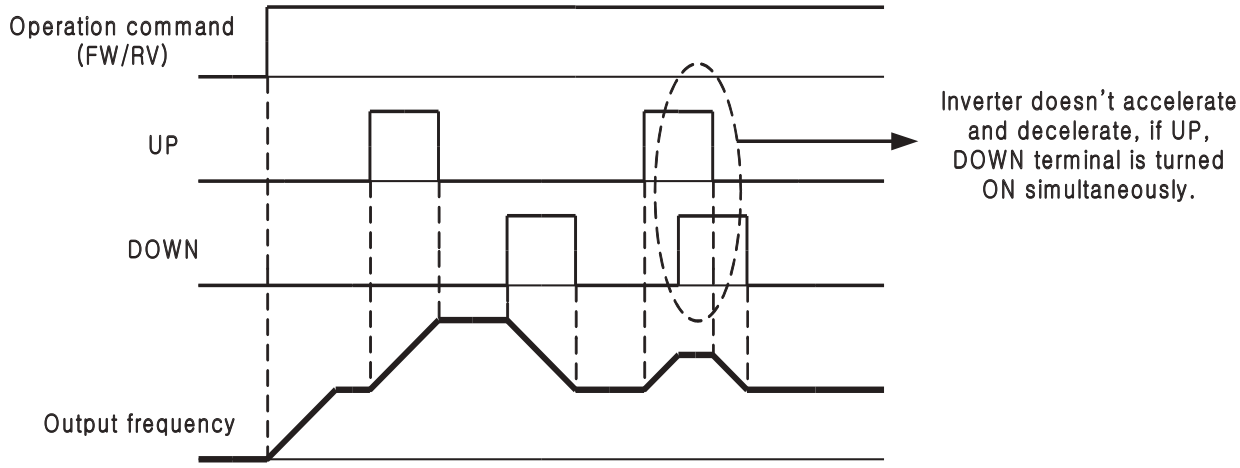
Notes:
•When the terminal is assigned STP terminal, FW terminal and also RV terminal become invalid. If all three input are not assigned this function will not operate.
• Be sure to set the run source setting A02=01 to select the analog input terminals.

Example:



UP/DOWN Function [UP,DOWN]

- The Inverter output frequency can be changed with the UP and DOWN intelligent input terminals.
- Assign 18 (UP) and 19(DN)to two of the intelligent input terminals 1~6
- This function will not operate when the external analog frequency command or the jogging operation is used.
- Acceleration time operates according to F02, F03 when UP/DOWN terminal is ON.

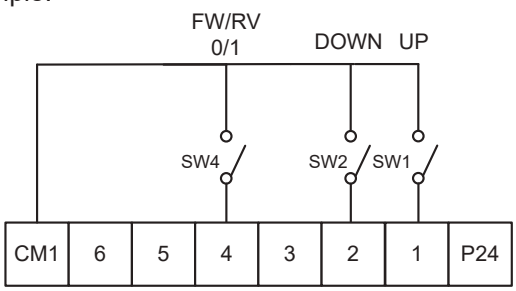


Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
18	UP	UP Function	ON	Accelerating motor from present frequency. (Output frequency increases.)
			OFF	Motor output acts normally.
19	DOWN	DOWN Function	ON	Decelerating motor from present frequency. (Output frequency decreases.)
			OFF	Motor output acts normally.
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		
Required setting		A02=01 or 02		

Notes:

- Be sure to set the run source setting A02=01 or 02.

Example:



Local Keypad Operation [O/R],Local Terminal Input Operation [T/R]

•In case of operation by other than using keypad or terminal, it can be changed to local keypad operation (O/R function (20)) or local terminal input (T/R function (21)) by the multi-function input for the purpose of conducting manual operation method change.
• Assign 20 (O/R) or21(T/R)to the intelligent input terminals 1~6 for the Local by-pass operation
• Acceleration time operates according to F02, F03whether the local keypad or terminal input operation command is “on” or “off”.

Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
20	O/R	Local Keypad Operation	ON	Frequency command is changed to the keypad potentiometer (like as A01 = 0) and Run command is changed to Standard Operator (like as A02 = 0).
			OFF	Frequency command is changed to the A01 setting method and Run command is changed to A02 setting method.
21	T/R	Local Terminal Input Operation	ON	Frequency command is changed to the control terminal input (like as A01 = 1) and Run command is changed to the control terminal input (like as A02 = 1).
			OFF	Frequency command is changed to the A01 setting method and Run command is changed to A02 setting method.
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		
Required setting		20 or 21		

Notes:

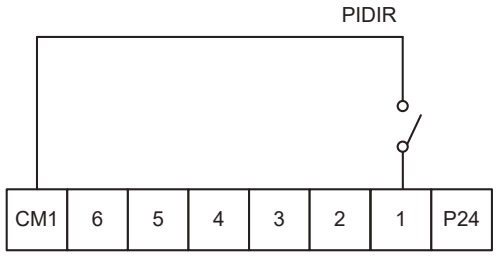
• When the C01 ~ C06 terminal input has both the O/R(20) and T/R(21) input definition, and both of the terminal input is “ON” status, O/R(20) operation has the initiative action in the operation command. In this case the terminal input of definition T/R(21) is ignored.
• When the inverter is running status and the O/R or T/R terminal input status is changed from “on” to “off” or “off” to “on”, the inverter will be stopped whether the O/R and T/R command input is given or not. After the motor is stopped and the inverter run command must be given to the inverter for the “running” operation

DANGER

After the by-pass operation command is given or cancelled and the motor will restart suddenly if the Run command is already active.
Be sure to set or reset the by-pass operation command after verifying that the Run command is off to prevent injury to personnel.

PID Integral Reset [PIDIR]

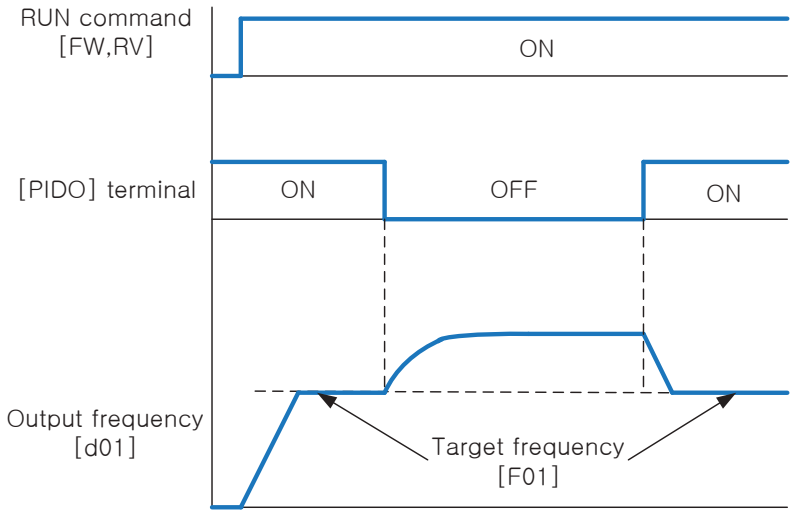
• When the terminal [PID Integral Reset] is turned on, the accumulated Integralterm of the PID controller is reset.

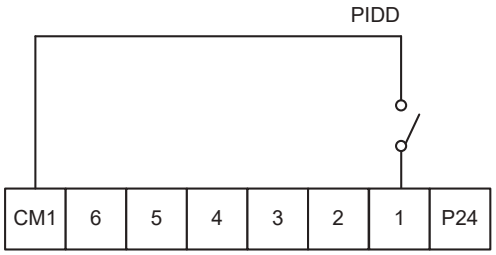
<table>
<tr><th>Option Code</th><th>Terminal Symbol</th><th>Function Name</th><th>Input State</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">22</td><td rowspan="2">PIDIR</td><td rowspan="2">PID Integral Reset</td><td>ON</td><td>The accumulated Integral term of the PID controller is reset to zero.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Normal power-on operation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Valid for inputs:</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">Example:
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Required setting</td><td colspan="2">A70=01 or 02</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Notes:

•The PID Integral Reset[PIDIR] is valid only when the PID controller is enabled.</td><td colspan="2">C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06</td></tr>
</table>

PID Disable [PIDD]

• When the terminal [PID Disable] is turned on, the inverter operates without PID control. Setting the function code F01 can change the target frequency.
When the terminal [PID Disable] is turned off, the inverter operates with PID control.

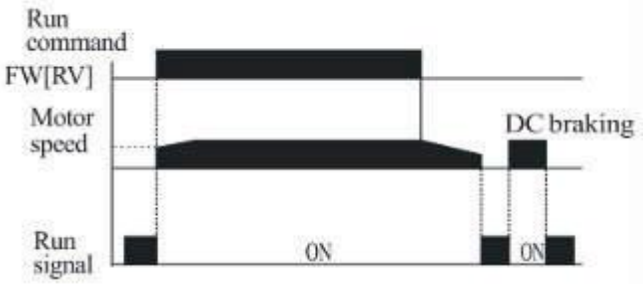


Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
23	PIDD	PID Disable	ON	PID controller is off.(PID Disable)
			OFF	PID controller is on.(PID Enable)
Valid for inputs:		C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C06		Example: 
Required setting		F01,A01,A70=01 or 02		
Notes: •The PID Disable [PIDD] is valid only when the PID controller is enabled. • When the PIDD terminal is turned on, frequency command is changed to the Function code F01.				

5.4 Using Intelligent output terminals

Run Signal [RUN]

When the [RUN] signal is selected as an intelligent output terminal, the inverter outputs a signal on that terminal when it is in the Run Mode.
The output logicis active low, and is the relay type (a,b contact output)

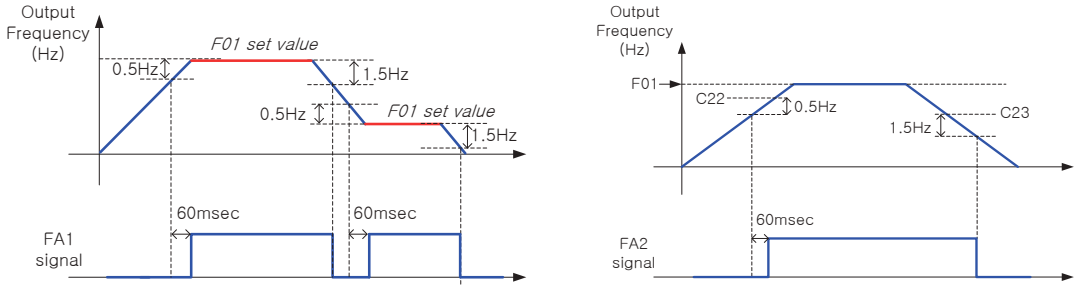


Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
0	RUN	Run signal	ON	when inverter is in Run Mode
			OFF	when inverter Stop Mode
Valid for inputs:		C13,C14,C15, C16, C17		
Required setting		0		
Notes: •The inverter outputs the [RUN] signal whenever the inverter output exceeds the startfrequency. The start frequency is the initial inverter output frequency when itturns on. •Output terminal RN0-RN1 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C16. •Output terminal RN1-RN2 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C17.				

Frequency Arrival Signal [FA1]/[FA2]

Frequency Arrival [FA1] and [FA2] signals indicate when the output frequency accelerates or decelerates to arrive at a constant frequency.Refer to the figure below.
Frequency Arrival [FA1](upper graph) turns on when the output frequency gets within 0.5Hz below or 1.5Hz above the target constant frequency.
The timing is modified by a small 60ms delay. Note the active low nature of the signal, due to the relay output.

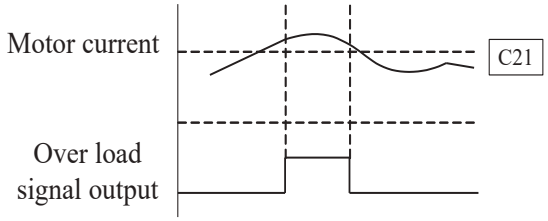
Frequency Arrival [FA2] (lower graph) uses thresholds for acceleration and deceleration to provide more timing flexibility than [FA1].
Parameter C22 sets the arrival frequency threshold for acceleration, and parameter C23 sets the thresholds for deceleration.
This signal also is active low and has a 60ms delay after the frequency thresholds are crossed.



Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
1	FA1	Frequencyarrival type 1signal	ON	when output to motor is at the set frequency
			OFF	when output to motor is off, or in any acceleration or deceleration ramp
2	FA2	Frequency arrival type 2 signal	ON	when output to motor is at or above the set frequency the holds for, even if in acceleration or deceleration ramps
			OFF	when output to motor is off, or during acceleration or deceleration before the respective thresholds are crossed
Valid for inputs:		C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C22, C23		
Required setting		(none)		
Notes: •At the time of acceleration, an arrival signal at a frequency between the set frequency -0.5Hz to +1.5Hz is turned on. •At the time of deceleration, an arrival signal at a frequency between the set frequency +0.5Hz to -1.5Hz is turned on. •The delay time of the output signal is 60m (nominal). •Output terminal RN0-RN1 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C16. •Output terminal RN1-RN2 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C17.				

Overload Advance Notice Signal [OL]

When the output current exceeds a preset value, the [OL] terminal signal turns on.
The parameter C21 sets the overload threshold.
The overload detection circuit operates during powered motor operation and during regenerative braking.
The output circuits use relay output, and are active low.



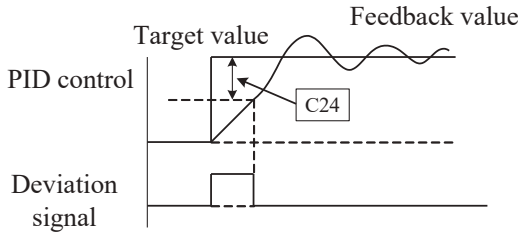
Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
3	OL	Overload advance notice signal	ON	when output current is more than the set threshold for the overload signal.
			OFF	when output current is less than the set threshold for the overload signal.
Valid for inputs:		C13, C14, C15,C16, C17, C21		
Required setting		3		

Notes:

- The default value is 100%. To change the level from the default, set C21 (overload level).
  - The accuracy of this function is the same as the function of the output current monitor on the [FM] terminal
- Output terminal RN0-RN1 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C16.
- Output terminal RN1-RN2 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C17.

Output Deviation for PID Control [OD]

The PID loop error is defined as themagnitude(absolute value) of the difference between the Set point (target value) and the process Variable (actual value).
When the error magnitude exceeds the press value for C24, the [OD] terminal signal turns on.
Refer to the PID loop operation.



Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
4	OD	Output deviation for PID control	ON	When PID error is more than theset threshold for the deviation signal
			OFF	When PID error is less than the set threshold for the deviation signal
Valid for inputs:		C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C24		
Required setting		4		

Notes:

- The default difference value is set to 10%. To change the value, change parameterC24. (deviation level)
- Output terminal RN0-RN1 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C16.
- Output terminal RN1-RN2 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C17.

Alarm Signal output [AL]

The Inverter alarm signal is active when a fault has occurred and it is in the Trip Mode.
When the fault is cleared the alarm signal becomes inactive.
We must make a distinction between the alarm signal [AL] and the alarm relaycontacts AL0, AL1and AL2.
The signal [AL] is a logic function which you can assign to the relay output terminalRN0-RN1 and RN2-RN3.
The most common (and default) use of the relay is for [AL], thus the labelingof its terminals.

Option Code	Terminal Symbol	Function Name	Input State	Description
5	AL	Alarm signal	ON	When an alarm signal has occurred and has not been cleared
			OFF	When no alarm has occurred since the last clearing of alarm(s)
Valid for inputs:		C13, C14, C15, C16, C17		
Required setting		5		

Notes:

- When the alarm output is set to normally closed [NC], a time delay occurs until the contact is closed when the power is turned on. Therefore, when the alarm contact output is to be used, set a delay of about 2seconds when the power is turned on. Terminals RN0-RN1 and RN2-RN3 are relay outputs, so the electric specification of [AL] is similar tothe contact output terminals AL0, AL1, AL2.
- See the description of AL1, AL2 and AL0.
- When the inverter power supply is turned off, the alarm signal output is valid as long as the external control circuit has power.
- The signal output has the delay time (300ms nominal) from the fault alarm output.
- Output terminal RN0-RN1 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C16.
- Output terminal RN1-RN2 is a relay contact a. In case of contact b, setup C17.

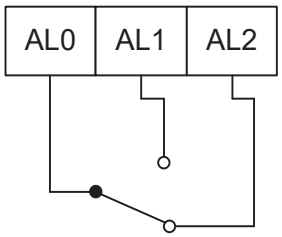
5.5 Alarm Terminal Function

Alarm Terminal [AL1, AL2-AL0]

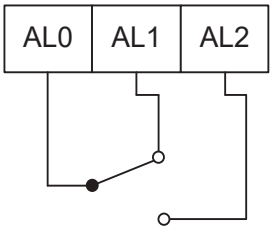
The alarm output terminals are connected as shown below by default, or after initialization.
The relay contacts normally contact a.
Convention uses "normal' to mean the inverter has power and is in Run or Stop Mode.
The relay contacts switch to the opposite position when it is Trip Modeor when input power is off.

Contact a (Initial setting)

During normal runningor power is turned off



When an alarm occurs



Contact	Power	Run State	AL0-AL1	AL0-AL2
Contact a (initial Setting)	ON	Normal	Open	Closed
	ON	Trip	Closed	Open
	OFF	-	Open	Closed

Contact specification

Maximum	Minimum
AC250V, 2.5A(Resistor load), 0.2A(Inductive load)	AC100V, 10mA
DC30V, 3.0A(Resistor load), 0.7A(Inductive load)	DC5V, 100mA

5.6 Sensorless Vector Control

Function description

The N700E inverter has a built-in auto-tuning algorithm.
The N700E inverter can be possible to do high-starting torque and high-precision operation.
The required torque characteristic or speed control characteristic may not bemaintained in case that the inverter capacity is more than twice the capacity of the motor in use .

Function setting method

Select the parameter A31 to 2 (sensorless vector control).
Parameter H03 and H04 select motor capacity and poles (example 4 for 4-poles).
Parameter H02 selects which data(standard data, auto-tuning data) of motorconstants you want the inverter to use.

Auto-tuning(1)

Function description

The auto-tuning procedure automatically sets the motor parameter related to sensorless vector control. Since sensorless vector control needs motor parameter, the standard motor parameters have been set at the factory.

Therefore, when an inverter exclusive-use motor is used or when a motor of any other manufacture is drive, the motor parameter is detected by auto-tuning because the parameters are not matched.

Function setting

Follow the steps below to auto-tune the inverter, finally set the parameter H01.

F02, F03 setting : Set the time the range that over-current or over-voltage trip event not occurs. Set the same as setting F02.

H03 setting : Set the motor rating.

2.2L : 220V / 2.2kW	2.2H : 380V / 2.2kW
3.7L : 220V / 3.7kW	3.7H : 380V / 3.7kW
5.5L : 220V / 5.5kW	5.5H : 380V / 5.5kW
7.5L : 220V / 7.5kW	7.5H : 380V / 7.5kW
11L : 220V / 11kW	11H : 380V / 11kW
15L : 220V / 15kW	15H : 380V / 15kW
18.5L : 220V / 18.5kW	18.5H : 380V / 18.5kW
22L : 220V / 22kW	22H : 380V / 22kW
30L : 220V / 30kW	30H : 380V / 30kW
	37H : 380V/37kW
	45H : 380V/45kW
	55H : 380V/55Kw
	75H : 380V/75kW
	90H : 380V/90kW
	110H : 380V/110kW
	132H : 380V/132kW
	160H : 380V/160kW
200H : 380V / 200kW Note1	
	220H : 380V / 220kW
	250H : 380V / 250kW Note1
	280H : 380V / 280kW
	320H : 380V / 320kW Note1
	350H : 380V / 350kW
	380H : 380V / 375kW

H04 setting : set the motor poles
A01 setting : set the frequency command source to 0 (potentiometer)
A03 setting : set the base frequency(example 60Hz)
F01 setting : set the operation frequency except 0hz (by the potentiometer)
A53 setting : select output voltage for motor.
A33 setting : set DC injection braking setting to 0(disable).
H01 setting : select the auto-tuning mode (2).

After setting above parameters, press the RUN key on the standard operator.

Note 1. When B26 is set to 1, this motor series is displayed.

Auto-tuning method

Motor connection
↓
Auto-tuning mode selection H01=1
↓
Run command ON
↓
Motor parameter setting
↓
Auto-tuning mode selection H01=1

① DC excitation(no rotation)
② Single phase excitation.

End display
Auto-tuning process completed : --oP

Auto-tuning process failed : Err

Note 1.The motor parameter of N700E is standard data of HYUNDAI standard 4-poles motor.
At the sensorless vector control when using different poles motor, operates by using auto-tuning data as a motor parameter.

Setting Method

(1) Digital panel

No	Name	Setting range	Description
H01	Auto-tuning mode selection	0/1	0 : Auto-tuning OFF 1 : Auto-tuning ON
H02	Motor data setting	0/1	0 : Standard data 1: Auto-tuning data
H03	Motor capacity	-	2.2L : 220V / 2.2kW 3.7L : 220V / 3.7kW 5.5L : 220V / 5.5kW 7.5L : 220V / 7.5kW 11L : 220V / 11kW 15L : 220V / 15kW 18.5L : 220V / 18.5kW 22L : 220V / 22kW 30L : 220V / 30KW 2.2H : 380V / 2.2kW 3.7H : 380V / 3.7kW 5.5H : 380V / 5.5kW 7.5H : 380V / 7.5kW 11H : 380V / 11kW 15H : 380V / 15kW 18.5H : 380V / 18.5kW 22H : 380V / 22kW 30H : 380V / 30kW 37H : 380V / 37kW 45H : 380V / 45kW 55H : 380V / 55kW 75H : 380V / 75kW 90H : 380V / 90kW 110H : 380V / 110kW 132H : 380V / 132kW 160H : 380V / 160kW 200H : 380V / 200kW* 220H : 380V / 220kW 250H : 380V / 250kW* 280H : 380V / 280kW 320H : 380V / 320kW* 350H : 380V / 350kW 380H : 380V / 375kW
H04	Motor poles	2/4/6/8	Unit : pole
H05	Rated motor current	0.1 –800.0	Unit : A
H06	No Load motor current	0.1 – 400.0	Unit : A
H07	Rated motor slip	0.01 – 10.00	Unit : %
H08/H10	Motor resistor R1	0.001~30.00	Unit : Ω
H09/H11	Transient Inductance	0.01~100.0	Unit : mH

Note 1. The data of H10 to H11 is auto-tuning data.

* When B26 is set to 1, this motor series is displayed.(200H,250H,320H)

Remark

1. If satisfactory performance through auto-tuning cannot be fully obtained, please adjust the motor constants for the observed symptoms according to the table below.

Operation status	Symptom	Adjustment	Parameter
Powered running (status with a accelerating torque)	When low frequency (a few Hz) torque is insufficient.	Slowly increase the motor constant R1 in relationto auto-tuning data within 1 to 1.2 times R1.	H08/H10
	When the speed deviation is negative.	Slowly increase the rating motor slip H07 in relationto auto-tuning data within 1.5 times H07	H07
	When the speed deviation is positive.	Slowly decrease the rating motor slip H07 inrelationto auto-tuning data within 0.5 times H07	H07
	When over current protection is operated at injection of load.	Slowly increase the motor no load current in relationto auto-tuning data within 1 to 1.2 times.	H06
Regeneration (status with a decelerating torque)	When low frequency (a few Hz) torque is insufficient.	Slowly increase the motor constantR1 in relation to auto-tuning data within 1 to 1.2 times R1.	H08/H10
		Slowly increase the motor no load current in relation to auto-tuning data within 1 to 1.2 times.	H06
		Decrease the carrier frequency.	b11

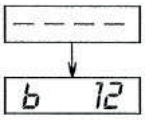
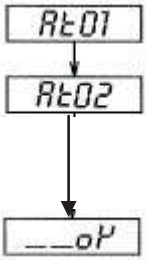
2. If the inverter capacity is more than twice the capacity of the motor in use, the inverter may not achieve its full performance specifications.
3. When DC injection braking is enabled, the motor constant will not be accurately set. Therefore, disable DC injection braking before starting the auto-tuning procedure.
4. The motor will rotate up to 80% of base frequency : make sure that acceleration or deceleration is not operated. If then, decrease the manual torqueboost setting value.
5. Be sure if motor is in standstill before you carry out an auto-tuning. Auto-tuning data at the rotating motor status may be the incorrect results.
6. If the auto-tuning procedure is interrupted by the stop command, the auto-tuning constants may be stored in the inverter. It will be necessary to store the inverters factory defaults setting.

6. Protective function

The various functions are provided for the protection of the inverter itself, butthey may also protection function when the inverter breaks down.

Name	Cause(s)	Error Code
Overcurrent protection	When the inverter output current exceeds the rated current by more than approximately 200% duringthe motor locked or reduced in speed. Protection circuit activates, halting inverter output.	E04
Overload protection (Electronic thermal) Regenerative	When the inverter output current causes the motor to overload, the electronic thermal trip in the inverter cuts off the inverter output.	E05
Over voltage protection	If regenerative energy from the motor or the main power supply voltage is high, the protective circuit activates to cut off the inverter output when the voltage of DC link exceeds the specification	E07
Communication error	Communication error between inverter and its operator. If the Reset signal persists for more than 4 seconds, it will occur.	E60
Under-voltage protection	When input voltage drops below the low-voltage detection level, the control circuit does not function normally. So when the input voltage is below the specification, the inverter output is cut off.	E09
Output short-circuit	The inverter output was short-circuited. This condition causes excessive current for the inverter, sothe inverter output is turned off.	E04 or E34
USP error	The USP error is indicated when the power is turned on with the Inverterin RUN state. (Enabledwhen the USP function selected)	E13
EEPROM	The inverter output is cut off when EEPROM in the inverter has an error due to external noise, excessive temperature rise, or other factor	E08
External trip	When the external equipment or unit has an error,the inverter receives the corresponding signal andcuts off the output.	E12
Input phase loss	A function that detects phase loss in the input AC source. Detection is performed using the fluctuation in the main circuit's DC voltage. Also,in the case of degradation of main capacitors it could be occurred.	E20
Temperature trip	When the temperature in the main circuit increasesdue to cooling fan stop, the inverter output is cut off. (only for the model type with cooling fan)	E21
Ground fault	When ground fault is detected on running condition, the output is cut off.	E14
Inverter Overload	The power device IGBT is protected from over heat. The operating time of inverter is 1 minute with 150% load of HD or 120% load of ND. The operating time is changed depending on carrier frequency, load, ambient temperature and power rating.	E17
Braking resistor overload protection	When BRD exceeds the usage ratio of the regenerative braking resistor, the over-voltage circuit activates and the inverter output is switched off.	E06

Other display

Contents	Display
It is displayed when initialization of data is processing (It is not displayed when initialization of history isprocessing.)	
There is no data available (Trip history, PID feedback data)	
The auto-tuning operation terminates normally.	

7. Troubleshooting Tips

Symptom/condition		Probable Cause	Countermeasure
The motor will not move	The inverter outputs U,V andW are not supplying voltage.	•Is the frequency command source A01 parameter settingCorrect? •Is the Run command sourceA02 parameter settingcorrect?	•Make sure the parameter A01 setting correct? •Make sure the parameter A02 setting correct?
		•Is power being supplied to terminals R, S and T? If so, the power lamp should be on.	•Check terminals R, S and T then U, V, and W •Turn on the power supply or check fuses.
		•Is there an error code E□□displayed?	•Press the Func key anddetermine the error type. Then clear the error(Reset).
		•Are the signals to the intelligent input terminals correct? •Is the Run Command active? •Is the[FW] terminal (or [RV]connected to CM1(via switch,etc.)	•Verify the terminal functions for C01-C06 are correct. •Turn on Run Command •Supply 24V to [FW] or [RV] terminal, if configured. (Terminal mode selection)
		•Has the frequency setting for F01 been set greater thanzero? •Are the control circuit terminals H, O, and L connected to the potentiometer?	•Set the parameter for F01to a safe, non-zero value. •If the potentiometer is the frequency setting source, verify voltage at "O" ＞0V
		•Is the RS(reset) functionor FRS (free-run stop)function on?	•Turn off the command(s)
	Inverter outputs U,V,W are supplying voltage.	•Is the motor load too heavy? •Is the motor locked?	•Reduce load, and test the motor independently.
The direction of the motoris reversed		•Are the connections of output terminal U, V, andW correct? •Is the phase sequence of the motor forward or reverse with respect to U, V, and W?	•Make connections according to the phase sequence of the motor. In general: FWD=U-V-W, and REV=U-W-V.
		•Are the control terminals [FW] and[RV]wired correctly? •Is parameter F04 properly set?	•Use terminal [FW] for [RV] is reverse. •Set motor direction in F04.
The motor speed will not reach the target frequency (desired speed)		•If using the analog input, is the current or voltage at"O"or"OI"?	•Check the wiring •Check the potentiometer orsignal generating device.
		•Is the load too heavy?	•Reduce the load. •Heavy loads activate the overload restriction feature. (reduces output as needed)
The rotation is unstable		•Is the load fluctuation too great? •Is the supply voltage unstable? •Is the problem occurring at a particular frequency?	•Increase the motor capacity (both inverter and motor) •Fix power supply problem. •Change the output frequency slightly, or use the jumpfrequency setting to skip the problem frequency.
The RPM of the motor does not match the inverter output frequency setting		•Is the maximum frequency setting A04 correct? •Does the monitor function d01 display the expected output frequency?	•Verify the V/F settings match motor specifications •Make sure all scaling is properly set

Symptom/condition		Probable Cause	Countermeasure
Inverter data is not correct	No down-loadshave occurred.	•Was power turned off after a parameter edit but before pressing the store key?	•Edit the data and press the store key once
		•Edits to data are permanently stored at power down. Was the time from power off to power on less than six seconds?	•Wait six seconds or more before turning power offafter editing data.
A param-eter will not change after an edit (reverts to old setting)	The frequency setting will not change. Run/Stop does not operate.	•Was the standard operatormode and terminal modechanged correctly?	•Make sure the setting mode of [A01], [A02] is changed
	Truefor all parameters.	•If you're using the[SET] intelligent input selection [b09] is the [SFT] •Is switch 4(located on the back of the remote operator copy unit) on?	•Change the state of the SFTinput, and check the b09 parameter. (b09=0) •Turn the switch off

Precautions for data setting

When changing any set data and pressing (STR)key to store the data, keep the equipment un-operated for 6 seconds or more after the selected method is executed.
When any key is pressed, or the reset operation is performed, or the power is turned off within 6 seconds, correct data may not be set.

8. Maintenance and Inspection

Please read following safety messages before troubleshooting or performing maintenance on the inverter and motor system.

⚠ DANGER

•Wait at least five(5) minutes after turning off the input power supply before performing maintenance of an inspection.
Otherwise, there is the danger ofelectric shock.

•Make sure that only qualified personnel will perform maintenance, inspection, and part replacement. (Before starting to work, remove any metallic objects from your person (wristwatch, bracelet, etc.))
Be sure to use tools with insulated handles.
Otherwise, there is a danger of electric shock and/or injury to personnel.

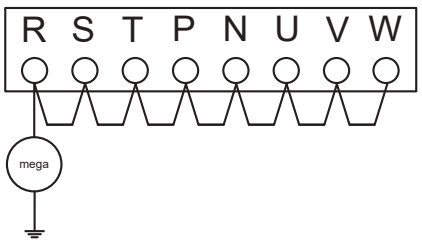
8.1 General Precautions and Notes

•Always keep the unit clean so that dust of other foreign matter does not enter the inverter.
- •Take special care in regard to breaking wires of making connection mistakes.
- •Firmly connect terminals and connectors.
- •Keep electronic equipment away from moisture and oil. Dust, steel filings and other foreign matter can damage insulation, causing unexpected accidents, so take special care.
- •When removing connectors, never pull the wires(wires for the cooling fan and logic P.C. board.) Otherwise, there is danger of fire due to wire breakage and/or injury to personnel.

8.2 Inspection Items

(1)Daily inspection
(2) Periodic inspection(approximately once a year)
(3)Insulation resistance test(approximately once two years)

Conduct the insulation resistance test by short circuiting the terminals as shown below.



• Never test the withstand voltage on the inverter.
The inverter has a surge protector between the main circuit terminals and the chassis ground.

We recommend that you stock spare parts to reduce down time, which include

Spare parts

Part description	Symbol	Quantity		Note
		Used	Spare	
Cooling FAN	FAN	2	2	5.5KW(HD) ~ 55KW(HD) 7.5KW(ND) ~ 75KW(ND)
		3	3	75KW(HD) ~ 132KW(HD) 90KW(ND) ~ 160KW(ND)
		4	4	160KW(HD)~220KW(HD) 200KW(ND)~250KW(ND)
		5	5	280KW(HD)~350KW(HD) 320KW(ND)~375KW(ND)
Case		1	1	Front case Main case Bottom cover

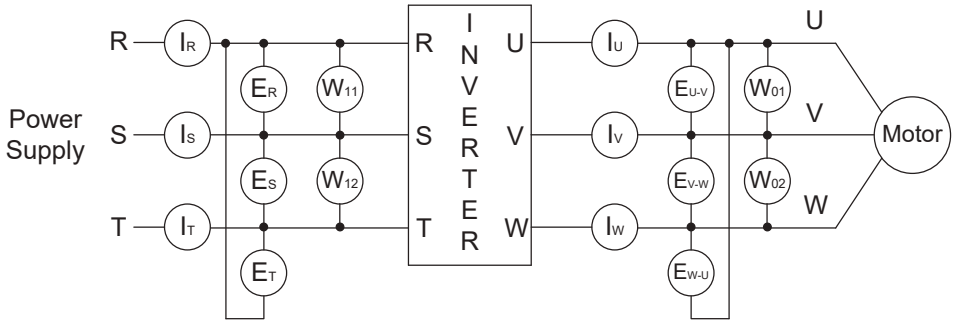
- Monthly and Yearly Inspection Chart

Item Inspected		Check for…	Inspection Cycle		Inspection Method	Criteria
			Month	Year		
Overall	Ambient environment	Extreme temperatures & humidity	V		Thermometer, hygrometer	Ambient temperature between -10 to 40℃, non-condensing
	Major devices	Abnormal vibration noise	V		Visual and aural	Stable environment for electronic controls
	Power supply insulation	Voltage tolerance	V		Digital volt meter, measure between inverter terminals R, S, T	200V class: 200 to 240V 50/60Hz 400V class: 380 to 480V 50/60Hz
Main circuit	Ground Insulation	Adequate resistance		V	Digital volt meter, GND to terminals	500V class Mega ohm meter
	Mounting	No loose screws		V	Torque wrench	• M3:0.8~1.0Nm • M4:1.2~1.5Nm • M5:2.0~2.5Nm • M6:2.5~3.0Nm • M8:15.2~21.5Nm • M10:28.0~33.0Nm • M12: 39.0~50.0Nm
	Components	Overheating		V	Thermaltrip events	No trip events
	Housing	Dirt, dust		V	Visual	Vacuum dust and dirt
	Terminal block	Secure connections		V	Visual	No abnormalities
	Smoothing capacitor	Leaking swelling	V		Visual	No abnormalities
	Relay(s)	Chattering		V	Aural	Single click when switching On or Off
	Resistors	Cracks or discoloring		V	Visual	Use Ohm meter to check braking resistors
	Cooling FAN	Noise	V		Power down, manually rotate	Rotation must be smooth
		Dust	V			Vacuum to clean
Control circuit	Overall	No odor, discoloring corrosion		V	Visual	No abnormalities
	Capacitor	No leaks or deformation	V		Visual	Undistorted appearance
Display	LEDs	Legibility	V		Visual	All LED segments work

Note1: The life of a capacitor is affected by the ambient temperature.
Note2: The inverter must be cleaned periodically.
If dust accumulates on the fan and heat sink, it can cause overheating of the inverter.

8.3 General Inverter Electrical Measurements

The following table specifies how to measure key system electrical parameters.
The diagrams on the next page show inverter-motor systems the location of measurement points for these parameters.



Parameter	Circuit location of measurement	Measuring instrument	Notes	Reference Value
Supply voltage E_1	R-S, S-T, T-R (E_R) (E_S) (R_T)	Moving-coil type voltmeter or rectifier type voltmeter	Fundamental wave effective value	Commercial supply voltage (200V class) 200-220V 5Hz 200-240V 6Hz (400Vclass) 380-415V 5Hz 400-480V 6Hz
Supply current I_1	R, S, T, Current (I_R) (I_S) (I_T)	Moving-coil type Ammeter	Total effective value	
Supply power W_1	R-S, S-T (W_{11}) + (W_{12})	Electronic type wattmeter		
Supply power factor P_{f1}	Calculate the output power factor from the outputvoltage E_1, output current I_1, and output power W_1 $P_{f1} = \frac{W_1}{\sqrt{3} \cdot E_1 \cdot I_1} \times 100(\%)$			
Output voltage E_0	U-V, V-W, W-U (E_U) (E_V) (E_W)	Rectifier type voltmeter	Total effective value	
Output current I_0	U, V, W Current (I_U) (I_V) (I_W)	Moving-coil type Ammeter	Total effective value	
Output power W_0	U-V, V-W (W_{01}) + (W_{02})	Electronic type wattmeter	Total effective value	
Output power factor P_{f0}	Calculate the output power factor from the output voltage E_0, output current I_0, and output power W_0 $P_{f0} = \frac{W_0}{\sqrt{3} \cdot E_0 \cdot I_0} * 100(\%)$			

Note1: Use a meter indicating a fundamental wave effective value for voltage, and meters indicating total effective values for current and power.
Note2: The inverter output has a PWM waveform, and low frequencies may cause erroneous readings. However, the measuring instruments and methods listed above provide comparably accurate results.
Note3: A general-purpose digital volt meter (DVM) is not usually suitable to measure a PWM waveform (not pure sinusoid)

9. RS485 Communication

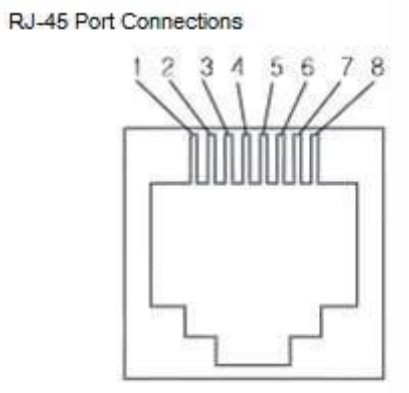
The communication between inverter and external controller can be done through RS-485 by use of the modular connector(RJ-45) located in inverter control board.

Function code	Minimum	Maximum	Initial Value	Unit	Description
b17	1	32	1	-	Settingthe communication number
b31	1	4	3	-	9600bps
A01	0	4	0	-	3: Remote Operator(RJ-45)
A02	0	3	0	-	2: Remote Operator(RJ-45)

Item	Description	Remark
Interface	RS485	
Communication method	Half duplex	
Communication speed	9600	Fixing
Communication code	Binary code	
Data bits	8	Fixing
Parity	No.	Fixing
Stop bit	1	Fixing
Starting method	External request	Inverter is only slave part.
Wait time	10～1000ms	
Connection type	1 : N (Max32)	
Error check	Frame / CRC / CMD / MAXREQ / parameter	Communication number is selected at b17

RS485

1st Communication -RJ45



Pin No.	Signal Descriptions
1	
2	
3	RS - 485+
4	
5	
6	RS - 485-
7	24V
8	24V GND

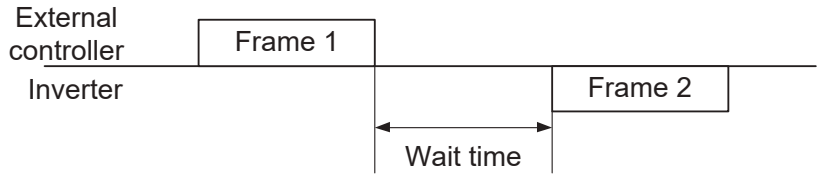
2nd Communication-Terminal

Function code	Minimum	Maximum	Initial Value	Unit	Description
b17	1	32	1	-	Settingthe communication number
b31	1	4	3	-	9600bps
A01	0	4	0	-	4: Remote Operator(Terminal)
A02	0	3	0	-	3:Remote Operator(Terminal)

RXP	RXN
Transmit/Receive +side	Transmit/Receive -side

Communication sequence

The communication sequence is as follows



Frame start : Frame start is recognized by signal line data transmitted.

Frame completion : Frame completion is recognized by no data during correspond 4, 5-character time.

Frame 1: Transmit from external controller to inverter.

Frame 2: Indication reflects from inverter to external controller

Communication frame type and form

External controller transmit frame

Communication number	Command	Parameter	Parameter Count	CRC Hi	CRC Lo

	Description	Data size	Specifications
Communication number	Inverter Communication number	1 byte	1~32
Command	Frame type	1 byte	0x03
Parameter	Parameter	2 byte	1st byte : Group 2nd byte : Index(Note1)
Parameter number	Request parameter number	2 byte	1st byte : 0x00 2nd byte : N(0x01~0x08)
CRC Hi	-	1 byte	Higher 8bit of 16bit CRC
CRC Lo	-	1 byte	Lower 8bit of 16bit CRC

Inverter response frame

Communication number	Order	Byte Number	Data 1	• • • •	Data N	CRC Hi	CRC Lo

	Description	Data size	Specifications
Communication number	Inverter Communication number	1 byte	1~32
Command	Frame type	1 byte	0x03
Byte Number	Data Byte number	1 byte	Request parameter number x 2
Data 1	Parameter 1	2 byte	Parameter value
Data N	Parameter N	2 byte	Nth parameter value
CRC Hi	-	1 byte	Higher 8bit of 16bit CRC
CRC Lo	-	1 byte	Lower 8bit of 16bit CRC

* Frame Size = 5 + Request parameter numberx 2

External transmit frame

Communication number	Order	Parameter	Data	CRC Hi	CRC Lo

	Description	Data size	Specifications
Communication number	Target Inverter Communication number	1 byte	1~32
Command	Frame type	1 byte	0x06
Parameter	Parameter	2 byte	1st byte : Group 2nd byte : Index (Note1)
Data	Data	2 byte	Setting value (Note 2)
CRC Hi	-	1 byte	Higher 8bit of 16bit CRC
CRC Lo	-	1 byte	Lower 8bit of 16bit CRC

Inverter response frame

Communication number	Order	Parameter	Data	CRC Hi	CRC Lo

	Description	Data size	Specifications
Communication number	Target Inverter Communication number	1 byte	1~32
Command	Frame type	1 byte	0x06
Parameter	Parameter	2 byte	1st byte : Group 2nd byte : Index (Note1)
Data	Data	2 byte	Setting value is response (Note4)
CRC Hi	-	1 byte	Higher 8bit of 16bit CRC
CRC Lo	-	1 byte	Lower 8bit of 16bit CRC

Note1 :Parameter setting

Basic parameter
1st byte : Each group is setting

Group	1st byte	Group	1st byte
d	0x01	C	0x05
F	0x02	H	0x06
A	0x03		
b	0x04		

2nd byte : Parameter number setting.
Ex) The case of A60 parameter reading or writing
1st byte : 0x03
2nd byte : 0x3C

Trip information
Trip information is 4 parameter.(output frequency, output current, DC link voltage at trip occurs)

	Trip Information	Previous first trip	Previous second trip	Previous third trip	Trip count
1st byte	0x01	0x01	0x01	0x01	0x01
2nd byte	0x0D	0x11	0x15	0x19	0x1D

Trip information items

Trip data	Trip contents	Trip data	Trip contents
1	Over current trip	9	EEPROMtrouble
2	Over voltage trip	10	Communication trouble
3	Under voltage trip	11	USP trip
4	ArmShort trip	12	GF trip
5	Reserved	14	IOLT trip
6	Inverter over heat trip	15	Input phase loss
7	Electric thermal trip	18	Braking resistor Overload trip
8	External trip		

Note2 :Data value setting

Data value is transmitted except decimal point.

Ex1) Output frequency

Parameter value	Communication data	Conversion hexadecimal
60.0Hz	6000	1st byte : 0x17 2nd byte : 0x70

Ex2) acc/dec time

Parameter value	Communication data	Conversion hexadecimal
10.0sec	100	1st byte : 0x00 2nd byte : 0x64

Note3 :Special parameter

Run command

Parameter

1st byte : 0x00

2nd byte : 0x02

setting data

1st byte

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Reserved							

2nd byte

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
Reserved					RST	REV	FWD

Bit 0 : Forward command
Bit 1 : Reverse command
Bit 2 : Reset command

Frequency command

Parameter

1st byte : 0x00
2nd byte : 0x04
setting data
output frequency * 100
Ex) the case of output frequency command is 60.00Hz
Data 6000 transmit
1st byte : 0x17
2nd byte : 0x70

16bit CRC generation

The step of CRC generation is as follows:

1. All of 16-bit register is 1.0xffff
2. The exclusive OR of 16-bit register and 8-bit register.
3. Shift right side 1bit 16-bit register
4. If the result of step 3 is 1, exclusive OR 16-bit register and 0xa001.
5. Execute 8 times step 3 and step 4.
6. Execute step 2～6 until data completion.
7. Exchange the step 6 result of higher 8bit and lower 8bit.

Ex)The case of D01 output frequency reading.

Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6
Communication Number	Command	Parameter		Parameter number	
0x01	0x03	0x01	0x01	0x00	0x01

The sequence of addition Byte(01x01)

16-BIT REGISTER	MSB			Flag	
(Exclusive OR)	1111	1111	1111	1111	
01	0000	0001			
	1111	1111	1111	1110	
Shift 1	0111	1111	1111	1111	
Shift 2	0011	1111	1111	1111	1
Polynomial	1010	0000	0000	0001	
	1001	1111	1111	1110	
Shift 3	0100	1111	1111	1111	
Shift 4	0010	0111	1111	1111	1
Polynomial	1010	0000	0000	0001	
	1000	0111	1111	1110	
Shift 5	0100	0011	1111	1111	
Shift 6	0010	0001	1111	1111	1
Polynomial	1010	0000	0000	0001	
	1000	0001	1111	1110	
Shift 7	0100	0000	1111	1111	
Shift 8	0010	0000	0111	1111	1
Polynomial	1010	0000	0000	0001	
	1000	0000	0111	1110	

Byte 1~6	CRC of operation results
0x01	0x807e
0x03	0x3364
0x01	0x30e1
0x01	0x8831
0x00	0xd449
0x01	0x36d4

Change upper and lower 8 bit of result 0x36d4 : 0xd436

Byte7 : Upper 8 bit of CRC = 0xd4
Byte8 : Lower 8 bit of CRC = 0x36

10. Specification

10.1 Standard specification list

(1) 200V Class Specifications(IP20)

Inverter Model			055LF/ 075LFP	075LF/ 110LFP	110LF/ 150LFP	150LF/ 185LFP	185LF/ 220LFP	220LF
Max. Applicable motor (4P, kW) (Note1)		HD	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22
		ND	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	-
Rated capacity (kVA)	HD	200V	8.3	11.1	15.6	22.2	26.3	31.2
		240V	10.0	13.3	18.7	26.6	31.6	37.4
	ND	200V	10.4	15.2	20.0	25.2	29.4	-
		240V	12.5	18.2	24.1	30.3	35.3	-
Rated input voltage			Three-phase 200~240V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%					
Rated output voltage (Note2)			Three-phase 200~240V (corresponding to input voltage)					
Rated output current(A)		HD	24	32	45	64	76	90
		ND	30	44	50	73	85	-
Weight (Kg)			4.2	4.5	4.5	6.5	7.5	8
Protection Design			IP20					

(2) 400V Class Specifications

Inverter Model			055HF/ 075HFP	075HF/ 110HFP	110HF/ 150HFP	150HF/ 185HFP	185HF/ 220HFP	220HF/ 300HFP
Max. Applicable motor (4P, kW) (Note1)		HD	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22
		ND	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30
Rated capacity (kVA)	HD	380V	7.9	10.5	15.1	21.1	25.0	29.6
		480V	10.0	13.3	19.1	26.6	31.6	37.4
	ND	380V	10.4	15.2	20.0	25.6	29.7	39.4
		480V	12.5	18.2	24.1	30.7	35.7	47.3
Rated input voltage			Three-phase 380~480V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%					
Rated output voltage (Note2)			Three-phase 380~480V (corresponding to input voltage)					
Rated output current (A)		HD	12	16	23	32	38	45
		ND	15	22	29	37	43	57
Weight (Kg)			4.2	4.5	4.5	7	7	7.5
Protection Design			IP20					

Inverter Model			300HF/ 370HFP	370HF/ 450HFP	450HF/ 550HFP	550HF/ 750HFP	750HF/ 900HFP	900HF/ 1100HFP
Max. Applicable motor (4P, kW) (Note1)		HD	30	37	45	55	75	90
		ND	37	45	55	75	90	110
Rated capacity (kVA)	HD	380V	38.2	49.4	59.2	72.4	98.1	115.8
		480V	48.2	62.4	74.8	91.5	123.9	146.3
	ND	380V	48.4	58.8	72.7	93.5	111	135
		480V	58.1	70.1	87.2	112	133	162
Rated input voltage			Three-phase 380~480V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%					
Rated output voltage (Note2)			Three-phase 380~480V (corresponding to input voltage)					
Rated output current (A)		HD	58	75	90	110	149	176
		ND	70	85	105	135	160	195
Weight (Kg)			22	22	27	30	50	50
Protection Design			IP00					

Inverter Model			1100HF/ 1320HFP	1320HF/ 1600HFP	1600HF/ 2000HFP	2200HF/ 2500HFP	2800HF/ 3200HFP	3500HF/ 3800HFP
Max. Applicable motor (4P, kW) (Note1)		HD	110	132	160	220	280	350
		ND	132	160	200	250	320	375
Rated capacity (kVA)	HD	380V	142.8	171.1	195	270	340	430
		480V	180.4	216.2	230	315	400	500
	ND	380V	159	204	245	305	390	460
		480V	191	245	285	360	470	550
Rated input voltage			Three-phase 380~480V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%					
Rated output voltage (Note2)			Three-phase 380~480V (corresponding to input voltage)					
Rated output current (A)		HD	217	260	300	415	525	656
		ND	230	285	370	450	600	680
Weight (Kg)			60	60	110	110	170	170
Protection Design			IP00					

Footnotes for the preceding tables

Note 1. The applicable motor refers to HYUNDAI standard 3-phase motor(4-pole).
To use other motors, care must be taken to prevent the rated motor current(50/60Hz) from exceeding the rated output current of the inverter.

Note 2. The output voltage decreases as the main supply voltage decreases (except for use of the AVR function). In any case, the output voltage cannot exceed the input power supply voltage.

(3) Common specifications for 200V/400V class

Inverter model			Common specifications for all model
Control system(Note3)			Space vector modulation PWM system
Output frequency range(Note4)			0.01～400Hz
Frequency accuracy(Note5)			Digital command ±0.01% for Max. frequency, analog frequency ±0.1% (25±10℃)
Frequency resolving power			Digital setting : 0.01HZ, Analog setting : Max. frequency / 1,000
Voltage/frequency characteristic			V/f control (constant torque, reduced torque), free V/f control
Overload current rate			Heavy Duty(150%, 60sec), Normal Duty(120%, 60sec)
Acceleration/Deceleration			0.1～3000.0 sec (Director, curve setting)
DC injection Braking			On starting and decelerating by stop command, inverter operates under operation setting frequency. Or inverter operates with external input (Breaking power, time, frequency can be set.)
Input Signal	Frequency	Operator Extend signal	Setting by up/down key Input voltage : DC0～+10V (Input impedance 10KΩ) Input current : 4～20mA (Input impedance 200Ω)
	Run/ Stop	Operator Extend signal	Run / Stop key (Forward / Reverse function mode) Forward run / stop (1a connect, 1b selection possibility)
	Intelligent input terminal		FW(Forward), RV(Reverse), CF1~4(Multi-speed bit 1~4), RS(reset), AT(Analog input current/voltage selection signal), USP(USP function) EXT(external trip), FRS(free-run stop), JG(jogging), SFT(software lock), 2CH(2nd acceleration), STA, STP, F/R(3-wire), UP, DOWN(Up/down), O/R(Local Keypad Operation), T/R(Local Terminal Input Operation), PIDIR(PID Integral Reset), PIDD(PID Disable)

Inverter model		Common specifications for all model
Output Signal	Intelligent output terminal (RN0-RN1,RN2-RN3)	RUN(run status signal), FA1 (frequency arrival signal), FA2 (setting Frequency arrival signal),OL(overload advance notice signal), OD(PID error deviation signal), AL(alarm signal)
	Alarm output terminal	
	FM output	Analog meter (DC0~10V fullscale. Max · 1mA) Output frequency, output current, output voltage and output power
	AMI output	Analog meter (4~20mA full scale. Max · 250Ω) Output frequency, output current, output voltage and output power
Other functions		AVR function, curved accel/decel. profile, upper and lower limiters, 16-stage speed profile, fine adjustment of start frequency, BRD function carrier frequency change(0.5 to 16Khz), frequency jump, gain and bias setting, process jogging, electronic thermal level adjustment, retry function, trip history monitor, auto tuning(1), V/f characteristic selection, Speed Search automatic torque boost, frequency conversion display, USP function
Protection function		Over current, Over load(Electronic thermal), Inverter Over voltage, IOLT Communication error, Under voltage, Output short circuit detection, USP error, EEPROM error, External error, Ground fault, Over heat, Input phase loss, Braking resistor overload
Standard specification	Ambient temperature	-10~40℃ (If ambient temperature is above 40℃, Carrier frequency should be lower than default value.)
	Storage temperature	-20~60℃
	Ambient humidity	Below 90%RH (Installed with no dew condensation)
	Vibration	5.9m/s^2(0.6G). 10~55Hz
	Location	Under 1000m above sea level, indoors (Installed away from corrosive gasses dust)
Option		Noise filter , DC reactor, AC reactor Remote operator, cable for remote operator, Braking resistor(Note6)

Footnotes for the preceding table

Note 3 Control method setting A31 to 2 (sensorless vector control) Selected, set carrier frequency(b11) more than 2.1kHz.
Using motor less than half of the rated capacity, you cannot get enough performance.
Multiple motors cannot be driven by sensorless vector control.

Note 4 To operate the motor over 50/60Hz, consult the motor manufacturer about the maximum allowablerotation speed. In case of sensorless control mode, it can be 300Hz

Note 5 Inverter frequency could be exceeded 1.5Hz for the maximum frequency[A04] in the case of motor stabilization is required.

Note 6. The braking torque via capacitive feedback is the average deceleration torque at the shortest deceleration (stopping from 50/60Hz as indicated). It is not continuous regenerative braking torque. And, the average deceleration torque varies with motor loss.This value decreases when operating beyond 50 Hz. If a large regenerative torque is required, the optional regenerative braking resistor should be used.

10.2 The selection of braking resistor and the breakingunit

- Resistor values shown in the following table is calculated on the basis of 150% of rated braking torque, 5% ED[(1)].
- Power rating of resistor should be doubled for resistor frequency 10% ED use. Additional braking unit should be installedfor above

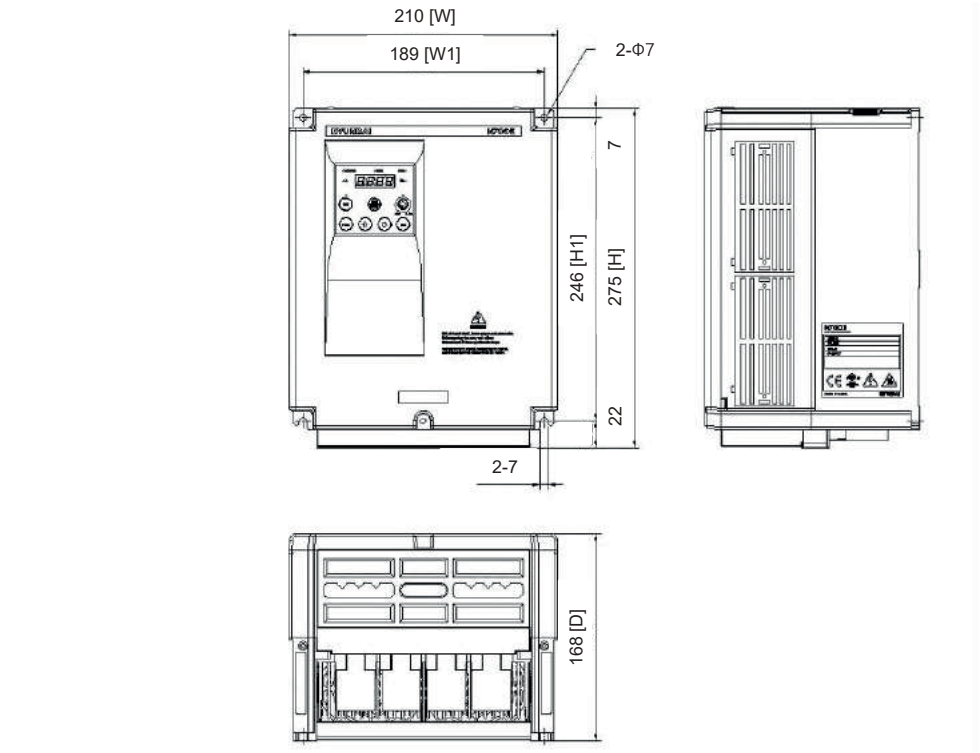
Recommended DB Resistors for the Rated Inverter Capacity (5% ED[(1)])

Inverter capacity	Ohm [Ω]	Wattage [W][(2)]
055LF/075LFP	17	1000
075LF/110LFP	17	1000
110LF/150LFP	17	1000
150LF/185LFP	8.7	2500
185LF/220LFP	6	3000
220LF	6	4000
055HF/075HFP	70	1200
075HF/110HFP	50	1200
110HF/150HFP	50	2000
150HF/185HFP	30	2500
185HF/220HFP	20	3000
220HF/300HFP	20	4000

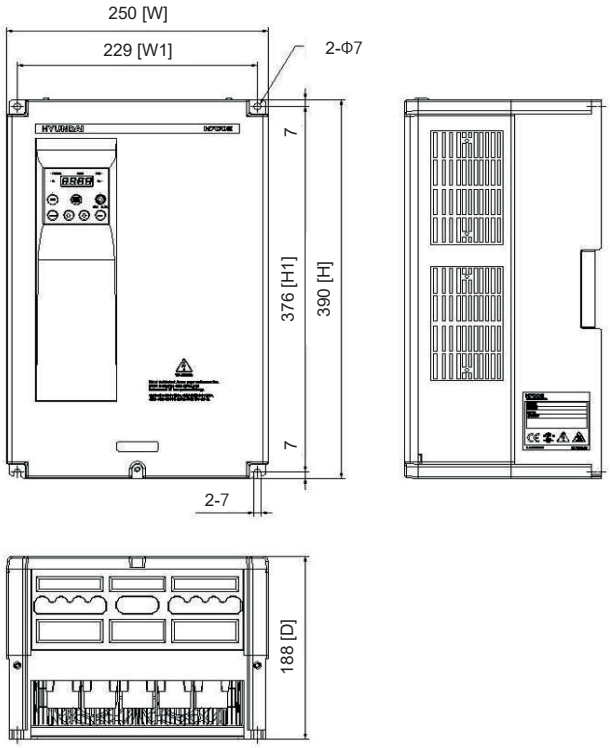
(1)ED is based on 100 seconds.
(2)Rated capacity is based on the self-cooling.

10.3 Dimension

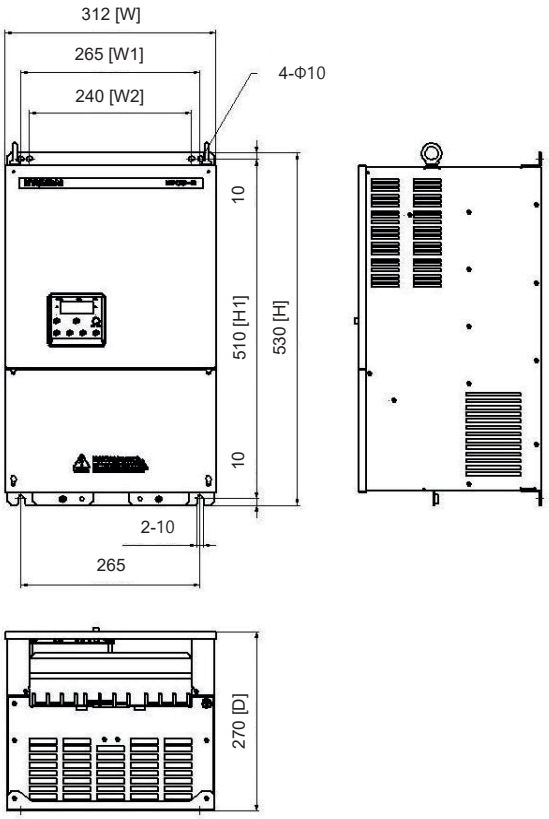
(1) N700E-055LF/075LFP, N700E-075LF/110LFP, N700E-110LF/150LFP, N700E-055HF/075HFP, N700E-075HF/110HFP and N700E-110HF/150HFP model external dimension.(mm)



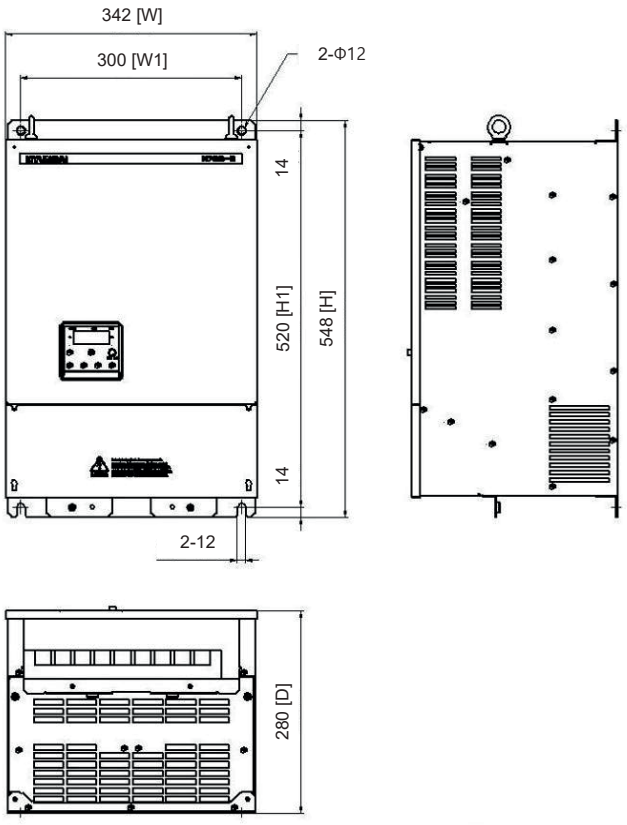
(2) N700E-150LF/185LFP, N700E-185LF/220LFP, N700E-220LF, N700E-150HF/185HFP, N700E-185HF/220HFP, N700E-220HF/300HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



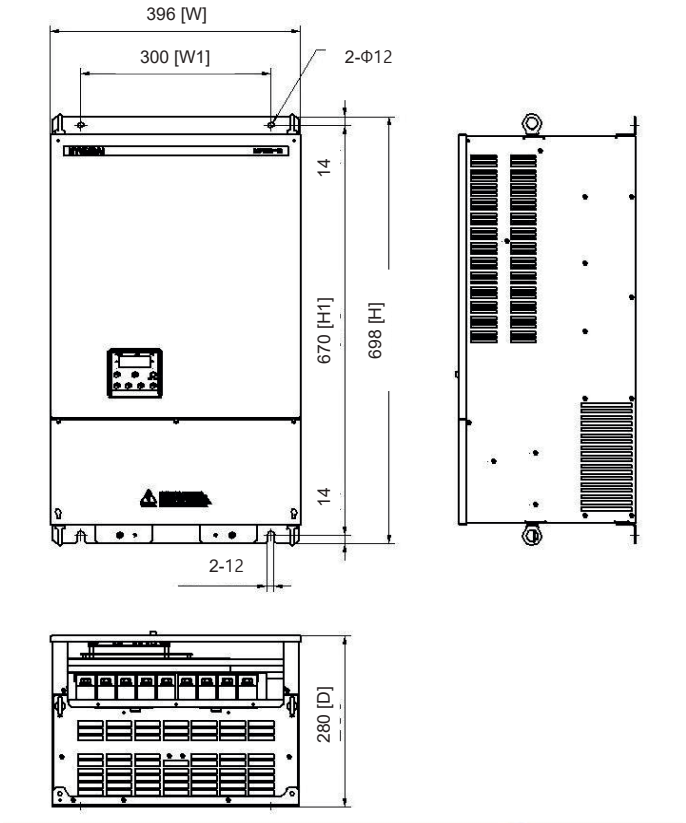
(3) N700E-300HF/370HFP, N700E-370HF/450HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



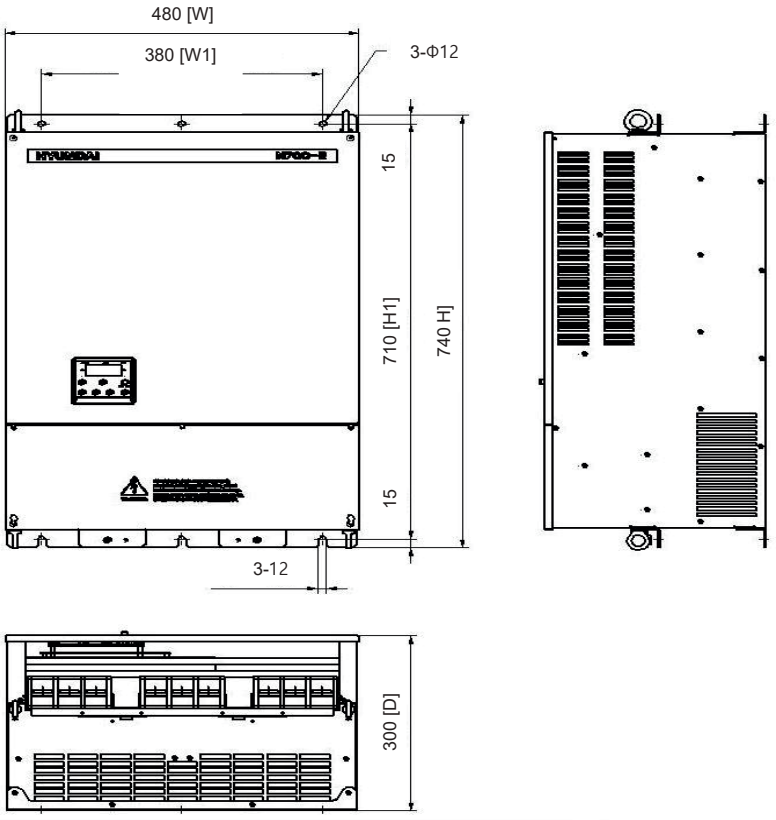
(4) N700E-450HF/550HFP, N700E-550HF/750HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



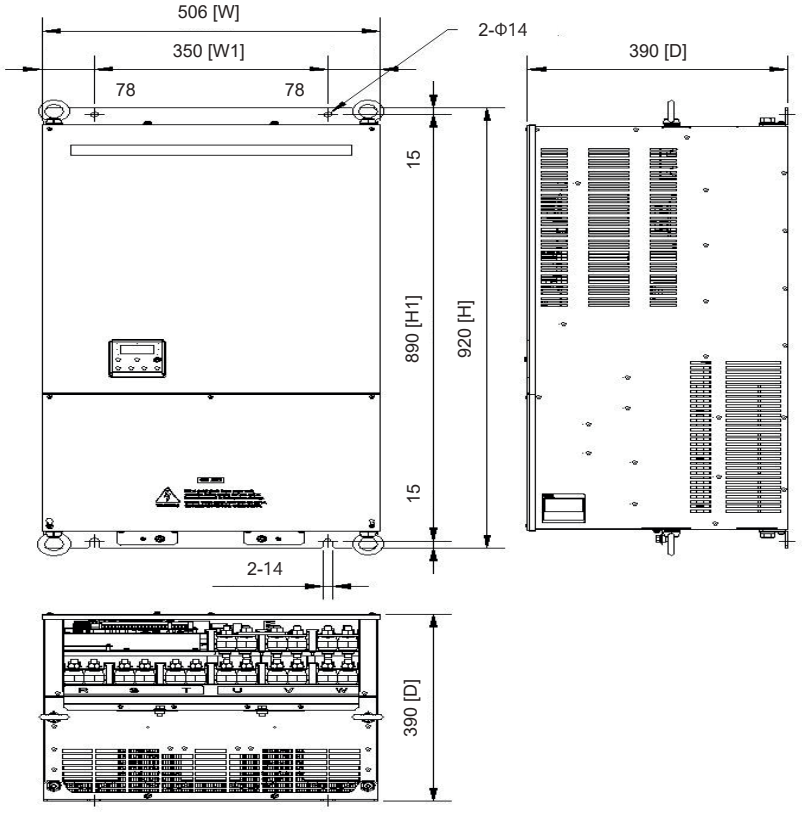
(5) N700E-750HF/900HFP, N700E-900HF/1100HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



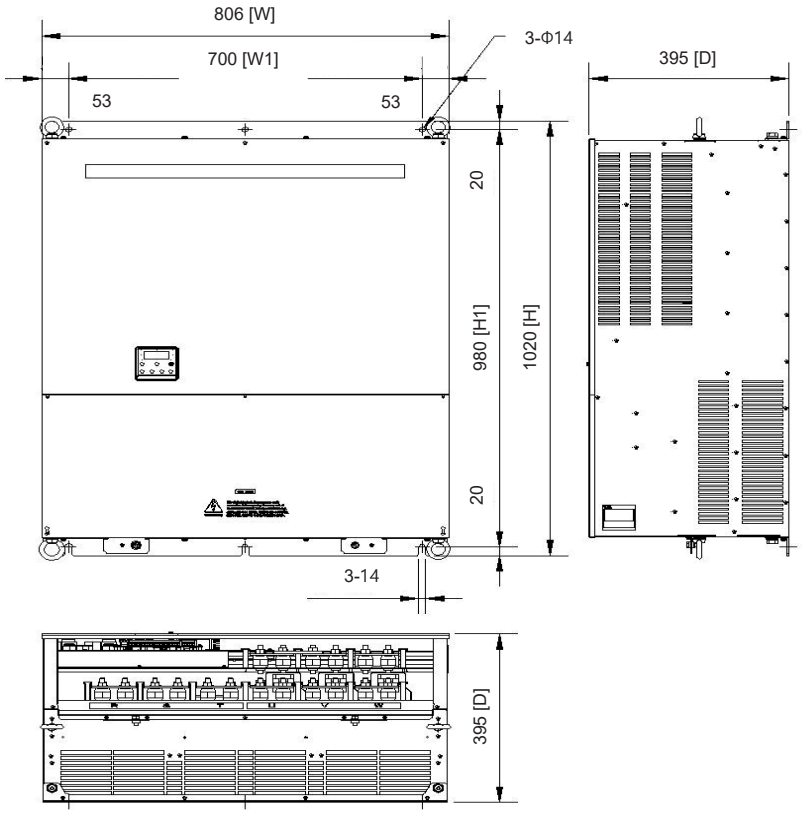
(6) N700E-1100HF/1320HFP, N700E-1320HF/1600HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



(7) N700E-1600HF/2000HFP, N700E-2200HF/2500HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



(8) N700E-2800HF/3200HFP, N700E-3500HF/3800HFPmodel external dimension.(mm)



Model	W(Width) [mm]	W1 [mm]	W2 [mm]	H(Height) [mm]	H1 [mm]	D(depth) [mm]	ø [mm]	Weight [kg]
N700E-055LF/075LFP	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.2
N700E-075LF/110LFP	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.5
N700E-110LF/150LF	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.5
N700E-150LF/185LF	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	6.5
N700E-185LF/220LF	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	7.5
N700E-220LF	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	8
N700E-055HF/075HFP	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.2
N700E-075HF/110HFP	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.5
N700E-110HF/150HFP	210	189	-	275	246	168	7	4.5
N700E-150HF/185HFP	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	7
N700E-185HF/220HFP	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	7
N700E-220HF/300HFP	250	229	-	390	376	188	7	7.5
N700E-300HF/300HFP	312	265	240	530	510	270	10	22
N700E-370HF/450HFP	312	265	240	530	510	270	10	22
N700E-450HF/550HFP	342	300	-	548	520	280	12	27
N700E-550HF/750HFP	342	300	-	548	520	280	12	30
N700E-750HF/900HFP	396	300	-	698	670	280	12	50
N700E-900HF/1100HFP	396	300	-	698	670	280	12	50
N700E-1100HF/1320HFP	480	380	-	740	710	300	12	60
N700E-1320HF/1600HFP	480	380	-	740	710	300	12	60
N700E-1600HF/2000HFP	506	350	-	920	890	390	14	110
N700E-2200HF/2500HFP	506	350	-	920	890	390	14	110
N700E-2800HF/3200HFP	806	700	-	1020	980	395	14	170
N700E-3500HF/3800HFP	806	700	-	1020	980	395	14	170

N700E INSTRUCTION MANUAL REVISION HISTORY TABLE

ELECTRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

No.	Revision contents	The Data of Issue	Version No.
1	First edition	11. 05.	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(00)
2	Spec. table change(10-1) DB Resistor information was added(10-2)	12. 01	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(01)
3	Error fixed, Intelligent Input Drawing changed	12. 03	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(02)
4	B Group function code changed	12. 05	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(03)
5	B Group function code (b02) changed	12. 06	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(04)
6	Fuse table changed	12. 10	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(05)
7	B and C Group function added	12. 11	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(06)
8	PID and BRD function addition	13. 02	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(07)
9	A revised edition of N700E EIO	13. 06	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(08)
10	Function code description changed	13.12	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(09)
11	Add jogging command by RS485	14.05	HHIS-WZ-PE-082(10)