MAKING MODERN LIVING POSSIBLE

Operating Instructions

VLT® AQUA Drive FC 200

THE REAL DRIVE

Safety

⚠WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

Frequency converters contain high voltage when connected to AC mains input power. Installation, start up, and maintenance should be performed by qualified personnel only. Failure to perform installation, start up, and maintenance by qualified personnel could result in death or serious injury.

High Voltage

Frequency converters are connected to hazardous mains voltages. Extreme care should be taken to protect against shock. Only trained personnel familiar with electronic equipment should install, start, or maintain this equipment.

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED START!

When the frequency converter is connected to AC mains, the motor may start at any time. The frequency converter, motor, and any driven equipment must be in operational readiness. Failure to be in operational readiness when the frequency converter is connected to AC mains could result in death, serious injury, equipment, or property damage.

Unintended Start

When the frequency converter is connected to the AC mains, the motor may be started by means of an external switch, a serial bus command, an input reference signal, or a cleared fault condition. Use appropriate cautions to guard against an unintended start.

⚠WARNING

DISCHARGE TIME!

Frequency converters contain DC-link capacitors that can remain charged even when the frequency converter is not powered. To avoid electrical hazards, disconnect AC mains, any permanent magnet type motors, and any remote DC-link power supplies, including battery backups, UPS and DC-link connections to other frequency converters. Wait for the capacitors to fully discharge before performing any service or repair work. The amount of wait time is listed in the *Discharge Time* table. Failure to wait the specified time after power has been removed before doing service or repair could result in death or serious injury.

Voltage (V)	Minimum Waiting Time (Minutes)	
	4	15
200 - 240	0.25 - 3.7kW	5.5 - 45kW
380 - 480	0.37 - 7.5kW	11 - 90kW
525 - 600	0.75 - 7.5kW	11 - 90kW
525 - 690	n/a	11 - 90kW
High voltage may be present even when the warning LEDs are off!		

Discharge Time

Symbols

The following symbols are used in this manual.

⚠WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

CAUTION

Indicates a situation that may result in equipment or property-damage-only accidents.

NOTE

Indicates highlighted information that should be regarded with attention to avoid mistakes or operate equipment at less than optimal performance.

Approvals

Table 1.2

Contents

1 Introduction

1

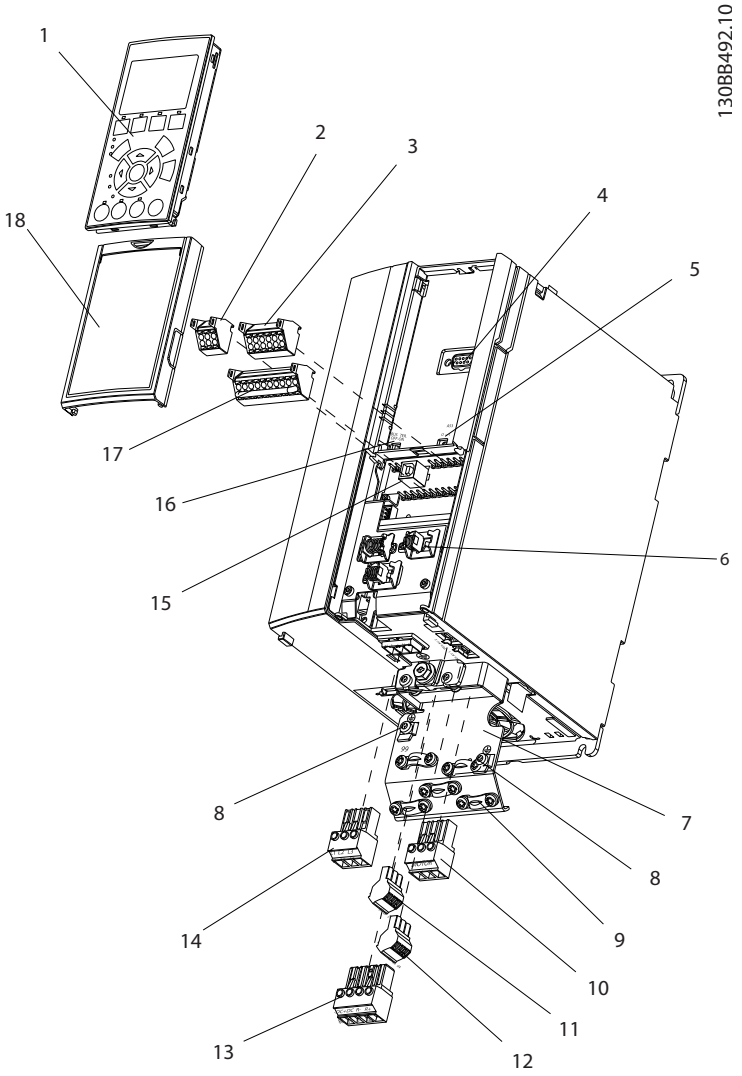


Illustration 1.1 Exploded View A Size

1	LCP	10	Motor output terminals 96 (U), 97 (V), 98 (W)
2	RS-485 serial bus connector (+68, -69)	11	Relay 1 (01, 02, 03)
3	Analog I/O connector	12	Relay 2 (04, 05, 06)
4	LCP input plug	13	Brake (-81, +82) and load sharing (-88, +89) terminals
5	Analog switches (A53), (A54)	14	Mains input terminals 91 (L1), 92 (L2), 93 (L3)
6	Cable strain relief / PE ground	15	USB connector
7	Decoupling plate	16	Serial bus terminal switch
8	Grounding clamp (PE)	17	Digital I/O and 24 V power supply
9	Shielded cable grounding clamp and strain relief	18	Control cable cover plate

Table 1.1

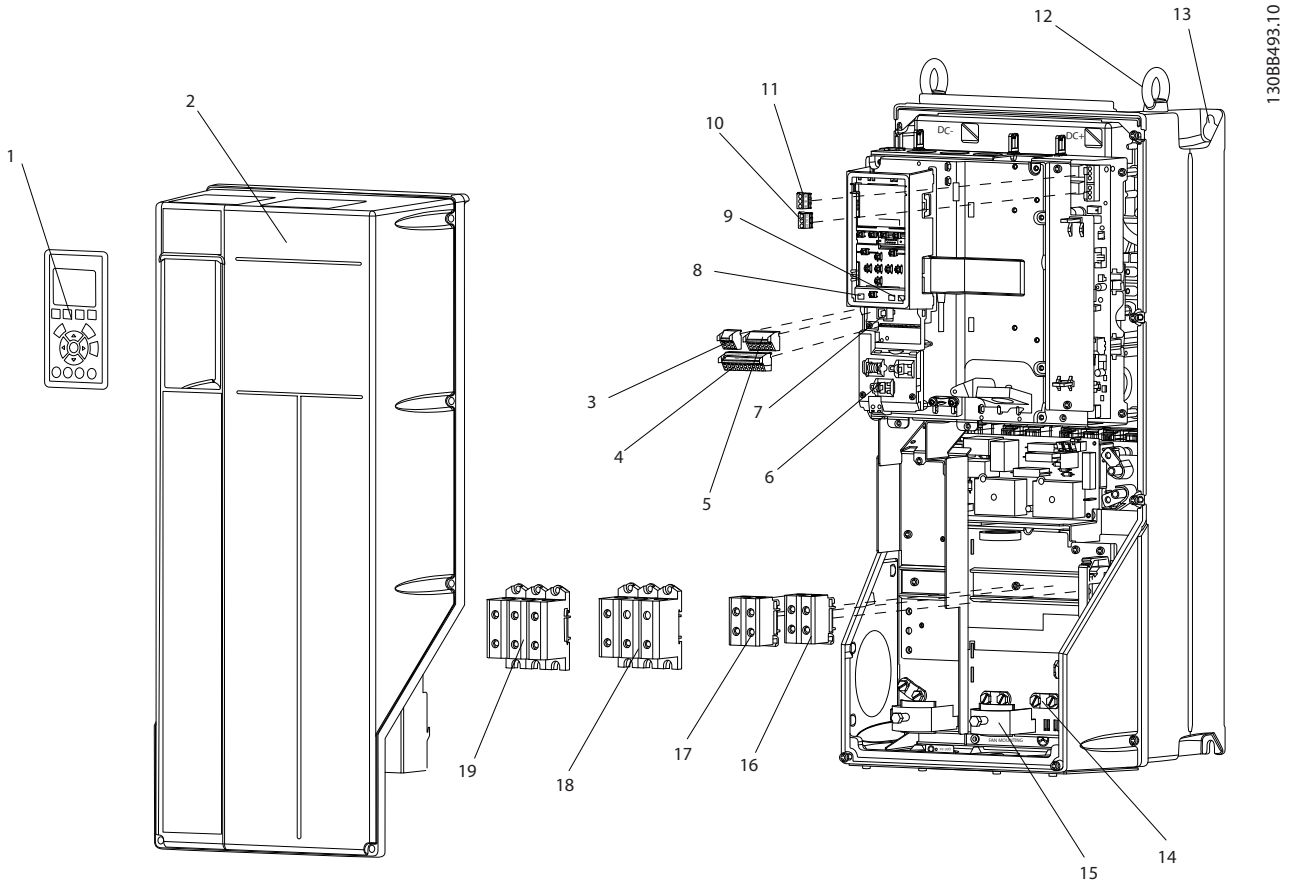


Illustration 1.2 Exploded View B and C Sizes

1	LCP	11	Relay 2 (04, 05, 06)
2	Cover	12	Lifting ring
3	RS-485 serial bus connector	13	Mounting slot
4	Digital I/O and 24 V power supply	14	Grounding clamp (PE)
5	Analog I/O connector	15	Cable strain relief / PE ground
6	Cable strain relief / PE ground	16	Brake terminal (-81, +82)
7	USB connector	17	Load sharing terminal (DC bus) (-88, +89)
8	Serial bus terminal switch	18	Motor output terminals 96 (U), 97 (V), 98 (W)
9	Analog switches (A53), (A54)	19	Mains input terminals 91 (L1), 92 (L2), 93 (L3)
10	Relay 1 (01, 02, 03)		

Table 1.2

1.1 Purpose of the Manual

This manual is intended to provide detailed information for the installation and start up of the frequency converter. 2 Installation provides requirements for mechanical and electrical installation, including input, motor, control and serial communications wiring, and control terminal functions. 3 Start Up and Functional Testing provides detailed procedures for start up, basic operational programming, and functional testing. The remaining chapters provide supplementary details. These include user interface, detailed programming, application examples, start-up troubleshooting, and specifications.

1

1.2 Additional Resources

Other resources are available to understand advanced frequency converter functions and programming.

- The Programming Guide provides greater detail in how to work with parameters and many application examples.
- The Design Guide is intended to provide detailed capabilities and functionality to design motor control systems.
- Supplemental publications and manuals are available from Danfoss.
  See http://www.danfoss.com/Products/Literature/Technical+Documentation.htm for listings.
- Optional equipment is available that may change some of the procedures described. Be sure to see the instructions supplied with those options for specific requirements.

Contact the local Danfoss supplier or go to *http://www.danfoss.com/Products/Literature/Technical+Documentation.htm* for downloads or additional information.

1.3 Product Overview

A frequency converter is an electronic motor controller that converts AC mains input into a variable AC waveform output. The frequency and voltage of the output are regulated to control the motor speed or torque. The frequency converter can vary the speed of the motor in response to system feedback, such as changing temperature or pressure for controlling fan, compressor, or pump motors. The frequency converter can also regulate the motor by responding to remote commands from external controllers.

In addition, the frequency converter monitors the system and motor status, issues warnings or alarms for fault conditions, starts and stops the motor, optimizes energy efficiency, and offers many more control, monitoring, and efficiency functions. Operation and monitoring functions are available as status indications to an outside control system or serial communication network.

1.4 Internal Frequency Converter Controller Functions

Below is a block diagram of the frequency converter's internal components. See *Table 1.3* for their functions.

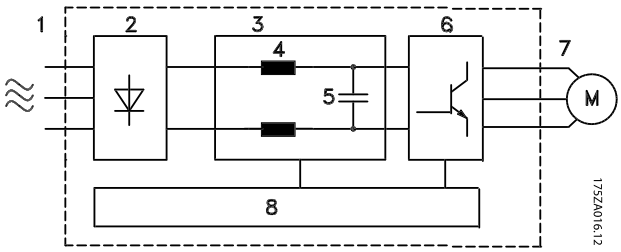


Illustration 1.3 Frequency Converter Block Diagram

Area	Title	Functions
1	Mains input	• Three-phase AC mains power supply to the frequency converter
2	Rectifier	• The rectifier bridge converts the AC input to DC current to supply inverter power
3	DC bus	• The frequency converter's intermediate DC-bus circuit handles the DC current
4	DC reactors	• Filter the intermediate DC circuit voltage • Prove line transient protection • Reduce RMS current • Raise the power factor reflected back to the line • Reduce harmonics on the AC input
5	Capacitor bank	• Stores the DC power • Provides ride-through protection for short power losses
6	Inverter	• Converts the DC into a controlled PWM AC waveform for a controlled variable output to the motor
7	Output to motor	• Regulated three-phase output power to the motor
8	Control circuitry	• Input power, internal processing, output, and motor current are monitored to provide efficient operation and control • User interface and external commands are monitored and performed • Status output and control can be provided

Table 1.3 Frequency Converter Internal Components

1.5 Frame Sizes and Power Ratings

References to frames sizes used in this manual are defined in *Table 1.4*.

	Frame Size (kW)											
Volts	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**	**A5**	**B1**	**B2**	**B3**	**B4**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**
200-240	0.25-2.2	3.0-3.7	0.25-2.2	0.25-3.7	5.5-11	15	5.5-11	15-18.5	18.5-30	37-45	22-30	37-45
380-480	0.37-4.0	5.5-7.5	0.37-4.0	0.37-7.5	11-18.5	22-30	11-18.5	22-37	37-55	75-90	45-55	75-90
525-600	n/a	0.75-7.5	n/a	0.75-7.5	11-18.5	22-30	11-18.5	22-37	37-55	75-90	45-55	75-90
525-690	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11-30	n/a	n/a	n/a	37-90	n/a	n/a
Single phase												
200-240	n/a	1.1	n/a	1.1	1.5-5.5	7.5	n/a	n/a	15	22	n/a	n/a
380-480	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	11	n/a	n/a	18.5	37	n/a	n/a

Table 1.4 Frames Sizes and Power Ratings

2 Installation

2

2.1 Installation Site Check List

- The frequency converter relies on the ambient air for cooling. Observe the limitations on ambient air temperature for optimal operation
- Ensure that the installation location has sufficient support strength to mount the frequency converter
- Keep the frequency converter interior free from dust and dirt. Ensure that the components stay as clean as possible. In construction areas, provide a protective covering. Optional IP55 (NEMA 12) or IP66 (NEMA 4) enclosures may be necessary.
- Keep the manual, drawings, and diagrams accessible for detailed installation and operation instructions. It is important that the manual is available for equipment operators.
- Locate equipment as near to the motor as possible. Keep motor cables as short as possible. Check the motor characteristics for actual tolerances. Do not exceed
    - 300m (1000ft) for unshielded motor leads
    - 150m (500ft) for shielded cable.

2.2 Frequency Converter and Motor Pre-installation Check List

- Compare the model number of unit on the nameplate to what was ordered to verify the proper equipment
- Ensure each of the following are rated for same voltage:

  Mains (power)

  Frequency converter

  Motor
- Ensure that frequency converter output current rating is equal to or greater than motor full load current for peak motor performance

  Motor size and frequency converter power must match for proper overload protection

  If frequency converter rating is less than motor, full motor output cannot be achieved

2.3 Mechanical Installation

2.3.1 Cooling

- To provide cooling airflow, mount the unit to a solid flat surface or to the optional back plate (see *2.3.3 Mounting*)
- Top and bottom clearance for air cooling must be provided. Generally, 100-225mm (4-10in) is required. See *Illustration 2.1* for clearance requirements
- Improper mounting can result in over heating and reduced performance
- Derating for temperatures starting between 40°C (104°F) and 50°C (122°F) and elevation 1000m (3300ft) above sea level must be considered. See the equipment Design Guide for detailed information.

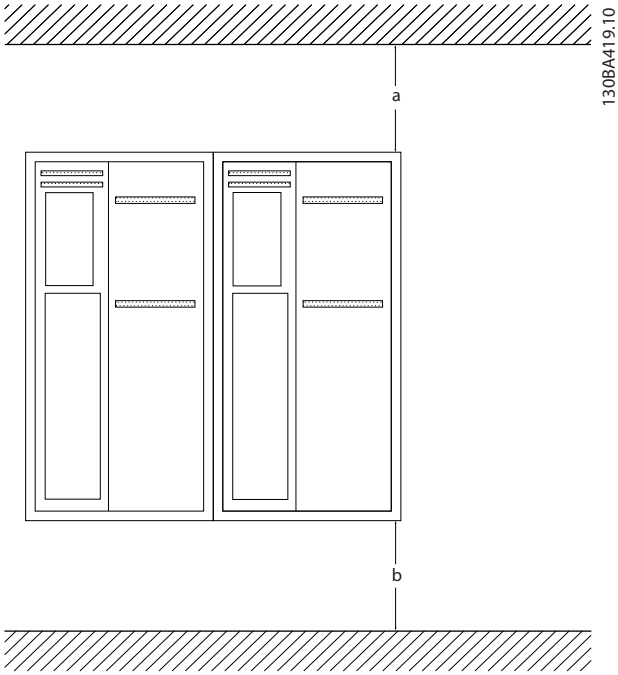


Illustration 2.1 Top and Bottom Cooling Clearance

Enclosure	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2
a/b (mm)	100	100	100	100	200	200
a/b (in)	4	4	4	4	8	8
Enclosure	**B3**	**B4**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**
a/b (mm)	200	200	200	225	200	225
a/b (in)	8	8	8	9	8	9

Table 2.1 Minimum Airflow Clearance Requirements

2.3.2 Lifting

- Check the weight of the unit to determine a safe lifting method
- Ensure that the lifting device is suitable for the task
- If necessary, plan for a hoist, crane, or forklift with the appropriate rating to move the unit
- For lifting, use hoist rings on the unit, when provided

2.3.3 Mounting

- Mount the unit vertically
- The frequency converter allows side by side installation
- Ensure that the strength of the mounting location will support the unit weight
- Mount the unit to a solid flat surface or to the optional back plate to provide cooling airflow (see *Illustration 2.2* and *Illustration 2.3*)
- Improper mounting can result in over heating and reduced performance
- Use the slotted mounting holes on the unit for wall mounting, when provided

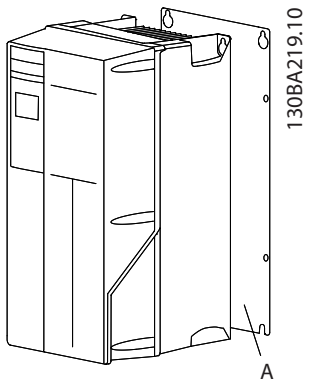


Illustration 2.2 Proper Mounting with Back Plate

Item A is a back plate properly installed for required airflow to cool the unit.

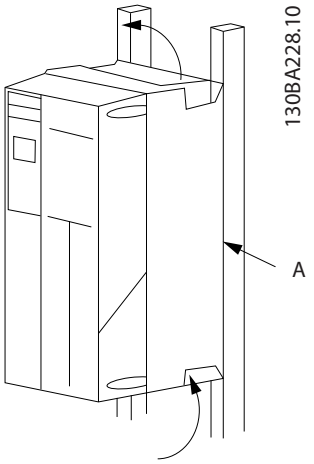


Illustration 2.3 Proper Mounting with Railings

NOTE

Back plate is needed when mounted on railings.

2.3.4 Tightening Torques

See *10.3.2 Connection Tightening Torques* for proper tightening specifications.

2.4 Electrical Installation

This section contains detailed instructions for wiring the frequency converter. The following tasks are described.

- Wiring the motor to the frequency converter output terminals
- Wiring the AC mains to the frequency converter input terminals
- Connecting control and serial communication wiring
- After power has been applied, checking input and motor power; programming control terminals for their intended functions

Illustration 2.4 shows a basic electrical connection.

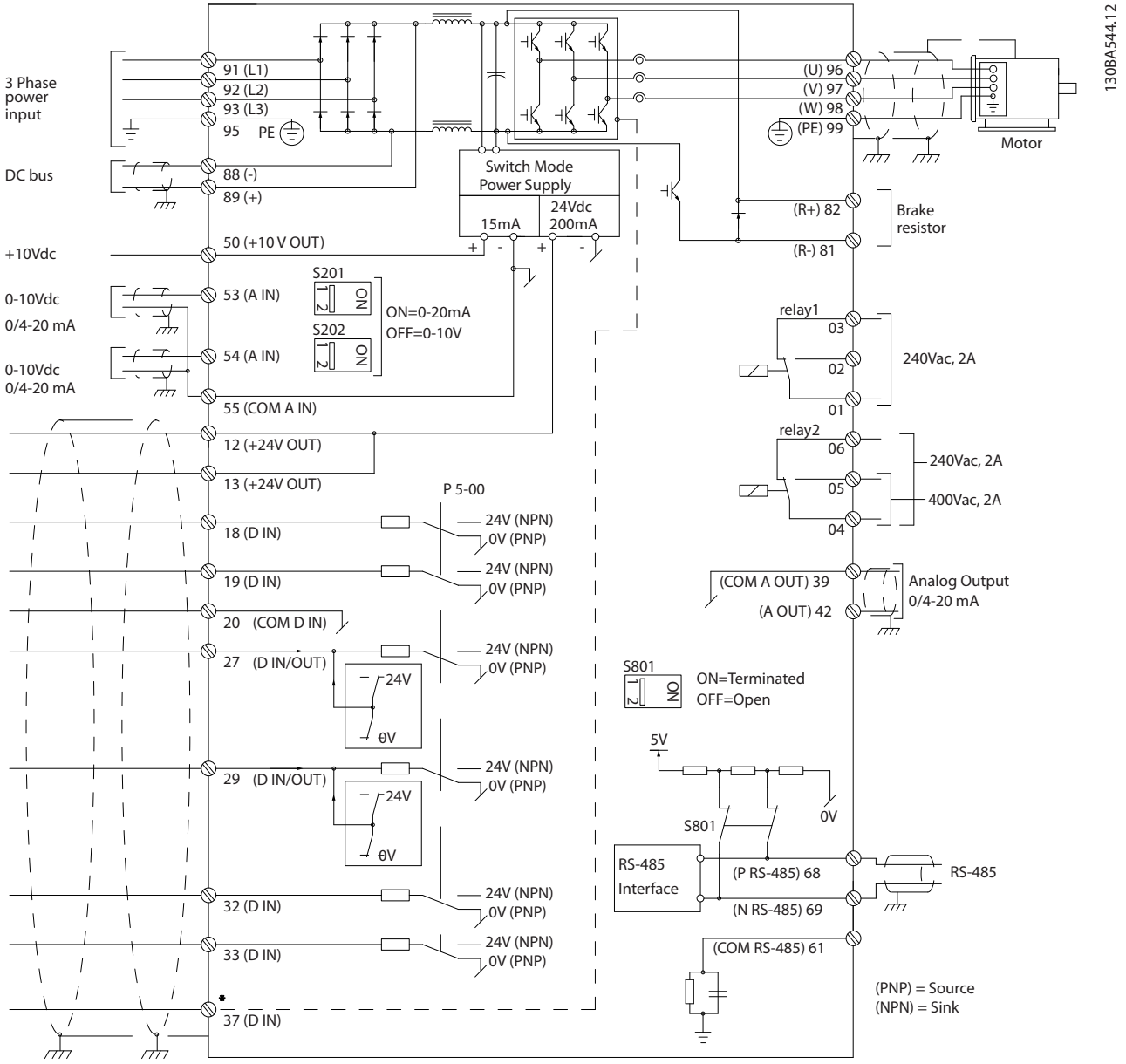


Illustration 2.4 Basic Wiring Schematic Drawing.

* Terminal 37 is an option

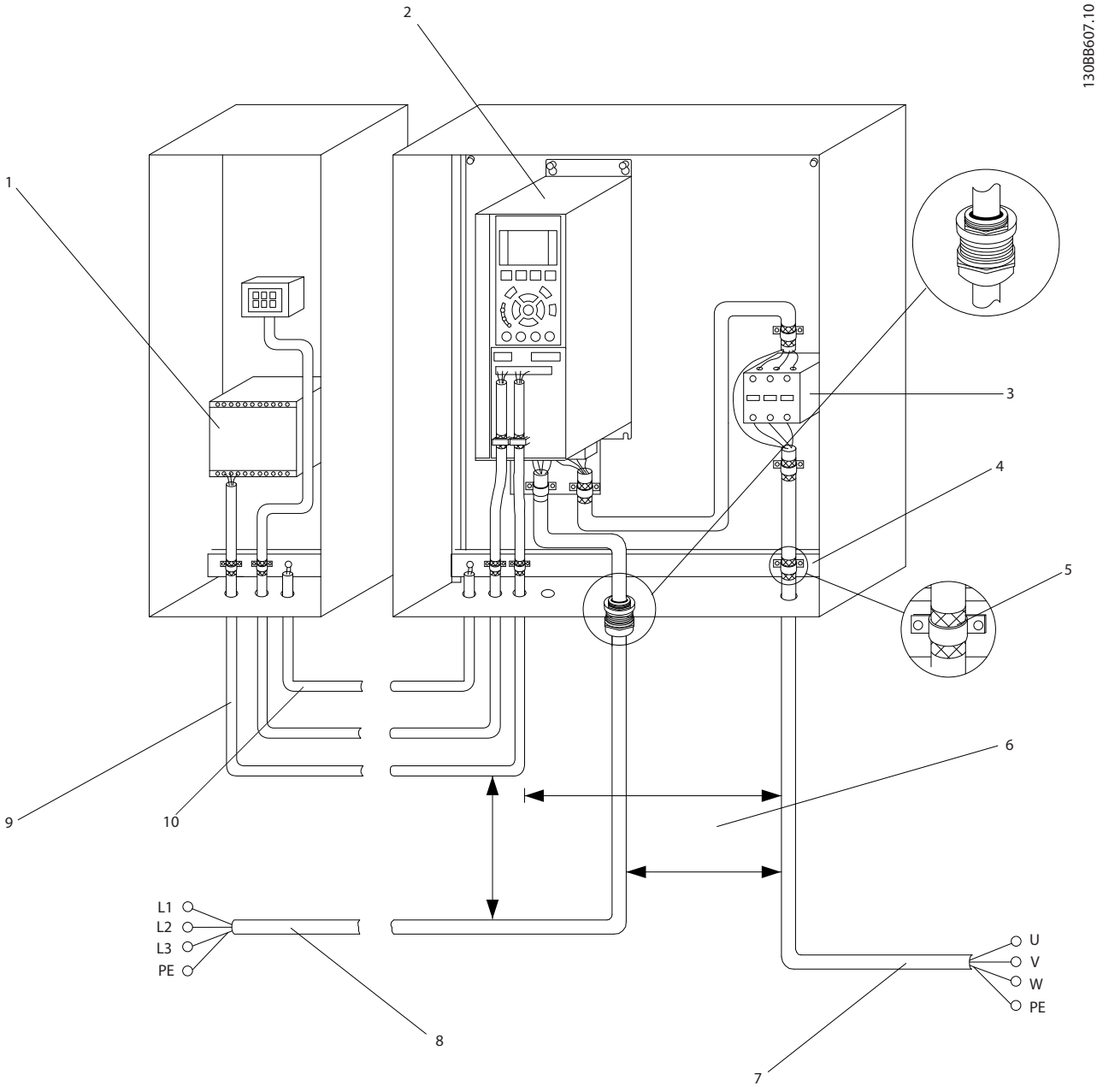


Illustration 2.5 Typical Electrical Connection

1	PLC	6	Min. 200mm (7.9in) between control cables, motor and mains
2	Frequency converter	7	Motor, 3-phase and PE
3	Output contactor (Generally not recommended)	8	Mains, 3-phase and reinforced PE
4	Earth (grounding) rail (PE)	9	Control wiring
5	Cable insulation (stripped)	10	Equalising min. 16mm^2 (0.025in)

Table 2.2

2

2.4.1 Requirements

⚠WARNING

EQUIPMENT HAZARD!

Rotating shafts and electrical equipment can be hazardous. All electrical work must conform to national and local electrical codes. It is strongly recommended that installation, start up, and maintenance be performed only by trained and qualified personnel. Failure to follow these guidelines could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

WIRING ISOLATION!

Run input power, motor wiring and control wiring in three separate metallic conduits or use separated shielded cable for high frequency noise isolation. Failure to isolate power, motor and control wiring could result in less than optimum frequency converter and associated equipment performance.

For your safety, comply with the following requirements.

- Electronic controls equipment is connected to hazardous mains voltage. Extreme care should be taken to protect against electrical hazards when applying power to the unit.
- Run motor cables from multiple frequency converters separately. Induced voltage from output motor cables run together can charge equipment capacitors even with the equipment turned off and locked out.

Overload and Equipment Protection

- An electronically activated function within the frequency converter provides overload protection for the motor. The overload calculates the level of increase to activate timing for the trip (controller output stop) function. The higher the current draw, the quicker the trip response. The overload provides Class 20 motor protection. See *8 Warnings and Alarms* for details on the trip function.
- Because the motor wiring carries high frequency current, it is important that wiring for mains, motor power, and control are run separately. Use metallic conduit or separated shielded wire. Failure to isolate power, motor, and control wiring could result in less than optimum equipment performance.
- All frequency converters must be provided with short-circuit and over-current protection. Input fusing is required to provide this protection, see *Illustration 2.6*. If not factory supplied, fuses must be provided by the installer as part of installation. See maximum fuse ratings in *10.2 Fuse Tables*.

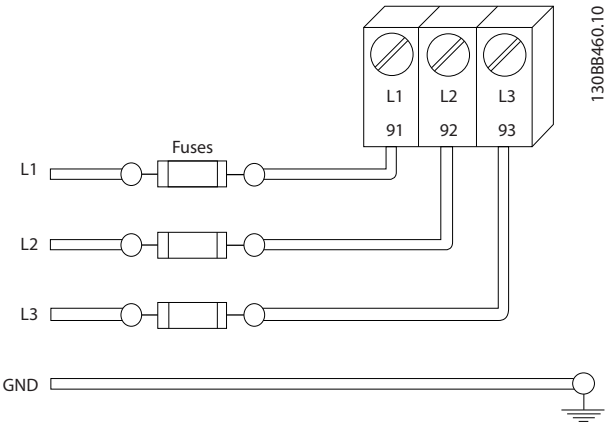


Illustration 2.6 Fuses

Wire Type and Ratings

- All wiring must comply with local and national regulations regarding cross-section and ambient temperature requirements.
- Danfoss recommends that all power connections be made with a minimum 75° C rated copper wire.
- See *10.1 Power-dependent Specifications* for recommended wire sizes.

2.4.2 Earth (Grounding) Requirements

⚠WARNING

GROUNDING HAZARD!

For operator safety, it is important to ground frequency converter properly in accordance with national and local electrical codes as well as instructions contained within these instructions. Ground currents are higher than 3,5mA. Failure to ground frequency converter properly could result in death or serious injury.

NOTE

It is the responsibility of the user or certified electrical installer to ensure correct grounding (earthing) of the equipment in accordance with national and local electrical codes and standards.

- Follow all local and national electrical codes to ground electrical equipment properly
- Proper protective grounding for equipment with ground currents higher than 3,5mA must be established, see *Leakage Current (>3,5mA)*
- A dedicatedground wire is required for input power, motor power and control wiring

- Use the clamps provided with on the equipment for proper ground connections
- Do not ground one frequency converter to another in a “daisy chain” fashion
- Keep the ground wire connections as short as possible
- Use of high-strand wire to reduce electrical noise is recommended
- Follow motor manufacturer wiring requirements

2.4.2.1 Leakage Current (>3,5mA)

Follow national and local codes regarding protective earthing of equipment with a leakage current > 3,5mA. Frequency converter technology implies high frequency switching at high power. This will generate a leakage current in the earth connection. A fault current in the frequency converter at the output power terminals might contain a DC component which can charge the filter capacitors and cause a transient earth current. The earth leakage current depends on various system configurations including RFI filtering, screened motor cables, and frequency converter power.

EN/IEC61800-5-1 (Power Drive System Product Standard) requires special care if the leakage current exceeds 3,5mA. Earth grounding must be reinforced in one of the following ways:

- Earth ground wire of at least 10mm^2
- Two separate earth ground wires both complying with the dimensioning rules

See EN/IEC61800-5-1 and EN50178 for further information.

Using RCDs

Where residual current devices (RCDs), also known as earth leakage circuit breakers (ELCBs), are used, comply with the following:

Use RCDs of type B only which are capable of detecting AC and DC currents

Use RCDs with an inrush delay to prevent faults due to transient earth currents

Dimension RCDs according to the system configuration and environmental considerations

2.4.2.2 Grounding Using Shielded Cable

Earthing (grounding) clamps are provided for motor wiring (see *Illustration 2.7*).

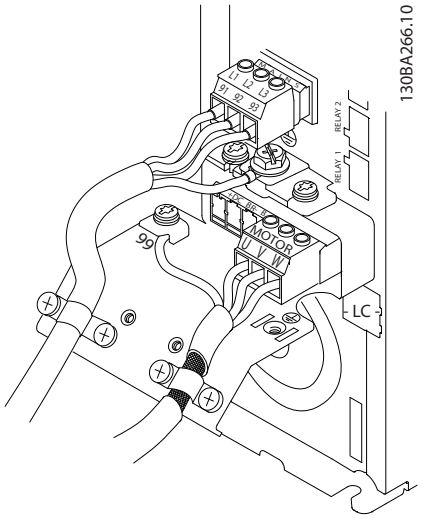


Illustration 2.7 Grounding with Shielded Cable

2

2.4.2.3 Grounding Using Conduit

⚠CAUTION

GROUNDING HAZARD!

Do not use conduit connected to the frequency converter as a replacement for proper grounding. Ground currents are higher than 3.5mA. Improper grounding can result in personal injury or electrical shorts.

Dedicated grounding clamps are provided (See *Illustration 2.8*).

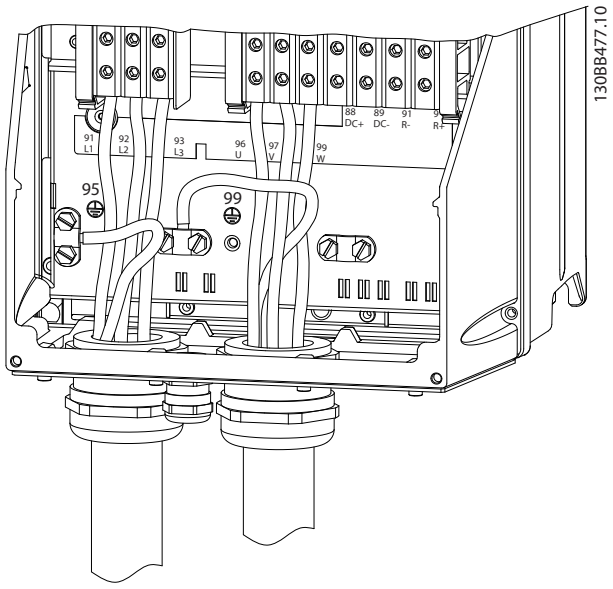


Illustration 2.8 Grounding with Conduit

1. Use a wire stripper to remove the insulation for proper grounding.
2. Secure the grounding clamp to the stripped portion of the wire with the screws provided.
3. Secure the grounding wire to the grounding clamp provided.

2.4.3 Motor Connection

⚠WARNING

INDUCED VOLTAGE!

Run output motor cables from multiple frequency converters separately. Induced voltage from output motor cables run together can charge equipment capacitors even with the equipment turned off and locked out. Failure to run output motor cables separately could result in death or serious injury.

- For maximum wire sizes see *10.1 Power-dependent Specifications*
- Comply with local and national electrical codes for cable sizes
- Motor wiring knockouts or access panels are provided at the base of IP21 and higher (NEMA1/12) units
- Do not install power factor correction capacitors between the frequency converter and the motor
- Do not wire a starting or pole-changing device between the frequency converter and the motor
- Connect the 3-phase motor wiring to terminals 96 (U), 97 (V), and 98 (W)
- Ground the cable in accordance with grounding instructions provided
- Torque terminals in accordance with the information provided in *10.3.2 Connection Tightening Torques*
- Follow motor manufacturer wiring requirements

The three following illustrations represent mains input, motor, and earth grounding for basic frequency converters. Actual configurations vary with unit types and optional equipment.

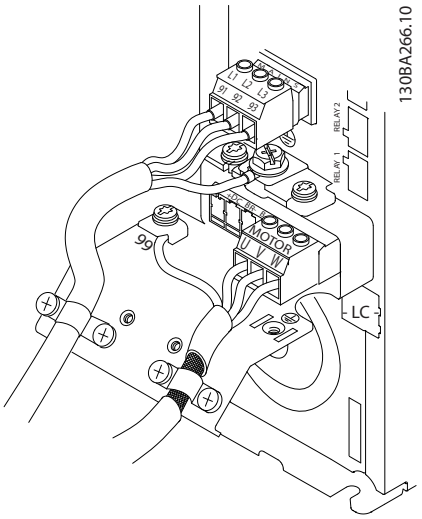


Illustration 2.9 Motor, Mains and Earth Wiring for A-Frame Sizes

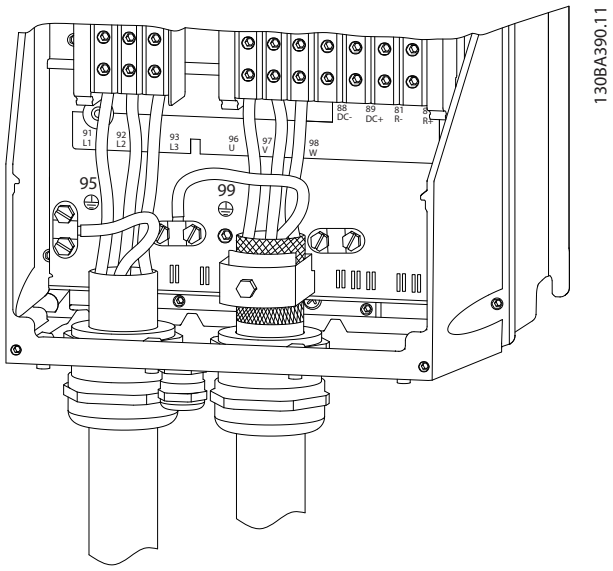


Illustration 2.10 Motor, Mains and Earth Wiring for B-Frame Sizes and Above Using Shielded Cable

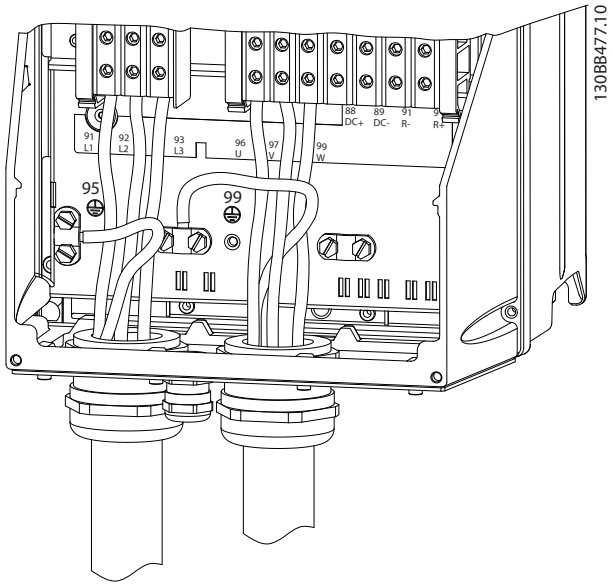


Illustration 2.11 Motor, Mains and Earth Wiring for B-Frame Sizes and Above Using Conduit

2.4.4 AC Mains Connection

- Size wiring based upon the input current of the frequency converter. For maximum wire sizes see *10.1 Power-dependent Specifications*.
- Comply with local and national electrical codes for cable sizes.
- Connect 3-phase AC input power wiring to terminals L1, L2, and L3 (see *Illustration 2.12*).
- Depending on the configuration of the equipment, input power will be connected to the mains input terminals or the input disconnect.

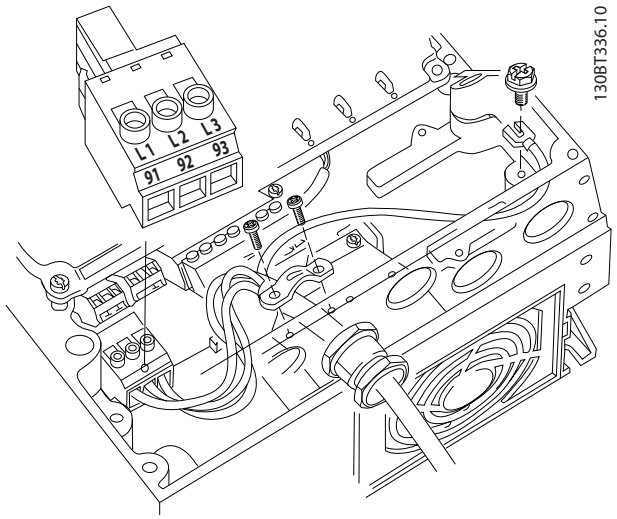


Illustration 2.12 Connecting to AC Mains

- Ground the cable in accordance with grounding instructions provided in *2.4.2 Earth (Grounding) Requirements*
- All frequency converters may be used with an isolated input source as well as with ground reference power lines. When supplied from an isolated mains source (IT mains or floating delta) or TT/TN-S mains with a grounded leg (grounded delta), set *14-50 RFI Filter* to OFF. When off, the internal RFI filter capacitors between the chassis and the intermediate circuit are isolated to avoid damage to the intermediate circuit and to reduce earth capacity currents in accordance with IEC 61800-3.

2.4.5 Control Wiring

- Isolate control wiring from high power components in the frequency converter.
- If the frequency converter is connected to a thermistor, for PELV isolation, optional thermistor control wiring must be reinforced/double insulated. A 24V DC supply voltage is recommended.

2.4.5.1 Access

- Remove access cover plate with a screw driver. See *Illustration 2.13*.
- Or remove front cover by loosening attaching screws. See *Illustration 2.14*.

2

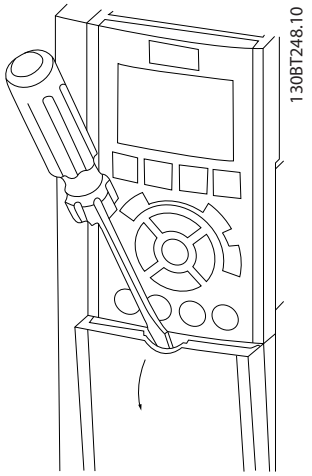


Illustration 2.13 Control Wiring Access for A2, A3, B3, B4, C3 and C4 Enclosures

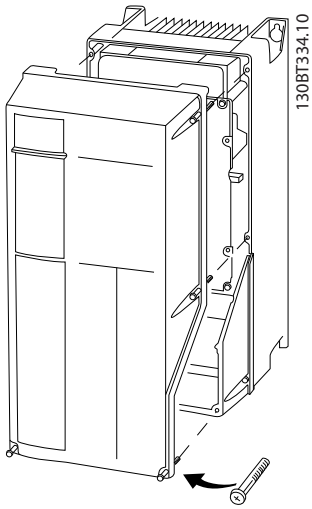


Illustration 2.14 Control Wiring Access for A4, A5, B1, B2, C1 and C2 Enclosures

Please see *Table 2.3* before tightening the covers.

Frame	IP20	IP21	IP55	IP66
A4/A5	-	-	2	2
B1	-	*	2.2	2.2
B2	-	*	2.2	2.2
C1	-	*	2.2	2.2
C2	-	*	2.2	2.2
* No screws to tighten - Does not exist				

Table 2.3 Tightening Torques for Covers (Nm)

2.4.5.2 Control Terminal Types

Illustration 2.18 shows the removable frequency converter connectors. Terminal functions and default settings are summarized in *Table 2.4*.

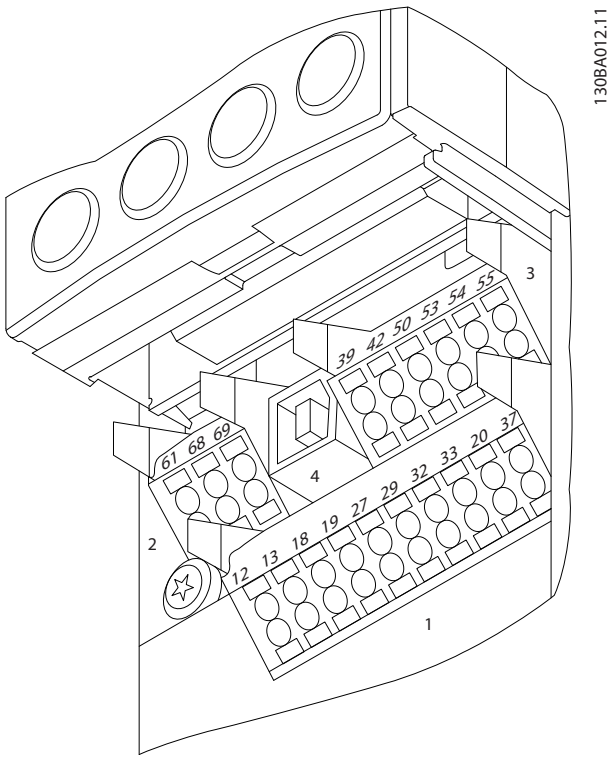


Illustration 2.15 Control Terminal Locations

- **Connector 1** provides four programmable digital inputs terminals, two additional digital terminals programmable as either input or output, a 24V DC terminal supply voltage, and a common for optional customer supplied 24V DC voltage
- **Connector 2** terminals (+)68 and (-)69 are for an RS-485 serial communications connection
- **Connector 3** provides two analog inputs, one analog output, 10V DC supply voltage, and commons for the inputs and output
- **Connector 4** is a USB port available for use with the MCT-10
- Also provided are two Form C relay outputs that are in various locations depending upon the frequency converter configuration and size
- Some options available for ordering with the unit may provide additional terminals. See the manual provided with the equipment option.

See *10.1 General Technical Data* for terminal ratings details.

Terminal Description			
Digital Inputs/Outputs			
Terminal	Parameter	Default Setting	Description
12, 13	-	+24V DC	24V DC supply voltage. Maximum output current is 200mA total for all 24V loads. Useable for digital inputs and external transducers.
18	5-10	[8] Start	Digital inputs.
19	5-11	[0] No operation	
32	5-14	[0] No operation	
33	5-15	[0] No operation	
27	5-12	[2] Coast inverse	Selectable for either digital input or output. Default setting is input.
29	5-13	[14] JOG	
20	-		Common for digital inputs and 0V potential for 24V supply.
37	-	Safe Torque Off (STO)	(optional) Safe input. Used for STO.
Analog Inputs/Outputs			
39	-		Common for analog output
42	6-50	Speed 0 - High Limit	Programmable analog output. The analog signal is 0-20mA or 4-20mA at a maximum of 500Ω
50	-	+10V DC	10V DC analog supply voltage. 15mA maximum commonly used for potenti-ometer or thermistor.
53	6-1	Reference	Analog input. Selectable for voltage or current. Switches A53 and A54 select mA or V.
54	6-2	Feedback	
55	-		Common for analog input
Serial Communication			
61	-		Integrated RC-Filter for cable screen. ONLY for connecting the screen when experiencing EMC problems.
68 (+)	8-3		RS-485 Interface. A control card switch is provided for termination resistance.
69 (-)	8-3		
Relays			
01, 02, 03	5-40 [0]	[0] Alarm	Form C relay output. Usable for AC or DC voltage and resistive or inductive loads.
04, 05, 06	5-40 [1]	[0] Running	

Table 2.4 Terminal Description

2.4.5.3 Wiring to Control Terminals

Control terminal connectors can be unplugged from the frequency converter for ease of installation, as shown in *Illustration 2.16*.

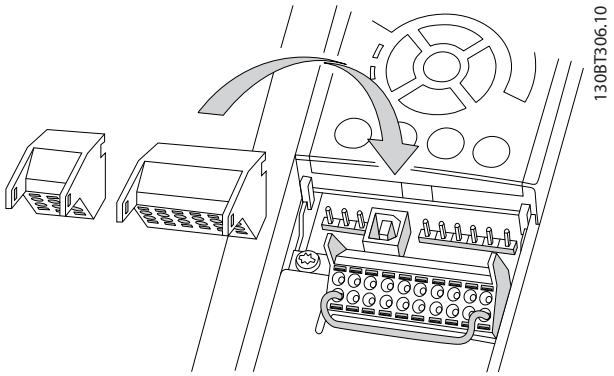


Illustration 2.16 Unplugging Control Terminals

1. Open the contact by inserting a small screwdriver into the slot above or below the contact, as shown in *Illustration 2.17*.
2. Insert the bared control wire into the contact.
3. Remove the screwdriver to fasten the control wire into the contact.
4. Ensure the contact is firmly established and not loose. Loose control wiring can be the source of equipment faults or less than optimal operation.

See *10.1 Power-dependent Specifications* for control terminal wiring sizes.

See *6 Application Set Up Examples* for typical control wiring connections.

2

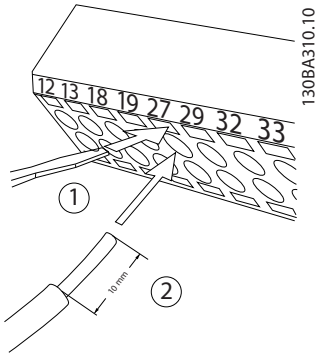


Illustration 2.17 Connecting Control Wiring

2.4.5.4 Using Screened Control Cables

Correct screening
The preferred method in most cases is to secure control and serial communication cables with screening clamps provided at both ends to ensure best possible high frequency cable contact.

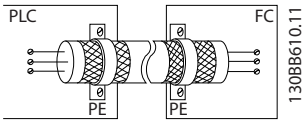


Illustration 2.18

50/60Hz ground loops
With very long control cables, ground loops may occur. To eliminate ground loops, connect one end of the screen-to-ground with a 100nF capacitor (keeping leads short).

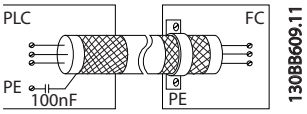


Illustration 2.19

Avoid EMC noise on serial communication
To eliminate low-frequency noise between frequency converters, connect one end of the screen to terminal 61. This terminal is connected to ground via an internal RC link. Use twisted-pair cables to reduce interference between conductors.

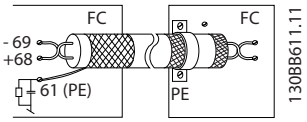


Illustration 2.20

2.4.5.5 Control Terminal Functions

Frequency converter functions are commanded by receiving control input signals.

- Each terminal must be programmed for the function it will be supporting in the parameters associated with that terminal. See*Table 2.4* for terminals and associated parameters.
- It is important to confirm that the control terminal is programmed for the correct function. See for details on accessing parameters and for details on programming.
- The default terminal programming is intended to initiate frequency converter functioning in a typical operational mode.

2.4.5.6 Jumper Terminals 12 and 27

A jumper wire may be required between terminal 12 (or 13) and terminal 27 for the frequency converter to operate when using factory default programming values.

- Digital input terminal 27 is designed to receive an 24V DC external interlock command. In many applications, the user wires an external interlock device to terminal 27
- When no interlock device is used, wire a jumper between control terminal 12 (recommended) or 13 to terminal 27. This provides in internal 24V signal on terminal 27
- No signal present prevents the unit from operating
- When the status line at the bottom of the LCP reads AUTO REMOTE COASTING or *Alarm 60 External Interlock* is displayed, this indicates that the unit is ready to operate but is missing an input signal on terminal 27.
- When factory installed optional equipment is wired to terminal 27, do not remove that wiring

2.4.5.7 Terminal 53 and 54 Switches

- Analog input terminals 53 and 54 can select either voltage (0 to 10V) or current (0/4-20mA) input signals
- Remove power to the frequency converter before changing switch positions
- Set switches A53 and A54 to select the signal type. U selects voltage, I selects current.
- The switches are accessible when the LCP has been removed (see *Illustration 2.21*). Note that some option cards available for the unit may cover these switches and must be removed to change switch settings. Always remove power to the unit before removing option cards.

- Terminal 53 default is for a speed reference signal in open loop set in *16-61 Terminal 53 Switch Setting*
- Terminal 54 default is for a feedback signal in closed loop set in *16-63 Terminal 54 Switch Setting*

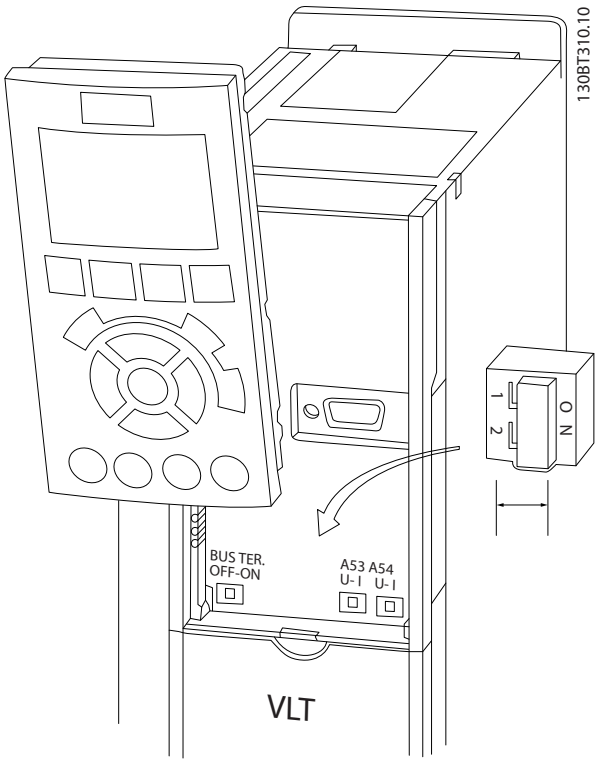


Illustration 2.21 Location of Terminals 53 and 54 Switches

2.4.5.8 Terminal 37

Terminal 37 Safe Stop Function

The FC 202 is available with optional safe stop functionality via control terminal 37. Safe stop disables the control voltage of the power semiconductors of the frequency converter output stage which in turn prevents generating the voltage required to rotate the motor. When the Safe Stop (T37) is activated, the frequency converter issues an alarm, trips the unit, and coasts the motor to a stop. Manual restart is required. The safe stop function can be used for stopping the frequency converter in emergency stop situations. In the normal operating mode when safe stop is not required, use the frequency converter's regular stop function instead. When automatic restart is used – the requirements according to ISO 12100-2 paragraph 5.3.2.5 must be fulfilled.

Liability Conditions

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure personnel installing and operating the Safe Stop function:

- Read and understand the safety regulations concerning health and safety/accident prevention
- Understand the generic and safety guidelines given in this description and the extended description in the *Design Guide*
- Have a good knowledge of the generic and safety standards applicable to the specific application

User is defined as: integrator, operator, servicing, maintenance staff.

Standards

Use of safe stop on terminal 37 requires that the user satisfies all provisions for safety including relevant laws, regulations and guidelines. The optional safe stop function complies with the following standards.

EN 954-1: 1996 Category 3

IEC 60204-1: 2005 category 0 – uncontrolled stop

IEC 61508: 1998 SIL2

IEC 61800-5-2: 2007 – safe torque off (STO) function

IEC 62061: 2005 SIL CL2

ISO 13849-1: 2006 Category 3 PL d

ISO 14118: 2000 (EN 1037) – prevention of unexpected start up

The information and instructions of the instruction manual are not sufficient for a proper and safe use of the safe stop functionality. The related information and instructions of the relevant *Design Guide* must be followed.

Protective Measures

- Safety engineering systems may only be installed and commissioned by qualified and skilled personnel
- The unit must be installed in an IP54 cabinet or in an equivalent environment
- The cable between terminal 37 and the external safety device must be short circuit protected according to ISO 13849-2 table D.4
- If any external forces influence the motor axis (e.g. suspended loads), additional measures (e.g., a safety holding brake) are required in order to eliminate hazards

2

Safe Stop Installation and Set-Up

⚠WARNING

SAFE STOP FUNCTION!

The safe stop function does NOT isolate mains voltage to the frequency converter or auxiliary circuits. Perform work on electrical parts of the frequency converter or the motor only after isolating the mains voltage supply and waiting the length of time specified under Safety in this manual. Failure to isolate the mains voltage supply from the unit and waiting the time specified could result in death or serious injury.

- It is not recommended to stop the frequency converter by using the Safe Torque Off function. If a running frequency converter is stopped by using the function, the unit will trip and stop by coasting. If this is not acceptable, e.g. causes danger, the frequency converter and machinery must be stopped using the appropriate stopping mode before using this function. Depending on the application a mechanical brake may be required.
- Concerning synchronous and permanent magnet motor frequency converters in case of a multiple IGBT power semiconductor failure: In spite of the activation of the Safe torque off function, the frequency converter system can produce an alignment torque which maximally rotates the motor shaft by 180/p degrees. p denotes the pole pair number.
- This function is suitable for performing mechanical work on the frequency converter system or affected area of a machine only. It does not provide electrical safety. This function should not be used as a control for starting and/or stopping the frequency converter.

The following requirements have to be meet to perform a safe installation of the frequency converter:

1. Remove the jumper wire between control terminals 37 and 12 or 13. Cutting or breaking the jumper is not sufficient to avoid short-circuiting. (See jumper on *Illustration 2.22*.)
2. Connect an external Safety monitoring relay via a NO safety function (the instruction for the safety device must be followed) to terminal 37 (safe stop) and either terminal 12 or 13 (24V DC). The Safety monitoring relay must comply with Category 3 (EN 954-1) / PL “d” (ISO 13849-1).

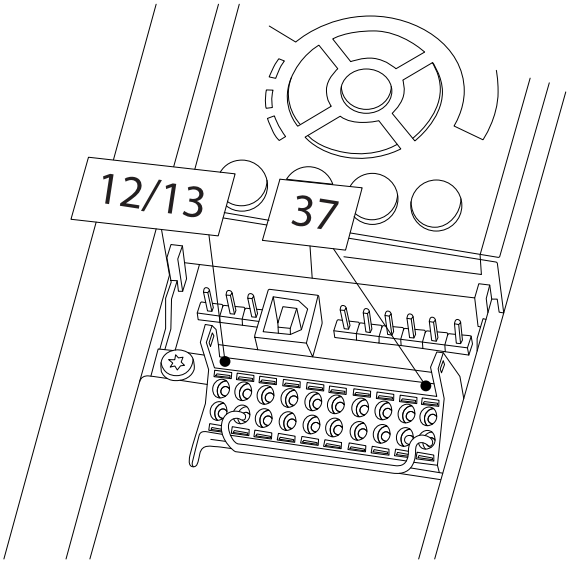


Illustration 2.22 Jumper between Terminal 12/13 (24V) and 37

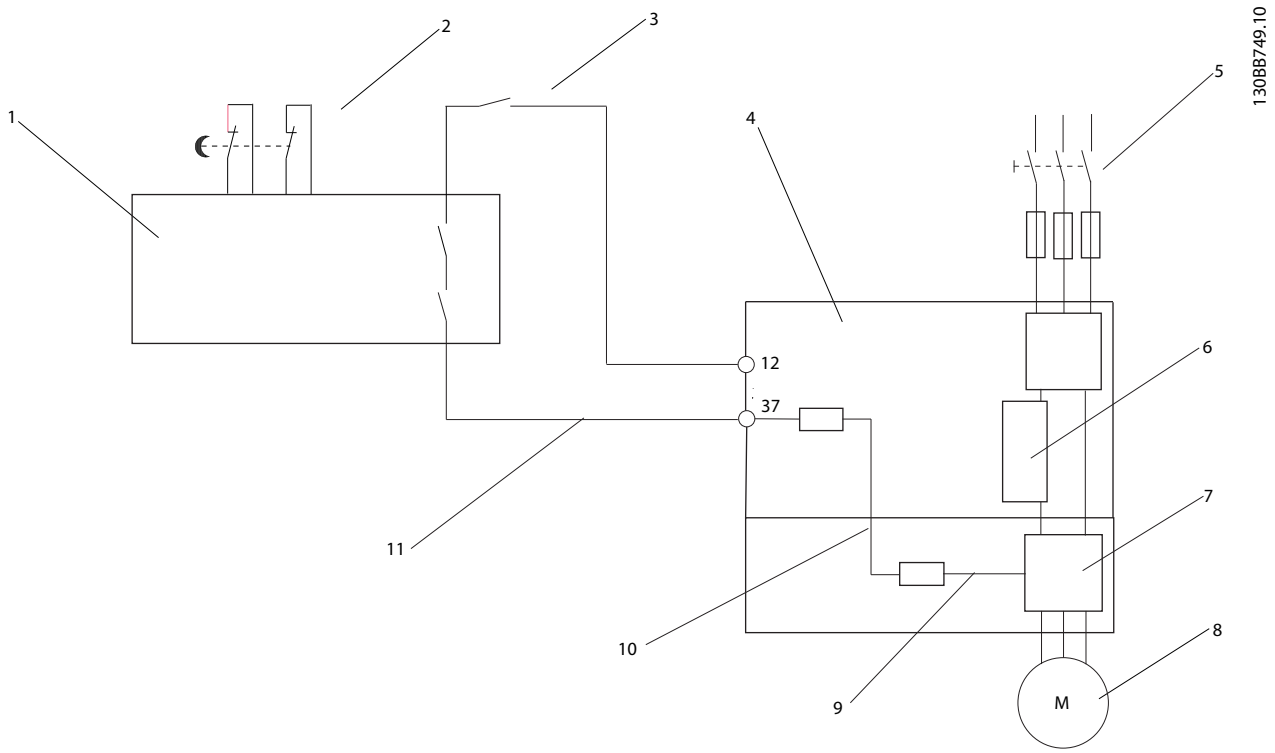


Illustration 2.23 Installation to Achieve a Stopping Category 0 (EN 60204-1) with Safety Cat. 3 (EN 954-1) / PL "d" (ISO 13849-1).

1	Safety device Cat. 3 (circuit interrupt device, possibly with release input)	7	Inverter
2	Door contact	8	Motor
3	Contactor (Coast)	9	5V DC
4	Frequency converter	10	Safe channel
5	Mains	11	Short-circuit protected cable (if not inside installation cabinet)
6	Control board		

Table 2.5

Safe Stop Commissioning Test

After installation and before first operation, perform a commissioning test of the installation making use of safe stop. Moreover, perform the test after each modification of the installation.

2

2.4.5.9 Mechanical Brake Control

In hoisting/lowering applications, it is necessary to be able to control an electro-mechanical brake:

- Control the brake using any relay output or digital output (terminal 27 or 29).
- Keep the output closed (voltage-free) as long as the frequency converter is unable to 'support' the motor, for example due to the load being too heavy.
- Select *Mechanical brake control* [32] in par. 5-4* for applications with an electro-mechanical brake.
- The brake is released when the motor current exceeds the preset value in *2-20 Release Brake Current*.
- The brake is engaged when the output frequency is less than the frequency set in *2-21 Activate Brake Speed [RPM]*or *2-22 Activate Brake Speed [Hz]*, and only if the frequency converter carries out a stop command.

If the frequency converter is in alarm mode or in an over-voltage situation, the mechanical brake immediately cuts in.

In the vertical movement, the key point is that the load must be held, stopped, controlled (raised, lowered) in a perfectly safe mode during the entire operation. Because the frequency converter is not a safety device, the crane/lift designer (OEM) must decide on the type and number of safety devices (e.g. speed switch, emergency brakes etc.) to be used, in order to be able to stop the load in case of emergency or malfunction of the system, according to relevant national crane/lift regulations.

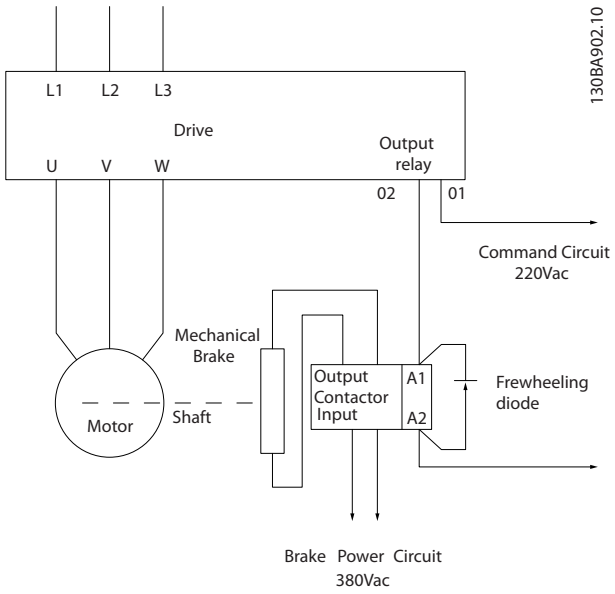


Illustration 2.24 Connecting the Mechanical Brake to the frequency converter

2.4.6 Serial Communication

Connect RS-485 serial communication wiring to terminals (+)68 and (-)69.

- Screened serial communication cable is recommended
- See *2.4.2 Earth (Grounding) Requirements* for proper grounding

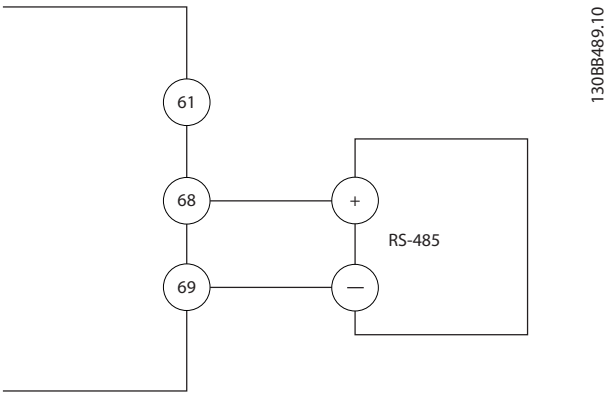


Illustration 2.25 Serial Communication Wiring Diagram

For basic serial communication set up, select the following

1. Protocol type in *8-30 Protocol*.
2. Frequency converter address in *8-31 Address*.
3. Baud rate in *8-32 Baud Rate*.

- Four communication protocols are internal to the frequency converter. Follow motor manufacturer wiring requirements.

  Danfoss FC

  Modbus RTU

  Johnson Controls N2®
- Functions can be programmed remotely using the protocol software and RS-485 connection or in parameter group 8-** *Communications and Options*
- Selecting a specific communication protocol changes various default parameter settings to match that protocol's specifications along with making additional protocol-specific parameters available
- Option cards which install into the frequency converter are available to provide additional communication protocols. See the option-card documentation for installation and operation instructions

3 Start Up and Functional Testing

3.1 Pre-start

3.1.1 Safety Inspection

⚠WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

If input and output connections have been connected improperly, there is potential for high voltage on these terminals. If power leads for multiple motors are improperly run in same conduit, there is potential for leakage current to charge capacitors within the frequency converter, even when disconnected from mains input. For initial start up, make no assumptions about power components. Follow pre-start procedures. Failure to follow pre-start procedures could result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

1. Input power to the unit must be OFF and locked out. Do not rely on the frequency converter disconnect switches for input power isolation.
2. Verify that there is no voltage on input terminals L1 (91), L2 (92), and L3 (93), phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground,
3. Verify that there is no voltage on output terminals 96 (U), 97 (V), and 98 (W), phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground.
4. Confirm continuity of the motor by measuring ohm values on U-V (96-97), V-W (97-98), and W-U (98-96).
5. Check for proper grounding of the frequency converter as well as the motor.
6. Inspect the frequency converter for loose connections on terminals.
7. Record the following motor-nameplate data: power, voltage, frequency, full load current, and nominal speed. These values are needed to program motor nameplate data later.
8. Confirm that the supply voltage matches voltage of frequency converter and motor.

3.1.2 Start Up Check List

CAUTION

Before applying power to the unit, inspect the entire installation as detailed in *Table 3.1*. Check mark those items when completed.

Inspect for	Description	☑
Auxiliary equipment	• Look for auxiliary equipment, switches, disconnects, or input fuses/circuit breakers that may reside on input power side of frequency converter or output side to motor. Examine their operational readiness and ensure that they are ready in all respects for operation at full speed. • Check function and installation of any sensors used for feedback to frequency converter • Remove power factor correction caps on motor(s), if present	
Cable routing	• Ensure that input power, motor wiring, and control wiring are separated or in three separate metallic conduits for high frequency noise isolation	
Control wiring	• Check for broken or damaged wires and loose connections • Check that control wiring is isolated from power and motor wiring for noise immunity • Check the voltage source of the signals, if necessary • The use of shielded cable or twisted pair is recommended. Ensure that the shield is terminated correctly.	
Cooling clearance	• Measure that top and bottom clearance is adequate to ensure proper air flow for cooling	
EMC considerations	• Check for proper installation regarding electromagnetic compatibility	
Environmental considerations	• See equipment label for the maximum ambient operating temperature limits • Humidity levels must be 5-95% non-condensing	
Fusing and circuit breakers	• Check for proper fusing or circuit breakers • Check that all fuses are inserted firmly and in operational condition and that all circuit breakers are in the open position	
Grounding	• The unit requires a ground wire from its chassis to the building ground • Check for good ground connections that are tight and free of oxidation • Grounding to conduit or mounting the back panel to a metal surface is not a suitable ground	
Input and output power wiring	• Check for loose connections • Check that motor and mains are in separate conduit or separated screened cables	
Panel interior	• Inspect that the unit interior is free of dirt, metal chips, moisture, and corrosion	
Switches	• Ensure that all switch and disconnect settings are in the proper position	
Vibration	• Check that the unit is mounted solidly or that shock mounts are used, as necessary • Look for any unusual amount of vibration the unit may be subjected to	

Table 3.1 Start Up Check List

3.2 Applying Power to the Frequency Converter

⚠WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE!

Frequency converters contain high voltage when connected to AC mains. Installation, start-up and maintenance should be performed by qualified personnel only. Failure to perform installation, start-up and maintenance by qualified personnel could result in death or serious injury.

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED START!

When frequency converter is connected to AC mains, the motor may start at any time. The frequency converter, motor, and any driven equipment must be in operational readiness. Failure to be in operational readiness when the frequency converter is connected to AC mains could result in death, serious injury, equipment, or property damage.

1. Confirm input voltage is balanced within 3%. If not, correct input voltage imbalance before proceeding. Repeat procedure after voltage correction.
2. Ensure optional equipment wiring, if present, matches installation application.
3. Ensure that all operator devices are in the OFF position. Panel doors closed or cover mounted.
4. Apply power to the unit. DO NOT start the frequency converter at this time. For units with a disconnect switch, turn to the ON position to apply power to the frequency converter.

NOTE

If the status line at the bottom of the LCP reads AUTO REMOTE COASTING or *Alarm 60 External Interlock* is displayed, this indicates that the unit is ready to operate but is missing an input signal on terminal 27. See *Illustration 2.22* for details.

3.3 Basic Operational Programming

Frequency converters require basic operational programming prior to running for best performance. Basic operational programming requires entering motor-nameplate data for the motor being operated and the minimum and maximum motor speeds. Enter data in accordance with the following procedure. Parameter settings recommended are intended for start up and checkout purposes. Application settings may vary. See *4 User Interface* for detailed instructions on entering data through the LCP.

Enter data with power ON, but prior to operating the frequency converter.

1. Press [Main Menu] twice on the LCP.
2. Use the navigation keys to scroll to parameter group 0-** *Operation/Display* and press [OK].

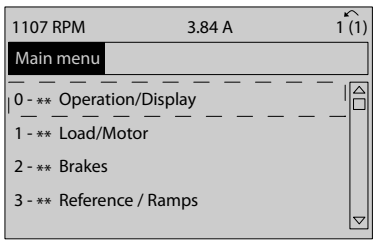


Illustration 3.1

3. Use navigation keys to scroll to parameter group 0-0* *Basic Settings* and press [OK].

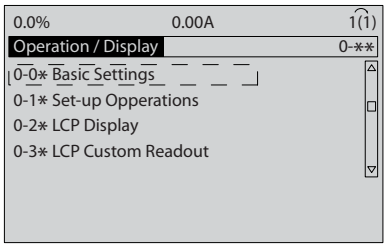


Illustration 3.2

4. Use navigation keys to scroll to *0-03 Regional Settings* and press [OK].

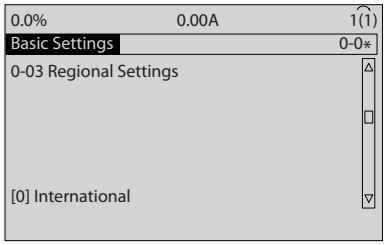


Illustration 3.3

5. Use navigation keys to select *International* or *North America* as appropriate and press [OK]. (This changes the default settings for a number of basic parameters. See *7 Status Messages* for a complete list.)
6. Press [Quick Menu] on the LCP.

7. Use the navigation keys to scroll to parameter group *Q2 Quick Setup* and press [OK].

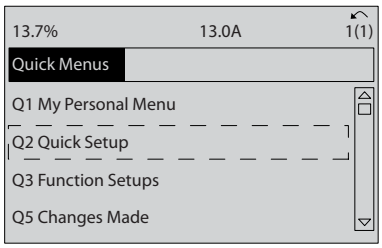


Illustration 3.4

8. Select language and press [OK]. Then enter the motor data in parameters 1-20/1-21 through 1-25. The information can be found on the motor nameplate. The entire quick menu is shown in *5.5.1 Quick Menu Structure*

   1-20 Motor Power [kW] or *1-21 Motor Power [HP]*

   1-22 Motor Voltage

   1-23 Motor Frequency

   1-24 Motor Current

   1-25 Motor Nominal Speed

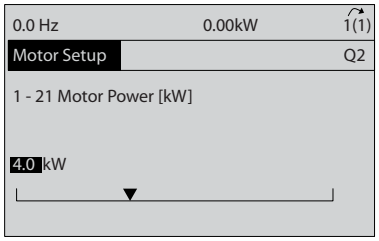


Illustration 3.5

9. For best results, skip *1-28 Motor Rotation Check* at this time until basic programming is complete. This will be tested following basic set-up.
10. *3-41 Ramp 1 Ramp Up Time* is recommended as 60 seconds for fans or 10 seconds for pumps.
11. *3-42 Ramp 1 Ramp Down Time* is recommended as 60 seconds for fans or 10 seconds for pumps.
12. For *4-12 Motor Speed Low Limit [Hz]* enter the application requirements. If these values are unknown at this time, the following values are recommended. These values will ensure initial frequency converter operation. However, take any precautions necessary to prevent equipment damage. Make sure that the recommended values are safe to use for functional testing before starting the equipment.

    Fan = 20Hz

    Pump = 20Hz

    Compressor = 30Hz
13. In *4-14 Motor Speed High Limit [Hz]* enter the motor frequency from *1-23 Motor Frequency*.
14. Leave *3-11 Jog Speed [Hz]* (10Hz) at the factory default (this is not used in initial programming).
15. A jumper wire should be in place between control terminals 12 and 27. If this is the case, leave *5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input* at factory default. Otherwise select *No Operation*. For frequency converters with an optional Danfoss bypass, no jumper wire is required.
16. *5-40 Function Relay*, leave at factory default.

This concludes the quick set-up procedure. Press [Status] to return to the operational display.

3.4 Automatic Motor Adaptation

Automatic motor adaptation (AMA) is a test procedure that measures the electrical characteristics of the motor to optimize compatibility between the frequency converter and the motor.

- The frequency converter builds a mathematical model of the motor for regulating output motor current. The procedure also tests the input phase balance of electrical power. It compares the motor characteristics with the data entered in parameters 1-20 to 1-25.
- It does not cause the motor to run or harm to the motor
- Some motors may be unable to run the complete version of the test. In that case, select *Enable reduced AMA*
- If an output filter is connected to the motor, select *Enable reduced AMA*
- If warnings or alarms occur, see *8 Warnings and Alarms*
- Run this procedure on a cold motor for best results

To run AMA

1. Press [Main Menu] to access parameters.
2. Scroll to parameter group 1-** *Load and Motor*.
3. Press [OK].
4. Scroll to parameter group 1-2* *Motor Data*.
5. Press [OK].
6. Scroll to *1-29 Automatic Motor Adaptation (AMA)*.
7. Press [OK].
8. Select *Enable complete AMA*.

9. Press [OK].
10. Follow on-screen instructions.
11. The test will run automatically and indicate when it is complete.

3.5 Check Motor Rotation

Prior to running the frequency converter, check the motor rotation. The motor will run briefly at 5Hz or the minimum frequency set in *4-12 Motor Speed Low Limit [Hz]*.

1. Press [Quick Menu].
2. Scroll to *Q2 Quick Setup*.
3. Press [OK].
4. Scroll to *1-28 Motor Rotation Check*.
5. Press [OK].
6. Scroll to *Enable*.

The following text will appear: *Note! Motor may run in wrong direction*.

7. Press [OK].
8. Follow the on-screen instructions.

To change the direction of rotation, remove power to the frequency converter and wait for power to discharge. Reverse the connection of any two of the three motor cables on the motor or frequency converter side of the connection.

3.6 Local-control Test

⚠CAUTION

MOTOR START!

Ensure that the motor, system, and any attached equipment is ready for start. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure safe operation under any operational condition. Failure to ensure that the motor, system, and any attached equipment is ready for start could result in personal injury or equipment damage.

NOTE

The hand on key on the LCP provides a local start command to the frequency converter. The OFF key provides the stop function.
When operating in local mode, the up and down arrows on the LCP increase and decrease the speed output of the frequency converter. The left and right arrow keys move the display cursor in the numeric display.

1. Press [Hand ON].
2. Accelerate the frequency converter by pressing [▲] to full speed. Moving the cursor left of the decimal point provides quicker input changes.
3. Note any acceleration problems.
4. Press [OFF].
5. Note any deceleration problems.

If acceleration problems were encountered

- If warnings or alarms occur, see *8 Warnings and Alarms*
- Check that motor data is entered correctly
- Increase the ramp-up time in *3-41 Ramp 1 Ramp Up Time*
- Increase current limit in *4-18 Current Limit*
- Increase torque limit in *4-16 Torque Limit Motor Mode*

If deceleration problems were encountered

- If warnings or alarms occur, see *8 Warnings and Alarms*
- Check that motor data is entered correctly
- Increase the ramp-down time in *3-42 Ramp 1 Ramp Down Time*
- Enable overvoltage control in *2-17 Over-voltage Control*

See *8.4 Warning and Alarm Definitions* for resetting the frequency converter after a trip.

NOTE

***3.1 Pre-start* through *3.6 Local-control Test* in this chapter concludes the procedures for applying power to the frequency converter, basic programming, set-up, and functional testing.**

3.7 System Start Up

The procedure in this section requires user-wiring and application programming to be completed. *6 Application Set Up Examples* is intended to help with this task. Other aids to application set-up are listed in *1.2 Additional Resources*. The following procedure is recommended after application set-up by the user is completed.

3

⚠CAUTION

MOTOR START!

Ensure that the motor, system, and any attached equipment is ready for start. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure safe operation under any operational condition. Failure to ensure that the motor, system, and any attached equipment is ready for start could result in personal injury or equipment damage.

1. Press [Auto On].
2. Ensure that external control functions are properly wired to the frequency converter and all programming completed.
3. Apply an external run command.
4. Adjust the speed reference throughout the speed range.
5. Remove the external run command.
6. Note any problems.

If warnings or alarms occur, see *8 Warnings and Alarms*.

4 User Interface

4.1 Local Control Panel

The local control panel (LCP) is the combined display and keypad on the front of the unit. The LCP is the user interface to the frequency converter.

The LCP has several user functions.

- Start, stop, and control speed when in local control
- Display operational data, status, warnings and cautions
- Programming frequency converter functions
- Manually reset the frequency converter after a fault when auto-reset is inactive

An optional numeric LCP (NLCP) is also available. The NLCP operates in a manner similar to the LCP. See the Programming Guide MG.20.OX.YY for details on use of the NLCP.

4.1.1 LCP Layout

The LCP is divided into four functional groups (see *Illustration 4.1*).

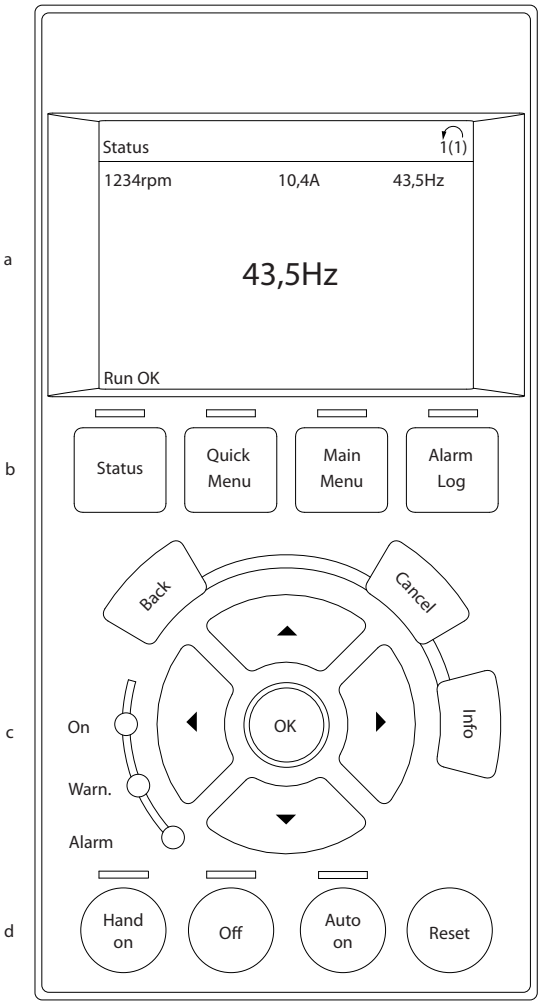


Illustration 4.1 LCP

a. Display area.

b. Display menu keys for changing the display to show status options, programming, or error message history.

c. Navigation keys for programming functions, moving the display cursor, and speed control in local operation. Also included are the status indicator lights.

d. Operational mode keys and reset.

4.1.2 Setting LCP Display Values

The display area is activated when the frequency converter receives power from mains voltage, a DC bus terminal, or an external 24V supply.

The information displayed on the LCP can be customized for user application.

- Each display readout has a parameter associated with it.
- Options are selected in the quick menu *Q3-13 Display Settings*.
- Display 2 has an alternate larger display option.
- The frequency converter status at the bottom line of the display is generated automatically and is not selectable. See *7 Status Messages* for definitions and details.

Display	Parameter number	Default setting
1.1	0-20	Motor RPMs
1.2	0-21	Motor current
1.3	0-22	Motor power (kW)
2	0-23	Motor frequency
3	0-24	Reference in percent

Table 4.1

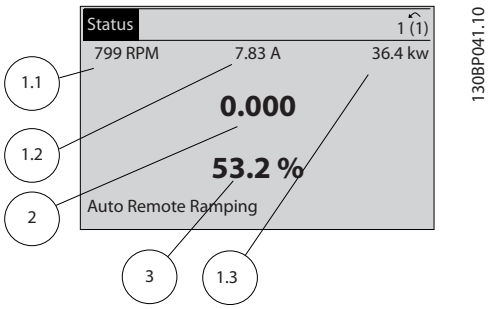


Illustration 4.2

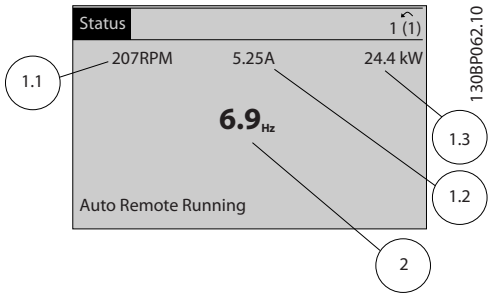


Illustration 4.3

4.1.3 Display Menu Keys

Menu keys are used for menu access for parameter set-up, toggling through status display modes during normal operation, and viewing fault log data.

Illustration 4.4

Key	Function
Status	Press to show operational information. • In Auto mode, press and hold to toggle between status read-out displays • Press repeatedly to scroll through each status display • Press and hold [Status] plus [▲] or [▼] to adjust the display brightness • The symbol in the upper right corner of the display shows the direction of motor rotation and which set-up is active. This is not programmable.
Quick Menu	Allows access to programming parameters for initial set up instructions and many detailed application instructions. • Press to access *Q2 Quick Setup* for sequenced instructions to program the basic frequency controller set up • Press to access *Q3 Function Setups* for sequenced instructions to program applications • Follow the sequence of parameters as presented for the function set up
Main Menu	Allows access to all programming parameters. • Press twice to access top-level index • Press once to return to the last location accessed • Press and hold to enter a parameter number for direct access to that parameter
Alarm Log	Displays a list of current warnings, the last 10 alarms, and the maintenance log. • For details about the frequency converter before it entered the alarm mode, select the alarm number using the navigation keys and press [OK].

Table 4.2

4.1.4 Navigation Keys

Navigation keys are used for programming functions and moving the display cursor. The navigation keys also provide speed control in local (hand) operation. Three frequency converter status indicator lights are also located in this area.

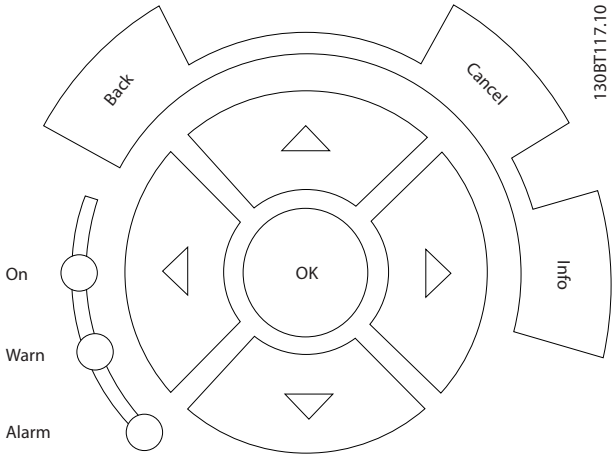


Illustration 4.5

Key	Function
Back	Reverts to the previous step or list in the menu structure.
Cancel	Cancels the last change or command as long as the display mode has not changed.
Info	Press for a definition of the function being displayed.
Navigation Keys	Use the four navigation arrows to move between items in the menu.
OK	Use to access parameter groups or to enable a choice.

Table 4.3

Light	Indicator	Function
Green	ON	The ON light activates when the frequency converter receives power from mains voltage, a DC bus terminal, or an external 24 V supply.
Yellow	WARN	When warning conditions are met, the yellow WARN light comes on and text appears in the display area identifying the problem.
Red	ALARM	A fault condition causes the red alarm light to flash and an alarm text is displayed.

Table 4.4

4.1.5 Operation Keys

Operation keys are found at the bottom of the control panel.

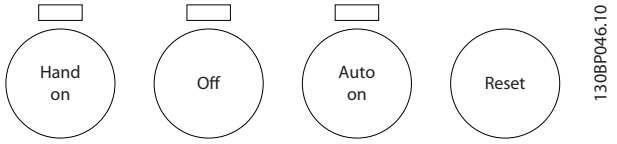


Illustration 4.6

Key	Function
Hand On	Press to start the frequency converter in local control. • Use the navigation keys to control frequency converter speed • An external stop signal by control input or serial communication overrides the local hand on
Off	Stops the motor but does not remove power to the frequency converter.
Auto On	Puts the system in remote operational mode. • Responds to an external start command by control terminals or serial communication • Speed reference is from an external source
Reset	Resets the frequency converter manually after a fault has been cleared.

Table 4.5

4.2 Back Up and Copying Parameter Settings

Programming data is stored internally in the frequency converter.

- The data can be up loaded into the LCP memory as a storage back up
- Once stored in the LCP, the data can be downloaded back into the frequency converter
- Or downloaded into other frequency converters by connecting the LCP into those units and downloading the stored settings. (This is a quick way to program multiple units with the same settings.)
- Initialisation of the frequency converter to restore factory default settings does not change data stored in the LCP memory

⚠WARNING

UNINTENDED START!

When frequency converter is connected to AC mains, the motor may start at any time. The frequency converter, motor, and any driven equipment must be in operational readiness. Failure to be in operational readiness when the frequency converter is connected to AC mains could result in death, serious injury, equipment, or property damage.

4.2.1 Uploading Data to the LCP

1. Press [OFF] to stop the motor before uploading or downloading data.
2. Go to *0-50 LCP Copy*.
3. Press [OK].
4. Select *All to LCP*.
5. Press [OK]. A progress bar shows the uploading process.
6. Press [Hand On] or [Auto On] to return to normal operation.

4.2.2 Downloading Data from the LCP

1. Press [OFF] to stop the motor before uploading or downloading data.
2. Go to *0-50 LCP Copy*.
3. Press [OK].
4. Select *All from LCP*.
5. Press [OK]. A progress bar shows the downloading process.
6. Press [Hand On] or [Auto On] to return to normal operation.

4.3 Restoring Default Settings

CAUTION

Initialisation restores the unit to factory default settings. Any programming, motor data, localization, and monitoring records will be lost. Uploading data to the LCP provides a backup prior to initialisation.

Restoring the frequency converter parameter settings back to default values is done by initialisation of the frequency converter. Initialisation can be through *14-22 Operation Mode* or manually.

- Initialisation using *14-22 Operation Mode* does not change frequency converter data such as operating hours, serial communication selections, personal menu settings, fault log, alarm log, and other monitoring functions
- Using *14-22 Operation Mode* is generally recommended
- Manual initialisation erases all motor, programming, localization, and monitoring data and restores factory default settings

4.3.1 Recommended Initialisation

1. Press [Main Menu] twice to access parameters.
2. Scroll to *14-22 Operation Mode*.
3. Press [OK].
4. Scroll to *Initialisation*.
5. Press [OK].
6. Remove power to the unit and wait for the display to turn off.
7. Apply power to the unit.

Default parameter settings are restored during start up. This may take slightly longer than normal.

8. Alarm 80 is displayed.
9. Press [Reset] to return to operation mode.

4.3.2 Manual Initialisation

1. Remove power to the unit and wait for the display to turn off.
2. Press and hold [Status], [Main Menu], and [OK] at the same time and apply power to the unit.

Factory default parameter settings are restored during start up. This may take slightly longer than normal.

Manual initialisation does not reset the following frequency converter information

- *15-00 Operating Hours*
- *15-03 Power Up's*
- *15-04 Over Temp's*
- *15-05 Over Volt's*

5 About Frequency Converter Programming

5.1 Introduction

The frequency converter is programmed for its application functions using parameters. Parameter are accessed by pressing either [Quick Menu] or [Main Menu] on the LCP. (See for details on using the LCP function keys.) Parameters may also be accessed through a PC using the MCT-10 (see *Remote Programming with MCT-10*).

The quick menu is intended for initial start up (*Q2-** Quick Set Up*) and detailed instructions for common frequency converter applications (*Q3-** Function Set Up*). Step-by-step instructions are provided. These instructions enable the user to walk through the parameters used for programming applications in their proper sequence. Data entered in a parameter can change the options available in the parameters following that entry. The quick menu presents easy guidelines for getting most systems up and running.

The main menu accesses all parameters and allows for advanced frequency converter applications.

5.2 Programming Example

Here is an example for programming the frequency converter for a common application in open loop using the quick menu.

- This procedure programs the frequency converter to receive a 0-10V DC analog control signal on input terminal 53
- The frequency converter will respond by providing 20-50Hz output to the motor proportional to the input signal (0-10V DC = 20-50Hz)

This is a common pump or fan application.

Press [Quick Menu] and select the following parameters using the navigation keys to scroll to the titles and press [OK] after each action.

1. *Q3 Function Setups*

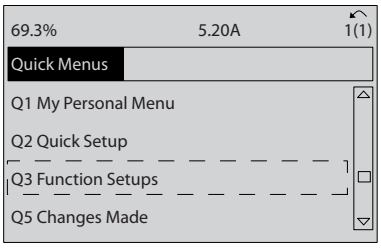


Illustration 5.1

2. *Q3-2 Open Loop Settings*

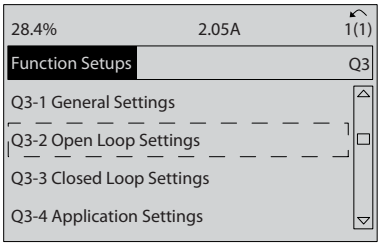


Illustration 5.2

3. *Q3-21 Analog Reference*

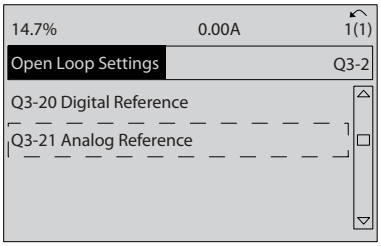


Illustration 5.3

4. *3-02 Minimum Reference*. Set minimum internal frequency converter reference to 0Hz. (This sets the minimum frequency converter speed at 0Hz.)

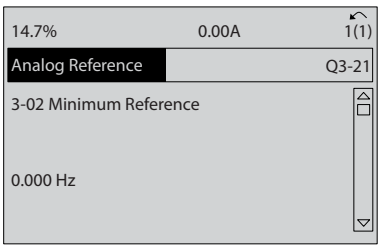


Illustration 5.4

5. *3-03 Maximum Reference*. Set maximum internal frequency converter reference to 60Hz. (This sets the maximum frequency converter speed at 60Hz. Note that 50/60Hz is a regional variation.)

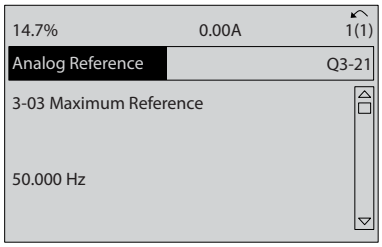


Illustration 5.5

6. *6-10 Terminal 53 Low Voltage*. Set minimum external voltage reference on Terminal 53 at 0V. (This sets the minimum input signal at 0V.)

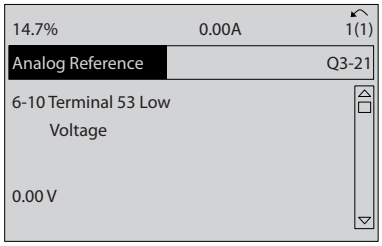


Illustration 5.6

7. *6-11 Terminal 53 High Voltage*. Set maximum external voltage reference on Terminal 53 at 10V. (This sets the maximum input signal at 10V.)

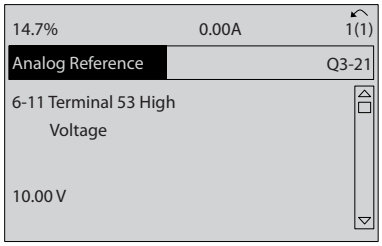


Illustration 5.7

8. *6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value*. Set minimum speed reference on Terminal 53 at 20Hz. (This tells the frequency converter that the minimum voltage received on Terminal 53 (0V) equals 20Hz output.)

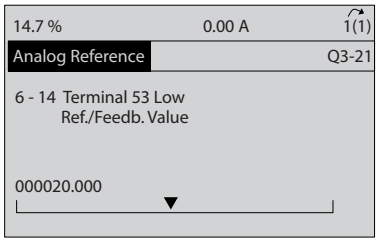


Illustration 5.8

9. *6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value*. Set maximum speed reference on Terminal 53 at 50Hz. (This tells the frequency converter that the maximum voltage received on Terminal 53 (10V) equals 50Hz output.)

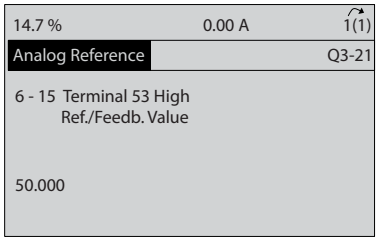


Illustration 5.9

With an external device providing a 0-10V control signal connected to frequency converter terminal 53, the system is now ready for operation. Note that the scroll bar on the right in the last illustration of the display is at the bottom, indicating the procedure is complete.

Illustration 5.10 shows the wiring connections used to enable this set up.

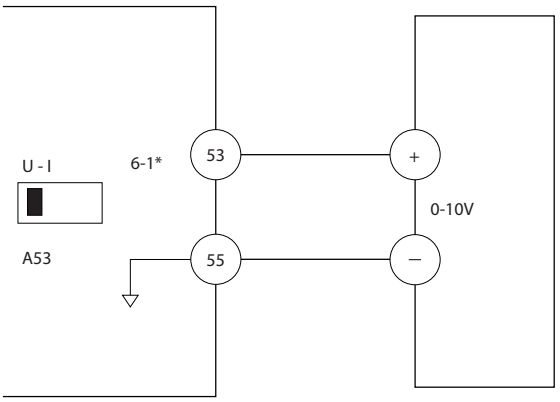


Illustration 5.10 Wiring Example for External Device Providing 0-10V Control Signal

5.3 Control Terminal Programming Examples

Control terminals can be programmed.

- Each terminal has specified functions it is capable of performing
- Parameters associated with the terminal enable the function
- For proper frequency converter functioning, the control terminals must be

  Wired properly

  Programmed for the intended function

  Receiving a signal

See *Table 2.4* for control terminal parameter number and default setting. (Default setting can change based on the selection in *0-03 Regional Settings*.)

The following example shows accessing Terminal 18 to see the default setting.

1. Press [Main Menu] twice, scroll to parameter group 5-** *Digital In/Out* and press [OK].

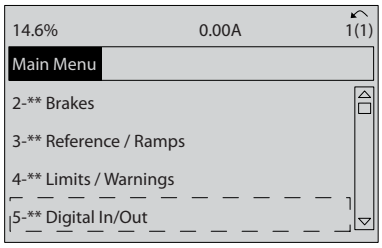


Illustration 5.11

2. Scroll to parameter group 5-1* *Digital Inputs* and press [OK].

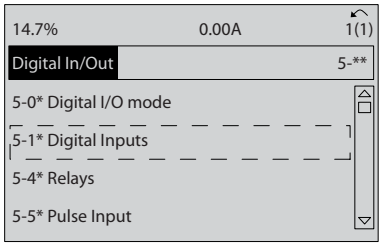


Illustration 5.12

3. Scroll to *5-10 Terminal 18 Digital Input*. Press [OK] to access function choices. The default setting *Start* is shown.

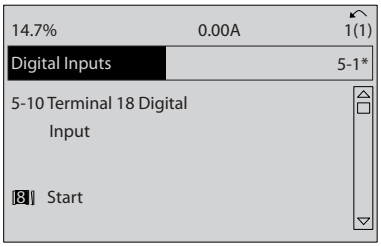


Illustration 5.13

5.4 International/North American Default Parameter Settings

Setting *0-03 Regional Settings* to International or North America changes the default settings for some parameters. The next table lists those parameters that are effected.

Parameter	International Default Parameter Value	North American Default Parameter Value
0-03 Regional Settings	International	North America
0-71 Date Format	YYYY-MM-DD	MM/DD/YYYY
0-72 Time Format	24h	12h
1-20 Motor Power [kW]	See Note 1	See Note 1
1-21 Motor Power [HP]	See Note 2	See Note 2
1-22 Motor Voltage	230V/400V/575V	208V/460V/575V
1-23 Motor Frequency	20 - 1000Hz	60Hz
3-03 Maximum Reference	50Hz	60Hz
3-04 Reference Function	Sum	External/Preset
4-13 Motor Speed High Limit [RPM] See Note 3	1500RPM	1800RPM
4-14 Motor Speed High Limit [Hz] See Note 4	50Hz	60Hz
4-19 Max Output Frequency	1.0 - 1000.0Hz	120Hz
4-53 Warning Speed High	1500RPM	1800RPM
5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input	Coast inverse	External interlock
5-40 Function Relay	Alarm	No alarm
6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50	60
6-50 Terminal 42 Output	100	Speed 4-20mA
14-20 Reset Mode	Automatic reset x 10	Infinite auto reset

5

Parameter	International Default Parameter Value	North American Default Parameter Value
22-85 Speed at Design Point [RPM] See Note 3	1500RPM	1800RPM
22-86 Speed at Design Point [Hz]	50Hz	60Hz

Table 5.1 International/North American Default Parameter Settings

Note 1: 1-20 Motor Power [kW] is only visible when 0-03 Regional Settings is set to [0] International.
Note 2: 1-21 Motor Power [HP], is only visible when 0-03 Regional Settings is set to [1] North America.
Note 3: This parameter is only visible when 0-02 Motor Speed Unit is set to [0] RPM.
Note 4: This parameter is only visible when 0-02 Motor Speed Unit is set to [1] Hz.

Changes made to default settings are stored and available for viewing in the quick menu along with any programming entered into parameters.

1. Press [Quick Menu].
2. Scroll to Q5 Changes Made and press [OK].

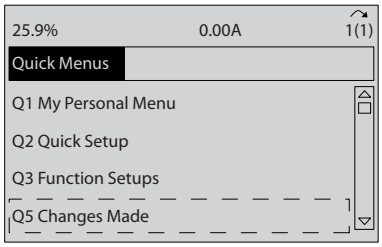


Illustration 5.14

3. Select *Q5-2 Since Factory Setting* to view all programming changes or *Q5-1 Last 10 Changes* for the most recent.

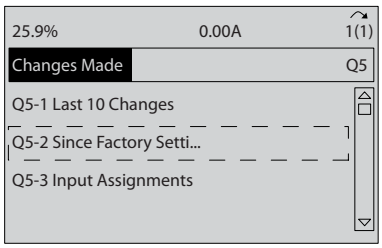


Illustration 5.15

5.5 Parameter Menu Structure

Establishing the correct programming for applications often requires setting functions in several related parameters. These parameter settings provide the frequency converter with system details for the frequency converter to operate properly. System details may include such things as input and output signal types, programming terminals, minimum and maximum signal ranges, custom displays, automatic restart, and other features.

- See the LCP display to view detailed parameter programming and setting options
- Press [Info] in any menu location to view additional details for that function
- Press and hold [Main Menu] to enter a parameter number for direct access to that parameter
- Details for common application set ups are provided in

5.5.1 Quick Menu Structure

Q2 Quick Setup	0-22 Display Line 1.3 Small	3-03 Maximum Reference
0-01 Language	0-23 Display Line 2 Large	6-10 Terminal 53 Low Voltage
1-20 Motor Power	0-24 Display Line 3 Large	6-11 Terminal 53 High Voltage
1-22 Motor Voltage	0-37 Display Text 1	6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value
1-23 Motor Frequency	0-38 Display Text 2	6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value
1-24 Motor Current	0-39 Display Text 3	***Q3-3 Closed Loop Settings***
1-25 Motor Nominal Speed	**Q3-12 Analog Output**	**Q3-30 Feedback Settings**
3-41 Ramp 1 Ramp Up Time	6-50 Terminal 42 Output	1-00 Configuration Mode
3-42 Ramp 1 Ramp Down Time	6-51 Terminal 42 Output Min Scale	20-12 Reference/Feedback Unit
4-11 Motor Speed Low Limit	6-52 Terminal 42 Output Max Scale	3-02 Minimum Reference
4-13 Motor Speed High Limit	**Q3-13 Relays**	3-03 Maximum Reference
1-29 Automatic Motor Adaptation (AMA)	Relay 1 ⇒ 5-40 Function Relay	6-20 Terminal 54 Low Voltage
Q3-1 General Settings	Relay 2⇒ 5-40 Function Relay	6-21 Terminal 54 High Voltage
Q3-10 Clock Settings	***Q3-2 Open Loop Settings***	6-24 Terminal 54 Low Ref./Feedb. Value
0-70 Date and Time	**Q3-20 Digital Reference**	6-25 Terminal 54 High Ref./Feedb. Value
0-71 Date Format	3-02 Minimum Reference	6-00 Live Zero Timeout Time
0-72 Time Format	3-03 Maximum Reference	6-01 Live Zero Timeout Function
0-74 DST/Summertime	3-10 Preset Reference	**Q3-31 PID Settings**
0-76 DST/Summertime Start	5-13 Terminal 29 Digital Input	20-81 PID Normal/ Inverse Control
0-77 DST_Summertime End	5-14 Terminal 32 Digital Input	20-82 PID Start Speed [RPM]
Q3-11 Display Settings	5-15 Terminal 33 Digital Input	20-21 Setpoint 1
0-20 Display Line 1.1 Small	**Q3-21 Analog Reference**	20-93 PID Proportional Gain
0-21 Display Line 1.2 Small	3-02 Minimum Reference	20-94 PID Integral Time

Table 5.2

*0-** Operation / Display*	0-32 Custom Readout Max Value	0-74 DST/Summertime	1-28 Motor Rotation Check	1-64 Resonance Dampening
0-0* Basic Settings	0-37 Display Text 1	0-76 DST/Summertime Start	1-29 Automatic Motor Adaptation (AMA)	1-65 Resonance Dampening Time Constant
0-01 Language	0-38 Display Text 2	0-77 DST/Summertime End	**1-3* Adv. Motor Data**	**1-7* Start Adjustments**
0-02 Motor Speed Unit	0-39 Display Text 3	0-79 Clock Fault	1-30 Stator Resistance (Rs)	1-71 Start Delay
0-03 Regional Settings	**0-4* LCP Keypad**	0-81 Working Days	1-31 Rotor Resistance (Rr)	1-73 Flying Start
0-04 Operating State at Power-up	0-40 [Hand on] Key on LCP	0-82 Additional Working Days	1-33 Stator Leakage Reactance (X1)	1-74 Start Speed [RPM]
0-05 Local Mode Unit	0-41 [Off] Key on LCP	0-83 Additional Non-Working Days	1-34 Rotor Leakage Reactance (X2)	1-75 Start Speed [Hz]
0-1* Set-up Operations	0-42 [Auto on] Key on LCP	0-89 Date and Time Readout	1-35 Main Reactance (Xh)	1-76 Start Current
0-10 Active Set-up	0-43 [Reset] Key on LCP	*1-** Load and Motor*	1-36 Iron Loss Resistance (Rfe)	1-77 Compressor Start Max Speed [RPM]
0-11 Programming Set-up	0-44 [Off/Reset] Key on LCP	**1-0* General Settings**	1-39 Motor Poles	1-78 Compressor Start Max Speed [Hz]
0-12 This Set-up Linked to	0-45 [Drive Bypass] Key on LCP	1-00 Configuration Mode	**1-5* Load Indep. Setting**	1-79 Compressor Start Max Time to Trip
0-13 Readout: Linked Set-ups	**0-5* Copy/Save**	1-01 Motor Control Principle	1-50 Motor Magnetisation at Zero Speed	**1-8* Stop Adjustments**
0-14 Readout: Prog. Set-ups / Channel	0-50 LCP Copy	1-03 Torque Characteristics	1-51 Min Speed Normal Magnetising [RPM]	1-80 Function at Stop
0-2* LCP Display	0-51 Set-up Copy	1-06 Clockwise Direction	1-52 Min Speed Normal Magnetising [Hz]	1-81 Min Speed for Function at Stop [RPM]
0-20 Display Line 1.1 Small	**0-6* Password**	**1-1* Motor Selection**	1-55 V/f Characteristic - V	1-82 Min Speed for Function at Stop [Hz]
0-21 Display Line 1.2 Small	0-60 Main Menu Password	1-10 Motor Construction	1-56 V/f Characteristic - f	1-86 Trip Speed Low [RPM]
0-22 Display Line 1.3 Small	0-61 Access to Main Menu w/o Password	**1-2* Motor Data**	1-58 Flystart Test Pulses Current	1-87 Trip Speed Low [Hz]
0-23 Display Line 2 Large	0-65 Personal Menu Password	1-20 Motor Power [kW]	1-59 Flystart Test Pulses Frequency	**1-9* Motor Temperature**
0-24 Display Line 3 Large	0-66 Access to Personal Menu w/o Password	1-21 Motor Power [HP]	**1-6* Load Depen. Setting**	1-90 Motor Thermal Protection
0-25 My Personal Menu	**0-7* Clock Settings**	1-22 Motor Voltage	1-60 Low Speed Load Compensation	1-91 Motor External Fan
0-3* LCP Custom Readout	0-70 Date and Time	1-23 Motor Frequency	1-61 High Speed Load Compensation	1-93 Thermistor Source
0-30 Custom Readout Unit	0-71 Date Format	1-24 Motor Current	1-62 Slip Compensation	*2-** Brakes*
0-31 Custom Readout Min Value	0-72 Time Format	1-25 Motor Nominal Speed	1-63 Slip Compensation Time Constant	**2-0* DC-Brake**

Table 5.3

2-00 DC Hold/Preheat Current	3-19 Jog Speed [RPM]	4-56 Warning Feedback Low	5-31 Terminal 29 Digital Output	**5-9* Bus Controlled**
2-01 DC Brake Current	**3-4* Ramp 1**	4-57 Warning Feedback High	5-32 Term X30/6 Digi Out (MCB 101)	5-90 Digital & Relay Bus Control
2-02 DC Braking Time	3-41 Ramp 1 Ramp Up Time	4-58 Missing Motor Phase Function	5-33 Term X30/7 Digi Out (MCB 101)	5-93 Pulse Out #27 Bus Control
2-03 DC Brake Cut In Speed [RPM]	3-42 Ramp 1 Ramp Down Time	**4-6* Speed Bypass**	**5-4* Relays**	5-94 Pulse Out #27 Timeout Preset
2-04 DC Brake Cut In Speed [Hz]	**3-5* Ramp 2**	4-60 Bypass Speed From [RPM]	5-40 Function Relay	5-95 Pulse Out #29 Bus Control
2-1* Brake Energy Funct.	3-51 Ramp 2 Ramp Up Time	4-61 Bypass Speed From [Hz]	5-41 On Delay, Relay	5-96 Pulse Out #29 Timeout Preset
2-10 Brake Function	3-52 Ramp 2 Ramp Down Time	4-62 Bypass Speed To [RPM]	5-42 Off Delay, Relay	5-97 Pulse Out #X30/6 Bus Control
2-11 Brake Resistor (ohm)	**3-8* Other Ramps**	4-63 Bypass Speed To [Hz]	**5-5* Pulse Input**	5-98 Pulse Out #X30/6 Timeout Preset
2-12 Brake Power Limit (kW)	3-80 Jog Ramp Time	4-64 Semi-Auto Bypass Set-up	5-50 Term. 29 Low Frequency	***6-** Analog In/Out***
2-13 Brake Power Monitoring	3-81 Quick Stop Ramp Time	***5-** Digital In/Out***	5-51 Term. 29 High Frequency	**6-0* Analog I/O Mode**
2-15 Brake Check	3-84 Initial Ramp Time	**5-0* Digital I/O mode**	5-52 Term. 29 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	6-00 Live Zero Timeout Time
2-16 AC brake Max. Current	3-85 Check Valve Ramp Time	5-00 Digital I/O Mode	5-53 Term. 29 High Ref./Feedb. Value	6-01 Live Zero Timeout Function
2-17 Over-voltage Control	3-86 Check Valve Ramp End Speed [RPM]	5-01 Terminal 27 Mode	5-54 Pulse Filter Time Constant #29	6-02 Fire Mode Live Zero Timeout Function
3-** Reference / Ramps	3-87 Check Valve Ramp End Speed [HZ]	5-02 Terminal 29 Mode	5-55 Term. 33 Low Frequency	**6-1* Analog Input 53**
3-0* Reference Limits	**3-9* Digital Pot.Meter**	**5-1* Digital Inputs**	5-56 Term. 33 High Frequency	6-10 Terminal 53 Low Voltage
3-02 Minimum Reference	3-90 Step Size	5-10 Terminal 18 Digital Input	5-57 Term. 33 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	6-11 Terminal 53 High Voltage
3-03 Maximum Reference	3-91 Ramp Time	5-11 Terminal 19 Digital Input	5-58 Term. 33 High Ref./Feedb. Value	6-12 Terminal 53 Low Current
3-04 Reference Function	3-94 Minimum Limit	5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input	5-59 Pulse Filter Time Constant #33	6-13 Terminal 53 High Current
3-1* References	3-95 Ramp Delay	5-13 Terminal 29 Digital Input	**5-6* Pulse Output**	6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value
3-10 Preset Reference	**4-5* Adj. Warnings**	5-14 Terminal 32 Digital Input	5-60 Terminal 27 Pulse Output Variable	6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value
3-11 Jog Speed [Hz]	4-50 Warning Current Low	5-15 Terminal 33 Digital Input	5-62 Pulse Output Max Freq #27	6-16 Terminal 53 Filter Time Constant
3-13 Reference Site	4-51 Warning Current High	5-16 Terminal X30/2 Digital Input	5-63 Terminal 29 Pulse Output Variable	6-17 Terminal 53 Live Zero
3-14 Preset Relative Reference	4-52 Warning Speed Low	5-17 Terminal X30/3 Digital Input	5-65 Pulse Output Max Freq #29	**6-2* Analog Input 54**
3-15 Reference 1 Source	4-53 Warning Speed High	5-18 Terminal X30/4 Digital Input	5-66 Terminal X30/6 Pulse Output Variable	6-20 Terminal 54 Low Voltage
3-16 Reference 2 Source	4-54 Warning Reference Low	**5-3* Digital Outputs**	5-68 Pulse Output Max Freq #X30/6	6-21 Terminal 54 High Voltage
3-17 Reference 3 Source	4-55 Warning Reference High	5-30 Terminal 27 Digital Output	5-80 AHF Cap Reconnect Delay	6-22 Terminal 54 Low Current

Table 5.4

6-23 Terminal 54 High Current	6-55 Terminal 42 Output Filter	8-33 Parity / Stop Bits	8-83 Slave Error Count	9-67 Control Word 1
6-24 Terminal 54 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	**6-6* Analog Output X30/8**	8-35 Minimum Response Delay	**8-9* Bus Jog / Feedback**	9-68 Status Word 1
6-25 Terminal 54 High Ref./Feedb. Value	6-60 Terminal X30/8 Output	8-36 Max Response Delay	8-90 Bus Jog 1 Speed	9-70 Programming Set-up
6-26 Terminal 54 Filter Time Constant	6-61 Terminal X30/8 Min. Scale	8-37 Maximum Inter-Char Delay	8-91 Bus Jog 2 Speed	9-71 Profibus Save Data Values
6-27 Terminal 54 Live Zero	6-62 Terminal X30/8 Max. Scale	**8-4* FC MC protocol set**	8-94 Bus Feedback 1	9-72 ProfibusDriveReset
6-3* Analog Input X30/11	6-63 Terminal X30/8 Output Bus Control	8-40 Telegram Selection	8-95 Bus Feedback 2	9-80 Defined Parameters (1)
6-30 Terminal X30/11 Low Voltage	6-64 Terminal X30/8 Output Timeout Preset	8-42 PCD Write Configuration	8-96 Bus Feedback 3	9-81 Defined Parameters (2)
6-31 Terminal X30/11 High Voltage	***8-** Comm. and Options***	8-43 PCD Read Configuration	***9-** Profibus***	9-82 Defined Parameters (3)
6-34 Term. X30/11 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	**8-0* General Settings**	**8-5* Digital/Bus**	9-00 Setpoint	9-83 Defined Parameters (4)
6-35 Term. X30/11 High Ref./Feedb. Value	8-01 Control Site	8-50 Coasting Select	9-07 Actual Value	9-84 Defined Parameters (5)
6-36 Term. X30/11 Filter Time Constant	8-02 Control Source	8-52 DC Brake Select	9-15 PCD Write Configuration	9-90 Changed Parameters (1)
6-37 Term. X30/11 Live Zero	8-03 Control Timeout Time	8-53 Start Select	9-16 PCD Read Configuration	9-91 Changed Parameters (2)
6-4* Analog Input X30/12	8-04 Control Timeout Function	8-54 Reversing Select	9-18 Node Address	9-92 Changed Parameters (3)
6-40 Terminal X30/12 Low Voltage	8-05 End-of-Timeout Function	8-55 Set-up Select	9-22 Telegram Selection	9-93 Changed Parameters (4)
6-41 Terminal X30/12 High Voltage	8-06 Reset Control Timeout	8-56 Preset Reference Select	9-23 Parameters for Signals	9-94 Changed Parameters (5)
6-44 Term. X30/12 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	8-07 Diagnosis Trigger	**8-7* BACnet**	9-27 Parameter Edit	***10-** CAN Fieldbus***
6-45 Term. X30/12 High Ref./Feedb. Value	8-08 Readout Filtering	8-70 BACnet Device Instance	9-28 Process Control	**10-0* Common Settings**
6-46 Term. X30/12 Filter Time Constant	**8-1* Control Settings**	8-72 MS/TP Max Masters	9-44 Fault Message Counter	10-00 CAN Protocol
6-47 Term. X30/12 Live Zero	8-10 Control Profile	8-73 MS/TP Max Info Frames	9-45 Fault Code	10-01 Baud Rate Select
6-5* Analog Output 42	8-13 Configurable Status Word STW	8-74 "I-Am" Service	9-47 Fault Number	10-02 MAC ID
6-50 Terminal 42 Output	8-14 Configurable Control Word CTW	8-75 Initialisation Password	9-52 Fault Situation Counter	10-05 Readout Transmit Error Counter
6-51 Terminal 42 Output Min Scale	**8-3* FC Port Settings**	**8-8* FC Port Diagnostics**	9-53 Profibus Warning Word	10-06 Readout Receive Error Counter
6-52 Terminal 42 Output Max Scale	8-30 Protocol	8-80 Bus Message Count	9-63 Actual Baud Rate	10-07 Readout Bus Off Counter
6-53 Terminal 42 Output Bus Control	8-31 Address	8-81 Bus Error Count	9-64 Device Identification	**10-1* DeviceNet**
6-54 Terminal 42 Output Timeout Preset	8-32 Baud Rate	8-82 Slave Message Rcvd	9-65 Profile Number	10-10 Process Data Type Selection

Table 5.5

10-11 Process Data Config Write	**13-0* SLC Settings**	14-11 Mains Voltage at Mains Fault	14-60 Function at Over Temperature	15-22 Historic Log: Time
10-12 Process Data Config Read	13-00 SL Controller Mode	14-12 Function at Mains Imbalance	14-61 Function at Inverter Overload	15-23 Historic Log: Date and Time
10-13 Warning Parameter	13-01 Start Event	**14-2* Reset Functions**	14-62 Inv. Overload Derate Current	**15-3* Alarm Log**
10-14 Net Reference	13-02 Stop Event	14-20 Reset Mode	**14-8* Options**	15-30 Alarm Log: Error Code
10-15 Net Control	13-03 Reset SLC	14-21 Automatic Restart Time	14-80 Option Supplied by External 24VDC	15-31 Alarm Log: Value
10-2* COS Filters	**13-1* Comparators**	14-22 Operation Mode	**14-9* Fault Settings**	15-32 Alarm Log: Time
10-20 COS Filter 1	13-10 Comparator Operand	14-23 Typecode Setting	14-90 Fault Level	15-33 Alarm Log: Date and Time
10-21 COS Filter 2	13-11 Comparator Operator	14-25 Trip Delay at Torque Limit	***15-** Drive Information***	15-34 Alarm Log: Setpoint
10-22 COS Filter 3	13-12 Comparator Value	14-26 Trip Delay at Inverter Fault	**15-0* Operating Data**	15-35 Alarm Log: Feedback
10-23 COS Filter 4	**13-2* Timers**	14-28 Production Settings	15-00 Operating Hours	15-36 Alarm Log: Current Demand
10-3* Parameter Access	13-20 SL Controller Timer	14-29 Service Code	15-01 Running Hours	15-37 Alarm Log: Process Ctrl Unit
10-30 Array Index	**13-4* Logic Rules**	**14-3* Current Limit Ctrl.**	15-02 kWh Counter	**15-4* Drive Identification**
10-31 Store Data Values	13-40 Logic Rule Boolean 1	14-30 Current Lim Ctrl, Proportional Gain	15-03 Power Up's	15-40 FC Type
10-32 Devicenet Revision	13-41 Logic Rule Operator 1	14-31 Current Lim Ctrl, Integration Time	15-04 Over Temp's	15-41 Power Section
10-33 Store Always	13-42 Logic Rule Boolean 2	14-32 Current Lim Ctrl, Filter Time	15-05 Over Volt's	15-42 Voltage
10-34 DeviceNet Product Code	13-43 Logic Rule Operator 2	**14-4* Energy Optimising**	15-06 Reset kWh Counter	15-43 Software Version
10-39 Devicenet F Parameters	13-44 Logic Rule Boolean 3	14-40 VT Level	15-07 Running Hours Counter	15-44 Ordered Typecode String
11-** LonWorks	**13-5* States**	14-41 AEO Minimum Magnetisation	15-08 Number of Starts	15-45 Actual Typecode String
11-0* LonWorks ID	13-51 SL Controller Event	14-42 Minimum AEO Frequency	**15-1* Data Log Settings**	15-46 Frequency Converter Ordering No
11-00 Neuron ID	13-52 SL Controller Action	14-43 Motor Cosphi	**15-1* Log Settings**	15-47 Power Card Ordering No
11-1* LON Functions	***14-** Special Functions***	**14-5* Environment**	15-10 Logging Source	15-48 LCP Id No
11-10 Drive Profile	**14-0* Inverter Switching**	14-50 RFI Filter	15-11 Logging Interval	15-49 SW ID Control Card
11-15 LON Warning Word	14-00 Switching Pattern	14-51 DC Link Compensation	15-12 Trigger Event	15-50 SW ID Power Card
11-17 XIF Revision	14-01 Switching Frequency	14-52 Fan Control	15-13 Logging Mode	15-51 Frequency Converter Serial Number
11-18 LonWorks Revision	14-03 Overmodulation	14-53 Fan Monitor	15-14 Samples Before Trigger	15-53 Power Card Serial Number
11-2* LON Param. Access	14-04 PWM Random	14-55 Output Filter	**15-2* Historic Log**	15-55 Vendor URL
11-21 Store Data Values	**14-1* Mains On/Off**	14-59 Actual Number of Inverter Units	15-20 Historic Log: Event	15-56 Vendor Name
13-** Smart Logic	14-10 Mains Failure	**14-6* Auto Derate**	15-21 Historic Log: Value	**15-6* Option Ident**

Table 5.6

15-60 Option Mounted	16-14 Motor Current	16-62 Analog Input 53	**18-0* Maintenance Log**	20-04 Feedback 2 Conversion
15-61 Option SW Version	16-15 Frequency [%]	16-63 Terminal 54 Switch Setting	18-00 Maintenance Log: Item	20-05 Feedback 2 Source Unit
15-62 Option Ordering No	16-16 [Nm]	16-64 Input 54	18-01 Maintenance Log: Action	20-06 Feedback 3 Source
15-63 Option Serial No	16-17 Speed [RPM]	16-65 Analog Output 42 [mA]	18-02 Maintenance Log: Time	20-07 Feedback 3 Conversion
15-70 Option in Slot A	16-18 Motor Thermal	16-66 Digital Output [bin]	18-03 Maintenance Log: Date and Time	20-08 Feedback 3 Source Unit
15-71 Slot A Option SW Version	16-22 Torque [%]	16-67 Pulse Input #29 [Hz]	**18-1* Fire Mode Log**	20-12 Reference/Feedbac Unit
15-72 Option in Slot B	**16-3* Drive Status**	16-68 Pulse Input #33 [Hz]	18-10 Fire Mode Log: Event	20-13 Minimum Reference/Feedb.
15-73 Slot B Option SW Version	16-30 DC Link Voltage	16-69 Pulse Output #27 [Hz]	18-11 Fire Mode Log: Time	20-14 Maximum Reference/Feedb.
15-74 Option in Slot C0	16-32 Brake Energy /s	16-70 Pulse Output #29 [Hz]	18-12 Fire Mode Log: Date and Time	**20-2* Feedback/Setpoint**
15-75 Slot C0 Option SW Version	16-33 Brake Energy /2 min	16-71 Relay Output [bin]	**18-3* Analog Readouts**	20-20 Feedback Function
15-76 Option in Slot C1	16-34 Heatsink Temp.	16-72 Counter A	18-30 Analog Input X42/1	20-21 Setpoint 1
15-77 Slot C1 Option SW Version	16-35 Inverter Thermal	16-73 Counter B	18-31 Analog Input X42/3	20-22 Setpoint 2
15-9* Parameter Info	16-36 Inv. Nom. Current	16-75 Analog In X30/11	18-32 Analog Input X42/5	20-23 Setpoint 3
15-92 Defined Parameters	16-38 SL Controller State	16-76 Analog In X30/12	18-33 Analog Out X42/7 [V]	**20-7* PID Autotuning**
15-93 Modified Parameters	16-39 Control Card Temp.	16-77 Analog Out X30/8 [mA]	18-34 Analog Out X42/9 [V]	20-70 Closed Loop Type
15-98 Drive Identification	16-40 Logging Buffer Full	**16-8* Fieldbus & FC Port**	18-35 Analog Out X42/11 [V]	20-71 PID Performance
15-99 Parameter Metadata	16-43 Timed Actions Status	16-80 Fieldbus CTW 1	18-36 Analog Input X48/2 [mA]	20-72 PID Output Change
16-** Data Readouts	16-49 Current Fault Source	16-82 Fieldbus REF 1	18-37 Temp. Input X48/4	20-73 Minimum Feedback Level
16-0* General Status	**16-5* Ref. & Feedb.**	16-84 Comm. Option STW	18-38 Temp. Input X48/7	20-74 Maximum Feedback Level
16-00 Control Word	16-50 External Reference	16-85 FC Port CTW 1	18-39 Temp. Input X48/10	20-79 PID Autotuning
16-01 Reference [Unit]	16-52 Feedback [Unit]	16-86 FC Port REF 1	18-60 Digital Input 2	**20-8* PID Basic Settings**
16-02 Reference [%]	16-53 Digi Pot Reference	**16-9* Diagnosis Readouts**	18-60 Digital Input 2	20-81 PID Normal/ Inverse Control
16-03 Status Word	16-54 Feedback 1 [Unit]	16-90 Alarm Word	**18-5* Ref. & Feedb.**	20-82 PID Start Speed [RPM]
16-05 Main Actual Value [%]	16-55 Feedback 2 [Unit]	16-91 Alarm Word 2	18-50 Sensorless Readout [unit]	20-83 PID Start Speed [Hz]
16-09 Custom Readout	16-56 Feedback 3 [Unit]	16-92 Warning Word	***20-** Drive Closed Loop***	20-84 On Reference Bandwidth
16-1* Motor Status	16-58 PID Output [%]	16-93 Warning Word 2	**20-0* Feedback**	**20-9* PID Controller**
16-10 Power [kW]	16-59 Adjusted Setpoint	16-94 Ext. Status Word	20-00 1 Source	20-91 PID Anti Windup
16-11 Power [hp]	**16-6* Inputs & Outputs**	16-95 Ext. Status Word 2	20-01 Feedback 1 Conversion	20-93 PID Proportional Gain
16-12 Motor Voltage	16-60 Digital Input	16-96 Maintenance Word	20-02 Feedback 1 Source Unit	20-94 PID Integral Time
16-13 Frequency	16-61 Terminal 53 Switch Setting	***18-** Info & Readouts***	20-03 Feedback 2 Source	20-95 PID Differentiation Time

Table 5.7

20-96 PID Diff. Gain Limit	21-34 Ext. 2 Feedback Source	**22-2* No-Flow Detection**	22-50 End of Curve Function	23-04 Occurrence
21-** Ext. Closed Loop	21-35 Ext. 2 Setpoint	22-20 Low Power Auto Set-up	22-51 End of Curve Delay	**23-1* Maintenance**
21-0* Ext. CL Autotuning	21-37 Ext. 2 Reference [Unit]	22-21 Low Power Detection	**22-6* Broken Belt Detection**	23-10 Maintenance Item
21-00 Closed Loop Type	21-38 Ext. 2 Feedback [Unit]	22-22 Low Speed Detection	22-60 Broken Belt Function	23-11 Maintenance Action
21-01 PID Performance	21-39 Ext. 2 Output [%]	22-23 No-Flow Function	22-61 Broken Belt Torque	23-12 Maintenance Time Base
21-02 PID Output Change	**21-4* Ext. CL 2 PID**	22-24 No-Flow Delay	22-62 Broken Belt Delay	23-13 Maintenance Time Interval
21-03 Minimum Feedback Level	21-40 Ext. 2 Normal/Inverse Control	22-26 Dry Pump Function	**22-7* Short Cycle Protection**	23-14 Maintenance Date and Time
21-04 Maximum Feedback Level	21-41 Ext. 2 Proportional Gain	22-27 Dry Pump Delay	22-75 Short Cycle Protection	23-15 Reset Maintenance Word
21-09 PID Autotuning	21-42 Ext. 2 Integral Time	22-28 No-Flow Low Speed [RPM]	22-76 Interval between Starts	23-16 Maintenance Text
21-1* Ext. CL 1 Ref./Fb.	21-43 Ext. 2 Differentation Time	22-29 No-Flow Low Speed [Hz]	22-77 Minimum Run Time	**23-5* Energy Log**
21-10 Ext. 1 Ref./Feedback Unit	21-44 Ext. 2 Dif. Gain Limit	**22-3* No-Flow Power Tuning**	22-78 Minimum Run Time Override	23-50 Energy Log Resolution
21-11 Ext. 1 Minimum Reference	**21-5* Ext. CL 3 Ref./Fb.**	22-30 No-Flow Power	22-79 Minimum Run Time Override Value	23-51 Period Start
21-12 Ext. 1 Maximum Reference	21-50 Ext. 3 Ref./Feedback Unit	22-31 Power Correction Factor	**22-8* Flow Compensation**	23-53 Energy Log
21-13 Ext. 1 Reference Source	21-51 Ext. 3 Minimum Reference	22-32 Low Speed [RPM]	22-80 Flow Compensation	23-54 Reset Energy Log
21-14 Ext. 1 Feedback Source	21-52 Ext. 3 Maximum Reference	22-33 Low Speed [Hz]	22-81 Square-linear Curve Approximation	**23-6* Trending**
21-15 Ext. 1 Setpoint	21-53 Ext. 3 Reference Source	22-34 Low Speed Power [kW]	22-82 Work Point Calculation	23-60 Trend Variable
21-17 Ext. 1 Reference [Unit]	21-54 Ext. 3 Feedback Source	22-35 Low Speed Power [HP]	22-83 Speed at No-Flow [RPM]	23-61 Continuous Bin Data
21-18 Ext. 1 Feedback [Unit]	21-55 Ext. 3 Setpoint	22-36 High Speed [RPM]	22-84 Speed at No-Flow [Hz]	23-62 Timed Bin Data
21-19 Ext. 1 Output [%]	21-57 Ext. 3 Reference [Unit]	22-37 High Speed [Hz]	22-85 Speed at Design Point [RPM]	23-63 Timed Period Start
21-2* Ext. CL 1 PID	21-58 Ext. 3 Feedback [Unit]	22-38 High Speed Power [kW]	22-86 Speed at Design Point [Hz]	23-64 Timed Period Stop
21-20 Ext. 1 Normal/Inverse Control	21-59 Ext. 3 Output [%]	22-39 High Speed Power [HP]	22-87 Pressure at No-Flow Speed	23-65 Minimum Bin Value
21-21 Ext. 1 Proportional Gain	**21-6* Ext. CL 3 PID**	**22-4* Sleep Mode**	22-88 Pressure at Rated Speed	23-66 Reset Continuous Bin Data
21-22 Ext. 1 Integral Time	21-60 Ext. 3 Normal/Inverse Control	22-40 Minimum Run Time	22-89 Flow at Design Point	23-67 Reset Timed Bin Data
21-23 Ext. 1 Differentation Time	21-61 Ext. 3 Proportional Gain	22-41 Minimum Sleep Time	22-90 Flow at Rated Speed	**23-8* Payback Counter**
21-24 Ext. 1 Dif. Gain Limit	21-62 Ext. 3 Integral Time	22-42 Wake-up Speed [RPM]	***23-** Time-based Functions***	23-80 Power Reference Factor
21-3* Ext. CL 2 Ref./Fb.	21-63 Ext. 3 Differentation Time	22-43 Wake-up Speed [Hz]	**23-0* Timed Actions**	23-81 Energy Cost
21-30 Ext. 2 Ref./Feedback Unit	21-64 Ext. 3 Dif. Gain Limit	22-44 Wake-up Ref./FB Difference	23-00 ON Time	23-82 Investment
21-31 Ext. 2 Minimum Reference	***22-** Appl. Functions***	22-45 Setpoint Boost	23-01 ON Action	23-83 Energy Savings
21-32 Ext. 2 Maximum Reference	**22-0* Miscellaneous**	22-46 Maximum Boost Time	23-02 OFF Time	23-84 Cost Savings
21-33 Ext. 2 Reference Source	22-00 External Interlock Delay	**22-5* End of Curve**	23-03 OFF Action	

Table 5.8

24-** Appl. Functions 2	**25-4* Staging Settings**	25-83 Relay Status	26-25 Term. X42/3 High Ref./ Feedb. Value	26-60 Terminal X42/11 Output
24-1* Drive Bypass	25-40 Ramp Down Delay	25-84 Pump ON Time	26-26 Term. X42/3 Filter Time Constant	26-61 Terminal X42/11 Min. Scale
24-10 Drive Bypass Function	25-41 Ramp Up Delay	25-85 Relay ON Time	26-27 Term. X42/3 Live Zero	26-62 Terminal X42/11 Max. Scale
24-11 Drive Bypass Delay Time	25-42 Staging Threshold	25-86 Reset Relay Counters	**26-3* Analog Input X42/5**	26-63 Terminal X42/11 Bus Control
25-** Cascade Controller	25-43 Destaging Threshold	**25-9* Service**	26-30 Terminal X42/5 Low Voltage	26-64 Terminal X42/11 Timeout Preset
25-0* System Settings	25-44 Staging Speed [RPM]	25-90 Pump Interlock	26-31 Terminal X42/5 High Voltage	**29-** Water Application Functions**
25-00 Cascade Controller	25-45 Staging Speed [Hz]	25-91 Manual Alternation	26-34 Term. X42/5 Low Ref./ Feedb. Value	**29-0* Pipe Fill**
25-02 Motor Start	25-46 Destaging Speed [RPM]	***26-** Analog I/O Option***	26-35 Term. X42/5 High Ref./ Feedb. Value	29-00 Pipe Fille Enable
25-04 Pump Cycling	25-47 Destaging Speed [Hz]	**26-0* Analog I/O Mode**	26-36 Term. X42/5 Filter Time Constant	29-01 Pipe Fill Speed [RPM]
25-05 Fixed Lead Pump	**25-5* Alternation Settings**	26-00 Terminal X42/1 Mode	26-37 Term. X42/5 Live Zero	29-02 Pipe Fill Speed [Hz]
25-06 Number of Pumps	25-50 Lead Pump Alternation	26-01 Terminal X42/3 Mode	**24-4* Analog Out X42/7**	29-03 Pipe Fill Time
25-2* Bandwidth Settings	25-51 Alternation Event	26-02 Terminal X42/5 Mode	26-40 Terminal X42/7 Output	29-04 Pipe Fill Rate
25-20 Staging Bandwidth	25-52 Alternation Time Interval	**26-1* Analog Input X42/1**	26-41 Terminal X42/7 Min. Scale	29-05 Filled Setpoint
25-21 Override Bandwidth	25-53 Alternation Timer Value	26-10 Terminal X42/1 Low Voltage	26-42 Terminal X42/7 Max. Scale	29-06 No-Flow Disable Timer
25-22 Fixed Speed Bandwidth	25-54 Alternation Predefined Time	26-11 Terminal X42/1 High Voltage	26-43 Terminal X42/7 Bus Control	**31-** Bypass OPtion**
25-23 SBW Staging Delay	25-55 Alternate if Load < 50%	26-14 Term. X42/1 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	26-44 Terminal X42/7 Timeout Preset	31-00 Bypass Mode
25-24 SBW Destaging Delay	25-56 Staging Mode at Alternation	26-15 Term. X42/1 High Ref./Feedb. Value	**26-5* Analog Out X42/9**	31-01 Bypass Start Time Delay
25-25 OBW Time	25-58 Run Next Pump Delay	26-16 Term. X42/1 Filter Time Constant	26-50 Terminal X42/9 Output	31-02 Bypass Trip Time Delay
25-26 Destage At No-Flow	25-59 Run on Mains Delay	26-17 Term. X42/1 Live Zero	26-51 Terminal X42/9 Min. Scale	31-03 Test Mode Activation
25-27 Stage Function	**25-8* Status**	**26-2* Analog Input X42/3**	26-52 Terminal X42/9 Max. Scale	31-10 Bypass Status Word
25-28 Stage Function Time	25-80 Cascade Status	26-20 Terminal X42/3 Low Voltage	26-53 Terminal X42/9 Bus Control	31-11 Bypass Running Hours
25-29 Destage Function	25-81 Pump Status	26-21 Terminal X42/3 High Voltage	26-54 Terminal X42/9 Timeout Preset	31-19 Remote Bypass Activation
25-30 Destage Function Time	25-82 Lead Pump	26-24 Term. X42/3 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	**26-6* Analog Out X42/11**	

Table 5.9

5.6 Remote Programming with MCT-10

Danfoss has a software program available for developing, storing, and transferring frequency converter programming. The MCT-10 allows the user to connect a PC to the frequency converter and perform live programming rather than using the LCP. Also, all frequency converter programming can be done off-line and simply downloaded into frequency converter. Or the entire frequency converter profile can be loaded onto the PC for back up storage or analysis.

The USB connector or RS-485 terminal are available for connecting to the frequency converter.

MCT-10 is available for free download at www.VLT-software.com. A CD is also available by requesting part number 130B1000. A user's manual provides detailed operation instructions.

6 Application Set Up Examples

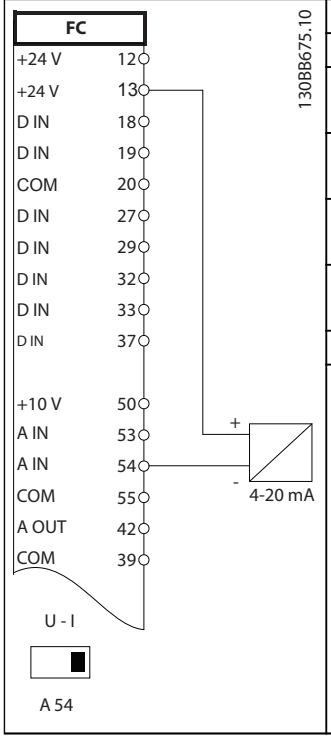
6.1 Introduction

The examples in this section are intended as a quick reference for common applications.

- Parameter settings are the regional default values unless otherwise indicated (selected in *0-03 Regional Settings*)
- Parameters associated with the terminals and their settings are shown next to the drawings
- Where switch settings for analog terminals A53 or A54 are required, these are also shown

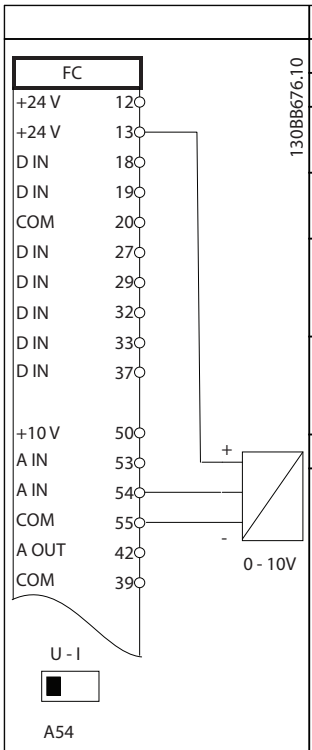
6

6.2 Application Examples



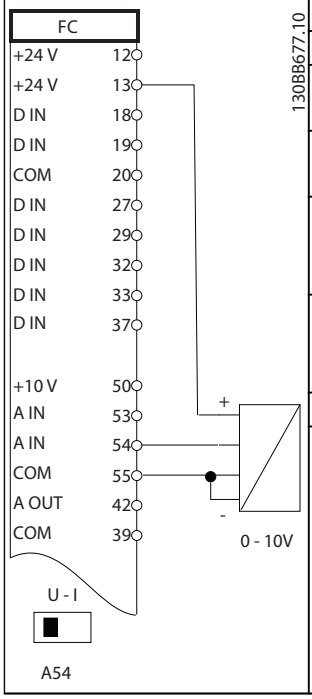
	Parameters	
	Function	**Setting**
	6-22 Terminal 54 Low Current	4mA*
	6-23 Terminal 54 High Current	20mA*
	6-24 Terminal 54 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
	6-25 Terminal 54 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
	* = Default Value	
	Notes/comments:	

Table 6.1 Analog Current Feedback Transducer



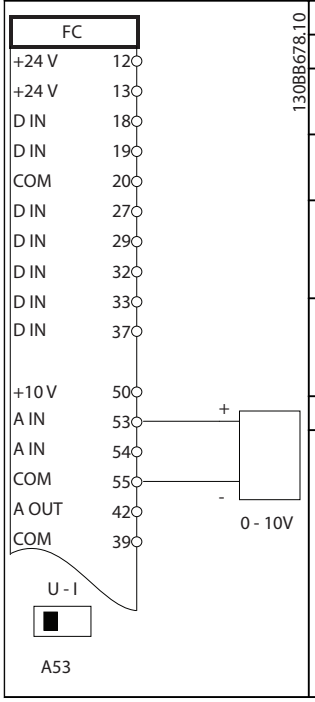
	Parameters	
	Function	**Setting**
	6-20 Terminal 54 Low Voltage	0.07V*
	6-21 Terminal 54 High Voltage	10V*
	6-24 Terminal 54 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
	6-25 Terminal 54 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
	* = Default Value	
	Notes/comments:	

Table 6.2 Analog Voltage Feedback Transducer (3-wire)



	Parameters	
	Function	**Setting**
	6-20 Terminal 54 Low Voltage	0.07V*
	6-21 Terminal 54 High Voltage	10V*
	6-24 Terminal 54 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
	6-25 Terminal 54 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
	* = Default Value	
	Notes/comments:	

Table 6.3 Analog Voltage Feedback Transducer (4-wire)

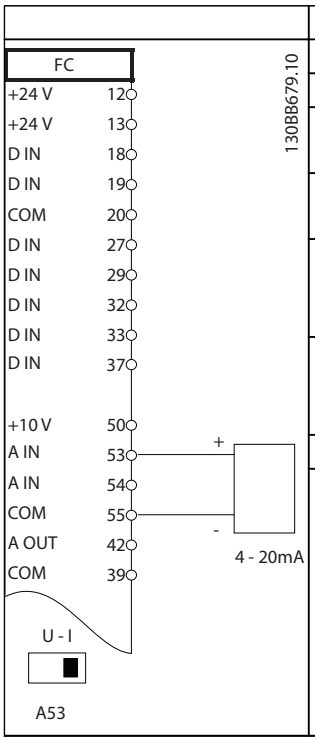


Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
6-10 Terminal 53 Low Voltage	0.07V*
6-11 Terminal 53 High Voltage	10V*
6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

Table 6.4 Analog Speed Reference (Voltage)

NOTE

Please note switch setting for selecting voltage or current.

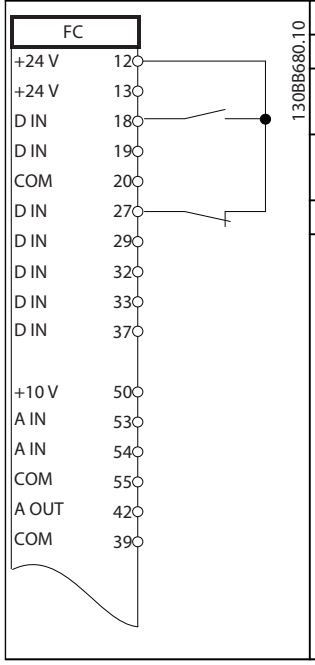


Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
6-12 Terminal 53 Low Current	4mA*
6-13 Terminal 53 High Current	20mA*
6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

Table 6.5 Analog Speed Reference (Current)

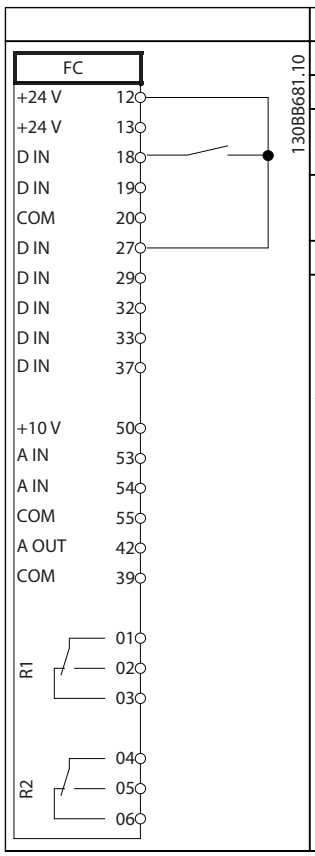
NOTE

Please note switch setting for selecting voltage or current.



Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
5-10 Terminal 18 Digital Input	[8] Start*
5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input	[7] External Interlock
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

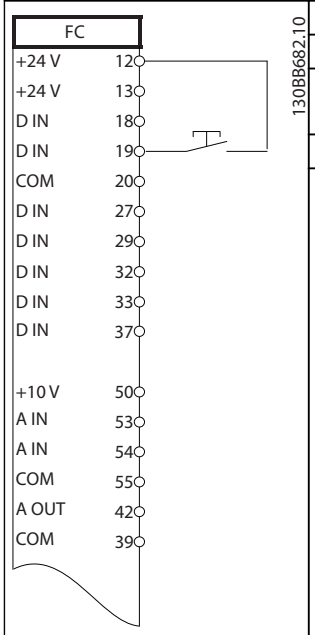
Table 6.6 Run/Stop Command with External Interlock



Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
5-10 Terminal 18 Digital Input	[8] Start*
5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input	[7] External Interlock
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments: If *5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input* is set to [0] No operation, a jumper wire to terminal 27 is not needed.	

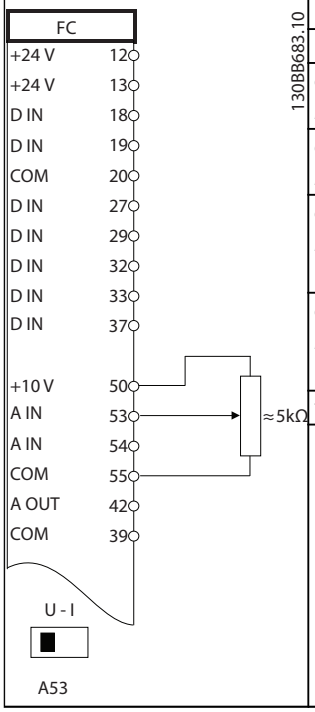
Table 6.7 Run/Stop Command without External Interlock

6



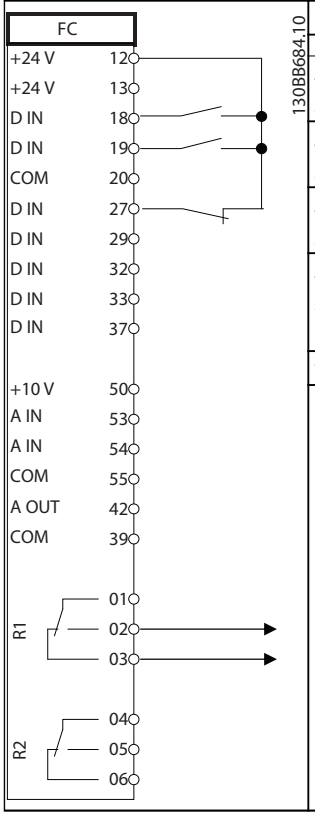
Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
5-11 Terminal 19 Digital Input	[1] Reset
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

Table 6.8 External Alarm Reset



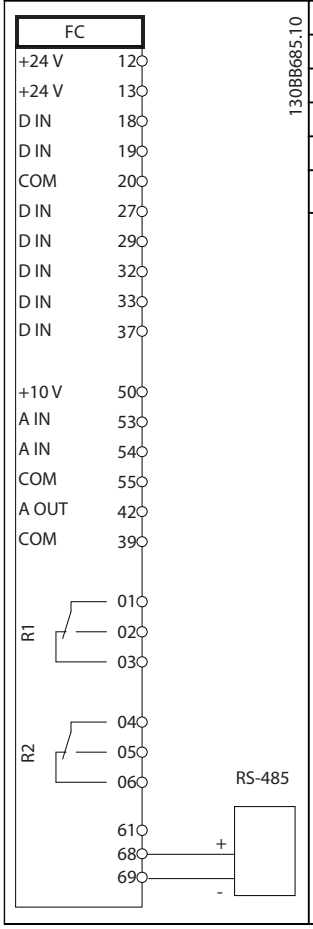
Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
6-10 Terminal 53 Low Voltage	0.07V*
6-11 Terminal 53 High Voltage	10V*
6-14 Terminal 53 Low Ref./Feedb. Value	0*
6-15 Terminal 53 High Ref./Feedb. Value	50*
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

Table 6.9 Speed Reference (using a manual potentiometer)



Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
5-10 Terminal 18 Digital Input	[8] Start*
5-11 Terminal 19 Digital Input	[52] Run Permissive
5-12 Terminal 27 Digital Input	[7] External Interlock
5-40 Function Relay	[167] Start command act.
* = Default Value	
Notes/comments:	

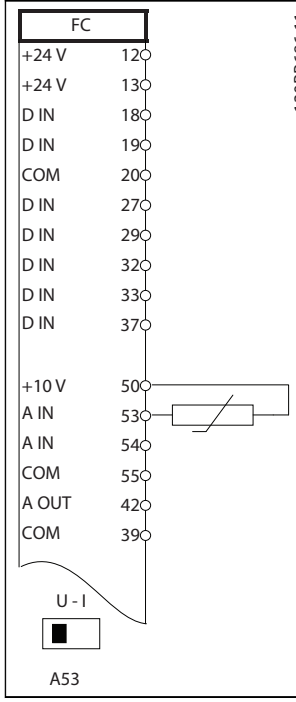
Table 6.10 Run Permissive



Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
8-30 Protocol	FC*
8-31 Address	1*
8-32 Baud Rate	9600*
* = Default Value	

Notes/comments:
Select protocol, address and baud rate in the above mentioned parameters.

Table 6.11 RS-485 Network Connection (N2, Modbus RTU, FC)



Parameters	
Function	**Setting**
1-90 Motor Thermal Protection	[2] Thermistor trip
1-93 Thermistor Source	[1] Analog input 53
* = Default Value	

Notes/comments:
If only a warning is desired, *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection* should be set to [1] *Thermistor warning*.

Table 6.12 Motor Thermistor

CAUTION

Thermistors must use reinforced or double insulation to meet PELV insulation requirements.

6

7 Status Messages

7.1 Status Display

When the frequency converter is in status mode, status messages are generated automatically from within the frequency converter and appear in the bottom line of the display (see *Illustration 7.1*.)

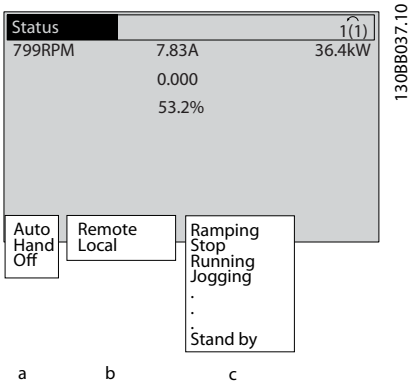


Illustration 7.1 Status Display

a. The first word on the status line indicates where the stop/start command originates.

b. The second word on the status line indicates where the speed control originates.

c. The last part of the status line gives the present frequency converter status. These show the operational mode the frequency converter is in.

NOTE

In auto/remote mode, the frequency converter requires external commands to execute functions.

7.2 Status Message Definitions Table

The next three tables define the meaning of the status message display words.

	Operation Mode
Off	The frequency converter does not react to any control signal until [Auto On] or [Hand On] is pressed.
Auto On	The frequency converter is controlled from the control terminals and/or the serial communication.
Hand On	The frequency converter can be controlled by the navigation keys on the LCP. Stop commands, reset, reversing, DC brake, and other signals applied to the control terminals can override local control.

Table 7.1

	Reference Site
Remote	The speed reference is given from external signals, serial communication, or internal preset references.
Local	The frequency converter uses [Hand On] control or reference values from the LCP.

Table 7.2

	Operation Status
AC Brake	AC Brake was selected in *2-10 Brake Function*. The AC brake over-magnetizes the motor to achieve a controlled slow down.
AMA finish OK	Automatic motor adaptation (AMA) was carried out successfully.
AMA ready	AMA is ready to start. Press [Hand On] to start.
AMA running	AMA process is in progress.
Braking	The brake chopper is in operation. Generative energy is absorbed by the brake resistor.
Braking max.	The brake chopper is in operation. The power limit for the brake resistor defined in *2-12 Brake Power Limit (kW)* is reached.
Coast	• Coast inverse was selected as a function for a digital input (parameter group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal is not connected. • Coast activated by serial communication

	Operation Status
Ctrl. Ramp-down	Control Ramp-down was selected in *14-10 Mains Failure*. • The mains voltage is below the value set in *14-11 Mains Voltage at Mains Fault* at mains fault • The frequency converter ramps down the motor using a controlled ramp down
Current High	The frequency converter output current is above the limit set in *4-51 Warning Current High*.
Current Low	The frequency converter output current is below the limit set in *4-52 Warning Speed Low*
DC Hold	DC hold is selected in *1-80 Function at Stop* and a stop command is active. The motor is held by a DC current set in *2-00 DC Hold/ Preheat Current*.
DC Stop	The motor is held with a DC current (*2-01 DC Brake Current*) for a specified time (*2-02 DC Braking Time*). • DC Brake is activated in *2-03 DC Brake Cut In Speed [RPM]* and a Stop command is active. • DC Brake (inverse) is selected as a function for a digital input (parameter group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal is not active. • The DC Brake is activated via serial communication.
Feedback high	The sum of all active feedbacks is above the feedback limit set in *4-57 Warning Feedback High*.
Feedback low	The sum of all active feedbacks is below the feedback limit set in *4-56 Warning Feedback Low*.
Freeze output	The remote reference is active which holds the present speed. • Freeze output was selected as a function for a digital input (Group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal is active. Speed control is only possible via the terminal functions speed up and speed down. • Hold ramp is activated via serial communication.
Freeze output request	A freeze output command has been given, but the motor will remain stopped until a run permissive signal is received.
Freeze ref.	*Freeze Reference* was chosen as a function for a digital input (parameter group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal is active. The frequency converter saves the actual reference. Changing the reference is now only possible via terminal functions speed up and speed down.

	Operation Status
Jog request	A jog command has been given, but the motor will be stopped until a run permissive signal is received via a digital input.
Jogging	The motor is running as programmed in *3-19 Jog Speed [RPM]*. • *Jog* was selected as function for a digital input (parameter group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal (e.g. Terminal 29) is active. • The Jog function is activated via the serial communication. • The Jog function was selected as a reaction for a monitoring function (e.g. No signal). The monitoring function is active.
Motor check	In *1-80 Function at Stop*, *Motor Check* was selected. A stop command is active. To ensure that a motor is connected to the frequency converter, a permanent test current is applied to the motor.
OVC control	*Overvoltage* control was activated in *2-17 Overvoltage Control*. The connected motor is supplying the frequency converter with generative energy. The overvoltage control adjusts the V/Hz ratio to run the motor in controlled mode and to prevent the frequency converter from tripping.
PowerUnit Off	(For frequency converters with an external 24V power supply installed only.) Mains supply to the frequency converter is removed, but the control card is supplied by the external 24V.
Protection md	Protection mode is active. The unit has detected a critical status (an overcurrent or overvoltage). • To avoid tripping, switching frequency is reduced to 4kHz. • If possible, protection mode ends after approximately 10sec. • Protection mode can be restricted in *14-26 Trip Delay at Inverter Fault*
QStop	The motor is decelerating using *3-81 Quick Stop Ramp Time*. • *Quick stop inverse* was chosen as a function for a digital input (parameter group 5-1*). The corresponding terminal is not active. • The quick stop function was activated via serial communication.
Ramping	The motor is accelerating/decelerating using the active Ramp Up/Down. The reference, a limit value or a standstill is not yet reached.
Ref. high	The sum of all active references is above the reference limit set in *4-55 Warning Reference High*.

	Operation Status
Ref. low	The sum of all active references is below the reference limit set in *4-54 Warning Reference Low* .
Run on ref.	The frequency converter is running in the reference range. The feedback value matches the setpoint value.
Run request	A start command has been given, but the motor is stopped until a run permissive signal is received via digital input.
Running	The motor is driven by the frequency converter.
Sleep Mode	The energy saving function is enabled. This means that at present the motor has stopped, but that it will restart automatically when required.
Speed high	Motor speed is above the value set in *4-53 Warning Speed High*.
Speed low	Motor speed is below the value set in *4-52 Warning Speed Low*.
Standby	In Auto On mode, the frequency converter will start the motor with a start signal from a digital input or serial communication.
Start delay	In *1-71 Start Delay*, a delay starting time was set. A start command is activated and the motor will start after the start delay time expires.
Start fwd/rev	Start forward and start reverse were selected as functions for two different digital inputs (parameter group 5-1*). The motor will start in forward or reverse depending on which corresponding terminal is activated.
Stop	The frequency converter has received a stop command from the LCP, digital input or serial communication.
Trip	An alarm occurred and the motor is stopped. Once the cause of the alarm is cleared, the frequency converter can be reset manually by pressing [Reset] or remotely by control terminals or serial communication.
Trip lock	An alarm occurred and the motor is stopped. Once the cause of the alarm is cleared, power must be cycled to the frequency converter. The frequency converter can then be reset manually by pressing [Reset] or remotely by control terminals or serial communication.

Table 7.3

8 Warnings and Alarms

8.1 System Monitoring

The frequency converter monitors the condition of its input power, output, and motor factors as well as other system performance indicators. A warning or alarm may not necessarily indicate a problem internal to the frequency converter itself. In many cases it indicates failure conditions from input voltage, motor load or temperature, external signals, or other areas monitored by the frequency converter's internal logic. Be sure to investigate those areas exterior to the frequency converter as indicated in the alarm or warning.

8.2 Warning and Alarm Types

Warnings
A warning is issued when an alarm condition is impending or when an abnormal operating condition is present and may result in the frequency converter issuing an alarm. A warning clears by itself when the abnormal condition is removed.

Alarms
Trip
An alarm is issued when the frequency converter is tripped, that is, the frequency converter suspends operation to prevent frequency converter or system damage. The motor will coast to a stop. The frequency converter logic will continue to operate and monitor the frequency converter status. After the fault condition is remedied, the frequency converter can be reset. It will then be ready to start operation again.

A trip can be reset in any of 4 ways:

- Press [RESET] on the LCP
- Digital reset input command
- Serial communication reset input command
- Auto reset

Trip-lock
An alarm that causes the frequency converter to trip-lock requires that input power be cycled. The motor will coast to a stop. The frequency converter logic will continue to operate and monitor the frequency converter status. Remove input power to the frequency converter and correct the cause of the fault, then restore power. This action puts the frequency converter into a trip condition as described above and may be reset in any of those 4 ways.

8.3 Warning and Alarm Displays

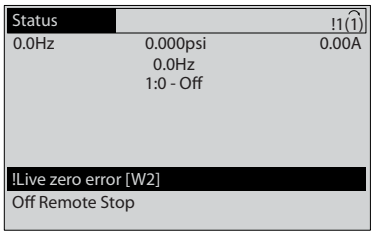


Illustration 8.1

An alarm or trip-lock alarm will flash on display along with the alarm number.

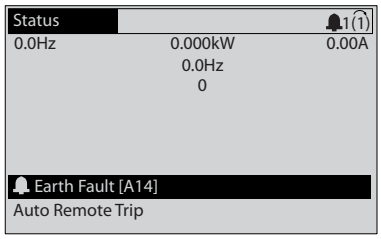


Illustration 8.2

8

In addition to the text and alarm code on the frequency converter display, the status indicator lights operate.

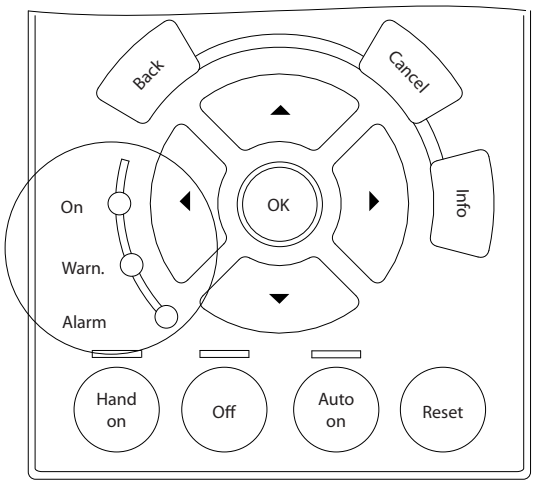


Illustration 8.3

	Warn. LED	Alarm LED
Warning	ON	OFF
Alarm	OFF	ON (Flashing)
Trip-Lock	ON	ON (Flashing)

Table 8.1

8.4 Warning and Alarm Definitions

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
1	10V low	X			
2	Live zero error	(X)	(X)		6-01
3	No motor	(X)			1-80
4	Mains phase loss	(X)	(X)	(X)	14-12
5	DC link voltage high	X			
6	DC link voltage low	X			
7	DC over voltage	X	X		
8	DC under voltage	X	X		
9	Inverter overloaded	X	X		
10	Motor overload temperature	(X)	(X)		1-90
11	Motor thermistor over temperature	(X)	(X)		1-90
12	Torque limit	X	X		
13	Over current	X	X	X	
14	Earth fault	X	X	X	
15	Hardware mismatch		X	X	
16	Short circuit		X	X	
17	Control word timeout	(X)	(X)		8-04
23	Internal fan fault	X			
24	External fan fault	X			14-53
25	Brake resistor short-circuit	X			
26	Brake resistor power limit	(X)	(X)		2-13
27	Brake chopper fault	X	X		
28	Brake check failed	(X)	(X)		2-15
29	Heatsink temp	X	X	X	
30	Motor phase U missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
31	Motor phase V missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
32	Motor phase W missing	(X)	(X)	(X)	4-58
33	Inrush fault		X	X	
34	Fieldbus communication fault	X	X		
35	Out of frequency range	X	X		

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
36	Mains failure	X	X		
37	Phase imbalance	X	X		
39	Heatsink sensor		X	X	
40	Overload of digital output terminal 27	(X)			5-00, 5-01
41	Overload of digital output terminal 29	(X)			5-00, 5-02
42	Overload of digital output on X30/6 or overload of digital output on X30/7	(X)			5-32
46	Power card supply		X	X	5-33
47	24V supply low	X	X	X	
48	1.8V supply low		X	X	
49	Speed limit	X			
50	AMA calibration failed		X		
51	AMA check U_{nom} and I_{nom}		X		
52	AMA low I_{nom}		X		
53	AMA motor too big		X		
54	AMA motor too small		X		
55	AMA parameter out of range		X		
56	AMA interrupted by user		X		
57	AMA timeout		X		
58	AMA internal fault	X	X		
59	Current limit	X			
60	External interlock	X			
62	Output frequency at maximum limit	X			
64	Voltage limit	X			
65	Control board over-temperature	X	X	X	
66	Heatsink temperature low	X			
67	Option configuration has changed		X		
68	Safe stop activated		X[1)]		
69	Power card temperature		X	X	
70	Illegal FC configuration			X	
71	PTC 1 safe stop	X	X[1)]		
72	Dangerous failure			X[1)]	
73	Safe Stop auto restart				
76	Power unit setup	X			
79	Illegal PS config		X	X	
80	Drive Initialised to Default Value		X		
91	Analog input 54 wrong settings			X	
92	No flow	X	X		22-2*
93	Dry pump	X	X		22-2*
94	End of curve	X	X		22-5*
95	Broken belt	X	X		22-6*
96	Start delayed	X			22-7*
97	Stop delayed	X			22-7*
98	Clock fault	X			0-7*
220	Overload trip		X		
243	Brake IGBT	X	X		
244	Heatsink temp	X	X	X	
245	Heatsink sensor		X	X	
246	Pwr. card supply		X	X	
247	Pwr. card temp		X	X	
248	Illegal PS config		X	X	
250	New spare part			X	

No.	Description	Warning	Alarm/Trip	Alarm/Trip Lock	Parameter Reference
251	New type code		X	X	

Table 8.2 Warning/Alarm Action List

(X) Dependent on parameter

[1)] Can not be Auto reset via *14-20 Reset Mode*

A trip is the action when an alarm has appeared. The trip will coast the motor and can be reset by pressing the reset button or make a reset by a digital input (parameter group 5-1* [1]). The origin event that caused an alarm cannot damage the frequency converter or connected parts. A Trip Lock situation can only be reset by a power cycling.

8

Bit	Hex	Dec	16-90 Alarm Word	16-91 Alarm Word 2	16-92 Warning Word	16-93 Warning Word 2	16-94 Ext. Status Word	16-95 Ext. Status Word 2
0	1	1	Brake check	ServiceTrip, Read/Write	Brake check	Start Delayed	Ramping	Off
1	2	2	Pwr.card temp	ServiceTrip, (reserved)	Pwr.card temp	Stop Delayed	AMA Running	Hand/Auto
2	4	4	Earth Fault	ServiceTrip, Typecode/ Sparepart	Earth Fault	Clock Failure	Start CW/CCW	Profibus OFF1 active
3	8	8	Ctrl.card temp	ServiceTrip, (reserved)	Ctrl.card temp	Fire Mode was Active	Slow down	Profibus OFF2 active
4	10	16	Ctrl.word TO	ServiceTrip, (reserved)	Ctrl.word TO		Catch up	Profibus OFF3 active
5	20	32	Over Current	No Flow	Over Current	No Flow	Feedback high	Relay 123 active
6	40	64	Torque limit	Dry Pump	Torque limit	Dry Pump	Feedback low	Start Prevented
7	80	128	Motor th over	End of Curve	Motor th over	End of Curve	Output current high	Control Ready
8	100	256	Motor ETR over	Broken Belt	Motor ETR over	Broken Belt	Output current low	Drive Ready
9	200	512	Inverter overld.	Discharge High	Inverter overld.	Discharge High	Output freq high	Quick Stop
10	400	1024	DC under volt	Start Failed	DC under volt	Multi-motor underload	Output freq low	DC Brake
11	800	2048	DC over volt	Speed Limit	DC over volt	Multi-motor Overload	Brake check OK	Stop
12	1000	4096	Short Circuit	External Interlock	DC voltage low	Compressor Interlock	Braking max	Stand by
13	2000	8192	Inrush fault	Illegal Option Combi.	DC voltage high	Mechanical Brake Sliding	Braking	Freeze Output Request
14	4000	16384	Mains ph. loss	No Safety Option	Mains ph. loss	Safe Option Warning	Out of speed range	Freeze Output
15	8000	32768	"AMA Not OK"		No motor	Auto DC Braking	OVC active	Jog Request
16	10000	65536	Live zero error		Live zero error		AC brake	Jog
17	20000	131072	Internal fault	KTY error	10V low	KTY warn	Password Timelock	Start Request
18	40000	262144	Brake overload	Fans error	Brake overload	Fans warn	Password Protection	Start
19	80000	524288	U phase loss	ECB error	Brake resistor	ECB warn	Reference high	Start Applied
20	100000	1048576	V phase loss		Brake IGBT		Reference low	Start delay
21	200000	2097152	W phase loss		Speed limit		LocalRef / RemoteRef	Sleep
22	400000	4194304	Fieldbus fault		Fieldbus fault		Protection mode notification	Sleep Boost
23	800000	8388608	24V supply low		24V supply low		Unused	Running
24	1000000	16777216	Mains failure		Mains failure		Unused	Drive Bypass
25	2000000	33554432	1.8V supply low		Current limit		Unused	Fire Mode
26	4000000	67108864	Brake resistor		Low temp		Unused	External Interlock
27	8000000	134217728	Brake IGBT		Voltage limit		Unused	Firemode Limit Exceed
28	10000000	268435456	Option change		Encoder loss		Unused	FlyStart active

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Bit	Hex	Dec	16-90 Alarm Word	16-91 Alarm Word 2	16-92 Warning Word	16-93 Warning Word 2	16-94 Ext. Status Word	16-95 Ext. Status Word 2
29	20000000	536870912	Drive initialised	Encoder loss	Output freq. lim.		Unused	
30	40000000	1073741824	Safe Stop	PTC Thermistor	SafeStop	PTC Thermistor	Unused	
31	80000000	2147483648	Mech. brake low	Dangerous failure	Extended status word		Production Mode	
The alarm words, warning words and extended status words can be read out via serial bus or optional fieldbus for diagnosis. See also *16-90 Alarm Word*, *16-92 Warning Word* and *16-94 Ext. Status Word*.								

Table 8.3

8.4.1 Fault Messages

The warning/alarm information below defines the warning/alarm condition, provides the probable cause for the condition, and details a remedy or troubleshooting procedure.

WARNING 1, 10V low
The control card voltage is below 10V from terminal 50. Remove some of the load from terminal 50, as the 10V supply is overloaded. Max. 15mA or minimum 590 Ω.

This condition can be caused by a short in a connected potentiometer or improper wiring of the potentiometer.

Troubleshooting
Remove the wiring from terminal 50. If the warning clears, the problem is with the customer wiring. If the warning does not clear, replace the control card.

WARNING/ALARM 2, Live zero error
This warning or alarm will only appear if programmed by the user in *6-01 Live Zero Timeout Function*. The signal on one of the analog inputs is less than 50% of the minimum value programmed for that input. This condition can be caused by broken wiring or faulty device sending the signal.

Troubleshooting

Check connections on all the analog input terminals. Control card terminals 53 and 54 for signals, terminal 55 common. MCB 101 terminals 11 and 12 for signals, terminal 10 common. MCB 109 terminals 1, 3, 5 for signals, terminals 2, 4, 6 common).

Check that the frequency converter programming and switch settings match the analog signal type.

Perform Input Terminal Signal Test.

WARNING/ALARM 3, No motor
No motor has been connected to the output of the frequency converter.

WARNING/ALARM 4, Mains phase loss
A phase is missing on the supply side, or the mains voltage imbalance is too high. This message also appears for a fault in the input rectifier on the frequency converter. Options are programmed at *14-12 Function at Mains Imbalance*.

Troubleshooting
Check the supply voltage and supply currents to the frequency converter.

WARNING 5, DC link voltage high
The intermediate circuit voltage (DC) is higher than the high voltage warning limit. The limit is dependent on the frequency converter voltage rating. The frequency converter is still active.

WARNING 6, DC link voltage low
The intermediate circuit voltage (DC) is lower than the low voltage warning limit. The limit is dependent on the frequency converter voltage rating. The frequency converter is still active.

WARNING/ALARM 7, DC overvoltage
If the intermediate circuit voltage exceeds the limit, the frequency converter trips after a time.

Troubleshooting

Connect a brake resistor

Extend the ramp time

Change the ramp type

Activate functions in *2-10 Brake Function*

Increase *14-26 Trip Delay at Inverter Fault*

WARNING/ALARM 8, DC under voltage
If the intermediate circuit voltage (DC) drops below the under voltage limit, the frequency converter checks if a 24V DC backup supply is connected. If no 24V DC backup supply is connected, the frequency converter trips after a fixed time delay. The time delay varies with unit size.

Troubleshooting

Check that the supply voltage matches the frequency converter voltage.

Perform Input voltage test

Perform soft charge and rectifier circuit test

WARNING/ALARM 9, Inverter overloaded
The frequency converter is about to cut out because of an overload (too high current for too long). The counter for electronic, thermal inverter protection gives a warning at

98% and trips at 100%, while giving an alarm. The frequency converter *cannot* be reset until the counter is below 90%.
The fault is that the frequency converter is overloaded by more than 100% for too long.

Troubleshooting

Compare the output current shown on the LCP with the frequency converter rated current.

Compare the output current shown on the LCP with measured motor current.

Display the Thermal Drive Load on the LCP and monitor the value. When running above the frequency converter continuous current rating, the counter should increase. When running below the frequency converter continuous current rating, the counter should decrease.

See the derating section in the *Design Guide* for more details if a high switching frequency is required.

WARNING/ALARM 10, Motor overload temperature
According to the electronic thermal protection (ETR), the motor is too hot. Select whether the frequency converter gives a warning or an alarm when the counter reaches 100% in *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection*. The fault occurs when the motor is overloaded by more than 100% for too long.

Troubleshooting

Check for motor overheating.

Check if the motor is mechanically overloaded

Check that the motor current set in *1-24 Motor Current* is correct.

Ensure that Motor data in parameters 1-20 through 1-25 are set correctly.

If an external fan is in use, check in *1-91 Motor External Fan* that it is selected.

Running AMA in *1-29 Automatic Motor Adaptation (AMA)* may tune the frequency converter to the motor more accurately and reduce thermal loading.

WARNING/ALARM 11, Motor thermistor over temp
The thermistor might be disconnected. Select whether the frequency converter gives a warning or an alarm in *1-90 Motor Thermal Protection*.

Troubleshooting

Check for motor overheating.

Check if the motor is mechanically overloaded.

When using terminal 53 or 54, check that the thermistor is connected correctly between either terminal 53 or 54 (analog voltage input) and terminal 50 (+10V supply) and that the terminal switch for 53 or 54 is set for voltage. Check *1-93 Thermistor Source* selects terminal 53 or 54.

When using digital inputs 18 or 19, check that the thermistor is connected correctly between either terminal 18 or 19 (digital input PNP only) and terminal 50. Check *1-93 Thermistor Source* selects terminal 18 or 19.

WARNING/ALARM 12, Torque limit
The torque has exceeded the value in *4-16 Torque Limit Motor Mode* or the value in *4-17 Torque Limit Generator Mode*. *14-25 Trip Delay at Torque Limit* can change this from a warning only condition to a warning followed by an alarm.

Troubleshooting

If the motor torque limit is exceeded during ramp up, extend the ramp up time.

If the generator torque limit is exceeded during ramp down, extend the ramp down time.

If torque limit occurs while running, possibly increase the torque limit. Be sure the system can operate safely at a higher torque.

Check the application for excessive current draw on the motor.

WARNING/ALARM 13, Over current
The inverter peak current limit (approx. 200% of the rated current) is exceeded. The warning lasts about 1.5 sec., then the frequency converter trips and issues an alarm. This fault may be caused by shock loading or fast acceleration with high inertia loads. If extended mechanical brake control is selected, trip can be reset externally.

Troubleshooting

Remove power and check if the motor shaft can be turned.

Check that the motor size matches the frequency converter.

Check parameters 1-20 through 1-25 for correct motor data.

ALARM 14, Earth (ground) fault
There is current from the output phases to earth, either in the cable between the frequency converter and the motor or in the motor itself.

Troubleshooting

Remove power to the frequency converter and repair the earth fault.

Check for earth faults in the motor by measuring the resistance to ground of the motor leads and the motor with a megohmmeter.

ALARM 15, Hardware mismatch
A fitted option is not operational with the present control board hardware or software.

Record the value of the following parameters and contact your Danfoss supplier:

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15-40 FC Type

15-41 Power Section

15-42 Voltage

15-43 Software Version

15-45 Actual Typecode String

15-49 SW ID Control Card

15-50 SW ID Power Card

15-60 Option Mounted

15-61 Option SW Version

ALARM 16, Short circuit
There is a short circuit in the motor or motor wiring.

Remove power to the frequency converter and repair the short circuit.

WARNING/ALARM 17, Control word timeout
There is no communication to the frequency converter.
The warning will only be active when *8-04 Control Timeout Function* is NOT set to [0] *OFF*.
If *8-04 Control Timeout Function* is set to *Stop and Trip*, a warning appears and the frequency converter ramps down until it stops then displays an alarm.

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Troubleshooting

Check connections on the serial communication cable.

Increase *8-03 Control Timeout Time*

Check operation of the communication equipment.

Verify proper installation based on EMC requirements.

WARNING 23, Internal fan fault
The fan warning function checks if the fan is running. The fan warning can be disabled in *14-53 Fan Monitor*.

Troubleshooting

Check for proper fan operation.

Cycle power to the frequency converter and check that the fan operates briefly at start up.

Check the sensors on the heatsink and control card.

WARNING 24, External fan fault
The fan warning function checks if the fan is running. The fan warning can be disabled in *14-53 Fan Monitor*.

Troubleshooting

Check for proper fan operation.

Cycle power to the frequency converter and check that the fan operates briefly at start up.

Check the sensors on the heatsink and control card.

WARNING 25, Brake resistor short circuit
The brake resistor is monitored during operation. If a short circuit occurs, the brake function is disabled and the warning appears. The frequency converter is still operational but without the brake function. Remove power to the frequency converter and replace the brake resistor (see *2-15 Brake Check*).

WARNING/ALARM 26, Brake resistor power limit
The power transmitted to the brake resistor is calculated as a mean value over the last 120 seconds of run time. The calculation is based on the intermediate circuit voltage and the brake resistance value set in *2-16 AC brake Max. Current*. The warning is active when the dissipated braking is higher than 90% of the brake resistance power. If *Trip* [2] is selected in *2-13 Brake Power Monitoring*, the frequency converter will trip when the dissipated braking power reaches 100%.

WARNING/ALARM 27, Brake chopper fault
The brake transistor is monitored during operation and if a short circuit occurs, the brake function is disabled and a warning is issued. The frequency converter is still operational but, since the brake transistor has short-circuited, substantial power is transmitted to the brake resistor, even if it is inactive.
Remove power to the frequency converter and remove the brake resistor.

WARNING/ALARM 28, Brake check failed
The brake resistor is not connected or not working.
Check *2-15 Brake Check*.

ALARM 29, Heatsink temp
The maximum temperature of the heatsink has been exceeded. The temperature fault will not reset until the temperature falls below the reset heatsink temperature. The trip and reset points are based on the frequency converter power size.

Troubleshooting
Check for the following conditions.

Ambient temperature too high.

Motor cable too long.

Incorrect airflow clearance above and below the frequency converter.

Blocked airflow around the frequency converter.

Damaged heatsink fan.

Dirty heatsink.

ALARM 30, Motor phase U missing
Motor phase U between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase U.

ALARM 31, Motor phase V missing
Motor phase V between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase V.

ALARM 32, Motor phase W missing
Motor phase W between the frequency converter and the motor is missing.

Remove power from the frequency converter and check motor phase W.

ALARM 33, Inrush fault
Too many power-ups have occurred within a short time period. Let the unit cool to operating temperature.

WARNING/ALARM 34, Fieldbus communication fault
Communication between the fieldbus and the communication option card is not operating.

WARNING/ALARM 35, Option fault
Option fault. Please contact your supplier.

WARNING/ALARM 36, Mains failure
This warning/alarm is only active if the supply voltage to the frequency converter is lost and *14-10 Mains Failure* is NOT set to [0] *No Function*. Check the fuses to the frequency converter and mains power supply to the unit.

WARNING/ALARM 37, Phase imbalance
There is a current imbalance between the power units.

ALARM 39, Heatsink sensor
No feedback from the heatsink temperature sensor.

The signal from the IGBT thermal sensor is not available on the power card. The problem could be on the power card, on the gate drive card, or the ribbon cable between the power card and gate drive card.

WARNING 40, Overload of digital output terminal 27
Check the load connected to terminal 27 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-00 Digital I/O Mode* and *5-01 Terminal 27 Mode*.

WARNING 41, Overload of digital output terminal 29
Check the load connected to terminal 29 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-00 Digital I/O Mode* and *5-02 Terminal 29 Mode*.

WARNING 42, Overload of digital output on X30/6 or overload of digital output on X30/7
For X30/6, check the load connected to X30/6 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-32 Term X30/6 Digi Out (MCB 101)*.

For X30/7, check the load connected to X30/7 or remove short-circuit connection. Check *5-33 Term X30/7 Digi Out (MCB 101)*.

ALARM 46, Power card supply
The supply on the power card is out of range.

There are three power supplies generated by the switch mode power supply (SMPS) on the power card: 24V, 5V, +/- 18V. When powered with 24V DC with the MCB 107 option, only the 24V and 5V supplies are monitored. When powered with three phase mains voltage, all three supplied are monitored.

Troubleshooting

Check for a defective power card.

Check for a defective control card.

Check for a defective option card.

If a 24V DC power supply is used, verify proper supply power.

WARNING 47, 24 V supply low
The 24 V DC is measured on the control card. The external 24V DC backup power supply may be overloaded, otherwise contact your Danfoss supplier.

WARNING 48, 1.8 V supply low
The 1.8V DC supply used on the control card is outside of allowable limits. The power supply is measured on the control card. Check for a defective control card. If an option card is present, check for an overvoltage condition.

WARNING 49, Speed limit
When the speed is not within the specified range in *4-11 Motor Speed Low Limit [RPM]* and *4-13 Motor Speed High Limit [RPM]*, the frequency converter will show a warning. When the speed is below the specified limit in *1-86 Trip Speed Low [RPM]* (except when starting or stopping) the frequency converter will trip.

ALARM 50, AMA calibration failed
Contact yourDanfoss supplier or DanfossService Department.

ALARM 51, AMA check U_{nom} and I_{nom}
The settings for motor voltage, motor current, and motor power are wrong. Check the settings in parameters 1-20 to 1-25.

ALARM 52, AMA low I_{nom}
The motor current is too low. Check the setting in *4-18 Current Limit*.

ALARM 53, AMA motor too big
The motor is too big for the AMA to operate.

ALARM 54, AMA motor too small
The motor is too small for the AMA to operate.

ALARM 55, AMA Parameter out of range
The parameter values of the motor are outside of the acceptable range. AMAwill not run.

ALARM 56, AMA interrupted by user
The AMA has been interrupted by the user.

ALARM 57, AMA timeout
Try to restart AMA again. Repeated restarts may over heat the motor.

ALARM 58, AMA internal fault
Contact your Danfoss supplier.

WARNING 59, Current limit
The current is higher than the value in *4-18 Current Limit*. Ensure that Motor data in parameters 1-20 through 1-25 are set correctly. Possibly increase the current limit. Be sure the system can operate safely at a higher limit.

ALARM 60, External interlock
A digital input signal is indicating a fault condition external to the frequency converter. An external interlock has commanded the frequency converter to trip. Clear the external fault condition. To resume normal operation, apply 24V DC to the terminal programmed for external interlock. Reset the frequency converter.

WARNING 62, Output frequency at maximum limit
The output frequency has reached the value set in *4-19 Max Output Frequency*. Check the application to determine the cause. Possibly increase the output frequency limit. Be sure the system can operate safely at a higher output frequency. The warning will clear when the output drops below the maximum limit.

WARNING 64, Voltage limit
WARNING/ALARM 65, Control card over temperature
The cutout temperature of the control card is 80° C.

Troubleshooting

Check that the ambient operating temperature is within limits.

Check for clogged filters.

Check fan operation.

Check the control card.

WARNING 66, Heatsink temperature low
The frequency converter is too cold to operate. This warning is based on the temperature sensor in the IGBT module. Increase the ambient temperature of the unit. Also, a trickle amount of current can be supplied to the frequency converter whenever the motor is stopped by setting *2-00 DC Hold/Preheat Current* at 5% and *1-80 Function at Stop*.

ALARM 67, Option module configuration has changed
One or more options have either been added or removed since the last power down. Check that the configuration change is intentional and reset the frequency converter.

ALARM 68, Safe stop activated
Loss of the 24V DC signal on terminal 37 has caused the frequency converter to trip. To resume normal operation, apply 24V DC to terminal 37 and reset the frequency converter.

ALARM 69, Power card temperature
The temperature sensor on the power card is either too hot or too cold.

Troubleshooting

Check that the ambient operating temperature is within limits.

Check for clogged filters.

Check fan operation.

Check the power card.

ALARM 70, Illegal FC configuration
The control card and power card are incompatible. Contact your supplier with the typecode of the unit from the nameplate and the part numbers of the cards to check compatibility.

ALARM 72, Dangerous failure
WARNING/ALARM 73, Safe stop auto restart
WARNING 76, Power unit setup
ALARM 79, Illegal PS config
ALARM 80, Drive initialised to default value
Parameter settings are initialised to default settings after a manual reset. Reset the unit to clear the alarm.

ALARM 91, Analog input 54 wrong settings
ALARM 92, No flow
A no-flow condition has been detected in the system. *22-23 No-Flow Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 93, Dry pump
A no-flow condition in the system with the frequency converter operating at high speed may indicate a dry pump. *22-26 Dry Pump Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 94, End of curve
Feedback is lower than the set point. This may indicate leakage in the system. *22-50 End of Curve Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 95, Broken belt
Torque is below the torque level set for no load, indicating a broken belt. *22-60 Broken Belt Function* is set for alarm. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

ALARM 96, Start delayed
Motor start has been delayed due to short-cycle protection. *22-76 Interval between Starts* is enabled. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

WARNING 97, Stop delayed
Stopping the motor has been delayed due to short cycle protection. *22-76 Interval between Starts* is enabled. Troubleshoot the system and reset the frequency converter after the fault has been cleared.

WARNING 98, Clock fault
Time is not set or the RTC clock has failed. Reset the clock in *0-70 Date and Time*.

ALARM 220, Overload trip
Motor overload has tripped. Indicates excess motor load. Check motor and driven load. To reset press [Off Reset]. Then, to restart the system press [Auto on] or [Hand on].

WARNING/ALARM 243, Brake IGBT
The brake transistor is short-circuited or the brake function is disconnected. Turn off the frequency converter as a fire precaution. Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

WARNING/ALARM 244, Heatsink temp
Drive heatsink over temperature: Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

ALARM 245, Heatsink sensor
No feedback from the heatsink sensor. Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

ALARM 246, Pwr. card supply
The supply on the power card is out of range. Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

ALARM 247, Pwr. card temp
Power card over temperature. Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

ALARM 248, Illegal PS config
Power size configuration fault on the power card. Report value indicates source of alarm (from left): 1-4 Inverter 5-8 Rectifier.

WARNING 250, New spare part
A component in the frequency converter has been replaced. Reset the frequency converter for normal operation.

WARNING 251, New typecode
A component in the frequency converter has been replaced and the typecode changed. Reset the frequency converter for normal operation.

9 Basic Troubleshooting

9.1 Start Up and Operation

Symptom	Possible Cause	Test	Solution
Display dark / No function	Missing input power	See *Table 3.1*.	Check the input power source.
	Missing or open fuses or circuit breaker tripped	See open fuses and tripped circuit breaker in this table for possible causes.	Follow the recommendations provided
	No power to the LCP	Check the LCP cable for proper connection or damage.	Replace the faulty LCP or connection cable.
	Shortcut on control voltage (terminal 12 or 50) or at control terminals	Check the 24V control voltage supply for terminal 12/13 to 20-39 or 10V supply for terminal 50 to 55.	Wire the terminals properly.
	Wrong LCP (LCP from VLT® 2800 or 5000/6000/8000/ FCD or FCM)		Use only LCP 101 (P/N 130B1124) or LCP 102 (P/N. 130B1107).
	Wrong contrast setting		Press [Status] + Up/Down arrows to adjust the contrast.
	Display (LCP) is defective	Test using a different LCP.	Replace the faulty LCP or connection cable.
	Internal voltage supply fault or SMPS is defective		Contact supplier.
Intermittent display	Overloaded power supply (SMPS) due to improper control wiring or a fault within the frequency converter	To rule out a problem in the control wiring, disconnect all control wiring by removing the terminal blocks.	If the display stays lit, then the problem is in the control wiring. Check the wiring for shorts or incorrect connections. If the display continues to cut out, follow the procedure for display dark.
Motor not running	Service switch open or missing motor connection	Check if the motor is connected and the connection is not interrupted (by a service switch or other devise).	Connect the motor and check the service switch.
	No mains power with 24V DC option card	If the display is functioning but no output, check that mains power is applied to the frequency converter.	Apply mains power to run the unit.
	LCP Stop	Check if [Off] has been pressed.	Press [Auto On] or [Hand On] (depending on your operation mode) to run the motor.
	Missing start signal (Standby)	Check *5-10 Start* for correct setting for terminal 18 (use default setting).	Apply a valid start signal to start the motor.
	Motor coast signal active (Coasting)	Check *5-12 Coast inv*. for correct setting for terminal 27 (use default setting).	Apply 24V on terminal 27 or programm this terminal to *No operation.*
	Wrong reference signal source	Check reference signal: Local, remote or bus reference? Preset reference active? Terminal connection correct? Scaling of terminals correct? Reference signal available?	Program correct settings Check *3-13 Reference site.* Set preset reference active in parameter group*3-1* References*. Check for correct wiring. Check scaling of terminals. Check reference signal.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Test	Solution
Motor running in wrong direction	Motor rotation limit	Check that *4-10 Motor sped direction* is programmed correctly.	Program correct settings.
	Active reversing signal	Check if a reversing command is programmed for the terminal in parameter group*5-1* Digital inputs.*	Deactivate reversing signal.
	Wrong motor phase connection		See *3.5 Check Motor Rotation* in this manual.
Motor is not reaching maximum speed	Frequency limits set wrong	Check output limits in *4-13 Motor speed high limit [RPM]*, *4-14 Motor speed high limit [Hz]*, and *4-19 Max output frequency.*	Program correct limits.
	Reference input signal not scaled correctly	Check reference input signal scaling in *6-* Analog I/O mode* and parameter group*3-1* References.*	Program correct settings.
Motor speed unstable	Possible incorrect parameter settings	Check the settings of all motor parameters, including all motor compensation settings. For closed loop operation, check PID settings.	Check settings in parameter group*1-6* Analog I/O mode*. For closed loop operation check settings in parameter group *20-0* Feedback.*
Motor runs rough	Possible over-magnetization	Check for incorrect motor settings in all motor parameters.	Check motor settings in parameter groups *1-2* Motor data*, *1-3* Adv motor data*, and *1-5* Load indep. setting.*
Motor will not brake	Possible incorrect settings in the brake parameters. Possible too short ramp down times.	Check brake parameters. Check ramp time settings.	Check parameter group*2-0* DC brake* and *3-0* Reference limits*.
Open power fuses or circuit breaker trip	Phase to phase short	Motor or panel has a short phase to phase. Check motor and panel phase to for shorts.	Eliminate any shorts detected.
	Motor overload	Motor is overloaded for the application.	Perform startup test and verify motor current is within specifications. If motor current is exceeding nameplate full load current, motor may run only with reduced load. Review the specifications for the application.
	Loose connections	Perform pre-startup check for loose connections.	Tighten loose connections.
Mains current imbalance greater than 3%	Problem with mains power (See *Alarm 4 Mains phase loss* description)	Rotate input power leads into the drive one position: A to B, B to C, C to A.	If imbalanced leg follows the wire, it is a power problem. Check mains power supply.
	Problem with the frequency converter unit	Rotate input power leads into the frequency converter one position: A to B, B to C, C to A.	If imbalance leg stays on same input terminal, it is a problem with the unit. Contact supplier.
Motor current imbalance greater than 3%	Problem with motor or motor wiring	Rotate output motor leads one position: U to V, V to W, W to U.	If imbalanced leg follows the wire, the problem is in the motor or motor wiring. Check motor and motor wiring.
	Problem with drive unit	Rotate output motor leads one position: U to V, V to W, W to U.	If imbalance leg stays on same output terminal, it is a problem with the unit. Contact supplier.

Table 9.1

10 Specifications

10.1.1 Mains Supply 1 x 200 - 240V AC

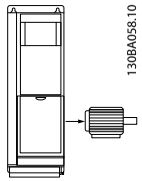
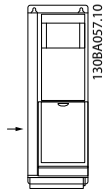
Mains Supply 1 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute										
Frequency converter		**P1K1**	**P1K5**	**P2K2**	**P3K0**	**P3K7**	**P5K5**	**P7K5**	**P15K**	**P22K**
Typical Shaft Output [kW]		**1.1**	**1.5**	**2.2**	**3.0**	**3.7**	**5.5**	**7.5**	**15**	**22**
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 240V		1.5	2.0	2.9	4.0	4.9	7.5	10	20	30
IP20 / Chassis		A3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IP21 / NEMA 1		-	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		A5	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C2
IP66		A5	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C2
Output current										
	Continuous (3 x 200-240V) [A]	6.6	7.5	10.6	12.5	16.7	24.2	30.8	59.4	88
	Intermittent (3 x 200-240V) [A]	7.3	8.3	11.7	13.8	18.4	26.6	33.4	65.3	96.8
	Continuous kVA (208V AC) [kVA]						5.00	6.40	12.27	18.30
	Max. cable size:									
	(mains, motor, brake) [[mm^2/ AWG] [2)]	0.2-4 / 4-10					10/7	35/2	50/1/0	95/4/0
Max. input current										
	Continuous (1 x 200-240V) [A]	12.5	15	20.5	24	32	46	59	111	172
	Intermittent (1 x 200-240V) [A]	13.8	16.5	22.6	26.4	35.2	50.6	64.9	122.1	189.2
	Max. pre-fuses[1)][A]	20	30	40	40	60	80	100	150	200
	Environment									
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4)]	44	30	44	60	74	110	150	300	440
	Weight enclosure IP20 [kg]	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]	-	23	23	23	23	23	27	45	65
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	-	23	23	23	23	23	27	45	65
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	-	23	23	23	23	23	27	45	65
	Efficiency [3)]	0.968	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98

Table 10.1 Mains Supply 1 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

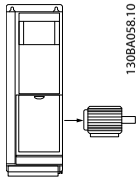
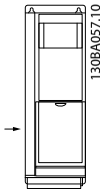
Mains Supply 3 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute										
IP20 / NEMA Chassis		A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3
IP21 / NEMA 1		A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3
IP55 / NEMA 12		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5
IP66		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5
Mains supply 200 - 240V AC Frequency converter Typical Shaft Output [kW]		PK25 0.25	PK37 0.37	PK55 0.55	PK75 0.75	P1K1 1.1	P1K5 1.5	P2K2 2.2	P3K0 3	P3K7 3.7
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 208V		0.25	0.37	0.55	0.75	1.5	2.0	2.9	4.0	4.9
Output current										
	Continuous (3 x 200-240V) [A]	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.6	6.6	7.5	10.6	12.5	16.7
	Intermittent (3 x 200-240V) [A]	1.98	2.64	3.85	5.06	7.26	8.3	11.7	13.8	18.4
	Continuous kVA (208V AC) [kVA]	0.65	0.86	1.26	1.66	2.38	2.70	3.82	4.50	6.00
	Max. cable size:									
	(mains, motor, brake) [mm² /AWG] [2]	0.2 - 4 mm² / 4 - 10 AWG								
Max. input current										
	Continuous (3 x 200-240V) [A]	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.1	5.9	6.8	9.5	11.3	15.0
	Intermittent (3 x 200-240V) [A]	1.7	2.42	3.52	4.51	6.5	7.5	10.5	12.4	16.5
	Max. pre-fuses[1] [A]	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	32	32
	Environment									
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4]	21	29	42	54	63	82	116	155	185
	Weight enclosure IP20 [kg]	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.6	6.6
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
	Efficiency [3]	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96

Table 10.2 Mains Supply 3 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

10.1.3 Mains supply 3 x 200 - 240V AC

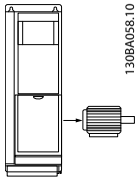
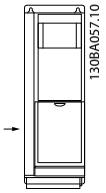
Mains supply 3 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute										
IP20 / NEMA Chassis (B3+4 and C3+4 may be converted to IP21 using a conversion kit (Please contact Danfoss)		B3	B3	B3	B4	B4	C3	C3	C4	C4
IP21 / NEMA 1		B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP66		B1	B1	B1	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
Frequency converter Typical Shaft Output [kW]		P5K5 5.5	P7K5 7.5	P11K 11	P15K 15	P18K 18.5	P22K 22	P30K 30	P37K 37	P45K 45
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 208V		7.5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60
Output current										
	Continuous (3 x 200-240V) [A]	24.2	30.8	46.2	59.4	74.8	88.0	115	143	170
	Intermittent (3 x 200-240V) [A]	26.6	33.9	50.8	65.3	82.3	96.8	127	157	187
	Continuous kVA (208V AC) [kVA]	8.7	11.1	16.6	21.4	26.9	31.7	41.4	51.5	61.2
	Max. cable size:									
	(mains, motor, brake) [mm^2 /AWG] [2]	10/7			35/2	50/1/0			95/4/0	120/250 MCM
Max. input current										
	Continuous (3 x 200-240V) [A]	22.0	28.0	42.0	54.0	68.0	80.0	104.0	130.0	154.0
	Intermittent (3 x 200-240V) [A]	24.2	30.8	46.2	59.4	74.8	88.0	114.0	143.0	169.0
	Max. pre-fuses[1] [A]	63	63	63	80	125	125	160	200	250
	Environment:									
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4]	269	310	447	602	737	845	1140	1353	1636
	Weight enclosure IP20 [kg]	12	12	12	23.5	23.5	35	35	50	50
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]	23	23	23	27	45	45	65	65	65
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	23	23	23	27	45	45	65	65	65
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	23	23	23	27	45	45	65	65	65
	Efficiency [3]	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97

Table 10.3 Mains supply 3 x 200 - 240V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

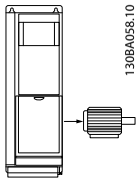
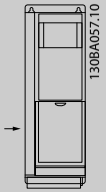
Mains Supply 1 x 380V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute					
Frequency converter Typical Shaft Output [kW]		**P7K5 7.5**	**P11K 11**	**P18K 18.5**	**P37K 37**
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 460V		10	15	25	50
IP21 / NEMA 1		B1	B2	C1	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		B1	B2	C1	C2
IP66		B1	B2	C1	C2
Output current					
	Continuous (3 x 380-440V) [A]	16	24	37.5	73
	Intermittent (3 x 380-440V) [A]	17.6	26.4	41.2	80.3
	Continuous (3 x 441-480V) [A]	14.5	21	34	65
	Intermittent (3 x 441-480V) [A]	15.4	23.1	37.4	71.5
	Continuous kVA (400V AC) [kVA]	11.0	16.6	26	50.6
	Continuous kVA (460V AC) [kVA]	11.6	16.7	27.1	51.8
	Max. cable size:				
	(mains, motor, brake) [[mm²/ AWG] [2)]	10/7	35/2	50/1/0	120/4/0
Max. input current					
	Continuous (1 x 380-440V) [A]	33	48	78	151
	Intermittent (1 x 380-440V) [A]	36	53	85.8	166
	Continuous (1 x 441-480V [A]	30	41	72	135
	Intermittent (1 x 441-480V [A]	33	46	79.2	148
	Max. pre-fuses[1)][A]	63	80	160	250
	Environment				
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4)]	300	440	740	1480
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]	23	27	45	65
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	23	27	45	65
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	23	27	45	65
	Efficiency [3)]	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96

Table 10.4 Mains Supply 1 x 380V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

10.1.5 Mains Supply 3 x 380 - 480V AC

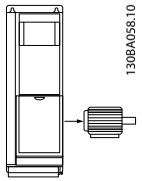
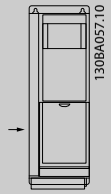
Mains Supply 3 x 380 - 480V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute											
Frequency converter Typical Shaft Output [kW]		**PK37 0.37**	**PK55 0.55**	**PK75 0.75**	**P1K1 1.1**	**P1K5 1.5**	**P2K2 2.2**	**P3K0 3**	**P4K0 4**	**P5K5 5.5**	**P7K5 7.5**
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 460V		0.5	0.75	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	4.0	5.3	7.5	10
IP20 / NEMA Chassis		A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3
IP21 / NEMA 1											
IP55 / NEMA 12		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5
IP66		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	AA	A5
Output current											
	Continuous (3 x 380-440V) [A]	1.3	1.8	2.4	3	4.1	5.6	7.2	10	13	16
	Intermittent (3 x 380-440V) [A]	1.43	1.98	2.64	3.3	4.5	6.2	7.9	11	14.3	17.6
	Continuous (3 x 441-480V) [A]	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.8	6.3	8.2	11	14.5
	Intermittent (3 x 441-480V) [A]	1.32	1.76	2.31	3.0	3.7	5.3	6.9	9.0	12.1	15.4
	Continuous kVA (400V AC) [kVA]	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.9	5.0	6.9	9.0	11.0
	Continuous kVA (460V AC) [kVA]	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.8	5.0	6.5	8.8	11.6
	Max. cable size:										
	(mains, motor, brake) [[mm²/ AWG] [2)]	4/10									
Max. input current											
	Continuous (3 x 380-440V) [A]	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.7	5.0	6.5	9.0	11.7	14.4
	Intermittent (3 x 380-440V) [A]	1.32	1.76	2.42	3.0	4.1	5.5	7.2	9.9	12.9	15.8
	Continuous (3 x 441-480V) [A]	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1	4.3	5.7	7.4	9.9	13.0
	Intermittent (3 x 441-480V) [A]	1.1	1.54	2.09	3.0	3.4	4.7	6.3	8.1	10.9	14.3
	Max. pre-fuses[1)][A]	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	30	30
	Environment										
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4)]	35	42	46	58	62	88	116	124	187	255
	Weight enclosure IP20 [kg]	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.6	6.6
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]										
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.2	14.2
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.2	14.2
	Efficiency [3)]	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97

Table 10.5 Mains Supply 3 x 380 - 480V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

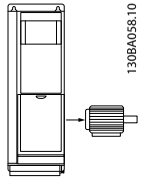
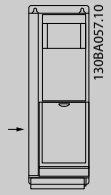
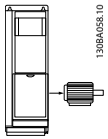
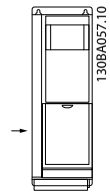
Mains Supply 3 x 380 - 480V AC - Normal overload 110% for 1 minute											
Frequency converterTypical Shaft Output [kW]		**P11K**	**P15K**	**P18K**	**P22K**	**P30K**	**P37K**	**P45K**	**P55K**	**P75K**	**P90K**
		11	**15**	**18.5**	**22**	**30**	**37**	**45**	**55**	**75**	**90**
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 460V		15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100	125
IP20 / NEMA Chassis (B3+4 and C3+4 may be converted to IP21 using a conversion kit (Please contact Danfoss)		B3	B3	B3	B4	B4	B4	C3	C3	C4	C4
IP21 / NEMA 1		B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP66		B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	C1	C1	C1	C2	C2
Output current											
	Continuous (3 x 380-440V) [A]	24	32	37.5	44	61	73	90	106	147	177
	Intermittent (3 x 380-440V) [A]	26.4	35.2	41.3	48.4	67.1	80.3	99	117	162	195
	Continuous (3 x 441-480V) [A]	21	27	34	40	52	65	80	105	130	160
	Intermittent (3 x 441-480V) [A]	23.1	29.7	37.4	44	61.6	71.5	88	116	143	176
	Continuous kVA (400V AC) [kVA]	16.6	22.2	26	30.5	42.3	50.6	62.4	73.4	102	123
	Continuous kVA (460V AC) [kVA]	16.7	21.5	27.1	31.9	41.4	51.8	63.7	83.7	104	128
	Max. cable size: (mains, motor, brake) [[mm²/ AWG] [2)]		10/7		35/2			50/1/0		120/4/0	120/4/0
Max. input current											
	Continuous (3 x 380-440V) [A]	22	29	34	40	55	66	82	96	133	161
	Intermittent (3 x 380-440V) [A]	24.2	31.9	37.4	44	60.5	72.6	90.2	106	146	177
	Continuous (3 x 441-480V) [A]	19	25	31	36	47	59	73	95	118	145
	Intermittent (3 x 441-480V) [A]	20.9	27.5	34.1	39.6	51.7	64.9	80.3	105	130	160
	Max. pre-fuses[1)][A]	63	63	63	63	80	100	125	160	250	250
	Environment										
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4)]	278	392	465	525	698	739	843	1083	1384	1474
	Weight enclosure IP20 [kg]	12	12	12	23.5	23.5	23.5	35	35	50	50
	Weight enclosure IP21 [kg]	23	23	23	27	27	45	45	45	65	65
	Weight enclosure IP55 [kg]	23	23	23	27	27	45	45	45	65	65
	Weight enclosure IP66 [kg]	23	23	23	27	27	45	45	45	65	65
	Efficiency [3)]	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99

Table 10.6 Mains Supply 3 x 380 - 480V AC - Normal Overload 110% for 1 Minute

10.1.7 Mains Supply 3 x 525 - 600V AC

Normal overload 110% for 1 minute																		
Size:		**PK75**	**P1K1**	**P1K5**	**P2K2**	**P3K0**	**P4K0**	**P5K5**	**P7K5**	**P11K**	**P15K**	**P18K**	**P22K**	**P30K**	**P37K**	**P45K**	**P55K**	**P75K**	**P90K**
Typical Shaft Output [kW]		0.75	1.1	1.5	2.2	3	4	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55	75	90
IP20 / NEMA Chassis		A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3	B3	B3	B3	B4	B4	B4	C3	C3	C4	C4
IP21 / NEMA 1		A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A3	A3	B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	B2	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	B2	C1	C1	C2	C2
IP66		A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	B1	B1	B1	B2	B2	B2	C1	C1	C2	C2
Output current																			
	Continuous (3 x 525-550V) [A]	1.8	2.6	2.9	4.1	5.2	6.4	9.5	11.5	19	23	28	36	43	54	65	87	105	137
	Intermittent (3 x 525-550V) [A]		2.9	3.2	4.5	5.7	7.0	10.5	12.7	21	25	31	40	47	59	72	96	116	151
	Continuous (3 x 525-600V) [A]	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.9	4.9	6.1	9.0	11.0	18	22	27	34	41	52	62	83	100	131
	Intermittent (3 x 525-600V) [A]		2.6	3.0	4.3	5.4	6.7	9.9	12.1	20	24	30	37	45	57	68	91	110	144
	Continuous kVA (525V AC) [kVA]	1.7	2.5	2.8	3.9	5.0	6.1	9.0	11.0	18.1	21.9	26.7	34.3	41	51.4	61.9	82.9	100	130.5
	Continuous kVA (575V AC) [kVA]	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.9	4.9	6.1	9.0	11.0	17.9	21.9	26.9	33.9	40.8	51.8	61.7	82.7	99.6	130.5
	Max. cable size (mains, motor, brake) [AWG] [2] [mm²]				24 - 10 AWG 0.2 - 4						6 16			2 35		1 50		3/0 95 [5]	
Max. input current																			
	Continuous (3 x 525-600V) [A]	1.7	2.4	2.7	4.1	5.2	5.8	8.6	10.4	17.2	20.9	25.4	32.7	39	49	59	78.9	95.3	124.3
	Intermittent (3 x 525-600V) [A]		2.7	3.0	4.5	5.7	6.4	9.5	11.5	19	23	28	36	43	54	65	87	105	137
	Max. pre-fuses[1] [A]	10	10	10	20	20	20	32	32	40	40	50	60	80	100	150	160	225	250
	Environment:																		
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4]	35	50	65	92	122	145	195	261	225	285	329	460	560	740	860	890	1020	1130
	Weight [kg]:																		
	Enclosure IP20	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	12	12	12	23.5	23.5	23.5	35	35	50	50
	Efficiency [4]	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98

[1] For type of fuse see section *Fuses*

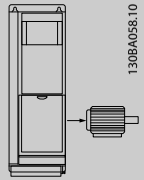
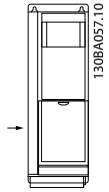
[2] American Wire Gauge

[3] Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency

[4] The typical power loss is at normal load conditions and expected to be within +/- 15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
Values are based on a typical motor efficiency (eff2/eff3 border line). Lower efficiency motors will also add to the power loss in thefrequency converter and vice versa.
If the switching frequency is raised from nominal the power losses may rise significantly.
LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Further options and customer load may add up to 30 Watts to the losses. (Though typically only 4 Watts extra for a fully loaded control card or options for slot A or slot B, each).
Although measurements are made with state of the art equipment, some measurement inaccuracy must be allowed for (+/- 5%).

[5] Motor and mains cable: 300MCM/150mm²

Table 10.7 Mains Supply 3 x 525 - 600V AC

Normal overload 110% for 1 minute											
Size:		P11K	P15K	P18K	P22K	P30K	P37K	P45K	P55K	P75K	P90K
Typical Shaft Output [kW]		11	15	18.5	22	30	37	45	55	75	90
Typical Shaft Output [HP] at 575V		10	16.4	20.1	24	33	40	50	60	75	100
IP21 / NEMA 1		B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2
IP55 / NEMA 12		B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2
Output current											
	Continuous (3 x 525-550V) [A]	14	19	23	28	36	43	54	65	87	105
	Intermittent (3 x 525-550V) [A]	15.4	20.9	25.3	30.8	39.6	47.3	59.4	71.5	95.7	115.5
	Continuous (3 x 551-690V) [A]	13	18	22	27	34	41	52	62	83	100
	Intermittent (3 x 551-690V) [A]	14.3	19.8	24.2	29.7	37.4	45.1	57.2	68.2	91.3	110
	Continuous kVA (550V AC) [kVA]	13.3	18.1	21.9	26.7	34.3	41	51.4	61.9	82.9	100
	Continuous kVA (575V AC) [kVA]	12.9	17.9	21.9	26.9	33.8	40.8	51.8	61.7	82.7	99.6
	Continuous kVA (690V AC) [kVA]	15.5	21.5	26.3	32.3	40.6	49	62.1	74.1	99.2	119.5
	Max. cable size (mains, motor, brake) [mm²]/[AWG] [2]			35 1/0					95 4/0		
Max. input current											
	Continuous (3 x 525-690V) [A]	15	19.5	24	29	36	49	59	71	87	99
	Intermittent (3 x 525-690V) [A]	16.5	21.5	26.4	31.9	39.6	53.9	64.9	78.1	95.7	108.9
	Max. pre-fuses[1] [A]	63	63	63	63	80	100	125	160	160	160
	Environment:										
	Estimated power loss at rated max. load [W] [4]	201	285	335	375	430	592	720	880	1200	1440
	Weight:										
	IP21 [kg]	27	27	27	27	27	65	65	65	65	65
	IP55 [kg]	27	27	27	27	27	65	65	65	65	65
	Efficiency [4]	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98

[1] For type of fuse see section *Fuses*
[2] American Wire Gauge
[3] Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency
[4] The typical power loss is at normal load conditions and expected to be within +/- 15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
Values are based on a typical motor efficiency (eff2/eff3 border line). Lower efficiency motors will also add to the power loss in the frequency converter and vice versa.
If the switching frequency is raised from nominal the power losses may rise significantly.
LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Further options and customer load may add up to 30 Watts to the losses. (Though typically only 4 Watts extra for a fully loaded control card or options for slot A or slot B, each).
Although measurements are made with state of the art equipment, some measurement inaccuracy must be allowed for (+/- 5%).
[5] Motor and mains cable: 300MCM/150mm²

Table 10.8 Mains Supply 3 x 525 - 690V AC

10.2 General Technical Data

Protection and Features:

- Electronic thermal motor protection against overload.
- Temperature monitoring of the heatsink ensures that the frequency converter trips if the temperature reaches 95°C ± 5°C. An overload temperature cannot be reset until the temperature of the heatsink is below 70°C ± 5°C (Guideline - these temperatures may vary for different power sizes, enclosures etc.). VLT AQUA Drive has an auto derating function to avoid it's heatsink reaching 95°C.
- The frequency converter is protected against short-circuits on motor terminals U, V, W.
- If a mains phase is missing, the frequency converter trips or issues a warning (depending on the load).
- Monitoring of the intermediate circuit voltage ensures that the frequency converter trips if the intermediate circuit voltage is too low or too high.
- The frequency converter is protected against earth faults on motor terminals U, V, W.

Mains supply (L1, L2, L3):	
Supply voltage	200-240V ±10%
Supply voltage	380-480V ±10%
Supply voltage	525-600V ±10%
Supply voltage	525-690V ±10%

Mains voltage low / mains drop-out:
During low mains voltage or a mains drop-out, the FC continues until the intermediate circuit voltage drops below the minimum stop level, which corresponds typically to 15% below the FC's lowest rated supply voltage. Power-up and full torque cannot be expected at mains voltage lower than 10% below the FC's lowest rated supply voltage.

Supply frequency	50/60Hz +4/-6%

The frequency converter power supply is tested in accordance with IEC61000-4-28, 50Hz +4/-6%.

Max. imbalance temporary between mains phases	3.0% of rated supply voltage
True Power Factor (λ)	≥ 0.9 nominal at rated load
Displacement Power Factor (cosφ) near unity	(> 0.98)
Switching on input supply L1, L2, L3 (power-ups) ≤ enclosure type A	maximum 2 times/min.
Switching on input supply L1, L2, L3 (power-ups) ≥ enclosure type B, C	maximum 1 time/min.
Switching on input supply L1, L2, L3 (power-ups) ≥ enclosure type D, E, F	maximum 1 time/2 min.
Environment according to EN60664-1	overvoltage category III/pollution degree 2

The unit is suitable for use on a circuit capable of delivering not more than 100.000 RMS symmetrical Amperes, 240/480V maximum.

Motor output (U, V, W):	
Output voltage	0 - 100% of supply voltage
Output frequency	0 - 1000Hz*
Switching on output	Unlimited
Ramp times	1 - 3600 sec.

* *Dependent on power size.*

Torque characteristics:	
Starting torque (Constant torque)	maximum 110% for 1 min.*
Starting torque	maximum 135% up to 0.5 sec.*
Overload torque (Constant torque)	maximum 110% for 1 min.*

**Percentage relates to VLT AQUA Drive's nominal torque.*

Cable lengths and cross sections:	
Max. motor cable length, screened/armoured	VLT AQUA Drive: 150m
Max. motor cable length, unscreened/unarmoured	VLT AQUA Drive: 300m
Max. cross section to motor, mains, load sharing and brake *	
Maximum cross section to control terminals, rigid wire	1.5mm^2/16 AWG (2 x 0.75mm^2)
Maximum cross section to control terminals, flexible cable	1mm^2/18AWG
Maximum cross section to control terminals, cable with enclosed core	0.5mm^2/20AWG
Minimum cross section to control terminals	0.25mm^2

** See Mains Supply tables for more information!*

Control card, RS-485 serial communication:	
Terminal number	68 (P,TX+, RX+), 69 (N,TX-, RX-)
Terminal number 61	Common for terminals 68 and 69

The RS-485 serial communication circuit is functionally seated from other central circuits and galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV).

Analog inputs:	
Number of analog inputs	2
Terminal number	53, 54
Modes	Voltage or current
Mode select	Switch S201 and switch S202
Voltage mode	Switch S201/switch S202 = OFF (U)
Voltage level	: 0 to + 10V (scaleable)
Input resistance, R_i	approx. 10 kΩ
Max. voltage	± 20V
Current mode	Switch S201/switch S202 = ON (I)
Current level	0/4 to 20mA (scaleable)
Input resistance, R_i	approx. 200 Ω
Max. current	30mA
Resolution for analog inputs	10 bit (+ sign)
Accuracy of analog inputs	Max. error 0.5% of full scale
Bandwidth	: 200Hz

The analog inputs are galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.

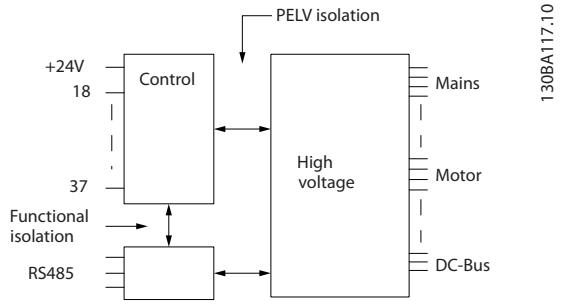


Illustration 10.1

Analog output:	
Number of programmable analog outputs	1
Terminal number	42
Current range at analog output	0/4 - 20mA
Max. resistor load to common at analog output	500 Ω
Accuracy on analog output	Max. error: 0.8% of full scale
Resolution on analog output	8 bit

The analog output is galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.

Digital inputs:	
Programmable digital inputs	4 (6)
Terminal number	18, 19, 27 [1], 29 [1], 32, 33,
Logic	PNP or NPN
Voltage level	0 - 24V DC
Voltage level, logic'0' PNP	< 5 V DC
Voltage level, logic'1' PNP	> 10 V DC
Voltage level, logic '0' NPN	> 19 V DC
Voltage level, logic '1' NPN	< 14 V DC
Maximum voltage on input	28 V DC
Input resistance, R_i	approx. 4 kΩ

All digital inputs are galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.
1) Terminals 27 and 29 can also be programmed as output.

Digital output:	
Programmable digital/pulse outputs	2
Terminal number	27, 29 [1]
Voltage level at digital/frequency output	0 - 24V
Max. output current (sink or source)	40mA
Max. load at frequency output	1 kΩ
Max. capacitive load at frequency output	10nF
Minimum output frequency at frequency output	0Hz
Maximum output frequency at frequency output	32kHz
Accuracy of frequency output	Max. error: 0.1% of full scale
Resolution of frequency outputs	12 bit

1) Terminal 27 and 29 can also be programmed as input.

The digital output is galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.

Pulse inputs:	
Programmable pulse inputs	2
Terminal number pulse	29, 33
Max. frequency at terminal, 29, 33	110kHz (Push-pull driven)
Max. frequency at terminal, 29, 33	5kHz (open collector)
Min. frequency at terminal 29, 33	4Hz
Voltage level	see section on Digital input
Maximum voltage on input	28V DC
Input resistance, R_i	approx. 4kΩ
Pulse input accuracy (0.1 - 1 kHz)	Max. error: 0.1% of full scale
Control card, 24 V DC output:	
Terminal number	12, 13
Max. load	: 200mA

The 24V DC supply is galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV), but has the same potential as the analog and digital inputs and outputs.

Relay outputs:	
Programmable relay outputs	2
Relay 01 Terminal number	1-3 (break), 1-2 (make)
Max. terminal load (AC-1)[1] on 1-3 (NC), 1-2 (NO) (Resistive load)	240V AC, 2A
Max. terminal load (AC-15)[1] (Inductive load @ cosφ 0.4)	240V AC, 0.2 A
Max. terminal load (DC-1)[1] on 1-2 (NO), 1-3 (NC) (Resistive load)	60V DC, 1A
Max. terminal load (DC-13)[1] (Inductive load)	24V DC, 0.1A
Relay 02 Terminal number	4-6 (break), 4-5 (make)
Max. terminal load (AC-1)[1] on 4-5 (NO) (Resistive load)[2][3]	400V AC, 2 A
Max. terminal load (AC-15)[1] on 4-5 (NO) (Inductive load @ cosφ 0.4)	240V AC, 0.2 A
Max. terminal load (DC-1)[1] on 4-5 (NO) (Resistive load)	80V DC, 2 A
Max. terminal load (DC-13)[1] on 4-5 (NO) (Inductive load)	24V DC, 0.1A

Max. terminal load (AC-1)[1] on 4-6 (NC) (Resistive load)	240V AC, 2 A
Max. terminal load (AC-15)[1] on 4-6 (NC) (Inductive load @ cosφ 0.4)	240V AC, 0.2A
Max. terminal load (DC-1)[1] on 4-6 (NC) (Resistive load)	50V DC, 2 A
Max. terminal load (DC-13)[1] on 4-6 (NC) (Inductive load)	24V DC, 0.1 A
Min. terminal load on 1-3 (NC), 1-2 (NO), 4-6 (NC), 4-5 (NO)	24V DC 10mA, 24V AC 20mA
Environment according to EN 60664-1	overvoltage category III/pollution degree 2

1) IEC 60947 parts 4 and 5
The relay contacts are galvanically isolated from the rest of the circuit by reinforced isolation (PELV).
2) Overvoltage Category II
3) UL applications 300V AC 2A

Control card, 10 V DC output:	
Terminal number	50
Output voltage	10.5V±0.5V
Max. load	25mA

The 10V DC supply is galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.

Control characteristics:	
Resolution of output frequency at 0 - 1000Hz	: +/- 0.003Hz
System response time (terminals 18, 19, 27, 29, 32, 33)	: ≤ 2ms
Speed control range (open loop)	1:100 of synchronous speed
Speed accuracy (open loop)	30 - 4000 rpm: Maximum error of ±8 rpm

All control characteristics are based on a 4-pole asynchronous motor

Surroundings:	
Enclosure type A	IP20/Chassis, IP21kit/Type 1, IP55/Type12, IP66
Enclosure type B1/B2	IP21/Type 1, IP55/Type12, IP66
Enclosure type B3/B4	IP20/Chassis
Enclosure type C1/C2	IP21/Type 1, IP55/Type 12, IP66
Enclosure type C3/C4	IP20/Chassis
Enclosure type D1/D2/E1	IP21/Type 1, IP54/Type12
Enclosure type D3/D4/E2	IP00/Chassis
Enclosure kit available ≤ enclosure type A	IP21/TYPE 1/IP4X top
Vibration test enclosure A/B/C	1.0g
Vibration test enclosure D/E/F	0.7g
Max. relative humidity	5% - 95%(IEC 721-3-3; Class 3K3 (non-condensing) during operation
Aggressive environment (IEC 721-3-3), uncoated	class 3C2
Aggressive environment (IEC 721-3-3), coated	class 3C3
Test method according to IEC 60068-2-43 H2S (10 days)	
Ambient temperature	Max. 50°C

Derating for high ambient temperature, see section on special conditions

Minimum ambient temperature during full-scale operation	0°C
Minimum ambient temperature at reduced performance	- 10 °C
Temperature during storage/transport	-25 - +65/70°C
Maximum altitude above sea level without derating	1000m
Maximum altitude above sea level with derating	3000m

Derating for high altitude, see section on special conditions

EMC standards, Emission	EN 61800-3, EN 61000-6-3/4, EN 55011, IEC 61800-3
EMC standards, Immunity	EN 61800-3, EN 61000-6-1/2, EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6

See section on special conditions

Control card performance:	
Scan interval	: 5ms
Control card, USB serial communication:	
USB standard	1.1 (Full speed)
USB plug	USB type B "device" plug

⚠CAUTION

Connection to PC is carried out via a standard host/device USB cable.
The USB connection is galvanically isolated from the supply voltage (PELV) and other high-voltage terminals.
The USB connection is not galvanically isolated from protection earth. Use only isolated laptop/PC as connection to the USB connector on VLT AQUA Drive or an isolated USB cable/converter.

10.3 Fuse Tables

10.3.1 Fuses

All fuses mentioned are max. fuse sizes.

Branch circuit protection:
In order to protect the installation against electrical and fire hazard, all branch circuits in an installation, switch gear, machines etc., must be shortcircuit and overcurrent protected according to the national/international regulations.

Short circuit protection:
The frequency converter must be protected against short-circuit to avoid electrical or fire hazard. Danfoss recommends using the fuses mentioned in tables 5.3 and 5.4 to protect service personnel or other equipment in case of an internal failure in the unit. The frequency converter provides full short circuit protection in case of a short-circuit on the motor output.

Over-current protection:
Provide overload protection to avoid fire hazard due to overheating of the cables in the installation. Over current protection must always be carried out according to national regulations. The frequency converter is equipped with an internal over current protection that can be used for upstream overload protection (UL-applications excluded). See *4-18 Current Limit*. Fuses must be designed for protection in a circuit capable of supplying a maximum of 100,000 A_{rms} (symmetrical), 500V/600V maximum.

Non UL compliance:
If UL/cUL is not to be complied with, Danfoss recommends using the fuses mentioned in table 5.2, which will ensure compliance with EN50178:
In case of malfunction, not following the recommendation may result in unnecessary damage to the frequency converter.

10

Frequency converter	Max. fuse size	Voltage	Type
200-240V			
K25-K75	10A[1]	200-240	gG
1K1-2K2	20A[1]	200-240	gG
3K0	30A[1]	200-240	gG
3K7	30A[1]	200-240	gG
5K5	50A[1]	200-240	gG
7K5	63A[1]	200-240	gG
11K	63A[1]	200-240	gG
15K	80A[1]	200-240	gG
18K5	125A[1]	200-240	gG
22K	125A[1]	200-240	gG
30K	160A[1]	200-240	gG
37K	200A[1]	200-240	aR
45K	250A[1]	200-240	aR
380-480V			
K37-1K5	10A[1]	380-480	gG
2K2-4K0	20A[1]	380-480	gG
5K5-7K5	30A[1]	380-480	gG
11K	63A[1]	380-480	gG
15K	63A[1]	380-480	gG
18K	63A[1]	380-480	gG
22K	63A[1]	380-480	gG
30K	80A[1]	380-480	gG
37K	100A[1]	380-480	gG
45K	125A[1]	380-480	gG
55K	160A[1]	380-480	gG
75K	250A[1]	380-480	aR
90K	250A[1]	380-480	aR

Table 10.9 Non UL fuses 200V to 480V

1) Max. fuses - see national/international regulations for selecting an applicable fuse size.

Danfoss PN	Bussmann	Ferraz	Siba
20220	170M4017	6.9URD31D08A0700	20 610 32.700
20221	170M6013	6.9URD33D08A0900	20 630 32.900

Table 10.10 Additional Fuses for Non-UL Applications, E enclosures, 380-480V

UL Compliance

VLT AQUA	Bussmann	Bussmann	Bussmann	SIBA	Littel fuse	Ferraz-Shawmut	Ferraz-Shawmut
200-240V							
kW	Type RK1	Type J	Type T	Type RK1	Type RK1	Type CC	Type RK1
K25-1K1	KTN-R10	JKS-10	JJN-10	5017906-010	KLN-R10	ATM-R10	A2K-10R
1K5	KTN-R15	JKS-15	JJN-15	5017906-015	KLN-R15	ATM-R15	A2K-15R
2K2	KTN-R20	JKS-20	JJN-20	5012406-020	KLN-R20	ATM-R20	A2K-20R
3K0	KTN-R25	JKS-25	JJN-25	5012406-025	KLN-R25	ATM-R25	A2K-25R
3K7	KTN-R30	JKS-30	JJN-30	5012406-030	KLN-R30	ATM-R30	A2K-30R
5K5	KTN-R50	JKS-50	JJN-50	5012406-050	KLN-R50	-	A2K-50R
7K5	KTN-R50	JKS-60	JJN-60	5012406-050	KLN-R60	-	A2K-50R
11K	KTN-R60	JKS-60	JJN-60	5014006-063	KLN-R60		A2K-60R
15K	KTN-R80	JKS-80	JJN-80	5014006-080	KLN-R80		A2K-80R
18K5	KTN-R125	JKS-150	JJN-125	2028220-125	KLN-R125		A2K-125R
22K	KTN-R125	JKS-150	JJN-125	2028220-125	KLN-R125		A2K-125R
30K	FWX-150	-	-	2028220-150	L25S-150		A25X-150
37K	FWX-200	-	-	2028220-200	L25S-200		A25X-200
45K	FWX-250	-	-	2028220-250	L25S-250		A25X-250

Table 10.11 UL fuses 200 - 240V

VLT AQUA	Bussmann	Bussmann	Bussmann	SIBA	Littel fuse	Ferraz-Shawmut	Ferraz-Shawmut
380-500 V, 525-600							
kW	Type RK1	Type J	Type T	Type RK1	Type RK1	Type CC	Type RK1
11K	KTS-R40	JKS-40	JJS-40	5014006-040	KLS-R40	-	A6K-40R
15K	KTS-R40	JKS-40	JJS-40	5014006-040	KLS-R40	-	A6K-40R
18K	KTS-R50	JKS-50	JJS-50	5014006-050	KLS-R50	-	A6K-50R
22K	KTS-R60	JKS-60	JJS-60	5014006-063	KLS-R60	-	A6K-60R
30K	KTS-R80	JKS-80	JJS-80	2028220-100	KLS-R80	-	A6K-80R
37K	KTS-R100	JKS-100	JJS-100	2028220-125	KLS-R100		A6K-100R
45K	KTS-R125	JKS-150	JJS-150	2028220-125	KLS-R125		A6K-125R
55K	KTS-R150	JKS-150	JJS-150	2028220-160	KLS-R150		A6K-150R
75K	FWH-220	-	-	2028220-200	L50S-225		A50-P225
90K	FWH-250	-	-	2028220-250	L50S-250		A50-P250

Table 10.12 UL fuses 380 - 600V

KTS-fuses from Bussmann may substitute KTN for 240V frequency converters.

FWH-fuses from Bussmann may substitute FWX for 240V frequency converters.

KLSR fuses from LITTEL FUSE may substitute KLNR fuses for 240V frequency converters.

L50S fuses from LITTEL FUSE may substitute L50S fuses for 240V frequency converters.

A6KR fuses from FERRAZ SHAWMUT may substitute A2KR for 240V frequency converters.

A50X fuses from FERRAZ SHAWMUT may substitute A25X for 240V frequency converters.

Frequency converter	Bussmann	Bussmann	Bussmann	SIBA	Littel fuse	Ferraz-Shawmut	Ferraz-Shawmut
UL Compliance - 200-240V							
kW	Type RK1	Type J	Type T	Type RK1	Type RK1	Type CC	Type RK1
K25-K37	KTN-R05	JKS-05	JJN-05	5017906-005	KLN-R005	ATM-R05	A2K-05R
K55-1K1	KTN-R10	JKS-10	JJN-10	5017906-010	KLN-R10	ATM-R10	A2K-10R
1K5	KTN-R15	JKS-15	JJN-15	5017906-015	KLN-R15	ATM-R15	A2K-15R
2K2	KTN-R20	JKS-20	JJN-20	5012406-020	KLN-R20	ATM-R20	A2K-20R
3K0	KTN-R25	JKS-25	JJN-25	5012406-025	KLN-R25	ATM-R25	A2K-25R
3K7	KTN-R30	JKS-30	JJN-30	5012406-030	KLN-R30	ATM-R30	A2K-30R
5K5	KTN-R50	JKS-50	JJN-50	5012406-050	KLN-R50	-	A2K-50R
7K5	KTN-R50	JKS-60	JJN-60	5012406-050	KLN-R60	-	A2K-50R
11K	KTN-R60	JKS-60	JJN-60	5014006-063	KLN-R60	A2K-60R	A2K-60R
15K	KTN-R80	JKS-80	JJN-80	5014006-080	KLN-R80	A2K-80R	A2K-80R
18K5	KTN-R125	JKS-150	JJN-125	2028220-125	KLN-R125	A2K-125R	A2K-125R
22K	KTN-R125	JKS-150	JJN-125	2028220-125	KLN-R125	A2K-125R	A2K-125R
30K	FWX-150	-	-	2028220-150	L25S-150	A25X-150	A25X-150
37K	FWX-200	-	-	2028220-200	L25S-200	A25X-200	A25X-200
45K	FWX-250	-	-	2028220-250	L25S-250	A25X-250	A25X-250

Table 10.13 UL fuses 200 - 240V

Frequency converter	Bussmann	Bussmann	Bussmann	SIBA	Littel fuse	Ferraz-Shawmut	Ferraz-Shawmut
UL Compliance - 380-480V, 525-600V							
kW	Type RK1	Type J	Type T	Type RK1	Type RK1	Type CC	Type RK1
K37-1K1	KTS-R6	JKS-6	JJS-6	5017906-006	KLS-R6	ATM-R6	A6K-6R
1K5-2K2	KTS-R10	JKS-10	JJS-10	5017906-010	KLS-R10	ATM-R10	A6K-10R
3K0	KTS-R15	JKS-15	JJS-15	5017906-016	KLS-R16	ATM-R16	A6K-16R
4K0	KTS-R20	JKS-20	JJS-20	5017906-020	KLS-R20	ATM-R20	A6K-20R
5K5	KTS-R25	JKS-25	JJS-25	5017906-025	KLS-R25	ATM-R25	A6K-25R
7K5	KTS-R30	JKS-30	JJS-30	5012406-032	KLS-R30	ATM-R30	A6K-30R
11K	KTS-R40	JKS-40	JJS-40	5014006-040	KLS-R40	-	A6K-40R
15K	KTS-R40	JKS-40	JJS-40	5014006-040	KLS-R40	-	A6K-40R
18K	KTS-R50	JKS-50	JJS-50	5014006-050	KLS-R50	-	A6K-50R
22K	KTS-R60	JKS-60	JJS-60	5014006-063	KLS-R60	-	A6K-60R
30K	KTS-R80	JKS-80	JJS-80	2028220-100	KLS-R80	-	A6K-80R
37K	KTS-R100	JKS-100	JJS-100	2028220-125	KLS-R100		A6K-100R
45K	KTS-R125	JKS-150	JJS-150	2028220-125	KLS-R125		A6K-125R
55K	KTS-R150	JKS-150	JJS-150	2028220-160	KLS-R150		A6K-150R
75K	FWH-220	-	-	2028220-200	L50S-225		A50-P225
90K	FWH-250	-	-	2028220-250	L50S-250		A50-P250

Table 10.14 UL fuses 380-600V

KTS-fuses from Bussmann may substitute KTN for 240V frequency converters.

FWH-fuses from Bussmann may substitute FWX for 240V frequency converters.

KLSR fuses from LITTEL FUSE may substitute KLNR fuses for 240V frequency converters.

L50S fuses from LITTEL FUSE may substitute L50S fuses for 240V frequency converters.

A6KR fuses from FERRAZ SHAWMUT may substitute A2KR for 240V frequency converters.

A50X fuses from FERRAZ SHAWMUT may substitute A25X for 240V frequency converters.

	Power (kW)			Torque (Nm)					
Enclo-sure	200-240V	380-480V	525-600V	Mains	Motor	DC connection	Brake	Earth	Relay
A2	1.1 - 3.0	1.1 - 4.0	1.1 - 4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3	0.6
A3	3.7	5.5 - 7.5	5.5 - 7.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3	0.6
A4	1.1 - 2.2	1.1 - 4.0		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3	0.6
A5	1.1 - 3.7	1.1 - 7.5	1.1 - 7.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3	0.6
B1	5.5 - 11	11 - 18.5	11 - 18.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	3	0.6
B2	- 15	22 30	22 30	4.5 4.5[2)]	4.5 4.5[2)]	3.7 3.7	3.7 3.7	3 3	0.6 0.6
B3	5.5 - 11	11 - 18.5	11 - 18.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3	0.6
B4	15 - 18.5	22 - 37	22 - 37	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	0.6
C1	18.5 - 30	37 - 55	37 - 55	10	10	10	10	3	0.6
C2	37 - 45	75 - 90	75 - 90	14/24[1)]	14/24[1)]	14	14	3	0.6
C3	22 - 30	45 - 55	45 - 55	10	10	10	10	3	0.6
C4	37 - 45	75 - 90	75 - 90	14/24 [1)]	14/24 [1)]	14	14	3	0.6

Table 10.15 Tightening of Terminals

1) For different cable dimensions x/y, where x ≤ 95mm^2 and y ≥ 95mm^2.
2) Cable dimensions above 18.5kW ≥ 35mm^2 and below 22kW ≤ 10mm^2.

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