

# INVERTER

## FR-D700

# INSTALLATION GUIDELINE

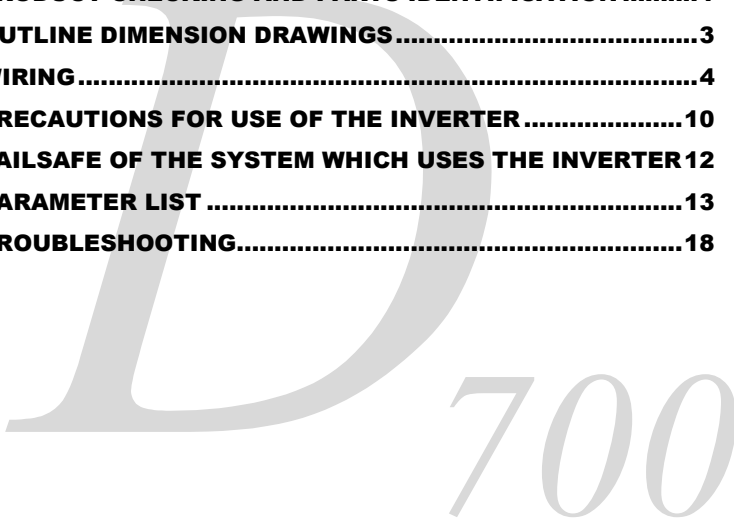
FR-D740-012 to 160-EC

FR-D720S-008 to 100-EC

Thank you for choosing this Mitsubishi Inverter.  
Please read through this Installation Guideline and a CD-ROM enclosed to operate this inverter correctly.  
Do not use this product until you have a full knowledge of the equipment, safety information and instructions.  
Please forward this Installation Guideline and the CD-ROM to the end user.

### CONTENTS

<b>[1]</b>	<b>PRODUCT CHECKING AND PARTS IDENTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>[2]</b>	<b>OUTLINE DIMENSION DRAWINGS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>[3]</b>	<b>WIRING .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>[4]</b>	<b>PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>[5]</b>	<b>FAILSAFE OF THE SYSTEM WHICH USES THE INVERTER</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>[6]</b>	<b>PARAMETER LIST .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>[7]</b>	<b>TROUBLESHOOTING.....</b>	<b>18</b>



This Installation Guideline provides handling information and precautions for use of the equipment.  
Please forward this Installation Guideline to the end user.

**This section is specifically about safety matters**

Do not attempt to install, operate, maintain or inspect the inverter until you have read through the Installation Guideline and appended documents carefully and can use the equipment correctly. Do not use this product until you have a full knowledge of the equipment, safety information and instructions.

In this Installation Guideline, the safety instruction levels are classified into "WARNING" and "CAUTION".

**WARNING** Assumes that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in death or severe injury.

**CAUTION** Assumes that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in medium or slight injury, or may cause physical damage only.

Note that even the **CAUTION** level may lead to a serious consequence according to conditions. Please follow the instructions of both levels because they are important to personnel safety.

1. Electric Shock Prevention

**WARNING**

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

2. Fire Prevention

**CAUTION**

- Install the inverter on a nonflammable wall without holes (so that nobody can touch the inverter heatsink on the rear side, etc.). Mounting it to or near combustible material can cause a fire.
- If the inverter has become faulty, switch off the inverter power. A continuous flow of large current could cause a fire.
- When using a brake resistor, make up a sequence that will turn off power when an alarm signal is output. Otherwise, the brake resistor may excessively overheat due to damage of the brake transistor and such, causing a fire.
- Do not connect a resistor directly to the DC terminals + and -. This could cause a fire.

3. Injury Prevention

**CAUTION**

- Apply only the voltage specified in the instruction manual to each terminal. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- Ensure that the cables are connected to the correct terminals. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- Always make sure that polarity is correct to prevent damage, etc. Otherwise, burst, damage, etc. may occur.
- While power is on or for some time after power-off, do not touch the inverter as they will be extremely hot. Doing so can cause burns.

4. Additional Instructions

Also note the following points to prevent an accidental failure, injury, electric shock, etc.

(1) Transportation and mounting

**CAUTION**

- Transport the product using the correct method that corresponds to the weight. Failure to observe this could lead to injuries.
- Do not stack the inverter boxes higher than the number recommended.
- Ensure that installation position and material can withstand the weight of the inverter. Install according to the information in the instruction manual.
- Do not install or operate the inverter if it is damaged or has parts missing.
- When carrying the inverter, do not hold it by the front cover or setting dial; it may fall off or fail.
- Do not stand or rest heavy objects on the product.
- Check the inverter mounting orientation is correct.
- Prevent other conductive bodies such as screws and metal fragments or other flammable substance such as oil from entering the inverter.
- As the inverter is a precision instrument, do not drop or subject it to impact.
- Use the inverter under the following environmental conditions: Otherwise, the inverter may be damaged.

Environment	Surrounding air temperature	-10°C to +50°C (non-freezing)
	Ambient humidity	90%RH maximum (non-condensing)
	Storage temperature	-20°C to +65°C *1
	Atmosphere	Indoors (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)
Altitude/vibration	Maximum 1000m above sea level for standard operation. After that derate by 3% for every extra 500m up to 2500m (91%). 5.9m/s <sup>2</sup> or less	

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

## (2) Wiring

### CAUTION

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


## (3) Trial run

### CAUTION

- Before starting operation, confirm and adjust the parameters. A failure to do so may cause some machines to make unexpected motions.

## (4) Usage

### WARNING

- When you have chosen the retry function, stay away from the equipment as it will restart suddenly after trip.
- Since pressing  key may not stop output depending on the function setting status, provide a circuit and switch separately to make an emergency stop (power off, mechanical brake operation for emergency stop, etc).
- Make sure that the start signal is off before resetting the inverter alarm. A failure to do so may restart the motor suddenly.
- The load used should be a three-phase induction motor only.  
Connection of any other electrical equipment to the inverter output may damage the equipment.
- Do not modify the equipment.
- Do not perform parts removal which is not instructed in this manual. Doing so may lead to fault or damage of the product.

### CAUTION

- The electronic thermal relay function does not guarantee protection of the motor from overheating. It is recommended to install both an external thermal and PTC thermistor for overheat protection.
- Do not use a magnetic contactor on the inverter input for frequent starting/stopping of the inverter. Otherwise, the life of the inverter decreases.
- Use a noise filter to reduce the effect of electromagnetic interference. Otherwise nearby electronic equipment may be affected.
- Take measures to suppress harmonics. Otherwise power supply harmonics from the inverter may heat/damage the power factor correction capacitor and generator.
- When a 400V class motor is inverter-driven, please use an insulation-enhanced motor or measures taken to suppress surge voltages. Surge voltages attributable to the wiring constants may occur at the motor terminals, deteriorating the insulation of the motor.
- When parameter clear or all parameter clear is performed, reset the required parameters before starting operations. Each parameter returns to the initial value.
- The inverter can be easily set for high-speed operation. Before changing its setting, fully examine the performances of the motor and machine.
- In addition to the inverter's holding function, install a holding device to ensure safety.
- Before running an inverter which had been stored for a long period, always perform inspection and test operation.
- For prevention of damage due to static electricity, touch nearby metal before touching this product to eliminate static electricity from your body.

## (5) Emergency stop

### CAUTION

- Provide a safety backup such as an emergency brake which will prevent the machine and equipment from hazardous conditions if the inverter fails.
- When the breaker on the inverter input side trips, check for the wiring fault (short circuit), damage to internal parts of the inverter, etc. Identify the cause of the trip, then remove the cause and power on the breaker.
- When any protective function is activated, take the appropriate corrective action, then reset the inverter, and resume operation.

## (6) Maintenance, inspection and parts replacement

### CAUTION

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

## (7) Disposal

### CAUTION

- Treat as industrial waste.

### General instruction

Many of the diagrams and drawings in this Installation Guideline show the inverter without a cover, or partially open. Never operate the inverter in this manner. Always replace the cover and follow this Installation Guideline when operating the inverter.

# 1 PRODUCT CHECKING AND PARTS IDENTIFICATION

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

## ● Inverter type

FR - **D740** - **036** - EC

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

Displays the rated current

## ● Capacity plate

Capacity plate **FR-D740-036-EC XXXXXX**  
Inverter type    Serial number

## ● Rating plate

Rating plate	MITSUBISHI <small>INVERTER</small> Inverter type <b>FR-D740-036-EC</b> Input rating <small>MODEL: XXXXX</small> Output rating <small>OUTPUT: XXXXX</small> Serial number <small>SERIAL: _____</small>
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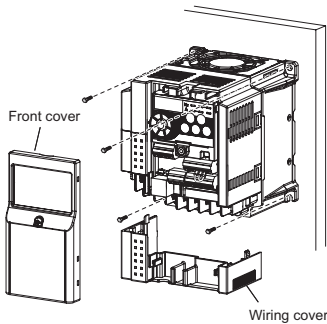
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## ● Installation of the inverter

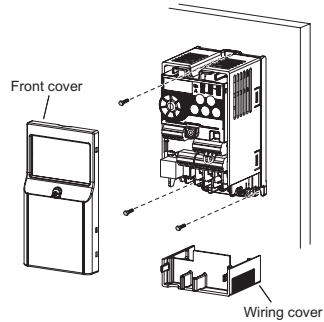
Enclosure surface mounting

Remove the front cover and wiring cover to fix the inverter to the surface.

- FR-D740-012 to 160
- FR-D720S-070 and 100

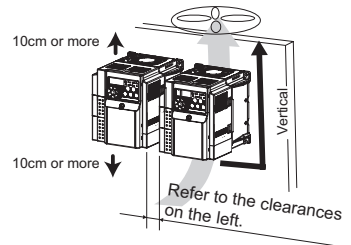


- FR-D720S-008 to 042



## Note

- When encasing multiple inverters, install them in parallel as a cooling measure.
- When using the inverters at the surrounding air temperature of 40°C or less, the inverters can be installed without any clearance between them (0cm clearance). When surrounding air temperature exceeds 40°C, clearances between the inverters should be 1cm or more (5cm or more for the FR-D740-120 or more).
- Install the inverter vertically.



● General Precaution

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

● Environment

Before installation, check that the environment meets following specifications.

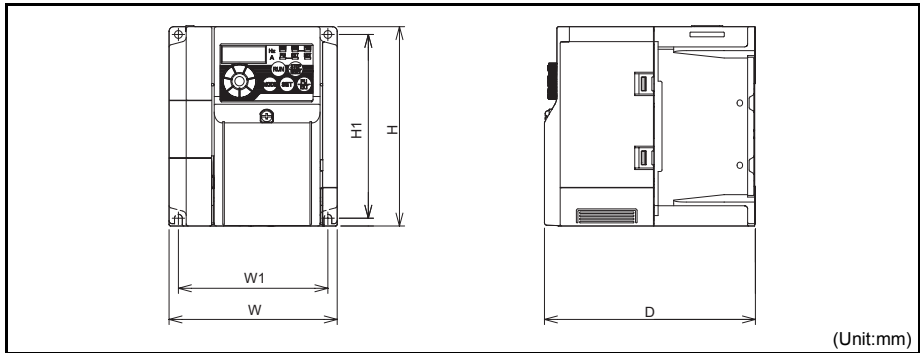
<b>Surrounding Air Temperature</b>	-10°C to +50°C (non-freezing)	
<b>Ambient humidity</b>	90% RH maximum	
<b>Storage temperature</b>	-20°C to +65°C (Temperature applicable for a short time, e.g. in transit.)	
<b>Ambience</b>	Indoors (free from corrosive gas, flammable gas, oil mist, dust and dirt)	
<b>Altitude, vibration</b>	Maximum 1000m above sea level for standard operation. After that derate by 3% for every extra 500m up to 2500m (91%). 5.9m/s <sup>2</sup> or less	



**Note**

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

## 2 OUTLINE DIMENSION DRAWINGS



### • Three-phase 400V class

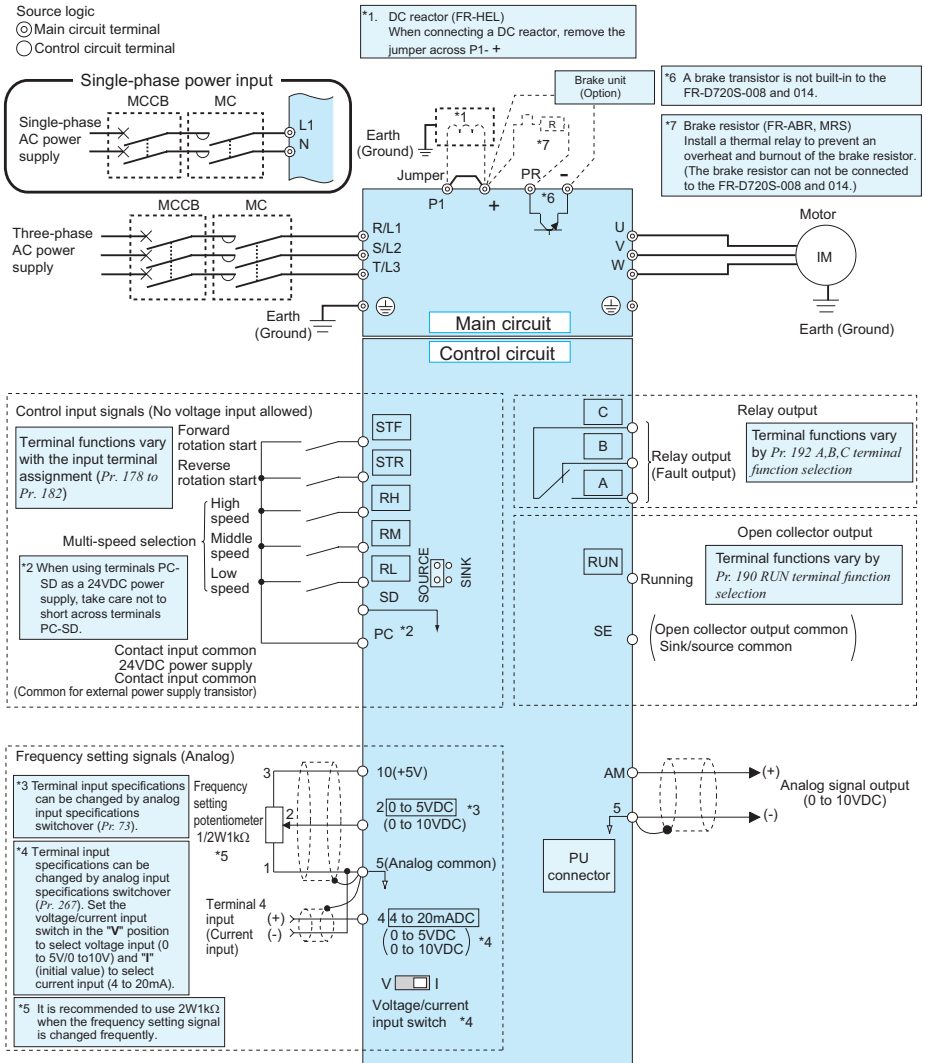
Inverter Type	W	W1	H	H1	D
FR-D740-012	108	96	128	118	129.5
FR-D740-022					135.5
FR-D740-036					155.5
FR-D740-050					165.5
FR-D740-080					155.5
FR-D740-120	220	208	150	138	155
FR-D740-160					155

### • Single-phase 200V class

Inverter Type	W	W1	H	H1	D
FR-D720S-008	68	56	128	118	80.5
FR-D720S-014					142.5
FR-D720S-025					162.5
FR-D720S-042					155.5
FR-D720S-070					108
FR-D720S-100	140	128	150	138	145

# 3 WIRING

## 3.1 Terminal connection diagram



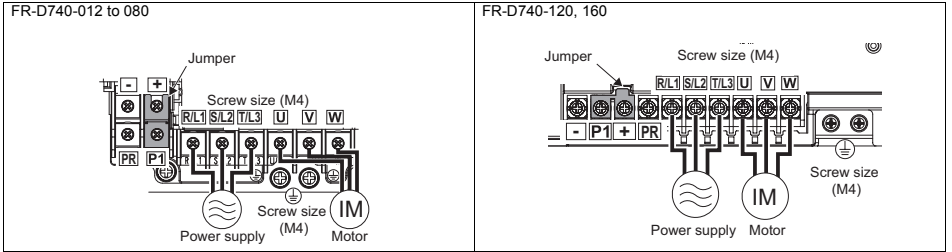
### NOTE

- To prevent a malfunction caused by noise, separate the signal cables more than 10cm from the power cables.
- After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter. Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean. When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.

## 3.2 Main circuit terminal specifications

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

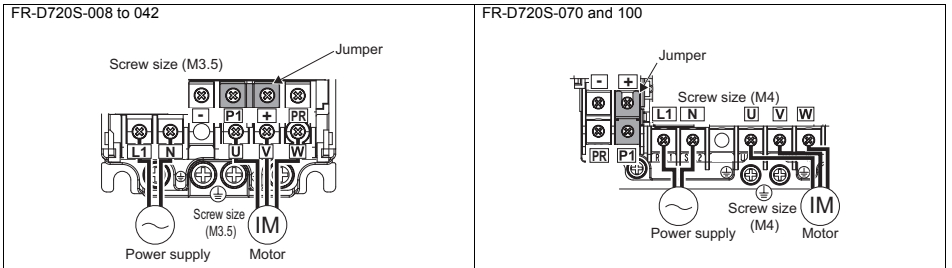
#### • Three-phase 400V class



#### NOTE

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

#### • Single-phase 200V class





### 3.2.2 Cables and wiring length

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

Select the recommended cable size to ensure that a voltage drop will be 2% max.

If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency.

The following table indicates a selection example for the wiring length of 20m.

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

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm <sup>2</sup> ) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm <sup>2</sup> ) *3		
			R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (ground) cable	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	R/L1 S/L2 T/L3	U, V, W	Earth (ground) cable
FR-D740-012 to 080	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D740-120	M4	1.5	5.5-4	2-4	3.5	2	3.5	12	14	4	2.5	4
FR-D740-160	M4	1.5	5.5-4	5.5-4	3.5	3.5	3.5	12	12	4	4	4

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

Applicable Inverter Model	Terminal Screw Size *4	Tightening Torque N·m	Crimping Terminal		Cable Size							
					HIV Cables, etc. (mm <sup>2</sup> ) *1			AWG *2		PVC Cables, etc. (mm <sup>2</sup> ) *3		
			L1, N	U, V, W	L1, N	U, V, W	Earth (ground) cable	L1, N	U, V, W	L1, N	U, V, W	Earth (ground) cable
FR-D720S-008 to 042	M3.5	1.2	2-3.5	2-3.5	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720S-070	M4	1.5	2-4	2-4	2	2	2	14	14	2.5	2.5	2.5
FR-D720S-100	M4	1.5	5.5-4	2-4	3.5	2	3.5	12	14	4	2.5	4

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

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

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

\*4 The terminal screw size indicates the terminal size for R/L1, S/L2, T/L3, U, V, W, PR, +, -, P1 and a screw for earthing (grounding).  
(For single-phase power input, the terminal screw size indicates the size of terminal screw for L1, N, U, V, W, and a screw for earthing (grounding).)

#### NOTE



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

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

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

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

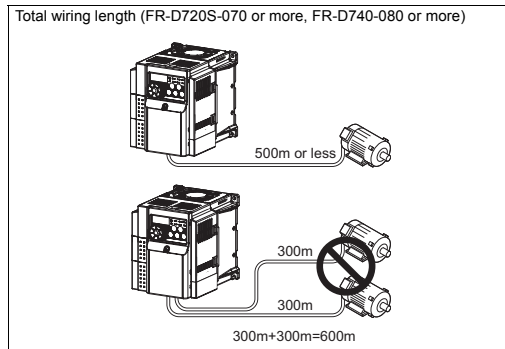
## (2) Total wiring length

The overall wiring length for connection of a single motor or multiple motors should be within the value in the table below.  
200V class

Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Setting (carrier frequency)	008	014	025	042	070 or More
1 (1kHz) or less	200m	200m	300m	500m	500m
2 to 15 (2kHz to 14.5kHz)	30m	100m	200m	300m	500m

400V class

Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection Setting (carrier frequency)	012	022	036	050	080 or More
1 (1kHz) or less	200m	200m	300m	500m	500m
2 to 15 (2kHz to 14.5kHz)	30m	100m	200m	300m	500m



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




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

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

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



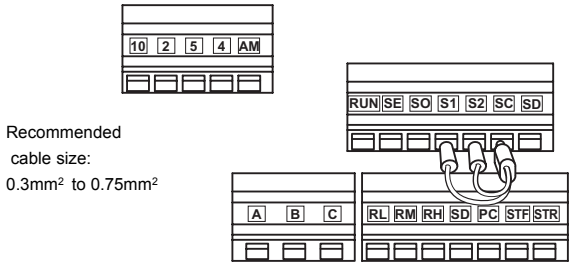
### NOTE

- Especially for long-distance wiring, the inverter may be affected by a charging current caused by the stray capacitances of the wiring, leading to a malfunction of the overcurrent protective function, fast response current limit function, or stall prevention function or a malfunction or fault of the equipment connected on the inverter output side. If fast-response current limit malfunctions, disable this function. When the stall prevention function misoperates, increase the stall level. (  Refer to *Pr. 22 Stall prevention operation level* and *Pr. 156 Stall prevention operation selection* in the chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual )
-  Refer to the chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual for details of *Pr. 72 PWM frequency selection*. Refer to the manual of the option for details of surge voltage suppression filter (FR-ASF-H/FR-BMF-H).
- When using the automatic restart after instantaneous power failure function with wiring length exceeding below, select without frequency search (*Pr. 162* = "1, 11"). (  Refer to the chapter 4 of the Instruction Manual )

Motor capacity	0.1K	0.2K	0.4K
Wiring length	20m	50m	100m

### 3.3 Control circuit specifications

#### (1) Control circuit terminal layout



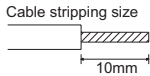
#### (2) Wiring method

●Wiring

Use a bar terminal and a cable with a sheath stripped off for the control circuit wiring. For a single wire, strip off the sheath of the cable and apply directly.

Insert the bar terminal or the single wire into a socket of the terminal.

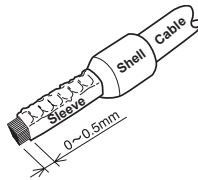
- Strip off the sheath about the size below. If the length of the sheath peeled is too long, a short circuit may occur among neighboring wires. If the length is too short, wires might come off.



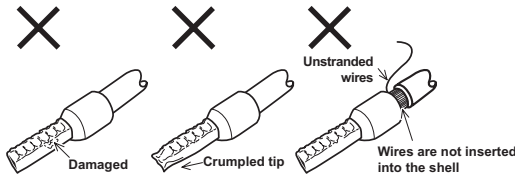
**Wire the stripped cable after twisting it to prevent it from becoming loose. In addition, do not solder it.**

- Crimp the bar terminal.

Insert wires to a bar terminal, and check that the wires come out for about 0 to 0.5 mm from a sleeve.



Check the condition of the bar terminal after crimping. Do not use a bar terminal of which the crimping is inappropriate, or the face is damaged.

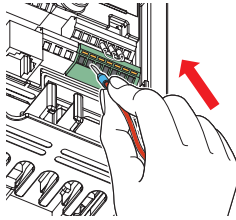


Introduced products on bar terminals : (as of Mar., 2008)

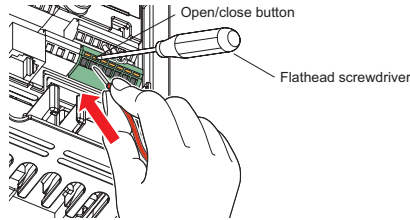
Wire Size (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Bar Terminal Model		Maker
	With Insulation Sleeve	Without Insulation Sleeve	
0.3, 0.5	AI 0,5-10WH	—	Phoenix Contact Co.,Ltd.
0.75	AI 0,75-10GY	A 0,75-10	
1	AI 1-10RD	A 1-10	
1.25, 1.5	AI 1,5-10BK	A 1,5-10	
0.75 (for two cables)	AI-TWIN 2 X 0,75-10GY	—	

Bar terminal crimping tool: CRIMPFOX ZA3 (Phoenix Contact Co., Ltd.)

3) Insert the wire into a socket.



When using a stranded wire without a bar terminal, push an open/close button all the way down with a flathead screwdriver, and insert the wire.

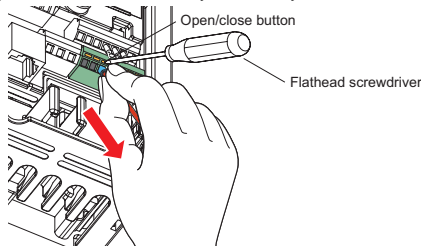


**Note**

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

●Wire removal

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



**Note**

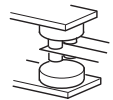
- Use a small flathead screwdriver (Tip thickness: 0.4mm/tip width: 2.5mm). If a flathead screwdriver with a narrow tip is used, terminal block may be damaged.
- Place the flathead screwdriver vertical to the open/close button. In case the blade tip slips, it may cause to damage of inverter or injury.

**(3) Wiring instructions**

- 1) Terminals PC, SE and 5 are common to the I/O signals. Do not earth (ground) them.
- 2) Use shielded or twisted cables for connection to the control circuit terminals and run them away from the main and power circuits (including the 200V relay sequence circuit).
- 3) Use two or more parallel micro-signal contacts or twin contacts to prevent contact faults when using contact inputs since the control circuit input signals are micro-currents.



Micro signal contacts



Twin contacts

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

6) It is recommended to use the cables of 0.3mm<sup>2</sup> to 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> gauge for connection to the control circuit terminals.

If the cable gauge used is 1.25mm<sup>2</sup> or more, the front cover may be lifted when there are many cables running or the cables are run improperly, resulting in a fall off of the operation panel.

7) The maximum wiring length should be 30m.

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## 4 PRECAUTIONS FOR USE OF THE INVERTER

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The FR-D700 series is a highly reliable product, but incorrect peripheral circuit making or operation/handling method may shorten the product life or damage the product.

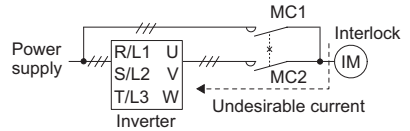
Before starting operation, always recheck the following items.

- (1) Use crimping terminals with insulation sleeve to wire the power supply and motor.
- (2) Application of power to the output terminals (U, V, W) of the inverter will damage the inverter. Never perform such wiring.
- (3) After wiring, wire offcuts must not be left in the inverter.  
Wire offcuts can cause an alarm, failure or malfunction. Always keep the inverter clean.  
When drilling mounting holes in an enclosure etc., take care not to allow chips and other foreign matter to enter the inverter.
- (4) Use cables of the size to make a voltage drop 2% maximum.  
If the wiring distance is long between the inverter and motor, a main circuit cable voltage drop will cause the motor torque to decrease especially at the output of a low frequency.  
Refer to *page 6* for the recommended wire sizes.
- (5) The overall wiring length should be 500m maximum.  
Especially for long distance wiring, the fast-response current limit function may decrease or the equipment connected to the secondary side may malfunction or become faulty under the influence of a charging current due to the stray capacity of the wiring. Therefore, note the overall wiring length.
- (6) Electromagnetic wave interference  
The input/output (main circuit) of the inverter includes high frequency components, which may interfere with the communication devices (such as AM radios) used near the inverter. In this case, install the FR-BIF optional capacitor type filter (for use in the input side only) or FR-BSF01 common mode filter to minimize interference.
- (7) Do not install a power factor correction capacitor, surge suppressor or capacitor type filter on the inverter output side.  
This will cause the inverter to trip or the capacitor and surge suppressor to be damaged. If any of the above devices are connected, immediately remove them. When using capacitor type filter (FR-BIF) for single-phase power supply specification, make sure of secure insulation of T-phase, and connect to the input side of the inverter.
- (8) Before starting wiring or other work after the inverter is operated, wait for at least 10 minutes after the power supply has been switched off, and check that there are no residual voltage using a tester or the like. The capacitor is charged with high voltage for some time after power off and it is dangerous.
- (9) A short circuit or earth (ground) fault on the inverter output side may damage the inverter modules.
  - Fully check the insulation resistance of the circuit prior to inverter operation since repeated short circuits caused by peripheral circuit inadequacy or an earth (ground) fault caused by wiring inadequacy or reduced motor insulation resistance may damage the inverter modules.
  - Fully check the to-earth (ground) insulation and phase to phase insulation of the inverter output side before power-on. Especially for an old motor or use in hostile atmosphere, securely check the motor insulation resistance etc.
- (10) Do not use the inverter input side magnetic contactor to start/stop the inverter.  
Always use the start signal (turn on/off terminals STF, STR-PC) to start/stop the inverter.
- (11) Across + and PR terminals, connect only an external regenerative brake discharging resistor. The brake resistor can not be connected to the FR-D720S-008 and 014. Do not connect a mechanical brake.  
The brake resistor can not be connected to the FR-D720S-008 and 014. Leave terminals + and PR open. Also, never short between + and PR.

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

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

- (13) Provide electrical and mechanical interlocks for MC1 and MC2 which are used for bypass operation. When the wiring is incorrect and if there is a bypass operation circuit as shown right, the inverter will be damaged when the power supply is connected to the inverter U, V, W terminals, due to arcs generated at the time of switch-over or chattering caused by a sequence error.



- (14) If the machine must not be restarted when power is restored after a power failure, provide a magnetic contactor in the inverter's input side and also make up a sequence which will not switch on the start signal.

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

- (15) Instructions for overload operation

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

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

- (17) When the motor speed is unstable, due to change in the frequency setting signal caused by electromagnetic noises from the inverter, take the following measures when applying the motor speed by the analog signal.

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

## 5 FAILSAFE OF THE SYSTEM WHICH USES THE INVERTER

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

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

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

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

(2) Backup method outside the inverter

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

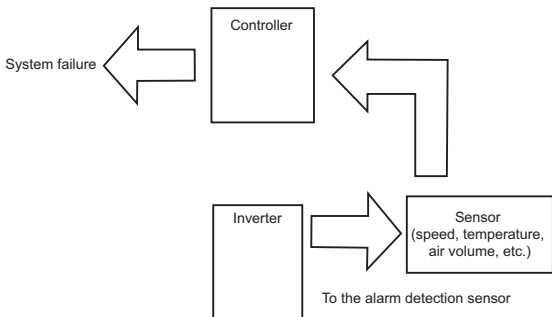
Provide a speed detector to detect the motor speed and current detector to detect the motor current and consider the backup system such as checking up as below according to the level of importance of the system.

1) Start signal and actual operation check

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

2) Command speed and actual operation check

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



## 6 PARAMETER LIST

For simple variable-speed operation of the inverter, the initial setting of the parameters may be used as they are. Set the necessary parameters to meet the load and operational specifications. Parameter setting, change and check can be made from the operation panel. For details of parameters, refer to the instruction manual.

In the initial setting, only the simple mode parameters are displayed.

Set Pr. 160 Extended function display selection as required.

Parameter	Name	Initial Value	Setting Range	Remarks
160	Extended function display selection	9999	9999	Only the simple mode parameters can be displayed.
			0	Simple mode and extended mode parameters can be displayed.



### REMARKS

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

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value	Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
● 0	Torque boost	0 to 30%	6/4/3% *1	23	Stall prevention operation level compensation factor at double speed	0 to 200%, 9999	9999
● 1	Maximum frequency	0 to 120Hz	120Hz				
● 2	Minimum frequency	0 to 120Hz	0Hz	24	Multi-speed setting (speed 4)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
● 3	Base frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz				
● 4	Multi-speed setting (high speed)	0 to 400Hz	50Hz	25	Multi-speed setting (speed 5)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
● 5	Multi-speed setting (middle speed)	0 to 400Hz	30Hz	26	Multi-speed setting (speed 6)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
● 6	Multi-speed setting (low speed)	0 to 400Hz	10Hz	27	Multi-speed setting (speed 7)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
● 7	Acceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10s *2	29	Acceleration/deceleration pattern selection	0, 1, 2	0
● 8	Deceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10s *2				
● 9	Electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current	30	Regenerative function selection	0, 1, 2	0
10	DC injection brake operation frequency	0 to 120Hz	3Hz	31	Frequency jump 1A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
11	DC injection brake operation time	0 to 10s	0.5s	32	Frequency jump 1B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
12	DC injection brake operation voltage	0 to 30%	6/4% *3	33	Frequency jump 2A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
13	Starting frequency	0 to 60Hz	0.5Hz	34	Frequency jump 2B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
14	Load pattern selection	0 to 3	0	35	Frequency jump 3A	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
15	Jog frequency	0 to 400Hz	5Hz	36	Frequency jump 3B	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
16	Jog acceleration/deceleration time	0 to 3600s	0.5s	37	Speed display	0, 0.01 to 9998	0
17	MRS input selection	0, 2, 4	0				
18	High speed maximum frequency	120 to 400Hz	120Hz	40	RUN key rotation direction selection	0, 1	0
19	Base frequency voltage	0 to 1000V, 8888, 9999	8888	41	Up-to-frequency sensitivity	0 to 100%	10%
20	Acceleration/deceleration reference frequency	1 to 400Hz	50Hz	42	Output frequency detection	0 to 400Hz	6Hz
22	Stall prevention operation level	0 to 200%	150%	43	Output frequency detection for reverse rotation	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
				44	Second acceleration/ deceleration time	0 to 3600s	5/10s *2



Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
45	Second deceleration time	0 to 3600s, 9999	9999
46	Second torque boost	0 to 30%, 9999	9999
47	Second V/F (base frequency)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
48	Second stall prevention operation current	0 to 200%, 9999	9999
51	Second electronic thermal O/L relay	0 to 500A, 9999	9999
52	DU/PU main display data selection	0, 5, 8 to 12, 14, 20, 23 to 25, 52 to 55, 61, 62, 64, 100	0
55	Frequency monitoring reference	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
56	Current monitoring reference	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current
57	Restart coasting time	0, 0.1 to 5s, 9999	9999
58	Restart cushion time	0 to 60s	1s
59	Remote function selection	0, 1, 2, 3	0
60	Energy saving control selection	0, 9	0
65	Retry selection	0 to 5	0
66	Stall prevention operation reduction starting frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
67	Number of retries at fault occurrence	0 to 10, 101 to 110	0
68	Retry waiting time	0.1 to 600s	1s
69	Retry count display erase	0	0
70	Special regenerative brake duty	0 to 30%	0%
71	Applied motor	0, 1, 3, 13, 23, 40, 43, 50, 53	0
72	PWM frequency selection	0 to 15	1
73	Analog input selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1
74	Input filter time constant	0 to 8	1
75	Reset selection/disconnected PU detection/PU stop selection	0 to 3, 14 to 17	14
77	Parameter write selection	0, 1, 2	0
78	Reverse rotation prevention selection	0, 1, 2	0
◎ 79	Operation mode selection	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	0
80	Motor capacity	0.1 to 7.5kW, 9999	9999
82	Motor excitation current	0 to 500A, 9999	9999
83	Motor rated voltage	0 to 1000V	200V/400V *5
84	Rated motor frequency	10 to 120Hz	50Hz

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
90	Motor constant (R1)	0 to 50Ω, 9999	9999
96	Auto tuning setting/status	0, 11, 21	0
117	PU communication station number	0 to 31 (0 to 247)	0
118	PU communication speed	48, 96, 192, 384	192
119	PU communication stop bit length	0, 1, 10, 11	1
120	PU communication parity check	0, 1, 2	2
121	Number of PU communication retries	0 to 10, 9999	1
122	PU communication check time interval	0, 0.1 to 999.8s, 9999	0
123	PU communication waiting time setting	0 to 150ms, 9999	9999
124	PU communication CR/LF selection	0, 1, 2	1
◎ 125	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
◎ 126	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
127	PID control automatic switchover frequency	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
128	PID action selection	0, 20, 21, 40 to 43	0
129	PID proportional band	0.1 to 1000%, 9999	100%
130	PID integral time	0.1 to 3600s, 9999	1s
131	PID upper limit	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
132	PID lower limit	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
133	PID action set point	0 to 100%, 9999	9999
134	PID differential time	0.01 to 10.00s, 9999	9999
145	PU display language selection	0 to 7	1
146	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
150	Output current detection level	0 to 200%	150%
151	Output current detection signal delay time	0 to 10s	0s
152	Zero current detection level	0 to 200%	5%
153	Zero current detection time	0 to 1s	0.5s
156	Stall prevention operation selection	0 to 31, 100, 101	0
157	OL signal output timer	0 to 25s, 9999	0s
158	AM terminal function selection	1 to 3, 5, 8 to 12, 14, 21, 24, 52, 53, 61, 62	1
◎ 160	Extended function display selection	0, 9999	9999
161	Frequency setting/key lock operation selection	0, 1, 10, 11	0

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
162	Automatic restart after instantaneous power failure selection	0, 1, 10, 11	1
165	Stall prevention operation level for restart	0 to 200%	150%
166	Output current detection signal retention time	0 to 10s, 9999	0.1s
167	Output current detection operation selection	0, 1	0
168	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
169			
170	Watt-hour meter clear	0, 10, 9999	9999
171	Operation hour meter clear	0, 9999	9999
178	STF terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 25, 37, 60, 62, 65 to 67, 9999	60
179	STR terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 25, 37, 61, 62, 65 to 67, 9999	61
180	RL terminal function selection	0 to 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14,	0
181	RM terminal function selection	16, 18, 24, 25, 37, 62,	1
182	RH terminal function selection	65 to 67, 9999	2
190	RUN terminal function selection	0, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 16, 25, 26, 46, 47, 64, 70, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 108, 111 to 116, 125, 126, 146, 147, 164, 170, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 9999	0

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
192	A,B,C terminal function selection	0, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 16, 25, 26, 46, 47, 64, 70, 90, 91, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 108, 111 to 116, 125, 126, 146, 147, 164, 170, 190, 191, 195, 196, 198, 199, 9999	99
232	Multi-speed setting (speed 8)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
233	Multi-speed setting (speed 9)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
234	Multi-speed setting (speed 10)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
235	Multi-speed setting (speed 11)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
236	Multi-speed setting (speed 12)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
237	Multi-speed setting (speed 13)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
238	Multi-speed setting (speed 14)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
239	Multi-speed setting (speed 15)	0 to 400Hz, 9999	9999
240	Soft-PWM operation selection	0, 1	1
241	Analog input display unit switchover	0, 1	0
244	Cooling fan operation selection	0, 1	1
245	Rated slip	0 to 50%, 9999	9999
246	Slip compensation time constant	0.01 to 10s	0.5s
247	Constant-power range slip compensation selection	0, 9999	9999
249	Earth (ground) fault detection at start	0, 1	1
250	Stop selection	0 to 100s, 1000 to 1100s, 8888, 9999	9999
251	Output phase loss protection selection	0, 1	1
255	Life alarm status display	(0 to 15)	0
256	Inrush current limit circuit life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
257	Control circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
258	Main circuit capacitor life display	(0 to 100%)	100%
259	Main circuit capacitor life measuring	0, 1 (2, 3, 8, 9)	0

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
260	PWM frequency automatic switchover	0, 1	0
261	Power failure stop selection	0, 1, 2	0
267	Terminal 4 input selection	0, 1, 2	0
268	Monitor decimal digits selection	0, 1, 9999	9999
269	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
295	Magnitude of frequency change setting	0, 0.01, 0.10, 1.00, 10.00	0
296	Password lock level	1 to 6, 101 to 106, 9999	9999
297	Password lock/unlock	1000 to 9998 (0 to 5, 9999)	9999
298	Frequency search gain	0 to 32767, 9999	9999
299	Rotation direction detection selection at restarting	0, 1, 9999	0
338	Communication operation command source	0, 1	0
339	Communication frequency command source	0, 1, 2	0
340	Communication startup mode selection	0, 1, 10	0
342	Communication EEPROM write selection	0, 1	0
343	Communication error count	—	0
450	Second applied motor	0, 1, 9999	9999
495	Remote output selection	0, 1, 10, 11	0
496	Remote output data 1	0 to 4095	0
502	Stop mode selection at communication error	0, 1, 2	0
503	Maintenance timer	0 (1 to 9998)	0
504	Maintenance timer alarm output set time	0 to 9998, 9999	9999
549	Protocol selection	0, 1	0
551	PU mode operation command source selection	2, 4, 9999	9999
555	Current average time	0.1 to 1s	1s
556	Data output mask time	0 to 20s	0s
557	Current average value monitor signal output reference current	0 to 500A	Rated inverter current
561	PTC thermistor protection level	0.5 to 30Ω, 9999	9999
563	Energization time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	0
564	Operating time carrying-over times	(0 to 65535)	0
571	Holding time at a start	0 to 10s, 9999	9999
575	Output interruption detection time	0 to 3600s, 9999	1s
576	Output interruption detection level	0 to 400Hz	0Hz

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
577	Output interruption cancel level	900 to 1100%	1000%
592	Traverse function selection	0, 1, 2	0
593	Maximum amplitude amount	0 to 25%	10%
594	Amplitude compensation amount during deceleration	0 to 50%	10%
595	Amplitude compensation amount during acceleration	0 to 50%	10%
596	Amplitude acceleration time	0.1 to 3600s	5s
597	Amplitude deceleration time	0.1 to 3600s	5s
611	Acceleration time at a restart	0 to 3600s, 9999	9999
653	Speed smoothing control	0 to 200%	0
665	Regeneration avoidance frequency gain	0 to 200%	100
872 <sup>+6</sup>	Input phase loss protection selection	0, 1	1
882	Regeneration avoidance operation selection	0, 1, 2	0
883	Regeneration avoidance operation level	300 to 800V	400VDC/ 780VDC <sup>+5</sup>
885	Regeneration avoidance compensation frequency limit value	0 to 10Hz, 9999	6Hz
886	Regeneration avoidance voltage gain	0 to 200%	100%
888	Free parameter 1	0 to 9999	9999
889	Free parameter 2	0 to 9999	9999
891	Cumulative power monitor digit shifted times	0 to 4, 9999	9999
C1 (901) <sup>+4</sup>	AM terminal calibration	-	-
C2 (902) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0Hz
C3 (902) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 2 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	0%
125 (903) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
C4 (903) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 2 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	100%
C5 (904) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias frequency	0 to 400Hz	0Hz
C6 (904) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 4 frequency setting bias	0 to 300%	20%
126 (905) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain frequency	0 to 400Hz	50Hz
C7 (905) <sup>+4</sup>	Terminal 4 frequency setting gain	0 to 300%	100%

Parameter	Name	Setting Range	Initial Value
C22 (922) *4	Parameter for manufacturer setting. Do not set.		
C23 (922) *4			
C24 (923) *4			
C25 (923) *4			
990	PU buzzer control	0, 1	1
991	PU contrast adjustment	0 to 63	58
Pr.CL	Parameter clear	0, 1	0
ALLC	All parameter clear	0, 1	0
Er.CL	Faults history clear	0, 1	0
Pr.CH	Initial value change list	—	—

- \*1 Differ according to capacities.  
6%: FR-D740-022 or less, FR-D720S-042 or less  
4%: FR-D740-036 to 080, FR-D720S-070 and 100  
3%: FR-D740-120 and 160
- \*2 Differ according to capacities.  
5s: FR-D740-080 or less, FR-D720S-008 to 100  
10s: FR-D740-120 and 160
- \*3 Differ according to capacities.  
6%: FR-D720S-008 and 014  
4%: FR-D740-012 to 160, FR-D720S-025 to 100
- \*4 The parameter number in parentheses is the one for use with the operation panel (FR-PA02-*o2*) for the FR-E500 series or parameter unit (FR-PU04/FR-PU07).
- \*5 The initial value differs according to the voltage class. (200V class, 400V class)
- \*6 Available only for the three-phase power input specification model.

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# 7 TROUBLESHOOTING

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When a fault occurs in the inverter, the inverter trips and the PU display automatically changes to any of the following fault or alarm indications.

If the fault does not correspond to any of the following faults or if you have any other problem, please contact your sales representative.

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

Inverter fault or alarm indications are roughly divided as below.

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


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## 7.1 Reset method of protective function

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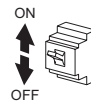
### (1) Resetting the inverter

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

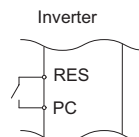
Operation 1: ..... Using the operation panel, press  to reset the inverter.  
(This may only be performed when a fault occurs)



Operation 2: ..... Switch power off once, then switch it on again.



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



## 7.2 List of fault or alarm indications

Operation Panel Indication		Name
Error message	<i>E---</i>	<b>E--</b> Faults history
	<i>HOLd</i>	<b>HOLD</b> Operation panel lock
	<i>Er1 to Er4</i>	<b>Er1 to 4</b> Parameter write error
	<i>LOCd</i>	<b>LOCd</b> Password locked
	<i>Err.</i>	<b>Err.</b> Inverter reset
Warnings	<i>OL</i>	<b>OL</b> Stall prevention (overcurrent)
	<i>oL</i>	<b>oL</b> Stall prevention (overvoltage)
	<i>rb</i>	<b>RB</b> Regenerative brake prealarm
	<i>TH</i>	<b>TH</b> Electronic thermal relay function prealarm
	<i>PS</i>	<b>PS</b> PU stop
	<i>MT</i>	<b>MT</b> Maintenance signal output
	<i>UV</i>	<b>UV</b> Undervoltage
Alarm	<i>F<sub>n</sub></i>	<b>FN</b> Fan fault
Fault	<i>E.OC1</i>	<b>E.OC1</b> Overcurrent trip during acceleration
	<i>E.OC2</i>	<b>E.OC2</b> Overcurrent trip during constant speed
	<i>E.OC3</i>	<b>E.OC3</b> Overcurrent trip during deceleration or stop
	<i>E.OV1</i>	<b>E.OV1</b> Regenerative overvoltage trip during acceleration
	<i>E.OV2</i>	<b>E.OV2</b> Regenerative overvoltage trip during constant speed
	<i>E.OV3</i>	<b>E.OV3</b> Regenerative overvoltage trip during deceleration or stop
	<i>E.THT</i>	<b>E.THT</b> Inverter overload trip (electronic thermal relay function)
	<i>E.THM</i>	<b>E.THM</b> Motor overload trip (electronic thermal relay function)
	<i>E.FIn</i>	<b>E.FIN</b> Fin overheat

Operation Panel Indication		Name
Fault	<i>E.ILF</i>	<b>E.ILF *</b> Input phase loss
	<i>E.OLT</i>	<b>E.OLT</b> Stall prevention
	<i>E. bE</i>	<b>E. BE</b> Brake transistor alarm detection
	<i>E. GF</i>	<b>E.GF</b> Output side earth (ground) fault overcurrent at start
	<i>E. LF</i>	<b>E.LF</b> Output phase loss
	<i>E.OHT</i>	<b>E.OHT</b> External thermal relay operation
	<i>E.PTC</i>	<b>E.PTC *</b> PTC thermistor operation
	<i>E. PE</i>	<b>E. PE</b> Parameter storage device fault
	<i>E.PUE</i>	<b>E.PUE</b> PU disconnection
	<i>E.RET</i>	<b>E.RET</b> Retry count excess
	<i>E.CPU</i>	<b>E.CPU</b> CPU fault
	<i>E.CDO</i>	<b>E.CDO*</b> Output current detection value exceeded
	<i>E.IOH</i>	<b>E.IOH *</b> Inrush current limit circuit fault
	<i>E.AIE</i>	<b>E.AIE *</b> Analog input fault

\* If a fault occurs when using with the FR-PU04, "Fault 14" is displayed on the FR-PU04.

## Appendix 1 Instructions for Compliance with the European Directives

### (1) EMC Directive

#### 1) Our view of transistorized inverters for the EMC Directive

A transistorized inverter is a component designed for installation in an enclosure and for use with the other equipment to control the equipment/device. Therefore, we understand that the EMC Directive does not apply directly to transistorized inverters. For this reason, we do not place the CE mark on the transistorized inverters. (The CE mark is placed on inverters in accordance with the Low Voltage Directive.) CEMEP

#### 2) Compliance

We understand that the general-purpose inverters are not covered directly by the EMC Directive. However, the EMC Directive applies to machines/equipment into which inverters have been incorporated, and these machines and equipment must carry the CE marks. EMC Installation Guidelines BCN-A21041-202

#### 3) Outline of installation method

Install an inverter using the following methods:

- \* Use the inverter with an European Standard-compliant noise filter.
- \* For wiring between the inverter and motor, use shielded cables or run them in a metal piping and ground the cables on the inverter and motor sides with the shortest possible distance.
- \* Insert a common mode filter and ferrite core into the power and control lines as required.

Full information including the European Standard-compliant noise filter specifications are written in the technical information "EMC Installation Guidelines" (BCN-A21041-202). Please contact your sales representative.

### (2) Low Voltage Directive

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

#### Outline of instructions

- \* Do not use an earth leakage circuit breaker as an electric shock protector without connecting the equipment to the earth. Connect the equipment to the earth securely.
- \* Wire the earth (ground) terminal independently. (Do not connect two or more cables to one terminal.)
- \* Use the cable sizes on *page 6* under the following conditions.
  - Surrounding air temperature: 40°C maximum

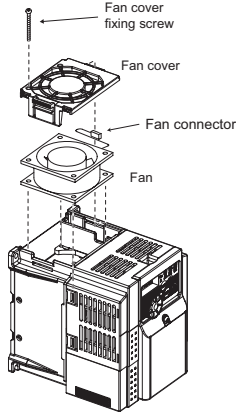
If conditions are different from above, select appropriate wire according to EN60204 ANNEX C TABLE 5.

- \* When tightening the screw, be careful not to damage the threads.  
For use as a product compliant with the Low Voltage Directive, use PVC cable on *page 6*.
- \* Use the moulded case circuit breaker and magnetic contactor which conform to the EN or IEC Standard.
- \* When using an earth leakage circuit breaker, use a residual current operated protective device (RCD) of type B (breaker which can detect both AC and DC). If not, provide double or reinforced insulation between the inverter and other equipment, or put a transformer between the main power supply and inverter.
- \* Use the inverter under the conditions of overvoltage category II (usable regardless of the earth (ground) condition of the power supply), overvoltage category III (usable with the earthed-neutral system power supply, 400V class only) specified in IEC664.
  - To use the inverter under the conditions of pollution degree 3, install it in the enclosure of IP54 or higher.

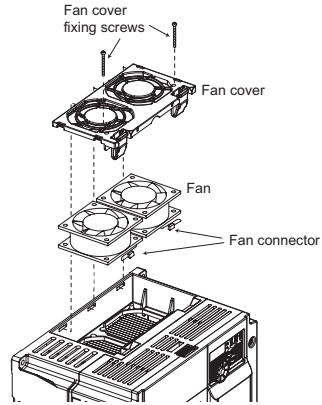
- To use the inverter outside of an enclosure in the environment of pollution degree 2, fix a fan cover with fan cover fixing screws enclosed.

FR-D740-080 or less  
FR-D720S-070 and 100

FR-D740-120 or more



Example for FR-D740-036



Example for FR-D740-160

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

- \* On the input and output of the inverter, use cables of the type and size set forth in EN60204 Appendix C.
- \* The operating capacity of the relay outputs (terminal symbols A, B, C) should be 30VDC, 0.3A. (Relay outputs are basically isolated from the inverter internal circuit.)
- \* Control circuit terminals on *page 4* are safely isolated from the main circuit.
- \* Environment

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

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

- \* Provide the appropriate UL and cUL listed Class T type fuse that is suitable for branch circuit protection in accordance with the table below.

FR-D740-□□□-EC		012	022	036	050	080	120	160
Rated fuse voltage(V)		480V or more						
Fuse Maximum allowable rating (A)*	Without power factor improving reactor	6	10	15	20	30	40	70
	With power factor improving reactor	6	10	10	15	25	35	60

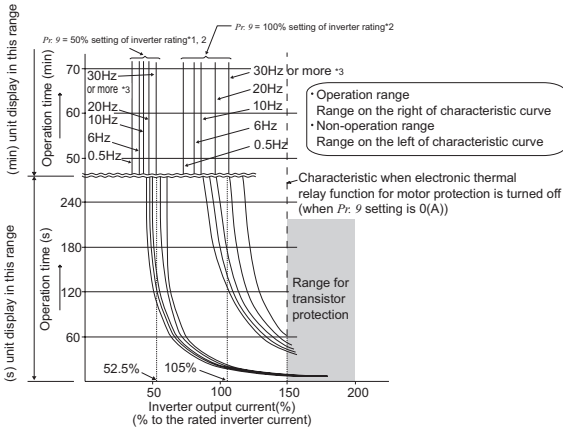
FR-D720S-□□□-EC		008	014	025	042	070	100	
Rated fuse voltage(V)		240V or more						
Fuse Maximum allowable rating (A)*	Without power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	30	40	60	
	With power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	20	30	50	

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



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

### Electronic thermal relay function operation characteristic



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

When using the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor

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

- \*1 When a value 50% of the inverter rated output current (current value) is set in *Pr: 9* (This provides a 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range.)
- \*2 The % value denotes the percentage to the inverter rated output current. It is not the percentage to the motor rated current.
- \*3 When you set the electronic thermal relay function dedicated to the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor, this characteristic curve applies to operation at 6Hz or higher.



### Note

- Protective function by electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-off.
- When multiple motors are operated by a single inverter, protection cannot be provided by the electronic thermal relay function. Install an external thermal relay to each motor.
- When the difference between the inverter and motor capacities is large and the setting is small, the protective characteristics of the electronic thermal relay function will be deteriorated. In this case, use an external thermal relay.
- A special motor cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function. Use the external thermal relay.
- Electronic thermal relay does not function when 5% or less of inverter rated current is set to electronic thermal relay setting.

\* Short circuit current ratings

•200V class

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 5 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 264 V Maximum.

•400V class

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 5 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 528 V Maximum.

## Appendix 2 Instructions for UL and cUL

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

### 1. General Precaution

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

### 2. Installation

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

#### Wiring protection

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

FR-D740-□□□-EC		012	022	036	050	080	120	160
Rated fuse voltage(V)		480V or more						
Fuse Maximum allowable rating (A)*	Without power factor improving reactor	6	10	15	20	30	40	70
	With power factor improving reactor	6	10	10	15	25	35	60

FR-D720S-□□□-EC		008	014	025	042	070	100
Rated fuse voltage(V)		240V or more					
Fuse Maximum allowable rating (A)*	Without power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	30	40	60
	With power factor improving reactor	15	20	20	20	30	50

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

### 3. Short circuit ratings

#### • 200V class

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 264 V Maximum.

#### • 400V class

Suitable For Use in A Circuit Capable of Delivering Not More Than 100 kA rms Symmetrical Amperes, 528 V Maximum.

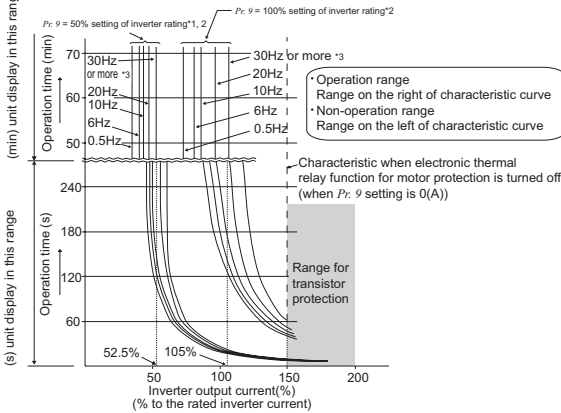
### 4. Wiring

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

## 5. Motor overload protection

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

### Electronic thermal relay function operation characteristic



This function detects the overload (overheat) of the motor, stops the operation of the inverter's output transistor, and stops the output.

(The operation characteristic is shown on the left)

When using the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor

(This provides a 100% continuous torque characteristic in the low-speed range.)

2) Set the rated current of the motor in Pr. 9.

- \*1 When a value 50% of the inverter rated output current (current value) is set in Pr. 9
- \*2 The % value denotes the percentage to the inverter rated output current. It is not the percentage to the motor rated current.
- \*3 When you set the electronic thermal relay function dedicated to the Mitsubishi constant-torque motor, this characteristic curve applies to operation at 6Hz or higher.




### Note

- Protective function by electronic thermal relay function is reset by inverter power reset and reset signal input. Avoid unnecessary reset and power-off.
- When multiple motors are operated by a single inverter, protection cannot be provided by the electronic thermal relay function. Install an external thermal relay to each motor.
- When the difference between the inverter and motor capacities is large and the setting is small, the protective characteristics of the electronic thermal relay function will be deteriorated. In this case, use an external thermal relay.
- A special motor cannot be protected by the electronic thermal relay function. Use the external thermal relay.
- Electronic thermal relay does not function when 5% or less of inverter rated current is set to electronic thermal relay setting.

REVISIONS

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

Print Date	*Manual Number	Revision
Dec., 2007	IB-0600352ENG-A	First edition
Mar., 2008	IB-0600352ENG-B	<u>Partial modification</u> Introduced products on bar terminals
Apr., 2008	IB-0600352ENG-C	<u>Additions</u> • FR-D720S-008 to 100

 **For Maximum Safety**

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