YASKAWA

YASKAWA AC Drive GA500

Installation and Operation Instruction

Type **CIPR-GA50Cxxxxxxxx**

200 V Class, Three-Phase Input: 0.1 to 22 kW
200 V Class, Single-Phase Input: 0.1 to 4.0 kW
400 V Class, Three-Phase Input: 0.37 to 30 kW

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Table of Contents

1 English

◆ General Information

Do not use this manual as an alternative to the Technical Manual.

The products and specifications given in this manual and the manual contents can change without notice to make the product and manual better.

Be sure to always use the latest version of this manual. Use this manual to correctly install, wire, set, and operate this product.

Users can download the Technical Manual from the Yaskawa documentation website printed on the back cover.

◆ Qualifications for the Intended User

Yaskawa created this manual for electrical specialists and engineers who have experience with AC drive installation, adjustment, repair, inspection, and parts replacement. Persons without technical training, minors, persons with disabilities or mental problems, persons with perception problems, and persons with pacemakers must not use or operate this product.

◆ Section Safety

Read all safety precautions before you install, wire, or operate the drive.

■ Explanation of Signal Words

⚠ WARNING *Read and understand this manual before you install, operate, or do maintenance on the drive. Install the drive as specified by this manual and local codes. The symbols in this section identify safety messages in this manual. If you do not obey these safety messages, the hazards can cause serious injury, death, or damage to the products and related equipment and systems.*

These identifier words categorize and emphasize important safety precautions in these instructions.

⚠ DANGER *This signal word identifies a hazard that will cause serious injury or death if you do not prevent it.*

⚠ WARNING *This signal word identifies a hazard that can cause death or serious injuries if you do not prevent it.*

⚠ CAUTION *Identifies a hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, can cause minor or moderate injury.*

NOTICE *This signal word identifies a property damage message that is not related to personal injury.*

■ General Safety Instructions

Yaskawa Electric manufactures and supplies electronic components for a variety of industrial applications. The selection and application of Yaskawa products is the responsibility of the designer of the equipment or the customer who assembles the final product. Yaskawa is not responsible for how our products are incorporated into the final system design. In all cases, Yaskawa products should not be incorporated into a product or design as the exclusive or sole safety control function. All control functions are designed to dynamically detect failures and operate safely without exception. All products that are designed to incorporate parts manufactured by Yaskawa must be provided to the end user and include proper warnings and instructions regarding their safe use and operation. All warnings from Yaskawa must be promptly issued to the end user. Yaskawa offers warranties only for the quality of our products, in compliance with standards and specifications that are described in the manual. Yaskawa does not offer other warranties, either explicit or implied. Injuries, property damage, and lost business

opportunities caused by improper storage or handling and negligence oversight on the part of your company or your customers will void Yaskawa's warranty for the product.

Note:

Failure to obey the safety messages in the manual can cause serious injury or death. Yaskawa is not responsible for injuries or damage to equipment caused by ignoring the safety messages.

- Read this manual carefully when mounting, operating, and repairing AC drives.
- Obey all warnings, cautions, and notices.
- Approved personnel must perform all work.
- Install the drive according to this manual and local codes.

⚠ DANGER *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not examine, connect, or disconnect wiring on an energized drive. Before servicing, disconnect all power to the equipment and wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum. The internal capacitor stays charged after the drive is de-energized. The charge indicator LED extinguishes when the DC bus voltage decreases below 50 Vdc. When all indicators are OFF, measure for dangerous voltages to make sure that the drive is safe. If you do work on the drive when it is energized, it will cause serious injury or death from electrical shock. The drive has internal capacitors that stay charged after you de-energize the drive.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Do not connect main power supply wiring to drive motor terminals U/T1, V/T2, and W/T3. Connect main power supply wiring to main circuit input terminals R/L1, S/L2, and T/L3. Incorrect wiring can cause serious injury or death from fire.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not modify the drive body or drive circuitry. Modifications to drive body and circuitry can cause serious injury or death, will cause damage to the drive, and will void the warranty. Yaskawa is not responsible for modifications of the product made by the user.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Only let approved personnel install, wire, maintain, examine, replace parts, and repair the drive. If personnel are not approved, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Always ground the motor-side grounding terminal. If you do not ground the equipment correctly, it can cause serious injury or death if you touch the motor case.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry when you do work on the drive. Tighten loose clothing and remove all metal objects, for example watches or rings. Loose clothing can catch on the drive and jewelry can conduct electricity and cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Make sure that the protective ground wire conforms to technical standards and local safety regulations. The IEC/EN 61800-5-1:2007 standard specifies that you must wire the power supply to automatically de-energize when the protective ground wire disconnects. If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. You can also connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm^2 (copper wire). If you do not obey the standards and regulations, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. Before you do Auto-Tuning, remove all personnel and objects from the area around the drive, motor, and load. The drive and motor can start suddenly during Auto-Tuning and cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. Remove all personnel and objects from the area around the drive, motor, and machine and attach covers, couplings, shaft keys, and machine loads before you energize the drive. If personnel are too close or if there are missing parts, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Do not use the main circuit power supply (Overvoltage Category III) at incorrect voltages. Operate the drive in the specification range of the input voltage on the drive nameplate. Voltages that are higher than the permitted nameplate tolerance can cause damage to the drive.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Do not put flammable or combustible materials on top of the drive and do not install the drive near flammable or combustible materials. Attach the drive to metal or other noncombustible material. Flammable and combustible materials can start a fire and cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Tighten all terminal screws to the correct tightening torque. Connections that are too loose or too tight can cause incorrect operation and damage to the drive. Incorrect connections can also cause death or serious injury from fire.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Tighten screws at an angle in the specified range shown in this manual. If you tighten the screws at an angle not in the specified range, you can have loose connections that can cause damage to the terminal block or start a fire and cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not cause a short circuit on the drive output circuit. A short circuit on the output can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. When there is a DC component in the protective earthing conductor, the drive can cause a residual current. When a residual current operated protective or monitoring device prevents direct or indirect contact, always use a type B Residual Current Monitor/Residual Current Device (RCM/RCD) as specified by IEC/EN 60755. If you do not use the correct RCM/RCD, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Ground the neutral point on the power supply of drive models 2xxxE, BxxxE, and 4xxxE to comply with the EMC Directive before you turn on the EMC filter or if there is high resistance grounding. If the EMC filter is switched ON without the neutral point being grounded or if there is high resistance grounding, it can cause death or serious injury.*

⚠ WARNING *Crush Hazard. Test the system to make sure that the drive operates safely after you wire the drive and set parameters. If you do not test the system, it can cause damage to equipment or serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. After the drive blows a fuse or trips an RCM/RCD, do not immediately energize the drive or operate peripheral devices. Wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum and make sure that all indicators are OFF. Then check the wiring and peripheral device ratings to find the cause of the problem. If you do not know the cause of the problem, contact Yaskawa before you energize the drive or peripheral devices. If you do not fix the problem before you operate the drive or peripheral devices, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Install sufficient branch circuit short circuit protection as specified by applicable codes and this manual. The drive is suited for circuits that supply not more than 31,000 RMS symmetrical amperes, 240 Vac maximum (200 V Class), 480 Vac maximum (400 V Class). Incorrect branch circuit short circuit protection can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ CAUTION *Crush Hazard. Tighten terminal cover screws and hold the case safely when you move the drive. If the drive or covers fall, it can cause moderate injury.*

⚠ CAUTION *Burn Hazard. Do not touch a hot drive heatsink. De-energize the drive, wait for a minimum of 15 minutes, then make sure that the heatsink is cool before you replace the cooling fans. If you touch a hot drive heatsink, it can burn you.*

NOTICE *When you touch the drive and circuit boards, make sure that you observe correct electrostatic discharge (ESD) procedures. If you do not follow procedures, it can cause ESD damage to the drive circuitry.*

NOTICE *Do not break the electrical connection between the drive and the motor when the drive is outputting voltage. Incorrect equipment sequencing can cause damage to the drive.*

NOTICE *Do not do a withstand voltage test or use a Megger insulation tester on the drive. These tests can cause damage to the drive.*

NOTICE *Do not operate a drive or connected equipment that has damaged or missing parts. You can cause damage to the drive and connected equipment.*

NOTICE *Install a fuse and equipment for residual current monitoring/detection (RCM/RCD). If you do not install these components, it can cause damage to the drive and connected equipment.*

NOTICE *Before you connect a dynamic braking option to the drive, make sure that qualified personnel read and obey the Braking Unit and Braking Resistor Unit Installation Manual (TOBPC72060001). If you do not read and obey the manual or if personnel are not qualified it can cause damage to the drive and braking circuit.*

NOTICE *Make sure that all connections are correct after you install the drive and connect peripheral devices. Incorrect connections can cause damage to the drive.*

NOTICE *Do not connect phase-advancing capacitors, LC/RC noise filters, or leakage breakers (RCM/RCD) to the motor circuit. If you connect these devices to the output circuits, it can cause damage to the drive and connected equipment.*

NOTICE *Use an inverter-duty motor or vector-duty motor with reinforced insulation and windings applicable for use with an AC drive. If the motor does not have the correct insulation, it can cause a short circuit or ground fault from insulation deterioration.*

Note:
- Do not use unshielded wire for control wiring. Use shielded, twisted-pair wires and ground the shield to the ground terminal of the drive. Unshielded wire can cause electrical interference and unsatisfactory system performance.
- Do not put devices that radiate strong electromagnetic waves, for example radio transmitters, near the drive. If you use these devices near the drive, the drive can operate incorrectly.

■ Intended Use

The drive is a commercial-use electrical device that controls the speed and rotation direction of a motor. Do not use the drive for any other purpose.

1. Carefully read the technical manual.
2. Read all safety precautions before you install, wire, or operate the drive.
3. When you install the drive, wire and ground it according to all applicable standards and safety precautions.
4. Make sure that you correctly install all components and protection covers.
5. Be sure to use the drive in the specified environmental conditions.

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not modify the drive body or drive circuitry. Modifications to drive body and circuitry can cause serious injury or death, will cause damage to the drive, and will void the warranty. Yaskawa is not responsible for modifications of the product made by the user.*

■ Exclusion of Liability

- This product is not designed and manufactured for use in life-support machines or systems.
- Contact a Yaskawa representative or your Yaskawa sales representative if you are considering the application of this product for special purposes, such as machines or systems used for passenger cars, medicine, airplanes and aerospace, nuclear power, electric power, or undersea relaying.

◆ Keypad: Names and Functions

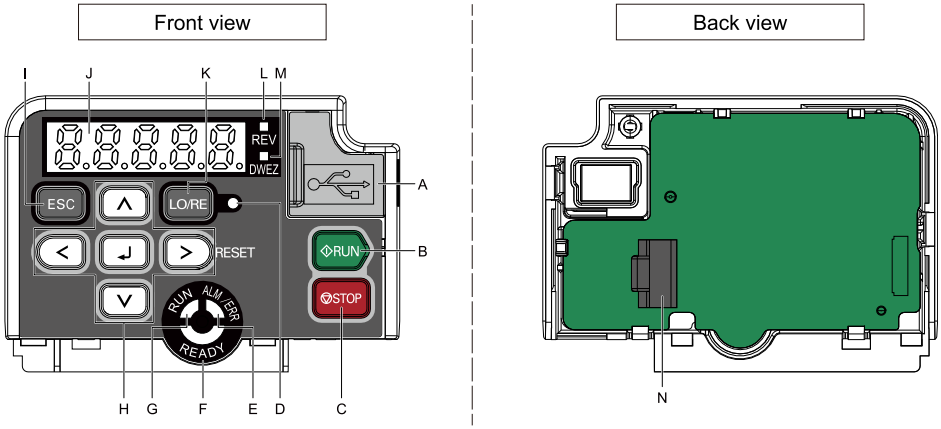


Figure 1.1 Keypad

Table 1.1 Keypad: Names and Functions

Symbol	Name	Function
A	USB Terminal	Insertion point for a USB cable. Uses a USB cable (USB standard 2.0, type A - mini-B) to connect the keypad to a PC.
B	RUN Key 	Starts the drive in LOCAL Mode. Starts the operation in Auto-Tuning Mode. **Note:** Before you use the keypad to operate the motor, push  on the keypad to set the drive to LOCAL Mode.
C	STOP Key 	Stops drive operation. **Note:** Uses a stop-priority circuit. Push  to stop the motor. This will also stop the motor when a Run command is active at an external Run command source (REMOTE Mode). To disable  priority, set *o2-02 = 0 [STOP Key Function Selection = Disabled]*.
D	LO/RE LED 	Illuminated: The keypad controls the Run command (LOCAL Mode). OFF: The control circuit terminal or serial transmission device controls the Run command (REMOTE Mode). **Note:** • LOCAL: Operated using the keypad. Use the keypad to enter Run/Stop commands and the frequency reference command. • REMOTE: Operated from the control circuit terminal or serial transmission. Use the frequency reference source entered in *b1-01* and the Run command source selected in *b1-02*.
E	ALM/ERR LED 	Illuminated: The drive detects a fault. OFF: There are no drive faults or alarms. Flashing: • An alarm • Operation Errors • An Auto-Tuning error **Note:** The LED will illuminate to identify a fault if the drive detects a fault and an alarm at the same time.
F	READY LED 	Illuminated: The drive is operating or is prepared for operation. OFF: • The drive detects a fault. • There is no fault and the drive received a Run command, but the drive cannot operate. For example, in Programming Mode. Flashing: The drive is in *STo [Safe Torque OFF]* state. Flashing quickly: The voltage of the main circuit power supply decreased, and the external 24 V power supply provides the only power to the drive.

Symbol	Name	Function
G	RUN LED 	Illuminated: The drive is in regular operation. OFF: The drive is stopped. Flashing: • The drive is decelerating to stop. • The drive received a Run command, but the frequency reference is 0 Hz. Flashing quickly: • The drive received a Run command from the MFDI terminals and is switching to REMOTE Mode while the drive is in LOCAL Mode. • The drive received a Run command from the MFDI terminals when the drive is not in Drive Mode. • The drive received a Fast Stop command. • The safety function shuts off the drive output. • The user pushed  on the keypad while the drive is operating in REMOTE Mode. • The drive is energized with an active Run command and *b1-17 = 0 [Run Command at Power Up = Disregard Existing RUN Command]*.
H	Left Arrow Key 	Moves the cursor to the left.
	Up Arrow Key/ Down Arrow Key 	• Moves to a different screen. • Selects parameter numbers and increments or decrements setting values.
	Right Arrow Key (RESET) 	• Moves the cursor to the right. • Restarts the drive to clear a fault.
	ENTER Key 	• Enters parameter values and settings. • Selects each mode, parameter, and set value.
I	ESC Key 	• Goes back to the previous screen. • Push and hold to go back to the frequency reference screen (the initial screen).
J	LED Display	Shows parameters, errors, and other data.
K	LO/RE Selection Key 	Switches drive control for the Run command and frequency reference between the keypad (LOCAL) and an external source (REMOTE). **Note:** • The LOCAL/REMOTE Selection Key continuously stays enabled after the drive stops in Drive Mode. If the application must not switch from REMOTE to LOCAL because it will have a negative effect on system performance, set *o2-01 = 0 [LO/RE Key Function Selection = Disabled]* to disable  . • The drive will not switch between LOCAL and REMOTE when it is receiving a Run command from an external source.
L	REV LED 	Illuminated: The drive received a Reverse run command.

Symbol	Name	Function
M	DWEZ LED 	Illuminated: The drive is In DriveWorksEZ operation.
N	RJ-45 Connector	Connects to the drive. Use an RJ-45 8-pin straight through UTP CAT5e extension cable to install the keypad in a different location than the drive.

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. If you change the control source when b1-07 = 1 [LOCAL/REMOTE Run Selection = Accept Existing RUN Command], the drive can start suddenly. Before you change the control source, remove all personnel from the area around the drive, motor, and load. Sudden starts can cause serious injury or death.*

◆ Installation

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Do not put flammable or combustible materials on top of the drive and do not install the drive near flammable or combustible materials. Attach the drive to metal or other noncombustible material. Flammable and combustible materials can start a fire and cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ CAUTION *Crush Hazard. Tighten terminal cover screws and hold the case safely when you move the drive. If the drive or covers fall, it can cause moderate injury.*

NOTICE *Install the drive as specified by EMC Guidelines. If you do not obey the EMC Guidelines, it can cause incorrect operation and damage to electrical devices.*

NOTICE *Do not let unwanted objects, for example metal shavings or wire clippings, fall into the drive during drive installation. Put a temporary cover over the drive during installation. Remove the temporary cover before start-up. Unwanted objects inside of the drive can cause damage to the drive.*

NOTICE *Obey correct electrostatic discharge (ESD) procedures when you touch the drive. Incorrect ESD procedures can cause damage to the drive circuitry.*

Note:

Do not put drive peripheral devices, transformers, or other electronics near the drive. Shield the drive from electrical interference if components must be near the drive. Components near the drive can cause incorrect drive operation from electrical interference.

■ Installation Environment

The installation environment is important for the lifespan of the product and to make sure that the drive performance is correct. Make sure that the installation environment agrees with these specifications.

Environment	Conditions
Area of Use	Indoors
Power Supply	Overvoltage Category III
Ambient Temperature Setting	IP20/UL Open Type: -10°C to +50 °C (14 °F to 122 °F) IP20/UL Type1: -10 °C to +40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F) • Drive reliability is better in environments that do not have wide temperature fluctuations. • When installing the drive in an enclosure, use a cooling fan or air conditioner to keep the internal air temperature in the permitted range. • Do not let the drive freeze.
Humidity	95%RH or less Do not let condensation form on the drive.
Storage Temperature	-20 °C to +70 °C (-4 °F to +158 °F) (short-term temperature during transportation)

Environment	Conditions
Surrounding Area	Pollution degree 2 or less Install the drive in an area without: • Oil mist, corrosive or flammable gas, or dust • Metal powder, oil, water, or other unwanted materials • Radioactive or flammable materials. • Harmful gas or fluids • Salt • Direct sunlight Keep wood and other flammable materials away from the drive.
Altitude	1000 m (3281 ft) maximum **Note:** Derate the output current by 1% for each 100 m (328 ft) to install the drive in altitudes between 1000 m to 4000 m (3281 ft to 13123 ft). It is not necessary to derate the rated voltage in these conditions: • Installing the drive at 2000 m (6562 ft) or lower • Installing the drive between 2000 m to 4000 m (6562 ft to 13123 ft) and grounding the neutral point on the power supply. Contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative when not grounding the neutral point.
Vibration	• 10 Hz to 20 Hz: 1 G (9.8 m/s², 32.15 ft/s²) • 20 Hz to 55 Hz: 0.6 G (5.9 m/s², 19.36 ft/s²)
Installation Orientation	Install the drive vertically for sufficient airflow to cool the drive.

■ Removing/Reattaching Covers

⚠ DANGER *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not examine, connect, or disconnect wiring on an energized drive. Before servicing, disconnect all power to the equipment and wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum. The internal capacitor stays charged after the drive is de-energized. The charge indicator LED extinguishes when the DC bus voltage decreases below 50 Vdc. When all indicators are OFF, measure for dangerous voltages to make sure that the drive is safe. If you do work on the drive when it is energized, it will cause serious injury or death from electrical shock. The drive has internal capacitors that stay charged after you de-energize the drive.*

◆ Electrical Installation

⚠ DANGER *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not examine, connect, or disconnect wiring on an energized drive. Before servicing, disconnect all power to the equipment and wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum. The internal capacitor stays charged after the drive is de-energized. The charge indicator LED extinguishes when the DC bus voltage decreases below 50 Vdc. When all indicators are OFF, remove the covers before measuring for dangerous voltages to make sure that the drive is safe. If you do work on the drive when it is energized, it will cause serious injury or death from electrical shock. The drive has internal capacitors that stay charged after you de-energize the drive.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. De-energize the drive and wait 5 minutes minimum until the Charge LED turns off. Remove the front cover and terminal cover to do work on wiring, circuit boards, and other parts. Use terminals for their correct function only. Incorrect wiring, incorrect ground connections, and incorrect repair of protective covers can cause death or serious injury.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard.. Correctly ground the drive before you turn on the EMC filter switch. If you touch electrical equipment that is not grounded, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Use the terminals for the drive only for their intended purpose. Refer to the technical manual for more information about the I/O terminals. Wiring and grounding incorrectly or modifying the cover may damage the equipment or cause injury.*

■ Standard Connection Diagram

Wire the drive as specified by Figure 1.2.

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. Set the MFDI parameters before you close control circuit switches. Incorrect Run/Stop circuit sequence settings can cause serious injury or death from moving equipment.*

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. Correctly wire the start/stop and safety circuits before you energize the drive. If you momentarily close a digital input terminal, it can start a drive that is programmed for 3-Wire control and cause serious injury or death from moving equipment.*

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. When you use a 3-Wire sequence, set A1-03 = 3330 [Initialize Parameters = 3-Wire Initialization] and make sure that b1-17 = 0 [Run Command at Power Up = Disregard Existing RUN Command] (default). If you do not correctly set the drive parameters for 3-Wire operation before you energize the drive, the motor can suddenly rotate in reverse when you energize the drive.*

⚠ WARNING *Sudden Movement Hazard. Check the I/O signals and the external sequences for the drive before you set the Application Preset function. When you set the Application Preset function (A1-06 ≠ 0), it changes the I/O terminal functions for the drive and it can cause equipment to operate unusually. This can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Install sufficient branch circuit short circuit protection as specified by applicable codes and this manual. The drive is suited for circuits that supply not more than 31,000 RMS symmetrical amperes, 240 Vac maximum (200 V Class), 480 Vac maximum (400 V Class). Incorrect branch circuit short circuit protection can cause serious injury or death.*

NOTICE *When the input voltage is 440 V or higher or the wiring distance is longer than 100 m (328 ft), make sure that the motor insulation voltage is sufficient or use an inverter-duty motor or vector-duty motor with reinforced insulation. Motor winding and insulation failure can occur.*

Note:

Do not connect the AC control circuit ground to the drive enclosure. Failure to obey can cause incorrect control circuit operation.

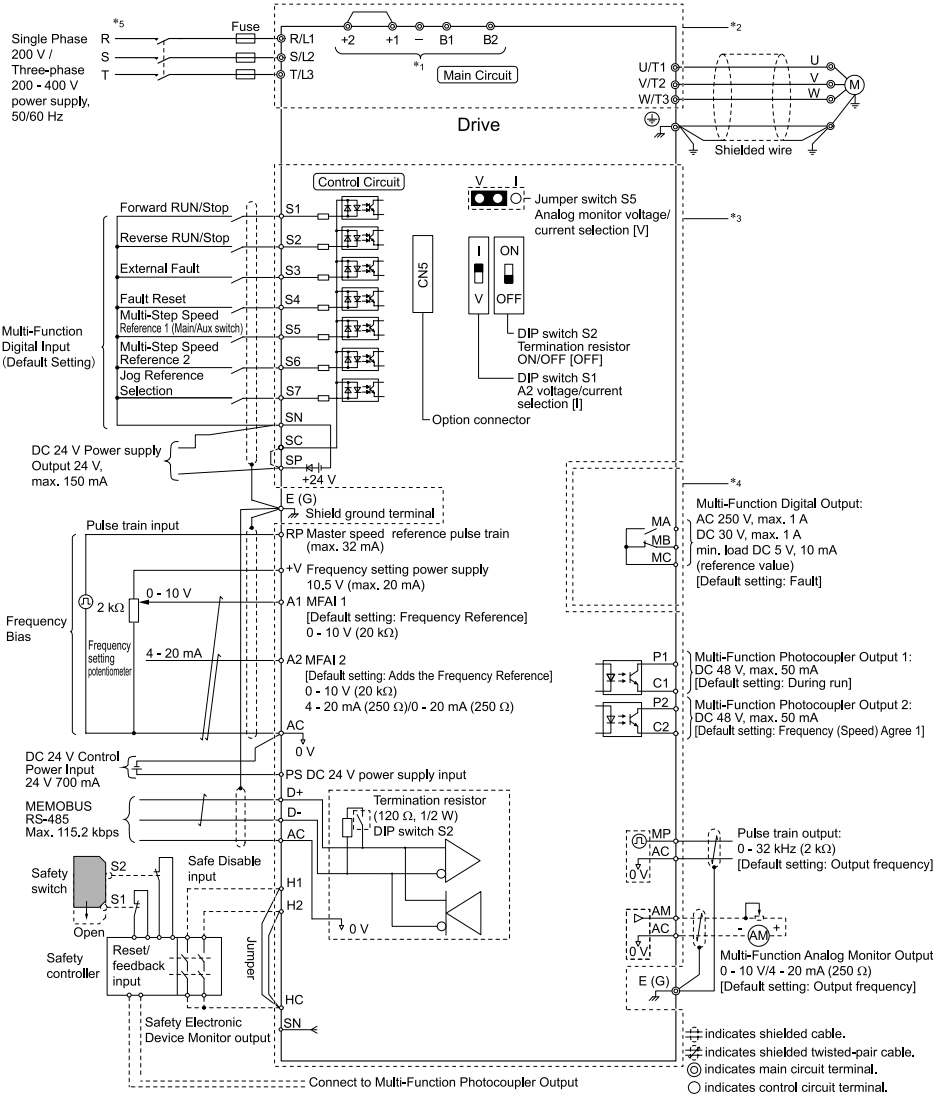


Figure 1.2 Standard Drive Connection Diagram

*1 For three-phase 200 V class and 400 V class drives, use terminals -, +1, +2, B1, and B2 to connect options to the drive. For single-phase 200 V class drives, use terminals -, +1, B1, and B2 to connect options to the drive.

⚠ WARNING *Fire Hazard. Only connect factory-recommended devices or circuits to drive terminals B1, B2, -, +1, +2, and +3 terminals. Do not connect AC power to these terminals. Incorrect wiring can cause damage to the drive and serious injury or death from fire.*

*2 For circuit protection, the main circuit is separated from the surface case that can touch the main circuit.
*3 The control circuit is a Safety Extra-Low Voltage circuit. Separate this circuit from other circuits with reinforced insulation. Make sure that the Safety Extra-Low Voltage circuit is connected as specified.
*4 Reinforced insulation separates the output terminals from other circuits. Users can also connect circuits that are not Safety Extra-Low Voltage circuits if the drive output is 250 Vac 1 A maximum or 30 Vdc 1 A maximum.
*5 Set *L8-05 = 1 [Output Phase Loss Protect Select = Enabled]* or set the wiring sequence to prevent input phase loss.

■ Wire Selection

Select the correct wires for main circuit wiring.

Refer to *Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for CE Standards) on page 283* for wire gauges and tightening torques as specified by European standards.

Refer to *Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for UL Standards) on page 296* for wire gauges and tightening torques as specified by UL standards.

Table 1.2 Icons to Identify Screw Shapes

Icon	Screw Shape
	+/-
	Slotted (-)
	Hex socket cap (WAF: 5 mm)

■ Control Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques

Table 1.3 Control Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques

Terminal Block	Terminal	Bare Wire		Crimp Ferrule	
		Recommended Gauge mm² (AWG)	Applicable Gauge mm² (AWG)	Recommended Gauge mm² (AWG)	Applicable Gauge mm² (AWG)
TB1-1	PS, S1 - S7, SN, SC, SP	0.75 (18)	• Stranded wire 0.25 - 1.0 (24 - 17) • Solid wire 0.25 - 1.5 (24 - 16)	0.5 (20)	0.25 - 0.5 (24 - 20)
TB1-2	AM, AC, A1, A2, +V, H1, H2, HC				
TB1-3	MP, RP, AC, D+, D-, P1, C1, P2, C2				
TB2	MA, MB, MC	0.75 (18)	• Stranded wire 0.25 - 1.5 (24 -16) • Solid wire 0.25 - 1.5 (24 - 16)	0.5 (20)	0.25 - 1.0 (24 - 17)

Crimp Ferrules

Attach an insulated sleeve when you use crimp ferrules. Refer to Table 1.4 for the recommended external dimensions and model numbers of the crimp ferrules.

Use the CRIMPFOX 6, a crimping tool made by PHOENIX CONTACT.

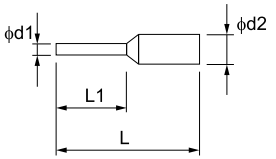


Figure 1.3 External Dimensions of Crimp Ferrules

Table 1.4 Crimp Ferrule Models and Sizes

Wire Gauge mm² (AWG)	Model	L (mm)	L1 (mm)	φd1 (mm)	φd2 (mm)
0.25 (24)	AI 0.25-8YE	12.5	8	0.8	2.0
0.34 (22)	AI 0.34-8TQ	12.5	8	0.8	2.0
0.5 (20)	AI 0.5-8WH, AI 0.5-8OG	14	8	1.1	2.5

◆ Drive Start-Up

■ Set up the Drive with General-Purpose Setup Mode

Drive parameters are in letter groups from A to U. Setup Mode [STUP] contains only the most frequently used parameters to help you set up the drive more easily.

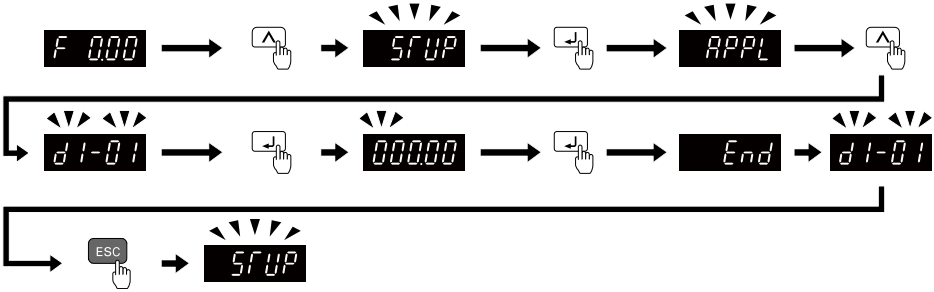


Figure 1.4 Parameters in General-Purpose Setup Mode

Table 1.5 shows the parameters available in Setup Mode. To access parameters not shown in the Setup Mode, use the PAr menu.

Table 1.5 Parameters in General-Purpose Setup Mode

User Parameters	Parameter	Name
A2-01	A1-02	Control Method Selection
A2-02	b1-01	Frequency Reference Selection 1
A2-03	b1-02	Run Command Selection 1
A2-04	b1-03	Stopping Method Selection
A2-05	C1-01	Acceleration Time 1

User Parameters	Parameter	Name
A2-06	C1-02	Deceleration Time 1
A2-07	C6-01	Normal / Heavy Duty Selection
A2-08	C6-02	Carrier Frequency Selection
A2-09	d1-01	Reference 1
A2-10	d1-02	Reference 2
A2-11	d1-03	Reference 3
A2-12	d1-04	Reference 4
A2-13	d1-17	Jog Reference
A2-14	E1-01	Input AC Supply Voltage
A2-15	E1-03	V/f Pattern Selection
A2-16	E1-04	Maximum Output Frequency
A2-17	E1-05	Maximum Output Voltage
A2-18	E1-06	Base Frequency
A2-19	E1-09	Minimum Output Frequency
A2-20	E1-13	Base Voltage
A2-21	E2-01	Motor Rated Current (FLA)
A2-22	E2-04	Motor Pole Count
A2-23	E2-11	Motor Rated Power
A2-24	H4-02	Terminal AM Analog Output Gain
A2-25	L1-01	Motor Overload (oL1) Protection
A2-26	L3-04	Stall Prevention during Decel

Note:
- When you change *A1-02 [Control Mode Selection]*, the settings of some parameters automatically change.
- This manual also shows parameters that are not in Setup Mode. Use the  to set the parameters not shown in the Setup Mode.
- Display parameters change when the *A1-06 [Application Preset]* setting changes.

◆ Drive Parameters

Refer to the following table when you set the most important parameters.

Note:

You can change parameters that have “RUN” in the “No.” column during drive operation.

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description
A1-02	Control Method Selection	Sets the control method for the drive application and the motor. 0: V/f Control, 2: Open Loop Vector, 5: PM Open Loop Vector, 6: PM Advanced Open Loop Vector, 8: EZ Vector Control
A1-03	Initialize Parameters	Sets parameters to default values. 0: No Initialization, 1110: User Initialization, 2220: 2-Wire Initialization, 3330: 3-Wire Initialization
b1-01	Frequency Reference Selection 1	Sets the input method for the frequency reference. 0: Keypad, 1: Analog Input, 2: Memobus/Modbus Communications, 3: Option PCB, 4: Pulse Train Input
b1-02	Run Command Selection 1	Sets the input method for the Run command. 0: Keypad, 1: Digital Input, 2: Memobus/Modbus Communications, 3: Option PCB
b1-03	Stopping Method Selection	Sets the method to stop the motor after removing a Run command or entering a Stop command. 0: Ramp to Stop, 1: Coast to Stop, 2: DC Injection Braking to Stop, 3: Coast to Stop with Timer, 9: Stop with Constant Distance
b1-04	Reverse Operation Selection	Sets the reverse operation function. Disable reverse operation in fan or pump applications where reverse rotation is dangerous. 0: Reverse Enabled, 1: Reverse Disabled
C1-01 RUN	Acceleration Time 1	Sets the length of time to accelerate from zero to maximum output frequency.
C1-02 RUN	Deceleration Time 1	Sets the length of time to decelerate from maximum output frequency to zero.
C2-01	S-Curve Time @ Start of Accel	Sets the S-curve acceleration time at start.
C2-02	S-Curve Time @ End of Accel	Sets the S-curve acceleration time at completion.
C2-03	S-Curve Time @ Start of Decel	Sets the S-curve deceleration time at start.
C2-04	S-Curve Time @ End of Decel	Sets the S-curve deceleration time at completion.
C6-01	Normal / Heavy Duty Selection	Sets the drive duty rating. 0: Heavy Duty Rating, 1: Normal Duty Rating
C6-02	Carrier Frequency Selection	Sets the carrier frequency for the transistors in the drive. 1: 2.0 kHz, 2: 5.0 kHz (4.0 kHz AOLV/PM), 3: 8.0 kHz (6.0 kHz AOLV/PM), 4: 10.0 kHz (8.0 kHz AOLV/PM), 5: 12.5 kHz (10.0 kHz AOLV/PM), 6: 15.0 kHz (12.0 kHz AOLV/PM), 7: Swing PWM4 (Audible Sound 1), 8: Swing PWM4 (Audible Sound 2), 9: Swing PWM4 (Audible Sound 3), A: Swing PWM4 (Audible Sound 4), B: Leakage Current Rejection PWM, F: User Defined (C6-03 to C6-05)
d1-01 - d1-16 RUN	Reference 1 to 16	Sets the frequency reference in the units from *o1-03 [Frequency Display Unit Selection*.
d1-17 RUN	Jog Reference	Sets the Jog frequency reference in the units from *o1-03 [Frequency Display Unit Selection]*. Set *H1-xx = 6 [MFDI Function Select = Jog Reference Selection]* to use the Jog frequency reference.
d2-01	Frequency Reference Upper Limit	Sets maximum limit for all frequency references. The maximum output frequency is 100%.

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description
d2-02	Frequency Reference Lower Limit	Sets minimum limit for all frequency references. The maximum output frequency is 100%.
E1-01	Input AC Supply Voltage	Sets the drive input voltage.
E1-04	Maximum Output Frequency	Sets the maximum output frequency for the V/f pattern.
E1-05	Maximum Output Voltage	Sets the maximum output voltage for the V/f pattern.
E1-06	Base Frequency	Sets the base frequency for the V/f pattern.
E1-09	Minimum Output Frequency	Sets the minimum output frequency for the V/f pattern.
E2-01	Motor Rated Current	Sets the motor rated current in amps.
E2-11	Motor Rated Power	Sets the motor rated output in the units from *o1-58 [Motor Power Unit Selection]*.
H1-01 - H1-07	Terminal S1 to S7 Function Selection	Sets functions for MFDI terminals S1 to S7.
H2-01	Term MA/MB-MC Function Selection	Sets a function for MFDO terminal MA-MC or MB-MC.
H2-02	Term P1-C1 Function Selection	Sets a function for MFDO terminal P1-C1.
H2-03	Term P2-C2 Function Selection	Sets a function for MFDO terminal P2-C2.
H3-01	Terminal A1 Signal Level Select	Sets the input signal level for MFAI terminal A1. 0: 0 to 10V (Lower Limit at 0), 1: 0 V to 10 V (Without Lower Limit)
H3-02	Terminal A1 Function Selection	Sets a function for MFAI terminal A1.
H3-03 RUN	Terminal A1 Gain Setting	Sets the gain of the analog signal input to MFAI terminal A1.
H3-04 RUN	Terminal A1 Bias Setting	Sets the bias of the analog signal input to MFAI terminal A1.
H3-09	Terminal A2 Signal Level Select	Sets the input signal level for MFAI terminal A2. 0: 0-10V (LowLim=0), 1: 0 V to 10 V (Without Lower Limit), 2: 4 to 20 mA, 3: 0 to 20 mA
H3-10	Terminal A2 Function Selection	Sets a function for MFAI terminal A2.
H3-11 RUN	Terminal A2 Gain Setting	Sets the gain of the analog signal input to MFAI terminal A2.
H3-12 RUN	Terminal A2 Bias Setting	Sets the bias of the analog signal input to MFAI terminal A2.
H3-13	Analog Input FilterTime Constant	Sets the time constant to apply a primary delay filter to the MFAI terminal.

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description
H3-14	Analog Input Terminal Enable Sel	Sets the enabled terminal or terminals when *H1-xx = C [MFDI Function Select = Analog Terminal Enable Selection]* is ON. 1: Terminal A1 only, 2: Terminal A2 only, 7: All Terminals Enabled
H4-01	Terminal AM Analog Output Select	Sets the monitoring number to be output from the MFAO terminal AM.
H4-02 RUN	Terminal AM Analog Output Gain	Sets the gain of the monitor signal that is sent from MFAO terminal AM.
H4-03 RUN	Terminal AM Analog Output Bias	Sets the bias of the monitor signal that is sent from MFAO terminal AM.
H4-07	Terminal AM Signal Level Select	Sets the MFAO terminal AM output signal level. 0: 0 to 10 V, 2: 4 to 20 mA
L1-01	Motor Overload (oL1) Protection	Sets the motor overload protection with electronic thermal protectors. 0: No, 1: Variable Torque, 2: Constant Torque 10:1 Speed Range, 3: Constant Torque 100:1 SpeedRange, 4: PM Variable Torque, 5: PM Constant Torque, 6: Variable Torque (50Hz)
L1-02	Motor Overload Protection Time	Sets the operation time for the electronic thermal protector of the drive to prevent damage to the motor. Usually it is not necessary to change this setting.
L3-04	Stall Prevention during Decel	Sets the method that the drive will use to prevent overvoltage faults when decelerating. 0: No, 1: General Purpose, 2: Intelligent (Ignore Decel Ramp), 3: General Purpose w/ DB resistor, 4: Overexcitation/High Flux, 5: Overexcitation/High Flux 2, 7: Overexcitation/High Flux 3

◆ Troubleshooting

If the drive or motor do not operate correctly, look at the drive keypad for fault and alarm information.

- For drive faults:
  - The keypad shows the fault code.
  - ALM/ERR LED stays illuminated.
  - The drive shuts off output, and the output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates. The motor coasts to stop.
- For drive alarms:
  - The keypad shows the alarm code.
  - ALM/ERR LED flashes.
  - The drive will continue to operate the motor. Some alarms let you select a motor stopping method.

■ Fault Reset Procedure

1. Remove the cause of the alarm or fault.
2. While the keypad is showing the fault or alarm code, push [>] on the keypad.

This table gives information about the causes and possible solutions of the most frequent faults and alarms.

Refer to the technical manual for a complete list of all faults and alarms.

Code	Name	Causes	Possible Solutions
bb	Baseblock	An external baseblock command was entered through one of the MFDI terminals Sx, and the drive output stopped as shown by an external baseblock command.	Examine the external sequence and timing of the baseblock command input.
CrST	Cannot Reset	The drive received a fault reset command when a Run command was active.	Turn off the Run command then de-energize and re-energize the drive.
EF	FWD/REV Run Command Input Error	A forward command and a reverse command were input at the same time for longer than 0.5 s.	Examine the forward and reverse command sequence and correct the problem.
EF1 - EF7	External Fault (Terminal Sx)	MFDI terminal Sx caused an external fault through an external device. *External Fault [H1-xx = 20 to 2B]* is set to MFDI terminal, but the terminal is not in use.	• Remove the cause of the external fault to clear the external fault input in the MFDI. • Correctly set the MFDI.
GF	Ground Fault	Overheating caused damage to the motor or the motor insulation is not satisfactory.	Measure the motor insulation resistance, and replace the motor if there is electrical conduction or unserviceable insulation.
		The motor main circuit cable is contacting ground to make a short circuit.	• Examine the motor main circuit cable for damage, and repair short circuits. • Measure the resistance between the motor main circuit cable and the ground terminal. If there is electrical conduction, replace the cable.
		An increase in the stray capacitance of the cable and the ground terminal caused an increase in the leakage current.	• If the wiring length of the cable is more than 100 m, decrease the carrier frequency. • Decrease the stray capacitance.
		There was a problem with the drive hardware.	Replace the control board or the drive. For information about replacing the control board, contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative.
oC	Overcurrent	• The motor main circuit cable is contacting ground to make a short circuit. • The load is too large. • The acceleration time is too short. • The V/f pattern settings are incorrect. • The motor data is incorrect. • A magnetic contactor was switched at the output.	• Replace damaged output cables or motor cables. • Repair damaged devices. • Make sure that the parameter settings are correct. • Make sure that the sequence of the electromagnetic contactor on the drive output side is correct.
oL1	Motor Overload	The motor load is too large.	Decrease the motor load.
		The drive is operating a general-purpose motor with a high load at lower speed than the rated speed.	Use a motor with an external cooling fan and set the correct motor type to *L1-01 [Motor Overload (oL1) Protection]*.

		The acceleration/deceleration times or cycle times are too short.	Increase the acceleration and deceleration times.
		The setting of the motor rated current is incorrect.	Make sure that the rated current set in *E2-01 [Motor Rated Current (FLA)]* is correct.
oL2	Drive Overload	• The load is too large. • The drive capacity is too small. • The torque is too large at low speed.	• Examine the load. • Make sure that the drive is large enough for the load. • The overload capability of the drive decreases at low speeds. Decrease the load or replace the drive with a larger capacity drive.
ov	Overvoltage	• The power supply voltage is too high. • The deceleration time is too short. • The stall prevention function is disabled. • The braking resistor is not connected or is broken. • Motor control is not stable. • The input voltage is too high.	• Increase the deceleration time. • Set *L3-04 ≠ 0 [Stall Prevention during Decel ≠ Disabled]* to enable stall prevention. • Replace the braking resistor. • Make sure that the motor parameter settings are correct, and adjust the torque and slip compensation if necessary. • Make sure that the supply voltage is correct for the drive specifications.
PF	Input Phase Loss	There is a phase loss in the drive input power.	Correct all wiring errors with the main circuit power supply.
		Loose wiring in the input power terminals.	Tighten the screws to the correct tightening torque.
		The drive input power voltage is changing too much.	• Examine the supply voltage for problems. • Make the drive input power stable.
		Unsatisfactory balance between voltage phases.	• Examine the supply voltage for problems. • Make the drive input power stable. • If the supply voltage is good, examine the magnetic contactor on the main circuit side for problems.
		The main circuit capacitors have become unserviceable.	• Examine the capacitor maintenance time in monitor *U4-05 [CapacitorMaintenance]*. • If *U4-05* is more than 90%, replace the capacitor. Contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative for more information.
			• Examine the supply voltage for problems. • Re-energize the drive. • If the alarm stays, replace the circuit board or the drive. For information about replacing the control board, contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative.
STo	Safe Torque OFF	Safe Disable inputs H1-HC and H2-HC are open.	• Make sure that the Safe Disable signal is input from an external source to terminal H1-HC and H2-HC. • When the Safe Disable function is not in use, connect terminals H1-HC and H2-HC.

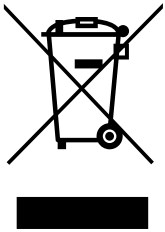
SToF	Safe Torque OFF Failure	One of the two terminals H1-HC and H2-HC received the Safe Disable input signal.	• Make sure that the Safe Disable signal is input from an external source to terminals H1-HC or H2-HC. • When the Safe Disable function is not in use, connect terminals H1-HC and H2-HC.
		The Safe Disable input signal is wired incorrectly.	
		There is internal damage to one Safe Disable channel.	Replace the board or the drive. For information about replacing the control board, contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative.

◆ Disposal

■ Disposal Instructions

Correctly dispose of the drive and packing material as specified by applicable regional, local, and municipal laws and regulations.

■ WEEE Directive



The wheelie bin symbol on this product, its manual, or its packaging identifies that you must recycle it at the end of its product life.

You must discard the product at an applicable collection point for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). Do not discard the product with usual waste.

◆ European Standards

Figure 1.5 CE Mark

The CE Mark identifies that the product meets environmental and safety standards in the European Union. Products manufactured, sold, or imported in the European Union must display the CE Mark.

European Union standards include standards for electrical appliances (Low Voltage Directive), standards for electrical noise (EMC Directive), and standards for machinery (Machinery Directive).

This product displays the CE Mark in accordance with the Low Voltage Directive, the EMC Directive, and the Machinery Directive.

Table 1.6 Harmonized Standard

European Directive	Harmonized Standard
CE Low Voltage Directive Compliance 2014/35/EU	IEC/EN 61800-5-1:2007
EMC Directive 2014/30/EU	EN 61800-3: 2004+A1:2012
Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC	• EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (PL e (Cat.III)) • IEC 62061(ed.1);am1;am2 (SILCL3) • EN 62061:2005/A2:2015 (SILCL3) • IEC/EN 61800-5-2:2016

The customer must display the CE Mark on the final device containing this product. Customers must verify that the final device complies with EU standards.

■ CE Low Voltage Directive Compliance

It has been confirmed that this product complies with the CE Low Voltage Directive by conducting a test according to IEC/EN 61800-5-1:2007.

The following conditions must be satisfied for machines and devices incorporating this product to comply with the CE Low Voltage Directive.

■ Area of Use

Install this product in a location with Overvoltage Category III and pollution degree 2 or less as specified in IEC/CE 60664.

■ Connect a Fuse to the Input Side (Primary Side)

The drive circuit protection must comply with IEC/EN 61800-5-1:2007 for protection against a short circuit in the internal circuitry. Connect semiconductor fuses on the input side for branch circuit protection.

Refer to *Single-Phase 200 V Class on page 280*, *Three-Phase 200 V Class on page 280*, and *Three-Phase 400 V Class on page 281* for more information. About recommended fuses.

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. After the drive blows a fuse or trips an RCM/RCD, do not immediately energize the drive or operate peripheral devices. Wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum and make sure that all indicators are OFF. Then check the wiring and peripheral device ratings to find the cause of the problem. If you do not know the cause of the problem, contact Yaskawa before you energize the drive or peripheral devices. If you do not fix the problem before you operate the drive or peripheral devices, it can cause serious injury or death.*

■ EMC Directive

Use drives with built-in EMC filters or install external EMC filters to the drive input side to comply with the EMC Directive.

Drives with built-in EMC filters (models 2xxxE, BxxxE, 4xxxE) were tested in accordance with European standard IEC/EN 61800-3:2004/A1:2012, and comply with the EMC Directive.

■ Wire Selection

Select the correct wires for main circuit wiring.

Refer to *Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for CE Standards) on page 283* for wire gauges and tightening torques as specified by European standards.

Refer to *Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for UL Standards) on page 296* for wire gauges and tightening torques as specified by UL standards.

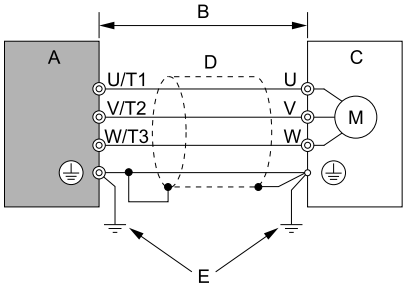
Table 1.7 Icons to Identify Screw Shapes

Icon	Screw Shape
	+/-
	Slotted (-)
	Hex socket cap (WAF: 5 mm)

■ Install a Drive to Conform to the EMC Directive

Install drive models 2xxxE, BxxxE, and 4xxxE with this procedure to comply with the EMC Directive when the drive is a single unit or installed in a larger device.

1. Install the drive on a grounded metal plate.
2. Wire the drive and motor.
3. Turn on the EMC filter switch.
4. Ground the wire shielding on the drive side and motor side.



A - Drive
B - Maximum wiring length *1
C - Motor
D - Metal conduit
E - Grounding wire

Figure 1.6 Wiring the Drive and Motor

*1 The maximum wiring length between the drive and motor is: Keep the wire as short as possible.
2xxxE, 4xxxE: 20 m (65.6 ft)
BxxxE: 10 m (32.8 ft)

5. Use a cable clamp to ground the motor cable to the metal plate.

Note:
Make sure that the protective ground wire complies with technical specifications or local safety standards.

6. Connect an AC reactor or DC reactor to decrease harmonic distortion.

Note:
To maintain compliance with IEC/EN 61000-3-2 on drive models 2001 to 2006, 4001 to 4004, install a DC reactor.

■ Enable the Internal EMC Filter

On drive models 2xxxE, BxxxE, and 4xxxE, move the screw or screws to turn ON and OFF (enable and disable) the EMC filter.

Make sure that the symmetric grounding network is applied, and install the screw or screws in the ON position to enable the built-in EMC filter in compliance with the EMC Directive. The EMC filter switch screw or screws are installed in the OFF position by default.

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Disconnect all power to the drive, wait for the time specified on the warning label, and check the drive for dangerous voltages before you remove covers or touch EMC filter screws. If you touch the screws when there are dangerous voltages, it will cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Do not remove covers or touch circuit boards while the drive is energized. If you touch the internal components of an energized drive, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Ground the neutral point on the power supply of drive models 2xxxE, BxxxE, and 4xxxE to comply with the EMC Directive before you turn on the EMC filter or if there is high resistance grounding. If the EMC filter is switched ON without the neutral point being grounded or if there is high resistance grounding, it can cause death or serious injury.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Connect the ground cable correctly. If you touch electrical equipment that is not grounded, it can cause serious injury or death.*

NOTICE *To disable the internal EMC filter, move the screws from ON to OFF and then tighten to the specified torque. If you fully remove the screws or tighten the screws to an incorrect torque, it can cause drive failure.*

NOTICE *Move the EMC switch screw or screws to the OFF position for networks that are not symmetrically grounded. If the screws are not in the correct position, it can cause damage to the drive.*

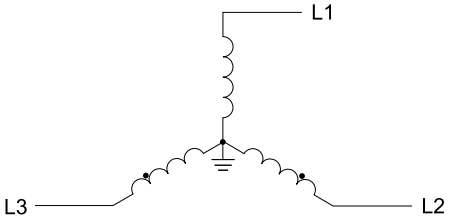


Figure 1.7 Symmetric Grounding

NOTICE *When you use the drive with a non-grounding, high-resistance grounding, or asymmetric-grounding network, put the EMC Filter screw or screws in the OFF position to disable the built-in EMC filter. Failure to obey the instructions can damage the drive.*

If you lose an EMC filter switch screw, use Table 1.8 to find the correct replacement screw and install the new screw with the correct tightening torque.

NOTICE *Only use the screws specified in this manual. If you use screws that are not approved, it can cause damage to the drive.*

Table 1.8 Screw Sizes and Tightening Torques

Model	Screw Size	Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
B001 - B004 2001 - 2006	M3 × 16	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
B006 - B012 2010 - 2021 4001 - 4012	M3 × 20	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
2030 - 2082 4018 - 4060	M4 × 20	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

◆ Safe Disable Input

Figure 1.8 TUV Mark

The TUV mark identifies that the product complies with the safety standards.

This section gives precautions to support the Safe Disable input. Contact Yaskawa for more information.

The safety function complies with the standards shown in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9 Applied Safety Standards and Unified Standards

Safety Standards	Unified Standards
Functional Safety	IEC/EN 61508:2010 (SIL3)
	IEC/EN 62061:2005/A2:2015 (SILCL3)
	IEC/EN61800-5-2:2016 (SIL3)
Machine Safety	ISO/EN ISO 13849-1:2015 (Cat.3, PL e)
EMC	IEC/EN 61000-6-7:2015

Note:

SIL = Safety Integrity Level.

■ Safe Disable Specifications

The Safe Disable input provides the stop function that complies with “Safe Torque Off” as specified by IEC/EN 61800-5-2:2016. The Safe Disable input meets the requirements of EN ISO 13849-1 and IEC/EN 61508. It also has a safety status monitor to detect safety circuit errors.

When you install the drive as a component in a system, you must make sure that the system complies with the applicable safety standards.

Refer to Table 1.10 for safety function specifications.

Table 1.10 Safe Disable Specifications

Item		Description
Input/Output		• Input: 2 Safe Disable input (H1, H2) Signal ON level: 18 Vdc to 28 Vdc Signal OFF level: -4 Vdc to +4 Vdc • Output: 1 MFDO safety monitor output for external device monitor (EDM)
Response time from when the input opens to when the drive output stops		3 ms or less
Response time from when the H1 and H2 terminal inputs open to when the EDM signal operates		30 ms or less
Failure probability	Less frequent operation request mode	PFD = $1.38E^{-5}$
	Frequent operation request mode or continuous mode	PFH = $3.35E^{-9}$
Performance level		The Safe Disable input complies with the performance level requirements of EN ISO 13849-1.
HFT (hardware fault tolerance)		N = 1
Type of subsystem		Type B
$MTTF_D$		High
DCavg		Medium
Mission time		10 years

Note:

EDM = External Device Monitoring

PFD = Probability of Failure on Demand

PFH = Probability of Dangerous Failure per Hour

■ Safe Disable Circuit

The Safe Disable circuit has two isolated channels (terminals H1 and H2) that stop the output transistors. The input can use the internal power supply of the drive.

Set the EDM function to one of the MFDO terminals *[H2-xx = 21 or 121]* to monitor the status of the Safe Disable function. This is the “Safe Disable monitor output function”.

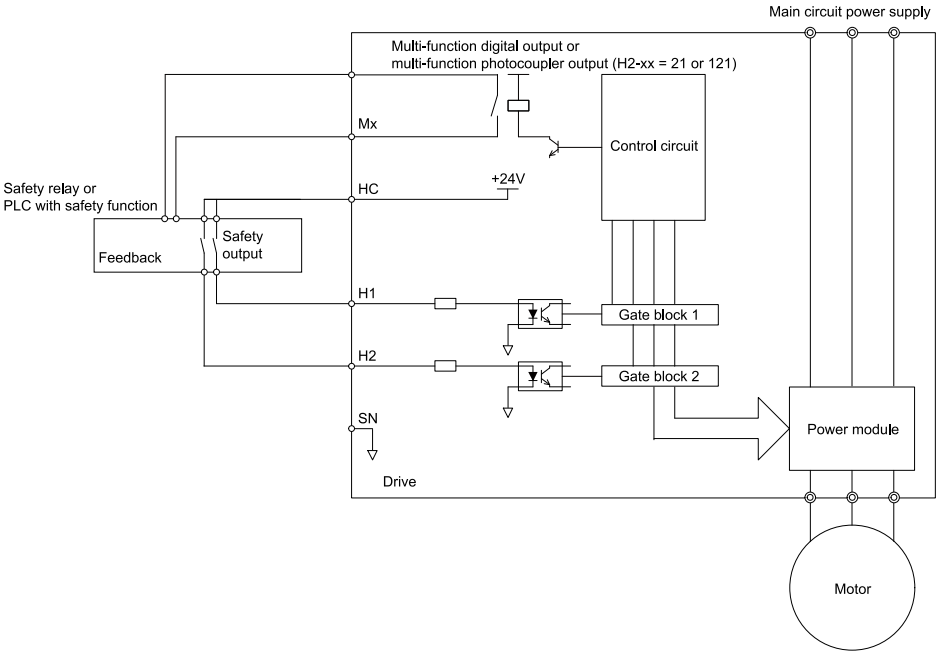


Figure 1.9 Safe Disable Function Wiring Example

■ Enabling and Disabling the Drive Output (“Safe Torque Off”)

Refer to Figure 1.10 for an example of drive operation when as the drive changes from the "Safe Torque Off" status to usual operation.

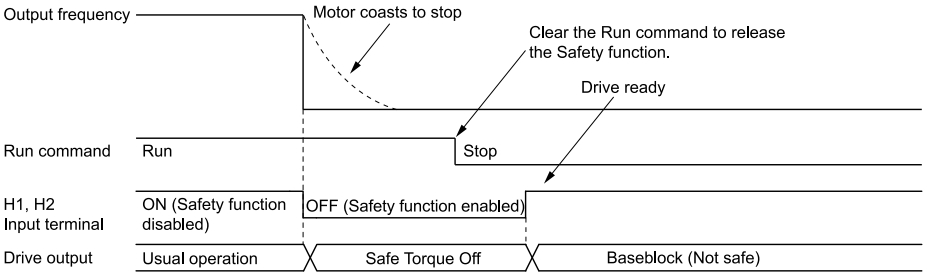


Figure 1.10 Safe Disable Operation

Switching from Usual Operation to “Safe Torque Off”

Turn OFF (open) safety input terminal H1 or H2 to enable the Safe Disable function. When the Safe Disable function is enabled while the motor is operating, the drive output and motor torque turn off and the motor always coasts to stop. The *b1-03 [Stopping Method Selection]* setting does not have an effect on the stopping method.

The “Safe Torque Off” status is only possible with the Safe Disable function. Clear the Run command to stop the drive. Turning off drive output (a baseblock condition) ≠ “Safe Torque Off”.

Note:
- When it is necessary to ramp to stop the motor, do not turn off terminals H1 and H2 until the motor fully stops. This will prevent the motor from coasting to stop during usual operation.
- A maximum of 3 ms will elapse from when terminals H1 or H2 shut off until the drive switches to the "Safe Torque Off" status. Set the OFF status for terminals H1 and H2 to hold for at least 3 ms. The drive may not be able to switch to the "Safe Torque Off" status if terminals H1 and H2 are only open for less than 3 ms.

Going from "Safe Torque Off" to Usual Operation

The safety input will only release when there is no Run command.

- During Stop
  When the Safe Disable function is triggered during stop, close the circuit between terminals H1-HC and H2-HC to disable "Safe Torque Off". Enter the Run command after the drive stops correctly.
- During Run
  When the Safe Disable function is triggered during run, close the circuit between terminals H1-HC and H2-HC to disable "Safe Torque Off" after clearing the Run command. Enter the Stop command, then enter the Run command when terminals H1 and H2 are ON or OFF.

■ Validating the Safe Disable Function

After you replace parts or do maintenance on the drive, complete all necessary wiring to start the drive, then follow these steps to test the Safe Disable input. Keep a record of the test results.

1. When the two input channels are OFF (Open), make sure that the keypad flashes *STo [Safe Torque OFF]*, and make sure that the motor is not running.
2. Monitor the ON/OFF status of the input channels and make sure that MFDO set to the EDM function operates as shown in Table 1.11.
   If one or more of the these items are true, the ON/OFF status of the MFDO may not display correctly on the keypad.
   - Incorrect parameter settings.
   - A problem with an external device.
   - The external wiring has a short circuit or is disconnected.
   - There is damage to the device.

   Find the cause and repair the problem to correctly display the status.
3. Make sure that the EDM signal operates during usual operation as shown in Table 1.11.

■ Safe Disable Monitor Output Function and Keypad Display

Refer to Table 1.11 for information about the relation between the input channel status, Safety monitor output status, and drive output status.

Table 1.11 Safe Disable Input and External Device Monitor (EDM) Terminal Status

Input Channel Status		Safety Monitor Output Status		Drive Output Status	Keypad Display	READY LED	MEMOBUS Register 0020H	
Input 1 (H1-HC)	Input 2 (H2-HC)	MFDO Terminal (H2-xx = 21)	MFDO Terminal (H2-xx = 121)				bit C	bit D
ON (Close the circuit)	ON (Close the circuit)	OFF	ON	Baseblock (Drive ready)	Normally displayed	READY: Illuminated	0	0
OFF (Open)	ON (Close the circuit)	OFF	ON	Safety status (STo)	SToF (Flashing)	ALM/ERR: Flashing	1	0
ON (Close the circuit)	OFF (Open)	OFF	ON	Safety status (STo)	SToF (Flashing)	ALM/ERR: Flashing	1	0
OFF (Open)	OFF (Open)	ON	OFF	Safety status (STo)	STo (Flashing)	READY: Flashing	0	1

Safety Function Status Monitor

The drive Safety monitor output sends a feedback signal about the status of the Safety function. The Safety monitor output is one of the possible settings available for the MFDO terminals. If there is damage to the Safe Disable circuit, a controller (PLC or safety relay) must read this signal as an input signal to hold the “Safe Torque Off” status. This will help verify the condition of the safety circuit. Refer to the manual for the safety device for more information about the Safety function.

It is possible to switch polarity of the Safety monitor output signal with the MFDO function settings. Refer to Table 1.11 for setting instructions.

Keypad Display

If the two input channels are OFF (Open), the keypad will flash *STo [Safe Torque OFF]*.

If there is damage to the Safe disable circuit or the drive, the keypad will flash *SToF [Safe Torque OFF Hardware]* when one input channel is OFF (Open), and the other is ON (Short circuit). When you use the Safe disable circuit correctly, the keypad will not show *SToF*.

If there is damage to the drive, the keypad will show *SCF [Safety Circuit Fault]* when the drive detects a fault in the Safe disable circuit. Refer to the chapter on Troubleshooting for more information.

10 Attachment

◆ UL Standards

Figure 10.1 UL/cUL Mark

The UL/cUL Mark indicates that this product satisfies stringent safety standards. This mark appears on products in the United States and Canada. It shows UL approval, indicating that it has been determined that the product complies with safety standards after undergoing strict inspection and assessment.
You must use UL Listed or UL Recognized parts for all primary components that are built into electrical equipment that has UL approval.

This product has been tested in accordance with UL standard UL61800-5-1, and has been verified to be in compliance with UL standards.

Machines and devices integrated with this product must satisfy the following conditions for compliance with UL standards.

■ Area of Use

Install this product in a location with Overvoltage Category III and pollution degree 2 or less as specified in UL61800-5-1.

Ambient Temperature Setting

Maintain the ambient temperature within the following ranges according to the enclosure type.

- Enclosed wall-mounted type (UL Type 1): -10 °C to +40 °C (14 °F to 104 °F)
- Open chassis type (IP20): -10 °C to +50 °C (14 °F to 122 °F)

■ Wire the Main Circuit Terminal Block

Wire the main circuit terminal block correctly as specified by the instructions in the manual.

To select the correct wire gauge, refer to *Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques on page 268*.

Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques

Refer to *Single-Phase 200 V Class on page 300*, *Three-Phase 200 V Class on page 296*, and *Three-Phase 400 V Class on page 303* for the recommended wire gauges and tightening torques of the main circuit terminals.

Comply with local standards for correct wire gauges in the region where the drive is used.

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Make sure that the protective ground wire conforms to technical standards and local safety regulations. The IEC/EN 61800-5-1:2007 standard specifies that you must wire the power supply to automatically de-energize when the protective ground wire disconnects. If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. You can also connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm² (copper wire). If you do not obey the standards and regulations, it can cause serious injury or death.*

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. Only connect peripheral options, for example a DC reactor or braking resistor, to terminals +1, +2, -, B1, and B2. Failure to obey can cause serious injury or death.*

Note:
- The recommended wire gauges are based on drive continuous current ratings with 75 °C (167 °F) 600 V class 2 heat-resistant indoor PVC wire. Assume these conditions:
  - Ambient temperature: 40 °C (104 °F) maximum
  - Wiring distance: 100 m (3281 ft) maximum
  - Normal Duty rated current value
- Refer to the instruction manual for each device for recommended wire gauges to connect peripheral devices or options to terminals +1, +2, -, B1, and B2. Contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative if the recommended wire gauges for the peripheral devices or options are out of the range of the applicable gauges for the drive.

Notes on Wiring the Main Circuit Terminal Block

Read these notes before you wire the main circuit terminal block.

- Use UL-Listed, vinyl-coated insulated copper wires for operation with a continuous maximum permitted temperature of 75 °C at 600 V.
- Remove all unwanted objects that are near the terminal block connections.
- Remove the insulation from the connection wires to the wire stripping lengths shown in the manual.
- Do not use bent or crushed wires. Remove the damaged end of the wire before you use it. Incorrect connections can cause death or serious injury from fire.
- Do not solder stranded wire. Soldered wire connections can become loose over time and cause unsatisfactory drive performance.
- If you use stranded wire, make sure that all of the wire strands are in the connection. Also, do not twist the stranded wire too much. Incorrect connections can cause death or serious injury from fire.
- Put the wire all the way into the terminal block. Remove the insulation from the wire to the recommended wire stripping length to fit the wire with insulation in the plastic housing.
- Use a torque driver, torque ratchet, or torque wrench for the screws. A slotted driver or a hex tool will be necessary to wire the screw clamp terminal. Use applicable tools as specified by the recommended conditions in the product manual.
- If you use power tools to tighten the terminal screws, use a low speed setting (300 to 400 r/min). Failure to obey can cause damage to the terminal screws.
- Wire gauges on existing drive models to be replaced may not match wire gauge ranges on new drives. Refer to the drive manuals for correct wire sizes.
- Do not tighten the terminal screws at an angle of 5 degrees or more. Failure to obey can cause damage to the terminal screws.

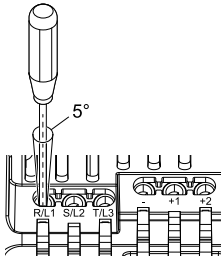


Figure 10.2 Permitted Angle

- Put the bit all the way into the hex socket to tighten the hex socket cap screw.
- When you tighten slotted screws, hold the straight-edge screwdriver perpendicularly to the screw. Make sure that you align the end of the straight-edge screwdriver with the screw groove.

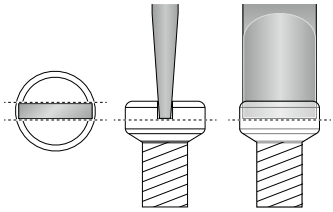
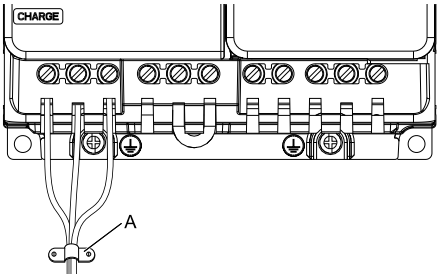


Figure 10.3 Tightening Slotted Screws

- After connecting the wires to the terminal block, lightly pull on the wires to make sure that they do not come out of the terminals.
- Do not let strain on the wiring cause damage. Use a strain relief near the wiring to release the tension. Refer to Figure 10.4 for example.



A - Cable clamp

Figure 10.4 Strain Relief Example

Table 10.1 Recommended Wiring Tools

Screw Size	Screw Shape	Wire Gauge	Adapter	Bit		Torque Driver Model (Tightening Torque)	Torque Wrench (Tightening Torque)
				Model	Manufacturer		
M3	⊖	-	Bit	SF-BIT-SL 0,5X3,0-70	PHOENIX CONTACT	TSD-M 1,2NM (0.3 - 1.2 N·m)	-
M4	⊖	-	Bit	SF-BIT-SL 1,0X4,0-70	PHOENIX CONTACT	TSD-M 3NM (1.2 - 3.0 N·m)	-
M5 *1	⊖	≤ 25 mm² (AWG 10)	Bit	SF-BIT-SL 1,2X6,5-70	PHOENIX CONTACT	TSD-M 3NM (1.2 - 3.0 N·m)	-
		≥ 30 mm² (AWG 8)				-	4.1 - 4.5 N·m *2 *3
M6	⑤ (WAF: 5 mm)	-	Bit	SF-BIT-HEX 5-50	PHOENIX CONTACT	-	5 - 9 N·m *2 *3

*1 When you wire drive models 2042, 2056, 4031, 4038, 4044, and 4060, select the correct tools for the wire gauge.
*2 Use 6.35 mm (0.25 in) bit socket holder.
*3 Use a torque wrench that can apply this torque measurement range.

Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection for UL Listing

Use branch circuit protection to protect against short circuits and to maintain compliance with UL61800-5-1. Yaskawa recommends connecting semiconductor protection fuses on the input side for branch circuit protection. Refer to *Three-Phase 400 V Class on page 282*, *Single-Phase 200 V Class on page 282*, and *Three-Phase 200 V Class on page 281* for more information.

⚠ WARNING *Electrical Shock Hazard. After the drive blows a fuse or trips an RCM/RCD, do not immediately energize the drive or operate peripheral devices. Wait for the time specified on the warning label at a minimum and make sure that all indicators are OFF. Then check the wiring and peripheral device ratings to find the cause of the problem. If you do not know the cause of the problem, contact Yaskawa before you energize the drive or peripheral devices. If you do not fix the problem before you operate the drive or peripheral devices, it can cause serious injury or death.*

- 200 V class
  Use the fuses specified in this document to prepare the drive for use on a circuit that supplies not more than 31,000 RMS and not more than 240 Vac when there is a short circuit in the power supply.
- 400 V class
  Use the fuses specified in this document to prepare the drive for use on a circuit that supplies not more than 31,000 RMS and not more than 480 Vac when there is a short circuit in the power supply.

The built-in short circuit protection of the drive does not provide branch circuit protection. The user must provide branch circuit protection as specified by the National Electric Code (NEC), the Canadian Electric Code, Part I (CEC), and local codes.

Low Voltage Wiring for Control Circuit Terminals

You must provide low voltage wiring as specified by the National Electric Code (NEC), the Canadian Electric Code, Part I (CEC), and local codes. Yaskawa recommends the NEC class 1 circuit conductor. Use the UL approved class 2 power supply for external power supply.

Table 10.2 Control Circuit Terminal Power Supplies

Input/Output	Terminals	Power Supply Specifications
Digital input	S1 to S7, SN, SC, SP	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.
Analog input	A1, A2, AC ,+V	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.
Analog output	AM, AC	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive.
Pulse train output	MP, AC	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.
Pulse Train Input	RP, AC	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.
Safe disable input	H1, H2, HC	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.

Input/Output	Terminals	Power Supply Specifications
Serial communication input/output	D+, D-, AC	Uses the LVLC power supply in the drive. Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply for external power supply.
24 V external power supply	PS, AC	Use the UL Listed class 2 power supply.

Drive Motor Overload and Overheat Protection

The drive motor overload and overheat protection function complies with the National Electric Code (NEC) and the Canadian Electric Code, Part I (CEC).

Set the Motor Rated Current and *L1-01 through L1-04 [Motor Overload Protection Select]* correctly to enable motor overload and overheat protection.

Refer to the control method and set the motor rated current with *E2-01 [Motor Rated Current (FLA)]*, *E5-03 [PM Motor Rated Current (FLA)]*, or *E9-06 [Motor Rated Current (FLA)]*.

E2-01: Motor Rated Current (FLA)

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
E2-01 (030E)	Motor Rated Current (FLA)	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the motor rated current in amps.	Determined by o2-04, C6-01 (10% to 200% of the drive rated current)

Note:
- If *E2-01 < E2-03 [Motor No-Load Current]*, the drive will detect *oPE02 [Parameter Range Setting Error]*.
- When the drive model changes, the display units for this parameter also change.
  - 0.01 A: 2001 to 2042, B001 to B018, 4001 to 4023
  - 0.1 A: 2056 to 2082, 4031 to 4060

The value set for *E2-01* becomes the reference value for motor protection and the torque limit. Enter the motor rated current written on the motor nameplate. Auto-Tuning the drive will automatically set *E2-01* to the value input for *T1-04 [Motor Rated Current]*.

E5-03: Motor Rated Current (FLA)

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
E5-03 (032B)	Motor Rated Current (FLA)	V/f OLV **OLV/PM** AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the PM motor rated current (FLA).	Determined by o2-04, C6-01 (10% to 200% of the drive rated current)

Note:

When the drive model changes, the display units for this parameter also change.
- 0.01 A: 2001 to 2042, B001 to B018, 4001 to 4023
- 0.1 A: 2056 to 2082, 4031 to 4060

The drive automatically sets *E5-03* to the value input for *T2-06 [PM Motor Rated Current]* after you do these types of Auto-Tuning:

- PM Motor Parameter Settings
- PM Stationary Auto-Tuning

- PM StaTun for Stator Resistance
- PM Rotational Auto-Tuning

E9-06: Motor Rated Current (FLA)

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
E9-06 (11E9)	Motor Rated Current (FLA)	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the motor rated current in amps.	Determined by E9-01 and o2-04 (10% to 200% of the drive rated current)

Note:

When the drive model changes, the display units for this parameter also change.
• 0.01 A: 2001 to 2042, B001 to B018, 4001 to 4023

• 0.1 A: 2056 to 2082, 4031 to 4060

The setting value of *E9-06* is the reference value for motor protection. Enter the motor rated current written on the motor nameplate. Auto-Tuning the drive will automatically set *E9-06* to the value input for *T4-07 [Motor Rated Current]*.

L1-01: Motor Overload (oL1) Protection

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
L1-01 (0480)	Motor Overload (oL1) Protection	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the motor overload protection with electronic thermal protectors.	Determined by A1-02 (0 - 6)

This parameter enables and disables the motor overload protection with electronic thermal protectors.

The cooling capability of the motor changes when the speed control range of the motor changes. Use an electronic thermal protector that aligns with the permitted load characteristics of the motor to select motor protection.

The electronic thermal protector of the drive uses these items to calculate motor overload tolerance and supply overload protection for the motor:

- Output Current
- Output Frequency
- Motor thermal characteristics
- Time characteristics

If the drive detects motor overload, the drive will trigger an *oL1 [Motor Overload]* and stop the drive output.

Set *H2-01 = 1F [Term MA/MB-MC Function Selection = Motor Overload Alarm (oL1)]* to set a motor overload alarm. If the motor overload level is more than 90% of the *oL1* detection level, the output terminal activates and triggers an overload alarm.

0 : Disabled

Disable motor protection when motor overload protection is not necessary or when the drive is operating more than one motor.

Refer to Figure 10.5 for an example of the circuit configuration to connect more than one motor to one drive.

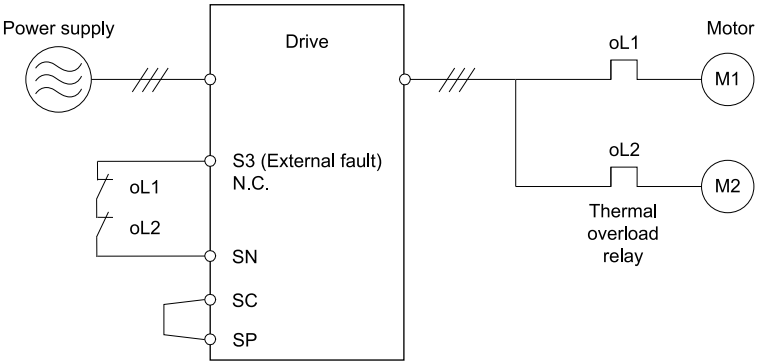


Figure 10.5 Protection Circuit Configuration to Connect More than One Motor to One Drive

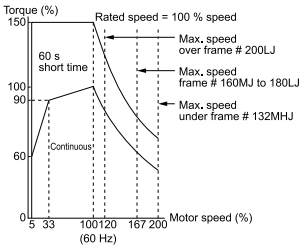
NOTICE *When you connect more than one motor to one drive or when the motor amp rating is higher than the drive amp rating, set L1-01 =0 [Motor Overload (oL1) Protection = Disabled] and install thermal overload relays for each motor. The electronic thermal protection of the drive will not function and it can cause damage to the motor.*

1 : Variable Torque

Use this setting for general-purpose motors with a 60 Hz base frequency.

The overload tolerance decreases as motor speed decreases because the cooling fan speed decreases and the ability of the motor to cool decreases in the low speed range.

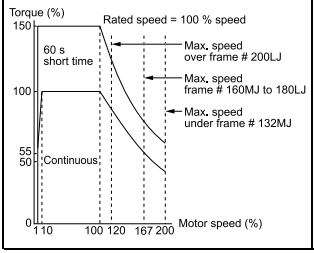
The overload tolerance characteristics of the motor change the trigger point for the electronic thermal protector. This provides motor overheat protection from low speed to high speed across the full speed range.

Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to operate with commercial line power. Operate at a 60 Hz base frequency to maximize the motor cooling ability.	If the motor operates at frequencies less than 60 Hz, the drive will detect *oL1*. The drive triggers a fault relay output and the motor coasts to stop.

2 : Constant Torque 10:1 Speed Range

Use this setting for drive-dedicated motors with a speed range for constant torque of 1:10.

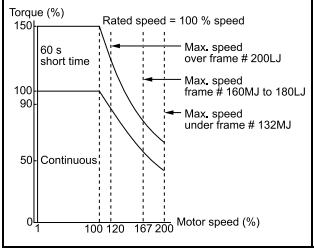
The speed control for this motor is 10% to 100% when at 100% load. Operating slower than 10% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to withstand increased temperatures during continuous operation in the low speed range (10% base frequency).	The motor operates continuously at 10% to 100% base frequency. Operating slower than 10% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

3 : Constant Torque 100:1 SpeedRange

Use this setting for vector motors with a speed range for constant torque of 1:100.

The speed control for this motor is 1% to 100% when at 100% load. Operating slower than 1% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

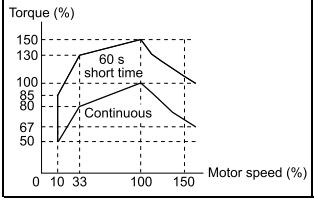
Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to withstand increased temperatures during continuous operation in the low speed range (1% base frequency).	The motor operates continuously at 1% to 100% base frequency. Operating slower than 1% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

4 : PM Variable Torque

Use this setting for PM motors with derated torque characteristics.

The overload tolerance decreases as motor speed decreases because the cooling fan speed decreases and the ability of the motor to cool decreases in the low speed range.

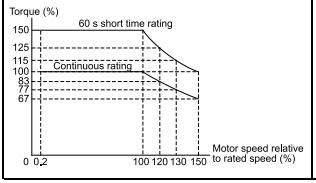
The overload tolerance characteristics of the motor change the trigger point for the electronic thermal protector. This provides motor overheat protection from low speed to high speed across the full speed range.

Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to withstand increased temperatures during continuous operation at rated speed and rated torque.	If the motor operates continuously at lower speed than rated rotation speed at more than 100% torque, the drive will detect *oL1*. The drive triggers a fault relay output and the motor coasts to stop.

5 : PM Constant Torque

Use this setting with a PM motor for constant torque that has a speed range for constant torque of 1:500.

The speed control for this motor is 0.2% to 100% when at 100% load. Operating slower than 0.2% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

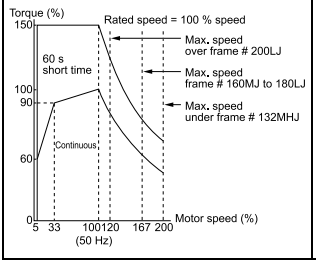
Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to withstand increased temperatures during continuous operation in the low speed range (0.2% base frequency).	The motor operates continuously at 0.2% to 100% rated speed. Operating slower than 0.2% speed at 100% load will cause motor overload.

6 : Variable Torque (50Hz)

Use this setting for general-purpose motors with a 50 Hz base frequency.

The overload tolerance decreases as motor speed decreases because the cooling fan speed decreases and the ability of the motor to cool decreases in the low speed range.

The overload tolerance characteristics of the motor change the trigger point for the electronic thermal protector. This provides motor overheat protection from low speed to high speed across the full speed range.

Load Tolerance	Cooling Capability	Overload Characteristics (at 100% motor load)
	This motor is designed to operate with commercial line power. Operate at a 50 Hz base frequency to maximize the motor cooling ability.	If the motor operates at frequencies less than commercial line power, the drive will detect *oL1*. The drive triggers a fault relay output and the motor coasts to stop.

L1-02: Motor Overload Protection Time

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
L1-02 (0481)	Motor Overload Protection Time	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the operation time for the electronic thermal protector of the drive to prevent damage to the motor. Usually it is not necessary to change this setting.	1.0 min (0.1 - 5.0 min)

Set the overload tolerance time to the length of time that the motor can operate at 150% load from continuous operation at 100% load.

When the motor operates at 150% load continuously for 1 minute after continuous operation at 100% load (hot start), the default setting triggers the electronic thermal protector.

Figure 10.6 shows an example of the electronic thermal protector operation time. Motor overload protection operates in the range between a cold start and a hot start.

This example shows a general-purpose motor operating at the base frequency with *L1-02* set to 1.0 min.

- Cold start
  Shows the motor protection operation time characteristics when the overload occurs immediately after starting operation from a complete stop.
- Hot start
  Shows the motor protection operation time characteristics when overload occurs from continuous operation below the motor rated current.

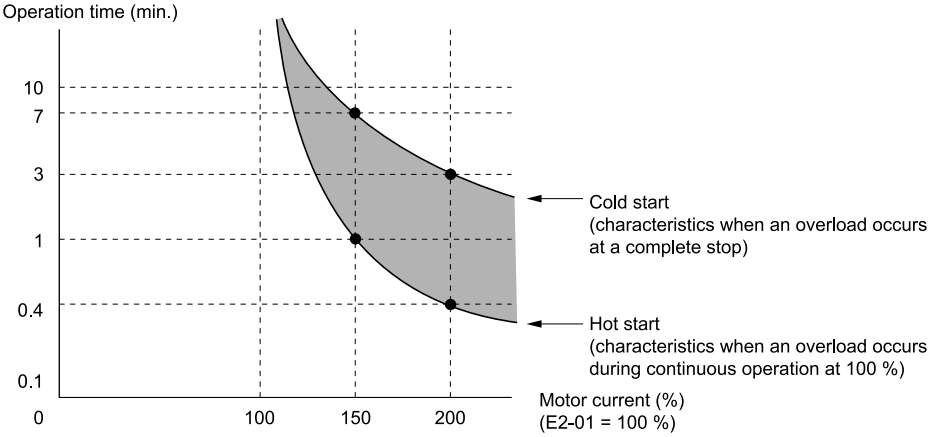


Figure 10.6 Protection Operation Time for a General-purpose Motor at Rated Output Frequency

L1-03: Motor Thermistor oH Alarm Select

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
L1-03 (0482)	Motor Thermistor oH Alarm Select	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets drive operation when the PTC input signal entered into the drive is at the *oH3 [Motor Overheat Alarm]* detection level.	3 (0 - 3)

0 : Ramp to Stop

The drive ramps the motor to stop in the deceleration time. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

1 : Coast to Stop

The output turns off and the motor coasts to stop. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

2 : Fast Stop

The drive stops the motor in the deceleration time set in *C1-09 [Fast Stop Time]*. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

3 : Alarm Only

The keypad shows *oH3* and the drive continues operation. The output terminal set for *Alarm [H2-01 to H2-03 = 10]* activates.

L1-04: Motor Thermistor oH Fault Select

No. (Hex.)	Name	Description	Default (Range)
L1-04 (0483)	Motor Thermistor oH Fault Select	V/f OLV OLV/PM AOLV/PM EZOLV Sets the drive operation when the PTC input signal to the drive is at the *oH4 [Motor Overheat Fault (PTC Input)]* detection level.	1 (0 - 2)

0 : Ramp to Stop

The drive ramps the motor to stop in the deceleration time. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

1 : Coast to Stop

The output turns off and the motor coasts to stop. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

2 : Fast Stop

The drive stops the motor in the deceleration time set in *C1-09 [Fast Stop Time]*. The output terminal set for *Fault [H2-01 to H2-03 = E]* activates.

◆ China RoHS Compliance

Figure 10.7 China RoHS Mark

The China RoHS mark is displayed on products containing six specified hazardous substances that are in excess of regulatory limits, based on the “Administrative Measures for the Restriction of the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products” and “Marking for the Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electronic and Electrical Products” (SJ/T 11364-2014), which were promulgated on January 26, 2016. The number displayed in the center of the mark indicates the environment-friendly use period (number of years) in which electrical and electronic products that are being produced, sold, or imported to China can be used. The date of manufacture of the electrical and electronic product is the starting date of the environment-friendly use period for the product. The six specified hazardous substances contained in the product will not leak outside of the product during normal use within this period and will have no serious impact on the environment, the human body, or property.

The environment-friendly use period for this product is 15 years. This period is not the product warranty period.

■ Information on Hazardous Substances in This Product

Table 10.3 shows the details on hazardous substances contained in this product.

Table 10.3 Contents of Hazardous Substances in This Product

Parts Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Hexavalent Chromium (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Circuit Board	×	○	○	○	○	○
Electronic Parts	×	○	○	○	○	○
Brass Screw	×	○	○	○	○	○
Aluminum Die Casting	×	○	○	○	○	○

This table has been prepared in accordance with the provisions outlined in SJ/T 11364.

○: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below or equal to the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

×: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials used for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

Note:

This product complies with EU RoHS directives. In this table, "×" indicates that hazardous substances that are exempt from EU RoHS directives are contained.

◆ 对应中国RoHS指令

图 10.8 中国RoHS标志

中国RoHS标志依据2016年1月26日公布的《电器电子产品有害物质限制使用管理办法》，以及《电子电气产品有害物质限制使用标识要求》（SJ/T 11364-2014）作成。电子电气产品中特定6种有害物质的含量超过规定值时，应标识此标志。中间的数字为在中国生产销售以及进口的电子电气产品的环保使用期限（年限）。电子电气产品的环保使用期限从生产日期算起。在期限内，正常使用产品的过程中，不会有特定的6种有害物质外泄进而对环境、人和财产造成深刻影响。

本产品的环保使用期限为15年。但需要注意的是环保使用期限并非产品的质量保证期限。

■ 本产品中含有有害物质的信息

本产品中所含有害物质的详细信息如表 10.4所示。

表 10.4 本产品中有害物质的名称及含量

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅(Pb)	汞(Hg)	镉(Cd)	六价铬(Cr(VI))	多溴联苯(PBB)	多溴二苯醚(PBDE)
实装基板	×	○	○	○	○	○
电子元件	×	○	○	○	○	○
黄铜螺钉	×	○	○	○	○	○

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅(Pb)	汞(Hg)	镉(Cd)	六价铬(Cr(VI))	多溴联苯(PBB)	多溴二苯醚(PBDE)
铝压铸	×	○	○	○	○	○

本表格依据SJ/T 11364的规定编制。
○：表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在GB/T 26572规定的限量要求以下。
×：表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出GB/T 26572规定的限量要求。
（注） 本产品符合欧盟RoHS指令。上表中的“×”表示含有欧盟RoHS指令豁免的有害物质。

◆ CE-compliant Fuse (Input Side)

■ Three-Phase 200 V Class

Table 10.5 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Three-Phase 200 V Class

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
2001	FWH-25A14F
2002	FWH-25A14F
2004	FWH-25A14F
2006	FWH-25A14F
2010	FWH-70B
2012	FWH-70B

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
2021	FWH-90B
2030	FWH-100B
2042	FWH-150B
2056	FWH-200B
2070	FWH-200B
2082	FWH-225A

■ Single-Phase 200 V Class

Table 10.6 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Single-Phase 200 V Class

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
B001	FWH-25A14F
B002	FWH-25A14F
B004	FWH-60B
B006	FWH-80B

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
B010	FWH-100B
B012	FWH-125B
B018	FWH-150B

■ Three-Phase 400 V Class

Table 10.7 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Three-Phase 400 V Class

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
4001	FWH-40B
4002	FWH-40B
4004	FWH-50B
4005	FWH-70B
4007	FWH-70B
4009	FWH-90B
4012	FWH-90B

Drive Model	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/ Bussmann
4018	FWH-80B
4023	FWH-100B
4031	FWH-125B
4038	FWH-175B
4044	FWH-200B
4060	FWH-200B

◆ Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection for UL Listing

■ Three-Phase 200 V Class

Table 10.8 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Three-Phase 200 V Class

Drive Model	Maximum Applicable Motor Output kW (HP)		Time Delay Fuse	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/Bussmann	
	ND	HD	Class J, CC, and T Fuse Rated Current A	Model	Input Rated Current A
2001	0.18 (1/6)	0.1 (1/6)	3	FWH-25A14F	25
2002	0.37 (1/4)	0.25 (1/4)	6	FWH-25A14F	25
2004	0.75 (3/4)	0.55 (1/2)	6	FWH-25A14F	25
2006	1.1 (1)	0.75 (1)	10	FWH-25A14F	25
2010	2.2 (3)	1.5 (2)	20	FWH-70B	70
2012	3.0 (3)	2.2 (3)	25	FWH-70B	70
2021	5.5 (5)	4.0 (5)	40	FWH-90B	90
2030	7.5 (7.5)	5.5 (7.5)	-	FWH-100B	100
2042	11 (10)	7.5 (10)	-	FWH-150B	150
2056	15 (15)	11 (15)	-	FWH-200B	200
2070	18.5 (20)	15 (20)	-	FWH-200B	200
2082	22 (25)	18.5 (25)	-	FWH-225A	225

■ Single-Phase 200 V Class

Table 10.9 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Single-Phase 200 V Class

Drive Model	Maximum Applicable Motor Output kW (HP)		Time Delay Fuse	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/Bussmann	
	ND	HD	Class J, T, and CC Fuse Rated Current A	Model	Input Rated Current A
B001	0.18 (1/6)	0.1 (1/6)	3	FWH-25A14F	25
B002	0.37 (1/4)	0.25 (1/4)	6	FWH-25A14F	25
B004	0.75 (3/4)	0.55 (1/2)	10	FWH-60B	60
B006	1.1 (1.5)	1.1 (1)	15	FWH-80B	80
B010	2.2 (3)	1.5 (2)	25	FWH-100B	100
B012	3.0 (3)	2.2 (3)	30	FWH-125B	125
B018	-	4.0 (5)	-	FWH-150B	150

■ Three-Phase 400 V Class

Table 10.10 Factory-Recommended Branch Circuit Protection: Three-Phase 400 V Class

Drive Model	Maximum Applicable Motor Output kW (HP)		Time Delay Fuse	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/Bussmann	
	ND	HD	Class J, CC, and T Fuse Rated Current A	Model	Input Rated Current A
4001	0.37 (1/2)	0.37 (1/2)	3	FWH-40B	40
4002	0.75 (1)	0.55 (3/4)	6	FWH-40B	40
4004	1.5 (2)	1.1 (2)	10	FWH-50B	50
4005	2.2 (3)	1.5 (3)	10	FWH-70B	70
4007	3.0 (4)	2.2 (3)	15	FWH-70B	70
4009	4.0 (5)	3.0 (4)	20	FWH-90B	90
4012	5.5 (7.5)	4.0 (5)	25	FWH-90B	90
4018	7.5 (10)	5.5 (10)	-	FWH-80B	80
4023	11.0 (15)	7.5 (10)	-	FWH-100B	100
4031	15.0 (20)	11.0 (15)	-	FWH-125B	125
4038	18.5 (25)	15.0 (20)	-	FWH-175B	175

Drive Model	Maximum Applicable Motor Output kW (HP)		Time Delay Fuse	Semiconductor Protection Fuse Rated Current Manufacturer: EATON/Bussmann	
	ND	HD	Class J, CC, and T Fuse Rated Current A	Model	Input Rated Current A
4044	22.0 (30)	18.5 (25)	-	FWH-200B	200
4060	30.0 (40)	22.0 (30)	-	FWH-200B	200

◆ Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for CE Standards)

■ Three-Phase 200 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2001	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2002	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2004	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2006	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2010	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2012	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3		0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3		0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3		0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3		0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
		4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4		1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
2021	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	6	4 - 10	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		6 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4		1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
2030	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	6	4 - 10	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	6	4 - 10	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	10	2.5 - 16	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		6 *2	6 - 16	-	M5		2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2042	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	10	2.5 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	2.5 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	B1, B2	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10	6 - 16	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)
2056	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	-, +1, +2	25	6 - 35	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ 25 mm² 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • 35 mm² ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	10	4 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10	10 - 25	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
2070	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	25	6 - 35	20	M6	⑤	5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	16	6 - 25	20	M6	⑤	5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	-, +1, +2	35	10 - 50	20	M6	⑤	5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	B1, B2	10	4 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	16	10 - 25	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2082	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	35	10 - 50	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	25	10 - 35	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	-, +1, +2	50	16 - 70	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	B1, B2	16	4 - 16	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		16	10 - 25	-	M6		5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm² (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

■ Single-Phase 200 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B001	L/L1, N/L2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
B002	L/L1, N/L2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
B004	L/L1, N/L2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B006	L/L1, N/L2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
B010	L/L1, N/L2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
B012	L/L1, N/L2	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B018	L/L1, N/L2	6	2.5 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1	6	2.5 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6 *2	4 - 10 *2	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm² (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

■ Three-Phase 400 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4001	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4002	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	2.5 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4004	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4005	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4007	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4009	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4012	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 6 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4018	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	4 *2	2.5 - 16	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)
4023	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	4	4 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	4 *2	4 - 16	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4031	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	6	4 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	6	4 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	10	2.5 - 16	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	B1, B2	2.5	2.5 - 4	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6 *2	6 - 16 *2	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
4038	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	10	4 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	6	2.5 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	B1, B2	4	2.5 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10	6 - 16	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
4044	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	4 - 16	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	-, +1, +2	16	6 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	B1, B2	6	4 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10	6 - 16	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge mm²	Applicable Gauge mm²	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4060	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	25	6 - 35	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ 25 mm² 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • 35 mm² ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	16	4 - 25	18	M5	⊖	2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22)
	-, +1, +2	25	6 - 35	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ 25 mm² 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • 35 mm² ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	10	2.5 - 16	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10	6 - 16	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm² (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

◆ Main Circuit Wire Gauges and Tightening Torques (for UL Standards)

■ Three-Phase 200 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2001	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2002	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2004	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2006	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
2010	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	12	14 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
2012	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	12	14 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	12	14 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	10	12 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2021	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	8	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	8	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	8	14 - 8	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
2030	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	6	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	12	12 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	8	10 - 6	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)
2042	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	6	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	6	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	4	10 - 2	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	10	14 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6	10 - 6	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
2056	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	4	10 - 2	18	M5		4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	4	10 - 2	18	M5		• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	-, +1, +2	2	8 - 2	18	M5		4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	8	12 - 6	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		6	8 - 4	-	M6		5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
2070	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2	6 - 1	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2	8 - 1	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	-, +1, +2	1	6 - 1/0	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	B1, B2	8	12 - 6	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		4	6 - 4	-	M6		5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
2082	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	1	6 - 1/0	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	2	6 - 1	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	-, +1, +2	2/0	2 - 2/0	20	M6		5 - 5.5 (45 - 49)
	B1, B2	6	10 - 6	10	M4		1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
		4	6 - 4	-	M6		5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm^2 (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

■ Single-Phase 200 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B001	L/L1, N/L2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
B002	L/L1, N/L2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)
B004	L/L1, N/L2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14	6.5	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 *2	-	M3.5	⊕	0.8 - 1.0 (7.1 - 8.9)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B006	L/L1, N/L2	12	14 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	12	14 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
B010	L/L1, N/L2	10	12 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1	10	12 - 10	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
B012	L/L1, N/L2	8	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	12	14 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1	8	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
B018	L/L1, N/L2	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	8 *2	12 - 8 *2	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm^2 (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co., Ltd.

■ Three-Phase 400 V Class

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4001	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4002	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	14 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4004	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4005	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4007	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4009	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	-, +1, +2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	8	M3	⊖	0.5 - 0.6 (4.4 - 5.3)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4012	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	12	14 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	14	14 - 12	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	10	12 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 10 *2	-	M4	⊕	1.2 - 1.5 (10.6 - 13.3)
4018	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	10	12 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	12 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	10	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	14	14 - 12	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10 *2	14 - 6 *2	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)
4023	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	8	14 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	10	14 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	B1, B2	12	14 - 10	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	10 *2	10 - 6 *2	-	M5	⊕	2.0 - 2.5 (17.7 - 22.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4031	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	6	12 - 4	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	10	12 - 8	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	8	10 - 6	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
4038	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	6	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	-, +1, +2	4	10 - 2	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	10	14 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6	10 - 6	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

Model	Terminal	Recommended Gauge AWG, kcmil	Applicable Gauge AWG, kcmil	Wire Stripping Length *1 mm	Terminal Screw		Tightening Torque N·m (in·lb)
					Size	Shape	
4044	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	4	10 - 2	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	6	12 - 4	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	-, +1, +2	2	8 - 2	18	M5	⊖	4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6	10 - 6	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)
4060	R/L1, S/L2, T/L3	2	8 - 2	18	M5	⊖	4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	U/T1, V/T2, W/T3	4	10 - 2	18	M5	⊖	• ≤ AWG 10 2.3 - 2.5 (19.8 - 22) • AWG 8 ≤ 4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	-, +1, +2	2	6 - 2	18	M5	⊖	4.1 - 4.5 (36 - 40)
	B1, B2	8	12 - 6	10	M4	⊖	1.5 - 1.7 (13.5 - 15)
	⏚	6	10 - 6	-	M6	⊕	5.4 - 6.0 (47.8 - 53.1)

*1 Remove insulation from the ends of wires to expose the length of wire shown.

*2 If you turn on the internal EMC filter, the leakage current of the drive will be more than 3.5 mA. Use these closed-loop crimp terminals or equivalent to connect a protective ground wire that has a minimum cross-sectional area of 10 mm^2 (copper wire).

- 8-4NS from JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.
- R8-4S from NICHIFU Co.,Ltd.

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YASKAWA AC Drive GA500

Installation and Operation Instruction

YASKAWA EUROPE GmbH
Hauptstr. 185, 65760 Eschborn, Germany
Phone: +49-6196-569-300
E-mail: support@yaskawa.eu.com
http://www.yaskawa.eu.com

YASKAWA AMERICA, INC.
2121, Norman Drive South,
Waukegan, IL 60085, U.S.A.
+1-800-YASKAWA (927-5292)
http://www.yaskawa.com

DRIVE CENTER (INVERTER PLANT)
2-13-1, Nishimiyaichi, Yukuhashi,
Fukuoka, 824-8511, Japan
Phone: +81-930-25-2548
http://www.yaskawa.co.jp

In the event that the end user of this product is to be the military and said product is to be employed in any weapons systems or the manufacture thereof, the export will fall under the relevant regulations as stipulated in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Regulations. Therefore, be sure to follow all procedures and submit all relevant documentation according to any and all rules, regulations and laws that may apply. Specifications are subject to change without notice for ongoing product modifications and improvements. Contact Yaskawa or your nearest sales representative for details on the contents of this manual.

English: Original Instructions - Others: Translations of Original Instructions

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