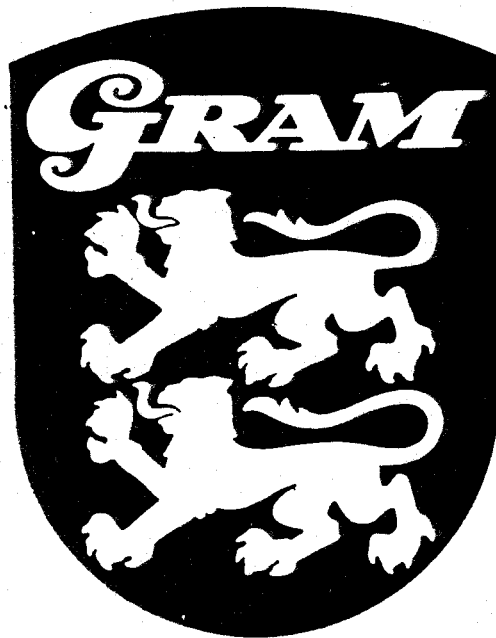Specialists in the manufacture of refrigeration
equipment and ice cream machinery
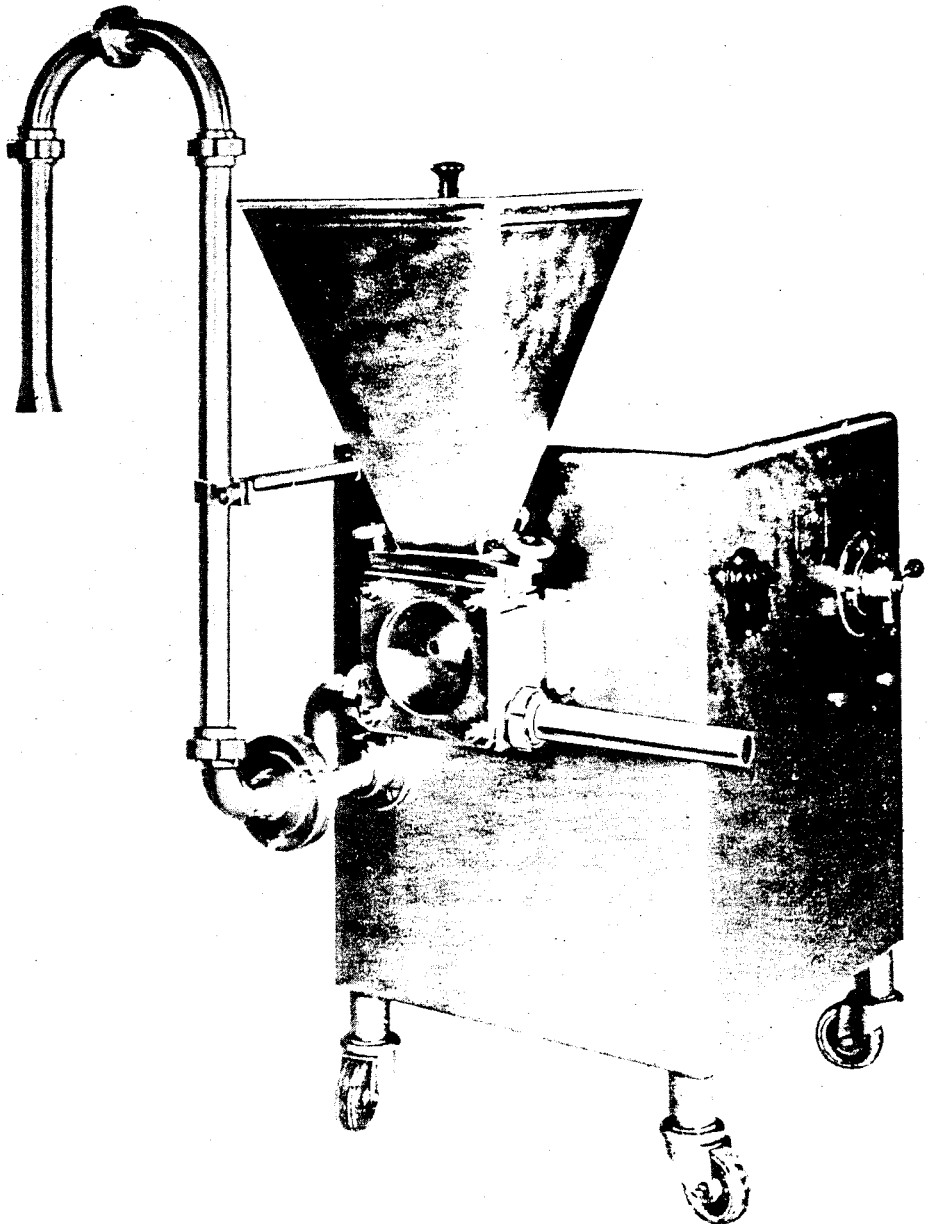
DIRECTIONS
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG
BRUGSANVISNING

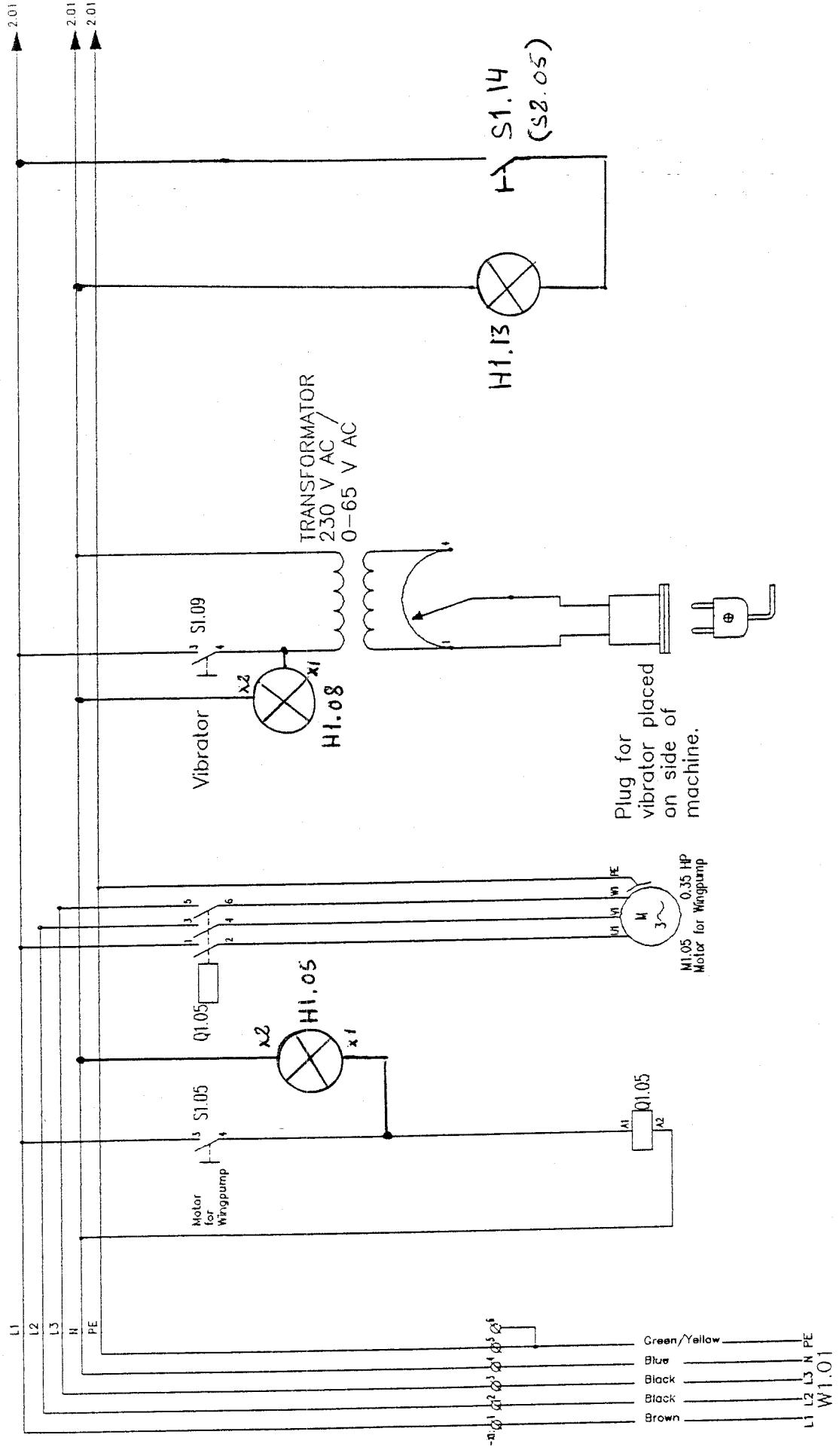VOJENS – DENMARK

GRAM

El diagram

Power & Control circuit

2.01
2.01
2.01

L1
L2
L3
N
PE

S1.14
(S2.05)

H1.13

TRANSFORMATOR
230 V AC /
0-65 V AC

S1.09

Vibrator
x2   x1
H1.08

Plug for
vibrator placed
on side of
machine.

M1.05 0.35 HP
Motor for Wingpump

Q1.05

x2   H1.05   x1

S1.05

Motor
for
Wingpump

Q1.05   A1   A2

Green/Yellow —————— PE
Blue —————— N
Black —————— L3
Black —————— L2
Brown —————— L1
W1.01

Firma	Dato	Navn	Side
dimi	26.03.97.	JFN	1
Reference	Rev. dato	Diagram nr.	
GRAM NF-400	26.03.97.	DIMI-025	

Spare Parts List 78-400-0009   Nougat & Fruit Feeder NF-1000

Item	Name	Part No.	NB
9	Worm gear, Radicon, size 200, ratio 70:1, fitting position 12R	47-046-~~1301~~ *2304*	*audi. 4/2-76*
15	V-belt Roflex Super S 33-847	57-001-0018	
28	Gear V-belt Kontinental 28/8-850	57-027-0005	
33	Gear V-belt Kontinental 17/6-900	57-027-0008	
49	Cap	78-400-1355	
59	Ball wheel "Shepherd" 4" 115 BB	48-029-0001	
60	Switch with socket DF6, incl. 10 x 3 mm rejection pins, stainless cover	45-101-0004	
61	Socket housing type DFB	45-101-2001	
62	Plug NES GS 10x3 mm rejection pins	45-102-0006	
67	Motor protector Danfoss CT-10 (give voltage and cycles)		
69	Motor protector Danfoss CT-10 (give voltage and cycles)		
71	Variotransformer "Lübcke"	45-116-3001	
73	Transformer "Lübcke" B-190-342 k200/65 Volt	45-116-2128	
76	Gasket	78-400-1093	
86	Push button SK 612.4150	45-173-1052	
87	Contact SK 612.0100	45-173-1053	
88	Diaphragm for int. seal SK612.9015	45-173-1054	
89	Indicator light w. transp. glass SK 612.4313	45-174-1050	
90	Lamp holder SK 612.0107	45-174-1051	
91	Glow discharge lamp SK 612-9132	45-174-1052	

When ordering spares, please give attachment No., item No., and part No.
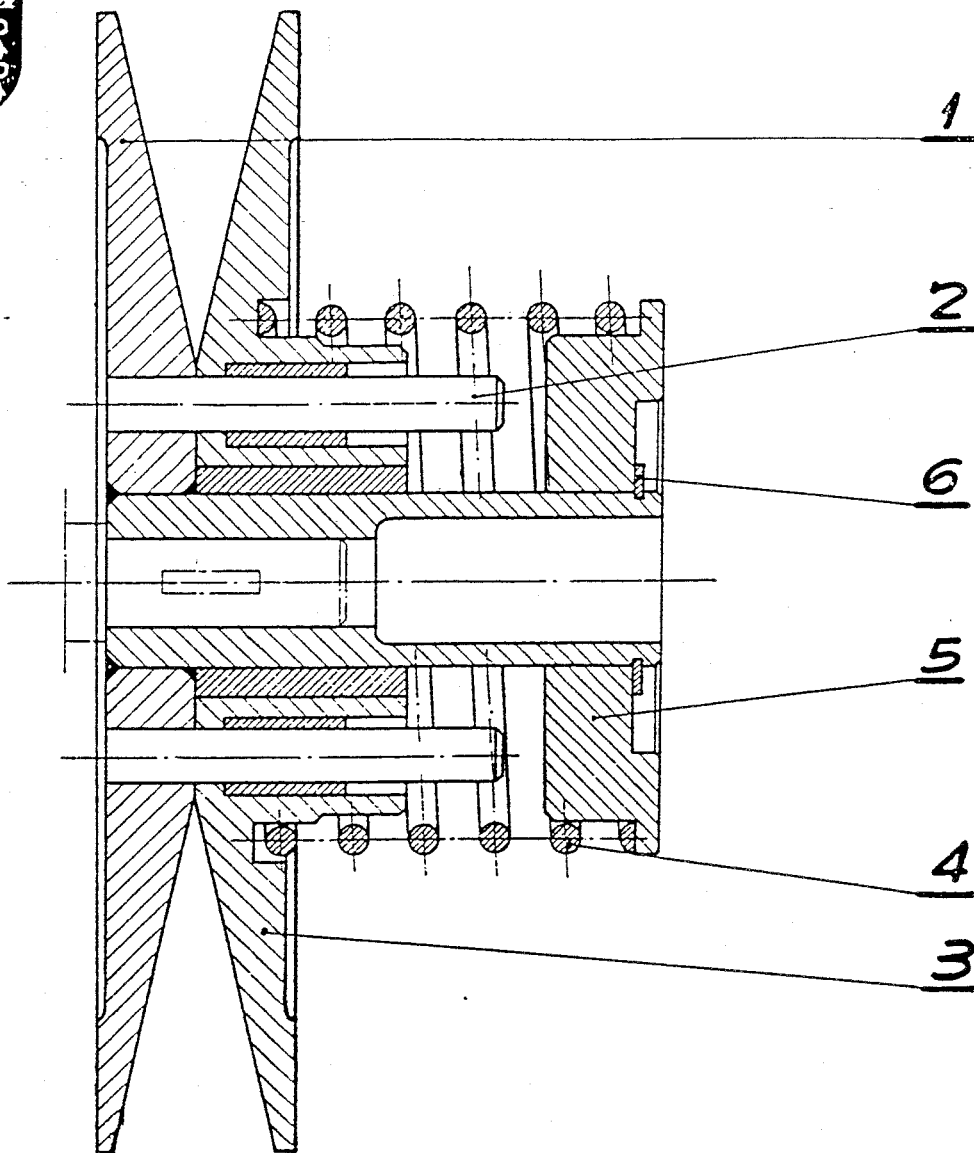Example: 78-400-0009, item 49, cap 78-400-1355

1/73
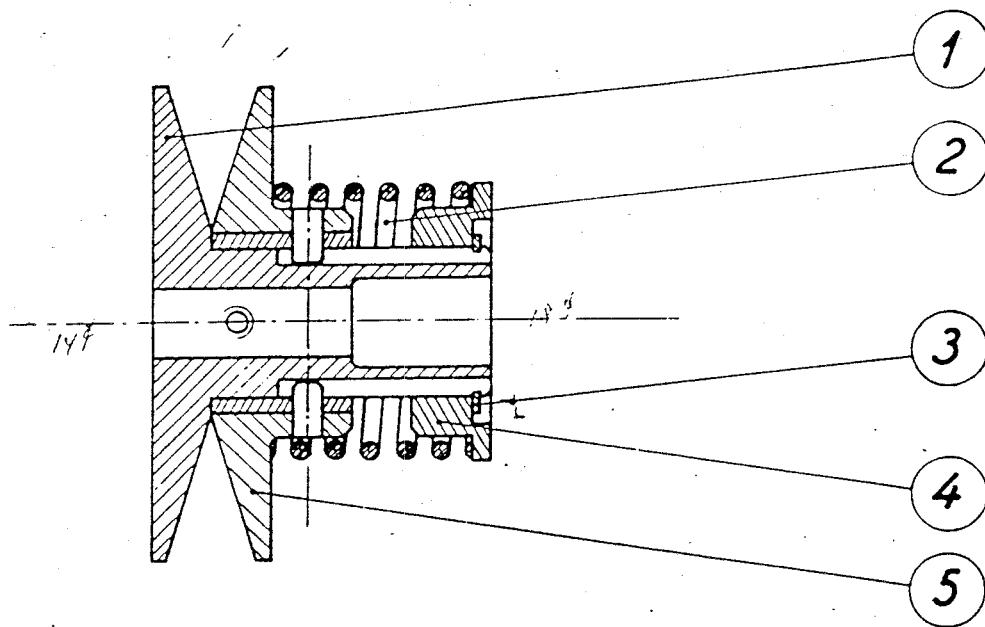
78-400-0506

         Variator Pulley

Item	Name	Code No.	
1	Variator pulley (firm)	78-400-1215	
2	Spring	78-400-1213	
3	Circlip 30 U	42-313-1027	
4	Thrust washer	78-400-1214	
5	Variator pulley (loose)	78-400-1216	

When ordering spare parts, remember to state apparatus No., item No., and code No.

Example: 78-400-0506, it. 4, 78-400-1214 (Thrust washer)

0263.

H 151-261A

Spare Parts List

Ordering spare parts, please state drawing No., item No.
and serial No. of your freezer.

Item	Description	Part No.	Remarks
1	Variator pulley, fast	78-151-o659	
2	Guiding pin	78-151-o661	
3	Variator pulley, loose	78-151-o66o	
4	Spring	78-151-o664	
5	Spring plate	78-151-o662	
6	Locking ring 3o U	42-313-1o27	
7	Inside hex screw type WSF 1/2" x 1/2"		
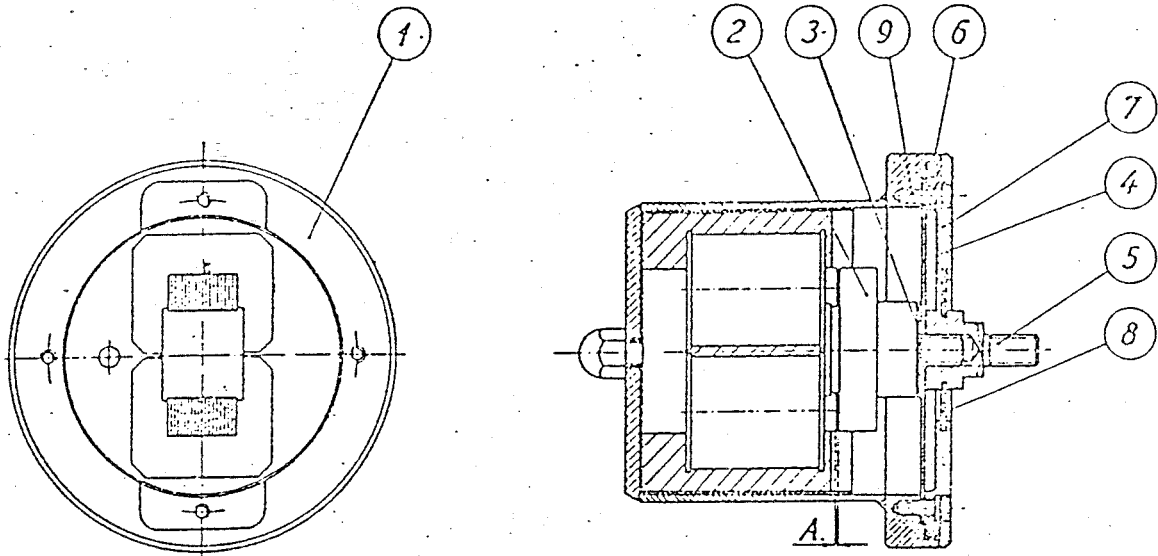
78-400-0531

Spare Parts List 78-400-0531   Vibrator

| Item		Part No.	Remarks
1	Vibrator with magnet complete	78-400-1143	
2	Armature for vibrator	78-400-1363 ← erstattes a/.
3	Spacing washer o.5 mm	78-400-1141	1 slk. 78-400-1434
3	Spacing washer o.2 mm	78-400-1140	1 - 78-400-1436.
3	Spacing washer o.1 mm	78-400-1139	1 - 42.137-8008.
4	Spring	78-400-1137	
5	Pin	78-400-1136	
6	"O"-ring Gaco R193 P60	55-088-0093	
7	Cover	78-400-1133	
8	Rubber diaphragm	78-400-1138	
9	Cylinder screw M5 x 12	42-078-8068	

When ordering spare parts please advise No. of apparatur, item
No., and part No.

Example: 78-400-0531 item 5 part No. 78-400-1136 (Pin)

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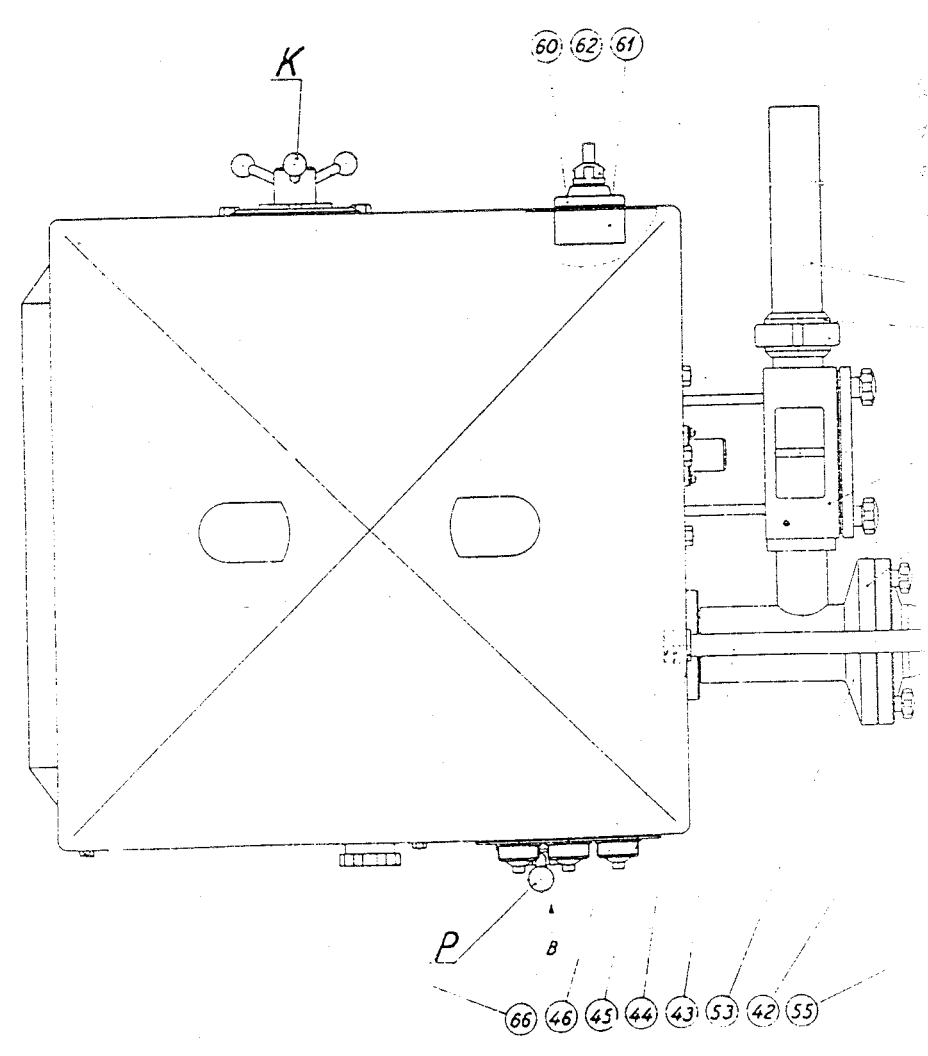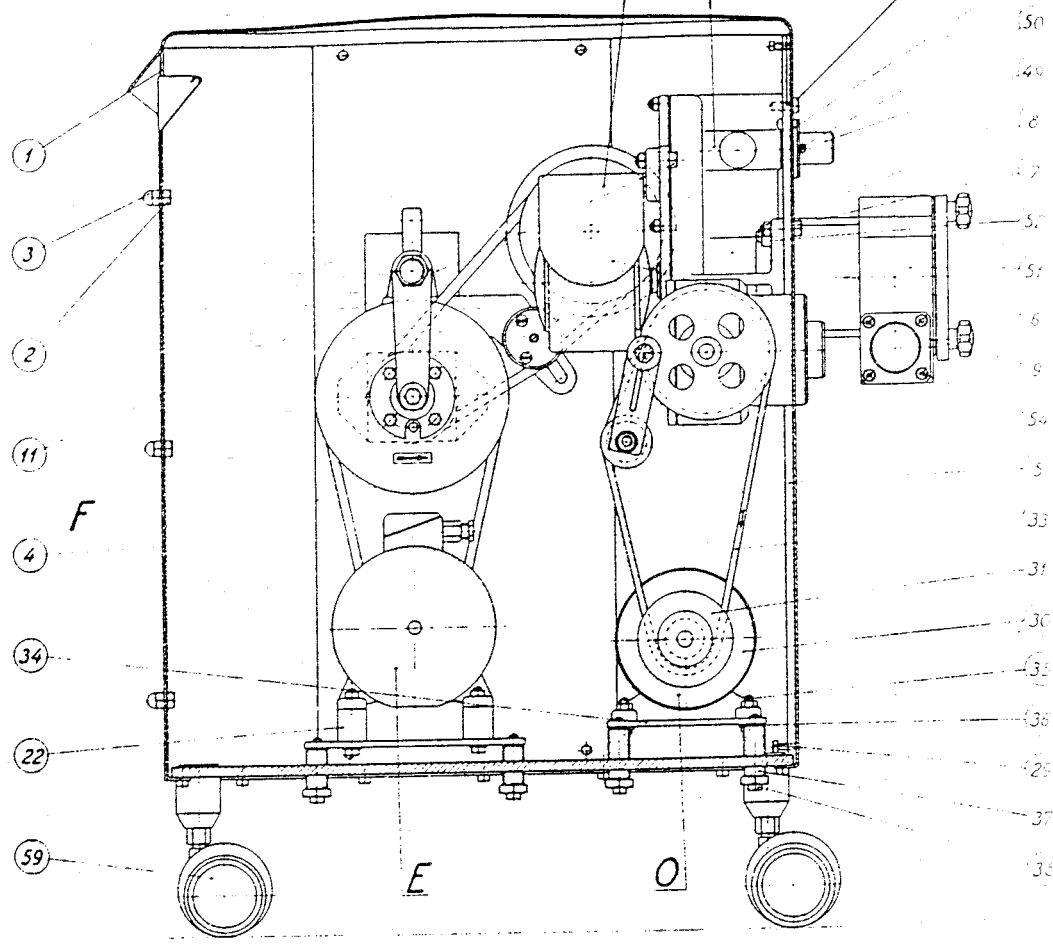
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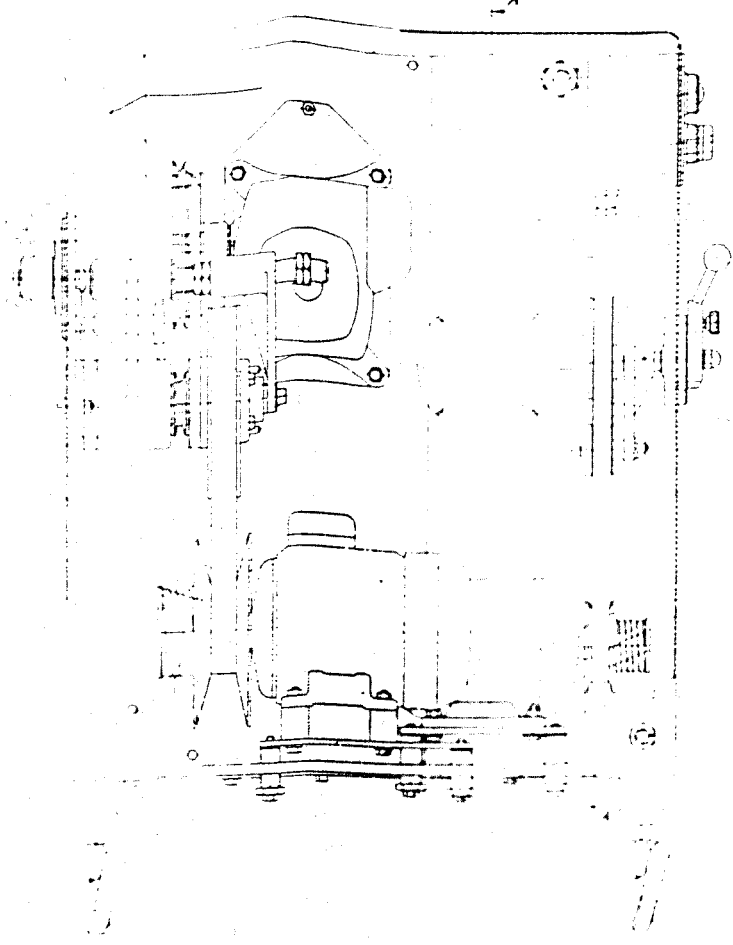
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R   85 77 88 89 90 91
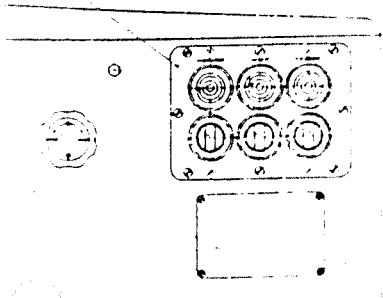
Set B
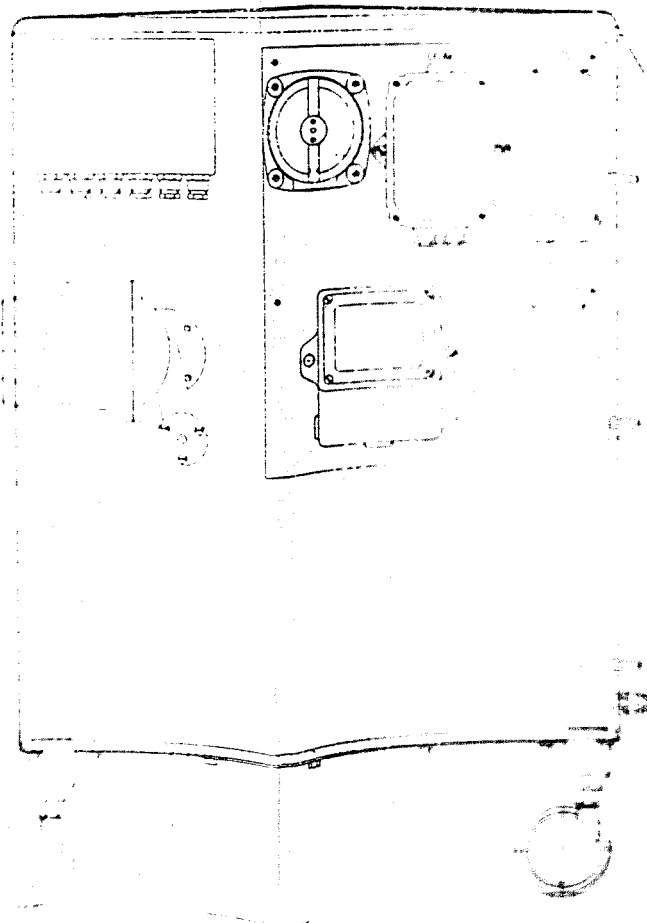
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78-400-0009

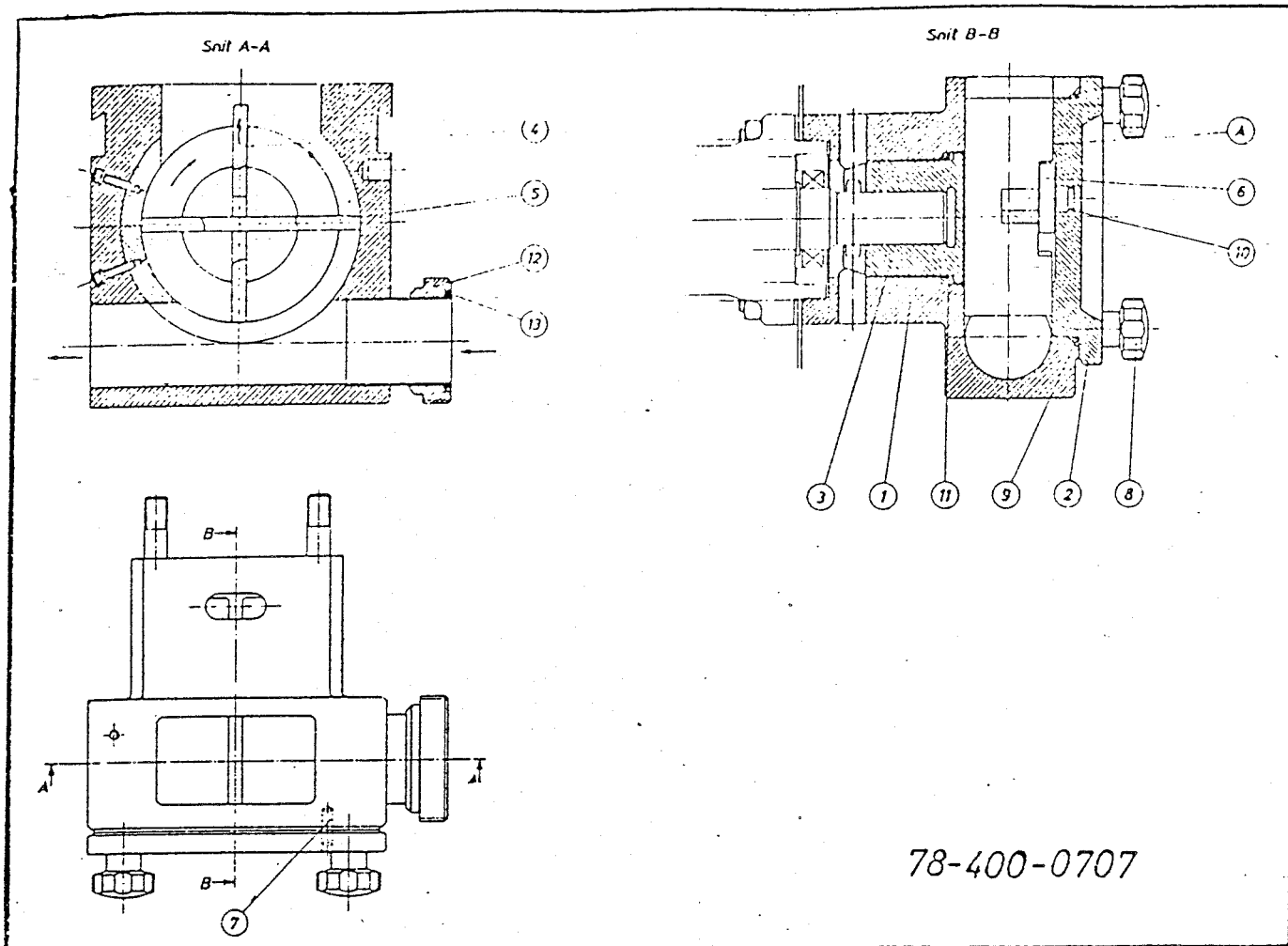| Item	Name	Part No.	NB
4	Lubricating nipple 1/8 RG	58-079-0002	
8	Primary shaft	78-400-1437	
9	Ball bearing dia 35/72 SKF 3207	51-019-0008	
10	Circlip 35 U	42-313-1052	
11	Circlip 72 I	42-314-1047	
12	Spacer ring	78-400-1061	
13	Felt ring SKF Fi 9	55-076-0009	
14	Belt Pulley	78-400-1062	
18	Variator pulley	78-400-1064	
19	Shaft for thrust bearing	78-155-1282	
20	Ball bearing dia 15/35 SKF 3202	51-019-0003	
21	Circlip 15 U	42-313-1012	
22	Cover for thrust bearing	78-151-0631	
24	Thrust collar	78-151-0630	
25	Guide ring	78-151-0665	
31	Regulating shaft	78-400-1438	
32	Nut, 5/8" RG, left	78-151-0658	
33	Arm for regulating shaft	78-151-0645	
34	Circlip 22 U	42-313-1019	
35	Thrust washer	78-151-0646	
38	Gearwheel for pointer $Z = 70M = 1$	78-151-0647	
47	Shaft for toothed rim	78-151-0653	
48	Circlip 8 U	42-313-1005	
49	Toothed rim $Z_1 = 20$, $Z_2 = 70M = 1$	78-151-0652	
55	Tension pulley	78-400-1440	
57	Cover	78-400-1068	
58	Lubrication nipple 6 dia	58-077-1013	
59	Gudgeon	78-400-1430	
60	Circlip 15 U	42-313-1012	
61	Ball bearing SKF 6202	51-007-0003	
62	Spacer ring	78-400-1069	

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No., and part No.

x = in spare parts box
xx = see special spare parts list

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78-400-0701

Snit A-A

Snit B-B

78-400-0707

Item	Name	Part No.	Rem.
1	Mixer housing, complete	78-400-1457	
2	Cover	78-400-1459	
3	Rotor	78-400-1310	
4	Scraper	78-400-1311	x
5	Scraper	78-400-1312	x
6	Cam disc	78-400-1251	
7	Guide pin	78-400-1033	
8	Knurled nut M10	78-400-1460	
9	O ring GACO R-208	55-088-0108	x
10	O ring GACO R-112	55-088-0012	x
11	O ring ROTO PRP 334	55-091-0123	x
12	Nipple DDMM 3D15-2	46-122-8007	
13	Gasket DDMM 4F114-22	46-135-0007	x

Spare Parts List 78-400-0707   Mixer complete, 50 mm Rotor

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No., and part No.

x = in spare parts box

78-400-0708

Item	Name	Part No.	Rem.
2	Mixer shaft, complete	78-400-1315	
3	O ring PRP No. 116, comp. 158-60	55-091-0100	x
4	Stud M8	78-400-1441	
5	O ring GACO	55-088-0174	
7	Knurled nut M8	78-400-1464	
8	Nipple DDMM 3 Do 15-2	46-135-0007	
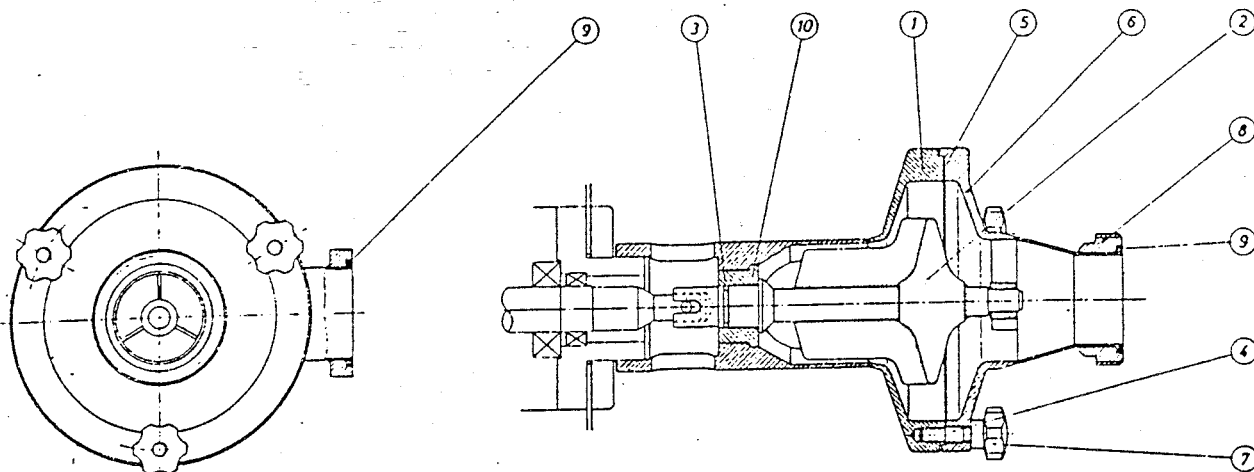
Spare Parts List 78-400-0708   **After-mixer**

When ordering spare, please give drawing No., item No., and partNo.

x = in spare parts box
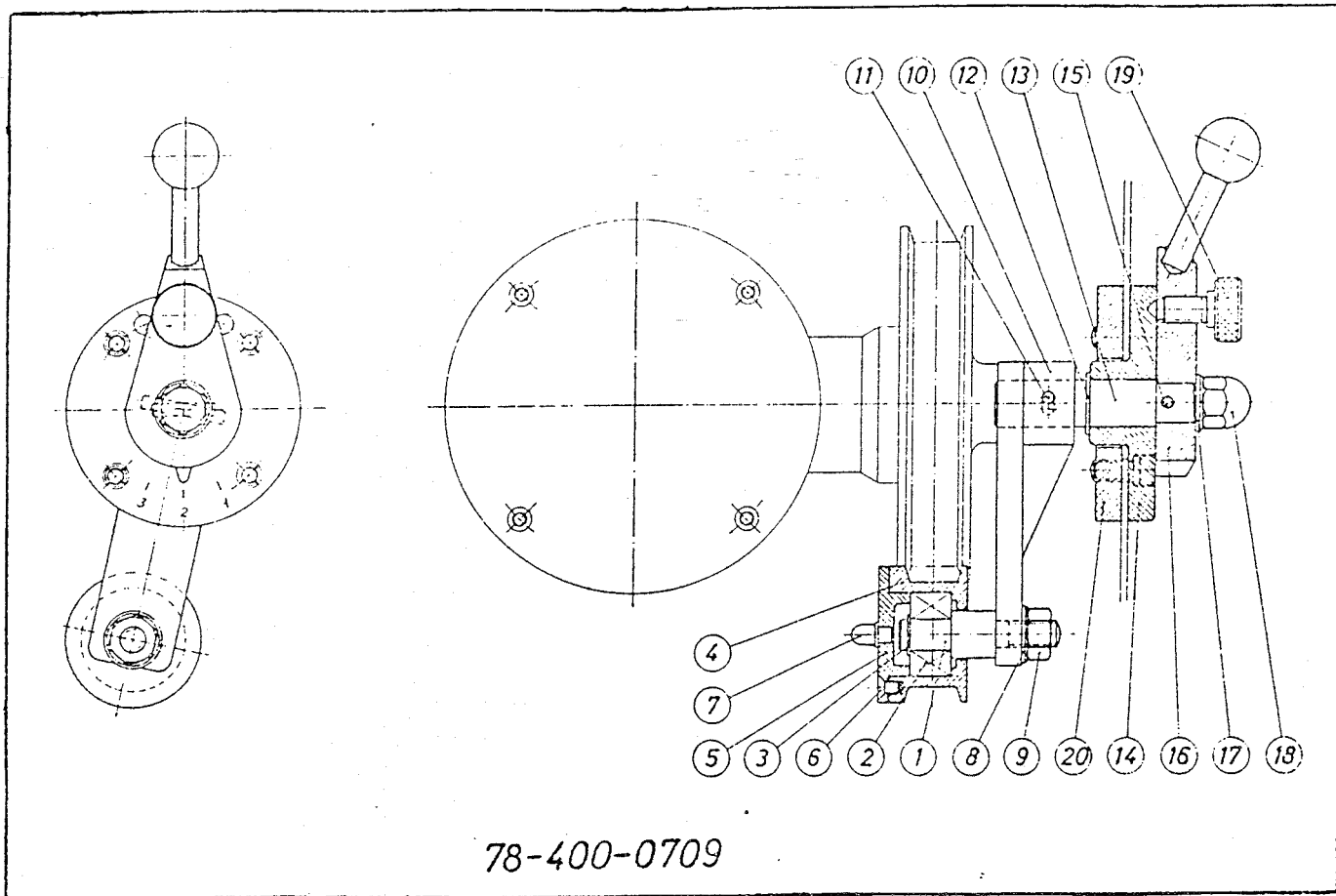
78-400-0709

Item	Name	Part No.	Rem.
2	Ball bearing SKF 3201	51-019-0002	
3	Circlip 12 U	42-313-1009	
7	Force-feed lubricating nipple 6 dia	58-077-1013	
12	Circlip 18 U	42-313-1015	
18	Domed cap nut M10, stainless	42-137-8008	
19	Cheese-head screw	78-400-1231	

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No., & part No.
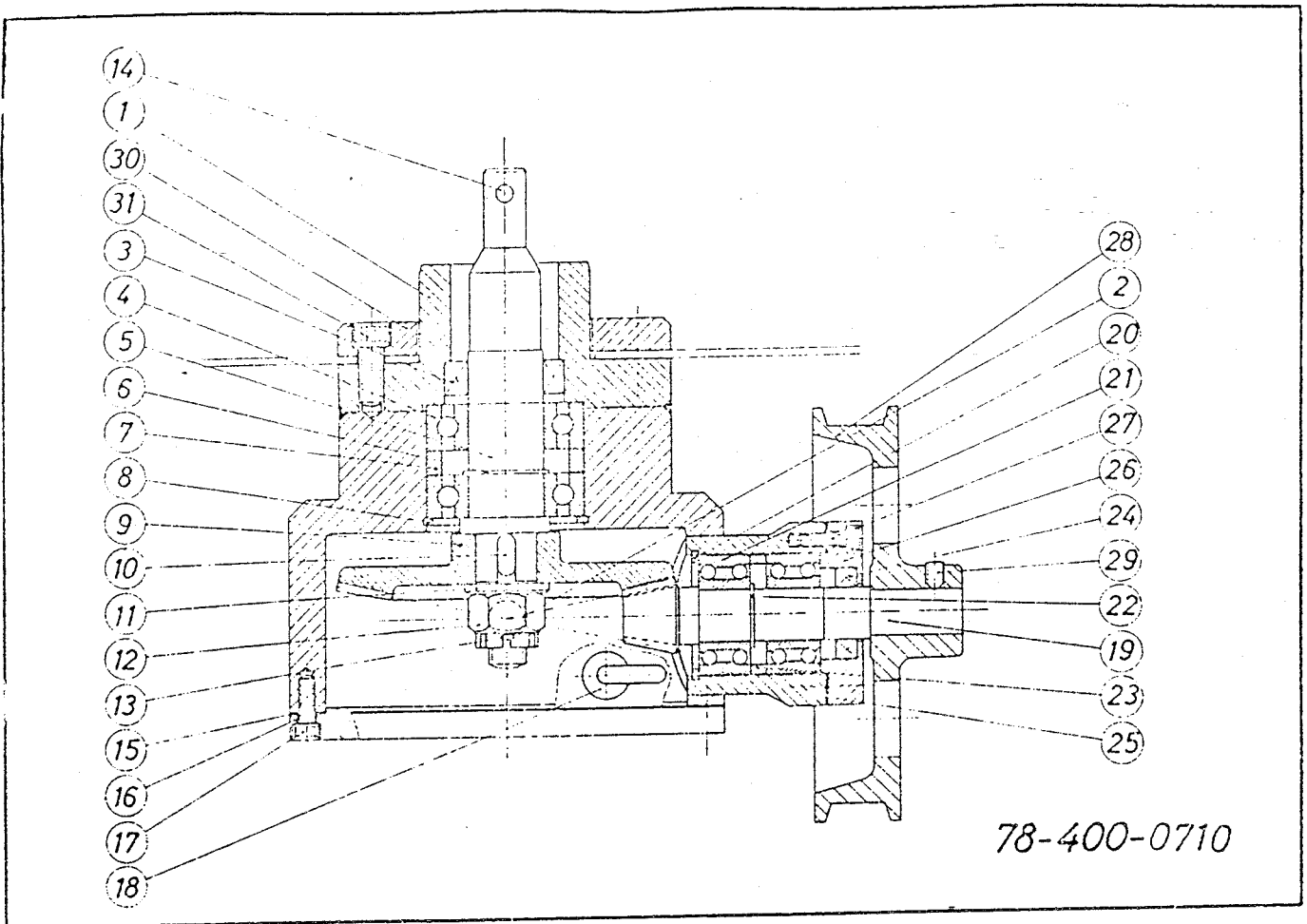
78-400-0710

| Spare Parts List 78-400-0710 | Gear for After-Mixer |

Item	Name	Part No.	
3	Seal ring BASI dia 25/40-30PE/709	55-028-0023	
4	Ball bearing SKF 6205	51-007-0006	
6	Circlip 25 U	42-313-1022	
8	Circlip 52 I	42-314-1037	
9	Gearwheel, conical	78-400-1194	
15	Gasket for end cover	78-400-1201	
19	Shaft with toothing	78-400-1193	
20	Circlip 40 I	42-314-1031	
21	Ball bearing SKF 3203	51-019-0004	
22	Circlip 17 U	42-313-1014	
24	Seal ring BA dia 17/30-30PE/709	55-029-0011	
25	Gasket for bearing cover	78-400-1200	

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No. & part No.
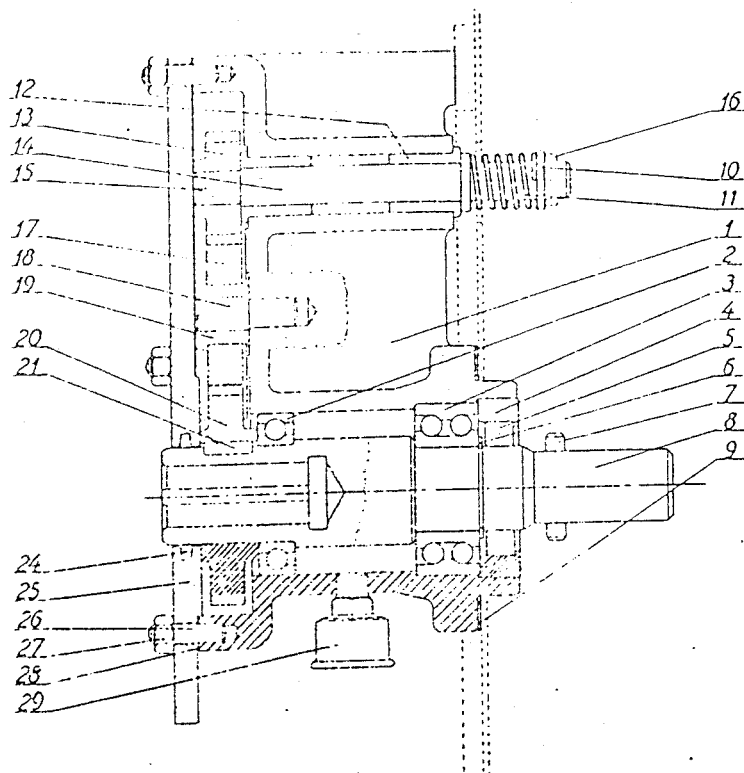
78-400-0711

Spare Parts List 78-400-0711   Bearing Casing, complete

Item	Name	Part No.	Rem.
2	Ball bearing dia 40/68x15 SKF 6008	51-002-0009	
3	Ball bearing dia 35/72x27 SKF 3207	51-019-0008	
4	Seal ring	78-400-1045	
5	Seal ring dia 35/56x12 BASL 30PE/709	55-030-0014 029-0099	
6	Circlip 35U	42-313-1032	
7	Driving pin	78-400-1047	
9	Gasket	78-400-1056	
12	Bronze bushing	78-400-1054	
13	Gearwheel Z = 22M = 2	78-400-1052	
17	Gearwheel Z = 32M = 2	78-400-1049	
19	Bronze hub	78-400-1051	
20	Gearwheel Z = 44M = 2	78-400-1046	
21	Key 5 x 5 x 20	46-154-1020	
24	Felt ring SKF Fi 9	55-076-0009	
28	Gasket	78-400-1055	
29	Lubricating cup "Stauffer" No. 3	58-082-0003	

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No., & part No.

Pos.	Benævnelse	Del nr.	Bem.	
4	Ophængsfjeder	78-4oo-1259		
5	Fingerskrue Mlo	78-4oo-1431		
8	Topmøtrik M6	42-137-8oo6		
9	Sekskantskrue M8 x 16	42-oo9-8125		
1c	Topmøtrik M8	42-137-8oo7		
11	Drejespjæld	78-4oo-1454		
12	Fingermøtrik M6	78-4oo-1456		
13	Nylonskive	78-4oo-1266		
14	Lejebøsning	78-4oo-1267		
15	Akselskrue	78-4oo-1435		
16	Fingerskrue $\frac{1}{4}$" RG	78-4oo-1269		
19	Kuglehåndtag D.B.J. Mlo	48-oo5-oo17		
23	Trækfjeder	78-278-o554		
24	Møtrik M12	42-122-2oo7		
25	Travers	78-4oo-1271		
26	Holder for travers	78-4oo-1272		
27	Ophængsplade for vibrator	78-4oo-1276		
28	Cylinderskrue M5 x lo	42-o78-8o67		
3o	Topmøtrik Mlo	42-137-8oo8		
32	Holder for konsol	78-4oo-1262		
33	Cylinderskrue M8 x 2o	42-o78-814o		

Ved bestilling af reservedele opgives apparat nr., pos. nr. og del nr.

x) disse dele findes i reservedelskassen.

Eks.: 78-4oo-o721   pos. 13,   78-4oo-1266 (nylonskive)

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Anker for vibrator

Benævnelse: Nougat og frugtblander

Ændringer

Pos.	L/R	Benævnelse	Materiale	H-gr.	Undergr.	Del. nr.	Stk.	Res.
		Anker	Meterstål ⌀3 x 11	20	035	1000	1	
				78 400		1362	1	

Dato	Tegn.	Kontr.	H-gr.	Undergr.	Del. nr.	Res.	Blad nr.
28.1.72 3ll					78 400	1436	

Skala 1:1

blade — af

Anker for magnet tp 2 vår.

M10

max 3

(⌀30)

45

6

(25,5) (11)

⌀29 presskul f+3stikk

12

disse flader skal være parallelle!

78 400 - 1363
28 1 72 3ll

Spare Parts List 78-400-0725   Jam Hopper for 50 mm Mixer

When ordering spares, please give drawing No., item No., & part No.

Item	Name	Part No.	Rem.
3	Ball handle DBJ 1¼" WG	48-005-0017	
4	Slotted screw M10 x 16	42-018-8303	
5	Agitator	78-400-1296	
6	Agitator shaft	78-400-1350	
7	Knurled nut	78-400-1462	
8	Hook bolt	78-400-1463	
9	Coupling	78-400-1129	
10	Gasket	78-400-1353	x

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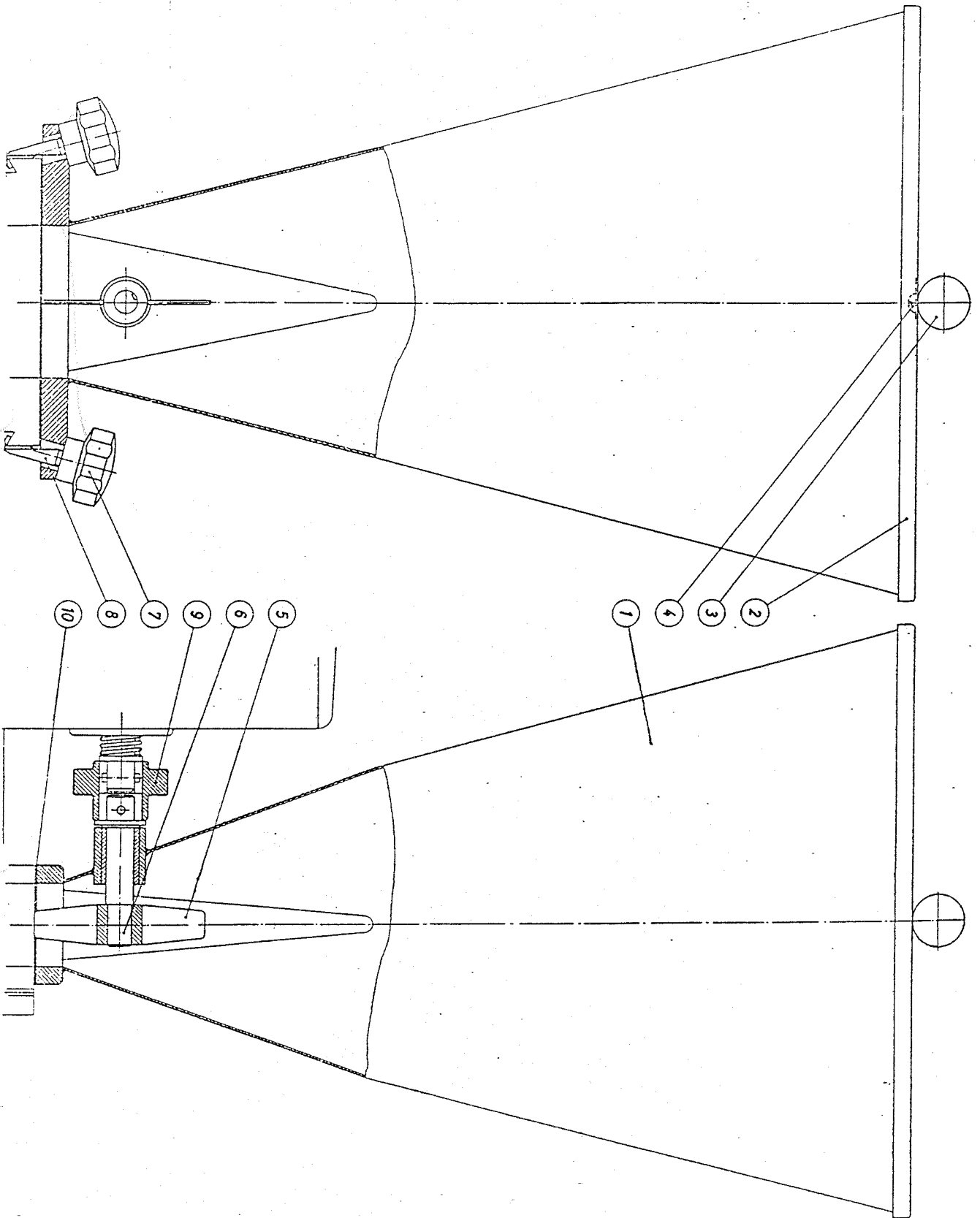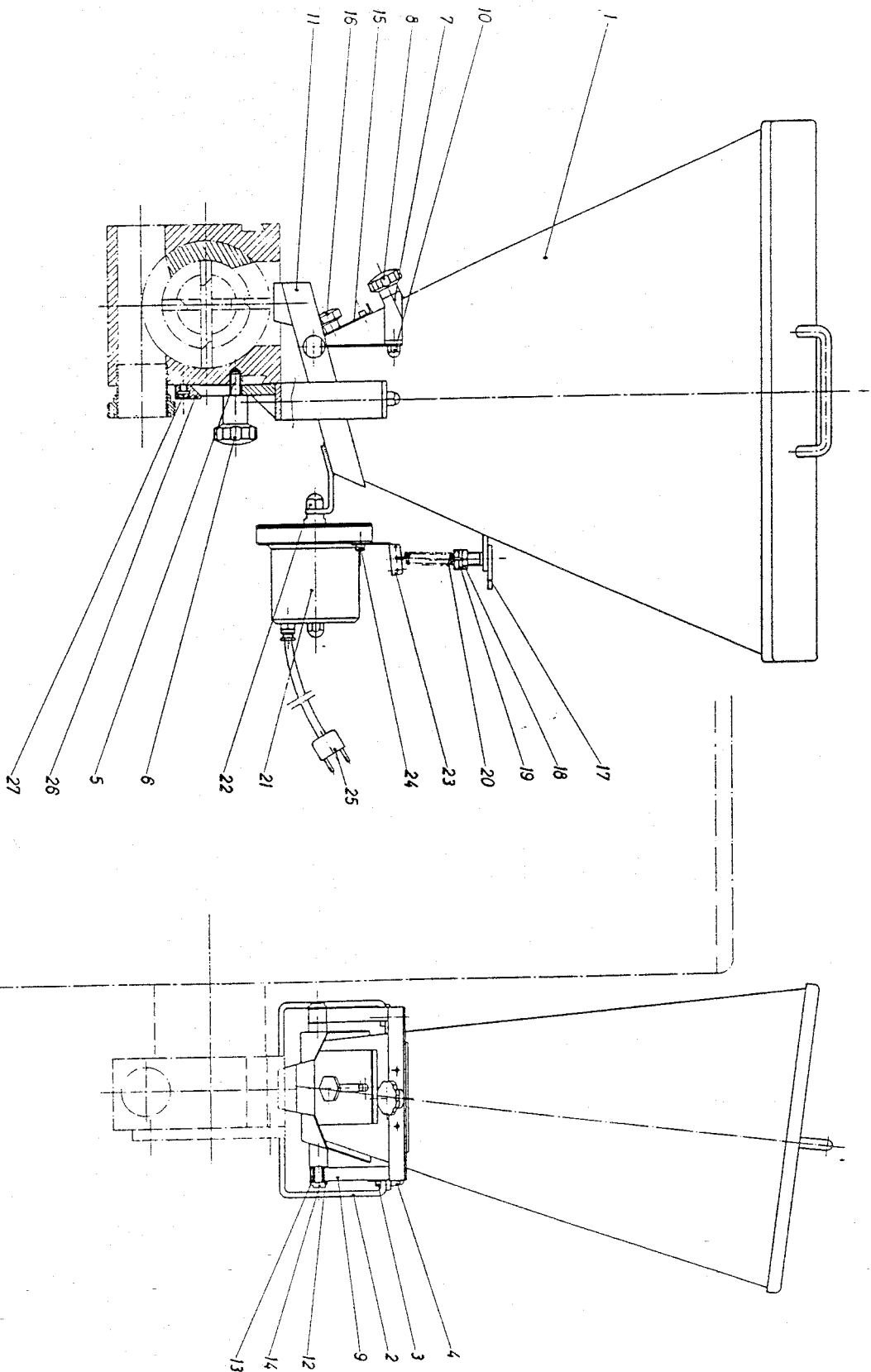
Reservedelsliste: 78-400-0726   Tøpfylder

Pos.	Benævnelse	Del nr.	NB
4	Tromøtrik M8	42-137-8007	
5	Gevindstykke 1/4"RG	78-400-1277	
6	Fingerskrue 1/4 RG	78-400-1269	
7	Travers f. ophængsfjeder	78-400-1535	
8	Fingerskrue M10	78-400-1431	
9	Ophængsfjedre	78-400-1259	
10	Tromøtrik M6	42-137-8006	
12	Nylonskive	78-400-1266	
13	Lejebøsning	78-400-1267	
14	Akselskrue	78-400-1435	
16	Fingermøtrik M8	79-010-3359	
17	Holder f. travers	78-400-1272	
18	Møtrik M12	42-122-2007	
19	Travers	78-400-1271	
20	Trækfjeder	78-278-0554	
21	Vibrator 65V 50HZ	78-400-0531	xx
22	Tromøtrik M10	42-137-8008	
23	Ophængsplade f. vibrator	78-400-1276	
25	Stikprop LK-NES	45-102-0006	
26	Holder f. konsol	78-400-1262	

Ved bestilling af reservedele, opgives apparatets nr., pos. nr.
samt del nr.
Eksempel: 78-400-0726,Pos. 12 78-400-1266 Nylonskive
x = dele findes i reservedelskasse
xx = se special reservedelsliste

OMRON

USER'S MANUAL

SYSDRIVE 3G3EV SERIES (Standard Model)

Compact Low-noise Inverter

Thank you for choosing this SYSDRIVE 3G3EV-series product. Proper use and handling of the product will ensure proper product performance, will length product life, and may prevent possible accidents.

Please read this manual thoroughly and handle and operate the product with care.

NOTICE

1. This manual describes the functions of the product and relations with other products. You should assume that anything not described in this manual is not possible.

2. Although care has been given in documenting the product, please contact your OMRON representative if you have any suggestions on improving this manual.

3. The product contains potentially dangerous parts under the cover. Do not attempt to open the cover under any circumstances. Doing so may result in injury or death and may damage the product. Never attempt to repair or disassemble the product.

4. We recommend that you add the following precautions to any instruction manuals you prepare for the system into which the product is being installed.
   • Precautions on the dangers of high-voltage equipment.
   • Precautions on touching the terminals of the product even after power has been turned off. (These terminals are live even with the power turned off.)

5. Specifications and functions may be changed without notice in order to improve product performance.

Items to Check Before Unpacking

Check the following items before removing the product from the package:
   • Has the correct product been delivered (i.e., the correct model number and specifications)?
   • Has the product been damaged in shipping?
   • Are any screws or bolts loose?

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

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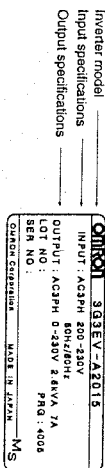# Chapter 1

• Getting Started •

1-1   Items to be Checked when Unpacking
1-2   Precautions

1-1 Items to be Checked when Unpacking

■ Checking the Product

On delivery, always check that the delivered product is the SYSDRIVE 3G3EV Inverter that you ordered.

Should you find any problems with the product, immediately contact your nearest local sales representative.

● Checking the Nameplate

Inverter model ——
Input specifications ——
Output specifications ——

```
OMRON    3G3EV-A2015
INPUT : AC3PH 200-230V
               50Hz/60Hz
OUTPUT: AC3PH 0-230V 2.8kVA 7A
LOT NO:                    PRG :4006
SER NO:
OMRON Corporation   MADE IN JAPAN  MS
```

● Checking the Model

```
3G3EV-A2002R
```

Specifications
Maximum applicable motor capacity
Voltage class
Installation type
Series name: 3G3EV Series
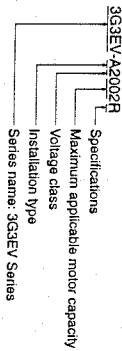
Specifications

| Blank | Standard model |
| R | SYSMAC BUS model |

Maximum Applicable Motor Capacity

001	0.1 kW
002	0.2 kW
004	0.4 kW
007	0.75 kW
015	1.5 kW

Installation Type

| A | Panel mounting |
| P | Option |

Voltage Class

| 2 | Three-phase 200 VAC input |
| B | Single/Three-phase 200 VAC input |

● Checking for Damage

Check the overall appearance and check for damage or scratches resulting from transportation.

1-2 Precautions

■ Checking Accessories

Note that this manual is the only accessory provided with the 3G3EV (Standard Model).
Set screws and other necessary parts must be prepared by customers.

To ensure safe operation of the 3G3EV, note the following items:

■ Always Hold the Heat Sink During Removal.

When moving the 3G3EV, always hold the heat sink (aluminum portion on the rear of the Unit).

Heat sink ——
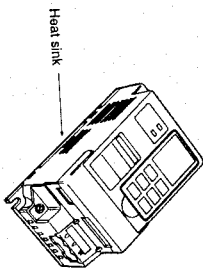
■ Watch Out for Residual Voltage On Charged Portions

After the power is turned off, residual voltage remains in the capacitor inside the Inverter. Therefore, touching terminals immediately after turning the power off may cause an electrical shock.

If an inspection or some other task is to be performed, always wait at least one minute from the time all indicators on the front panel go off.
(Note that this warning is applicable whenever you perform any task after turning the main circuit off.)

■ Do Not Remove the Digital Operator When the Main Circuit is Still On.

Always turn the main circuit off before removing the digital operator.
Removing the digital operator with the main circuit ON may cause an electrical shock and damage the equipment.

1-4

■ Do Not Modify Wiring or Check Signals When the Main Circuit is On.

Always turn the main circuit off before modifying wiring or checking signals.

Touching terminals while the main circuit is on may cause an electrical shock and damage the equipment.

■ Do Not Conduct a Dielectric Strength Test.

Because the 3G3EV Inverter is an electronic control unit using semiconductor, never conduct a dielectric strength test or an insulation resistance test for the control circuit.

■ Modify Constant Settings Correctly.

Always modify the constant settings according to the procedures described in this manual.
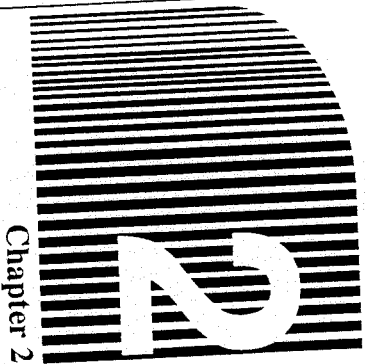
Chapter 2

· Overview ·

2-1 Features

■ Easy to Use
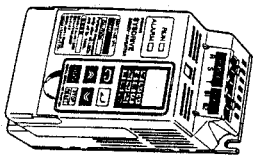
● Basic Constants Displayed On Indicators

Constants for basic operations such as frequency setting and acceleration/deceleration time setting are displayed on dedicated indicators. Therefore, constant numbers can be confirmed easily.

● Minimum Constant Setting Items

Constant setting items have been minimized to enable even first-time users to set constants easily.

■ Easy to Install

● Very Small and Lightweight

The 3G3EV Inverter is approximately half the size of our Low-noise General-purpose Inverters in terms of volume and weight/percentage. This improves space efficiency and operating efficiency (including easier removal).

● Optional DIN Track

An optional DIN track is available. This DIN track enables the user to mount the 3G3EV Inverter on the DIN track with a one-touch operation.

■ Easy to Wire

● Easy Wiring without Having to Open the Front Cover

This Inverter can be wired just by opening the terminal block cover.

● Separate Input and Output Terminal Blocks

Power input terminals are located in the upper section, while motor output terminals are in the lower section. In this way, the input and output terminal blocks are separated according to the contactors, so incorrect wiring can be prevented.

● Soldering No Longer Necessary

No connector means no soldering.

■ Easy to Operate

● Switching the Operation Mode with a One-touch Operation

For example, after a test run is performed using the Digital Operator, it can be easily switched to a production run using control terminals with a one-touch operation.

● Checking a Test Run with Various Monitors

Output frequency, output current, and the direction of motor rotation appear in the display section of the Digital Operator, so the mechanical system can be easily monitored during a test run.

■ Low Noise

An insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) power element has been adopted to eliminate metallic noise.

■ High-torque Operation Even In Low Speed Range

A torque rate of 150% can be achieved even in a low speed range where output frequency is only 3 Hz. Thus, acceleration time can be reduced.

2-2 Component Names

■ Main Unit

Main Circuit Terminals (Input)
Power input   Braking resistor
terminals   connection terminals

L1 N/L2 L3   B1   B2

Run indicator

Alarm indicator

Digital Operator

Control circuit terminals
(output)

Ground terminal

Main Circuit Terminals (Output)

Motor output
terminals

U   V   W

Control circuit
terminals (input)
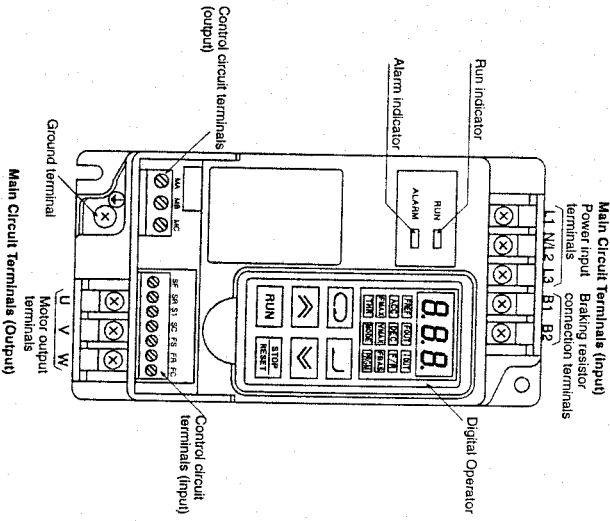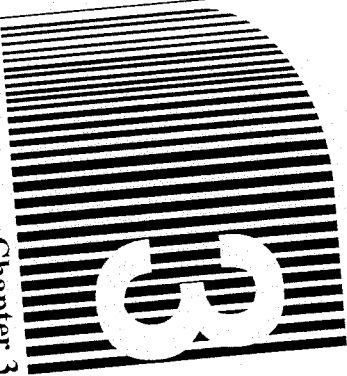
Note This diagram shows the inverter with all terminal block covers removed.

■ Digital Operator

Display
section

Data display section

Monitor item indicators

In-service item indicators (green indicators)
These items can be monitored or set even
during operation.

Stopped item indicators (red indicators)
These items can be set only when the
inverter is stopped.

Constant item indicators

Enter Key

Decrement Key

STOP/RESET Key

RUN Key

Increment Key

Mode Key

Operation
keys

Chapter 3

Design

- Design

3-1 Installation
3-2 Wiring

3-1 Installation

3-1-1 Outside/Mounting Dimensions

Note All dimensions are in millimeters.

■ 3G3EV-A2001 to 3G3EV-A2004 (0.1 to 0.4 kW):
  Three-phase 200-VAC Input

■ 3G3EV-AB001 to 3G3EV-AB002 (0.1 to 0.2 kW):
  Single/Three-phase 200-VAC Input
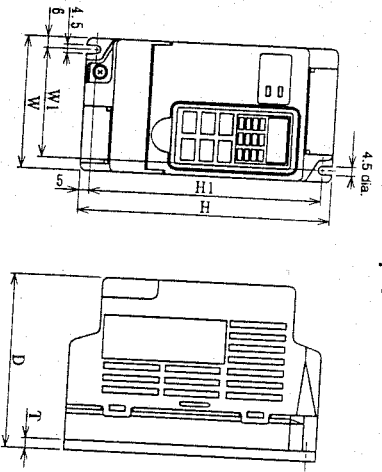
Note 1. For the 3G3EV-A2001, 3G3EV-A2002, and 3G3EV-AB001, a U-shaped notch (4.5 mm wide) is provided instead of the upper mounting hole (4.5mm in diameter).

Note 2. Install the inverter with two M4 bolts.

● Three-phase 200-VAC Input Model

3G3EV model	Output	W	H	D	W1	H1	T	Weight (kg)
A2001	0.1 kW	68	128	75	56	118	3	Approx. 0.5
A2002	0.2 kW			88			3	Approx. 0.6
A2004	0.4 kW			110			5	Approx. 0.9

● Single/Three-phase 200-VAC Input Model

3G3EV model	Output	W	H	D	W1	H1	T	Weight (kg)
AB001	0.1 kW	68	128	75	56	118	3	Approx. 0.6
AB002	0.2 kW			108			5	Approx. 0.9

■ 3G3EV-A2007 to 3G3EV-A2015 (0.75 to 1.5 kW):
  Three-phase 200-VAC Input
■ 3G3EV-AB004 to 3G3EV-AB007 (0.4 to 0.75 kW):
  Single/Three-phase 200-VAC Input

Two, 4.5 dia.
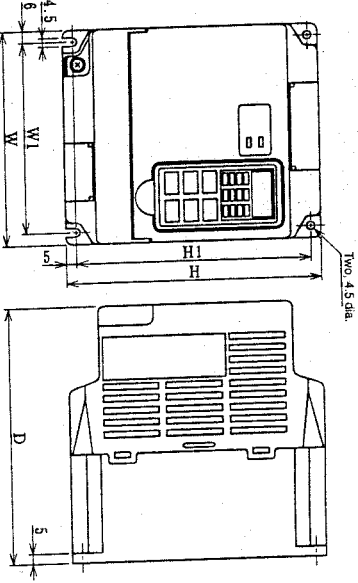
Note. Install the inverter with four M4 bolts.

• **Three-phase 200-VAC Input Model**

3G3EV model	Output	W	H	D	W1	H1	Weight (kg)
A2007	0.75 kW	108	130	96		118	Approx. 1.3
A2015	1.5 kW	108	155			118	Approx. 1.5

• **Single/Three-phase 200-VAC Input Model**

3G3EV model	Output	W	H	D	W1	H1	Weight (kg)
AB004	0.4 kW	108	128	130	96	118	Approx. 1.3
AB007	0.75 kW						Approx. 1.3

3-1-2 Installation Conditions

■ **Installation Site**

• Install the Inverter under the following conditions:

  Ambient temperature for operation: –10°C to 50°C

  Humidity: 90% RH or less (non-condensing)

• Install the Inverter in a clean location free from oil mist and dust. Alternatively, install it in a totally enclosed panel that is completely shielded from suspended dust.

• When installing or operating the Inverter, always take special care so that metal powder, oil, water, or other foreign matter do not get in the Inverter.

• Do not install the Inverter on inflammables such as wood.

■ **Direction of Installation**

• Install the Inverter on a vertical surface so that the characters on the nameplate are oriented upward.

■ **Installation Space**

• When installing the Inverter, always provide the following installation space to allow normal heat dissipation from the Inverter.

W = 30 mm min.   100 mm min.   100 mm min.   Air   Side   Air

---
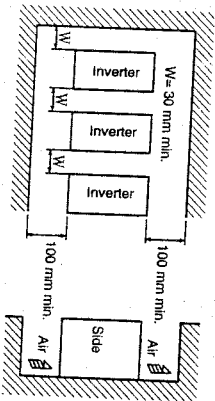
■ **Ambient Temperature Control**

• To enhance operation reliability, the Inverter should be installed in an environment free from extreme temperature rises.

• If the Inverter is installed in an enclosed environment such as a box, use a cooling fan or air conditioner to maintain the internal air temperature below 50°C.

• The surface temperature of the Inverter may reach 30°C higher than the ambient temperature. Therefore, keep all thermally susceptible devices and wires away from the Inverter.

■ **Protecting the Inverter from Foreign Matter during Installation**

• Place a cover over the Inverter to shield it from metal powder produced by drilling during installation.

  (Upon completion of installation, always remove the cover from the Inverter. Otherwise, ventilation will be affected, causing the invert to overheat.)

3-2 Wiring

3-2-1 Terminal Blocks

■ Name of Each Terminal Block

Control circuit terminals (output)

Main Circuit Terminals (Input)

Power input terminals

Braking resistor connection terminals

Ground terminal

Main circuit terminals (output)

Motor Output Terminals (Output)

Control circuit terminals (input)
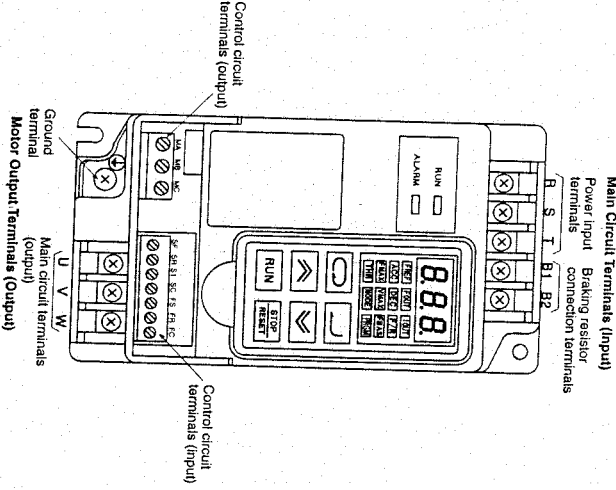
Note This diagram shows an inverter with all terminal block covers removed.

3-6

■ Main Circuit Terminals

● Input Terminals (Top Section)

Terminal symbol	Name and description
L1 N/L2 L3	**Power input terminals** Three-phase, 200 to 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz input terminals. If a 3G3EV-AB□□□ is to be used in single-phase input mode, single-phase 200 to 240 VAC power with a frequency of 50/60 Hz must be input between terminals R and S.
B1 B2	**Braking resistor connection terminals (see note)** Terminals for connecting an optional braking resistor

Note Before shipping, a resin plate is attached to each braking resistor connection terminal to prevent incorrect wiring. When connecting a braking resistor, always remove the resin plates with a pair of long-nose pliers.

● Output Terminals (Bottom Section)

Terminal symbol	Name and description
U V W	**Motor output terminals** Three-phase power output terminals for operating the motor. (Never connect an AC power supply to these terminals.)
⏚	**Ground terminal** Always use a ground terminal with a ground resistance of 100 Ω or less.

Crimp terminal

6.2 mm max.

Terminal block screw (M3.5)

3-7
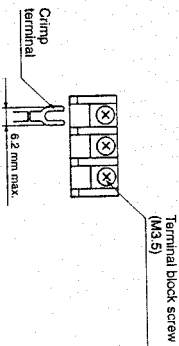
■ Control Circuit Terminals

● Input Terminals (On Right-hand Side)

Terminal symbol	Name and description	Interface
SF	**Forward/Stop** When the terminal is ON, the motor rotates in the forward direction. When the terminal is OFF, the motor stops.	
SR	**Reverse/Stop** When the terminal is ON, the motor reverses. When the terminal is OFF, the motor stops.	
S1	**Multi-function Input (see note 1)**	
SC	**Sequence input common** Input terminal common to SF, SR, and S1	
FS	**Frequency reference power supply** Output voltage: 12 VDC Permissible amperage: 20 mA	
FR	**Frequency reference Input (see note 2)** 0 to 10 VDC is input.	
FC	**Frequency reference common**	

Note 1. Constant No. 06 (n06) is used to set this function. This constant is factory-set to "fault reset."

Note 2. FR can be switched to an amperage input terminal (4 to 20 mA) by setting the internal DIP switch and constant No. 02 (operation mode selection). For details, refer to *7-2 Frequency Reference by Amperage Input*.

● Output Terminals (On Left-hand Side)

Terminal symbol	Name and description	Interface
MA	**Multi-function contact output (contact a)** (see note)	
MB	**Multi-function contact output (contact b)** (see note)	
MC	**Multi-function contact output (common)**	

Note Constant No. 09 (n09) is used to set the function. This constant is factory set to "operation in progress."

3-8

■ Standard Connection Diagram
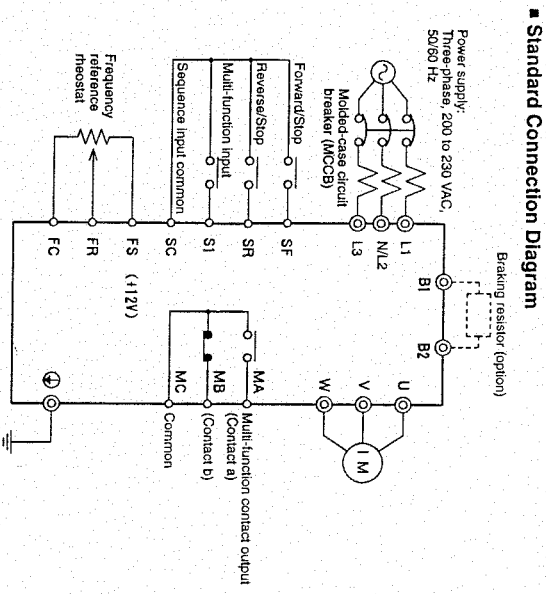
Note If a 3G3EV-AB□□□ is used in single-phase input mode, single-phase 200 to 240 VAC power with a frequency of 50/60 Hz must be input between terminals R and S.

3-2-2 Wiring Around the Main Circuit

System reliability and noise resistance are affected by the wiring method used. Therefore, always follow the instructions given below when connecting the inverter to peripheral devices and other parts.

■ Wire Size and Molded-Case Circuit Breaker to be Used

For the main circuit and ground, always use 600-V polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cables.

3-9

If the cable is long and may cause voltage drops, increase the wire size according to the cable length.

Model	Terminal symbol	Terminal screw	Wire size (mm²)	Molded-case circuit breaker capacity (A)
3G3EV-A2001 3G3EV-AB001	R S T B1 B2 U V W ⏚	M3.5	0.75 to 2	5
3G3EV-A2002 3G3EV-AB002	R S T B1 B2 U V W ⏚	M3.5	0.75 to 2	5
3G3EV-A2004 3G3EV-AB004	R S T B1 B2 U V W ⏚	M3.5	0.75 to 2	5
3G3EV-A2007 3G3EV-AB007	R S T B1 B2 U V W ⏚	M3.5	0.75 to 2	10
3G3EV-A2015	R S T B1 B2 U V W ⏚	M3.5	0.75 to 2	10

Determining the Wire Size

Determine the wire size for the main circuit so that the line voltage drop is within 2% of the rated voltage.

Line voltage drop V_D is calculated as follows:

$$V_D (V) = \sqrt{3} \times \text{wire resistance } (\Omega/\text{km}) \times \text{wire length (m)} \times \text{amperage (A)} \times 10^{-3}$$

■ Wiring on the Input Side of Main Circuit

● Installing a Molded-case Circuit Breaker

Always connect the power input terminals (R, S, and T) and power supply via a molded-case circuit breaker.

● Installing a Ground Fault Interrupter

If a ground fault interrupter is to be connected to the wire on the primary side (R, S, and T) of the main circuit, use either of the following interrupters to prevent malfunctions:

- Ground fault interrupter with a sensitivity amperage of 200 mA or more and with an operating time of 0.1 second or more
- Ground fault interrupter with high-frequency countermeasures (for Inverter)

● Installing a Magnetic Contactor

This Inverter can be used without a magnetic contactor (MC) on the power supply side.

If the power supply for the main circuit is to be shut off because of the sequence, a magnetic contactor can be used instead of a molded-case circuit breaker.

However, when a magnetic contactor is installed on the primary side of the main circuit to forcibly stop a load, note that regenerative braking does not work and the load coasts to a stop.

- A load can be started and stopped by opening and closing the magnetic contactor on the primary side. Note, however, that frequently opening and closing the magnetic contactor may cause the Inverter to break down.
- When the Inverter is operated with a Digital Operator, automatic operation cannot be performed after recovery from a power interruption.
- If a braking resistor unit is to be used, program the sequence so that the magnetic contactor is turned off by the contact of the unit's thermal relay.

● Connecting Input Power Supply to the Terminal Block

Because the phase sequence of input power supply is irrelevant to the phase sequence (R, S, T) of the terminal block, input power supply can be connected to any terminal on the terminal block.

● Installing an AC Reactor

If the Inverter is connected to a large-capacity power transformer (600 kW or more) or the phase advance capacitor is switched, an excessive peak current may flow through the input power circuit, causing the converter unit to break down. To prevent this, install an optional AC reactor on the input side of the Inverter. This also improves the power factor on the power supply side.

● Installing a Surge Absorber

Always use a surge absorber or diode for the inductive loads to be connected to the Inverter. These inductive loads include magnetic contactors, electromagnetic relays, solenoid valves, solenoids, and magnetic brakes.

● Installing a Noise Filter on the Power Supply Side

Install a noise filter to eliminate noise transmitted between the power line and the Inverter.

Wiring Example 1
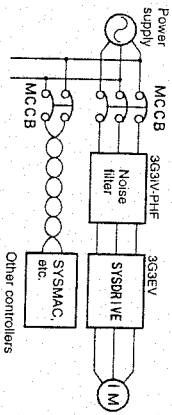
Note Use a special-purpose noise filter for Inverters.

Wiring Example 2
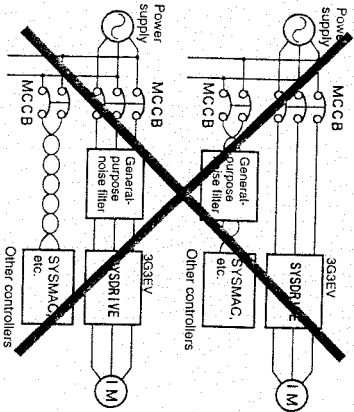
Note Do not use a general-purpose noise filter.

■ Wiring on the Output Side of Main Circuit

● Connecting the Terminal Block to the Load

Connect output terminals U, V, and W to motor lead wires U, V, and W, respectively.

● Never Connect Power Supply to Output Terminals

Caution Never connect a power supply to output terminals U, V, and W.
If voltage is applied to the output terminals, the internal mechanism of the Inverter will be damaged.

● Never Short or Ground the Output Terminals

Caution If the output terminals are touched with bare hands or the output wires come into contact with the Inverter casing, an electric shock or grounding will occur. This is extremely hazardous. Also, be careful not to short the output wires.

● Do Not Use a Phase Advance Capacitor or Noise Filter

Never connect a phase advance capacitor or LC/RC noise filter to the output circuit. Do-ing so may result in damage to the Inverter or cause other parts to burn.

● Do Not Use an Electromagnetic Switch

Do not connect an electromagnetic switch or magnetic contactor to the output circuit. If a load is connected to the Inverter during operation, an inrush current will actuate the overcurrent protective circuit in the Inverter.

● Installing a Thermal Relay

This Inverter has an electronic thermal protection function to protect the motor from overheating. If, however, more than one motor is operated with one Inverter or a multi-polar motor is used, always install a thermal relay (THR) between the Inverter and the motor and set to "0.0" (no thermal protection) for constant No. 31 ("THR" indicator). In this case, program the sequence so that the magnetic contactor on the input side of the main circuit is turned off by the contact of the thermal relay.

● Installing a Noise Filter on the Output Side

Connect a noise filter to the output side of the Inverter to reduce radio noise and induction noise.
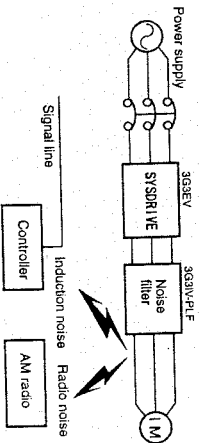
Induction Noise: Electromagnetic induction generates noise on the signal line, causing the controller to malfunction.

Radio Noise: Electromagnetic waves from the Inverter and cables cause the broadcasting radio receiver to make noise.

● How to Prevent Induction Noise

As described above, a noise filter can be used to prevent induction noise from being generated on the output side. Alternatively, cables can be routed through a grounded metal pipe to prevent induction noise. Keeping the metal pipe at least 30 cm away from the signal line considerably reduces induction noise.
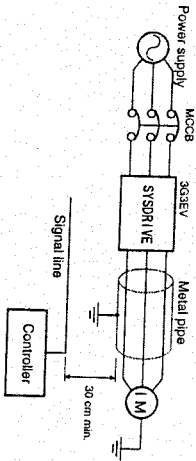
● How to Prevent Radio Noise

Radio noise is generated from the Inverter as well as the input and output lines. To reduce radio noise, install noise filters on both input and output sides, and also install the Inverter in a totally enclosed steel box.

The cable between the Inverter and the motor should be as short as possible.
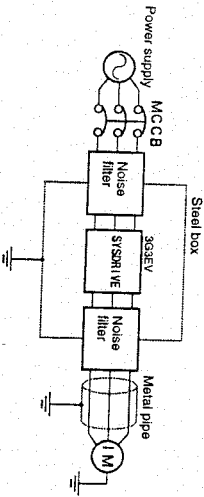
● Cable Length between Inverter and Motor

If the cable between the Inverter and the motor is long, the high-frequency leakage current will increase, causing the Inverter output current to increase as well. This may affect peripheral devices. To prevent this, adjust the carrier frequency (set in n37) as shown in the table below.

Cable length between Inverter and motor	50 m max.		100 m max.
Carrier frequency (n37)	10 kHz max. (1, 2, 3, 4)	5 kHz max. (1, 2)	

■ Ground Wiring

- Always use a ground terminal with a ground resistance of 100 Ω or less.
- Do not share the ground wire with other devices such as a welder or power tool.
- Always use a ground wire that complies with technical standards on electrical equipment. Route the ground wire so that the total length is as short as possible.
- When using more than one Inverter, be careful not to loop the ground wire.
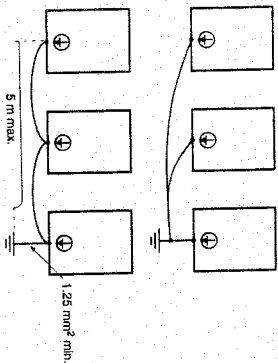
Note Minimize the total length (5 m or less) between the ground electrode and the ground terminal, and also use a thick wire (1.25 m² or more). Leakage current flows through the Inverter. Therefore, if the distance between the ground electrode and the ground terminal is too long, potential on the ground terminal of the Inverter will become unstable.
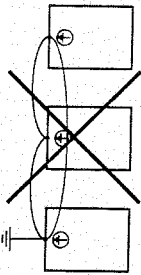
3-2-3 Wiring Control Circuit Terminals

The control signal line must be 50 m or less and must be separated from the power line. If frequency references are input externally, use a twisted-pair shielded line.

■ Wiring Sequence Input/Output Terminals

Wire the sequence input terminals (SF, SR, S1, and SC) and the multi-function contact output terminals (MA, MB, and MC) as described below.

● Wires to be Used

Wire type	Wire size	Wire to be used
Single wire	0.5 to 1.25 mm²	Polyethylene-shielded cable
Stranded wire	0.5 to 0.75 mm²	

● Wiring Method

• Wire each terminal as follows:
a) Loosen the terminal screw with a thin-slotted screwdriver.
b) Insert the wire from underneath the terminal block.
c) Tighten the terminal screw firmly.

• Always separate the control signal line from the main circuit cables and other power cables.
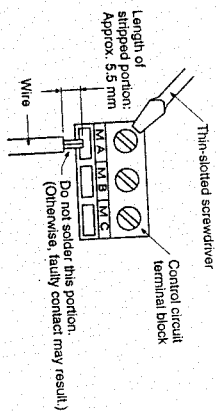
■ Wiring Frequency Reference Input Terminals

If frequency references are input using a D/A unit (digital-to-analog converter) or external power supply, wire the frequency reference input terminals (FR and FC) as described below.
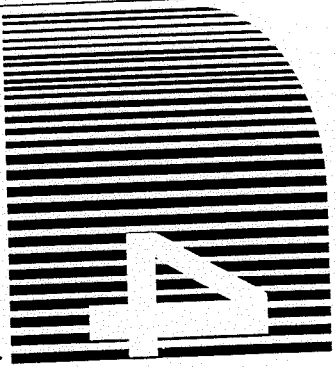
● Wires to be Used

Always use twisted-pair shielded wires to prevent malfunctions due to noise.

Wire type	Wire size	Wire to be used
Single wire	0.5 to 1.25 mm²	Polyethylene-insulated cable for
Stranded wire	0.5 to 1.25 mm²	instrumentation (with shield)

● Wiring Method

• The wiring procedure is the same as for sequence input/output terminals, described previously.
• Always separate the cables from the main circuit cables and other power cables.
• Connect the shield to the ground terminal of the Inverter. Do not connect to the controller.
• Insulate the shield with tape to prevent it from coming into contact with other signal lines and devices.

Length of stripped portion: Approx. 5.5 mm

Thin-slotted screwdriver

Control circuit terminal block

M A M B M C

Wire

Do not solder this portion. (Otherwise, faulty contact may result.)

Chapter 4

Preparing for Operation

4-1 Preparation Procedure

1. Installation:

   Install the Inverter according to installation conditions. Refer to *page 3-2*.

   Check that all the installation conditions are met.

2. Wiring:

   Connect the Inverter to power supply and peripheral devices. Refer to *page 3-6*.

   Select peripheral devices that meet the specifications, and wire them correctly.

3. Turning the Power On:

   Check the necessary items, then turn the power on.

   Always check that the power voltage is correct and the power input terminals (R, S, and T) are wired correctly.

   • Power voltage

   Three-phase, 200 to 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz

   When a 3G3EV-AB□□□ is used in single-phase input mode, the power voltage must be as follows: single-phase, 200 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz (use terminals R and S)

   Check that the motor output terminals (U, V, and W) and motor are connected correctly.

   Check that the control circuit terminals and controller are connected correctly.

4. Checking Display Status:

   Check the Inverter for errors.

   If everything is normal, the indicators below become as follows when the power is turned on:

   • RUN indicator: Flashing

   • ALARM indicator: Not lit

   • Constant item indicators: "FREF," "FOUT," or "IOUT" is lit.

   • Data display: Data corresponding to the constant item indicators is displayed.

   If an error exists, the ALARM indicator lights up. In this case, take the necessary action as described in *Section 5 Operation*.

5. Setting Constants:

   Use the Digital Operator to set constants required for operation. Refer to *page 4-3*.

   Specify each constant as described in this manual.

---

6. Test Run:

   Perform a no-load test run and an actual loading test run to check that the motor and peripheral devices operate normally. Refer to *page 4-21*.

   Check the direction of motor rotation and check that the limit switches operate normally. Operate the Inverter with the Digital Operator first, then with the controller.

7. Production Run:

   The Inverter is ready to run. If any error has occurred, refer to *Section 5 Operation*.

4-2 Using the Digital Operator

4-2-1 Name and Function of Each Component

■ **Name of Each Component**

- Display section
- Operation keys
- Mode Key
- Increment Key
- RUN Key
- Data display section
- Monitor item indicators
- In-service item indicators (green indicators) These items can be monitored or set even during operation.
- Stopped item indicators (red indicators) These items can be set only when the Inverter is stopped.
- Constant item indicators
- Enter Key
- Decrement Key
- STOP/RESET Key
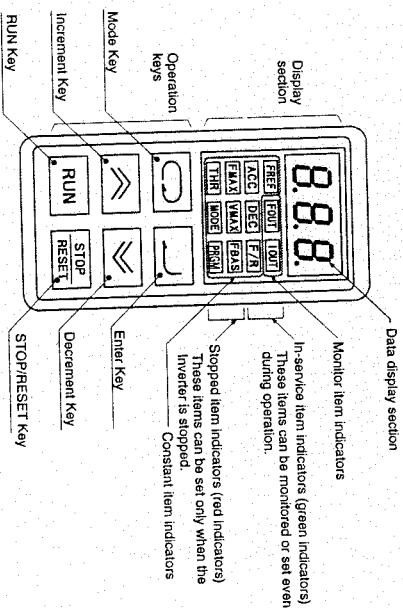
■ **Function of Each Component**

● **Display Sections**

Data display section	Reference frequency values, output frequency values, output current values, constant settings, and error codes are displayed.
Monitor item indicators	**FOUT** When this indicator is lit, an output frequency value (Hz) is displayed in the data display section. **IOUT** When this indicator is lit, an output current value (effective current: A) is displayed in the data display section.
Constant item indicators	The value set in the constant corresponding to the lit indicator is displayed in the data display section. A new value can be set.

Note In-service item indicators (green indicators):
These items can be monitored or the constant for each item can be set even during operation.
Stopped item indicators (red indicators):
Constants for these items can be set only when the Inverter is stopped.
In this display, the direction of motor rotation is displayed during operation.

● **Operation Keys**

Mode Key	Press this key to switch between monitor item indicators and constant item indicators.
Enter Key	Press this key to register the value set in a constant.
Increment Key	Press this key to increase a constant no. or the value of a constant.
Decrement Key	Press this key to decrease a constant no. or the value of a constant.
RUN Key	Press this key to start the Inverter. (This key is valid only when Digital Operator run mode is selected and all indicators in the stopped item indicators are not lit.)
STOP/RESET Key	Press this key to stop the Inverter. (This key is valid only when Digital Operator run mode is selected.) Also, press this key to reset the Inverter when an error has occurred.

4-2-2 Outline of Operation

■ **Switching Data Display during Operation**

Press the Mode Key to switch data display.
During operation, only the items in the in-service item indicators section can be monitored and the constants for these items can be set.
If the power is turned off when the FOUT or IOUT indicator is lit, the same indicator lights up next time the power is turned on. Otherwise, the FREF indicator always lights up.

Example of data display	Indicator	Description
60.0	FREF	Reference frequency (Hz)
60.0	FOUT	Output frequency monitoring (Hz)
0.2	IOUT	Output current monitoring (effective current: A)
10.0	ACC	Acceleration time (seconds)
10.0	DEC	Deceleration time (seconds)
For	F/R	Forward/Reverse rotation selection For: Forward rotation rEu: Reverse rotation
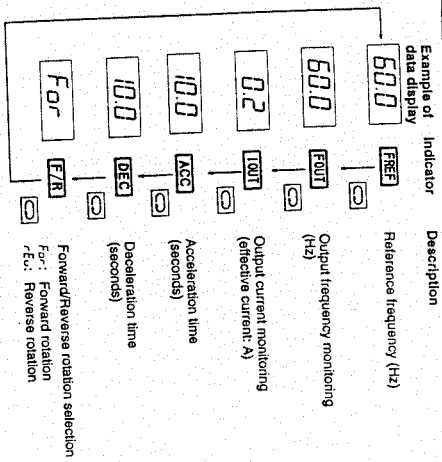
■ Switching Data Display when Inverter is Stopped

Press the Mode Key to switch data display.
When the Inverter is stopped, all items can be monitored and the constant for each item can be set.

Example Indi-cator of data display		Description
0.0	FOUT	Output frequency monitoring (Hz)
0.0	IOUT	Output current monitoring (effective current: A)
10.0	ACC	Acceleration time (seconds)
10.0	DEC	Deceleration time (seconds)
For	F/R	Forward/Reverse rotation selection For: Forward rotation -rEu: Reverse rotation
60.0	FMAX	Maximum frequency (Hz)
200	VMAX	Maximum voltage (V)
60.0	FBAS	Maximum voltage frequency (Hz)
0.6	THR	Electronic thermal reference current (A)
1	MODE	Operation mode selection
n.01	PRGM	Constant no.
60.0	FREF	Reference frequency (Hz)

Note The indicators displayed when the power is turned on are the same as shown in the previous section "Switching Data Display" during Operation.

■ Monitor Display

The 3G3EV allows the user to monitor the reference frequency, output frequency, output current, and the direction of rotation.

● Operation Method

Key operation	Indicator	Example of data display	Description
	FREF	60.0	Press the Mode Key until the FREF indicator lights up. The reference frequency (Hz) is displayed.
	FOUT	60.0	Press the Mode Key. The output frequency (Hz) is displayed.
	IOUT	0.2	Press the Mode Key. The output current value (effective current: A) is displayed.

Note 1. The direction of rotation can be always monitored during operation. The indicators in the lower two rows of the display section flash indicating the direction of rotation. The indicator flashing speed varies according to the speed of rotation.

Indicator flashing sequence during forward rotation

FMAX VMAX FBAS
THR MODE PRGM

The indicators flash counterclockwise when the motor rotates in the forward direction.

Note 2. The constant item indicators section has the F/R indicator, but this indicator is used to indicate a command when the Inverter is operated with the Digital Operator.

4-2-3 Setting Constants

The 3G3EV (Standard Model) allows the user to set 18 different constants.
The constants for basic operations are allocated to dedicated indicators,
so the user need not refer to the constant nos. The constants allocated to
dedicated indicators can be also set by lighting the PRGM indicator.
Note that the operation methods using dedicated indicators and the PRGM
indicator are different.

■ Setting Constants

● Setting Constants Using a Dedicated Indicator

Example:
Changing acceleration time from 10 seconds to 50 seconds.

Key operation	Indicator	Example of data display	Explanation
○	ACC	10.0	Press the Mode Key until the ACC indicator lights up.
≫	ACC	Flashing 10.0	Press the Increment Key. The data display section flashes (indicating that the data is yet to be registered).
≫	ACC	Flashing 10.1	Press the Increment Key until "50.0" appears in the data display section. Holding down the key changes data quickly.
≪	ACC	Flashing 50.0	
⏎	ACC	50.0	Press the Enter Key to complete the setting procedure.

10.0 ACC → 10.0 ≫ Flashing 50.0 → 50.0 ⏎ → 50.0 ACC

Note If the new data is not to be registered, press the Mode Key instead of the Enter Key. The new data becomes invalid and the next item is displayed.
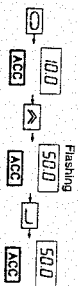
● Setting Constants Using the PRGM Indicator

Example:
Changing the value of constant no. 02 (operation mode selection) to "2."

Key operation	Indicator	Example of data display	Explanation
○	PRGM	$n01$	Press the Mode Key until the PRGM indicator lights up.
≫	PRGM	$n02$	Press the Increment Key. "n02" appears in the data display section.
⏎	PRGM	0	Press the Enter Key. The value of constant no. 02 is displayed.
≫	PRGM	Flashing 2	Change the value to "2" by pressing the Increment Key. The data display section flashes (indicating that the value is yet to be registered).
⏎	PRGM	$n02$	Press the Enter Key. The data display section stops flashing. After approximately 0.5 second, the data display section returns to the constant no. display ("n02").

$n01$ PRGM → $n02$ ≫ 0 → 2 ⏎ Flashing 2 → $n02$ ⏎ PRGM (After 0.5 second)

Note 1. If the new data is not to be registered, press the Mode Key instead of the Enter Key. The new data becomes invalid and the constant no. display ("n02") is returned.
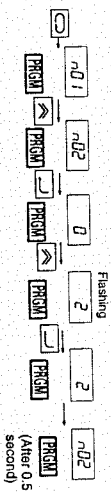
Note 2. Holding down the Increment Key or Decrement Key changes data quickly.

■ **List of Constants**

Constant no.	Dedicated Indicator	Description	Setting range	Factory setting
n01		Constant write-inhibit selection/constant initialization	0, 1, 8, 9	1
n02	**MODE**	Operation mode selection	0 to 5	0
n04	**F/R**	Forward/reverse rotation selection	For, rEv	For
n06		Multi-function input selection	0 to 4	1
n09		Multi-function output selection	0, 1, 2	1
n11	**FREF**	Frequency reference 1	0.0 to 400	6.0 (Hz)
n12	**FREF**	Frequency reference 2	0.0 to 400	0.0 (Hz)
n20	**ACC**	Acceleration time	0.0 to 999	10.0 (seconds)
n21	**DEC**	Deceleration time	0.0 to 999	10.0 (seconds)
n24	**FMAX**	Maximum frequency	50.0 to 400	60.0 (Hz)
n25	**VMAX**	Maximum voltage	1 to 255	200 (V)
n26	**FBAS**	Maximum voltage frequency	1.6 to 400	60.0 (Hz)
n31	**THR**	Electronic thermal reference current	0.0 to see note 1	See note 1
n33		Stall prevention during deceleration	0, 1	0
n36		Operation after recovery from power interruption	0, 1, 2	0
n37		Carrier frequency	1, 2, 3, 4	4
n39		Frequency reference gain	0.10 to 2.00	1.00
n40		Frequency reference bias	-99 to 99	0 (%)
n68		Error history	(Display only)	

Note 1. The setting range and factory setting for n31 (electronic thermal reference current) depend on the inverter model. For details, refer to *page 4-17*. Normally, set the rated motor amperage in n31.

Note 2. Displaying the constant no. corresponding to an indicator in the "Dedicated indicator" column lights the indicator.

Note 3. Constant no. 02 (n02) and subsequent constants can be set only when constant no. 01 (n01) is set to 1.

■ **Details of Each Constant**

n01 Constant Write-Inhibit Selection/Constant Initialization

Setting range	Constant Write-Inhibit Selection/Constant Initialization	Factory setting	
0, 1, 8, 9		1	

One of the following four values can be selected:

Value	Description
0	Only n01 can be set.
1	Constants n01 to n68 can be displayed and set.
8	All constants are returned to factory settings.
9	The inverter is initialized in 3-wire sequence mode.

Note 1. If other constants are to be set, always set "1" in n01.

Note 2. Setting "9" (3-wire sequence mode) in n01 allows the user to start and stop the inverter with automatic recovery type push-button switches.

Example of 3-wire Sequence Mode
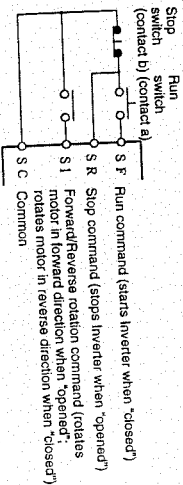
Stop switch (contact b)

Run switch (contact a)

S F　Run command (starts inverter when "closed")

S R　Stop command (stops inverter when "opened")

S 1　Forward/Reverse rotation command (rotates motor in forward direction when "opened"; rotates motor in reverse direction when "closed")

S C　Common

Example of Operation

Forward rotation

Motor operation

Reverse rotation

Run command

Stop command

Forward/Reverse rotation command
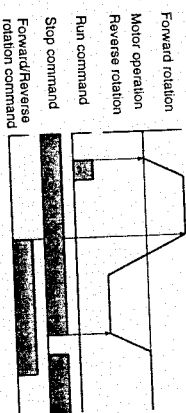
n02 | [MODE] Operation Mode Selection

Setting range	0 to 5	Factory setting	0

This constant is used to specify whether the Inverter is to be operated with a Digital Operator or external signals.

Value	Run command	Frequency reference	DIP switch setting
0	Digital Operator	Digital Operator (n11)	OFF
1	Control terminal	Digital Operator (n11)	OFF
2	Digital Operator	Control terminal (voltage input)	OFF
3	Control terminal	Control terminal (voltage input)	OFF
4	Digital Operator	Control terminal (amperage input)	ON
5	Control terminal	Control terminal (amperage input)	ON

Note 1. The above setting operation can be performed when constant no. 02 is selected. This operation is also possible when the dedicated indicator ("MODE") is lit.

Note 2. The DIP switch is located inside the Inverter. Use this switch to change the setting when frequency references are to be input in terms of amperage (4 to 20 mA). For details, refer to *Section 7-2 Frequency Reference by Amperage Input*. For voltage input, never set the DIP switch to ON. Doing so may damage the equipment.

n04 | [F/R] Forward/Reverse Rotation Selection

Setting range	For, rEu	Factory setting	For (forward rotation)

This constant is used to specify the direction of motor rotation when the Inverter is operated with the Digital Operator.

Value	Description
For	Forward rotation
rEu	Reverse rotation

Note 1. While the Inverter is being operated with the Digital Operator, the direction of motor rotation can be changed by lighting the F/R indicator with the Mode Key first, pressing the Increment or Decrement Key to change the setting, then pressing the Enter Key.

Note 2. The direction (forward/reverse) of motor rotation depends on the motor model used. Refer to the instruction manual for the motor.

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n06 | [S1] Multi-Function Input Selection

Setting range	0 to 4	Factory setting	1

One of the following values can be selected for the multi-function input (S1) function:

| Value	Description
0	Forward/reverse rotation command (3-wire sequence)
1	Fault reset (fault reset when ON)
2	External fault (contact a: external fault when ON)
3	External fault (contact b: external fault when OFF)
4	Multi-step speed command (frequency reference 2 when ON)

n09 | Multi-Function Output Selection

Setting range	0, 1, 2	Factory setting	1

One of the following three values can be specified for the multi-function contact output (MA and MB) function. When the Inverter enters the state corresponding to the specified value, MA is turned on and MB is turned off.

Value	Description
0	Fault occurrence
1	Operation in progress (frequency reference is being output)
2	Frequency matching (see note)

Note MA is turned on when the difference between the reference frequency and the output frequency falls within 2 Hz. MA is turned off when the difference exceeds ± 4 Hz.

Example of Operation
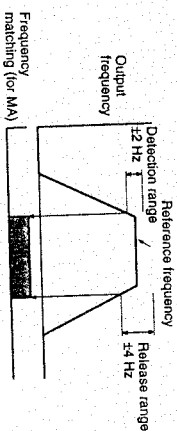
n11 [FREF] Frequency Reference 1			
Setting range	0.0 to 400 (Hz)	Factory setting	6.0 (Hz)

n12 [FREF] Frequency Reference 2			
Setting range	0.0 to 400 (Hz)	Factory setting	0.0 (Hz)

- These constants are used to set reference frequency values.
- The unit of setting is as follows:
  0.0 to 99.9 (Hz): 0.1 (Hz)
  100 to 400 (Hz): 1 (Hz)
- The reference frequency value can be changed even during operation. To change the reference frequency value when the inverter is being operated with the Digital Operator, light the FREF indicator with the Mode Key first, press the Increment or Decrement Key to change the value, then press the Enter Key.
- If one of values 2 to 5 is set in n02 (operation mode selection), the n11 setting is disregarded and control input (voltage or current) becomes valid.
- When using n12 (frequency reference 2), always set "4" (multi-step speed command) in n06 (multi-function input selection). The multi-step speed command is always valid regardless of the n02 setting.
- If the n12 setting is to be changed during operation, perform the above procedure when the multi-step speed command (S1) is ON.
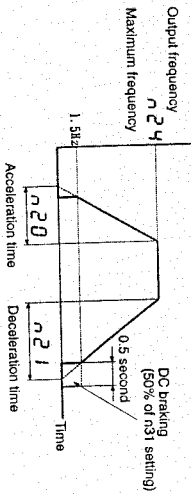
Example of Multi-Step Speed Operation
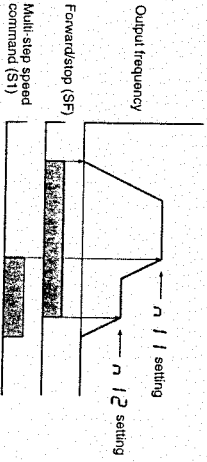
Output frequency

← n11 setting
← n12 setting

Forward/stop (SF)

Multi-step speed command (S1)

n20 [ACC] Acceleration Time			
Setting range	0.0 to 999 (seconds)	Factory setting	10.0 (seconds)

n21 [DEC] Deceleration time			
Setting range	0.0 to 999 (seconds)	Factory setting	10.0 (seconds)

- These constants are used to set acceleration time (required to increase the output frequency from the stopped state to the maximum frequency) and deceleration time (required to decrease the output frequency from the maximum frequency to the stopped state).
  (Set the maximum frequency in n24.)
- The unit of setting is as follows:
  0.0 to 99.9 (seconds): 0.1 (second)
  100 to 999 (seconds): 1 (second)
- Acceleration and deceleration times can be changed even during operation. If, for example, acceleration time is to changed, light the ACC indicator with the Mode Key first, press the Increment or Decrement Key to change the value, then press the Enter Key. Deceleration time can be also changed in the same way. (Light the DEC indicator before changing the deceleration time.)
  These constant settings are always valid regardless of whether the Inverter is operated with the Digital Operator or control input.

Explanation of n20 and n21 Settings

Output frequency
Maximum frequency

n24
n20
n21
1.5Hz
0.5 second
DC braking
(50% of n31 setting)

Time
Acceleration time
Deceleration time

n24 [FMAX] Maximum Frequency

Setting range	50.0 to 400 (Hz)	Factory setting	60.0 (Hz)

Unit of setting	50.0 to 99.9 (Hz) : 0.1 (Hz); 100 to 400 (Hz) : 1 (Hz)

n25 [VMAX] Maximum Voltage

Setting range	1 to 255 (V)	Factory setting	200 (V)

Unit of setting	1 (V)

n26 [FBAS] Maximum Voltage Frequency (Basic Frequency)

Setting range	1.6 to 400 (Hz)	Factory setting	60.0 (Hz)

Unit of setting	1.6 to 99.9 (Hz) : 0.1 (Hz); 100 to 400 (Hz) : 1 (Hz)

- These three constants are used to set a V/f pattern.
- Check the motor specifications and set each constant as follows:
  n24: Maximum frequency or rated frequency
  n25: Rated voltage
  n26: Rated frequency
- The value set in n24 (maximum frequency) must be equal to or greater than the value set in n26 (maximum voltage frequency). Otherwise, an error will result.

Explanation of n24, n25, and n26 Settings

Maximum voltage
Output voltage (V)
12 V
1.5Hz
n25
n26 n24
Maximum voltage frequency (basic frequency)
Maximum frequency
Output frequency (Hz)

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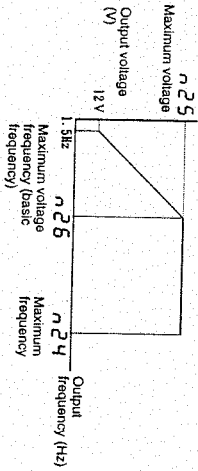
n31 [THR] Electronic Thermal Reference Current

Setting range	0.0 to (see note 1) (A)	Factory setting	See note 2

Unit of setting	0.1 (A)

- This constant is used to set an electronic thermal reference value to protect the motor from overheating.
  Set the rated motor amperage in this constant.
- If 0.0 is set in this constant, "no thermal protection" is assumed, so motor overload will not be detected.
- The setting range and factory setting for this constant are as follows:

3E3EV-	Maximum applicable motor capacity	Setting range (upper limit) (see note 1)	Factory setting (see note 2)
A2001/AB001	0.1 kW	0.9 (A)	0.6 (A)
A2002/AB002	0.2 kW	1.8 (A)	1.1 (A)
A2004/AB004	0.4 kW	3.6 (A)	1.9 (A)
A2007/AB007	0.75 kW	6.0 (A)	3.3 (A)
A2015	1.5 kW	8.4 (A)	6.2 (A)

n33 [ ] Stall Prevention during Deceleration

Setting range	0, 1	Factory setting	0

This constant is used to select the action to prevent overvoltage during deceleration.

Value	Description
0	Stall prevention during deceleration
1	No stall prevention during deceleration

Note 1. If a braking resistor is to be connected, always set "1" (no stall prevention during deceleration) in this constant.

Note 2. If "0" (stall prevention during deceleration) is set in this constant, deceleration time will be automatically lengthened to prevent overvoltage.

### Explanation of Stall Prevention during Deceleration
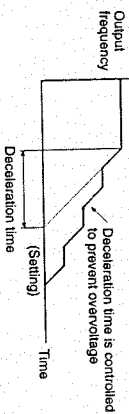
Output frequency
(Setting)
Deceleration time
Deceleration time is controlled to prevent overvoltage
Time

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n36 Operation after Recovery from Power Interruption

Setting range	0, 1, 2	Factory setting	0

This constant is used to select the processing to be performed after recovery from an instantaneous power interruption.

Value	Description
0	Discontinues operation.
1	Continues operation only if power interruption is within 0.5 second.
2	Continues operation unconditionally (with no error output).

Note If "1" or "2" is selected to continue operation, the inverter automatically searches the motor speed (even when the motor is in a free-running state) and continues smooth operation. This function is called the speed search function.

Explanation of Speed Search Function

Motor speed — Free-running state — Inverter starts operating — Time
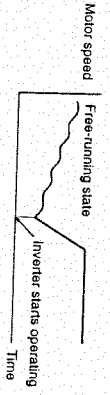
n37 Carrier Frequency

Setting range	1, 2, 3, 4	Factory setting	4 (10 kHz)

This constant is used to set a pulse-width-modulated (PWM) carrier frequency.

Value	Carrier frequency
1	2.5 (kHz)
2	5 (kHz)
3	7.5 (kHz)
4	10 (kHz)

Note As the cable between the inverter and the motor becomes longer, a high-frequency leakage current from the cable increases, causing the inverter output current to increase as well. This may also affect peripheral devices. To prevent this, adjust the carrier frequency according to the following standards:

- Cable length of 50 meters or less: 10 kHz or less
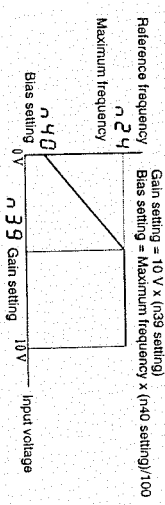- Cable length of 50 to 100 meters: 5 kHz or less

n39 Frequency Reference Gain

Setting range	0.10 to 2.00 (times)	Factory setting	1.00 (times)
Unit of setting	0.01 (times)		

n40 Frequency Reference Bias

Setting range	-99 to 99 (%)	Factory setting	0 (%)
Unit of setting	1 (%)		

Explanation of Frequency Reference Gain and Bias

- These constants are used to set the relationship between analog voltage and reference frequencies when frequency references are input through control terminals FR and FC.
- Frequency reference gain (n39): Specify the input voltage corresponding to the maximum frequency (n24) as a multiple of 10 V.
- Frequency reference bias (n40): Specify the reference frequency corresponding to input voltage 0 V as a percentage of the maximum frequency (n24).

n24 — Reference frequency — Maximum frequency — Bias setting — 0 V — n40 — n39 Gain setting — 10 V Input voltage

Gain setting = 10 V x (n39 setting)
Bias setting = Maximum frequency x (n40 setting)/100

Example of Setting: Operating the Inverter so that the Maximum Frequency is Reached when the Voltage Increases from 0 to 5 V

Reference frequency — Maximum frequency — 0 V — 5 V — 10 V — Input voltage

Settings:
n39 = 0.50 (times)
n40 = 0 (%)
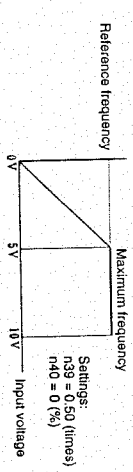
| n58 | Error History |

This constant can only be displayed. It cannot be set.

- Information about the last error is recorded in this constant. Use this information for troubleshooting purposes.
- The display format is as follows:

$$8.8.8.$$

Error code

- Recorded are inverter errors and other errors that actuate a protective mechanism. Warning (automatically recovered error) is not recorded.
- If no error has occurred, the indicator is not lit.
- All error codes are listed below.

Error code	Description	Error category
oC	Overcurrent (OC)	Errors that actuate protective mechanism
ou	Main circuit overvoltage (OV)	
Uu1	Main circuit undervoltage (UV1)	
Uu2	Control power supply fault (UV2)	
oH	Radiation fin overheated (OH)	
oL1	Motor overload (OL1)	
oL2	Inverter overload (OL2)	
EF1	External fault (EF1)	
F00	Initial memory error	Inverter errors
F01	ROM error	
F04	Constant error	
F05	A/D converter error	
F06	Option error	

4-3 Test Run

After wiring is complete, perform a test run of the inverter as follows. First, start the motor through the Digital Operator without connecting the motor to the mechanical system. Next, connect the motor to the mechanical system and perform a test run. Finally, operate the controller to make sure that the sequence of operations is correct.

This section only describes how to perform a test run using the Digital Operator.

4-3-1 Checking Wiring

- Check that terminals R, S, and T receive power supply.
  Three-phase input: 200 to 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz
  Single-phase input: 200 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz (terminal R and S)
  (Single-phase input is only applicable to 3G3EV-AB□□□.)
- Check that terminals U, V, and W are correctly connected to the motor power cables.
- Do not connect the mechanical system to the motor. (The motor must be in no-load status.)
- If signal lines are connected to control terminals, turn terminals SF and SR off.

4-3-2 Turning Power On and Checking Indicator Display

- Check that the ALARM indicator is not lit.
- Check that the RUN indicator is flashing.

4-3-3 Initializing Constants

[PRGM] n.01

- Set "8" or "9" (3-wire sequence mode) in constant no. 01 to initialize constants.

4-3-4 Setting a V/f Pattern

[FMAX] [VMAX] [FBAS]

- Set the maximum frequency ("FMAX" or constant no. 24), maximum voltage ("VMAX" or constant no. 25), and maximum voltage frequency ("FBAS" or constant no. 26) according to the operating conditions.

4-3-5 Setting Rated Motor Amperage `THR`

• Set the rated motor amperage in constant no. 31 (electronic thermal reference current) or with the "THR" indicator lit.

4-3-6 Setting the Reference Frequency `FREF`

• Set the frequency corresponding to the motor speed in constant no. 11 (frequency reference 1) or with the "FREF" indicator lit.

4-3-7 Operating the Inverter with the Digital Operator

• Press the RUN Key to rotate the motor in the forward direction. (If the PRGM indicator is lit in the constant item indicators section, press the Mode Key once to light the FREF indicator. If a red indicator in the stopped item indicators section is lit, the run command cannot be accepted.)

• Check that the motor rotates smoothly without making noise.

• Check that the direction of rotation is correct.

4-3-8 Checking Output Frequency and Amperage `FOUT` `IOUT`

• Light the FOUT indicator (output frequency monitor) and make sure that the displayed value matches the reference frequency.

• Light the IOUT indicator (output current monitor) and check for overcurrent.

4-3-9 Checking Operation during Reverse Rotation `F/R`

• Rotate the motor in the reverse direction and check the same items as above.

4-3-10 Checking Operation with Mechanical System Connected

• Press the STOP/RESET Key to stop the motor.

• Connect the mechanical system to the motor and check the same items as above.

4-3-11 Checking Operation Performed by Controller `MODE`

• Light the MODE indicator and set the actual operation mode.

• Operate the inverter with the controller, check for noise resulting from mechanical resonance, and check that the sequence of operations is correct.
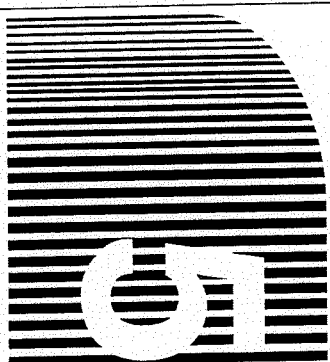
Chapter 5

• Operation •

Operation   **Chapter 5**

5-1 Protective and Diagnostic Functions

The 3G3EV has excellent protective and diagnostic functions. The RUN and ALARM indicators on the front panel indicate the current Inverter status, and the data display section also displays information about an error that has occurred. These functions therefore enable the user to take the appropriate actions to correct most errors.

■ List of Error Codes

Inverter status	Indicator		Data display	Description
	RUN	ALARM		
Normal	Flashes	Not lit	---	Ready to run
	Lit	Not lit	---	Normal operation in progress
Warning	Flashes	Flashes	EF	Simultaneous input of forward and reverse rotation commands
	Lit	Flashes	Uu	Main circuit undervoltage (UV)
			ou	Main circuit overvoltage (OV)
			oH	Radiation fin overheated (OH)
Protective mechanism actuated	Not lit	Lit	STP	Digital Operator stopped (STP)
			oC	Overcurrent (OC)
			ou	Main circuit overvoltage (OV)
			Uu.1	Main circuit undervoltage (UV1)
			Uu.2	Control power supply fault (UV2)
			oH	Radiation fin overheated (OH)
			oL.1	Motor overload (OL1)
			oL.2	Inverter overload (OL2)
Inverter error	Not lit	Lit	EF.1	External fault (EF1)
			FCO	Initial memory error
			FO.1	ROM error
			FO.4	Constant error
			FO.5	A/D converter error
			FO.6	Option error
Inverter error	Not lit	Not lit	(Not lit)	Control circuit error

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■ Data Display and Action to be Taken when Warning Status Arises

The ALARM indicator flashes when warning status arises. The data display section also flashes.

When warning status arises, no error code is output.

Eliminating the cause recovers the system automatically.

Data display	Description	Action
EF flashing	**Simultaneous input of forward and reverse rotation commands** Forward and reverse rotation commands were simultaneously input for 0.5 second or more. The Inverter decelerates and stops the motor.	• Review the sequence.
Uu flashing	**Main circuit undervoltage (UV)** The DC voltage of the main circuit dropped below the low-voltage detection level when the Inverter was stopped.	• Check the power voltage. • Check the power input line for discon-nection. • Check the terminal block screws for looseness.
ou flashing	**Main circuit overvoltage (OV)** The DC voltage of the main circuit exceeded the overvoltage detection level when the Inverter was stopped.	• Check the power voltage.
oH flashing	**Radiation fin overheated (OH)** The radiation fin overheated when the Inverter was stopped.	• Check the ambient temperature. • Install a cooling fan or air conditioner.
STP flashing	**Digital Operator stopped (STP)** The STOP/RESET Key on the Digital Operator was pressed while the Inverter was being operated using control circuit terminals SF and SR. The Inverter decelerates and stops the motor.	• Open both SF and SR.

■ Data Display and Action to be Taken when Protective Mechanism is Actuated

The ALARM indicator lights up when the protective mechanism is actuated. In this event, Inverter output is shut off, and the motor coasts to a stop.

Check the cause of the error, take the necessary action, and perform fault reset or turn the power off, then on.

Data display	Description	Cause and action
oC	**Overcurrent (OC)** The Inverter output current instantaneously exceeded 250% of the rated amperage.	• The output side of the Inverter is shorted or grounded. • Load inertia is excessive. • The acceleration and deceleration time settings are too short. • A special motor is used. • The motor was started during free running. • The magnetic contactor on the output side of the Inverter was opened and closed. • Determine the cause of the error, take the necessary action, and reset the system.
ou	**Main circuit overvoltage (OV)** Because regenerative energy from the motor was excessive, the DC voltage of the main circuit exceeded approximately 410 V.	• The deceleration time setting is too short. • Increase the deceleration time. • Connect a braking resistor (or braking resistor unit).
uu1	**Main circuit undervoltage (UV1)** The DC voltage of the main circuit dropped below the specified level. 3G3EV-A2□□□: Approximately 200 V or less 3G3EV-AB□□□: Approximately 160 V or less	• The input power voltage dropped. • Open-phase occurred. • An instantaneous power interruption occurred. • Check the power voltage. • Check the power input line for disconnection.
uu2	**Control power supply fault (UV2)** A voltage fault occurred in control power supply.	• Check the terminal block screws for looseness. • Turn the power off, then on. • If this problem persists, replace the Unit.

Data display	Description	Cause and action
oH	**Radiation fin overheated (OH)** The radiation fin overheated because of ambient temperature rise or Inverter temperature rise due to overload.	• Load is excessive. ⇨ Reduce the load. • The V/f characteristics are inappropriate. ⇨ Reset constant Nos. 24 to 26. • The acceleration/deceleration time or cycle time is too short. ⇨ Increase the acceleration/deceleration time or cycle time. • The ambient temperature is too high. ⇨ Install a cooling fan or air conditioner.
oL1	**Motor overload (OL-1)** The electronic thermal relay actuated the motor overload protection function.	• Review the load size, V/f characteristics, acceleration/deceleration time, and cycle time. • Set the rated motor amperage in constant No. 31 (electronic thermal reference current).
oL2	**Inverter overload (OL2)** The electronic thermal relay actuated the Inverter overload protection function.	• Review the load size, V/f characteristics, acceleration/deceleration time, and cycle time. • Review the Inverter capacity.
EF1	**External fault (EF1)** The Inverter received abnormal input from external circuits.	• Review the external circuits. • Review the external sequence. • Check the signal line of multi-function contact input for disconnection.

■ Data Display and Action to be Taken when Inverter Error Occurs

The first character of an error code is always "F" when an Inverter error occurs. (However, all indicators are not lit when a control circuit error occurs.)
If an Inverter error occurs, turn the power off, then on. If the problem persists, replace the Unit.

Data display	Description	Action
F00	Initial memory error	• Turn the power off, then on. • If the problem persists, replace the Unit.
F01	ROM error	• If the problem persists, replace the Unit.
F04	Constant error	• Write down all the constant settings, initialize the constants, and reset the constants.
F05	A/D converter error	• Turn the power off, then on. • If the problem persists, replace the Unit.
F06	Option error The Digital Operator has an error or faulty contact.	• Turn the power off, then reinstall the Digital Operator. • If the problem persists, replace the Unit.
(Not lit)	Control circuit error An error occurred in the control power supply or hardware.	• Check the power cables. • Replace the Unit.

5-2 Troubleshooting

If the Inverter or motor does not operate properly when the system is started, constant settings or wiring may be incorrect. In this case, take the appropriate action as described below. (If an error code is displayed, refer to 5-1 Protective and Diagnostic Functions.)

5-2-1 Constants Fail to Set

■ **Err is Displayed in the Data Display Section.**
• If an attempt is made to set a value outside the allowable range, Err is displayed in the data display section. The value is canceled and the data display section redisplays the original value. For example, this error occurs when:
• An attempt is made to set a reference frequency value higher than the maximum frequency value.
• An attempt is made to set a maximum voltage frequency (basic frequency) value higher than the maximum frequency value.
Check the setting range, then set the constant correctly.

■ **The Display Does Not Change when the Increment or Decrement Key is Pressed.**
• Value "0" is set in n01 (constant write-inhibit selection)
Set "1" in n01.

5-2-2 Motor Fails to Operate

■ **The Motor Does Not Operate when the RUN Key on the Digital Operator is Pressed.**
• Operation mode was not selected correctly.
If "1," "3," or "5" is set in n02, the motor does not operate when the RUN Key on the Digital Operator is pressed.
Always set "0," "2," or "4" in n02.

• The Digital Operator is not connected properly.
Turn the power off. After all indicators on the front panel go off, remove the Digital Operator, then reinstall it.

• The reference frequency is too low.
When the reference frequency is less than 1.5 Hz, the Inverter cannot operate.
Change the reference frequency to 1.5 Hz or more.

■ **The Motor Does Not Operate when an External Run Signal is Input.**
• Operation mode is selected incorrectly.
If "0," "2," or "4" is set in n02, the motor does not operate when a run signal is input.
Always set "1," "3," or "5" in n02.
• The reference frequency is too low.
When the reference frequency is less than 1.5 Hz, the Inverter does not operate.
Change the reference frequency to 1.5 Hz or more.

■ **The Motor Stops during Acceleration or when a Load is Connected.**
• Load is too high.
The 3G3EV has a stall prevention function and full automatic torque boost function.
However, if acceleration or load is too high, the motor response limit will be exceeded.
To prevent this, increase acceleration time or reduce load. Motor capacity should be also increased.

5-2-3 Motor Rotates in the Wrong Direction
• The motor output line is connected incorrectly.
If terminals U, V, and W on the Inverter are correctly connected to terminals U, V, and W on the motor, the motor rotates in the forward direction. Since the forward direction of rotation depends on the motor manufacturer and model, check the motor specifications.
To reverse the direction of rotation, switch the wires of two phases of U, V, and W as shown below.

——— Forward rotation
········ Reverse rotation

5-8
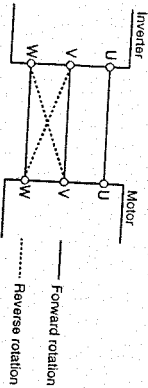
5-2-4 Motor Deceleration Is Too Slow
■ **Deceleration Time is Too Long Even If a Braking Resistor is Connected.**
• Value 0 (stall prevention during deceleration) is set in n33.
When a braking resistor is connected, always set "1" (no stall prevention during deceleration) in n33. If "0" is set, the braking resistor will not be used.
• The deceleration time set in n21 is too long.
Check the deceleration time setting.
• Motor torque is insufficient.
If the constant settings are normal and overvoltage does not occur, motor capacity is insufficient.
Motor capacity should be increased.

5-2-5 Vertical-axis Load Drops when Brakes are Applied
• Sequence is incorrect.
The Inverter remains in DC braking status (50% of the n31 setting) for 0.5 second after deceleration is complete. Modify the sequence so that brakes are applied when the Inverter enters DC braking status.
• Brakes are inappropriate.
Always use control brakes, not holding brakes.

5-2-6 Motor Burns
• The dielectric strength of the motor is insufficient.
Surge arises when the motor (inductive load) is connected to the output side of the Inverter. Normally, the maximum surge voltage is approximately three times the power voltage. Therefore, the dielectric strength of the motor to be used must be higher than the maximum surge voltage.

5-2-7 Controller Receives Noise when Inverter is Started
• Noise derives from Inverter switching.
Take the following actions to prevent noise:
• Reduce the carrier frequency of the Inverter.
The number of internal switching times is reduced, so noise can be reduced to some extent.

5-9

- Improve the frame ground.

  A current generated by internal switching normally leaks into the frame ground. Therefore, connect the ground terminal with a sufficiently thick and short wire of 100 Ω or less.

- Install an input noise filter.

  Install an input noise filter (3G3IV-PHF) on the power input side of the inverter.

- Install an output noise filter.

  Install an output noise filter (3G3IV-PLF) on the output side of the inverter.

- Provide a separate power supply for the sensor.

  If the sensor malfunctions, provide a dedicated power supply for the sensor and install a noise filter on the power supply. For the signal line, use a shielded cable.

5-2-8 AM Radio Receives Noise when Inverter Is Started

- Noise derives from inverter switching.

  Take the following actions to prevent noise:

- Reduce the carrier frequency of the inverter.

  The number of internal switching times is reduced, so noise can be reduced to some extent.

- Install an input noise filter.

  Install an input noise filter (3G3IV-PHF) on the power input side of the inverter.

- Install an output noise filter.

  Install an output noise filter (3G3IV-PLF) on the output side of the inverter.

- Use metal box and piping.

  Metal can block off radio waves. Therefore, enclose the inverter with a metal (steel) box to prevent radio waves from being emitted from the inverter.

5-2-9 Ground Fault Interrupter Is Actuated when Inverter Is Started

- Leakage current flows through the inverter.

  Because switching is performed inside the inverter, a leakage current flows through the inverter. This leakage current may actuate the ground fault interrupter, shutting the power off.

  Use a ground fault interrupter with a high leakage-current detection value (sensitivity amperage of 200 mA or more, operating time of 0.1 second or more) or the one with high-frequency countermeasures (for inverter).

Reducing the carrier frequency value is also relatively effective.

Note also that a leakage current increases in proportion to the cable length. Normally, an approximately 5 mA leakage current is generated per meter (cable length).

5-2-10 Mechanical System Makes Noise

- The carrier frequency and the natural frequency of the mechanical system resonates.

  Take the following actions:

- Adjust the carrier frequency.

  Adjusting the carrier frequency (n37) may prevent resonance from occurring.

- Install vibration-proof rubber.

  Install vibration-proof rubber on the motor base.

5-3 Maintenance and Inspection

■ Daily Inspection

While the system is operating, check the following items:

- Check the motor for noise.
- Check for abnormal heating.
- Check if the ambient temperature is too high.
- Check if the output current monitor display indicates a higher value than usual.

■ Regular Maintenance

Check the items below during regular maintenance.

Before starting inspection, always turn the power off, then wait at least one minute after all indicators on the front panel go off. Touching terminals immediately after turning the power off may cause an electrical shock.

- Check the terminal block screws for looseness.
- Check if electrically conductive dust or oil mist adheres to the terminal block.
- Check the inverter set screws for looseness.
- Check if dust or dirt builds up on the heat sink (aluminum portion on the rear of the Unit).
- Check if dust builds up in the air vents.
- Check if the appearance is normal.
- Check if the cooling fan for the control panel operates normally. (Check for noise or abnormal vibration, and also check if the total hours of operation has exceeded the value shown in the specifications.)

■ Regular Parts Maintenance

An inverter consists of many different parts. It can provide its full performance only when these parts operate normally. Some electronic parts require maintenance depending on the service conditions. To allow the inverter to operate normally over an extended period of time, always perform regular inspection and parts replacement according to the service life of each part.

Regular inspection intervals vary according to the inverter installation environment and service conditions.

The maintenance interval for this inverter is shown below. Use this information as a guide to regular maintenance.

The standard interval for regular maintenance is as follows:

Electrolytic capacitor: Approximately 5 years (8 hours of operation per day)

As for service conditions, it is assumed that the ambient temperature of the inverter is 40°C, and the inverter is used under rated operating conditions (rated torque) and is installed as specified in the User's Manual.

To extend maintenance intervals, ambient temperatures should be lowered, and power-on time should be minimized.

Note For the maintenance method, contact your nearest local sales representative.
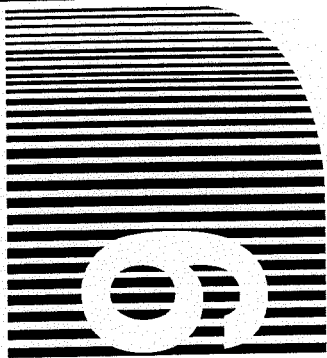
· Specifications ·

Chapter 6

6-1   Specifications of Main Unit

6-1 Specifications of Main Unit

■ Rating

3G3EV model		Single/Three-phase input				Three-phase input				
		AB001	AB002	AB004	AB007	A2001	A2002	A2004	A2007	A2015
Maximum applicable motor capacity (kW)		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.75					1.5
Rated output	Rated output capacity (kVA)	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.9					—
	Rated output current (A)	0.8	1.5	3.0	5.0					7.0
	Rated output voltage (V)	Three-phase 200 to 230 V (depending on input voltage)								
Maximum frequency (Hz)		400 Hz (set in constant No. 24)								
Power supply	Rated voltage and frequency	3G3EV-A2□□□ (three-phase input): Three-phase, 200 to 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz; 3G3EV-AB□□□ (three-phase input): Three-phase, 200 to 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz; 3G3EV-AB□□□ (single-phase input): Single-phase, 200 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz								
	Allowable voltage fluctuation	-15% to +10%								
	Allowable frequency fluctuation	±5%								
Cooling method		Self-cooling								

■ General Specifications

Installation type	Panel mounting
Installation site	Indoor (free from corrosive gases and dust)
Ambient temperature for operation	-10° to 50°C
Humidity	90% or less (no-condensing)
Ambient temperature for storage	-20° to 60°C
Altitude	1,000 m max.
Vibration resistance	Less than 20 Hz: 1G (9.8 m/s²) or less 20 to 50 Hz: 0.2G (1.96 m/s²) or less
Cable length between inverter and motor	100 m max.

■ Control Characteristics

Control method	Sine-wave PWM method (automatic torque boost)
Frequency control range	1.5 to 400 Hz
Frequency accuracy (temperature fluctuation)	Digital command: ±0.01% (-10°C to 50°C) Analog command: ±1% (25 ± 10°C)
Frequency setting resolution	Digital command: 0.1 Hz (less than 100 Hz), 1 Hz (100 Hz or more) Analog command: 0.06 Hz (60 Hz)
Frequency output resolution	0.1 Hz (operation resolution)
Overload resistance	1 minute or less when 150% of rated output current is received
Frequency setting signal	0 to 10 VDC (20 kΩ) or 4 to 20 mA (250 Ω)
Acceleration/Deceleration time	**Note** This setting can be switched using the internal DIP switch 0.0 to 999 seconds (acceleration and deceleration times are set separately)
Braking torque (continuous regenerative braking)	Approximately 20% **Note** 125% to 220% when braking resistor is externally installed.
Voltage/Frequency characteristics	Simple V/f pattern setting

■ Protection Functions

| Motor protection	Electronic thermal protection
Instantaneous overcurrent protection	When 250% of the rated output amperage is exceeded
Overload protection	When 150% of the rated output amperage is exceeded for one minute
Overvoltage protection	Stops the system when DC voltage of the main circuit exceeds approximately 410 V
Voltage drop protection	3G3EV-A2□□□: Stops the system when voltage drops below approximately 200 V 3G3EV-AB□□□: Stops the system when voltage drops below approximately 160 V
Protection from Instantaneous power Interruption	Stops the system when a power interruption lasts for 15 ms or more. Operation can be continued by setting constant No. 36 as follows: • Operation is continued if a power interruption only lasts for approximately 0.5 second or less. • Operation is continued unconditionally.
Radiation fin overheat protection	Detects a fin temperature of 110 ± 10°C
Ground protection	Overcurrent level protection

■ Operation Specifications

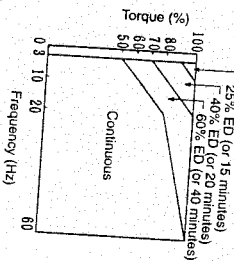| Control input	Three photocoupler input terminals (24 VDC, 8 mA) • Forward/stop [SF] • Reverse/stop [SR] • Multi-function input [S1] (set in constant No. 06) Select either of "fault reset," "external fault," and "multi-step speed command." **Note** When 3-wire sequence mode (constant No. 01 = "9") is selected, the terminals become as follows: • Run command [SF] • Stop command [SR] • Forward/reverse rotation command [S1] One analog input terminal (0 to 10 VDC or 4 to 20 mA) • Frequency reference input [Between FC and FR]
Control output	One SPDT relay contact output terminal [MA, MB] (30 VDC and 1A; 250 VAC and 1A) • Multi-function contact output (set in constant No. 09) Select either of "fault occurrence," "operation in progress," and "frequency matching."
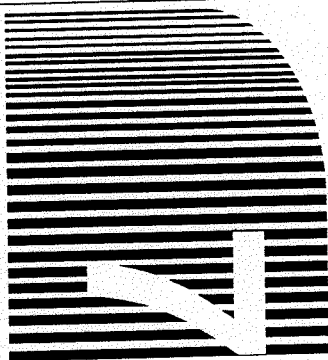
Chapter 7

· Appendix A ·

7-1 Notes on Using Inverter for Motor

■ Using Inverter for Existing Standard Motor

When a standard motor is operated with this Inverter, a power loss is slightly higher than when operated with a commercial power supply.

In addition, cooling effects also decline in the low-speed range, resulting in an increase in the motor temperature. Therefore, motor torque should be reduced in the low speed range.

The figure on the right-hand side shows allowable load characteristics of a standard motor.

If 100% torque is continuously required in the low-speed range, use a special motor for use with Inverters.

Allowable Load Characteristics of Standard Motor

Torque (%)

100 / 80 / 70 / 60 / 50

0 3 10 20 60 Frequency (Hz)

25% ED (or 15 minutes)
40% ED (or 20 minutes)
60% ED (or 40 minutes)
Continuous

● High-speed Operation

When using the motor at a high speed (60 Hz or more), note that problems may arise in dynamic balance, bearing durability, and so on.

● Torque Characteristics

When the motor is operated with the Inverter, torque characteristics differ from when operated with a commercial power supply. Check the load torque characteristics of the machine to be used with the motor.

● Vibration

The 3G3EV series employs high carrier PWM control to reduce motor vibration. When the motor is operated with this Inverter, motor vibration is almost the same as when operated with a commercial power supply.

However, motor vibration may become greater in the following cases:

● Resonance with the natural frequency of mechanical system

Take special care when a machine that has been operated at a constant speed is to be operated in variable speed mode. If resonance occurs, install vibration-proof rubber on the motor base.

● Imbalanced rotor

Take special care when the motor is operated at a high speed (60 Hz or more).

● Noise

Noise is almost the same as when the motor is operated with a commercial power supply. However, motor noise becomes louder when the motor is operated at a speed higher than the rated speed (60 Hz).

■ Using Inverter for Special Motors

● Pole-changing Motor

The rated amperage of pole-changing motors differs from that of standard motors. Select, therefore, an appropriate Inverter according to the maximum amperage of the motor to be used. Before changing the number of poles, always make sure that the motor has stopped. Otherwise, the overvoltage protection or overcurrent protection mechanism will be actuated, resulting in an error.

● Submersible Motor

The rated amperage of submersible motors is higher than that of standard motors. Therefore, always select an Inverter by checking its rated amperage. When the distance between the motor and the Inverter is long, use a cable thick enough to prevent motor torque reduction.

● Explosion-proof Motor

When an explosion-proof motor or increased safety type motor is to be used, it must be subjected to an explosion-proof test in conjunction with the Inverter. This is also applicable when an existing explosion-proof motor is to be operated with the Inverter. However, since the Inverter itself is not explosion-proof, always install it in a safe place.

• Gearmotor

The speed range for continuous operation differs according to the lubrication method and motor manufacturer. In particular, continuous operation of an oil-lubricated motor in the low speed range may result in burning. If the motor is to be operated at a speed higher than 60 Hz, consult with the manufacturer.

• Synchronous Motor

This motor is not suitable for inverter control. If a group of synchronous motors is individually turned on and off, synchronism may be lost.

• Single-phase Motor

This motor is not suitable for inverter control. It should be replaced with a three-phase motor.

■ Power Transmission Mechanism (Speed Reducers, Belts, Chains, and so on)

If an oil-lubricated gearbox or speed reducer is used in the power transmission mechanism, note that oil lubrication will be affected when the motor operates only in the low speed range. Note also that the power transmission mechanism will make noise and experience problems with service life and durability if the motor is operated at a speed higher than 60 Hz.

7-2 Frequency Reference by Amperage Input

Frequency references can be input in terms of amperage (4 to 20 mA) by changing the setting of the DIP switch inside the Inverter.

■ Using the DIP Switch

1. Changing constant settings

Before using the DIP switch, always set "4" or "5" in constant no. 02 (operation mode selection).

Note n02 = 4: Run commands are input through the Digital Operator, and frequency references are input through control terminals.
n02 = 5: Both run commands and frequency references are input through control terminals.

2. Turning power off

Turn the power off, wait at least one minute after all indicators on the front panel go off, then perform the following tasks.

3. Removing the Digital Operator
• Insert a finger in the recessed section below the Digital Operator, then lift the underneath of the Digital Operator.
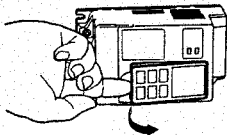
• When the connector comes off, grip the lower edges of the Digital Operator, and slide it down until it comes off.
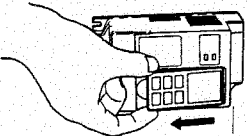
4. Checking the DIP switch setting
The DIP switch is located in the lower part of the recessed section from which the Digital Operator was removed.

"SW1" is marked near the switch.

Switch indicator
V: Voltage input
I: Amperage input

DIP switch

DESI61PCB

YPCT31169-1B

MADE IN JAPAN

5. Changing the DIP switch setting
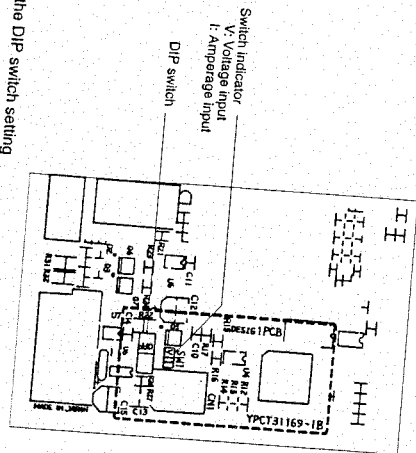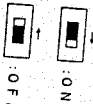
To use amperage input mode, set this switch to ON by sliding it to the right.

▯ : O N

▯ : O F F (factory setting)

6. Reinstalling the Digital Operator

After changing the switch setting, reinstall the Digital Operator by reversing the removal procedure. Make sure that the Digital Operator snaps in the connector.

Caution If frequency references are input in terms of voltage, never change the DIP switch setting (OFF). If voltage is input when the DIP switch is set to ON, the resistor may burn, resulting in damage to the equipment.

7-3 List of Product Models

■ Inverter

	Specifications		Model
Standard models	Three-phase 200 VAC input	0.1 kW	3G3EV-A2001
		0.2 kW	3G3EV-A2002
		0.4 kW	3G3EV-A2004
		0.75 kW	3G3EV-A2007
		1.5 kW	3G3EV-A2015
	Single/Three-phase 200 VAC input	0.1 kW	3G3EV-AB001
		0.2 kW	3G3EV-AB002
		0.4 kW	3G3EV-AB004
		0.75 kW	3G3EV-AB007
SYSMAC BUS models	Three-phase 200 VAC input	0.1 kW	3G3EV-A2001R
		0.2 kW	3G3EV-A2002R
		0.4 kW	3G3EV-A2004R
		0.75 kW	3G3EV-A2007R
		1.5 kW	3G3EV-A2015R
	Single/Three-phase 200 VAC input	0.1 kW	3G3EV-AB001R
		0.2 kW	3G3EV-AB002R
		0.4 kW	3G3EV-AB004R
		0.75 kW	3G3EV-AB007R

■ Braking Resistor (Duty Cycle 3% ED)

Specifications		Model
0.75 kW or less	200 Ω 150 W	3G3IV-PERF150WJ201
1.5 kW	100 Ω 150 W	3G3IV-PERF150WJ101

■ Braking Resistor Unit (Duty Cycle 10% ED)

Specifications		Model
0.75 kW or less	200 Ω 70 W	3G3IV-PLKEB20P7
1.5 kW	100 Ω 260 W	3G3IV-PLKEB21P5

■ AC Reactor (for Three-Phase)

Specifications		Model
0.1 to 0.4 kW	2.5 A 4.2 mH	3G3IV-PUZBAB2.5A4.2MH
0.75 kW	5 A 2.1 mH	3G3IV-PUZBAB5A2.1MH
1.5 kW	10 A 1.1 mH	3G3IV-PUZBAB10A1.1MH

■ Input Noise Filter (for Three-Phase)

Specifications		Model
0.1 to 0.4 kW	5 A	3G3IV-PHF3005AZ
0.75 kW	10A	3G3IV-PHF3010AZ
1.5 kW	15 A	3G3IV-PHF3015AZ

■ Output Noise Filter

Specifications		Model
0.1 to 1.5 kW	10 A	3G3IV-PLF310KA

■ Variable Resistor Unit

	Specifications	Model
3G3EV	2 k x 0.5 W	3G3EV-PETX3200

■ DIN Track

Specifications	Model
3G3EV-A2001 to 3G3EV-A2004 3G3EV-AB001 and 3G3EV-AB002	3G3EV-PSPAT3
3G3EV-A2007 to 3G3EV-A2015 3G3EV-AB004 and 3G3EV-AB007	3G3EV-PSPAT4

List of Constants Used with 3G3EV   Standard Model

Constant no.	Indi-cators	Description	Setting range		Setting
n01		Constant write-inhibit selection /constant initialization	0: Only n01 can be set. 1: All constants can be set. 8: Constant settings are initialized. 9: Inverter is initialized in 3-wire sequence mode.		
n02	MODE	Mode operation selection	Run command	Frequency reference	
			0: Digital Operator	Digital Operator	
			1: Control terminal	Digital Operator	
			2: Digital Operator	Control terminal (voltage input)	
			3: Control terminal	Control terminal (voltage input)	
			4: Digital Operator	Control terminal (amperage input)	
			5: Control terminal	Control terminal (amperage input)	
n04	F/R	Forward /Reverse rotation	For: forward rotation rEu: reverse rotation		
n06		Multi-function input selection	0: Forward/reverse rotation command 1: Fault reset 2: External fault (external fault when ON) 3: External fault (external fault when OFF) 4: Multi-step speed command		
n09		Multi-function output selection	0: Fault occurrence 1: Operation in progress 2: Frequency matching		
n11	FREF	Frequency reference 1	0.0 to 400 (Hz)		[6.0]
n12	FREF	Frequency reference 2	0.0 to 400 (Hz)		[0.0]
n20	ACC	Acceleration time	0.0 to 999 (seconds)		[10.0]
n21	DEC	Deceleration time	0.0 to 999 (seconds)		[10.0]

Constant no.	Indi-cators	Description	Setting range	Setting
n24	FMAX	Maximum frequency	50.0 to 400 (Hz)	[60.0]
n25	VMAX	Maximum voltage	1 to 255 (V)	[200]
n26	FBAS	Maximum voltage frequency (basic frequency)	1.6 to 400 (Hz)	[60.0]
n31	THR	Electronic thermal reference current.	0.0 to 120% of rated inverter amperage Specify the rated motor amperage.	
n33		Stall prevention during deceleration	0: Stall prevention 1: No stall prevention	
n36		Operation after recovery from power interruption	0: Discontinues operation. 1: Continues operation only if the power interruption is within 0.5 second. 2: Continues operation unconditionally.	
n37		Carrier frequency	1: 2.5 (kHz) 2: 5 (kHz) 3: 7.5 (kHz) 4: 10 (kHz)	
n39		Frequency reference gain	0.10 to 2.00 (times)	[1.00]
n40		Frequency reference bias	-99 to 99 (%)	[0]

Note Values in shaded sections or values in brackets represent factory settings.