

**HITACHI**  
Inspire the Next

**VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE**

# **SJ200** Series

Intelligent  
Sensorless  
Vector  
Control



SJ200-\*\*\*\*\*EF Type

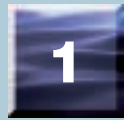
 Hitachi Industrial Equipment Systems Co.,Ltd.

# Compact, high-torque, full-featured drive,

Hitachi's new technology inverter family is suitable for a wide  
High performance is now within your grasp.

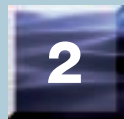
# SJ200 Series

## VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE



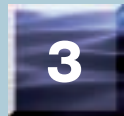
### High starting torque of 200% or greater at 1Hz

Newly developed technology - Intelligent Sensorless Vector Control - cope provides optimal high torque without motor tuning.



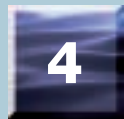
### Trip avoidance function

Advanced over-current trip avoidance function for acceleration, and over-voltage trip avoidance function for deceleration. Reduced trip likelihood means improved drive system reliability and availability.



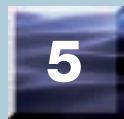
### Removable Control Terminal

Connector type control terminal minimizes control terminal wiring when performing field maintenance. Input logic is selectable from Sink or Source to match external device (PLCs, etc.).



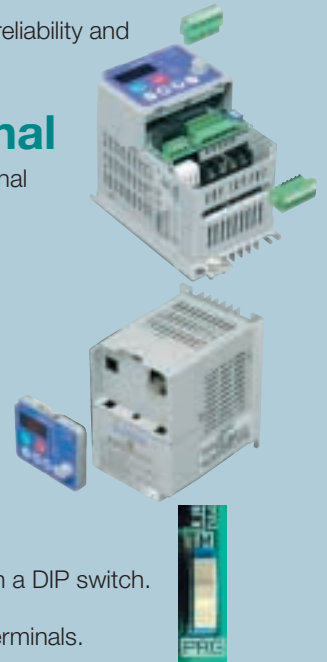
### Removable Keypad

Keypad (digital operator) can be connected via a cable. Remote operation ready. Three LEDs (power, alarm, run) on the inverter display drive's status.



### Operation Source Switch

Run command/frequency source are easy to select with a DIP switch. Default is keypad settings. Sliding the switch changes the sources to the control terminals.



## Model Configuration

Applicable Motor kW (HP)	1-/3-phase 200V class			3-phase 400V class	
	US version	European version	JP version	US version	European version
0.2(1/4)	SJ200-002NFU2	SJ200-002NFEF2	SJ200-002LFR		
0.4(1/2)	SJ200-004NFU2	SJ200-004NFEF2	SJ200-004LFR	SJ200-004HFU2	SJ200-004HFEF2
0.55(3/4)		SJ200-005NFEF2			
0.75(1)	SJ200-007NFU2	SJ200-007NFEF2	SJ200-007LFR	SJ200-007HFU2	SJ200-007HFEF2
1.1(1.5)		SJ200-011NFEF2			
1.5(2)	SJ200-015NFU2	SJ200-015NFEF2	SJ200-015LFR	SJ200-015HFU2	SJ200-015HFEF2
2.2(3)	SJ200-022NFU2	SJ200-022NFEF2	SJ200-022LFR	SJ200-022HFU2	SJ200-022HFEF2
3.0(4)					SJ200-030HFEF2
3.7(5)	SJ200-037LFU2		SJ200-037LFR		
4.0(5)				SJ200-040HFU2	SJ200-040HFEF2
5.5(7.5)	SJ200-055LFU2		SJ200-055LFR	SJ200-055HFU2	SJ200-055HFEF2
7.5(10)	SJ200-075LFU2		SJ200-075LFR	SJ200-075HFU2	SJ200-075HFEF2

**yet easy-to-use.**  
range of drive applications.



SJ200-\*\*\*\*\*EF2 Type

**6**

### Improved PID control

Reverse PID function changes the sign of the deviation value which is the difference between target and feedback values. Upper and lower limits from a target value can be imposed on the inverter output frequency.

**7**

### Output Timing and Logic functions

Output terminals can be assigned logical operators AND, OR and XOR with RUN, AL and so on. ON and OFF delay times are settable for each output terminal. Allows for more flexible system design.

**8**

### Analog setpoint calculate functions

An offset frequency can be added to or subtracted from the output frequency when ADD terminal is ON. For example, if output frequency setting is 40Hz and offset frequency is 5Hz, output frequency becomes 45Hz (or 35Hz) when ADD terminal is ON.

**9**

### Integrated EMC Filter

Reduces electromagnetic noise. (on European-Version units only)

**10**

### Versatile Functions

- Pure analog monitor output (8-bit, 0-10V DC)
- External thermistor terminal (PTC)
- Cooling-fan on/off
- Side-by-side installation
- Regenerative braking circuit
- Instantaneous power failure recovery
- Second motor setting
- Over-voltage suppression at deceleration
- 3-wire control
- RS-485 Serial port with Modbus®-RTU
- Analog input selection
- Second acceleration/deceleration setting
- Jogging
- Auto-carrier frequency reduction
- Unattended start protection (USP)
- Analog input wire-break detection

**11**

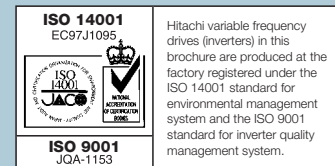
### Global Performance

- **Conformity to global standards.** CE, UL, c-UL and c-Tick approvals.



- **Network Compatibility.**

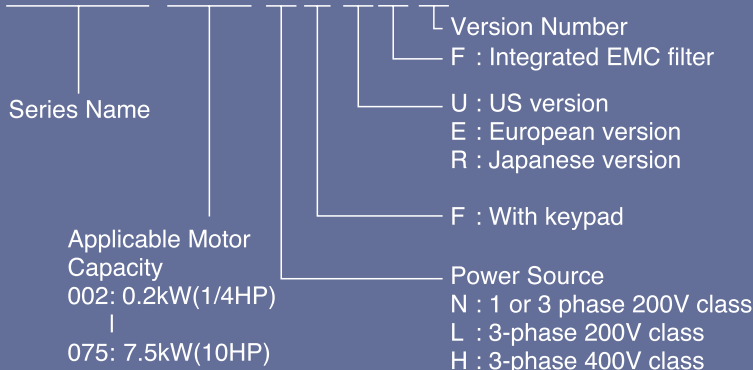
The SJ200-2 can communicate with PROFIBUS®. CANopen with communication options.



### Model Name Indication

**SJ200-004 H F E F 2**

JP version
SJ200-004HFR
SJ200-007HFR
SJ200-015HFR
SJ200-022HFR
SJ200-037HFR
SJ200-055HFR
SJ200-075HFR



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# Standard Specifications

## 1-/3-phase 200V class

Model SJ200-		European Version	002NFEF2	004NFEF2	005NFEF2	007NFEF2	011NFEF2	015NFEF2	022NFEF2	-	-	-	
		US Version	002NFU2	004NFU2	-	007NFU2	-	015NFU2	022NFU2	037LFU2	055LFU2	075LFU2	
Output Ratings	Applicable motor size, 4-pole kW(HP) *1		0.2(1/4)	0.4(1/2)	0.55(3/4)	0.75(1)	1.1(1.5)	1.5 (2)	2.2(3)	3.7(5)	5.5(7.5)	7.5(10)	
	Rated capacity	200V	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	3.8	6.0	7.5	11	
		240V	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	3.3	4.5	7.2	9.9	13.3	
	Rated output current (A) *2		1.6	2.6	3.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	11.0	17.5	24	32	
	Overload capacity(output current)		150% for 60 sec.										
Rated output voltage (V)		3-phase (3-wire) 200 to 240V (corresponding to input voltage)											
Input Rating	Rated input voltage (V)		1-/3-phase 200 to 240V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%										
Enclosure *4			IP20										
Cooling method			Self-cooling					Force ventilation					
Weight (kg)	-NFEF		0.8	0.95	0.95	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	
	-NFU/LFU		0.7	0.85	-	1.3	-	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.5	3.5	

## 3-phase 400V class

Model SJ200-		European Version	004HFEF2	007HFEF2	015HFEF2	022HFEF2	030HFEF2	040HFEF2	055HFEF2	075HFEF2			
		US Version	004HFU2	007HFU2	015HFU2	022HFU2	-	040HFU2	055HFU2	075HFU2			
Output Ratings	Applicable motor size, 4-pole kW(HP) *1		0.4(1/2)	0.75(1)	1.5 (2)	2.2(3)	3(4)	3.7(5)	5.5(7.5)	7.5(10)			
	Rated capacity	400V	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.8	5.4	5.9	7.5	11			
		480V	1.2	2.0	3.1	4.5	6.5	7.1	10.8	13.3			
	Rated output current (A) *2		1.5	2.5	3.8	5.5	7.8	8.6	13	16			
	Overload capacity(output current)		150% for 60 sec.										
Rated output voltage (V)		3-phase (3-wire) 380 to 480V (corresponding to input voltage)											
Input Rating	Rated input voltage (V)		3-phase 380 to 480V±10%, 50/60Hz±5%										
Enclosure *4			IP20										
Cooling method			Self-cooling					Force ventilation					
Weight (kg)	-HFEF		1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.8			
	-HFU		1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	1.8	3.5	3.5			

## General Specifications

Item		General Specifications	
Control	Control method	Line-to-line sine wave pulse-width modulation (PWM) control	
	Output frequency range *5	0.5 to 400Hz	
	Frequency accuracy *6	Digital command :±0.01%, Analog command±0.2% (25±10°C)	
	Frequency setting resolution	Digital: 0.1Hz, Analog: (max frequency)/1000	
	Voltage/Frequency Characteristic	V/f control, V/f variable (constant torque, reduced torque)	
	Acceleration/deceleration time	0.01 to 3000 sec. (linear, sigmoid), two-stage accel./decel.	
	Starting torque *7	200%/1Hz	
	Carrier frequency range	2.0 to 14.0kHz	
Input terminal	Protective functions	Over-current, over-voltage, under-voltage, overload, overheat, ground fault at power-on, overload limit, input over-voltage, external trip, EEPROM error, CPU error, USP error, braking resistor overload, LAD stop at over-voltage, over-current suppression, Termister error	
	Specification	10kohm input impedance, sink/source logic selectable	
Output signal	Intelligent output terminal	Specification	27V DC 50mA max open collector output, 2 terminals 1c output 250V AC/30V DC 2.5A relay (AL0, AL1, AL2 terminals)
		Function	RUN(run signal), FA1(Frequency arrival type 1 - constant speed), FA2(Frequency arrival type 2 - over-frequency), OL(overload advance notice signal), OD(Output deviation for PID control), AL(alarm signal), DC(Wire brake detect on analog input), FBV(PID Second Stage Output), NDC(ModBus Network Detection Signal), LOG(Logic Output Function), ODC(Option Card Detection Signal)
Operator	Display	Specification	4-digits 7 segment LEDs
		Function	Parameter setting, output frequency, output current, motor torque, scaled value of output frequency, trip history, I/O terminal condition, input power, output voltage. Rotation direction, PID Feedback, RON time, Power-on time.
Operation	Status LED Interface	Power, Alarm, Run, Prg, Hz and A Potentiometer, RUN, STOP/RESET, UP, DOWN, FUN and STR keys	
		Operator keypad	Up and Down keys / Value settings or analog setting via potentiometer on operator keypad
	Frequency setting	External signal	0 to 10 V DC, 4 to 20 mA
		Serial port	RS485 interface (Modbus RTU)
FW/RV Run	Operator Keypad	Run key / Stop key (change FW/RV by function command)	
	External signal	FW Run/Stop (NO contact), RV set by terminal assignment (NC/NO), 3-wire input available	
Environment	Operating temperature	-10 to 40°C(carrier frequency ≤5kHz)	
		-10 to 50°C(derating for carrier frequency and output current required)	
	Storage temperature	-20 to 65°C	
	Humidity	20 to 90% RH	
	Vibration	5.9mm/s <sup>2</sup> (0.6G) 10 to 55Hz	
Location	Altitude 1,000 m or less, indoors (no corrosive gasses or dust)		
Other functions		AVR (Automatic Voltage Regulation), V/f characteristic selection, accel./decel. curve selection, frequency upper/lower limit, 16 stage multispeed, PID control, frequency jump, external frequency input bias start/end, jogging, automatic torque boost, cooling fan On/Off, trip history etc.	
Coating color		Gray (Munsell 8.5YR6.2/0.2)	
Options		Remote operator with copy function (SRW-0EX), EMI filters, input/output reactors, DC reactors, radio noise filters, braking resistors, braking units, LCR filter, communication cables (ICS-1, 3), programming software (being planned)	

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

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

Note 3: The braking torque via capacitive feedback is the average deceleration torque at the shortest deceleration (stopping from 50/60 Hz as indicated). It is not continuous regenerative braking torque. The average decel torque varies with motor loss. This value decreases when operating beyond 50 Hz. If a large regenerative torque is required, the optional regenerative braking resistor should be used.

Note 4: The protection method conforms to JEM 1030, NEMA1 with optional NEMA1 kit.

Note 5: To operate the motor beyond 50/60 Hz, consult the motor manufacturer for the maximum allowable rotation speed.

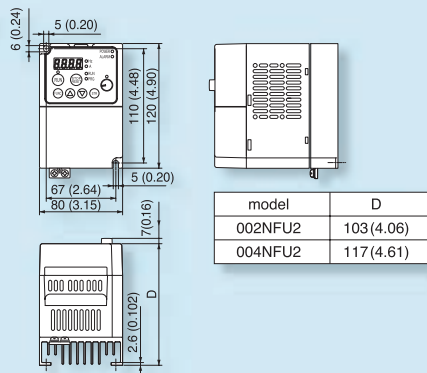
Note 6: The output frequency may exceed the maximum frequency setting (A004 or A204) for automatic stabilization control.

Note 7: Automatic torque boost adjustment shall be required.

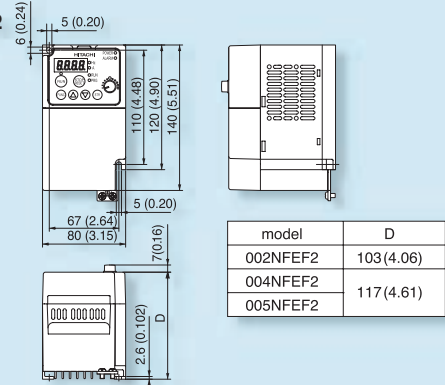
Note 8: Only terminal 5 is assignable the PTC (thermistor) function.

# Dimensions

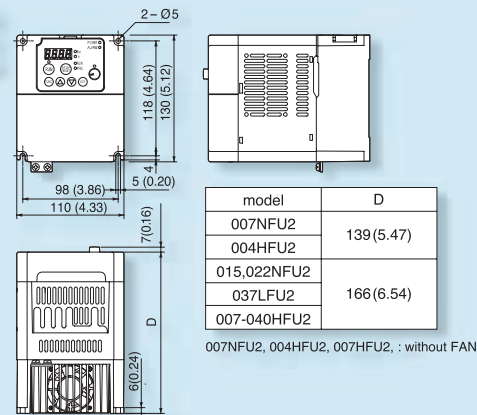
## •SJ200-002 - 004NFU2



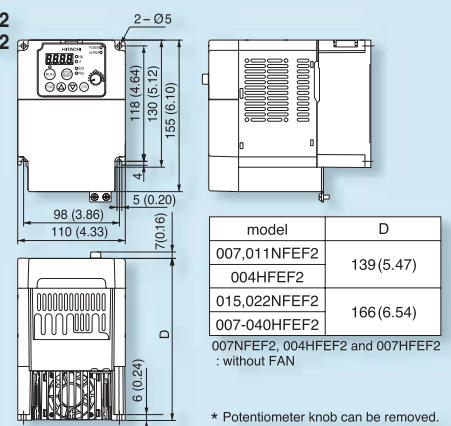
## •SJ200-002 - 005NFEF2



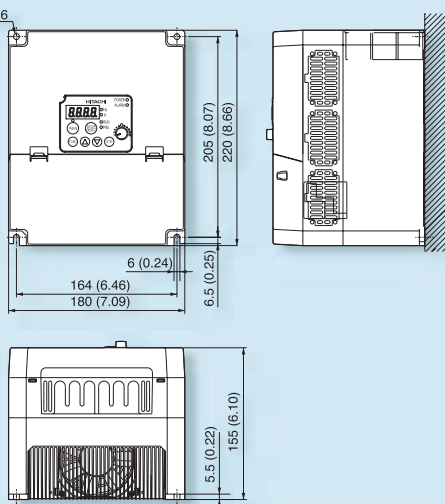
## •SJ200-007 - 022NFU2 •SJ200-030 - 037LFU2 •SJ200-004 - 040HFU2



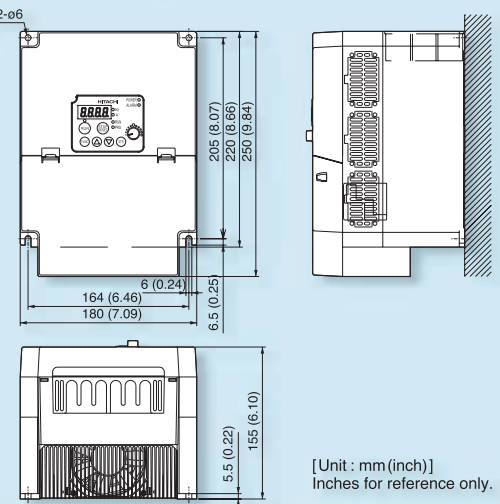
## •SJ200-007 - 022NFEF2 •SJ200-004 - 040HFEF2



## •SJ200-055,075LFU2 2-ø6 •SJ200-055,075HFU2

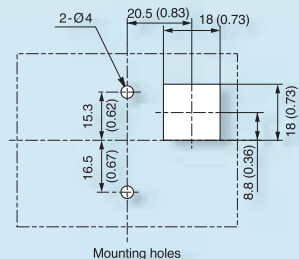
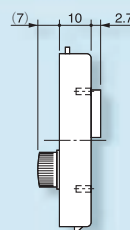
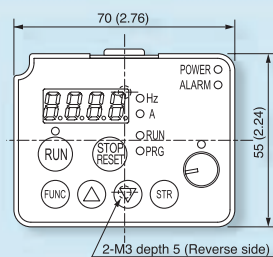


## •SJ200-055,075HFEF2 2-ø6

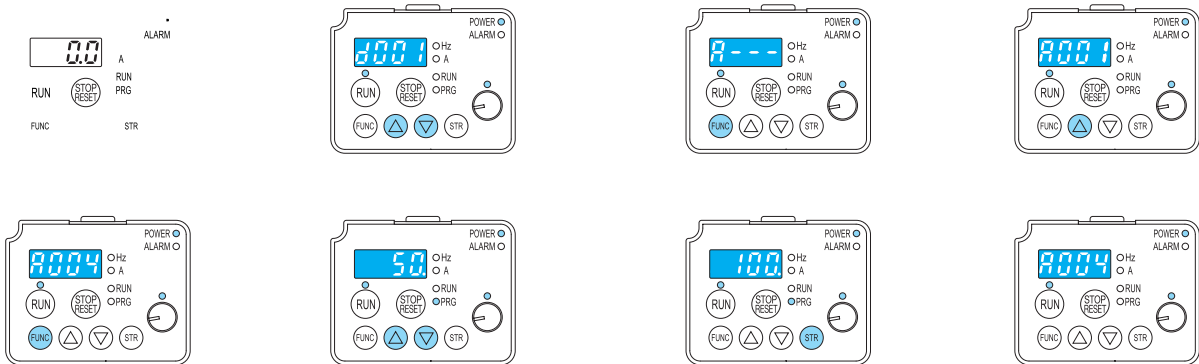


## Keypad (digital operator), provided as standard

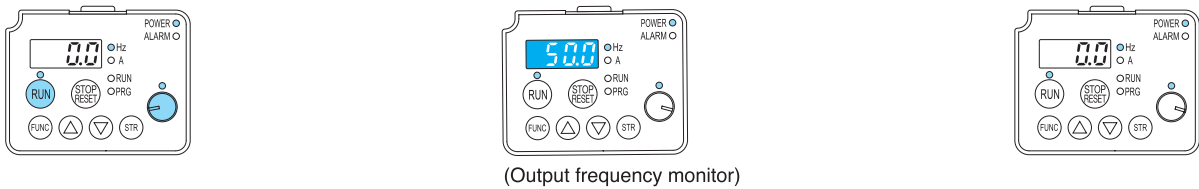
### •OPE - SRmini



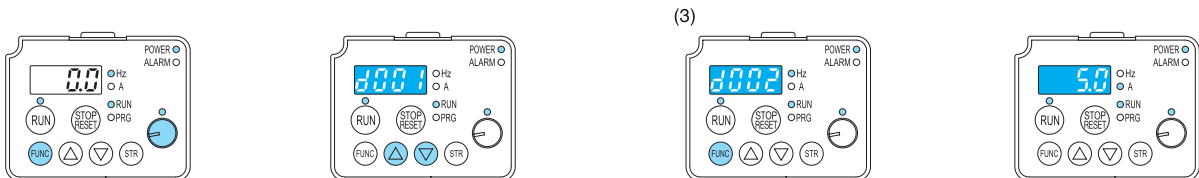
## 1. Setting the maximum output frequency



## 2. Running the motor (by potentiometer)

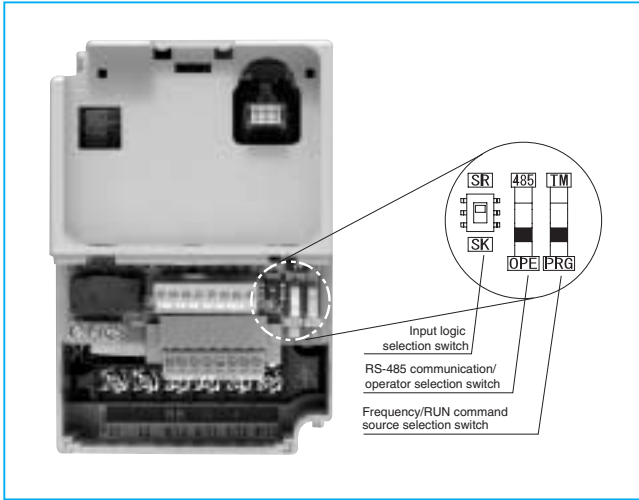


## 3. Monitoring output current value



# Operation / Terminal Functions

## Hardware switches



Switch symbol	Switch Name	Switch Name Description	
SR/SK	Input logic selection switch	Select input logic of intelligent input terminals from sink or source. *1	
		SR [default] Source logic SK Sink logic	
485/OPE	RS-485 communication/key pad selection switch	Select communication connector destination. *2	
		485 RS-485 communication via Modbus protocol OPE [default] Keypad (option)	
TM/PRG	Frequency/RUN command input switch	Select frequency and run command input source.	
		TM	Input from control terminal Frequency source: Analog input (O, OI) Run command source: FW and/or RV terminal (FW and/or RV must be assigned to input terminal)
		PRG [default]	Input from source defined with keypad program Frequency source: Potentiometer (default) Run command source: RUN key onkeypad

Note 1: Polarity of the PCS terminal is changed by setting the input logic selection switch.  
Note 2: The standard keypad (OPE-SRmini) can be used either the switch is set to 485 or OPE.

## Terminal Description

### Terminal Symbol

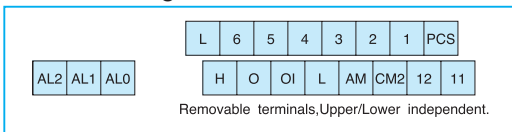
Terminal Symbol	Terminal Name
L1,L2,N/L3	Main power supply input terminals
U/T1,V/T2,W/T3	Inverter output terminals
+1,+	DC reactor connection terminals
+,RB	External braking resistor connection terminals
+ -	External braking unit connection terminals
⊕	Ground connection terminal

### Screw Diameter and Terminal Width

Model	Screw diameter (mm)	Terminal width W (mm)
002 - 004NFU2/005NFEF2	M3.5	7.6
007 - 022NFEF2, 037LFU2	M4	10
004 - 040HFU2/HFEF2		
055- 075LFU2/HFU2/HFEF2	M5	13

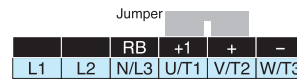
## Control circuit terminals

### Terminal arrangement

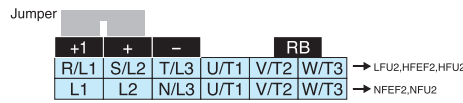


## Terminal arrangement

### • SJ200 002-005NFEF2,002-004NFU2



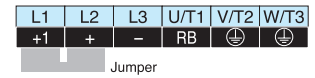
### • SJ200 007-022NFEF2,004-040HFEF2,007-022NFU2, 037LFU2,004-040HFU2



### • SJ200 055-075LFU2 055-075HFU2



### • SJ200 055-075HFEF2



## Terminal function

	Terminal name	Description	Ranges and Notes
Input/monitor signals	AM	Voltage analog output	0 to 10V DC, 1mA max.
	L	Common for inputs	-
	PCS	+24V power for inputs	24V DC, 100mA max.
	6	Intelligent (programmable) input terminals, selection from:	
	5	FW(Forward), RV(Reverse), CF1-CF4(Multispeed command), JG(Jogging), DB(External DC braking), SET(Second motor constants setting), 2CH(Second accel./decel.), FRS(Free-run stop), EXT(External trip), USP(Unattended start protection), SFT(Software lock), AT(Analog input selection), RS(Reset), PTC(Thermistor input), STA(3-wire start), STP(3-wire stop), F/R(3-wire fwd./rev.), PID(PID On/Off), PIDC(PID reset), UP/DWN(Remote-controlled accel./decel.), UDC(Remote-controlled data clearing), OPE(Operator control), ADD(Frequency setpoint), F-TM(Force terminal enable), RDY(Quick start enable), S-ST(Special-Set 2nd Motor Data) or NO(Not selected).	
	4		
	3		
Frequency setting	H	+10V analog reference	10V DC, 10mA max
	O	Analog input, voltage	0 to 10V DC, input impedance 10kohm
	OI	Analog input, current	4 to 20mA DC, input impedance 250ohm
	L	Common for inputs	-
Output signals	12	Intelligent (programmable) output terminals, selection from:	Open collector output L level at operation (ON) 27V DC, 50mA max.
	11	RUN(run signal), FA1(Frequency arrival type 1 -constant speed), FA2(Frequency arrival type 2 -over-frequency), OL(overload advance notice signal), OD(Output deviation for PID control), AL(alarm signal), DC(Wire brake detect on analog input), FBV(Feedback voltage comparison), NDC(Network Disconnection), LOG(Logic operation result), ODC(Option Card Detection signal).	
	CM2	Common for intelligent output terminals	
Relay output	AL2	Relay contact (alarm output) terminals (programmable, function is selectable same as intelligent output terminals).	
	AL1		
	AL0		





# Function List

## A Group: Standard functions

✓: Allowed  
✗: Not allowed

Function Code	Name	Range	Default		Unit	Run mode edit		
			-EF(CE)	-U(UL)		Lo	Hi	
PID Control	A071	PID Enable	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	A072	PID proportional gain	0.2 to 5.0	1.0	1.0	-	✓	✓
	A073	PID integral time constant	0.0 to 150.0	1.0	1.0	sec	✓	✓
	A074	PID derivative time constant	0.00 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	✓	✓
	A075	PV scale conversion	0.01 to 99.99	1.00	1.00	-	✗	✓
	A076	PV source setting	00([O] terminal)/01([O] terminal)/02(RS485)/10(Calculation result)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	A077	Reverse PID action	00(OFF)/01(ON)	00	00	-	✗	✓
AVR function	A078	PID output limit	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	✗	✓
	A081	AVR function select	00(Enable)/01(Disable)/02(Enabled except during deceleration)	00	00	-	✗	✗
Operation mode and acc./dec. function	A082	AVR voltage select	200V class: 200/215/220/230/240 400V class: 380/400/415/440/460/480	230/400	230/460	V	✗	✗
	A092	Acceleration (2) time setting	0.01 to 99.99/100.0 to 999.9/1000. to 3000.	15.00	15.00	sec	✓	✓
	A292	Acceleration (2) time setting, 2nd motor	0.01 to 99.99/100.0 to 999.9/1000. to 3000.	15.00	15.00	sec	✓	✓
	A093	Deceleration (2) time setting	0.01 to 99.99/100.0 to 999.9/1000. to 3000.	15.00	15.00	sec	✓	✓
	A293	Deceleration (2) time setting, 2nd motor	0.01 to 99.99/100.0 to 999.9/1000. to 3000.	15.00	15.00	sec	✓	✓
	A094	Select method to switch to Acc2/Dec2 profile	00(2CH from input terminal)/01(transition freq.)	00	00	-	✗	✗
	A294	Select method to switch to Acc2/Dec2 profile, 2nd motor	00(2CH from input terminal)/01(transition freq.)	00	00	-	✗	✗
	A095	Acc1 to Acc2 frequency transition point	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✗
	A295	Acc1 to Acc2 frequency transition point, 2nd motor	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✗
	A096	Dec1 to Dec2 frequency transition point	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✗
	A296	Dec1 to Dec2 frequency transition point, 2nd motor	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✗
	External freq. tuning	A097	Acceleration curve selection	00(Linear)/01(Sigmoid)	00	00	-	✗
A098		Deceleration curve selection	00(Linear)/01(Sigmoid)	00	00	-	✗	✗
A101		[O]-[L] input active range start frequency	0.0 to maximum freq.	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✓
A102		[O]-[L] input active range end frequency	0.0 to maximum freq.	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✓
A103		[O]-[L] input active range start current	0. to 100.	0.0	0.0	%	✗	✓
A104		[O]-[L] input active range end current	0. to 100.	100.	100.	%	✗	✓
A105		[O]-[L] input start frequency enable	00(Use setting value)/01(0Hz)	01	01	-	✗	✓
A141		A input select for calculate function	01(Keypad potentiometer)	02	02	-	✗	✓
A142		B input select for calculate function	02(O input)/03(OI input)/04(RS485)	03	03	-	✗	✓
A143		Calculation symbol	00(A141+A142)/01(A141-A142)/02(A141*A142)	00	00	-	✗	✓
Frequency calculation	A145	ADD frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✓	✓
	A146	ADD direction select	00(Plus),01(Minus)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	A151	Pot. input active range start frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✓
	A152	Pot. input active range end frequency	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	✗	✓
	A153	Pot. input active range start current	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	✗	✓
	A154	Pot. input active range end current	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	✗	✓
	A155	Pot.input start frequency enable	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	01	01	-	✗	✓

## b Group: Fine-tuning functions

Function Code	Name	Range	Default		Unit	Run mode edit		
			-EF(CE)	-U(UL)		Lo	Hi	
Restart after instantaneous power failure	b001	Selection of automatic restart mode	00(Alarm output)/01(Restart at 0Hz)/02(Resume after freq. matching)/03(Resume freq. matching then trip)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b002	Allowable under-voltage power failure time	0.3 to 25.0	1.0	1.0	sec	✗	✓
	b003	Retry wait time before motor restart	0.3 to 100.0	1.0	1.0	sec	✗	✓
	b004	Instantaneous power failure / under-voltage trip alarm enable	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b005	Number of restarts on power failure / under-voltage trip events	00(Restart 16 times)/01(Always restart)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b012	Electronic thermal setting	0.2*Rated current to 1.2*Rated current	Rated current	Rated current	A	✗	✓
	b212	Electronic thermal setting, 2nd motor	0.2*Rated current to 1.2*Rated current	Rated current	Rated current	A	✗	✓
Overload restriction	b013	Electronic thermal characteristic	00(Reduced torque)/01(Constant torque)/02(Reduced torque 2)	01	01	-	✗	✓
	b213	Electronic thermal characteristic, 2nd motor	00(Reduced torque)/01(Constant torque)/02(Reduced torque 2)	01	01	-	✗	✓
	b021	Overload restriction operation mode	00(Disable)/01(Enable)/02(Enable for during acceleration)	01	01	-	✗	✓
	b221	Overload restriction operation mode, 2nd motor	00(Disable)/01(Enable)/02(Enable for during acceleration)	01	01	-	✗	✓
	b022	Overload restriction setting	0.1*Rated current to 1.5*Rated current	1.5*Rated current	1.5*Rated current	A	✗	✓
	b222	Overload restriction setting, 2nd motor	0.1*Rated current to 1.5*Rated current	1.5*Rated current	1.5*Rated current	A	✗	✓
	b023	Deceleration rate at overload restriction	0.1 to 3000.0	1.0	30.0	sec	✗	✓
	b223	Deceleration rate at overload restriction, 2nd motor	0.1 to 3000.0	1.0	30.0	sec	✗	✓
Lock	b028	Overload restriction source selection	00	00	-	✗	✓	
	b228	Overload restriction source selection, 2nd motor	00(b022/b222 setting level)/01([O]-[L] analog input)	00	00	-	✗	✓
Others	b031	Software lock mode selection	00([SFT] input blocks all edits)/01([SFT] input blocks edits except F001 and Multispeed parameters)/02(No access to edits)/03(No access to edits except F001 and Multi-speed parameters)/10(High-level access,including b031)	01	01	-	✗	✓
	b080	[AM] terminal analog meter adjustment	0. to 255.	100.	100.	-	✓	✓
	b082	Start frequency adjustment	0.5 to 9.9	0.5	0.5	Hz	✗	✓
	b083	Carrier frequency setting	2.0 to 14.0	5.0	5.0	kHz	✗	✗
	b084	Initialization mode (parameters or trip history)	00(Trip history clear)/01(Parameter initialization)/02(Trip history clear and parameter initialization)	00	00	-	✗	✗
	b085	]Country code for initialization	00(JP)/01(CE)/02(US)	01	02	-	✗	✗
	b086	Frequency scaling conversion factor	0.1-99.9	1.0	1.0	-	✓	✓
	b087	STOP key enable	00(Enable)/01(Disable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b088	Restart mode after FRS	00(Restart from 0Hz)/01(Restart with frequency detection)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b090	Dynamic braking usage ratio	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	✗	✓
	b091	Stop mode selection	00(Deceleration and stop)/01(Free-run stop)	00	00	-	✗	✗
	b092	Cooling fan control (see note below)	00(Always ON)/01(ON during RUN, OFF during STOP)/02(Depend on fin temperature)	00	00	-	✗	✗
	b095	Dynamic braking control	00(Disable)/01(Enable during RUN only)/02(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b096	Dynamic braking activation level	330-380/660-760	360/720	360/720	V	✗	✓
	b130	Over-voltage LADSTOP enable	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
	b131	Over-voltage LADSTOP level	330-390V/660-780V	380/760	380/760	V	✓	✓
	b140	Over-current trip suppression	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓
b150	Carrier mode	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✗	✓	
b151	Quick start enable	00(Disable)/01(Enable)	00	00	-	✓	✓	

# Function List

## C Group: Intelligent terminal functions

✓: Allowed  
X: Not allowed

Function Code	Name	Range	Default		Unit	Run mode edit		
			-EF(CE)	-U(UL)		Lo	Hi	
Intelligent input terminal	C001	Terminal [1] function	00(FW:Forward), 01(RV:Reverse),	00	00	-	X	X
	C201	Terminal [1] function, 2nd motor	02-05(CF1-CF4:Multispeed command), 06(JG:Jogging),	00	00		X	X
	C002	Terminal [2] function	07(DB:External DC braking), 08(SET:Second motor constants setting),	01	01		X	X
	C202	Terminal [2] function, 2nd motor	09(2CH:Second accel./decel.), 11(FRS:Free-run stop),	01	01		X	X
	C003	Terminal [3] function	12(EXT:External trip), 13(USP:Unattended start protection),	02	16		X	X
	C203	Terminal [3] function, 2nd motor	15(SFT:Software lock), 16(AT:Analog input selection), 18(RS:Reset),	02	16		X	X
	C004	Terminal [4] function	19(PTC:Thermistor input), 20(STA:3-wire start), 21(STP:3-wire stop),	03	13		X	X
	C204	Terminal [4] function, 2nd motor	22(F/R:3-wire fwd./rev.), 23(PID:PID On/Off), 24(PIDC:PID reset),	03	13		X	X
	C005	Terminal [5] function	27(UP:Remote-controlled accel.), 28(DWN:Remote-controlled decel.),	18	09		X	X
	C205	Terminal [5] function, 2nd motor	29(UDC:Remote-controlled data clearing), 31(OPE:Operator control),	18	09		X	X
	C006	Terminal [6] function	50(ADD: Frequency setpoint), 51(F-TM: Force terminal enable),	09	18		X	X
C206	Terminal [6] function, 2nd motor	52(RDY: Quick Start Enable),	09	18	X	X		
C011-C016	Terminal [1] to [6] active state	53(S-ST: Special-Set (select) 2nd Motor Data), 255(NO:Not selected)	00	00*	-	X	X	
Intelligent input terminal	C021	Terminal [11] and [12] function	00(RUN:run signal), 01(FA1:Frequency arrival type 1 - constant speed),	01	01	-	X	X
	C022		02(FA2:Frequency arrival type 2 - over-frequency), 03(OL:overload advance notice signal), 04(OD:Output deviation for PID control),	00	00	-	X	X
	C026	Alarm relay function	05	05	-	X	X	
	C028	[AM] signal selection	00(Output frequency)/01(Output current)	00	00	-	X	✓
	C031, C032	Terminal [11] and [12] active state	00(NO)/01(NC)	00	00	-	X	X
	C036	Alarm relay active state	00(NO)/01(NC)	01	01	-	X	X
	C041	Overload level setting	0.0*Rated current to 2.0*Rated current	Rated current	Rated current	A	X	✓
	C241	Overload level setting, 2nd motor	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	X	✓
	C042	Frequency arrival setting for acceleration	0.0 to 400.0	0.0	0.0	Hz	X	✓
	C043	Frequency arrival setting for deceleration	0.0 to 100.0	3.0	3.0	%	X	✓
	C044	PID deviation level setting	0.0 to 100.0	100	100	%	X	✓
C052	Feedback comparison upper level	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	X	✓	
C053	Feedback comparison lower level	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	%	X	✓	
Serial communication	C071	Communication speed selection	04(4800bps)/05(9600bps)/06(19200bps)	06	04	-	X	✓
	C072	Node allocation	1. to 32.	1.	1.	-	X	✓
	C074	Communication parity selection	00(No parity)/01(Even parity)/02(Odd parity)	00	00	-	X	✓
	C075	Communication stop bit selection	1(1-bit)/2(2-bit)	1	1	bit	X	✓
	C076	Communication error mode	00(Trip)/01(Trip after deceleration stop)/02(Disable)/03(FRS)/04(Deceleration stop)	02	02	-	X	✓
	C077	Communication error time	0.00-99.99	0.00	0.00	sec	X	✓
	C078	Communication wait time	0. to 1000.	0.	0.	msec	X	✓
	C081	[O] input span calibration	0. to 200.	100.	100.	%	✓	✓
Analog meter setting	C082	[OI] input span calibration	0. to 200.	100.	100.	%	✓	✓
	C085	Thermistor input tuning	0.0 to 200.0	100.0	100.0	%	✓	✓
	C086	[AM] terminal offset tuning	0.0 to 10.0	0.0	0.0	V	✓	✓
	C091	Reserved (for factory adjustment)	00 (must not be changed)	00	00	-	✓	✓
Others	C101	Up/Down memory mode selection	00(Clear last frequency)/01(Keep last frequency adjusted by UP/DWN)	00	00	-	X	✓
	C102	Reset mode selection	00(Cancel trip state at input signal ON transition)/ 01(Cancel trip state at signal OFF transition)/ 02(Cancel trip state at input signal ON transition)	00	00	-	X	✓
	C141	Input A select for logic output 1	00(RUN)/01(FA1)/02(FA2)/03(OL)/04(OD)	00	00	-	X	X
	C142	Input A select for logic output 2	05(AL)/06(Dc)/07(FBV)/08(NDc)	01	01	-	X	X
	C143	Logic function select	00(AND)/01(OR)/02(XOR)	00	00	-	X	X
	C144	ON delay time, output terminal 11	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓
	C145	OFF delay time, output terminal 11	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓
	C146	ON delay time, output terminal 12	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓
	C147	OFF delay time, output terminal 12	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓
	C148	ON delay time, relay	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓
	C149	OFF delay time, relay	0.0 to 100.0	0.0	0.0	sec	X	✓

Note: C014: 01 for UL version.

## H Group: Motor constants functions

Function Code	Name	Range	Default		Unit	Run mode edit		
			-EF(CE)	-U(UL)		Lo	Hi	
Motor constants and gain	H003	Motor capacity, 1st motor	JP,US: 0.2/0.4/0.75/1.5/2.2/3.7/5.5/7.5/11.0	Factory set	Factory set	kW	X	X
	H203	Motor capacity, 2nd motor	CE: 0.2/0.4/0.55/0.75/1.1/1.5/2.2/3.0/4.0/5.5/7.5/11.0	set	set	kW	X	X
	H004	Motor poles setting, 1st motor	2/4/6/8	4	4	poles	X	X
	H204	Motor poles setting, 2nd motor		4	4	poles	X	X
	H006	Motor stabilization constant, 1st motor	0. to 255.	100	100	-	✓	✓
	H206	Motor stabilization constant, 2nd motor		100	100	-	✓	✓
	H007	Motor voltage class select, 1st motor		Factory set	Factory set	V	X	X
	H207	Motor voltage class select, 2nd motor	00(200V class)/01(400V class)	set	set	V	X	X

## P Group: Expansion Card Functions

Function Code	Name	Range	Default		Unit	Run mode edit		
			-EF(CE)	-U(UL)		Lo	Hi	
Option Setting	P044	Network comm watchdog timer	0.00 to 99.99	1.00	1.00	sec.	X	X
	P045	Inverter action on network comm error	00(Trip (Error Code E70)) 01(Decelerate to stop and trip (Error Code E70)) 02(Hold last speed), 03(Free run stop), 04(Decelerate and stop)	01	01	-	X	X
	P046	Polled I/O output instance number	20/21/100	21	21	-	X	X
	P047	Polled I/O input instance number	70/71/101	71	71	-	X	X
	P048	Inverter action on network idle mode	00(Trip (Error Code E70)) 01(Decelerate to stop and trip (Error Code E70)) 02(Hold last speed), 03(Free run stop), 04(Decelerate and stop)	01	01	-	X	X
	P049	Network motor poles setting for RPM	00 to 38	0	0	-	X	X

Note: The "P" Group parameters do not appear in the parameter list shown on the keypad display unless the expansion card is installed on the inverter.

# Protective Functions

## Error Codes

Name	Cause(s)	Display on digital operator	Display on remote operator/copy unit	
Over current	The inverter output was short-circuited, or the motor shaft is locked or has a heavy load. These conditions cause excessive current for the inverter, so the inverter output is turned OFF.	While at constant speed	E 01	OC.Drive
		During deceleration	E 02	OC.Decel
		During acceleration	E 03	OC.Accel
		Others	E 04	Over.C
Overload protection *1	When a motor overload is detected by the electronic thermal function, the inverter trips and turns OFF its output.	E 05	Over.L	
Braking resistor overload	When the regenerative braking resistor exceeds the usage time allowance or sage ratio, the inverter trips and turns OFF its output to the motor.	E 06	OL.BRD	
Over voltage protection	When the DC bus voltage exceeds a threshold, due to regenerative energy from the motor.	E 07	Over.V	
EEPROM error *2,3	When the built-in EEPROM memory has problems due to noise or excessive temperature, the inverter trips and turns OFF its output to the motor.	E 08	EEPROM	
Under-voltage error	A decrease of internal DC bus voltage below a threshold results in a control circuit fault. This condition can also generate excessive motor heat or cause low torque. The inverter trips and turns OFF its output.	E 09	Under.V	
CPU error	A malfunction in the built-in CPU has occurred, so the inverter trips and turns OFF its output to the motor.	E 11	CPU	
		E 22	COMM.ERR	
External trip	A signal on an intelligent input terminal configured as EXT has occurred. The inverter trips and turns OFF the output to the motor.	E 12	EXTERNAL	
USP *4	When the Unattended Start Protection (USP) is enabled, an error occurred when power is applied while a Run signal is present. The inverter trips and does not go into Run Mode until the error is cleared.	E 13	USP	
Ground fault *5	The inverter is protected by the detection of ground faults between the inverter output and the motor during powerup tests. This feature protects the inverter, and does not protect humans.	E 14	GND.Fit	
Input over-voltage	When the input voltage is higher than the specified value, it is detected 100 seconds after powerup and the inverter trips and turns OFF its output.	E 15	OV.SRC	
Inverter thermal trip	When the inverter internal temperature is above the threshold, the thermal sensor in the inverter module detects the excessive temperature of the power devices and trips, turning the inverter output OFF.	E 21	OH.FIN	
Gate array error	An internal inverter error has occurred in communications between the CPU and gate array IC.	E 23	GA	
Thermistor	When a thermistor is connected to terminals [PTC] and [CM1] and the inverter has sensed the temperature is too high, the inverter trips and turns OFF the output.	E 35	TH	
Communications error	The inverter's watchdog timer for the communications network has timed out.	E 60	COMM	

Note 1: Reset operations acceptable 10 seconds after the trip.

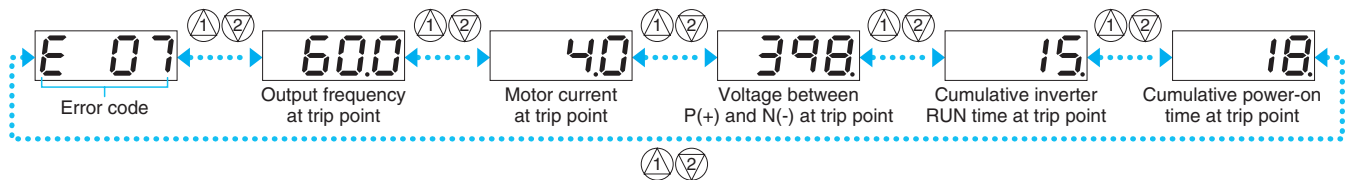
Note 2: If an EEPROM error (E08) occurs, be sure to confirm the parameter data values are still correct.

Note 3: EEPROM error may occur at power-on after shutting down the power while copying data with remote operator or initializing data. Shut down the power after completing copy or initialization.

Note 4: USP error occurs at resetting trip after under-voltage error (E09) if USP is enabled. Reset once more to recover.

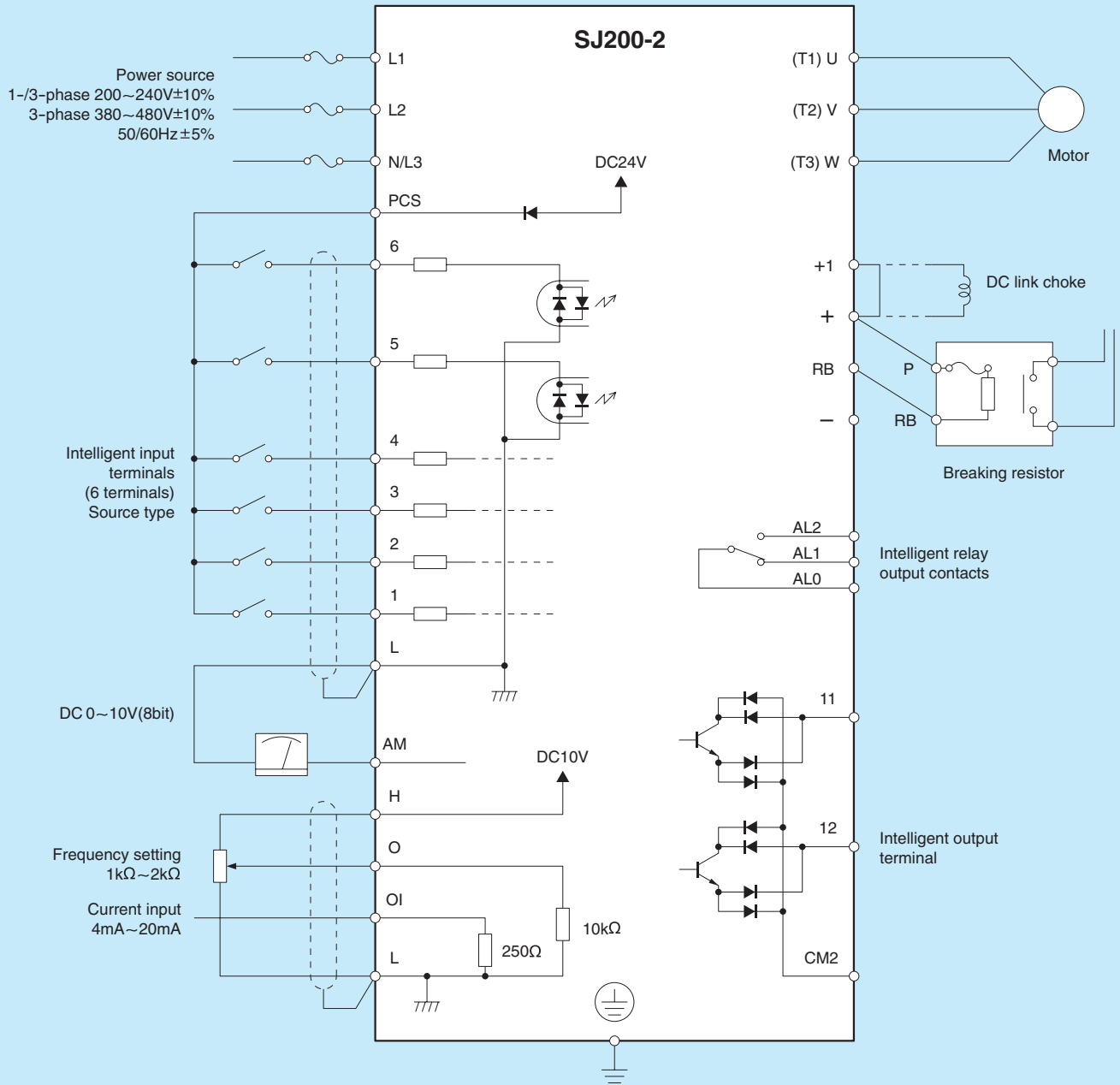
Note 5: Ground fault error (E14) cannot be released with resetting. Shut the power and check wiring.

## How to access the details about the present fault



# Connecting Diagram

## Source type logic

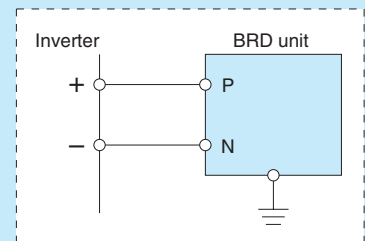


Note 1: Common terminals are depend on logic.

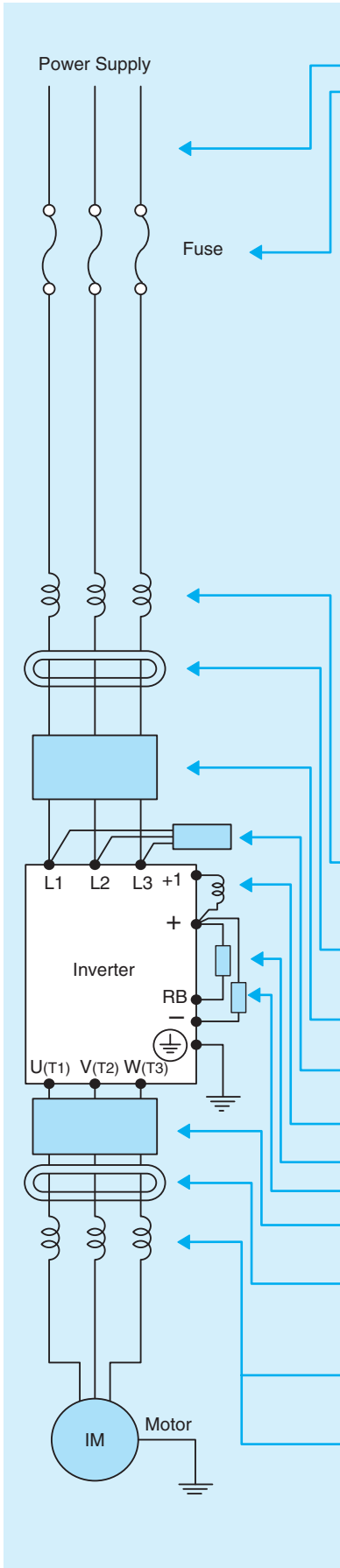
Terminal	1,2,3,4,5,6	H,O,OI	11,12
Common	Sink logic : L	L	CM2
	Source logic : PCS		

Note 2: Choose proper inverter input volotage rating.

Using Dynamic breaking unit (BRD)



# Wiring and Accessories



Input Voltage	Applicable Motor (kW(HP))	Model	Wiring		Signal Lines	Fuse (Class J)
			Power Lines			
			AWG	mm <sup>2</sup>		
200V	0.2(1/4)	SJ200-002NFU2/NFEF2	16	1.25	0.14 to 0.75mm <sup>2</sup> shielded wire	10
	0.4(1/2)	SJ200-004NFU2/NFEF2	16	1.25		10
	0.55(3/4)	SJ200-005NFEF2	16	1.25		10
	0.75(1)	SJ200-007NFU2/NFEF2	14	2.0		15
	1.1(1.5)	SJ200-011NFEF2	14	2.0		15
	1.5(2)	SJ200-015NFU2/NFEF2	12	2.0		20(single ph.) 15(three-ph.)
	2.2(3)	SJ200-022NFU2/NFEF2	10	2.0		30(single ph.) 20(three-ph.)
	3.7(5)	SJ200-037LFU2	12	3.5		30
	5.5(7.5)	SJ200-055LFU2	10	5.5		40
	7.5(10)	SJ200-075LFU2	8	8.4		50
400V	0.4(1/2)	SJ200-004HFU2/HFEF2	16	1.25	0.14 to 0.75mm <sup>2</sup> shielded wire	3
	0.75(1)	SJ200-007HFU2/HFEF2	16	1.25		6
	1.5(2)	SJ200-015HFU2/HFEF2	16	1.25		10
	2.2(3)	SJ200-022HFU2/HFEF2	16	1.25		10
	3(4)	SJ200-030HFEF2	14	2.0		15
	4.0(5)	SJ200-040HFU2/HFEF2	14	2.0		15
	5.5(7.5)	SJ200-055HFU2/HFEF2	12	3.5		20
	7.5(10)	SJ200-075HFU2/HFEF2	12	3.5		25

Note 1: Field wiring connection must be made by a UL and c-UL listed closed-loop terminal connector sized for the wire gauge involved. Connector must be fixed using the crimping tool specified by the connector manufacturer.  
 Note 2: Be sure to use large wire gauges for power wiring if the distance exceeds 20m (66ft).  
 Note 3: Use 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> wire for the relay terminals (AL0, AL1 and AL2) signal wire.

Name	Function
Input side AC reactor	This is useful in suppressing harmonics induced on the power supply lines, or when the main power voltage imbalance exceeds 3% (and power source capacity is more than 500kVA), or to smooth out line fluctuations. It also improves the power factor.
Radio noise filter	Electrical noise interference may occur on nearby equipment such as a radio receiver. This magnetic choke filter helps reduce radiated noise (can also be used on output).
EMC filter	Reduces the conducted noise on the power supply wiring generated by the inverter. Connect to the inverter input side.
Radio noise filter (Capacitor filter)	This capacitor filter reduces radiated noise from the main power wires in the inverter input side.
DC link choke	Suppresses harmonics generated by the inverter.
Braking resistor	This is useful for increasing the inverter's control torque for high duty-cycle (on-off) applications, and improving the decelerating capability.
Braking unit	
Output side noise filter	Reduces radiated noise from wiring in the inverter output side.
Radio noise filter	Electrical noise interference may occur on nearby equipment such as a radio receiver. This magnetic choke filter helps reduce radiated noise (can also be used on input).
AC reactor	This reactor reduces the vibration in the motor caused by the inverter's switching waveforms, by smoothing the waveforms to approximate commercial power quality. It is also useful when wiring from the inverter to the motor is more than 10m in length, to reduce harmonics.
LCR filter	Sine wave shaping filter for the output side.

Note: An EMI filter is required for European EMC directive and C-Tick, but the others are not for this purpose.

# For Correct Operation

## Application to Motors

### Application to general-purpose motors

Operating frequency	The overspeed endurance of a general-purpose motor is 120% of the rated speed for 2 minutes (JIS C4,004). For operation at higher than 60Hz, it is required to examine the allowable torque of the motor, useful life of bearings, noise, vibration, etc. In this case, be sure to consult the motor manufacturer as the maximum allowable rpm differs depending on the motor capacity, etc.
Torque characteristics	The torque characteristics of driving a general-purpose motor with an inverter differ from those of driving it using commercial power (starting torque decreases in particular). Carefully check the load torque characteristic of a connected machine and the driving torque characteristic of the motor.
Motor loss and temperature increase	The torque characteristics of driving a general-purpose motor with an inverter differ from those of driving it using commercial power
Noise	When run by an inverter, a general-purpose motor generates noise slightly greater than with commercial power.
Vibration	When run by an inverter at variable speeds, the motor may generate vibration, especially because of (a) unbalance of the rotor including a connected machine, or (b) resonance caused by the natural vibration frequency of a mechanical system. Particularly, be careful of (b) when operating at variable speeds a machine previously fitted with a constant speed motor. Vibration can be minimized by (1) avoiding resonance points using the frequency jump function of the inverter, (2) using a tire-shaped coupling, or (3) placing a rubber shock absorber beneath the motor base.
Power transmission mechanism	Under continued, low-speed operation, oil lubrication can deteriorate in a power transmission mechanism with an oil-type gear box (gear motor) or reducer. Check with the motor manufacturer for the permissible range of continuous speed. To operate at more than 60Hz, confirm the machine's ability to withstand the centrifugal force generated.

### Application to special motors

Gear motor	The allowable rotation range of continuous drive varies depending on the lubrication method or motor manufacturer. (Particularly in case of oil lubrication, pay attention to the low frequency range.)
Brake-equipped motor	For use of a brake-equipped motor, be sure to connect the braking power supply from the primary side of the inverter.
Pole-change motor	There are different kinds of pole-change motors (constant output characteristic type, constant torque characteristic type, etc.), with different rated current values. In motor selection, check the maximum allowable current for each motor of a different pole count. At the time of pole changing, be sure to stop the motor. Also see: Application to the 400V-class motor.
Submersible motor	The rated current of a submersible motor is significantly larger than that of the general-purpose motor. In inverter selection, be sure to check the rated current of the motor.
Explosion-proof motor	Inverter drive is not suitable for a safety-enhanced explosion-proof type motor. The inverter should be used in combination with a pressure-proof explosion-proof type of motor. *Explosion-proof verification is not available for SJ200 Series.
Synchronous (MS) motor High-speed (HFM) motor	In most cases, the synchronous (MS) motor and the high-speed (HFM) motor are designed and manufactured to meet the specifications suitable for a connected machine. As to proper inverter selection, consult the manufacturer.
Single-phase motor	A single-phase motor is not suitable for variable-speed operation by an inverter drive. Therefore, use a three-phase motor.

### Application to the 400V-class motor

A system applying a voltage-type PWM inverter with IGBT may have surge voltage at the motor terminals resulting from the cable constants including the cable length and the cable laying method. Depending on the surge current magnification, the motor coil insulation may be degraded. In particular, when a 400V-class motor is used, a longer cable is used, and critical loss can occur, take the following countermeasures:

- (1) install the LCR filter between the inverter and the motor,
- (2) install the AC reactor between the inverter and the motor, or
- (3) enhance the insulation of the motor coil.

## Notes on Use

### Drive

Run/Stop	Run or stop of the inverter must be done with the keys on the operator panel or through the control circuit terminal. Do not operate by installing an electromagnetic contactor (MC) in the main circuit.
Emergency motor stop	When the protective function is operating or the power supply stops, the motor enters the free run stop state. When an emergency stop is required or when the motor should be kept stopped, use of a mechanical brake should be considered.
High-frequency run	A max. 400Hz can be selected on the SJ200 Series. However, a two-pole motor can attain up to approx. 24,000 rpm, which is extremely dangerous. Therefore, carefully make selection and settings by checking the mechanical strength of the motor and connected machines. Consult the motor manufacturer when it is necessary to drive a standard (general-purpose) motor above 60Hz. A full line of high-speed motors is available from Hitachi.

### Installation location and operating environment

Avoid installation in areas of high temperature, excessive humidity, or where moisture can easily collect, as well as areas that are dusty, subject to corrosive gasses, mist of liquid for grinding, or salt. Install the inverter away from direct sunlight in a well-ventilated room that is free of vibration. The inverter can be operated in the ambient temperature range from -10 to 50°C. (Carrier frequency and output current must be reduced in the range of 40 to 50°C.)

# For Correct Operation

## Main power supply

<p>Installation of an AC reactor on the input side</p>	<p>In the following examples involving a general-purpose inverter, a large peak current flows on the main power supply side, and is able to destroy the converter module. Where such situations are foreseen or the connected equipment must be highly reliable, install an AC reactor between the power supply and the inverter. Also, where influence of indirect lightning strike is possible, install a lightning conductor.</p> <p>(A) The unbalance factor of the power supply is 3% or higher. (Note)          (B) The power supply capacity is at least 10 times greater than the inverter capacity (the power supply capacity is 500 kVA or more).          (C) Abrupt power supply changes are expected.</p> <p>Examples:          (1) Several inverters are interconnected with a short bus.          (2) A thyristor converter and an inverter are interconnected with a short bus.          (3) An installed phase advance capacitor opens and closes.</p> <p>In cases (A), (B) and (C), it is recommended to install an AC reactor on the main power supply side.          Note: Example calculation with <math>V_{RS} = 205V</math>, <math>V_{ST} = 201V</math>, <math>V_{TR} = 200V</math>  <math>V_{RS}</math> : R-S line voltage, <math>V_{ST}</math> : S-T line voltage, <math>V_{TR}</math> : T-R line voltage</p>
<p>Using a private power generator</p>	<p>An inverter run by a private power generator may overheat the generator or suffer from a deformed output voltage waveform of the generator. Generally, the generator capacity should be five times that of the inverter (kVA) in a PWM control system, or six times greater in a PAM control system.</p>

## Notes on Peripheral Equipment Selection

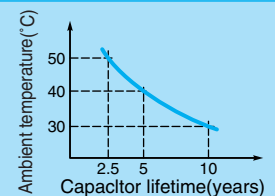
<p>Wiring connections</p>	<p>(1) Be sure to connect main power wires with R(L1), S(L2), and T(L3) terminals (input) and motor wires to U(T1), V(T2), and W(T3) terminals (output). (Incorrect connection will cause an immediate failure.)          (2) Be sure to provide a grounding connection with the ground terminal (⊕).</p>
<p>Wiring between inverter and motor</p>	<p>Electromagnetic contactor          When an electromagnetic contactor is installed between the inverter and the motor, do not perform on-off switching during running operation.</p>
	<p>Thermal relay          When used with standard applicable output motors (standard three-phase squirrel-cage four-pole motors), the SJ200 Series does not need a thermal relay for motor protection due to the internal electronic protective circuit. A thermal relay, however, should be used:          • during continuous running outside a range of 30 to 60 Hz.          • for motors exceeding the range of electronic thermal adjustment (rated current).          • when several motors are driven by the same inverter; install a thermal relay for each motor.          • The RC value of the thermal relay should be more than 1.1 times the rated current of the motor. Where the wiring length is 10 m or more, the thermal relay tends to turn off readily. In this case, provide an AC reactor on the output side or use a current sensor.</p>
<p>Installing a circuit breaker</p>	<p>Install a circuit breaker on the main power input side to protect inverter wiring and ensure personal safety. Choose an inverter-compatible circuit breaker. The conventional type may malfunction due to harmonics from the inverter. For more information, consult the circuit breaker manufacturer.</p>
<p>Wiring distance</p>	<p>The wiring distance between the inverter and the remote operator panel should be 20 meters or less. When this distance is exceeded, use CVD-E (current-voltage converter) or RCD-E (remote control device). Shielded cable should be used on the wiring. Beware of voltage drops on main circuit wires. (A large voltage drop reduces torque.)</p>
<p>Earth leakage relay</p>	<p>If the earth leakage relay (or earth leakage breaker) is used, it should have a sensitivity level of 15 mA or more (per inverter).</p>
<p>Phase advance capacitor</p>	<p>Do not use a capacitor for power factor improvement between the inverter and the motor because the high-frequency components of the inverter output may overheat or damage the capacitor.</p>

## High-frequency Noise and Leakage Current

- (1) High-frequency components are included in the input/output of the inverter main circuit, and they may cause interference in a transmitter, radio, or sensor if used near the inverter. The interference can be minimized by attaching noise filters (option) in the inverter circuitry.
- (2) The switching action of an inverter causes an increase in leakage current. Be sure to ground the inverter and the motor.

## Lifetime of Primary Parts

Because a DC bus capacitor deteriorates as it undergoes internal chemical reaction, it should normally be replaced every five years. Be aware, however, that its life expectancy is considerably shorter when the inverter is subjected to such adverse factors as high temperatures or heavy loads exceeding the rated current of the inverter. The approximate lifetime of the capacitor is as shown in the figure at the right when it is used 12 hours daily (according to the "Instructions for Periodic Inspection of General-Purpose Inverter" (JEMA).) Also, such moving parts as a cooling fan should be replaced. Maintenance inspection and parts replacement must be performed by only specified trained personnel.



## Precaution for Correct Usage

- Before use, be sure to read through the Instruction Manual to insure proper use of the inverter.
- Note that the inverter requires electrical wiring; a trained specialist should carry out the wiring.
- The inverter in this catalog is designed for general industrial applications. For special applications in fields such as aircraft, outer space, nuclear power, electrical power, transport vehicles, clinics, and underwater equipment, please consult with us in advance.
- For application in a facility where human life is involved or serious losses may occur, make sure to provide safety devices to avoid a serious accident.
- The inverter is intended for use with a three-phase AC motor. For use with a load other than this, please consult with us.

