



Compact Inverter

# ***FRENIC-Mini***

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## **CAUTION**

Thank you for purchasing our FRENIC-Mini series of inverters.

- This product is designed to drive a three-phase induction motor. Read through this instruction manual and be familiar with the handling procedure for correct use.
- Improper handling might result in incorrect operation, a short life, or even a failure of this product as well as the motor.
- Deliver this manual to the end user of this product. Keep this manual in a safe place until this product is discarded.
- For how to use an optional device, refer to the instruction and installation manuals for that optional device.

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## **Preface**

Thank you for purchasing our FRENIC-Mini series of inverters.

This product is designed to drive a three-phase induction motor. Read through this instruction manual and be familiar with proper handling and operation of this product.



Improper handling might result in incorrect operation, a short life, or even a failure of this product as well as the motor.

Have this manual delivered to the end user of this product. Keep this manual in a safe place until this product is discarded.

## ■ Safety precautions


Read this manual thoroughly before proceeding with installation, connections (wiring), operation, or maintenance and inspection. Ensure you have sound knowledge of the device and familiarize yourself with all safety information and precautions before proceeding to operate the inverter.

Safety precautions are classified into the following two categories in this manual.


 <b>WARNING</b>	Failure to heed the information indicated by this symbol may lead to dangerous conditions, possibly resulting in death or serious bodily injuries.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	Failure to heed the information indicated by this symbol may lead to dangerous conditions, possibly resulting in minor or light bodily injuries and/or substantial property damage.

Failure to heed the information contained under the CAUTION title can also result in serious consequences. These safety precautions are of utmost importance and must be observed at all times.

## Application

 <b>WARNING</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FRENIC-Mini is designed to drive a three-phase induction motor. Do not use it for single-phase motors or for other purposes. <b>Fire or an accident could occur.</b></li><li>• FRENIC-Mini may not be used for a life-support system or other purposes directly related to the human safety.</li><li>• Though FRENIC-Mini is manufactured under strict quality control, install safety devices for applications where serious accidents or material losses are foreseen in relation to the failure of it. <b>An accident could occur.</b></li></ul>

## Installation

 <b>WARNING</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install the inverter on a nonflammable material such as metal. <b>Otherwise fire could occur.</b></li><li>• Do not place flammable matter nearby. <b>Doing so could cause fire.</b></li></ul>

## CAUTION

- Do not support the inverter by its terminal block cover during transportation.  
**Doing so could cause a drop of the inverter and injuries.**
- Prevent lint, paper fibers, sawdust, dust, metallic chips, or other foreign materials from getting into the inverter or from accumulating on the heat sink.  
**Otherwise, a fire or an accident might result.**
- Do not install or operate an inverter that is damaged or lacking parts.  
**Doing so could cause fire, an accident or injuries.**
- Do not get on a shipping box.
- Do not stack shipping boxes higher than the indicated information printed on those boxes.  
**Doing so could cause injuries.**

## Wiring

## WARNING

- When wiring the inverter to the power source, insert a recommended molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) or residual-current-operated protective device (RCD)/a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) (with overcurrent protection) in the path of power lines. Use the devices within the recommended current range.
- Use wires in the specified size.
- When wiring the inverter to the power supply of 500 kVA or more (50 kVA or more for the single-phase 115 V class series of inverters), be sure to connect an optional DC reactor (DCR).  
**Otherwise, fire could occur.**
- Do not use one multicore cable in order to connect several inverters with motors.
- Do not connect a surge killer to the inverter's output (secondary) circuit.  
**Doing so could cause fire.**
- Be sure to connect the grounding wires without fail.  
**Otherwise, electric shock or fire could occur.**
- Qualified electricians should carry out wiring.
- Be sure to perform wiring after turning the power off.
- Ground the inverter following Class C or Class D specifications or national/local electric code, depending on the input voltage of the inverter.  
**Otherwise, electric shock could occur.**
- Be sure to perform wiring after installing the inverter body.  
**Otherwise, electric shock or injuries could occur.**
- Ensure that the number of input phases and the rated voltage of the product match the number of phases and the voltage of the AC power supply to which the product is to be connected.  
**Otherwise fire or an accident could occur.**
- Do not connect the power source wires to output terminals (U, V, and W).
- Do not insert a braking resistor between terminals P (+) and N (-), P1 and N (-), P (+) and P1, DB and N (-), or P1 and DB.  
**Doing so could cause fire or an accident.**

## WARNING

- Generally, control signal wires are not reinforced insulation. If they accidentally touch any of live parts in the main circuit, their insulation coat may break for any reasons. In such a case, an extremely high voltage may be applied to the signal lines. Make a complete remedy to protect the signal line from contacting any hot high voltage lines.

**Doing so could cause an accident or electric shock.**

## CAUTION

- Wire the three-phase motor to terminals U, V, and W of the inverter, aligning phases each other.  
**Otherwise injuries could occur.**
- The inverter, motor and wiring generate electric noise. Take care of malfunction of the nearby sensors and devices. To prevent the motor from malfunctioning, implement noise control measures.

**Otherwise an accident could occur.**

### Operation

## WARNING

- Be sure to install the terminal block cover before turning the power on. Do not remove the cover while power is applied.  
**Otherwise electric shock could occur.**
- Do not operate switches with wet hands.  
**Doing so could cause electric shock.**
- If the retry function has been selected, the inverter may automatically restart and drive the motor depending on the cause of tripping.  
(Design the machinery or equipment so that human safety is ensured after restarting.)
- If the stall prevention function (current limiter), automatic deceleration, and overload prevention control have been selected, the inverter may operate at an acceleration/deceleration time or frequency different from the set ones. Design the machine so that safety is ensured even in such cases.

**Otherwise an accident could occur.**

- The STOP key is only effective when function setting (Function code F02) has been established to enable the STOP key. Prepare an emergency stop switch separately. If you disable the STOP key priority function and enable operation by external commands, you cannot emergency-stop the inverter using the STOP key on the built-in keypad.
- If an alarm reset is made with the operation signal turned on, a sudden start will occur. Ensure that the operation signal is turned off in advance.

**Otherwise an accident could occur.**

## **WARNING**

- If you enable the "restart mode after momentary power failure" (Function code F14 = 4 or 5), then the inverter automatically restarts running the motor when the power is recovered. (Design the machinery or equipment so that human safety is ensured after restarting.)
- If you set the function codes wrongly or without completely understanding this instruction manual and the FRENIC-Mini User's Manual, the motor may rotate with a torque or at a speed not permitted for the machine.

**An accident or injuries could occur.**

- Do not touch the inverter terminals while the power is applied to the inverter even if the inverter stops.

**Doing so could cause electric shock.**

## **CAUTION**

- Do not turn the main circuit power on or off in order to start or stop inverter operation.  
**Doing so could cause failure.**
- Do not touch the heat sink or braking resistor because they become very hot.  
**Doing so could cause burns.**
- Setting the inverter to high speeds is easy. Before changing the frequency (speed) setting, check the specifications of the motor and machinery.
- The brake function of the inverter does not provide mechanical holding means.

**Injuries could occur.**

### **Wiring length for EMC filter built-in type**

## **CAUTION**

- When the wiring length between the inverter and motor exceeds 33ft(10 m), the filter circuit may be overheated and damaged due to increase of leakage current. To reduce the leakage current, set the motor sound (carrier frequency) to 2 kHz or below with function code F26.

**Otherwise a failure could occur.**

### **Installation and wiring of an option card**

## **WARNING**

- Before installing an RS-485 Communications Card, turn off the power, wait more than five minutes, and make sure, using a circuit tester or a similar instrument, that the DC link bus voltage between the terminals P (+) and N (-) has dropped below a safe voltage (+25 VDC).
- Do not remove the terminal cover for the control circuits while power is applied, because high voltage lines exist on the RS-485 Communications Card.

**Failure to observe these precautions could cause electric shock.**

## WARNING

- In general, sheaths and covers of the control signal cables and wires are not specifically designed to withstand a high electric field (i.e., reinforced insulation is not applied). Therefore, if a control signal cable or wire comes into direct contact with a live conductor of the main circuit, the insulation of the sheath or the cover might break down, which would expose the signal wire to a high voltage of the main circuit. Make sure that the control signal cables and wires will not come into contact with live conductors of the main circuits.

**Failure to observe these precautions could cause electric shock and/or an accident.**

### Maintenance and inspection, and parts replacement

## WARNING

- Turn the power off and wait for at least five minutes before starting inspection. Further, check that the LED monitor is unlit, and check the DC link bus voltage between the P (+) and N (-) terminals to be lower than 25 VDC.

**Otherwise, electric shock could occur.**

- Maintenance, inspection, and parts replacement should be made only by qualified persons.
- Take off the watch, rings and other metallic matter before starting work.
- Use insulated tools.

**Otherwise, electric shock or injuries could occur.**

### Disposal

## CAUTION

- Handle the inverter as an industrial waste when disposing of it.

**Otherwise injuries could occur.**

### Others

## WARNING

- Never attempt to modify the inverter.
- Doing so could cause electric shock or injuries.**


### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Drawings in this manual may be illustrated without covers or safety shields for explanation of detail parts. Restore the covers and shields in the original state and observe the description in the manual before starting operation.

## Conformity to the Low Voltage Directive in the EU

If installed according to the guidelines given below, inverters marked with CE or TÜV are considered as compliant with the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC.

### CAUTION

1. The ground terminal G should always be connected to the ground. Do not use only a residual-current-operated protective device (RCD)/a ground fault circuit interrupter(GFCI)\* as the sole method of electric shock protection. Be sure to use ground wires whose size is greater than power supply lines.

\* With overcurrent protection.

2. When used with the inverter, a molded case circuit breaker (MCCB), residual-current-operated protective device (RCD) / a ground fault circuit interrupter(GFCI) or magnetic contactor (MC) should conform to the EN or IEC standards.
3. When you use a residual-current-operated protective device (RCD) / a ground fault circuit interrupter(GFCI) for protection from electric shock in direct or indirect contact power lines or nodes, be sure to install **type B of RCD/GFCI** on the input (primary) of the inverter if the power source is three-phase 230/460 V. For single-phase 230 V power supplies, use **type A**.

When you use no RCD/GFCI, take any other protective measure that isolates the electric equipment from other equipment on the same power supply line using double or reinforced insulation or that isolates the power supply lines connected to the electric equipment using an isolation transformer.

4. The inverter should be used in an environment that does not exceed Pollution Degree 2 requirements. If the environment conforms to Pollution Degree 3 or 4, install the inverter in an enclosure of IP54 or higher.
5. Install the inverter, AC or DC reactor, input or output filter in an enclosure with minimum degree of protection of IP2X (Top surface of enclosure shall be minimum IP4X when it can be easily accessed), to prevent human body from touching directly to live parts of these equipment.
6. To make an inverter with no integrated EMC filter conform to the EMC directive, it is necessary to connect an external EMC filter to the inverter and install them properly so that the entire equipment including the inverter conforms to the EMC directive.
7. Do not connect any copper wire directly to grounding terminals. Use crimp terminals with tin or equivalent plating to connect them.
8. To connect the three-phase or single-phase 230 V class series of inverters to the power supply in Overvoltage Category III or to connect the three-phase 460 V class series of inverters to the power supply in Overvoltage Category II or III, a supplementary insulation is required for the control circuitry.
9. When using inverters at an altitude of more than 6600ft(2000m), note that the basic insulation applies to the insulation degree of the control circuitry. At an altitude of more than 9900ft(3000m), inverters cannot be used.
10. The power supply mains neutral has to be earthed for the three-phase 460 V class inverter.

**Conformity to the Low Voltage Directive in the EU (Continued)**

# ⚠ CAUTION

11. Use wires listed in EN60204 Appendix C.

Power supply voltage	Applicable motor rating (HP)	Inverter type	Rated current (A) <sup>*1</sup> of MCCB or RCD/GFCI		Recommended wire size (mm <sup>2</sup> )				
			w/ DCR	w/o DCR <sup>*3</sup>	Main circuit power input [L1/R, L2/S, L3/T] [L1/L, L2/N] Grounding [⚡G]		Inverter output [U, V, W]	DCR [P1, P (+)] Braking resistor [P (+), DB]	Control circuit (30A, 30B, 30C)
					w/ DCR	w/o DCR <sup>*3</sup>			
Three-phase 230 V	1/8	FRNF12C1■-2U	6	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5
	1/4	FRNF25C1■-2U							
	1/2	FRNF50C1■-2U							
	1	FRN001C1■-2U	10	10					
	2	FRN002C1■-2U		16					
	3	FRN003C1■-2U		20					
5	FRN005C1■-2U	20	35	4	4				
Three-phase 460 V	1/2	FRNF50C1■-4U	6	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5
	1	FRN001C1■-4U							
	2	FRN002C1■-4U							
	3	FRN003C1■-4U	10	16					
	5	FRN005C1■-4U		20					
Single-phase 230 V	1/8	FRNF12C1■-7U	6	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	
	1/4	FRNF25C1■-7U							
	1/2	FRNF50C1■-7U							
	1	FRN001C1■-7U	10	16					
	2	FRN002C1■-7U		20					
	3	FRN003C1■-7U		20		35	4		6

MCCB: Molded case circuit breaker  
 RCD: Residual-current-operated protective device  
 GFCI: Ground fault circuit interrupter

Notes 1) A box (■) in the above table replaces S or E depending on the enclosure.

\*1 The frame size and model of the MCCB or RCD/GFCI (with overcurrent protection) will vary, depending on the power transformer capacity. Refer to the related technical documentation for details.

\*2 The recommended wire size for main circuits is for the 70°C(158°F) 600V PVC wires used at an ambient temperature of 40°C(104°F).

\*3 In the case of no DC reactor, the wire sizes are determined on the basis of the effective input current calculated under the condition that the power supply capacity and impedance are 500 kVA and 5%, respectively.

## Conformity to UL standards and Canadian standards (cUL certification)

If installed according to the guidelines given below, inverters marked with UL/cUL are considered as compliant with the UL and CSA (cUL certified) standards.

# ⚠ CAUTION

1. Solid state motor overload protection (motor protection by electronic thermal overload relay) is provided in each model.  
Use function codes F10 to F12 to set the protection level.
2. Connect the power supply satisfying the characteristics shown in the table below as an input power supply of the inverter. (Short circuit rating)
3. Use 75°C (167°F) Cu wire only.
4. Use Class 1 wire only for control circuits.
5. Field wiring connections must be made by a UL Listed and CSA Certified closed-loop terminal connector sized for the wire gauge involved. Connector must be fixed using the crimp tool specified by the connector manufacturer.

### Short circuit rating

Suitable for use on a circuit capable of delivering not more than B rms symmetrical amperes, A volts maximum.

Power supply voltage	Inverter type	Power supply max. voltage A	Power supply current B
Three-phase 230V	FRNF12C1■-2U	240 VAC	100,000 A or less
	FRNF25C1■-2U		
	FRNF50C1■-2U		
	FRN001C1■-2U		
	FRN002C1■-2U		
	FRN003C1■-2U		
Three-phase 460V	FRNF50C1■-4U	480 VAC	100,000 A or less
	FRN001C1■-4U		
	FRN002C1■-4U		
	FRN003C1■-4U		
Single-phase 230V	FRNF12C1■-7U	240 VAC	100,000 A or less
	FRNF25C1■-7U		
	FRNF50C1■-7U		
	FRN001C1■-7U		
	FRN002C1■-7U		
Single-phase 115V	FRNF12C1■-6U	120 VAC	65,000 A or less
	FRNF25C1■-6U		
	FRNF50C1■-6U		
	FRN001C1■-6U		

Notes 1) A box (■) in the above table replaces S or E depending on the enclosure.

**Conformity to UL standards and Canadian standards (cUL certification) (Continued)**

# ⚠ CAUTION

6. Install UL certified fuses between the power supply and the inverter, referring to the table below.

Power supply voltage	Inverter type	Required torque lb-in (N·m)			Wire size AWG or kcmil (mm <sup>2</sup> )			Class J fuse current (A)	Circuit Breaker Trip Size (A)
		Main terminal	Control circuit		Main terminal	Control circuit			
			*1 TERM1	*2 TERM2-1 TERM2-2		*1 TERM1	*2 TERM2-1 TERM2-2		
Three-phase 230V	FRNF12C1■-2U	10.6 (1.2)	3.5 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	14 (2.0)	20 (0.5)	3	5	
	FRNF25C1■-2U						6	5	
	FRNF50C1■-2U						10	5	
	FRN001C1■-2U						15	10	
	FRN002C1■-2U	15.9 (1.8)	10(5.5)	20	15				
	FRN003C1■-2U			30	20				
	FRN005C1■-2U			40	30				
Three-phase 460V	FRNF50C1■-4U	15.9 (1.8)	3.5 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	14 (2.0)	20 (0.5)	3	5	
	FRN001C1■-4U						6	5	
	FRN002C1■-4U						10	10	
	FRN003C1■-4U						15	15	
	FRN005C1■-4U						20	20	
Single-phase 230V	FRNF12C1■-7U	10.6 (1.2)	3.5 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	14 (2.0)	20 (0.5)	6	5	
	FRNF25C1■-7U						6	5	
	FRNF50C1■-7U						10	10	
	FRN001C1■-7U	15.9 (1.8)	10(5.5)	15	15				
	FRN002C1■-7U			30	20				
	FRN003C1■-7U			40	30				
Single-phase 115V	FRNF12C1■-6U	10.6 (1.2)	3.5 (0.4)	1.8 (0.2)	14 (2.0)	20 (0.5)	6	5	
	FRNF25C1■-6U						10	10	
	FRNF50C1■-6U						15	15	
	FRN001C1■-6U						30	20	



Notes 1) A box (■) in the above table replaces S or E depending on the enclosure.

\*1 Denotes the relay contact terminals for [30A], [30B] and [30C].

\*2 Denotes control terminals except for [30A], [30B] and [30C].

## ■ Precautions for use

In running general-purpose motors	Driving a 460 V general-purpose motor	When driving a 460 V general-purpose motor with an inverter using extremely long wires, damage to the insulation of the motor may occur. Use an output circuit filter (OFL) if necessary after checking with the motor manufacturer. Fuji motors do not require the use of output circuit filters because of their good insulation.
	Torque characteristics and temperature rise	When the inverter is used to run a general-purpose motor, the temperature of the motor becomes higher than when it is operated using a commercial power supply. In the low-speed range, the cooling effect will be weakened, so decrease the output torque of the motor. If constant torque is required in the low-speed range, use a Fuji inverter motor or a motor equipped with an externally powered ventilating fan.
	Vibration	When an inverter-driven motor is mounted to a machine, resonance may be caused by the natural frequencies of the machine system. Note that operation of a 2-pole motor at 60 Hz or higher may cause abnormal vibration. * The use of a rubber coupling or vibration dampening rubber is recommended. * Use the inverter's jump frequency control feature to skip the resonance frequency zone(s).
	Noise	When an inverter is used with a general-purpose motor, the motor noise level is higher than that with a commercial power supply. To reduce noise, raise carrier frequency of the inverter. Operation at 60 Hz or higher can also result in higher noise level.
In running special motors	High-speed motors	If the reference frequency is set to 120 Hz or more to drive a high-speed motor, test-run the combination of the inverter and motor beforehand to check for safe operation.
	Explosion-proof motors	When driving an explosion-proof motor with an inverter, use a combination of a motor and an inverter that has been approved in advance.
	Submersible motors and pumps	These motors have a larger rated current than general-purpose motors. Select an inverter whose rated output current is greater than that of the motor. These motors differ from general-purpose motors in thermal characteristics. Set a low value in the thermal time constant of the motor when setting the electronic thermal function.
	Brake motors	For motors equipped with parallel-connected brakes, their braking power must be supplied from the input (primary) circuit. If the brake power is connected to the inverter's output (secondary) circuit by mistake, the brake will not work. Do not use inverters for driving motors equipped with series-connected brakes.

In running special motors	Geared motors	If the power transmission mechanism uses an oil-lubricated gearbox or speed changer/reducer, then continuous motor operation at low speed may cause poor lubrication. Avoid such operation.
	Synchronous motors	It is necessary to take special measures suitable for this motor type. Contact your Fuji Electric representative for details.
	Single-phase motors	Single-phase motors are not suitable for inverter-driven variable speed operation. Use three-phase motors. * Even if a single-phase power supply is available, use a three-phase motor as the inverter provides three-phase output.
Environmental conditions	Installation location	Use the inverter within the ambient temperature range from -10 to +50°C (14 to 122°F). The heat sink and braking resistor of the inverter may become hot under certain operating conditions, so install the inverter on nonflammable material such as metal. Ensure that the installation location meets the environmental conditions specified in Chapter 2, Section 2.1 "Operating Environment."
Combination with peripheral devices	Installing an MCCB or RCD/GFCI	Install a recommended molded case circuit breaker (MCCB) or residual-current-operated protective device (RCD)/a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) (with overcurrent protection) in the input (primary) circuit of the inverter to protect the wiring. Ensure that the circuit breaker capacity is equivalent to or lower than the recommended capacity.
	Installing an MC in the secondary circuit	If a magnetic contactor (MC) is mounted in the inverter's secondary circuit for switching the motor to commercial power or for any other purpose, ensure that both the inverter and the motor are completely stopped before you turn the MC on or off. Do not connect a magnet contactor united with a surge killer to the inverter's secondary circuit.
	Installing an MC in the primary circuit	Do not turn the magnetic contactor (MC) in the input (primary) circuit on or off more than once an hour as an inverter failure may result. If frequent starts or stops are required during motor operation, use <b>FWD/REV</b> signals or the  /  keys.
	Protecting the motor	The electronic thermal function of the inverter can protect the motor. The operation level and the motor type (general-purpose motor, inverter motor) should be set. For high-speed motors or water-cooled motors, set a small value for the thermal time constant and protect the motor. If you connect the motor thermal relay to the motor with a long wire, a high-frequency current may flow into the wiring stray capacitance. This may cause the relay to trip at a current lower than the set value for the thermal relay. If this happens, lower the carrier frequency or use the output circuit filter (OFL).

Combination with peripheral devices	Discontinuance of power-factor correcting capacitor	Do not mount power-factor correcting capacitors in the inverter's primary circuit. (Use the DC reactor to improve the inverter power factor.) Do not use power-factor correcting capacitors in the inverter output circuit. An overcurrent trip will occur, disabling motor operation.
	Discontinuance of surge killer	Do not connect a surge killer to the inverter's secondary circuit.
	Reducing noise	Use of a filter and shielded wires is typically recommended to satisfy EMC directives.
	Measures against surge currents	If an overvoltage trip occurs while the inverter is stopped or operated under a light load, it is assumed that the surge current is generated by open/close of the phase-advancing capacitor in the power system. * Connect a DC reactor to the inverter.
	Megger test	When checking the insulation resistance of the inverter, use a 500 V megger and follow the instructions contained in Chapter 7, Section 7.4 "Insulation Test."
Wiring	Control circuit wiring length	When using remote control, limit the wiring length between the inverter and operator box to 65ft (20m) or less and use twisted pair or shielded cable.
	Wiring length between inverter and motor	If long wiring is used between the inverter and the motor, the inverter will overheat or trip as a result of overcurrent (high-frequency current flowing into the stray capacitance) in the wires connected to the phases. Ensure that the wiring is shorter than 164ft (50m). If this length must be exceeded, lower the carrier frequency or mount an output circuit filter (OFL).
	Wiring size	Select wires with a sufficient capacity by referring to the current value or recommended wire size.
	Wiring type	Do not use one multicore cable in order to connect several inverters with motors.
	Grounding	Securely ground the inverter using the grounding terminal.
Selecting inverter capacity	Driving general-purpose motor	Select an inverter according to the nominal applied motor listed in the standard specifications table for the inverter. When high starting torque is required or quick acceleration or deceleration is required, select an inverter with a capacity one size greater than the standard.
	Driving special motors	Select an inverter that meets the following condition: Inverter rated current > Motor rated current
Transportation and storage	<p>When exporting an inverter built in a panel or equipment, pack them in a previously fumigated wooden crate. Do not fumigate them after packing since some parts inside the inverter may be corroded by halogen compounds such as methyl bromide used in fumigation.</p> <p>When packing an inverter alone for export, use a laminated veneer lumber (LVL).</p> <p>For other transportation and storage instructions, see Chapter 1, Section 1.3 "Transportation" and Section 1.4 "Storage Environment."</p>	

## How this manual is organized

This manual is made up of chapters 1 through 11.

### **Chapter 1 BEFORE USING THE INVERTER**

This chapter describes acceptance inspection and precautions for transportation and storage of the inverter.

### **Chapter 2 MOUNTING AND WIRING OF THE INVERTER**

This chapter provides operating environment, precautions for installing the inverter, wiring instructions for the motor and inverter.

### **Chapter 3 OPERATION USING THE KEYPAD**

This chapter describes inverter operation using the keypad. The inverter features three operation modes (Running, Programming and Alarm modes) which enable you to run and stop the motor, monitor running status, set function code data, display running information required for maintenance, and display alarm data.

### **Chapter 4 OPERATION**

This chapter describes preparation to be made before running the motor for a test and practical operation.

### **Chapter 5 FUNCTION CODES**

This chapter provides a list of the function codes. Function codes to be used often and irregular ones are described individually.

### **Chapter 6 TROUBLESHOOTING**

This chapter describes troubleshooting procedures to be followed when the inverter malfunctions or detects an alarm condition. In this chapter, first check whether any alarm code is displayed or not, and then proceed to the troubleshooting items.

### **Chapter 7 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION**

This chapter describes inspection, measurement and insulation test which are required for safe inverter operation. It also provides information about periodical replacement parts and guarantee of the product.

### **Chapter 8 SPECIFICATIONS**

This chapter lists specifications including output ratings, control system, external dimensions and protective functions.

### **Chapter 9 LIST OF PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT AND OPTIONS**

This chapter describes main peripheral equipment and options which can be connected to the FRENIC-Mini series of inverters.

### **Chapter 10 APPLICATION OF DC REACTOR (DCRs)**


This chapter describes a DC reactor that suppresses input harmonic component current.


### **Chapter 11 COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS**

This chapter describes standards with which the FRENIC-Mini series of inverters comply.

## Icons

The following icons are used throughout this manual.

 **Note** This icon indicates information which, if not heeded, can result in the inverter not operating to full efficiency, as well as information concerning incorrect operations and settings which can result in accidents.

 **Tip** This icon indicates information that can prove handy when performing certain settings or operations.



This icon indicates a reference to more detailed information.

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