## E-Flex ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ <br> Adjustable Speed Drive Controllers for HVAC and Pumping Applications

Instruction Bulletin
30072-451-51D
Retain for future use.


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Hazard Categories and Special Symbols ..... 8
Product Support. ..... 8
Qualified PersonneI ..... 9
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS ..... 11
Introduction ..... 11
Related Documentation ..... 11
Terminology ..... 11
Before You Begin ..... 12
Catalog Numbers ..... 14
Nameplate Identification ..... 15
Component Locations. ..... 16
Technical Characteristics ..... 19
Drive Ratings ..... 19
Input Current Ratings ..... 21
Specifications ..... 25
Short Circuit Ratings ..... 26
Standard Features ..... 26
Factory Modifications ..... 27
Control Options ..... 27
Light Options ..... 28
Misc. Options ..... 29
Dimensions and Weight for Wall Mounting ..... 30
Total Dissipated Watts Loss ..... 34
SECTION 2: RECEIVING, INSTALLATION, AND START-UP ..... 35
Preliminary Inspection ..... 35
Handling the Drive ..... 36
Installation ..... 37
Mechanical Installation ..... 37
Seismic Qualification Mounting Criteria ..... 37
Electrical Installation ..... 38
General Wiring Practices ..... 38
Input Power ..... 38
Branch Circuit Connections ..... 38
Input Wiring ..... 39
Grounding ..... 39
Wiring and Electromagnetic Compatibility ..... 40
Output Wiring ..... 41
Output Cable ..... 41
DC Bus Voltage Measurement Procedure ..... 42
Wire Routing and Interconnection ..... 44
Wire Class ..... 44
Noise Class ..... 44
Voltage Class ..... 44
Wiring Methods ..... 45
Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations ..... 46
Power Wiring ..... 51
Control Wiring ..... 54
Initial Start-up Procedure ..... 56
Circuit Breaker Trip Adjustment Procedure ..... 61
SECTION 3: CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS AND OPTIONS ..... 63
Introduction ..... 63
Terminal Versus Keypad Command Operation ..... 63
Graphic Display Terminal Operation ..... 63
Type 3R Operation ..... 63
Reset After Clearing a Fault ..... 64
Power Circuit W (Without Bypass) ..... 64
Operator Controls-General Arrangement and Operation ..... 64
Controller Operation ..... 64
Fire/Freezestat Interlocks ..... 64
MOD A07 Hand-Off-Auto Selector and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 65
MOD B07
Hand-Off-Auto Selector, Start/Stop Push Buttons, and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 65
MOD C07
Start/Stop Push Buttons and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 66
MOD D07 Hand-Off-Comm Selector and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 66
MOD E07
Hand-Off-Comm Selector, Start/Stop Push Buttons, and Manual SpeedPotentiometer66
MOD N07
No Operators; Wired for Remote Operation ..... 67
MOD A08
Pilot Light Option \#1 Cluster ..... 67
MOD C08
Pilot Light Option \#3 Cluster ..... 67
MOD A09
5\% Line Reactor ..... 67
MOD C09
3-15 PSI Transducer with Digital Display Option ..... 67
MOD D09
Omit Graphic Display Terminal ..... 67
MOD E09 Smoke Purge Option (Fireman's Override) ..... 68
MOD F09
Profibus ..... 68
MOD H09
I/O Extension Card ..... 68
MOD J09
0-10 V Auto Speed Reference ..... 68
MOD K09 cUL Listing ..... 68
MOD L09
LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ ..... 68
MOD M09
Modbus ${ }^{\circledR}$ ..... 68
MOD O09
Apogee ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ P1 ..... 68
MOD P09
Metasys ${ }^{\circledR}$ N2 ..... 68
MOD Q09 Ethernet ..... 68
MOD R09 BACnet ..... 68
MOD S09
End Damper Control ..... 68
MOD T09
Service Entrance Rating ..... 68
MOD U09
Seismic Qualified ..... 68
MOD X09
3\% Line Reactor ..... 69
Power Circuit Y (Bypass) ..... 69
Operator Controls-General Arrangement and Operation ..... 69
Test-Normal Operation (Bypass only) ..... 69
Bypass Operation ..... 70
Fire/Freeze Stat Interlocks ..... 71
MOD AO7
Hand-Off-Auto Selector and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 71
MOD BO7
Hand-Off-Auto Selector,
Start/Stop Push Buttons, and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 72
MOD D07
Hand-Off-Comm Selector and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 73
MOD E07
Hand-Off-Comm Selector, Start/Stop Push Buttons, and Manual Speed Potentiometer ..... 73
MOD N07
No Operators; Wired for Remote Operation ..... 74
MOD A08
Pilot Light Option \#1 Cluster ..... 74
MOD B08Pilot Light Option \#2 Cluster74
MOD A09
Line Reactor ..... 74
MOD B09
Line Contactor ..... 74
MOD C09
3-15 PSI Transducer with Digital Display Option ..... 74
MOD D09Omit Graphic Display Terminal74
MOD E09
Smoke Purge Option (Fireman's Override) ..... 75
MOD F09Profibus75
MOD H09
I/O Extension Card ..... 75
MOD J09
0-10 V Auto Speed Reference ..... 75
MOD K09
cUL Listing ..... 75
MOD L09 ..... 75
nWorks
75
MOD O09
Apogee ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ P1 ..... 75
MOD P09
Metasys ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{N} 2$ ..... 75
MOD Q09
Ethernet ..... 75
MOD R09
BACnet ..... 75
MOD S09
End Damper Control ..... 75
MOD T09
Service Entrance Rating ..... 76
MOD U09
Seismic Qualified ..... 76
MOD X09
3\% Line Reactor ..... 76
SECTION 4: PROPORTIONAL-INTEGRAL-DERIVATIVE CONTROL ..... 77
Introduction ..... 78
Scaling of PID Parameters ..... 79
PID Tuning ..... 79
Setting PID control ..... 81
Drive Configuration ..... 82
Control Wiring Modifications ..... 83
Hand-Off-Auto SELECTOR SWITCH WIRING ..... 84
SECTION 5: TROUBLESHOOTING AND MAINTENANCE ..... 87
Introduction ..... 89
External Signs of Damage ..... 89
Preventive Maintenance ..... 89
Product Support ..... 90
Service (On-Site) ..... 90
Customer Training ..... 90
E-FLEX TROUBLESHOOTING SHEET ..... 91
DRIVE CONFIGURATION ..... 91
MOTOR NAMEPLATE DATA ..... 91
POWER SOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT ..... 91
DRIVE DETECTED FAULT CODES ..... 91
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM ..... 91
Field Replacement Procedures ..... 92
Field Replacement of the Power Converter ..... 92
Removing the Power Converter Assembly ..... 92
Installing the Power Converter Assembly ..... 94
Field Replacement of Heatsink Fan Assembly ..... 95
Removing the Heatsink Fan Assembly ..... 95
Installing the Heatsink Fan Assembly ..... 96
Field Replacement of the Stirring Fans ..... 96
Field Replacement of the Ventilation Fan on Type 3R ..... 97
Field Replacement of the Space Heater on Type 3R ..... 97
Field Maintenance and Replacement of Hood Filters on Type 3R ..... 97
SECTION 6: POWER AND CONTROL CIRCUIT ELEMENTARY DIAGRAMS ..... 99
APPENDIX A: RENEWABLE PARTS ..... 119

HAZARD CATEGORIES AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS

## PRODUCT SUPPORT

Read these instructions carefully and look at the equipment to become familiar with the device before trying to install, operate, service, or maintain it. The following special messages may appear throughout this bulletin or on the equipment to warn of potential hazards or to call attention to information that clarifies or simplifies a procedure.
The addition of the lightning bolt or ANSI man symbol to a "Danger" or "Warning" safety label indicates that an electrical hazard exist which, as indicated below, can or will result in personal injury if the instructions are not followed.

The exclamation point symbol is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

| Symbol | Name |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Lightning Bolt |

## A DANGER

DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

## A WARNING

WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, can result in death or serious injury.

## ACAUTION

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, can result in minor or moderate injury.

## CAUTION

CAUTION, used without the safety alert symbol, indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, can result in property damage.

For support and assistance, contact the Product Support Group. The Product Support Group is staffed from Monday through Friday, 8:00 am until 6:00 pm Eastern time, to assist with product selection, start-up, and diagnosis of product or application problems. Emergency phone support is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
Toll free: 888-SquareD (888-778-2733)
E-Mail: drive.products.support@us.schneider-electric.com
Fax: 919-217-6508

## QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

For the protection of personnel and equipment, a qualified person must perform the procedures detailed in this instruction bulletin.

A qualified person is one who has skills and knowledge related to the construction and operation of this electrical equipment and the installation, and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved. Refer to the most current release of NFPA $70 E^{\circledR}$, "Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace," for safety training requirements.

In addition, the person must be:

- Able to read, interpret, and follow the instructions and precautions in this instruction bulletin and the other documentation referenced.
- Able to use the required tools listed in this instruction bulletin in a safe and correct manner.


## SECTION 1- INTRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## INTRODUCTION

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

## TERMINOLOGY

The E-Flex enclosed drives are tailored for commercial market specifications in wall-mounted Type 1, Type 12K, or Type 3R enclosures. With a circuit breaker disconnect, these drives can be configured with or without bypass.

This instruction bulletin covers receiving, installation, start-up, configuration, and troubleshooting of the 1 to $100 \mathrm{hp}, 460 \mathrm{~V}$ and 1 to $50 \mathrm{hp}, 208 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$ variable torque E-Flex drives.

For further information, refer to the latest revision of the following instruction bulletins which ship with the drive when the corresponding option is selected and are available from the Technical Library at www.Schneider-Eectric.us.

Table 1: Instruction Bulletins

| Bulletin No. | Title |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1760643 (VT) | Installation Manual, 0.5-60 hp, 230 V and 0-100 hp, 460 V |
| 1760649 (VT) | Programming Manual |
| 1755861 | Communication Parameters |
| W817574030111 | Altivar 61 CD-ROM |
| 30072-200-50 | Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Electrical Control Equipment |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1755867 \\ & 30072-451-27 \end{aligned}$ | Modbus/Unitelway ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Card, VW3A3303 Supplementary Instructions for ATV71 Option Cards |
| AAV33578 | Option Card (Metasys ${ }^{\text {® }}$ N2 Card, VW3A3313) |
| 1755879 | Ethernet Modbus TCP/IP Card, VW3A3310D |
| 1765273 | Option Card (LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ Card, VW3A3312) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1755877 \\ & 30072-451-27 \\ & 30072-451-44 \end{aligned}$ | DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Card, VW3A3309 <br> Supplementary Instructions for ATV71 Option Cards Addendum to ATV71 DeviceNet ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Card |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1755873 \\ & 30072-451-27 \\ & 30072-451-45 \end{aligned}$ | Profibus DP Card, VW3A3307 <br> Supplementary Instructions for ATV71 Option Cards Addendum to ATV71 Profibus ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ DP VW3A3307 |
| - | I/O Extension Card, VW3A3202: Refer to the Installation Manual. |
| BBV10543 | Option Card (Apogee P1 Card, VW3A3314) |
| 1765274 | Option Card (BACnet Card, VW3A3315) |
| 1754480 | Option Card (Ethernet IP, VW3A3316) |

The following terminology is used throughout this instruction bulletin in reference to the E-Flex drives. These terminology distinctions are made to minimize confusion when discussing installation and adjustment practices.

When used as a component of the E-Flex drive, devices with part numbers beginning in ATV61 are referred to as power converters.
The combination of the power converter, the enclosure, and the power and control circuits that constitute the E-Flex product is referred to as the drive, the controller, or the adjustable frequency controller (AFC).

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Read and understand this bulletin in its entirety before installing or operating E-Flex drives. Installation, adjustment, repair, and maintenance of the drives must be performed by qualified personnel.
- The user is responsible for conforming to all applicable code requirements with respect to grounding all equipment.
- Many parts in this drive, including printed wiring boards, operate at line voltage. DO NOT TOUCH. Use only electrically insulated tools.
- DO NOT short across DC bus capacitors or touch unshielded components or terminal strip screw connections with voltage present.
- Before servicing the drive:
- Disconnect all power including external control power that may be present before servicing the drive.
- Place a "DO NOT TURN ON" label on the drive disconnect.
- Lock disconnect in the open position.
- WAIT 15 MINUTES for the DC bus capacitors to discharge. Then follow the DC bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 to verify that the DC voltage is less than 42 V . The drive LEDs are not indicators of the absence of DC bus voltage.
- Install and close all covers before applying power or starting and stopping the drive.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
For 460 V units:

- Apply appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow safe electrical work practices. See NFPA 70E.
- This equipment must only be installed and serviced by qualified electrical personnel.
- Never operate energized switch with door open.
- Turn off switch before removing or installing fuses or making load side connections.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device at all line and load fuse clips to confirm switch is off.
- Turn off power supplying switch before doing any other work on or inside switch.
- Do not use renewable link fuses in fused switches.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
For 208 and 230 V units:

- Apply appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow safe electrical work practices. See NFPA 70E.
- This equipment must be installed and serviced only by qualified electrical personnel.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside the equipment.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm power is off.
- Replace all devices, doors and covers before turning on power to this equipment.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

## UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Before turning on the drive or upon exiting the configuration menus, ensure that the inputs assigned to the Run command are in a state that will not cause the drive to run. Otherwise, the motor can start immediately.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death, or serious injury.

## ACAUTION

## INCOMPATIBLE LINE VOLTAGE

Before turning on and configuring the drive, ensure that the line voltage is compatible with the line voltage range specified on the drive nameplate. The drive can be damaged if the line voltage is not compatible.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

## A WARNING

## LOSS OF CONTROL

- The designer of any control scheme must consider the potential failure modes of control paths and, for certain critical control functions, provide a means to achieve a safe state during and after a path failure. Examples of critical control functions are emergency stop and overtravel stop.
- Separate or redundant control paths must be provided for critical control functions.
- System control paths may include communication links. Consideration must be given to the implications of anticipated transmission delays or failures of the link ${ }^{1}$.
- Each implementation of an E-Flex enclosed drive must be individually and thoroughly tested for proper operation before being placed into service.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

For additional information, refer to NEMA ICS 1.1 (latest edition), "Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation, and Maintenance of Solid State Control" and to NEMA ICS 7.1 (latest edition), "Safety Standards for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation and Operation of Adjustable-Speed Drive Systems."

Follow these precautions before installing the E-Flex drive:

- The Type 1 or Type 3R controller is suitable for installation in a Pollution Degree 2 environment as defined in NEMA ICS1 and IEC 90664-1. The Type 12K controller is suitable for installation in a Pollution Degree 3 environment as defined in NEMA ICS1 and IEC 90664-1. The expected environment must be compatible with this rating.
- When attaching wall-mountable controllers to their mounting surfaces, use fasteners rated for the weight of the apparatus, the expected shock and vibration of the installation, and the expected environment.
- Provide sufficient cooling for the expected heat load. Refer to Tables 15-17 on page 34.


## CATALOG NUMBERS

The controller catalog number, located on the nameplate on the inside of the door, is coded to describe the configuration and options present. Use the following grid to translate the catalog number into a description of the drive.

(1) Product

| Code | Drive Type |
| :--- | :--- |
| EFD | E-Flex Controller |

(2) Horsepower Code

| Code | hp Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| C | 1 hp |
| D | 2 hp |
| E | 3 hp |
| F | 5 hp |
| G | 7.5 hp |
| H | 10 hp |
| J | 15 hp |
| K | 20 hp |


| Code | hp Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| L | 25 hp |
| M | 30 hp |
| N | 40 hp |
| P | 50 hp |
| Q | 60 hp (460 V only) |
| R | 75 hp (460 V only) |
| S | 100 hp (460 V only) |
|  |  |

(3) Enclosure Type

| Code | Environment Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Type 12K |
| G | Type 1 |
| $\mathrm{H}^{[5]}$ | Type 3R |

(4) Voltage Rating

| Code | Voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 208 V |
| 3 | 230 V |
| 4 | 460 V |

(5) Application Type

| Code | Applied Rating |
| :--- | :--- |
| V | Variable Torque |

(6) Device Type

| Code | Power Circuit |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{W}^{[5]}$ | Without Bypass |
| $\mathrm{Y}^{[8]}$ | Bypass |

[1] Control option C07 (Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer) is not compatible with Power Circuit Y (Bypass) or light cluster A08 or B08.
[2] Light cluster A08, B08, and C08 cannot be selected together. Select only one
[3] Light cluster B08 is not compatible with Power Circuit W (Without Bypass).
[4] Light cluster C08 is not compatible with A07 (Hand/Off/Auto, Speed Potentiometer), or B07 (Hand/Off/Auto, Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer).
[5] Line contactor B09 is not compatible with this option.
[6] Smoke purge E09 permits the motor to run at full speed.
[7] Place the Hand-Off-Auto switch in the Off position for AFC reset after detected fault is cleared.
[8] Includes AFC/Off/Bypass switch and Test/Normal switch.
[9] E07 or D07 must be selected for control. A07 or B07 may be used for monitoring only.
[10] 3-15 PSI Transducer C09 is not compatible with Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer C07, 0-10 V Auto Speed Reference J09, or Analog Card H09.
(7) Control Option

| Code | AFC Controls |
| :--- | :--- |
| A07 ${ }^{[7]}$ | Hand/Off/Auto, Speed Potentiometer |
| B07 ${ }^{[7]}$ | Hand/Off/Auto, Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer |
| C07 $^{[1]}$ | Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer |
| D07 ${ }^{[15]}$ | Hand/Off/Comm, Speed Potentiometer |
| E07 ${ }^{[15]}$ | Hand/Off/Comm, Start/Stop, Speed Potentiometer |
| N07 | No operators; wired for remote operation |

(8) Light Option

| Code | Light Cluster |
| :--- | :--- |
| A08 ${ }^{[2]}$ | Red Power On |
|  | Green AFC Run |
|  | Yellow AFC Fault |
|  | Yellow Auto |
| B08 ${ }^{[2],[3] ~}$ | Red Power On |
|  | Green AFC Run |
|  | Yellow AFC Fault |
|  | Yellow Bypass |
| C08 ${ }^{[2], ~[4] ~}$ | Red Power On |
|  | Green AFC Run |
|  | Yellow AFC Fault |

(9) Misc. Options

| Code | Feature |
| :--- | :--- |
| A09 | Line Reactor, 5\% |
| B09 | Line Contactor |
| C09 ${ }^{[10]}$ | 3-15 PSI Transducer |
| D09 ${ }^{[13]}$ | Omit Door-Mounted Graphic Display Terminal |
| E09 ${ }^{[6]}$ | Smoke Purge (Fireman's Override) |
| F09 ${ }^{[9],}{ }^{[14]}$ | Profibus |
| H09 ${ }^{[11]}$ | I/O Extension: 4 logic inputs, 2 logic outputs, 2 analog <br> inputs, 1 differential analog output |
| J09 ${ }^{[12]}$ | 0-10 Vdc Auto Speed Reference |
| K09 | CUL Listing |
| L09 ${ }^{[14],[9]}$ | LonWorks |
| M09 ${ }^{[14],[9]}$ | Modbus ${ }^{\text {}} /$ Unitelway |
| O09 ${ }^{[9],[14]}$ | Apogee ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ P1 |
| P09 ${ }^{[14], ~[9] ~}$ | Metasys ${ }^{\circledR}$ N2 |
| Q09 ${ }^{[9],[14]}$ | Ethernet |
| R09 ${ }^{[9],[14]}$ | BACnet |
| S09 | End Damper Control |
| T09 ${ }^{[16]}$ | Service Entrance Rating |
| U09 | Seismic Qualified |
| V09 | Ethernet IP |
| X09 | Line Reactor, 3\% |

[11] I/O Extension Card H09 is not compatible with 3-15 PSI Transducer C09.
[12] 0-10 V Auto Speed Reference J09 is not compatible with C07 Start/Stop Potentiometer or C09 3-15 PSI Transducer.
[13] Omit the keypad D09. User must buy separate device to program the controller.
[14] Serial communication F09, L09, M09, O09, P09, Q09, and R09 cannot be selected together. Select only one. Serial communication cannot be selected with H09.
[15] 3-15 PSI Transducer C09 and 0-10 Vdc Auto Speed Reference J09 are not available with D07 and E07.
\{16\} Available only with NEMA Type 3R configurations.

## NAMEPLATE IDENTIFICATION

The nameplate for the E-Flex drive is located on the inside of the door. This nameplate, shown in Figure 1, identifies the controller class, type, and modification (options) listing. When identifying or describing E-Flex drives, use the data from this nameplate.

Figure 1: E-Flex Nameplate

| Options (MOD) |
| :--- |
| Code |

## COMPONENT LOCATIONS

Figure 2: Typical Type 1/12K Front Component Locations for Controller: 1-100 hp @ 460 V and 1-50 hp @ 208/230 V (Class 8839 Type EFDG4VY, Mods: B07, B08, A09, C09, E09, and P09 shown)


Figure 3: Typical Type 3R Front Component Locations for Controller: 1-100 hp @ 460 V and 1-50 hp @ 208/230 V (Class 8839 Type EFDKH2VY, Mods: B07, B08, A09, E09, J09, and F09 shown)


Figure 4: Typical Inside Component Locations for Controller: 1-100 hp @ 460 V and 1-50 hp @ 208/230 V (Class 8839 Type EFDFG4VY, Mods: B07, B08, A09, C09, E09, P09, and X09 shown)


## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## DRIVE RATINGS

Table 2: E-Flex Drive Ratings, 460 V

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{1}$ | Motor <br> Power ${ }^{2}$ <br> 460 V <br> 60 Hz <br> (hp) | Max. <br> Continuous Output Current ${ }^{3}$ <br> (A) | Max. Transient Output Current (60 s) <br> (A) | Power Converter Part Number ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EFDC•4V_ | 1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | ATV61H075N4 |
| EFDD•4V_ | 2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | ATV61H015N4 |
| EFDE•4V_ | 3 | 4.8 | 5.3 | ATV61HU15N4 |
| EFDF•4V_ | 5 | 7.6 | 8.4 | ATV61HU30N4 |
| EFDG•4V_ | 7.5 | 11 | 12.1 | ATV61HU40N4 |
| EFDH•4V_ | 10 | 14 | 15.4 | ATV61HU55N4 |
| EFDJ•4V_ | 15 | 21 | 23.1 | ATV61HU75N4 |
| EFDK•4V_ | 20 | 27 | 29.7 | ATV61HD11N4 |
| EFDL•4V_ | 25 | 34 | 37.4 | ATV61HD15N4 |
| EFDM•4V_ | 30 | 40 | 44.0 | ATV61HD18N4 |
| EFDN•4V_ | 40 | 52 | 57.2 | ATV61HD22N4 |
| EFDP•4V_ | 50 | 65 | 71.5 | ATV61HD30N4 |
| EFDQ•4V_ | 60 | 77 | 84.7 | ATV61HD37N4 |
| EFDR•4V_ | 75 | 96 | 105.6 | ATV61HD45N4 |
| EFDS•4V_ | 100 | 124 | 136.4 | ATV61HD55N4 |

1 "c" can be "A", "G", or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12 K enclosure; " $G$ " denotes a Type 1 enclosure; "H" denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 Power shown is for a carrier switching frequency of 8 kHz . For a switching frequency between 12 and 16 kHz , select the next largest size drive. If the duty cycle does not exceed $60 \%$ ( 36 s maximum for a 60 s cycle) this is not necessary.
3 Continuous output current is based on NEC 2005 table 430.250. The E-Flex controller nameplate rating conforms to the NEC table, not the current value listed in the graphic display lookup table.
4 All E-Flex adjustable speed drives use the ATV61 (or HTV61) power converter in a customized hardware and software configuration in which the product gains a horsepower rating for devices configured in IPOO with a DC choke (or 3\% line reactor). $3 \%$ impedance may be internal or external to the power converter or a combination of internal and external impedances to total $3 \%$. The power converter is programmed by quality assurance personnel so that these settings match NEC2005 Table 430.250 for 460 V and 230 V configurations only.
The hp/kW sticker (or imprint) on the cover of the power converter component may not reflect the marking of the enclosed device. However, the graphic display terminal reflects the correct rating and matches the enclosed drive nameplate. Use the graphic display terminal to observe the horsepower rating for the application.

Table 3: E-Flex Drive Ratings, 230 V

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{1}$ | Motor <br> Power ${ }^{2}$ <br> 230 V <br> 60 Hz <br> (hp) | Max. <br> Continuous Output Current ${ }^{3}$ <br> (A) | Max. <br> Transient Output Current (60 s) <br> (A) | Power Converter Part Number ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EFDC•3V_ | 1 | 4.2 | 4.6 | ATV61H075M3 |
| EFDD•3V_ | 2 | 6.8 | 7.5 | ATV61HU15M3 |
| EFDE•3V_ | 3 | 9.6 | 10.5 | ATV61HU15M3 |
| EFDF•3V_ | 5 | 15.2 | 16.7 | ATV61HU30M3 |
| EFDG•3V_ | 7.5 | 22 | 24.2 | ATV61HU40M3 |
| EFDH•3V_ | 10 | 28 | 30.8 | ATV61HU55M3 |
| EFDJ•3V_ | 15 | 42 | 46.2 | ATV61HU75M3 |
| EFDK•3V_ | 20 | 54 | 59.4 | ATV61HD11M3X |
| EFDL•3V_ | 25 | 68 | 74.8 | ATV61HD15M3X |
| EFDM•3V_ | 30 | 80 | 88 | ATV61HD18M3X |
| EFDN•3V_ | 40 | 104 | 114.4 | ATV61HD22M3X |
| EFDP•3V_ | 50 | 130 | 143 | ATV61HD30M3X |

1 "•" can be "A", "G", or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12 K enclosure; " $G$ " denotes a Type 1 enclosure; "H" denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 Power shown is for a carrier switching frequency of 8 kHz . For a switching frequency between 12 and 16 kHz , select the next largest size drive. If the duty cycle does not exceed $60 \%$ ( 36 s maximum for a 60 s cycle) this is not necessary.
3 Continuous output current is based on NEC 2005 table 430.250. The E-Flex controller nameplate rating conforms to the NEC table, not the current value listed in the graphic display lookup table.
4 All E-Flex adjustable speed drives use the ATV61 (or HTV61) power converter in a customized hardware and software configuration in which the product gains a horsepower rating for devices configured in IP00 with a DC Choke (or $3 \%$ line reactor). $3 \%$ impedance may be internal or external to the power converter or a combination of internal and external impedances to total $3 \%$. The power converter is programmed by quality assurance personnel so that these settings match NEC2005 Table 430.250 for 460 V and 230 V configurations only.
The hp/kW sticker (or imprint) on the cover of the power converter component may not reflect the marking of the enclosed device. However, the graphic display terminal reflects the correct rating and matches the enclosed drive nameplate. Use the graphic display terminal to observe the horsepower rating for the application.

Table 4: E-Flex Drive Ratings, 208V

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{1}$ | Motor <br> Power ${ }^{2}$ <br> 208 V <br> 60 Hz <br> (hp) | Max. Continuous Output Current ${ }^{3}$ <br> (A) | Max. Transient Output Current (60 s) <br> (A) | Power Converter Part Number ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EFDC•2V_ | 1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | ATV61HU15M3 |
| EFDD•2V_ | 2 | 7.5 | 8.3 | ATV61HU30M3 |
| EFDE•2V_ | 3 | 10.6 | 11.7 | ATV61HU30M3 |
| EFDF•2V_ | 5 | 16.7 | 18.4 | ATV61HU40M3 |
| EFDG•2V_ | 7.5 | 24.2 | 26.6 | ATV61HU55M3 |
| EFDH•2V_ | 10 | 30.8 | 33.9 | ATV61HU75M3 |
| EFDJ2V_ | 15 | 46.2 | 50.8 | ATV61HD11M3X |
| EFDK•2V_ | 20 | 59.4 | 65.3 | ATV61HD15M3X |
| EFDL•2V_ | 25 | 74.8 | 82.3 | ATV61HD18M3X |
| EFDM•2V_ | 30 | 88 | 96.8 | ATV61HD22M3X |
| EFDN•2V_ | 40 | 114 | 125.4 | ATV61HD30M3X |
| EFDP•2V_ | 50 | 143 | 157.3 | ATV61HD37M3X |

1 "e" can be "A", "G", or " $H$ ". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure; "H" denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 Power shown is for a carrier switching frequency of 8 kHz . For a switching frequency between 12 and 16 kHz , select the next largest size drive. If the duty cycle does not exceed $60 \%$ ( 36 s maximum for a 60 s cycle) this is not necessary.
3 Continuous output current is based on NEC 2005 table 430.250. The E-Flex controller nameplate rating conforms to the NEC table, not the current value listed in the graphic display lookup table.
4 The first five characters of the power converter part number may be "ATV61," indicating an IP20 device, or "HTV61," indicating an IP00 device.

## INPUT CURRENT RATINGS

All branch circuit components and equipment such as feeder cables, disconnect devices, and protective devices must be rated for the higher of the following two currents: the input current of the drive, or the motor full load current (MFLC). The input current and MFLC are printed on the nameplate (see Figure 1 on page 15). The branch circuit feeder protection must be sized according to the NEC.

DC link chokes and AC line reactors are used to add reactance to the branch circuit, minimize drive input line current, reduce controller nuisance tripping due to transient overvoltage, reduce harmonic distortion, and help improve controller immunity to voltage imbalance. The supplied DC chokes have an impedance of $3 \%$. Impedance may be internal or external to the power converter or a combination of internal and external impedance to total $3 \%$. A 5\% line reactor is available as Mod A09.

In systems that use bypass contactors, the line reactor must only be connected between the breaker load terminals in the controller and the power converter. A line reactor in a bypass motor-starting circuit will reduce the motor's ability to produce starting torque.
Table 5: Short-Circuit Current Ratings (SCCR)

| Range (hp) | Minimum UL (kA) | High Fault UL (kA) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 - 5 0}$ | 5 | 100 |
| $51-200$ | 10 | 100 |
| $201-400$ | 18 | 100 |
| $450-500$ | 30 | 100 |

Table 6: Input Line Currents for Selection of Branch Circuit Feeders, 460 V $^{1}$

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{2}$ | Motor Power 460 V 60 Hz <br> (hp) | Input Current Ratings |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard 3\% DC Choke/ 3\% Line Reactor MOD X09 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Factory Mounted 5\% Line Reactor ${ }^{4}$ MOD A09 |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{kA}$ <br> (A) | $22 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | 100 kA (A) | 5 kA <br> (A) | 22 kA <br> (A) | 100 kA <br> (A) |
| EFDC•4V_ | 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| EFDD•4V_ | 2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| EFDE•4V_ | 3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| EFDF•4V_ | 5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| EFDG•4V_ | 7.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| EFDH•4V_ | 10 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| EFDJ•4V_ | 15 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| EFDK•4V_ | 20 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.4 |
| EFDL•4V_ | 25 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.8 |
| EFDM•4V_ | 30 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| EFDN•4V_ | 40 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 44.6 |
| EFDP•4V_ | 50 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 54.6 |
| EFDQ•4V_ | 60 | $67.4^{5}$ | 67.4 | 67.4 | $66.9^{5}$ | 66.9 | 66.8 |
| EFDR•4V_ | 75 | $82.3^{5}$ | 82.4 | 82.6 | $81.5^{5}$ | 81.5 | 81.4 |
| EFDS•4V_ | 100 | $111.1^{5}$ | 111.2 | 111.3 | $109.9^{5}$ | 109.9 | 109.8 |

[^0]2 "•" can be "A", " $G$ ", or " "H". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure; " $H$ " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
3 Factory modification X09 is an optional $3 \%$ line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.
4 Factory modification A09 is an optional $5 \%$ line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.
510 kA .

Table 7: Input Line Currents for Selection of Branch Circuit Feeders, $230 \mathbf{V}^{1}$

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{2}$ | Motor Power 230 V 60 Hz <br> (hp) | Input Current Ratings |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard 3\% DC Choke/ 3\% Line Reactor MOD X09 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Factory Mounted 5\% Line Reactor ${ }^{4}$ MOD A09 |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{kA}$ <br> (A) | $22 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | $100 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | $5 \mathrm{kA}$ <br> (A) | $22 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | 100 kA <br> (A) |
| EFDC•3V_ | 1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| EFDD•3V_ | 2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| EFDE•3V_ | 3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| EFDF•3V_ | 5 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| EFDG•3V_ | 7.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| EFDH•3V_ | 10 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 24.6 |
| EFDJ•3V_ | 15 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| EFDK•3V_ | 20 | 47.4 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 46.3 |
| EFDL•3V_ | 25 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 57.9 |
| EFDM•3V_ | 30 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 68.9 |
| EFDN•3V_ | 40 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.4 |
| EFDP•3V_ | 50 | 116.4 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 115.8 |

[^1]2 "•" can be "A", " $G$ ", or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure; " $H$ " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
3 Factory modification X09 is an optional 3\% line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.
4 Factory modification A09 is an optional $5 \%$ line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.
Table 8: Input Line Currents for Selection of Branch Circuit Feeders, 208 V $^{1}$

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{2}$ | Motor Power 208 V 60 Hz (hp) | Input Current Ratings |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard 3\% DC Choke/ 3\% Line Reactor MOD X09 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | Factory Mounted 5\% Line Reactor ${ }^{4}$ MOD A09 |  |  |
|  |  | 5 kA <br> (A) | $22 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | 100 kA <br> (A) | 5 kA <br> (A) | $22 \text { kA }$ <br> (A) | 100 kA <br> (A) |
| EFDC•2V_ | 1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| EFDD•2V_ | 2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| EFDE•2V_ | 3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| EFDF•2V_ | 5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| EFDG•2V_ | 7.5 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 |
| EFDH•2V_ | 10 | 27.1 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| EFDJ2V_ | 15 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 |
| EFDK•2V_ | 20 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.3 |
| EFDL•2V_ | 25 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.1 |
| EFDM•2V_ | 30 | 75.2 | 75.2 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 76.1 |
| EFDN•2V_ | 40 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 103.5 |
| EFDP•2V_ | 50 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 127.7 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 127.0 |

[^2]Table 9: $\quad 3 \%$ DC Choke Reactance Distribution ${ }^{1}$

| Drive Catalog Number ${ }^{2}$ | Motor Power <br> (hp) | 208 V |  | 230 V |  | 460 V |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Power Converter Impedance | External Impedance | Power Converter Impedance | External Impedance | Power Converter Impedance | External Impedance |
|  |  | (mH) | ( mH ) | (mH) | (mH) | ( mH ) | (mH) |
| EFDC**- | 1 | - | 4.000 | - | 7.500 | - | 15.000 |
| EFDD••• | 2 | - | 4.000 | - | 4.000 | - | 15.000 |
| EFDE••• | 3 | - | 1.275 | - | 4.000 | - | 7.500 |
| EFDF** | 5 | - | 0.750 | - | 1.275 | - | 3.750 |
| EFDG*** | 7.5 | - | 0.750 | - | 0.750 | - | 3.750 |
| EFDH**- | 10 | - | 0.625 | - | 0.750 | - | 1.780 |
| EFDJoo•- | 15 | 0.120 | 0.400 | - | 0.625 | - | 1.750 |
| EFDK•0.- | 20 | 0.080 | 0.300 | 0.120 | 0.400 | - | 1.620 |
| EFDL**- | 25 | 0.170 | 0.220 | 0.080 | 0.300 | - | 1.000 |
| EFDM 000 | 30 | 0.170 | 0.220 | 0.170 | 0.220 | 0.300 | 0.625 |
| EFDN•00- | 40 | 0.100 | 0.220 | 0.170 | 0.220 | 0.500 | 0.320 |
| EFDP•00- | 50 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.100 | 0.220 | 0.380 | 0.310 |
| EFDQ**- | 60 | - | - | - | - | 0.270 | 0.250 |
| EFDR•** | 75 | - | - | - | - | 0.180 | 0.220 |
| EFDS**- | 100 | - | - | - | - | 0.180 | 0.120 |

$13 \%$ impedance may be internal or external to the power converter (ATV61_ or HTV61_) or a combination of internal and external impedances to total $3 \%$ as shown in this table.
2 "•" can be "A", "G", or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure; " $H$ " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## Table 10: Specifications for Drives

| Input voltage | $460 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 208 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Displacement power factor | 98\% through speed range |
| Input frequency | $60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ |
| Output voltage | Three-phase output Maximum voltage equal to input voltage |
| Galvanic isolation | Galvanic isolation between power and control (inputs, outputs, and power supplies) |
| Frequency range of power converter | 0.1 to 500 Hz (factory setting of 60 Hz ) |
| Torque/overtorque | VT: $110 \%$ of nominal motor torque for 60 s |
| Current (transient) | VT: $110 \%$ of controller rated current for 60 s |
| Switching frequency | Selectable from 0.5 to 16 kHz . ${ }^{[1]}$ Factory setting: <br> VT: 8 kHz for $208 \mathrm{~V}, 230 \mathrm{~V}$, and $1-100 \mathrm{hp} @ 460 \mathrm{~V}$ 2 kHz for $125-500 \mathrm{hp}$ @ 460 V <br> The drive reduces the switching frequency automatically in the event of excessive heatsink temperature. |
| Speed reference | Al1: 0 to +10 V , Impedance $=30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Can be used for speed potentiometer, $1-10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. <br> Al2: Factory setting: 4 to 20 mA . Impedance $=242 \Omega$ (reassignable, $X-Y$ range with graphic display terminal). Factory modification J10 allows 0-10 Vdc reference signal to Al2, $Z=30 \mathrm{k} \Omega \text {. }$ |
| Frequency resolution in analog reference | 0.1 for 100 Hz (11 bits) |
| Speed regulation | V/f control: equal to the motor's rated slip. SFVC: $10 \%$ of the motor's rate slip from $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ of nominal motor torque. |
| Efficiency | 97\% at full load typical |
| Reference sample time | $2 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Acceleration and deceleration ramps | 0.1 to 999.9 s (definition in 0.1 s increments) |
| Drive protection | - Thermal protection of power converter <br> - Phase loss of AC mains <br> - Circuit breaker rated at 100 kAIC |
| Motor protection | Class 10 electronic overload protection <br> Class 20 electromechanical overload protection with bypass ${ }^{[2]}$ |
| Graphic display terminal | Self diagnostics with messages in three languages; also refer to the Programming Manual, supplied on CD-ROM W817574030111 with the power converter. ${ }^{[3]}$ |
| Temperature | Storage for all enclosures: -13 to $+149^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25\right.$ to $\left.+65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. <br> Operation: NEMA Type $1,12,12 \mathrm{~K}:+14$ to $+104{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10\right.$ to $\left.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$; NEMA Type 3 R : +14 to $+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10\right.$ to $\left.50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. For $\mathbf{1 - 1 0 0 ~ h p ~ d r i v e s ~ ( 2 0 8 , ~} 230 \& 460 \mathrm{~V}$ ) operating between 40 and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, derate the current $2 \%$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| Humidity | 95\% with no condensation or dripping water, conforming to IEC 60068-2-78. |
| Altitude | $3,300 \mathrm{ft}(1000 \mathrm{~m})$ maximum without derating; derating of the current by $1 \%$ for each additional $330 \mathrm{ft}(100 \mathrm{~m}$ ) |
| Enclosure | Type 1: all controllers Type 3R: all controllers Type $12 / 12 \mathrm{~K}$ : all controllers |
| Pollution degree | Type 1, Type 3R: Pollution degree 2 per NEMA ICS-1 Annex A and IEC 60664-1 Type 12: Pollution degree 3 per NEMA ICS-1 and IEC17.560664-1 |
| Operational test vibration | Conforming to IEC 60721-3-3-3M3 amplitude 1.5 mm peak to peak from 3 to 13 Hz 1 g from 13 to 200 Hz |
| Transit test to shock | Conforming to National Safe Transit Association and International Safe Transit Association test for packages. |
| Operational shock | $15 \mathrm{~g}, 11 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Seismic qualification | 2003 IBC, NFPA 5000, and ASCE 7 <br> ICC ES AC156 acceptance criteria test protocol with an importance factor of 1.5. |
| Codes and standards | UL Listed per UL 508C under category NMMS. <br> Conforms to applicable NEMA ICS, NFPA, and IEC standards. <br> Manufactured under ISO 9001 standards. <br> Factory modification G10 provides Canadian cUL certification per C22.2 No. 14. |

1. On 1-100 hp VT controllers, above 8 kHz , select the next largest size drive.

If the duty cycle does not exceed $60 \%$ ( 36 s maximum for a 60 s cycle), this is not necessary.
2. Class 10 electromechanical for 1 hp at 460 V .
3. Refer to Table 1 for the instruction bulletin number.
. Plenum rated; suitable for placement in a compartment handling conditioned air.

## SHORT CIRCUIT RATINGS

## STANDARD FEATURES

All E-Flex devices include a PowerPact ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{H}$ - or J-frame circuit breaker as the overcurrent protective device (OCPD). All configurations have a coordinated short circuit current rating of 100,000 A symmetrical.

- 460 Volt, 1-100 hp, VT, 100,000 A
- 230 Volt, $1-50 \mathrm{hp}, \mathrm{VT}, 100,000 \mathrm{~A}$
- 208 Volt, $1-50 \mathrm{hp}, \mathrm{VT}, 100,000 \mathrm{~A}$

The E-Flex drive includes the following standard features:
With or Without Bypass

- Circuit breaker disconnect
- Form C AFC fault contact wired to customer terminal block
- Form C AFC run contact wired to customer terminal block
- Fire/freezestat interlock location provided to customer terminal block
- Graphic display terminal
- Factory-mounted link choke (see Table 14 on page 29)
- Modbus and CANopen

Bypass Only

- Drive output and bypass contactors
- AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch
- Test-Normal selector switch
- Class 20 overload protection (Class 10 for 1 hp @ 460 V )

Table 11: Parts List for Bypass Circuit Selector Switches and Circuit Breaker Handle

| Selector Switch <br> or Handle | Part No. | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Test-Normal <br> Selector Switch |  | Two-position selector switch |
|  | ZB5AZ009 | Mounting collar with contact block (1 N.O.) |
|  | ZBE204 | Additional contact block (2 N.C.) |
|  | ZBE101 | Additional contact block (1 N.O.) |
|  | ZBZ32 | Legend plate holder |
| AFC-Off-Bypass <br> Selector Switch | ZB5AD3 | Three-position selector switch |
|  | ZB5AZ103 | Mounting collar with contact block (2 N.O.) |
|  | ZBZ32 | Legend plate holder |
| Circuit Breaker <br> Handle | 29338C | Disconnect switch handle, black |

## FACTORY MODIFICATIONS

## CONTROL OPTIONS

Table 12: Control Options (Required Selection)

| Control Option | Description | Parts List |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A07 | Hand-Off-Auto Selector Switch | ZB5AD3 Three-position selector switch ZB5AZ009 mounting collar ZBE205 Additional contact block (1 N.O., 1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBE102 Additional contact block (1 N.C.) ZBE203 Additional contact block (2 N.O.) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Speed Potentiometer ${ }^{1}$ | ATVPOT25K Speed potentiometer assembly |
| B07 | Hand-Off-Auto Selector Switch | ZB5AD3 Three-position selector switch ZB5AZ009 mounting collar ZBE205 Additional contact block (1 N.O., 1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBE102 Additional contact block (1 N.C.) ZBE203 Additional contact block (2 N.O.) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Stop/Start Push Buttons | ZB5AA2 Black push button w/ mounting base ZB5AA4 Red push button w/ mounting base ZB5AZ101 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.O.) <br> ZB5AZ102 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Speed Potentiometer ${ }^{1}$ | ATVPOT25K Speed potentiometer assembly |
| C07 | Stop/Start Push Buttons | ZB5AA2 Black push button w/ mounting base ZB5AA4 Red push button w/ mounting base ZB5AZ101 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.O.) <br> ZB5AZ102 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Speed Potentiometer | ATVPOT25K Speed potentiometer assembly |
| D07 | Hand-Off-Comm Selector Switch | ZB5AD3 Three-position selector switch ZB5AZ009 mounting collar ZBE205 Additional contact block (1 N.O., 1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBE102 Additional contact block (1 N.C.) ZBE203 Additional contact block (2 N.O.) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Speed Potentiometer ${ }^{1}$ | ATVPOT25K Speed potentiometer assembly |
| E07 | Hand-Off-Comm Selector Switch | ZB5AD3 Three-position selector switch ZB5AZ009 Mounting collar ZBE205 Additional contact block (1 N.O., 1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBE102 Additional contact block (1 N.C.) ZBE203 Additional contact block (2 N.O.) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Stop/Start Push Buttons | ZB5AA2 Black push button w/ mounting base ZB5AA4 Red push button w/ mounting base ZB5AZ101 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.O.) <br> ZB5AZ102 Mounting collar w/ additional contact block (1 N.C.) <br> (2) ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Speed Potentiometer ${ }^{1}$ | ATVPOT25K Speed potentiometer assembly |
| N07 | No operators; wired for remote operation | No drive control options are supplied on the front door of the drive. For use in remote-mounted operator applications. Refer to Section 3, Power Circuit Descriptions, for remote mounting information. |

1 For Type 3R controllers and if the graphic display is deleted (MOD D09). In all other cases, the speed potentiometer is the control on the graphic display terminal.

## LIGHT OPTIONS

Table 13: Light Options (Optional Selection)

| Light Option | Description | Parts List |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A08 <br> Pilot Light Option \#1 Cluster | Red <br> Power On | ZB5AV04 Red pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Green AFC Run | ZB5AV03 Green pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Yellow Detected Fault | ZB5AV05 Amber pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Yellow Auto | ZB5AV05 Amber pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
| B08 <br> Pilot Light Option \#2 Cluster | Red <br> Power On | ZB5AV04 Red pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Green AFC Run | ZB5AV03 Green pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Yellow Detected Fault | ZB5AV05 Amber pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Yellow Bypass | ZB5AV05 Amber pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
| C08 <br> Pilot Light Option \# 3 <br> Cluster | Red <br> Power On | ZB5AV04 Red pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Green AFC Run | ZB5AV03 Green pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |
|  | Yellow Detected Fault | ZB5AV05 Amber pilot light head ZB5AV6 Mounting collar with light module ZBZ32 Legend plate holder |

## MISC. OPTIONS

Table 14: Miscellaneous Options (Optional Selection)

| Misc. Option | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A09 | Line Reactor | Factory-mounted line reactor within enclosure. <br> Standard $=3 \%$ DC Choke <br> Mod A09 = 5\% Line Reactor |
| B09 | Line Contactor | A line contactor can be added between the circuit breaker and the drive (Type 1 and 12K only). |
| C09 | 3-15 PSI Transducer | Allows the controller to follow a user-supplied 3-15 PSI input. |
| D09 | Omit Door-Mounted Graphic Display Terminal | The graphic display terminal is not supplied. The user must buy the terminal as a separate device to program the drive. |
| E09 | Smoke Purge | Provides a smoke purge operating mode controlled by a user-supplied 120 Vac signal wired to customer's terminal block. |
| F09 | Profibus Serial Communication | Provides a factory-installed plug-in Profibus card, VW3A3307. |
| H09 | I/O Extension | 0-20 mA analog output for customer use. Factory programmed for motor frequency. Includes I/O extension card VW3A3202. Reassignable $x-y$ range with keypad display. Also includes logic inputs, logic outputs, analog inputs, analog outputs, configurable relay outputs, PTC probe input, and frequency control input. |
| J09 | $0-10$ Vdc Auto Speed Reference | Provides for a 0-10 Vdc user-supplied auto speed reference signal to the Al2 input. |
| K09 | cUL Listing | Provides Canadian cUL certification when required by local code requirements. |
| L09 | LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ Serial Communication | Provides a factory installed LonWorks card, VW3A3312. |
| M09 | Modbus ${ }^{\circledR}$ Serial Communication ${ }^{1}$ | Provides a factory installed plug-in Modbus card VW3A3303. |
| P09 | Metasys ${ }^{\circledR}$ N2 Serial Communication | Provides a factory installed plug-in Metasys N2 card VW3A3313. |
| 009 | P1 Serial Communication | Provides a factory installed plug-in Apogee ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ P1 card VW3A3314. |
| Q09 | Ethernet Serial Communication | Provides a factory installed plug-in Ethernet card VW3A3310D. |
| R09 | BACnet Serial Communication | Provides a factory installed plug-in BACnet card VW3A3315. |
| S09 | End Damper Control | Provides a circuit to delay drive operation until the damper is fully open. |
| T09 | Service Entrance Rating | Provides a factory-installed insulated ground neutral assembly with ground wire and label for use as service entrance rated equipment. |
| U09 | Seismic Qualified | Provides a certification label and hardware qualified to seismic rating ICC ES AC156 acceptance criteria test protocol with an importance factor of 1.5 . |
| V09 | Ethernet IP | Provides a factory installed plug-in Ethernet IP card VW3A3316. |
| X09 | Line Reactor | Factory-mounted line reactor within enclosure Standard =3\% DC Choke Mod X09 = 3\% Line Reactor |

The 9-pin to 15-pin connector cable that ships with the Modbus card when ordered from the distributor does not ship with an E-Flex unit.

## DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT FOR <br> WALL MOUNTING

Figure 5: Mounting Information for 1-7.5 hp Controllers @ 480 V and 1-5 hp Controllers @ 208/230 V, with or without Bypass


NOTE: Provide at least 3 in. of mounting clearance on each side of the drive and at least 6 in. of mounting clearance at the top and bottom of the drive.



BOTTOM VIEW - CONDUIT ENTRY

| hp |  | Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 6 0} \mathbf{V}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 8 /}$ <br> $\mathbf{2 3 0} \mathbf{~ V}$ | $\mathbf{\text { lb }}$ | $\mathbf{k g}$ |
| $1-7.5$ | $1-5$ | 83 | 37.7 |
| $10-25$ | $7.5-10$ | 126 | 57.2 |

Figure 6: Mounting Information for 10-25 hp Controllers @ 480 V and 7.5-10 hp Controllers @ 208/230 V, with or without Bypass

NOTE: Provide at least 3 in. of mounting clearance on each side of the drive and at least 6 in. of mounting clearance at the top and bottom of the drive.


| hp |  | Weight |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 6 0} \mathbf{V}$ | 208/ <br> $\mathbf{2 3 0 V}$ | $\mathbf{~ l b}$ | $\mathbf{k g}$ |
| $30-50$ | $15-25$ | 177 | 80.5 |
| $60-100$ | $30-50$ | 211 | 95.9 |

Figure 7: Mounting Information for 30-100 hp Controllers @ 480 V and 15-25 hp Controllers @ 208/230 V, with or without Bypass

## Dimensions: in. (mm)

NOTE: Provide at least 2 in. of mounting clearance from each side hood, at least 6 in. of mounting clearance at the top and at least 12 in. of mounting clearance at the bottom of the drive.


LEFT SIDE VIEW - SIZE C


FRONT VIEW - SIZE C


BOTTOM VIEW - CONDUIT ENTRY

| hp |  | Weight |  | Maximum Enclosure Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Height | Width |  | Depth |  |
| 460 V | 208/ 230V |  |  | Ib | kg | in | mm | in | mm | in | mm |
| 1-7.5 | 1-5 | 115 | 52.3 | 35 | 889 | 24.43 | 620.52 | 13.69 | 347.73 |
| 10-25 | 7.5-10 | 163 | 74.1 | 41 | 1041.4 | 30.19 | 766.83 | 13.69 | 347.73 |
| 30-50 | 15-25 | 213 | 96.8 | 52.22 | 1326.39 | 30.32 | 770.13 | 16.34 | 415.04 |
| 60-100 | 30-50 | 247 | 112.3 | 66.22 | 1681.99 | 35.32 | 897.13 | 16.34 | 415.04 |

Figure 8: Mounting Information for 60-100 hp Controllers @ 480 V and $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{- 5 0}$ hp Controllers @ 208/230 V, with or without Bypass


> SIZE D
> 460 V - $60-100 \mathrm{HP}(\mathrm{VT})$
> $230 \mathrm{~V}-30-50 \mathrm{HP}(\mathrm{VT})$
> $208 \mathrm{~V}-30-50 \mathrm{HP}(\mathrm{VT})$

RIGHT SIDE VIEW - SIZE D



NOTE: Provide at least 2 in. of mounting clearance from each side hood, at least 6 in. of mounting clearance at the top and at least 12 in. of mounting clearance at the bottom of the drive.

FOR 1/2", 3/4", AND 1" CONDUIT


| hp |  | Weight |  | Maximum Enclosure Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Height | Width |  | Depth |  |
| 460 V | 208/ 230V |  |  | lb | kg | in | mm | in | mm | in | mm |
| 1-7.5 | 1-5 | 115 | 52.3 | 38.3 | 973 | 21.3 | 541 | 14.3 | 364 |
| 10-25 | 7.5-10 | 163 | 74.1 | 44.3 | 1125 | 26.5 | 673 | 15.2 | 386 |
| 30-50 | 15-25 | 213 | 96.8 | 52.3 | 1328 | 27.0 | 686 | 17.0 | 433 |
| 60-100 | 30-50 | 247 | 112.3 | 66.3 | 1683 | 32.0 | 813 | 17.0 | 433 |

## TOTAL DISSIPATED WATTS LOSS

## Notes to Table 15:

1 "•" can be "A" or " $G$ ". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; " $G$ " denotes a Type 1 enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 To convert to BTU/hr, multiply Watts Loss by 3.41.

## Notes to Table 16:

1 "e" can be "A" or " $G$ ". " $A$ " denotes a Type 12K enclosure; " $G$ " denotes a Type 1 enclosure. " "" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 To convert to BTU/hr, multiply Watts Loss by 3.41.

## Notes to Table 17:

1 "•" can be "A" or "G". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure. "-" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 To convert to BTU/hr, multiply Watts Loss by 3.41.

The total dissipated watts loss in Tables 15-17 is provided for sizing the environment HVAC cooling requirements based upon worst-case operating conditions for Type 1 and Type 12K enclosures.

## Table 15: Total Dissipated Watts Loss, 460 V

| Drive Catalog No. 1 | hp | Total Dissipated Watts Loss ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EFDC*4V_ | 1 | 174 |
| EFDD•4V_ | 2 | 193 |
| EFDE•4V_ | 3 | 194 |
| EFDF•4V_ | 5 | 249 |
| EFDG•4V_ | 7.5 | 287 |
| EFDH•4V_ | 10 | 317 |
| EFDJ•4V_ | 15 | 367 |
| EFDK•4V_ | 20 | 474 |
| EFDL•4V_ | 25 | 559 |
| EFDM•4V_ | 30 | 664 |
| EFDN•4V_ | 40 | 913 |
| EFDP•4V_ | 50 | 1203 |
| EFDQ*4V_ | 60 | 1392 |
| EFDR•4V_ | 75 | 1603 |
| EFDS•4V_ | 100 | 1833 |

Table 16: Total Dissipated Watts Loss, 230 V

| Drive Catalog No. <br> 1 | hp | Total Dissipated <br> Watts Loss ${ }^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EFDC $\cdot 3 V_{-}$ | 1 | 195 |
| EFDD•3V_ | 2 | 236 |
| EFDE $\cdot 3 V_{-}$ | 3 | 236 |
| EFDF•3V_ | 5 | 294 |
| EFDG•3V_ | 7.5 | 347 |
| EFDH•3V_ | 10 | 454 |
| EFDJ•3V_ | 15 | 546 |
| EFDK•3V_ | 20 | 771 |
| EFDL•3V_- | 25 | 848 |
| EFDM $\cdot 3 V_{-}$ | 30 | 1014 |
| EFDN•3V_ | 40 | 1110 |
| EFDP•3V_ | 50 | 1426 |

Table 17: Total Dissipated Watts Loss, 208 V

| Drive Catalog No. 1 | hp | Total Dissipated Watts Loss ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EFDC•2V_ | 1 | 234 |
| EFDD•2V_ | 2 | 293 |
| EFDE•2V_ | 3 | 293 |
| EFDF•2V_ | 5 | 337 |
| EFDG•2V_ | 7.5 | 454 |
| EFDH•2V_ | 10 | 544 |
| EFDJ•2V_ | 15 | 769 |
| EFDK•2V_ | 20 | 838 |
| EFDL•2V_ | 25 | 1055 |
| EFDM•2V_ | 30 | 1099 |
| EFDN•2V_ | 40 | 1409 |
| EFDP•2V_ | 50 | 1668 |

## SECTION 2- RECEIVING, INSTALLATION, AND START-UP

## PRELIMINARY INSPECTION

## A CAUTION <br> DAMAGED CONTROLLER EQUIPMENT <br> Do not operate any drive that appears damaged. <br> Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

The drive must be thoroughly inspected before it is stored or installed. Upon receipt:
A. Remove the drive from its packaging and visually inspect the exterior for shipping damage.
B. Ensure that the Class, Type, and MOD specified on the drive nameplate agree with the packing slip and corresponding purchase order. See Figure 1 on page 15.
C. If you find any shipping damage, notify the carrier and your sales representative.
D. If you plan to store the drive after receipt, replace it in its original packaging material and store it at the temperature specified in Table 10 on page 25 .

## A CAUTION

## DAMAGE TO INSULATED PARTS IN AIR DUCT

- Protect the air duct at the rear of the enclosure from entry of foreign material.
- Do not place loose objects on top of the enclosure.
- Do not block air flow from the duct.

Failure to follow these instructions can cause breaker trip, resulting in process shutdown or equipment damage.

Before installation:

1. Open the door of the drive. To open the door, turn the circuit breaker and handle assembly to the Off position.
2. Visually verify that all internal mounting and terminal connection hardware is properly seated, securely fastened, and undamaged.
3. Visually verify that the control board on the power converter is properly seated, securely fastened, and undamaged. Verify that the internal wiring connections are tight. Inspect all connections for damage.
4. Close and secure the drive door.

## HANDLING THE DRIVE

Figure 9: Hoisting E-Flex Drives


## A WARNING

## HANDLING AND LIFTING HAZARD

Keep the area below any equipment being lifted clear of all personnel and property. Use the lifting method shown in Figure 9.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Drives are shipped on a pallet on their back. To avoid damage, do not stack drives on top of each other. Store the drive in its original packaging until it is at the final installation site. The packaging protects the drive and prevents damage to its exterior.
Handle the drive carefully to avoid damage to the internal components, frame, or exterior. When handling a drive, balance it carefully to keep it from tipping. After removing packaging materials, drives require some type of mechanical lifting.

When handling drives:

- Always work with another person. The weight, size, and shape of the drive is such that two people are required to handle it.
- Use gloves.
- Attach a spreader bar to the two top lifting holes on the drive back panel (see Figures 5-7 on pages 30-32 for location of lifting holes) and hoist the controller with chains or straps. See Figure 9 for the proper hoisting method.
- Raise the drive from a horizontal position (that is, the back of the controller resting on a pallet).
- Place the drive in an upright position.

NOTE: The bottom of the drive is on an angle.

- Mount the drive on a flat, solid, noncombustible vertical surface, capable of supporting the controller weight.
- Secure all four corners of the controller with hardware of a sufficient size and type capable of supporting the controller weight.

| A WRNING |
| :--- |
| IMPROPER MOUNTING |
| Before removing the lifting mechanism: |
| - Ensure that all hardware is of sufficient size and type for the |
| controller weight. |
| - Secure and tighten all hardware. |
| Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious |
| injury, or equipment damage. |

## INSTALLATION

## MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

## SEISMIC QUALIFICATION MOUNTING CRITERIA

Refer to Table 10 on page 25 for Specifications.

- The Type 1 or 12 K controller must be mounted vertically against a solid, flat surface to allow for proper ventilation.
- If drilling for conduit entry, exercise care to prevent metal chips from falling on parts and electronic printed wiring boards.
- See Figure 5 on page 30, Figure 6 on page 31, or Figure 7 on page 32 for mounting dimensions, mounting clearances, conduit entry areas, and controller weights.
- Do not mount the drive on hot surfaces.
- Do not mount the Type 1 or 12K drives in direct sunlight.
- Use water-tight rated conduit hubs to make connections between the conduit and Type 3R drives.

Seismic qualification (MOD U09) harmonizes the following standards in compliance to ICC ES AC156 acceptance criteria test protocol with an importance factor of 1.5:

- 2003 IBC (International Building Code)
- NFPA 5000 (Building Code - National Fire Protection Agency)
- 2001 CBC (Canadian Building Code)
- 1997 UBC (Uniform Building Code)
- 1999 NBC (BOCA National Building Code)
- 1999 SBC (Standard Building Code)
- ASCE 7 (American Society of Civil Engineers)

For seismic rating installation compliance, follow the specific labels attached to the drive (see Figure 10) for anchorage, lateral and mounting guidelines using SAE Grade 5 hardware bolts and washers. These guidelines apply for all wall mounted Type 1, 12K and 3R construction.

Figure 10: Seismic Qualification Labels


Wall Mounting


## ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

## General Wiring Practices

## INPUT POWER

## BRANCH CIRCUIT CONNECTIONS

## A DANGER

## HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

Turn off all power (main and remote) before installing the equipment.
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Before wiring the drive, perform the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 . Good wiring practice requires the separation of control circuit wiring from all power wiring. Power wiring to the motor must have the maximum possible separation from all other power wiring, whether from the same drive or other drives. Do not run power and/or control or multiple power wiring in the same conduit. This separation reduces the possibility of coupling electrical transients from power circuits into control circuits or from motor power wiring into other power circuits.

| ACAUTION |
| :--- |
| IMPROPER WIRING HAZARD |
| Follow the wiring practices described in this document in addition to those |
| already required by the National Electrical Code and local codes. |
| Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment |
| damage. |

Follow the practices below when wiring the E-Flex drive:

- Before applying power assure that the wiring termination points have been checked of proper torque. See Tables 22-24 on pages 51-53 for torque values.
- Use the supplied knockouts to feed control wiring into the cabinet. Do not run control wires through the drive vents or through the rear air intake.
- Use metallic conduit for all drive wiring. Do not run control and power wiring in the same conduit.
- Separate metallic conduits carrying power wiring or low-level control wiring by at least 3 inches ( 76 mm ).
- Separate existing, non-metallic conduits or cable trays used to carry power wiring from metallic conduit carrying low-level control wiring by at least 12 inches ( 305 mm ).
- Whenever power and control wiring cross, the metallic conduits and non-metallic conduits or trays must cross at right angles.
- Equip all inductive circuits near the controller (relays, contactors, solenoid valves) with noise suppressors.

The E-Flex drive operates from a three-phase, $460 \mathrm{Vac} \pm 10 \%, 230 \mathrm{Vac}$ $\pm 10 \%$, or $208 \mathrm{Vac} \pm 10 \%, 60 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \%$ supply connected to the input circuit breaker disconnect. The circuit breaker disconnect is coordinated and tested with the controller power circuit for a short circuit current rating of 100,000 A.

All branch circuit components and equipment (such as feeder cables, disconnect devices, and protective devices) must be rated for the maximum input current of the E-Flex drive, or the FLA of the motor, whichever is
greater. The drive input current and motor full load current is stamped on the nameplate. Refer to Tables 23, 24, or 25 on pages 22-23 for drive input currents.

Connect input power leads L1, L2, and L3 to the input of the circuit breaker. Refer to Figures 12-16 (pages 46-50) for location. Refer to Tables 22, 23, or 24 (pages 51-53) for lug data and wire size range for drive input terminals L1, L2, and L3.

## A WARNING

## IMPROPER OVERCURRENT COORDINATION

- Protective devices must be properly coordinated.
- Do not connect the drive to a power feeder whose short circuit capacity exceeds the short circuit rating listed on the drive nameplate.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

## A CAUTION

## EQUIPMENT DAMAGE FROM IMPROPER WIRING

- Do not connect input power leads to the drive output terminals (T1, T2, T3 or U, V, W). This damages the controller and voids the warranty.
- Check the power connections before energizing the controller.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

The ampacity of the input power conductors should be sized according to the National Electrical Code, and applicable local codes, based on:
A. Drive input current when controller has no bypass.
B. Drive input current or motor full load current (whichever is greater) when controller has a bypass circuit.

Ground the drive according to the National Electrical Code and all local codes. To ground the drive:

- Connect a copper wire from the ground bar terminal to the power system ground.
- Verify that the resistance to ground is $1 \Omega$ or less. Improper grounding causes intermittent and unreliable operation.


## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK FROM IMPROPER GROUNDING

- Ground equipment using the provided ground connection point as shown in Figures 12-16 starting on page 46. The drive panel must be properly grounded before power is applied.
- Do not use metallic conduit as a ground conductor.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Ground multiple drives as shown in Figure 11 on page 40. Use one grounding conductor per device. Do not loop ground conductors or install them in series.

Figure 11: Grounding Multiple Drives


Wiring and Electromagnetic Compatibility

## A WARNING

## LOSS OF CONTROL

- The designer of any control scheme must consider the potential failure modes of control paths and, for certain critical control functions, provide a means to achieve a safe state during and after a path failure. Examples of critical control functions are emergency stop and over travel stop.
- Separate or redundant control paths must be provided for critical control functions.
- System control paths may include communication links. Consideration must be given to the implications of anticipated transmission delays or failures of the link ${ }^{1}$.
- Each implementation of a E-Flex enclosed drive must be individually and thoroughly tested for proper operation before being placed into service.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

1 For additional information, refer to NEMA ICS 1.1 (latest edition), "Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation, and Maintenance of Solid State Control" and to NEMA ICS 7.1 (latest edition), "Safety Standards for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation and Operation of Adjustable-Speed Drive Systems."

The high frequency equipotential ground connection between the drive, motor, and cable shielding does not eliminate the need to connect the ground (PE) conductors (green-yellow) to the appropriate terminals on each unit. To help accomplish this, follow these guidelines:

- To avoid communication interference, grounds between the drive, motor and cable shields must have high frequency equipotentiality.
- When using shielded cable for the motor, use a 4-conductor cable so that one wire will be the ground connection between the motor and the drive. Size of the ground conductor must be selected in compliance with local and national codes. The shield can then be grounded at both ends.


## OUTPUT WIRING

## Output Cable

Metal ducting or conduit can be used for part or all of the shielding length, provided there is no break in continuity.

- When using shielded cable for control signals, if the cable is connecting equipment that is close together and the grounds are bonded together, then both ends of the shield can be grounded. If the cable is connected to equipment that may have a different ground potential, then ground the shield at one end only to prevent large currents from flowing in the shield. The shield on the ungrounded end may be tied to ground with a capacitor (for example: $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ or higher) in order to provide a path for the higher frequency noise.
- Ensure maximum separation between the power supply cable (line supply) and the motor cable and also ensure maximum separation between the control cables and any power cables.

The ampacity of motor power conductors should be sized according to the motor full load current, National Electrical Code, and applicable local codes.
Connect motor conductors to the lugs provided and connect the motor ground to the ground bar provided. Connect motor conductors to T1, T2, and T3 on the overload relay when the controller is supplied with a bypass circuit. Connect motor conductors to T1/U, T2/V, and T3/W on the power converter, or T1, T2, and T3 on the distribution block (if supplied) when the controller is supplied without a bypass circuit. See Figures 12-16 starting on page 46 for location. See Tables 22, 23, and 24 (pages 51-53) for lug data and wire size range. Refer to the nameplate for torque requirements.
The drive is sensitive to the amount of capacitance (either phase-to-phase or phase-to-ground) present on the output power conductors. If excessive capacitance is present, the drive may trip on overcurrent.

Follow the guidelines below when selecting output cable:

- Cable type: the cable selected must have a low capacitance phase-tophase and to ground. Do not use mineral-impregnated cable because it has a very high capacitance. Immersion of cables in water increases capacitance.
- Cable length: the longer the cable, the greater the capacitance. Cable lengths greater than $150 \mathrm{ft}(50 \mathrm{~m})$ may cause ground faults. For installation where cable capacitances may be a problem, a reactor or motor protection filter can be installed between the drive and the motor.

The following guidelines are designed to address maximum cable length for typical drive/motor applications:

These limits are based on the maximum recommended peak voltage that can be allowed at the motor terminals, which is due to the reflected wave phenomenon. This increase in voltage is primarily determined by the degree of impedance mismatch between the power conductor and the motor in combination of the $\mathrm{dV} / \mathrm{dt}$ of the specific semiconductors used in the inverter section of the drive feeding the motor, both of which vary depending on the horsepower involved. Many variables can affect the performance of the drive, the motor, and the cables in long lead applications. Motor protection filters can provide substantial benefits when you are using:

- 460 V or higher rated AC drives
- Existing inverter duty motors subject to retrofit to an AC drive
- Shielded cables

NEMA MG-1 Part 31 compliant motors are recommended but not required. However, it is prudent to consult the motor manufacturer or vendor literature to address any specific limitations governing the application.

- Proximity to other output cables: because of high frequency switching and increased capacitance, the drive may trip under some conditions.
- Do not use lightning arrestors or power factor correction capacitors on the output of the drive.

For proper drive short circuit protection, certain values of inductance may be required in the output power wiring. Inductance can be supplied by the power wiring or auxiliary inductors.

## ACAUTION

## INSUFFICIENT OUTPUT INDUCTANCE

A minimum inductance is needed to protect the drive output from short circuits. Provide at least 20 in . ( 500 mm ) of cable at the drive outputs, T1/U, T2/V, and T3/W, and on distribution block terminals T1, T2, and T3 (for a controller without bypass) or overload relay terminals T1, T2, and T3 (for a controller with bypass).

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

Table 18: Maximum Cable Length for Inverter Duty Motors

| Drive Rating$\begin{aligned} & \text { hp @ } \\ & 480 \text { V } \end{aligned}$ | Type of cable | Approximate length of motor cables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 20 in . to 164 ft . ( 0.5 to 50 m ) | $\begin{gathered} 164 \text { to } 328 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (50-100 \mathrm{~m}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \text { to } 492 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\ & (100-150 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \mathrm{to} 656 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\ & (150-200 \mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ | 656 to 984 ft . $(200-300 \mathrm{~m})$ | 984 to $1,312 \mathrm{ft}$. $(300-400 \mathrm{~m})$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,312 \text { to } 1,968 \mathrm{ft} . \\ (400-600 \mathrm{~m}) \end{gathered}$ | 1,968 to $3,280 \mathrm{ft}$. (600-1000 m) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 20 \mathrm{hp} \text { CT } \\ & 1 \text { to } 25 \mathrm{hp} \text { VT } \end{aligned}$ | Shielded |  | 3\% Load Reactor |  | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |  | Consult Factory |
|  | Unshielded |  |  | 3\% Load Reactor |  |  | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |
| 25 to 100 hp CT <br> 30 to 125 hp VT | Shielded |  |  | 3\% Load Reactor | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |  |  |
|  | Unshielded |  |  |  | 3\% Load Reactor |  | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |
| 125 to 450hp CT 150 to 500 hp VT | Shielded |  |  | 3\% Load Reactor |  | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |  |
|  | Unshielded |  |  | 3\% Load Reactor |  |  | Motor Protection Filter |  |  |

## DC BUS VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Read and understand the DC Bus Voltage Measurement Procedure before performing the procedure. Measurement of bus capacitor voltage must be performed by qualified personnel.
- DO NOT short across capacitors or touch unshielded components or terminal strip screw connections with voltage present.
- Many parts in this drive, including printed wiring boards, operate at line voltage. DO NOT TOUCH. Use only electrically insulated tools.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

The DC bus voltage level is determined by monitoring the PA/+ and PC/terminals. The location of these terminals varies by power converter model number. Read the model number of the power converter from the nameplate, and identify the corresponding PA/+ and PC/- terminals. The power converter model number is listed on the nameplate. Refer to ATV61 installation manual for location of drive terminals.

To measure the DC bus capacitor voltage:

1. Observe the lockout/tagout procedures as identified in OSHA Standard 29 CFR, Subpart J covering:

- 1910.147: The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)
- 1910.147: App A, Typical minimal lockout procedures.

2. Be sure to remove all external control power that may be present such as on the control board and the option board terminals.
3. Wait fifteen minutes for the DC bus capacitors to discharge.
4. Open the door of the drive.
5. Set the voltmeter to the 1000 Vdc scale. Measure the voltage between the PA/+ and PC/- terminals.
6. Verify that the DC bus voltage has discharged below 42 V before servicing the drive. If the DC bus capacitors will not discharge below 42 V, contact your local Schneider Electric representative. Do not operate the drive.
7. After servicing the drive, close and secure door.

## WIRE ROUTING AND INTERCONNECTION

## Wire Class

## Noise Class

## Voltage Class

The Wire Class describes the compatibility of the field wiring terminal with the conductor material and insulation system. When used in conjunction with the required conductor current rating and controller ambient temperature rating, the Wire Class forms the basis for selecting a conductor size that limits the temperature on the conductor insulation at the field wiring terminal to acceptable limits. Although it is permissible to use conductors with operating temperatures exceeding those given by the Wire Class, conductor size must fall within the Wire Class limits.

The Noise Class categorizes the electromagnetic properties of the voltages and currents present. The Noise Class comprises of the six categories shown in Table 19.

## Table 19: Noise Class Categories

| Noise Class | Definition |
| :---: | :--- |
| Quiet Wiring 1 (QW1) | High susceptibility analog and digital control signals. Signals falling <br> under this classification include digital communication/network <br> circuits, controller analog I/O and analog process signals. |
| Quiet Wiring 2 (QW2) | Medium susceptibility, analog and digital control signals. Signals <br> falling under this classification include 24 Vdc and Vac control <br> circuits. |
| Standard Wiring 1 (SW1) | Low susceptibility control or power circuits rated less than 600 Vac <br> (250 Vdc) and less than 15 A (voltage and current spectra are <br> generally contained within 0.05-9 kHz). Signals falling under this <br> classification include 120 Vac control circuits. |
| Standard Wiring 2 (SW2) | Power circuits rated greater than 15 A (voltage and current spectra <br> are generally contained within 0.05-9 kHz). Signals falling under this <br> classification include line power to controllers. |
| Standard Wiring 3 (SW3) | Reserved. |
| Pulse Wiring 1 (PW1) | Control or power circuits whose voltage or current spectra <br> significantly exceed 9 kHz. Signals falling under this classification <br> include motor and dynamic braking circuits fed from pulse width <br> modulated (PWM) power converters. |

The Voltage Class categorizes the voltages present into recognized conductor insulation categories (30,150,300, and 600 V ) for selection of the conductor voltage rating and physical segregation purposes.

## Wiring Methods

Based upon the Noise Class and Voltage Class of the conductors, apply the wiring methods in Table 20 to the drive system.

## Table 20: Wire Routing and Interconnection

| Wiring Methods and Considerations | Noise Class of Conductors |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QW1 | QW2 | SW1 | SW2 | PW1 |
| Conductor Grouping in Wireways/Conduits <br> 1. All conductors of 1 or 3 phase AC power circuits must be bundled to minimize stray magnetic fields. |  |  | X | X | X |
| 2. All conductors of a DC power circuit must be bundled to minimize stray magnetic fields. |  |  | X | X | X |
| 3. When parallel conductors must be run in separate wireways or conduit, bundle conductors into groups that minimize stray magnetic fields. |  |  |  | X | X |
| 4. Maintain conductor runs as short and direct as practical. | X | X | X | X | X |
| Separation of Circuits <br> 1. DO NOT run different Noise Class conductors in the same conduit. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2. DO NOT run different Voltage Class conductors in the same conduit unless all conductors are insulated for the maximum Voltage Class present. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3. All pulse wiring (PW) conductor groups must be individually segregated using metallic conduit. |  |  |  |  | X |
| 4. Segregate all conductors by Noise Class. Use the following circuit separation when conductors can run parallel for more than 12 in. |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Metallic conduit: 3 in. between quiet wiring (QW) to standard wiring (SW) / pulse wiring (PW) | X | X | X | X | X |
| - Metallic tray: 3 in. between SW to PW |  |  | X | X | X |
| - Metallic tray: 6 in. between QW to SW/PW | X | X | X | X | X |
| - Against continuous metal surface: 3 in . between SW to PW |  |  | X | X | X |
| - Against continuous metal surface: 6 in. between QW to SW/PW | X | X | X | X | X |
| - Metallic conduit housing QW: 12 in. to non-metallic conduit SW/PW | X | X | X | X | X |
| - Non-metallic conduit: 3 in. between SW to PW |  |  | X | X | X |
| - Non-metallic conduit: 24 in. between QW to SW/ PW | X | X | X | X | X |
| 5. If QW and SW1 wiring must cross SW2 or PW1 wiring, the bundles must cross at right angles. | X | X | X | X | X |
| Common Mode Noise Issues <br> 1. Provide adjacent signal returns using twisted pair cable. | X | X |  |  |  |
| 2. Galvanically isolate signal and associated signal return path when possible. | X | X |  |  |  |
| Shielding <br> 1. Use metallic conduit for all power and control circuits external to the controller enclosure. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2. Shields should be continuous and equipped with a drain wire. | X | X | X |  |  |
| 3. DO NOT group different Noise Class conductors within the same shield. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 4. Minimize the non-shielded portion of conductor at the ends of shielded cable. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 5. When shielding AC or DC power conductors, group conductors to minimize magnetic field in shield. |  |  | X | X | X |
| Grounding <br> 1. Ground shields only at the controller end. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2. Use separate ground wire for each shield ground. | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3. Provide a ground wire with all conductor groups whether in tray or conduit. |  |  | X | X | X |
| 4. When multiple grounds must be made to a shielded power cable, the shield must have the same short circuit withstand capability as the ground conductor in the power cable. |  |  | X | X | X |
| 5. Terminate all power grounds and power shield grounds to the controller grounding point or bar. |  |  | X | X | X |
| 6. Terminate all signal shield grounds to the terminals provided. | X | X |  |  |  |
| 7. Always supply a separate equipment grounding conductor with the controller power feed. DO NOT depend upon metallic conduit for ground connection. |  |  | X | X | X |

## COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION AND TERMINAL STRIP LOCATIONS

Figure 12 shows component identification and terminal strip locations for E-Flex drives $1-7.5 \mathrm{hp}$ at 460 V and $1-5 \mathrm{hp}$ at 208/230 V.

Tables 22, 23, and 24 (pages 51-53) list wire size range and terminal torque requirements.
NOTE: A typical device is shown with options. The Type $3 R$ ventilation fan and space heater are not shown.

Figure 12: Typical Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations for 1-7.5 hp @ 460 V and $1-5 \mathrm{hp}$ @ 208/230 V


Figure 13 shows component identification and terminal strip locations for E-Flex drives $10-25 \mathrm{hp}$ at 460 V and $7.5-10 \mathrm{hp}$ at 208/230 V. Tables 22, 23, and 24 (pages 51-53) list wire size range and terminal torque requirements.
NOTE: A typical device is shown with options. The Type $3 R$ ventilation fan and space heater are not shown.

Figure 13: Typical Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations for 10-25 hp @ 460 V and 7.5-10 hp @ 208/230 V


Figure 14 shows component identification and terminal strip locations for E-Flex drives $30-50 \mathrm{hp}$ at 460 V and $15-25 \mathrm{hp}$ at 208/230 V. Tables 22, 23, and 24 (pages 51-53) list wire size range and terminal torque requirements.
NOTE: A typical device is shown with options. The Type $3 R$ ventilation fan and space heater are not shown.

Figure 14: Typical Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations for 30-50 hp @ 460 V and 15-25 hp @ 208/230 V


Figure 15 shows component identification and terminal strip locations for E-Flex drives 60-100 hp at 460 V and $30-50 \mathrm{hp}$ at $208 / 230 \mathrm{~V}$. Tables 22,

23, and 24 (pages 51-53) list wire size range and terminal torque requirements.

NOTE: A typical device is shown with options. The Type 3R ventilation fan and space heater are not shown.

Figure 15: Typical Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations for 60-100 hp With Bypass @ 460 V and 30-50 hp @ 208/230 V


Figure 16: Typical Component Identification and Terminal Strip Locations Without Bypass for 60-100 hp @ 460 V and 30-50 hp @ 208/230 V


## POWER WIRING

Table 21: Power Terminal Functions

| Terminal | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| GND | Ground Bar |
| L1 | 3-phase input power supply (at top of <br> circuit breaker) |
| L3 | Output connections to motor for <br> controller with bypass (at bottom of <br> overload relay), or distribution block <br> for controller without bypass |
| T1 | Output connections to motor for <br> controller without bypass (power <br> converter output terminal) |
| T2 |  |

Table 22: Power Terminal Wire Range, 460 V

| VT | Terminals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (Nom) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (Nom) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) |
| hp | L1, L2, L3 (Line) |  | T1/U, T2/V, T3/W (Load) |  | Distribution Block Terminals (Non-Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (load) |  | Overload Relay Output Terminals (Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (Load) |  | GND Bar |  |
| 1 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 8 (6) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 8 (6) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 4 (16) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 6 (13.3) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 120 (3.6) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 2/0 (67.4) | 120 (3.6) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 1/0-4/0 (50-95) | 225 (25) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 75 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 300 (150) | 360 (41) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 250 (127) | 300 (33.9) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 100 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 300 (150) | 360 (41) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 250 (127) | 300 (33.9) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |

Table 23: Power Terminal Wire Range, 230 V

|  | Terminals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VT | Maximum Wire Size | Terminal Torque | Maximum Wire Size | Terminal Torque | Maximum <br> Wire Size | Terminal Torque | Maximum Wire Size | Terminal Torque | Maximum Wire Size | Terminal Torque |
|  | AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Ib-in (N•m) | AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | lb-in (N•m) | AWG (mm²) | lb-in (N•m) | AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | lb-in (N•m) | AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | lb-in (N•m) |
| hp | L1, L2, L3 (Line) |  | T1/U, T2/V, T3/W (Load) |  | Distribution Block Terminals (Non-Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (load) |  | Overload Relay Output Terminals (Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (Load) |  | GND Bar |  |
| 1 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 6 (13.3) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 8 (6) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 6 (13.3) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 4 (16) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 120 (13.5) | 6 (13.3) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 400 (203) | 250 (28.3) | 6 (13.3) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1/0-4/0 (50-95) | 225 (25) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 400 (203) | 250 (28.3) | 6 (13.3) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 30 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 40 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 50 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 300 (150) | 360 (41) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |

Table 24: Power Terminal Wire Range, 208 V

| VT | Terminals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (Nom) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Maximum Wire } \\ \text { Size } \\ \text { AWG }\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Terminal Torque lb-in (Nom) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in ( $N \cdot m$ ) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (Nom) |
| hp | L1, L2, L3 (Line) |  | T1/U, T2/V, T3/W (Load) |  | Distribution Block Terminals (Non-Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (load) |  | Overload Relay Output Terminals (Bypass) T1, T2, T3 (Load) |  | GND Bar |  |
| 1 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 35 (4.0) | 10 (5.26) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.5 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 10 (4) | 12.3 (1.4) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 6 (13.3) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 8 (6) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 40 (4.5) | 6 (13.3) | 15 (1.69) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 4 (16) | 26.5 (3) | 2/0 (67.4) | 120 (13.5) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 14-10 (2.5-6) | 50 (5) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 400 (203) | 250 (28.3) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
|  | 8-3/0 (10-95) | 120 (14) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1/0-4/0 (50-95) | 225 (25) | 2 (35) | 47.7 (5.4) | 400 (203) | 250 (28.3) | 1/0 (53.5) | 75 (8.47) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 30 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 40 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 1/0 (50) | 106.2 (12) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |
| 50 | 3/0-350 (120-185) | 225 (25) | 300 (150) | 360 (41) | 350 (177) | 250 (28.3) | 3/0 (85) | 200 (22.6) | 4 (21.15) | 20 (2.26) |

Table 25: Service Entrance Ground Wire Range

| VT | Terminals |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 208/230 V |  | 460 V |  |
|  | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) | Maximum Wire Size AWG ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) | Terminal Torque lb-in (N•m) |
| hp | Service Entrance Ground Lug |  |  |  |
| 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | - | - | - | - |
| 7.5 | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ | - | - |
| 10 | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 15 | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 20 | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 25 | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 30 | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{1}$ | 250 (28.2) ${ }^{2}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 40 | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | 250 (28.2) ${ }^{2}$ | 14-1/0 (2-54) ${ }^{1}$ | $75(8.47)^{1}$ |
| 50 | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | $250(28.2)^{2}$ | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | $250(28.2)^{2}$ |
| 60 | - | - | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | $250(28.2)^{2}$ |
| 75 | - | - | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | 250 (28.2) ${ }^{2}$ |
| 100 | - | - | 3-300 (27-150) ${ }^{2}$ | $250(28.2)^{2}$ |

1 Specifications are for the mail lug only. See the component label for wire and torque specifications for other grounding terminals.

## CONTROL WIRING

Table 26: I/O Extension (MOD H09)

| Terminal ${ }^{1,2}$ | Function | Characteristics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{AO} 2, \mathrm{AO3}^{3}$ | Analog output programmed for motor frequency | $\begin{aligned} & 0-20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & Z=500 \Omega \end{aligned}$ <br> Reassignable $\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{y}$ range with keypad |
| COM | Common for analog output | 0 V |
| See the Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams in Section 5. <br> The green Phoenix terminals are rated 250 V, 12 A. Max. wire size for the Phoenix terminals: <br> 12 AWG ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-1 wire <br> 16 AWG ( $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-2 wire <br> Tightening torque: $4.5 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}(0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}) \mathrm{min}$. |  |  |
| Analog output | AO1" is standard on | terminal block |

Table 27: $\quad \mathbf{0 - 1 0}$ V Auto Speed Reference (MOD J09)

| Terminal $^{1,2}$ | Function | Characteristics |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathrm{G} 1, \mathrm{~S} 2+$ | Al2 Input | $0-10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Z}=30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{S} 3$ | COM |  |

1 See the Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams in Section 5.
2 The green Phoenix terminals are rated $250 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~A}$. Max. wire size for the Phoenix terminals:

12 AWG ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-1 wire
16 AWG ( $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-2 wire
Tightening torque: $4.5 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}(0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}) \mathrm{min}$.
NOTE: Refer to Table 26 for characteristics of the analog output available with MOD H09.

Table 28: Terminal Block Characteristics

| Terminal ${ }^{[1][2]}$ | Function | Characteristics |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A, A1 | +24 V (+24 V control supply) | Minimum: 21 V ; Maximum: 27 V ; $\mathrm{I}=200 \mathrm{~mA}$ maximum ${ }^{[5]}$ |
| B | LI3 (Logic Input 3) programmed for Reference Switching Auto/Manual | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> State 0: V<5 V; State 1: V>11 V; Z = $3.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| C | LI4 (Logic Input 4) programmed for Fault Reset. Communication option programmed for Forced Local. | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> State 0: $\mathrm{V}<5 \mathrm{~V}$; State 1: $\mathrm{V}>11 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{Z}=3.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| D | LI2 (Logic Input 2) programmed for Freewheel Stop on bypass. Also programmed for Freewheel Stop on Hand-Off-Comm. Without bypass, not assigned. | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> State 0: V<5 V; State 1: V>11 V; Z = $3.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | Line contactor auxiliary contact or jumper LI1 (Logic Input 1) programmed for Run Forward | $24 \mathrm{Vdc}, 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> State 0: $\mathrm{V}<5 \mathrm{~V}$; State 1: $\mathrm{V}>11 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{Z}=3.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| G1, S2+ | Al2 (Analog Input 2 programmed for Speed Reference Current or Voltage) | $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}^{[6]}, \mathrm{Z}=250 \Omega, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $+10^{[10]}$ | +10 V Reference Supply | $10 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ maximum |
| Al1+ ${ }^{[10]}$ | Al1 (Analog Input 1) programmed for Speed Reference Voltage | 0-10 V, $\mathrm{Z}=30 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (bipolar differential) |
| J/S3 | COM (Speed Reference Common) | 0 V |
| S1 | Shield |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Fire/Freezestat Interlocks | Provision for user-supplied, N.C. fire/freezestat contact. |
| 2 | Control Transformer (Ungrounded) | $115 \mathrm{Vac}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ [100 VA Type 1 and 12 K, , ${ }^{[8]}$ 350 VA Type $\left.3 \mathrm{R}^{[9]}\right]$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Smoke Purge Relay Contact ${ }^{[7]}$ | Normally-jumpered or N.C. SPR contact when option is supplied. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | AFC Select ${ }^{[7]}$ | Supplied with bypass circuit |

## Notes to Table 28:

1 See the Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams in Section 5.
2 All green Phoenix terminals are rated $250 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~A}$. Max. wire size for all Phoenix terminals: 12 AWG ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) -1 wire; 16 AWG (1.5 $\left.\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)-2$ wire; Tightening torque: 4.5 lb -in ( $0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ) min.
3 Relay coil deenergizes on detected fault. Contacts are shown in detected fault mode.
4 Contact state with drive deenergized.
5 Total current of +24 V internal supply is 200 mA . If more current is required, an external supply must be used.
$60-20 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ programmable with keypad display.
7 Available only when option is provided.
8 Approximately 45 VA available when all mods are selected.
9 Approximately 58 VA available when all mods are selected.
10 Terminal located on power converter.

Table 28: Terminal Block Characteristics (continued)

| Terminal ${ }^{[1][2]}$ | Function | Characteristics | Notes to Table 28: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Bypass Select ${ }^{[7]}$ | Supplied with bypass circuit | See the Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams in Section 5. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Auto Enabled | User-supplied auto start contact (run permissive) | All green Phoenix terminals are rated $250 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~A}$. |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 A \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Stop Push Button ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | terminals: 12 AWG ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-1 wire; 16 AWG ( $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ )-2 wire; |
| 6 8 | Start Push Button and Interlock ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | Tightening torque: $4.5 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$ ( $0.5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ) min. |
| 9 | AFC Fault Pilot Light ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | Relay coil deenergizes on detected fault. Contacts are shown in |
| 10A | Auto Pilot Light ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | detected fault mode. |
| 10 | AFC Run Pilot Light ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | Contact state with drive |
| 11 | Line Contactor Coii ${ }^{[7]}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | Normal Contact of Test-Normal Switch ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | supply is 200 mA . If more current is required, an external supply must |
| 14-15 | Bypass Pilot Light ${ }^{[7]}$ |  | be used. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | AFC Run Contacts ${ }^{[4]}$ <br> Auxiliary N.C. Contact (AFC Run) COM <br> Auxiliary N.O. Contact (AFC Run) | Minimum: $10 \mathrm{~mA}, 24 \mathrm{Vdc}$; Maximum: Inductive load of: <br> - 2.0 A @ 120 Vac; maximum 0.10 J/operation, 80 operations/minute <br> - 1.0 A @ 220 Vac ; maximum $0.25 \mathrm{~J} /$ operation, 25 operations/minute <br> - 2.0 A @ 24 Vac ; maximum $0.10 \mathrm{~J} /$ operation, 80 operations/minute | -6 0-20 mA, X-Y programmable with keypad display. <br> 7 Available only when option is provided. <br> 8 Approximately 45 VA available when all mods are selected. <br> 9 Approximately 58 VA available when all mods are selected. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | AFC Fault Contacts ${ }^{[3]}$ <br> Auxiliary N.C. Contact (AFC Fault) COM <br> Auxiliary N.O. Contact (AFC Fault) | Minimum: $10 \mathrm{~mA}, 24 \mathrm{Vdc}$; Maximum: Inductive load of: <br> - 2.0 A @ 120 Vac; maximum 0.10 J/operation, 80 operations/minute <br> - 1.0 A @ 220 Vac; maximum 0.25 J/operation, 25 operations/minute <br> - 2.0 A @ 24 Vac ; maximum $0.10 \mathrm{~J} /$ operation, 80 operations/minute | 10 Terminal located on power converter. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 120 Vac Smoke Purge Relay coil ${ }^{[7]}$ | 115-120 Vac/60 Hz supply (user supplied) |  |
| 24 | Control Transformer (Grounded), End Damper Solenoid (-) | $115 \mathrm{Vac}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  |
| 25 | End Damper Solenoid (+) ${ }^{[7]}$ | User supplied |  |
| 25, 26 | Customer Damper End Switch | User supplied |  |
| 3, 3A | Fire/Freezestat Interlock for H-O-C with bypass | Provision for user supplied with N.C. contact |  |
| A, D | Fire/Freezestat Interlock for H-O-C without bypass | Provision for user supplied with N.C. contact |  |
| A01 | Analog output configurable for voltage or current (programmed for Motor Frequency) | $\begin{aligned} & 0-10 \mathrm{~V}, \text { min., } Z=470 \Omega \\ & 0-20 \mathrm{~mA}, \text { max., } Z=500 \Omega^{[6]} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| COM | Common, Analog I/O Common | 0 V |  |
| A, A1 | Smoke Purge Relay Contact ${ }^{[7]}$ | Normally jumpered; N.C. SPR contact when option is supplied. |  |

## INITIAL START-UP PROCEDURE

## A DANGER

## HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

Before working on this equipment, turn off all power supplying it and perform the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

## HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

- Properly ground the controller panel before applying power.
- Close and secure the enclosure door before applying power.
- Certain adjustments and test procedures require that power be applied to this controller. Extreme caution must be exercised as hazardous voltages exist. The enclosure door must be closed and secured while turning on power or starting and stopping this controller.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

## UNQUALIFIED PERSONNEL

- This equipment must be installed and serviced only by qualified personnel.
- Qualified personnel performing diagnostics or troubleshooting requiring electrical conductors to be energized must comply with NFPA 70 E Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces and OSHA Standards - 29 CFR Part 1910 Subpart S Electrical.


## Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

The E-Flex drive has been configured for the installed options and tested at the factory. Minor adjustments to complete the field installation may be required based upon the application requirements. This initial start-up procedure should be followed step by step. In case of difficulty, refer to Section 4, Troubleshooting and Maintenance, beginning on page 87.
A door-mounted or remote-mounted graphic display must be used to perform the initial start-up procedure. Type 3R enclosures include a graphic display terminal cable and graphic display terminal located inside the enclosure.

To perform any programming on the Type 3R enclosure:

1. Remove all power, then test for the absence of voltage.

NOTE: Verify the voltage tester is functioning properly before and after testing for the absence of voltage.
2. Open the door of the drive. To open the door, turn the circuit breaker and handle assembly to the Off position.
3. Remove the graphic display terminal and cable from inside the enclosure.
4. Connect the graphic display terminal cable to the power converter and graphic display terminal.
5. Place the graphic display terminal cable outside the enclosure by positioning the cable in the bottom left corner between the hinge and bottom of the door.
6. Close and secure the enclosure door.
7. Close the equipment disconnect means.
8. Perform programming on keypad.
9. When programming is completed, remove all power, then test for the absence of voltage.
10. Open the enclosure door.
11. Remove the graphic display terminal cable from the power converter.
12. Place the graphic display terminal and cable inside the enclosure. Ensure that the graphic display terminal is not left in the bottom of the enclosure.
13. Close and secure the enclosure door.

After replacing the power converter or installing any plug-in option card, the programming parameters must be set as listed in the elementary diagram that corresponds to the options ordered. See pages 100-114.

Figure 17: Overload Relay Dial
NOTE: The LR2D1516 overload relay is shown. Your dial setting range may be different.


In addition, after installing any plug-in option card for the first time, previously-saved parameters downloaded from the graphic display terminal or PC software will not be correct because they do not include the additional parameters available with the card. The I/O extension card parameters must be set as listed in the elementary diagram that corresponds to the options ordered. See pages 100-114.

With all incoming power removed, make the following equipment checks:
A. Verify that all equipment disconnects are open.
B. Set the Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch (controller mounted or remotely mounted) to Off and the AFC-Off-Bypass switch (if used) to Off.
C. Set the speed potentiometer (controller mounted or remotely mounted) to its minimum setting (full counterclockwise position).
D. Open the enclosure door. To open the door, turn the circuit breaker and handle assembly to the Off position.
E. Check the wiring of the input power ground, motor ground, speed potentiometer (if remotely mounted), and Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-OffComm circuit connections (if remotely mounted). See the control circuit elementary diagrams in Section 5 beginning on page 99 for the wiring of the remote control operators.
F. When using the bypass circuit, check that the motor conductors are wired to the T1, T2, and T3 terminals of the overload relay. When using the power circuit without bypass, check the motor conductors wired to T1/U, T2/V, and T3/W of the controller, or T1, T2, and T3 of the distribution block.
G. If the controller includes a bypass option for running the motor across the line, set the overload relay dial (on the load side of the bypass contactor) to the full load ampere rating on the nameplate of the connected motor. See the example at left.
H. Using a voltmeter set at the 1000 Vac scale, verify that the incoming line voltage at the line side of the disconnecting means is within $\pm 10 \%$ of the input voltage rating on the controller nameplate.
I. Close and secure the enclosure door. Close the equipment disconnect means. The Power On pilot light (if used) illuminates.
This drive does not provide direct thermal protection for the motor. Consult the motor manufacturer for the thermal capability of the motor when operated over the desired speed range.

## A CAUTION

## MOTOR OVERHEATING HAZARD

Use a thermal sensor in the motor as required by the motor manufacturer to help facilitate motor overheating protection at all speeds and load conditions.

## Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

J. Press the ESC key on the graphic keypad until "MAIN MENU" is displayed and "DRIVE MENU" is highlighted. Press the keypad knob (ENT) twice. The "SIMPLY START" menu is displayed. Rotate the keypad knob clockwise until "Mot. therm. current" is highlighted. Press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob until the display indicates the correct motor nameplate full load amperes. Press ENT. The controller is now
calibrated to provide motor overload protection. Press ESC three times to return to the monitor screen.
NOTE: The settings listed in this procedure are suitable for most applications. If your application requires different operating characteristics, refer to the Programming Manual, on CD-ROM W817574030111 for more information.

| ARANING |
| :--- |
| HAZARDOUS MOVING PARTS |
| Before starting the drive, ensure that the motor and its connected load |
| are clear from personnel and are ready to run. |
| Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious |
| injury. |

K. Set the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch (if used) to AFC; the NormalTest selector switch (if used) to Normal; and the Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch to Hand (push Start if the Start/Stop push buttons are used). If using a manual speed potentiometer, slowly turn it clockwise to accelerate the motor. If using the graphic keypad knob for potentiometer mode, rotate the keypad knob clockwise until "HMI frequency ref." is highlighted. Press ENT. Slowly rotate the keypad knob clockwise to accelerate the motor. Check the direction of motor rotation. If correct, proceed to step P. If incorrect, stop the drive. Remove all power!

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
Turn off all power supplying this equipment and perform the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 before proceeding.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.
L. Correct the direction of motor rotation by reversing any two motor leads connected to the controller output (see Step F, page 57).
M. Reset the speed potentiometer to minimum speed (counterclockwise) or until graphic display terminal motor frequency reads zero. Close and secure the enclosure door, then reapply power and restart the controller.
N . If using a manual speed potentiometer, slowly turn it clockwise to accelerate the motor. If using the graphic keypad knob for potentiometer mode, rotate the keypad knob clockwise until "HMI frequency ref." is highlighted. Press ENT. Slowly rotate the keypad knob clockwise to accelerate the motor. Check the direction of motor rotation. If correct, this completes the controller mode, motor rotation check.

## CAUTION

## RISK OF CONTROLLER DAMAGE

- Move the Hand-Off-Auto switch to the Off position before moving the AFC-Off-Bypass switch from AFC to the Off position.
- Avoid repeated opening of the drive output contactor while under load.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.
O. Set the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch (if used) to Off, leaving the Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch in the Hand position.
NOTE: If the controller circuit breaker trips during this test, a higher trip setting may be required. Refer to "Circuit Breaker Trip Adjustment Procedure" on page 56.
P. Momentarily set the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch to Bypass to check the direction of motor rotation, then return it immediately to the Off position. If the direction of motor rotation is correct, proceed to Step S. If incorrect, stop the drive. Remove all power!

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
Turn off all power supplying this equipment and perform the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 before proceeding.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.
Q. Correct the direction of motor rotation by reversing any two incoming leads to the circuit breaker disconnect means marked L1, L2, or L3.
R. Momentarily set the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch to Bypass to check the direction of motor rotation, then return it immediately to the Off position. If correct, this completes the bypass mode motor rotation check.
S. Check the High Speed (HSP) setting (maximum motor speed setting). Press the ESC key on the graphic keypad until "MAIN MENU" is displayed and "DRIVE MENU" is highlighted. Press the keypad knob (ENT) twice. The "SIMPLY START" menu is displayed. Rotate the keypad knob clockwise until "High Speed" is highlighted. Press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob until the display indicates the maximum output frequency required for the application (factory default is 60 Hz ), then press ENT. The controller HSP setting is now complete.
Refer to the Programming Manual, W817574030111 (CD-ROM). ${ }^{1}$
T. Check the Low Speed (LSP) setting (minimum motor speed setting). Continuing from step S above, rotate the keypad knob counterclockwise until "Low Speed" is highlighted. Press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob until the display indicates the minimum output frequency required for the application (preset value is 3 Hz ; factory default is 0 Hz ), then press ENT. The controller LSP setting is now complete. Press ESC three times to return to the monitor screen.
Refer to the Programming Manual, W817574030111 (CD-ROM). ${ }^{1}$
U . The application may require changing the setting of acceleration (ACC) and deceleration (dEC) times. Preset value is 10 seconds. If the power converter has been replaced or reset to factory default, the value will be 3 seconds. To change the setting, press the ESC key on the graphic keypad until "MAIN MENU" is displayed and "DRIVE MENU" is highlighted. Press the keypad knob (ENT) twice. The "SIMPLY START" menu is displayed. Rotate the keypad knob clockwise until "Acceleration" is highlighted. Press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob until the display indicates the acceleration time required for the application, then press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob counter-clockwise until "Deceleration" is highlighted. Press ENT. Rotate the keypad knob until the display indicates the deceleration time required for the application, then press ENT. The controller acceleration and deceleration time setting is now complete. Press ESC three times to return to the monitor screen.

[^3]
## CIRCUIT BREAKER TRIP ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

All circuit breakers with an " H " prefix have no adjustment; they have fixed trip units. All circuit breakers with a " J " prefix have adjustable trip settings, and should be set as shown in the tables for the controller selected.

Table 29: Circuit Breaker Trip Adjustment, 460 V

| hp-VT | Circuit Breaker | Fixed Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  | Adjustable Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hold (A) | Trip (A) | Low (A) | High (A) | Drive only Set (A) | Drive w/ Bypass Set (A) |
| 1 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 7.5 | HLL36025 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | HLL36025 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | HLL36050 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | HLL36060 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | HLL36080 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 30 | HLL36100 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 40 | HLL36125 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 50 | HLL36150 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 60 | JLL36175 | - | - | 875 | 1750 | 876 | 1001 |
| 75 | JLL36225 | - | - | 1125 | 2250 | 1125 | 1248 |
| 100 | JLL36250 | - | - | 1250 | 2500 | 1447 | 1612 |

Table 30: Circuit Breaker Trip Adjustment, 230 V

| hp-VT | Circuit Breaker | Fixed Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  | Adjustable Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hold (A) | Trip (A) | Low (A) | High (A) | Drive only Set (A) | Drive w/ Bypass Set (A) |
| 1 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | HLL36025 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | HLL36040 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | - |
| 7.5 | HLL36060 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | HLL36070 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | HLL36110 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | HLL36125 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | JLL36175 | - | - | 875 | 1750 | 875 | 884 |
| 30 | JLL36200 | - | - | 1000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1040 |
| 40 | JLL36250 | - | - | 1250 | 2500 | 1250 | 1352 |
| 50 | JLL36250 | - | - | 1250 | 2500 | 1511 | 1690 |

Table 31: Circuit Breaker Trip Adjustment, 208 V

| hp-VT | Circuit Breaker | Fixed Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  | Adjustable Trip Unit Short-Circuit Protection |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hold (A) | Trip (A) | Low (A) | High (A) | Drive only Set (A) | Drive w/ Bypass Set (A) |
| 1 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | HLL36015 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | HLL36025 | 350 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | HLL36040 | 400 | 850 | - | - | - | - |
| 7.5 | HLL36060 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | HLL36070 | 800 | 1450 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | HLL36110 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | HLL36125 | 900 | 1700 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | JLL36175 | - | - | 875 | 1750 | 875 | 973 |
| 30 | JLL36200 | - | - | 1000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1144 |
| 40 | JLL36250 | - | - | 1250 | 2500 | 1347 | 1482 |
| 50 | JLL36250 | - | - | 1250 | 2500 | 1660 | 1860 |

Table 32: PowerPact Circuit Breaker Derating for Temperature and Altitude ${ }^{1}, 480$ V/100 kA and 240 V/125 kA


[^4]
## SECTION 3- CIRCUIT DESCRIPTIONS AND OPTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

## TERMINAL VERSUS KEYPAD COMMAND OPERATION

GRAPHIC DISPLAY TERMINAL OPERATION

## TYPE 3R OPERATION

This section describes basic sequences of operation for the two pre-engineered power circuit configurations and available options. The options are:

- Power Circuit W: Without Bypass (see page 64)
- Power Circuit Y: Bypass (see page 69)

For factory and user-supplied pilot devices and controls to be recognized, the E-Flex drive is factory-configured to operate from the terminal strip. Changing settings in Menu 1.6 COMMAND disables certain power converter logic inputs. Factory and user-provided control devices are ignored. For this reason, do not operate the drive with Menu 1.6 settings different than those shown in the ATV61 Factory Configuration tables (see Figures 29-35 on pages 100-114).

Changing certain factory settings will affect the performance of the E-Flex drive.

## A WARNING

## UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

- The controller has been factory-programmed. Alteration of factory programming may create incompatibilities with the supplied controller configuration.
- Read and understand the Programming Manual, on CD-ROM W817574030111 supplied with the power converter, as well as the programming information found in the applicable control circuit elementary diagrams provided with each controller.
- If the power converter unit or the main control board of the power converter is replaced, or if any option cards are field installed, the power converter must be re-programmed according to the programming instructions found in the applicable control circuit elementary diagrams provided with each controller.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

NOTE: The factory program can be saved in the graphic display terminal. Refer to the ATV61 Programming Manual for saving and retrieving factory settings. ${ }^{1}$

The graphic display terminal is for programming and display. The FWD/REV, Run, and Stop/Reset buttons are not for controller primary operation. The 22 mm operators located on the front of the controller door are used to command the AFC and Bypass modes of operation.

To prevent condensation on the inside of the cabinet, leave the mains energized when the motor is not running.

[^5]
## RESET AFTER CLEARING A

 FAULT
## POWER CIRCUIT W (WITHOUT BYPASS)

OPERATOR CONTROLS-GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND OPERATION

## CONTROLLER OPERATION

## FIRE/FREEZESTAT INTERLOCKS

When a communication option is selected, the drive fault reset feature will be removed. Instead:

- LI4 is programmed for forced local

The user may choose to remove the forced local function if start/stop commands are not commanded over the communication system network. To activate the fault reset function:

- Assign fault reset to LI4

This power circuit consists of a fused control transformer, circuit breaker disconnect with means for locking in the open position, power converter, and optional equipment as specified.

The operator controls are located on the front door of the drive unless no control options are specified. The drive is factory configured to operate in terminal command mode.

MOD D09 omits the graphic display terminal. If D09 is selected, a separate graphic display terminal or PowerSuite software must be ordered to program the power converter.

To operate the controller, the circuit breaker disconnect located on the front of the drive must be in the closed position. There are several modes of operation depending upon the control method used.

- Two-wire control functionality: Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch. The controller will automatically restart when power is restored after a power loss or upon clearing a fault condition, if the Auto contact is closed.
- Three-wire control functionality: Start/Stop push buttons. The controller will not restart when power is restored after a power loss or upon clearing a fault. The start push button must be pressed to restart the controller.

Table 33 describes the dedicated terminals for accepting a normally-closed user-supplied fire/freezestat interlock, for the controller configurations shown. The controller will stop operation if the connection between these terminals is opened.

Table 33: Fire/Freezestat Interlock Terminals

| Terminals | Product Configuration | Control Circuit Voltage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 and 2 | Controllers (Power Circuit W or Y) without a <br> communication card. <br> The Run Command Relay is dropped out if the <br> connection between terminals 1 and 2 is opened, <br> stopping the motor. | 120 VAC |
| A and D | Controllers without Bypass (Power Circuit W) with <br> a communication card. <br> The signal to LI2 (Freewheel Stop) is removed if <br> the connection between terminals A and D is <br> opened, stopping the motor. | 24 VDC |
| 3 and 3A | Controllers with Bypass (Power Circuit Y) with a <br> communication card. <br> The drive output contactor and bypass contactor <br> open if the connection between terminals 3 and <br> 3A is opened, stopping the motor. | 120 VAC |

Always remove the factory-installed jumper from these terminals before installing the interlock.

## MOD A07 <br> HAND-OFF-AUTO SELECTOR AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

MOD B07
HAND-OFF-AUTO SELECTOR, START/STOP PUSH BUTTONS, AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Auto (H-O-A) selector switch and manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. As soon as Hand mode is selected, the power converter starts the motor. In Hand mode, the speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the drive. ${ }^{1}$

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Set the H-O-A switch to Off for fault reset.
Auto mode is for remote control. In Auto mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 . Motor speed is varied by adjusting the user-supplied auto speed reference signal ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ if J 09 is selected) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and J1/S3 in the drive.

When using a communication card in the Auto mode, forced local is inactive, therefore the communications network can change the power converter programming.

When MOD J09 is selected, the motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and $\mathrm{J} 1 / \mathrm{S} 3$. The converter is programmed to allow $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ on Al 2 input.

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Auto (H-O-A) selector switch, a Start push button, a Stop push button, and a manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. The power converter will not start the motor until the Start push button is pushed. In Hand mode, the manual speed potentiometer (graphic keypad knob or remotely mounted potentiometer) is used to control the speed of the controller. ${ }^{1}$

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Set the H-O-A switch to Off for fault reset.

| A WARNING |
| :--- |
| INABILITY TO INITIATE A STOP |
| The Stop push button is only active in the Hand mode. |
| - To stop the drive, open the disconnect switch or set the Hand-Off-Auto |
| switch to Off. |
| - Use appropriate guarding or interlocking. |

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

Auto mode is for remote control. In Auto mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 . Motor speed is varied by adjusting the user supplied auto speed reference signal ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ if J 09 is selected) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and J1/S3. in the drive.

[^6]
## MOD C07 <br> START/STOP PUSH BUTTONS AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

MOD D07<br>HAND-OFF-COMM SELECTOR AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

## MOD E07 <br> HAND-OFF-COMM SELECTOR, START/STOP PUSH BUTTONS, AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

When using a communication card in the Auto mode, forced local is inactive, therefore the communications network can change the power converter programming.

When MOD J09 is selected, the motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and $\mathrm{J} 1 / \mathrm{S} 3$. The converter is programmed to allow $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ on Al 2 input.

The Start push button commands the power converter to start the motor for local control. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller.

The Stop push button commands the power converter to stop the motor for local control by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by freewheel stopping. If the Hand-Off-Auto switch is in the Auto mode, the switch must be set to Off to stop the power converter. The Stop push button is only active for local control (Hand), not for remote control (Auto).

This control option provides door-mounted Start and Stop push buttons and a manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter locally.

The Start push button commands the power converter to start the motor. The manual speed potentiometer mounted on the drive is used to control the speed of the controller.

The Stop push button commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Comm (H-O-C) selector switch and manual speed potentiometer (graphic keypad knob or remotely mounted potentiometer) to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. As soon as Hand mode is selected, the power converter starts the motor. In Hand mode, the speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the drive. ${ }^{1}$
Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor either by following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Comm mode is for communication card control. In Communication mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 and a control signal from a communication card is sent to the converter.

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Comm (H-O-C) selector switch, a Start push button, a Stop push button, and a manual speed potentiometer (graphic keypad knob or remotely mounted potentiometer) to operate the power converter.
Hand mode is for local control. The power converter will not start the motor until the Start push button is pushed. In Hand mode, the manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller. ${ }^{1}$
Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor either by following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

[^7]
## A WARNING

INABILITY TO INITIATE A STOP
The Stop push button is only active in the Hand mode.

- To stop the drive, open the disconnect switch or set the Hand-Off-Comm switch to Off.
- Use appropriate guarding or interlocking.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

MOD N07<br>NO OPERATORS; WIRED FOR REMOTE OPERATION

MOD A08<br>PILOT LIGHT OPTION \#1 CLUSTER

```
MOD C08
PILOT LIGHT OPTION \#3 CLUSTER
```

MOD A09
5\% LINE REACTOR

MOD C09
3-15 PSI TRANSDUCER WITH DIGITAL DISPLAY OPTION

## MOD D09 <br> OMIT GRAPHIC DISPLAY TERMINAL

Comm mode is for communication card control. In Communication mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 , and a control signal from a communication card is sent to the converter.

The Start push button commands the power converter to start the motor in local control. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller.

The Stop push button commands the power converter to stop the motor in local control by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by freewheel stopping. If the Hand-Off-Comm switch is in Communication mode, the switch must be set to Off to stop the power converter. The Stop push button is only active for local control (Hand), not for communication control (Comm).

Control option N07 omits control operator functions. It is for use with customer-supplied external control devices.

This pilot light option provides visual indication of protective functions and circuit status.

Power On (red): illuminates when mains power is applied to the controller. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

AFC Run (green): illuminates to annunciate an AFC run condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.
Auto (yellow): illuminates when the Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch is set to Auto or Comm. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

Fault (yellow): illuminates to annunciate an AFC fault (trip) condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

This pilot light option provides visual indication of protective functions and circuit status.

Power On (red): illuminates when mains power is applied to the controller. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

AFC (green): illuminates to annunciate an AFC run condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

Fault (yellow): illuminates to annunciate an AFC fault (trip) condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

This option includes an integrally-mounted 5\% AC line reactor factoryinstalled and wired between the circuit breaker disconnect means and the power converter for harmonic mitigation. It replaces the standard 3\% DC choke.

This option provides the controller with the capability to follow a usersupplied 3-15 PSI follower signal with digital display. The module is calibrated to operate as a 4-20 mA DC follower for the power converter.

This option omits the graphic display terminal. If MOD D09 is selected, a separate graphic display must be ordered to program the drive.

| E-Flex™ |
| :--- |
| Section 3-Circuit Descriptions and Options |
| MOD E09 |
| SMOKE PURGE OPTION (FIREMAN'S |
| OVERRIDE) |

## MOD F09

PROFIBUS

## MOD H09 <br> I/O EXTENSION CARD

MOD J09
0-10 V AUTO SPEED REFERENCE

## MOD K09

cUL Listing
MOD L09
LONWORKs ${ }^{\circledR}$
MOD M09
MODBUS ${ }^{\circledR}$
MOD 009
APOGEETM P1
MOD P09
METASYS ${ }^{\circledR}$ N2
MOD Q09 ETHERNET
MOD R09 BACNET
MOD S09
END DAMPER CONTROL
MOD T09
SERVICE ENTRANCE RATING

## MOD U09

SEISMIC QUALIFIED

This option provides a smoke purge operating mode controlled by a usersupplied 120 Vac signal applied between terminals 22 and 23. When 120 Vac power is supplied to 22 and 23 , the drive runs the motor at 60 Hz .
When using End damper control (MOD S09) with the Smoke purge option, there will be a delay on initiation of the drive.

NOTE: Delayed Start:

- End damper control is installed.
- Motor start will be delayed until the damper is fully open.
- Wait a sufficient time for the damper to open after start-up.

A supplied Delayed Operation Notice should be placed by the Fireman's Override Key Switch.

This option provides a factory-installed Profibus Communication card, VW3A3307.

This option provides an additional 0-20 mA analog output for customer use. It includes a plug-in analog card, VW3A3202, with AO2, AO3, and COM. The output is factory-programmed for motor frequency. Selectable $x-y$ range with graphic display.

This option provides for a 0-10 V user-supplied auto speed reference signal into the AI2 input, terminals G1/S2+ and J/S3 on terminal block 2. Not available with MOD C07 (page 66) or with MOD C09 (page 67).

This option provides Canadian cUL certification when required by local code requirements.

This option provides a factory-installed LonWorks card, VW3A3312.

This option provides, in addition to a standard Modbus port, a factoryinstalled plug-in Modbus card, VW3A3303.

This option provides a factory-installed PI card, VW3A3314.

This option provides a factory-installed plug-in Metasys ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{N} 2$ card, VW3A3313.

This option provides a factory-installed Ethernet card, VW3A3310D.
This option provides a factory-installed BACnet card, VW3A3315.
This option provides a factory-installed circuit to inhibit converter operation until the damper is fully open.

This option provides a UL869A approved insulated ground neutral lug assembly and mounting bracket with bonded enclosure ground wire suitable for use as service entrance rated equipment.

This option supplies a certification label and hardware qualified to seismic rating AC156 acceptance criteria test protocol with an importance factor of 1.5. Refer to "Seismic Qualification Mounting Criteria" on page 37.

MOD X09
3\% LINE REACTOR

POWER CIRCUIT Y (BYPASS)

OPERATOR CONTROLS-GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND OPERATION

## TEST-NORMAL OPERATION (BYPASS ONLY)

This option includes an integrally-mounted 3\% AC line reactor factory installed and wired between the circuit breaker disconnect means and the power converter for harmonic mitigation. It replaces the standard 3\% DC choke.

This power circuit operates the motor from the power converter or from full voltage line power (bypass mode). The motor can be run in the bypass mode in the unlikely event that the power converter becomes inoperative. The Bypass Package consists of:

- Drive output and bypass contactors (electrically interlocked) with Class 20 overloads (Class 10 for 1 hp @ 460 V)
- Control transformer
- Circuit breaker disconnect with means for locking in the open position
- AFC-Off-Bypass switch
- Test-Normal switch
- Power converter
- Optional equipment as specified


## CAUTION

## RISK OF CONTROLLER DAMAGE

- Move the Hand-Off-Auto switch to the Off position before moving the AFC-Off-Bypass switch from AFC to the Off position.
- Avoid repeated opening of the drive output contactor while under load.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.
Drive output contactors are rated to carry full load motor current; however, these contactors are not intended to break motor current except in the event of an emergency. Always ensure that the motor has come to a complete stop and that the drive is stopped and its output frequency is zero before switching the drive off. Failure to follow these guidelines can reduce the life of the device.

Operator controls are located on the front door of the drive unless no control options are specified. The drive is factory configured to operate in terminal command mode. MOD D09 omits the graphic display terminal. If D09 is selected, a separate graphic display or PowerSuite software must be ordered to program the power converter.
The AFC-Off-Bypass switch allows selection of either adjustable speed operation of the motor through the power converter (AFC position) or line power operation of the motor (Bypass position). Both AFC and Bypass operation can be started in the Hand mode for immediate start, or in the Auto or Communication mode for remote contactor start.

The Test-Normal switch is used to test the power converter while the drive is operating the motor in bypass. To use this function and maintain motor operation, place the following switches in these positions:

- AFC-Off-Bypass: Set the switch to bypass to run the motor at full speed across the line.
- Test-Normal: Set the switch to Test.


## BYPASS OPERATION

- Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm: Set the switch to Hand. Use the manual speed potentiometer to change the speed reference and observe power converter operation.

To control the operation of the motor with line power, the circuit breaker disconnect located on the front of the drive must be in the closed position and the AFC-Off-Bypass switch must be in the Bypass position. When the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch is set to Bypass, motor operation is transferred to line power. In Hand mode the motor will immediately start. In Hand mode with a start/stop push button, the motor will start when the start push button is pressed. In Auto mode, the motor will start when the usersupplied contact is closed. In Communication mode, the motor will start when the Comm board Comm signal commands a run. When the selector switch is moved to the Off position, the bypass contactor opens and the motor stops. When in Bypass and Communication modes, the Comm board has no control over when the motor runs. If terminals 6 and 7 are connected, then the motor will run immediately.

## FIRE/FREEZE STAT INTERLOCKS

## MOD AO7 <br> HAND-OFF-AUTO SELECTOR AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

Table 34 describes the dedicated terminals for accepting a normally-closed user-supplied fire/freezestat interlock, for the controller configurations shown. The controller will stop operation if the connection between these terminals is opened.

Table 34: Fire/Freezestat Interlock Terminals

| Terminals | Product Configuration | Control Circuit Voltage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 and 2 | Controllers (Power Circuit W or Y) without a <br> communication card. <br> The Run Command Relay drops out if the <br> connection between terminals 1 and 2 is opened, <br> stopping the motor. | 120 Vac |
| A and D | Controllers without Bypass (Power Circuit W) with <br> a communication card. <br> The signal to LI2 (Freewheel Stop) is removed if <br> the connection between terminals A and D is <br> opened, stopping the motor. | 24 Vdc |
| 3 and 3A | Controllers with Bypass (Power Circuit Y) with a <br> communication card. <br> The drive output contactor and bypass contactor <br> open if the connection between terminals 3 and <br> 3A is opened, stopping the motor. | 120 Vac |

Always remove the factory-installed jumper from these terminals before installing the interlock.

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Auto (H-O-A) selector switch and manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. In Bypass operation, as soon as Hand mode is selected, a full-voltage across-the-line start will occur. In AFC operation, as soon as Hand mode is selected, the power converter starts the motor. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller. ${ }^{1}$

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Set the H-O-A switch to Off for fault reset.
Auto mode is for remote control. In Bypass operation, a full-voltage across-the-line start will occur when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7. In AFC operation, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 . Motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ if J 09 is selected) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and J1/S3 in the drive.
When using a communication card in the Auto mode, forced local is inactive, therefore the communications network can change the power converter programming.

When MOD J09 is selected, the motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and $\mathrm{J} 1 / \mathrm{S} 3$. The converter is programmed to allow $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ on Al 2 input.

[^8]
## MOD BO7 <br> HAND-OFF-AUTO SELECTOR, START/STOP PUSH BUTTONS, AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Auto (H-O-A) selector switch, a Start push button, a Stop push button, and a manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

## A WARNING

## INABILITY TO INITIATE A STOP

The Stop push button is only active in the Hand mode.

- To stop the drive, open the disconnect switch or set the Hand-Off-Auto switch to Off.
- Use appropriate guarding or interlocking.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

Hand mode is for local control. In Bypass operation, when Hand mode is selected, a full-voltage across-the-line start will occur when the start push button is pushed. In AFC operation, the power converter will not start the motor until the Start push button is pressed. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller. ${ }^{1}$

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Set the H-O-A switch to Off for fault reset.
Auto mode is for remote control. In Bypass operation, a full-voltage across-the-line start will occur when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 . In AFC operation, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 . Motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0-10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ if J 09 is selected) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and J1/S3 in the drive.

When using a communication card in the Auto mode, forced local is inactive, therefore the communications network can change the power converter programming.

When MOD J09 is selected, the motor speed is varied by adjusting the usersupplied auto speed reference signal ( $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) supplied to terminals G1/S2+ and $\mathrm{J} 1 / \mathrm{S} 3$. The converter is programmed to allow $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ on Al 2 input.

The Start push button commands the power converter to start the motor in Hand mode for local control. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller.
The Stop push button commands the power converter to stop the motor for local control by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop. If the Hand-Off-Auto Switch is in Auto mode, it must be set to Off to stop the power converter. The Stop push button is only active for local control (Hand), not for remote control (Auto).

[^9]
## MOD D07 <br> HAND-OFF-COMM SELECTOR AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

MOD E07
HAND-OFF-COMM SELECTOR, START/STOP PUSH BUTTONS, AND MANUAL SPEED POTENTIOMETER

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Comm (H-O-C) selector switch and manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. As soon as Hand mode is selected, the power converter starts the motor. In Hand mode, the speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the drive.

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

Comm mode is for communication card control. In Communication mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 and a control signal from a communication card is sent to the converter.

This control option provides a door-mounted Hand-Off-Comm (H-O-C) selector switch, a Start push button, a Stop push button, and a manual speed potentiometer to operate the power converter.

Hand mode is for local control. The power converter will not start the motor until the Start push button is pushed. In Hand mode, the manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller. When using the knob on the graphic display to change the speed in hand mode, go to Menu 1.2, Monitoring, and select HMI Frequency Ref.

Off mode commands the power converter to stop the motor by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by a freewheel stop.

## A WARNING

## INABILITY TO INITIATE A STOP

The Stop push button is only active in the Hand mode.

- To stop the drive, open the disconnect switch or set the Hand-OffComm switch to Off.
- Use appropriate guarding or interlocking.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.

Comm mode is for communication card control. In Communication mode, the power converter starts the motor when the user-supplied run contact is closed between controller terminals 6 and 7 and a control signal from a communication card is sent to the converter.

The Start push button commands the power converter to start the motor for local control. The manual speed potentiometer is used to control the speed of the controller.

The Stop push button commands the power converter to stop the motor for local control by either following the programmed deceleration ramp (factory setting) or by freewheel stopping. If the Hand-Off-Comm switch is in Communication mode, the switch must be set to Off to stop the power converter. The Stop push button is only active for local control (Hand), not for communication control (Comm).

## MOD N07 <br> NO OPERATORS; WIRED FOR REMOTE OPERATION

MOD A08<br>PILOT LIGHT OPTION \#1 CLUSTER

## MOD B08 <br> PILOT LIGHT OPTION \#2 CLUSTER

## MOD A09 <br> LINE REACTOR

## MOD B09

LINE CONTACTOR

## MOD C09 <br> 3-15 PSI TRANSDUCER WITH DIGITAL DISPLAY OPTION

MOD D09
OMIT GRAPHIC DISPLAY TERMINAL

Control option N07 omits control operator functions. It is for use with customer-supplied external control devices.

This pilot light option provides visual indication of protective functions and circuit status.

Power On (red): illuminates when mains power is applied to the controller. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

AFC (green): illuminates to annunciate an AFC run condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

Fault (yellow): illuminates to annunciate an AFC fault (trip) condition. When MOD B09 (line contactor) is selected, the light illuminates when the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch is in the Off or Bypass position to indicate that the power converter is not running. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

Auto (yellow): illuminates when the Hand-Off-Auto or Hand-Off-Comm selector switch is set to Auto or Comm. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac.

This pilot light option provides visual indication of protective functions and circuit status.

Power On (red): illuminates when mains power is applied to the controller. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

AFC (green): illuminates to annunciate an AFC run condition. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

Fault (yellow): illuminates to annunciate an AFC fault (trip) condition. When MOD B09 (line contactor) is selected, the light illuminates when the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch is in the Off or Bypass position to indicate that the power converter is not running. The pilot light device is rated 120 Vac .

Bypass (yellow): illuminates when the motor is started across the line. The pilot light device is sequenced by the Hand-Off-Auto selector switch and is rated 120 Vac.

This option includes an integrally-mounted 5\% AC line reactor, factoryinstalled and wired between the circuit breaker disconnect means and the power converter, for harmonic mitigation. It replaces the standard 3\% DC choke.

This option provides a line contactor factory-wired between the circuit breaker disconnect (or line reactor when provided) and the power converter. Not available with Type 3R.

NOTE: With line contactor MOD B09, the AFC Fault light will illuminate when the AFC-Off-Bypass selector switch is in the Off or Bypass position to indicate that the power converter is not running.

This option provides the controller with the capability to follow a user-supplied 3-15 PSI follower signal with digital display. The module is calibrated to operate as a 4-20 mA DC follower for the power converter.

This option omits the graphic display terminal. If MOD D09 is selected, a separate graphic display must be ordered to program the drive.

## MOD E09 <br> SMOKE PURGE OPTION (FIREMAN'S OVERRIDE)

MOD F09
PROFIBUS
MOD H09
I/O EXTENSION CARD

MOD J09
0-10 V AUTO SPEED REFERENCE

## MOD K09

cUL Listing
MOD L09
LONWORKs ${ }^{\circledR}$
MOD M09
MODBUS ${ }^{\circledR}$
MOD 009
APOGEETM P1
MOD P09
METASYS ${ }^{\circledR}$ N2
MOD Q09
ETHERNET
MOD R09
BACNET
MOD S09
END DAMPER CONTROL

This option provides a smoke purge operating mode controlled by a usersupplied 120 Vac signal applied between terminals 22 and 23 . When 120 Vac power is supplied to 22 and 23 , motor operation is transferred to bypass (if not operating in this mode already).
The jumper between terminals 2 and 3 must be removed before using this mode.

When using End damper control (MOD S09) with the Smoke purge option, there will be a delay on initiation of the drive.

NOTE: Delayed Start:

- End damper control is installed.
- Motor start will be delayed until the damper is fully open.
- Wait a sufficient time for the damper to open after start-up.

A supplied Delayed Operation Notice should be placed by the Fireman's Override Key Switch.

This option provides a factory-installed Profibus Communication card, VW3A3307.

This option provides a $0-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ analog output for customer use. It includes a plug-in analog card, VW3A3202, with AO and COM. The output is factoryprogrammed for motor frequency. Selectable $x-y$ range with graphic display ${ }^{1}$.

This option provides for a $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ user-supplied auto speed reference signal into the Al2 input, terminals G1/S2+ and S3 (J) on terminal block 2. Not available with MOD C09 (page 74).

This option provides Canadian cUL certification when required by local code requirements.

This option provides a factory-installed LonWorks card, VW3A3312.

This option provides a factory-installed plug-in Modbus card, VWЗАЗЗОЗ.

This option provides a factory-installed Apogee P1 card, VW3A3314.

This option provides a factory-installed plug-in Metasys N2 card, VW3A3313.

This option provides a factory-installed Ethernet card, VW3A3310D.

This option provides a factory-installed BACnet card, VW3A3315.

This option provides a factory-installed circuit to inhibit converter operation until the damper is fully open.

[^10]MOD T09
SERVICE ENTRANCE RATING

## MOD U09

SEISMIC QUALIFIED

MOD X09
3\% LINE REACTOR

This option provides a UL869A approved insulated ground neutral lug assembly and mounting bracket with bonded enclosure ground wire suitable for use as service entrance rated equipment.

This option supplies a certification label and hardware qualified to seismic rating AC156 acceptance criteria test protocol with an importance factor of 1.5. Refer to "Seismic Qualification Mounting Criteria" on page 37.

This option includes an integrally-mounted 3\% AC line reactor factory installed and wired between the circuit breaker disconnect means and the power converter for harmonic mitigation. It replaces the standard 3\% DC choke.

## SECTION 4- PROPORTIONAL-INTEGRAL-DERIVATIVE CONTROL

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Read and understand "Before You Begin" on page 12 before installing or operating the E-Flex drive.
- Properly ground the controller panel before applying power.
- Close and secure the enclosure door before applying power.
- Certain adjustments and test procedures require that power be applied to this controller. Extreme caution must be exercised as hazardous voltages exist. The enclosure door must be closed and secured while turning on power or starting and stopping this controller.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION
Test and ensure that any changes made to the parameter settings do not present any danger to personnel and equipment during the drive operation.
Each control scheme must be individually and thoroughly tested for proper operation before being placed into service.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## INTRODUCTION

This section provides programming instructions for using Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) control on the E-Flex adjustable speed drive.

PID control provides a method for controlling a process variable using a closed loop feedback system. The error between the desired setpoint and feedback process variable provides continuous corrective action to control the process output. From an application standpoint, the drive output adjusts the speed of the motor to reduce the error to zero. Closed loop control eliminates the cycling normally associated with open loop on-off control methods. PID control aims to regulate the process consistently under changing conditions at a maximum rate with minimum waste and minimum cost of operation.

Process variables such as temperature, pressure and level can be monitored by the drive as a current or voltage analog feedback signal. The PID regulator calculates the error between the setpoint and feedback for a closed loop, then applies an appropriate reference to adjust the motor speed.
There are three functions for control:

1. Proportional (P): The Proportional function determines the responsiveness of control or how quickly the output reacts to the error.
2. Integral (I): The Integral function determines the reaction based on the sum of recent errors and its absence may prevent the system from reaching its target value.
3. Derivative (D): The Derivative function determines the reaction to the rate at which the error has been changing and is very sensitive to measurement noise.

The weighted sum of $P, I$, and $D$ functions is used to correct the process variable.

By tuning these three functions, the system performance including responsiveness (time to correct the error), overshoot (overage from the reference setpoint) and oscillations (cycling between the highest and lowest point until signal stabilization) can be controlled.

With PID control the relationship between speed and process variable (pressure, level, or temperature) is often misunderstood. For example, users may expect a certain motor speed at a given system variable. This is not correct because the speed is not directly related to the system variable. Instead the PID calculations adjust the speed as needed to maintain the setpoint. As system dynamics change (valves, dampers, ambient temperature, flow rate, and other processes), the speed required to maintain the setpoint will differ. Base PID performance on its ability to maintain the setpoint, not on motor speed.

Figure 18: PID Control Concept


Figure 19: PID Setup for Drive


Feedback mA or Voltage signal

SCALING OF PID PARAMETERS

## PID TUNING

Scaling of PID parameters is required to suit a customer's application or range of the sensor input device providing the feedback signal or both. Some examples of PID parameters and their ranges are pressure ( 0 to 20 psi ), flow ( 0 to 500 gpm ), and temperature $\left(-100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ).

PID REFERENCE (Min., Max.) parameters must be within the sensor range, for example, PID FEEDBACK (Min., Max.) parameters. Parameter INTERNAL PID REF Setpoint is entered as a percentage of the PID FEEDBACK range demonstrated in the following examples. The scaling parameters cannot exceed a value of 32767. To simplify the setup, use the values as close as possible to this maximum limit, but remain within powers of 10 with respect to the actual values.

## For example:

- To maintain a pressure of 40 psi for a pressure transducer with 0-100 psi range with an input signal of 4 to 20 mA , enter the MIN PID FEEDBACK as 0 (corresponding to 0 psi ) and the MAX PID FEEDBACK as 1000 (corresponding to 100PSI). As 40 psi equals $40 \%$ of the sensor range with 0-100 psi, therefore set the INTERNAL PID REF Setpoint to 400.
- If a temperature device is scaled at -100 to $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, enter the Minimum PID Feedback as 0 (corresponding to $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) and the Maximum PID Feedback as 1000 (corresponding to $+300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ). An $80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ setpoint is $45 \%$ of the range from -100 to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; therefore set the INTERNAL PID REF Setpoint to 450.

Tuning of the $P, I$, and $D$ control functions is required to optimize the process performance based on application needs. There are several methods for tuning including manual, Ziegler-Nichols, and by using several software tools available in the market. The PID proportional gain (rPG), Integral gain (rIG) and derivative gain (rdG) parameters can be adjusted to allow the PID regulator to be tuned for a specific application.
NOTE: Follow the instructions in the "Drive Configuration" on page 82 to set-up the $P, I$, and $D$ control functions and access the parameters for gains adjustment.

In many cases the factory settings for these parameters will be sufficient. However, if necessary, adjustments should be gradual and independent. If the system is unstable with the factory settings or the PID reference (setpoint) is not achieved, use the manual method described below:

- Set the integral gain (rIG) to minimum.
- Leave the derivative gain (rdG) at 0 .
- Vary the load or PID reference setpoint a number of times and observe the PID regulator response.
- Set the proportional gain (rPG) in order to obtain the best compromise between response time and stability.
- Once stable if the steady state response varies from the preset value (setpoint), gradually increase the integral gain (rIG), reduce the proportional gain (rPG) in the event of instability (pump applications) and find a compromise between response time and precision.
- Typically, the derivative gain (rdG) is not required, but may permit the reduction of overshoot and the improvement of response time. This can make it more difficult to obtain a compromise in terms of stability since this depends on 3 gains. If rdG is adjusted then the rPg and rlg may require re-adjustment.

Figure 20 on page 81 illustrates the system performance with adjustments in $P, I$, and $D$ gains.

Figure 20: System Performance With Adjustments in P, I, and D Gains


The oscillation frequency depends on the system kinematics.

| Parameter | Rise time | Overshoot | Stabilization time | Static error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rPG | 4 |  | $=$ |  |
| rIG |  |  |  |  |
| rdG | $=$ |  |  |  |

## SETTING PID CONTROL

The PID control with a Hand-Off-Auto selector switch can be set using the following positions:

- In the Auto position the drive speed reference follows the PID regulator
- In the Hand position the drive speed reference follows the graphic display terminal (HMI)
PID control for analog inputs with voltage ( $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ ) or current ( $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) signal is possible.
If the E-Flex is a Type 3R Enclosure or has option D09 to omit the HMI, in the Hand position the drive speed reference is a door mounted speed potentiometer in place of the HMI.


## Drive Configuration

Ensure that the Factory settings for the enclosed drive and motor parameters are set. For more information, refer to the Altivar 61 programming manual shipped with the drive.

NOTE: When making programming changes, if a warning message appears indicating that an input is already assigned to another function, press Enter to acknowledge this warning and continue programming the drive.

Use the graphic display terminal (HMI) attached to the E-Flex drive to change the following settings:

Table 35: Programmable Settings

| Parameters | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| SET ACCESS LEVEL | From the MAIN menu, select ACCESS LEVEL > ADVANCED. |
| SET THE ANALOG FEEDBACK SIGNAL | Configure the customer supplied analog feedback signal using the following rules: <br> Al1 is a voltage only input (integral to the power converter ATV-61) <br> Al 2 is configured for voltage or current [AI2 is wired to GI (S2+) on the E-Flex terminal block] |
| DRIVE CONFIGURATION | From the MAIN menu, select DRIVE > INPUTS/OUPUTS CFG > AI1 OR AI2 CONFIGURATION. |
| SET TYPE OF SIGNAL | Set Al1or Al2 used to supply the analog feedback signal: <br> From MAIN menu select DRIVE > 1.5 Inputs/ Outputs > Al2 Type as voltage or current. |
| SET THE MIN-MAX VALUES | Continue with the AI1 OR AI2 CONFIGURATION described above and configure the drive based on the type of feedback transducer used. <br> Set AI2 min. value and Al2 max. value. <br> For example, if the device has a 4-20 mA input, set Al2 Min. Value to 4 and AI2 Max. Value to 20. Also, if the device has a $0-10$ Vdc input, set AI1 OR AI2 Min. Value to 0 and AI1 OR AI2 Max. Value to 10. |
| SET REFERENCE CHANNEL | From the MAIN menu select DRIVE > 1.6 COMMAND and assign REF. 2 CHANNEL to HMI. <br> NOTE: If the E-Flex drive is a Type 3R Enclosure or has option D09 to omit the HMI, program the Ref. 2 channel to AI1 instead of HMI. <br> From the MAIN menu select DRIVE > 1.6 COMMAND, then assign the REF. 2 channel to AI1. <br> Additional programming for logic inputs (LI3/LI4) is described in "Hand-Off-Auto SELECTOR SWITCH WIRING" on page 84. |
| SET PID REGULATOR PARAMETERS | From the MAIN menu select DRIVE > 1.7 APPLICATION FUNCT > PID REGULATOR. |
| 1.7 APPLICATION FUNCT> PID FEEDBACK ASS. | Specify the analog input to which the customer feedback signal is applied: AI1 OR AI2 |
| 1.7 APPLICATION FUNCT> ACT. INTERNAL PID REF. | Enables customers to enter a desired setpoint/reference value in the INTERNAL PID REF parameter. |
| MIN PID FEEDBACK |  |
| MAX PID FEEDBACK |  |
| MIN PID REFERENCE | For more information about PID scaling parameters, see page 79. |
| MAX PID REFERENCE |  |
| INTERNAL PID REF |  |
| PID PROPORTIONAL GAIN |  |
| PID INTEGRAL GAIN | For more information about PID tuning and adjusting gains, see page 79. |
| PID DERIVATIVE GAIN |  |
| PID RAMP | PID acceleration/deceleration ramp time can be adjusted from 0-99.95 s. |
| MIN PID OUTPUT | Min value of regulator output in Hz . Factory setting is 0 Hz . |
| MAX PID OUTPUT | Max value of regulator output in Hz . Factory setting is 60 Hz . |
| PID CORRECT REVERSE | Setting this value to No , increases the motor speed when the error is positive (for example, pressure control with a pump). <br> Setting this value to Yes, decreases the motor speed when the error is positive (for example, temperature controls using a cooling tower fan). <br> Error = Setpoint (PID Reference)-Process Variable (PID Feedback). A positive error occurs when the process variable is below the setpoint. <br> NOTE: Most applications work best with this value set to No. |

## CONTROL WIRING MODIFICATIONS

## A CAUTION

## UNINTENDED MOTOR SPEED

Ensure adequate current for the tranducer. The 24 Vdc power supply is current limited to 200 mA for all components powered.

A load greater than the limit will cause the control voltage to dip and may result in erroneous behavior of the drive or components powered by 24 Vdc power supply. See Figure 22 for recommended wiring.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

In Figure 21, the analog PID feedback signal is wired to the control rail terminals G1(S2+), A, and COM. Connect the transducer based on the type of feedback signal (see Figure 21 for a 2-wire loop powered transducer and Figure 22 for a separately powered transducer). In Figure 23 on page 84, the setpoint can be applied externally using the wiring to the terminals on the power converter ATV61.
As an optional means for setpoint and wiring modifications, use a speed potentiometer (see Figure 24 on page 84). Programming changes for this option include:
MAIN > DRIVE > 1.6 COMMAND > Ref. 1 Channel to Al1.
Another option is to use the keypad to program the Internal setpoint. Activate the Internal PID ref. using the Menu option:
From the MAIN menu select DRIVE > 1.7 APPLICATION FUNCT > PID REGULATOR > ACT. INT PID REF., then select Yes.

Figure 21: 2-Wire Loop Powered 24 Vdc Transducer


Figure 22: Separately Powered Transducer


1 Terminal S2+ is not always wired to the drive and may need to be wired directly to the drive or as illustrated, a wire must be added from the drive to the terminal block.

Figure 23: Optional Setpoint Wiring (Using an External Source)


Figure 24: Optional Setpoint Wiring (Using a Speed Potentiometer)


NOTE: Ground the shield at one end only to prevent large currents from flowing through the shield. The shield on the ungrounded end may be tied to ground through a capacitor (for example, $10 \mathrm{nF}, 100 \mathrm{~V}$ or higher) in order to provide a path for the higher frequency noise.

The E-Flex standard Hand-Off-Auto (HOA) switch contact wired to LI3 is opened when in Hand mode and closed when in Auto mode. To allow PI control in Auto mode and HMI control in Hand mode, the logic for this circuit must be reversed so that the contact is closed in Hand mode and opened in Auto mode. Use one of the following methods to wire the HOA selector switch wiring:

## Method 1

| ACAUTION |
| :--- |
| UNINTENDED MOTOR SPEED |
| Ensure adequate current for the auxiliary relay. The 24 Vdc power supply |
| is current limited to 200 mA for all components powered. A load greater |
| than the limit will cause the control voltage to dip and may result in |
| erroneous behavior of the drive or components powered by 24 Vdc power |
| supply. |
| Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment |
| damage. |

1. Using the HMI, select LI4 as Auto Manual:

MAIN > DRIVE > 1.6 COMMAND MENU> REF. 2 SWITCHING, then select LI4.
2. Ensure that REF. 2 CHANNEL is set to HMI or Al1 as described in "Drive Configuration" on page 82.
3. Connect a jumper wire across H 22 and H 32 to change. See Figure 25.

Access these wires from the contact block located at the back side of the door mounted HOA switch. The wires are labeled at the terminations.

NOTE: When making this modification, reset the drive in Hand mode by turning the HOA switch from Hand to Auto and then Off.

See Section 6, "Power and Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams" on page 99 for complete wiring diagrams.

Method 2
Figure 26: Wiring Change Using an Auxiliary Relay


This method uses an auxiliary relay (+24 Vdc) energized by the HOA switch (if a spare relay is available at the installation site). Figure 26 illustrates the wiring changes described in this method. For example, a combination 8501NR45 (14-pin relay socket din rail mountable) and 8501RS14V20 (4-pole relay) may be used.See Section 6, "Power and Control Circuit Elementary Diagrams" on page 99 for complete wiring diagrams.

1. Using the HMI, select LI3:

MAIN > DRIVE > 1.6 COMMAND > REF. 2 SWITCHING, then select LI3.
2. Ensure REF. 2 CHANNEL is set to HMI or Al1 as described in "Drive Configuration" on page 82.
3. Change the wiring:
a. Connect terminal LI3 through the N.C. relay contact to terminal A.
b. Connect the relay coil to terminal B and to terminal S3.
c. Disconnect the wire from terminal B to LI3.

## SECTION 5- TROUBLESHOOTING AND MAINTENANCE

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
For 460 V units:

- Apply appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow safe electrical work practices. See NFPA 70E.
- This equipment must only be installed and serviced by qualified electrical personnel.
- Never operate energized switch with door open.
- Turn off switch before removing or installing fuses or making load side connections.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device at all line and load fuse clips to confirm switch is off.
- Turn off power supplying switch before doing any other work on or inside switch.
- Do not use renewable link fuses in fused switches.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH
For 208 and 230 V units:

- Apply appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and follow safe electrical work practices. See NFPA 70E.
- This equipment must be installed and serviced only by qualified electrical personnel.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside the equipment.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm power is off.
- Replace all devices, doors and covers before turning on power to this equipment.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Read and understand this bulletin in its entirety before installing or operating E-Flex drives. Installation, adjustment, repair, and maintenance of the drives must be performed by qualified personnel.
- Disconnect all power including external control power that may be present before servicing the drive. WAIT 15 MINUTES for the DC bus capacitors to discharge. Then follow the DC bus voltage measurement procedure on page page 42 to verify that the DC voltage is less than 42 V . The drive LEDs are not accurate indicators of the absence of DC bus voltage.
- DO NOT short across DC bus capacitors or touch unshielded components or terminal strip screw connections with voltage present.
- Install and close all covers before applying power or starting and stopping the drive.
- The user is responsible for conforming to all applicable code requirements with respect to grounding all equipment.
- Many parts in this drive, including printed wiring boards, operate at line voltage. DO NOT TOUCH. Use only electrically insulated tools.
Before servicing the drive:
- Disconnect all power.
- Place a "DO NOT TURN ON" label on the drive disconnect.
- Lock disconnect in open position.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## INTRODUCTION

EXTERNAL SIGNS OF DAMAGE

## PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

A number of diagnostic and status codes are included on the power converter. The graphic display terminal provides visual indication of controller operating and protective circuit functions and indicator lights to assist in maintenance and troubleshooting. If the controller trips while operating, the codes must be viewed before power is removed because removing power resets the fault code.

NOTE: For controllers equipped with optional line contactor (MOD B09) the power is removed via the line contactor upon power converter trips.

The following are examples of external signs of damage:

- Cracked, charred, or damaged covers or enclosure parts
- Damage to the graphic display terminal such as scratches, punctures, burn marks, chemical burns, or moisture in the screen
- Oil or electrolyte on the bottom of the drive which might have leaked from the capacitors inside
- Excessive surface temperatures of enclosures and conduits
- Damage to power or control conductors
- Unusual noise or odors from any of the equipment
- Abnormal temperature, humidity, or vibration

If any of the above signs are found while the equipment is powered up, immediately inform operating personnel and assess the risk of leaving the drive system powered up. Before removing power from the equipment, always consult with the operating personnel responsible for the machinery and process.
If troubleshooting indicates the need for component replacement, refer to "Field Replacement of the Power Converter" on page 92.

All Type 1 controllers use convection cooling. All Type 12K controllers for 10 hp and above at 460 V and 7.5 hp and above at 208/230 V use forced air cooling. All Type 3R controllers use ventilation cooling. Inspect the interior fans (if used) and exterior fans of the controller for blockage and impeded rotation. To prevent overheating and to allow proper air flow, maintain the clearances shown on the enclosure outline drawings in this instruction bulletin.

To maintain the environmental rating of Type 12 K or 3 R enclosures, periodically inspect the enclosure gaskets for damage.

The graphic display terminal is an integral part of the enclosure and must be installed on the door to maintain the environmental integrity of a Type 12 K enclosure. It can be omitted when MOD D09 is selected and in that case a closing plate must be installed to maintain the Type 12 K environmental rating.

## SERVICE (ON-SITE)

## CUSTOMER TRAINING

When troubleshooting the E-Flex ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ drive, discuss with operating personnel the symptoms of the reported problems. Ask them to describe the problem, when they first observed the problem, and where the problem was seen. Observe directly the drive system and process.

For more information, call, fax, or write:
Drives Product Support Group
P.O. Box 27446

Raleigh, NC 27611-7446
The Product Support Group is staffed from 8 am to 6 pm Eastern time for product selection, start-up assistance, or diagnosis of product problems and advice for the correct course of action. Emergency phone support is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

| Toll Free | $1-888-778-2733(888-$ Square D) |
| :--- | :--- |
| E-mail | drive.products.support@us.schneider-electric.com |
| Fax | $919-217-6508$ |

The Services division is committed to providing quality on-site service that consistently meets customer expectations. Services responds to your requests, seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

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Toll Free 1-888-778-2733 (888-Square D)
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Schneider Electric offers a variety of instructor-led, skill enhancing and technical product training programs for customers. For a complete list of drives/soft start training with dates, locations, and pricing, please call:

| Phone | $978-975-9306$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fax | $978-975-2821$ |

## E-FLEX TROUBLESHOOTING SHEET

When requesting after-sales service, it is important to disclose all conditions under which the Square $D$ equipment currently operates. This will help in diagnosing the system quickly.
Call the Product Support Group at 888-SQUARED (778-2733)


## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM

## FIELD REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

## FIELD REPLACEMENT OF THE POWER CONVERTER

Refer to Appendix A beginning on page 103 for the part numbers of the equipment required for the following field replacement procedures. For component locations, refer to Figures 2-4 on pages 16-18.

If the power converter becomes inoperable in the E-Flex controllers, it must be replaced. Refer to Table 36 for power converter weights.

Table 36: Power Converter Weights

| 460 V | 230/208 V | Converter |  | Converter w/ Flange |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VT |  | lb | kg | lb | kg |
| $1-5$ | $1-3$ | 6.6 | 3 | 12.54 | 5.7 |
| 7.5 | $5-7.5$ | 8.8 | 4 | 15.62 | 7.1 |
| $10-15$ | 10 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 20.24 | 9.2 |
| 20 | 15 | 15.4 | 7 | 25.52 | 11.6 |
| $25-30$ | $20-25$ | 19.8 | 9 | 30.58 | 13.9 |
| 40 | $30-40$ | 41.8 | 19 | 50.38 | 22.9 |
|  | 50 | 85.8 | 39 | 96.58 | 43.9 |
| $50-60$ |  | 57.2 | 26 | 66.44 | 30.2 |
| $75-100$ |  | 96.8 | 44 | 108.24 | 49.2 |

Observe the lockout/tagout procedures as identified in OSHA Standard 29 CFR, Subpart J covering:

- 1910.147: The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout).
- 1910.147: App A, Typical minimal lockout procedures.


## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Disconnect all power.
- Place a "Do Not Turn On" label on the drive disconnect.
- Lock the disconnect in the open position.
- Read and understand the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 before performing the procedure. Measurement of bus capacitor voltage must be performed by qualified personnel.
- DO NOT short across DC bus capacitors or touch unshielded components or terminal strip screw connectors with voltage present.
- Many parts in the drive, including printed wiring boards, operate at line voltage. DO NOT TOUCH. Use only electrically insulated tools.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

## ACAUTION

## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE

Do not subject this device to electrostatic discharge. This controller contains electronic components that are very susceptible to damage from electrostatic discharge.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

Observe the following precautions when handling static sensitive components:

- Keep static producing material (plastic, upholstery, carpeting) out of the immediate work area.
- Store the power converter assembly in its protective packaging when it is not installed in the drive.
- When handling the power converter assembly, wear a conductive wrist strap connected to the power converter assembly through a minimum of one megaohm resistance.
- Avoid touching exposed conductors and component leads with skin or clothing.

To replace the power converter, follow these steps:

1. Open the door of the drive. To open the door, turn the circuit breaker and handle assembly to the Off position.
2. Measure the DC bus voltage as described on page 42 of this instruction bulletin.
3. Disconnect all power and control wiring from the power converter assembly. Identify each wire for ease of re-assembling the new power converter.
4. Remove the heatsink fan assembly before removing the power converter. Refer to the "Field Replacement of Heatsink Fan Assembly" on page 95 for directions.
5. Remove the outside flange screws that secure the power converter to the enclosure back pan. Refer to Figures 12-16 starting on page 46 for screw locations. Refer to Table 37 for the number of screws on your controller. Keep the screws for the new power converter.

Table 37: Number of Flange Screws

| $\mathbf{4 6 0 ~ V}$ | No. of Screws | $\mathbf{2 0 8 / 2 3 0} \mathbf{V}$ | No. of Screws |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-7.5$ | 10 | $1-5$ | 10 |
| $10-25$ | 10 | $7.5-10$ | 10 |
| 30 | 10 |  |  |
| 40 | 12 | $15-25$ | 10 |
| 50 | 14 | $30-40$ | 12 |
| 60 | 14 | 50 | 14 |

6. Remove the power converter assembly from the enclosure.

Before installing, remove the side panels from the new drive.
To install the new power converter, follow these steps:

1. Install the new power converter assembly in the enclosure.
2. Secure the power converter picture frame to the enclosure back pan using the picture frame screws from the removed power converter. Torque the screws to $15 \pm 2 \mathrm{lb}$-in. ( $1.7 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ).
3. Install all power and control wiring to the power converter assembly terminal blocks. Install all other removed equipment. Tighten the hardware to the torque values given in Table 38. Check all wiring connections for correct terminations and check the power wiring for grounds with an ohmmeter.
Table 38: Terminal Torques

4. Shut the enclosure door, secure the door with door fasteners, and close the circuit breaker disconnect.

## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- This equipment must be installed and serviced only by qualified personnel.
- Qualified personnel performing diagnostics or troubleshooting requiring electrical conductors to be energized must comply with NFPA 70 E Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces and OSHA Standards - 29 CFR Part 1910 Subpart S Electrical.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.
5. To set the drive to allow increase in horsepower, do the following:

- Make sure the Hand off Auto selector switch is in the Off position, and the Test Normal switch (if present) is in the Test position, then apply power to the drive.
- Go to menu 2 (Access Level) and select Expert.
- Go to Menu 1.4 (Motor Control) and change the Power Ident (Prt) from IP20 to IP00.

6. Program the drive according to the control circuit elementary diagrams in Section 5 beginning on page 99. Follow the initial start-up procedure on page 56.
The drive is now ready to operate.
Refer to Appendix A beginning on page 103 for the part numbers of the equipment required for the following field replacement procedures. For component locations, refer to Figures 2-4 on pages 16-18.

## FIELD REPLACEMENT OF HEATSINK FAN ASSEMBLY

## Removing the Heatsink Fan Assembly

If a heatsink fan becomes inoperable the fan assembly must be replaced. Observe the lockout / tagout procedures as identified in OSHA Standard 29 CFR, Subpart J covering:

- 1910.147: The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout).
- 1910.147: App A, Typical minimal lockout procedures.


## A DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, EXPLOSION, OR ARC FLASH

- Disconnect all power.
- Place a "Do Not Turn On" label on the drive disconnect.
- Lock the disconnect in the open position.
- Read and understand the bus voltage measurement procedure on page 42 before performing procedure. Measurement of bus capacitor voltage must be performed by qualified personnel.
- DO NOT short across DC bus capacitors or touch unshielded components or terminal strip screw connectors with voltage present.
- Many parts in the drive, including printed wiring boards, operate at line voltage. DO NOT TOUCH. Use only electrically insulated tools.
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.


## ACAUTION

## ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE

Do not subject this device to electrostatic discharge. This controller contains electronic components that are very susceptible to damage from electrostatic discharge.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.

Observe the following precautions when handling static sensitive components:

- Keep static producing material (plastic, upholstery, carpeting) out of the immediate work area.
- Store the heatsink fan assembly in its protective packaging when it is not installed in the drive.
- When handling the heatsink fan assembly, wear a conductive wrist strap connected to the heatsink fan assembly through a minimum of one megaohm resistance.
- Avoid touching exposed conductors and component leads with skin or clothing.

To replace the heatsink fan assembly, follow these steps:

1. Open the door of the drive. To open the door, turn the circuit breaker and handle assembly to the Off position.
2. Measure the DC bus voltage as described on page 42.
3. Locate the heatsink fan assembly below the power converter.
4. Remove the four screws securing the heatsink fan assembly. Keep the four screws.
5. Lift the fan assembly above the flange opening.
6. Disconnect the fan cable from the converter.
7. Remove the fan assembly from the enclosure.

To install the new heatsink fan assembly, follow these steps:

1. Place the fan assembly near the flange opening.
2. Connect the fan assembly wiring plug to the converter cable, below the flange.
3. Install the heatsink fan assembly. Secure the assembly with the four screws saved from step 4 above. Torque the screws to $15 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{in}$ ( $1.7 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ ).
4. Shut the enclosure door and secure it with door fasteners. Then close the circuit breaker disconnect.
5. Fully test the drive before placing into service.

If a stirring fan inside the enclosure becomes inoperable, the fan must be replaced.

Before removing the inoperable stirring fan, mark and note airflow direction to ensure proper installation of the replacement fan.

## FIELD REPLACEMENT OF THE VENTILATION FAN ON TYPE 3R

Figure 27: Removing Mounting Screws


Figure 28: Removing Bracket Mounting Screws


FIELD REPLACEMENT OF THE SPACE HEATER ON TYPE 3R

## FIELD MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT OF HOOD FILTERS ON TYPE 3R

If a Type 3R ventilation fan becomes inoperable, the fan must be replaced. Before removing the inoperable ventilation fan, mark and note airflow direction to ensure proper installation of the replacement fan.
To replace the enclosure ventilation fan:

1. Observe the lockout/tagout procedures as identified in OSHA Standard 29 CFR, Subpart J covering:

- 1910.147: The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)
- 1910.147: App A, Typical minimal lockout procedures

2. Open the disconnect between the input line and the drive, then lock and tag the disconnect between the input line and the drive in the Off position.
3. Remove all external control power that may be present.
4. Wait 15 minutes before opening the door of the drive.
5. Using a T20 Torx driver, remove the 7 screws used to hold the enclosure ventilation hood to the side of the enclosure.
6. Remove the control power wires and ground bonding jumper, then mark the location of these terminals.
7. Remove the bracket mounting screws and rotate the bracket forward. See Figure 27.
8. Using a $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. hex-head socket, remove the screws holding the fan bracket to the ventilation hood. See Figure 28.
9. Remove and replace the two screws that attaches the fan to the fan bracket.
10. Reassemble the ventilation hood. Make sure not to pinch the wires or allow the wires to come into contact with the heater surface.

## CAUTION

## EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

The surface of the heater is potentially hot.

- Prevent contact with the wires and the heater guard.
- Ensure that the wires do not contact the heater surface.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.
11. Reattach the control wires and the ground bonding jumper.
12. Mount the ventilation hood back to the side of the enclosure and secure with the 7 screws that were removed in step 4.
NOTE: To prevent displacement of the rubber washers, do not over tighten the screws.
13. After servicing the drive, close and secure the door.
14. Fully test the drive before placing into service.

If a Type 3R strip heater becomes inoperable, the strip heater must be replaced. The thermostat is factory set at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.

The Type 3R E-Flex filter material located on the bottom of the side hoods is washable. Remove, wash, and install it as required to maintain airflow.

## SECTION 6- POWER AND CONTROL CIRCUIT ELEMENTARY DIAGRAMS

Figure 29: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto, Speed Potentiometer and Start-Stop (Drawing No. 80461-071-01)


Figure 29: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto, Speed Potentiometer and Start-Stop (Drawing No. 80461-071-01) (continued)


Figure 30: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-072-01)


Figure 30: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-072-01) (continued)



Figure 31: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-073-01)


Figure 31: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-073-01) (continued)



Figure 32: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Start-Stop and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-074-01)


Figure 32: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Start-Stop and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-074-01) (continued)


Figure 33: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-075-01)


Figure 33: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Auto and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-075-01) (continued)



Figure 34: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Comm, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-078-01)


Figure 34: Power Circuit Y (With Bypass): Hand-Off-Comm, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-078-01) (continued)


| DESCRIPTION | TYPE 1 | TYPE 12K | TYPE 3R |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\ddagger$ STIRRING FANS | NA | $10-100 \mathrm{HP} \mathrm{460V} 1$ |  |
| $\ddagger$ VENTILATKIN FAN | NA | NA | NA |
| $\ddagger$ SPACE HEATER | NA | NA | ALL HP |



Figure 35: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Comm, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-079-01)


Figure 35: Power Circuit W (Without Bypass): Hand-Off-Comm, Start-Stop, and Speed Potentiometer (Drawing No. 80461-079-01) (continued)


| DESCRIPTION | TYPE 1 | TYPE 12K | TYPE 3R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ddagger$ STIRRING FANS | NA | $\begin{aligned} & 10-100 \mathrm{HP} 460 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 7.5-50 \mathrm{HP} 208 / 230 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | NA |
| $\ddagger$ VENTILATION FAN | NA | NA | ALL HP |
| $\ddagger$ SPACE HEATER | NA | NA | ALL HP |



Figure 36: 3R Ventilation and Heater


## Numerics

24 Vdc supply 119-120
3 to 15 PSI input 18
3R
hood filter 97, 119-120
space heater 119-120
ventilation fan 119-120

## A

AC line reactor location 18
acceleration ramp range 25
AFC-off-bypass selector switch 63, 69, 74 location 16-17
altitude 25
Apogee P1 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
auto speed ref. 14, 29, 68, 75

## B

BACnet 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
branch circuit
components 21, 38
feeder protection 21

## C

cable
input 51-53
output 41, 51-53
capacitance 41
capacitors 42
catalog number 14
certifications
cUL 14, 25, 29, 68, 75
IEC 25
ISO 25
NEMA 25
NFPA 25
UL 25
circuit breaker 26
disconnect
description 38
location 16-18, 46-50
handle 26
circuit diagrams
power circuit w 104, 106, 108, 112
power circuit y 100, 102, 110
clearances 30-33
codes 25
communication options 29,68
component locations 46-48
conductor
choosing 44
grounding 40
grouping 45
motor power 41
conduit
choosing 38-39
entry 37
contactor
bypass
location 18
drive output
location 18
control options 14, 27, 65-67, 71, 73-74
control transformer 46, 48-50
location 18
cooling 34
cUL 14, 25, 29, 68, 75
current 22-23, 25
input line 22-23
output 19-21
customer interface terminal block location 18, 46-48

## D

deceleration ramp range 25
diagnostic tools 89
dimensions 30, 32-33
displacement power factor 25
documentation 11

## E

efficiency 25
enclosure 14, 25
end damper control 14, 29, 68, 75
Ethernet 14, 29, 68, 75

## F

factory modifications
control options 14, 27, 65-67, 71, 7374
light options $14,28,67,74$
miscellaneous options 14, 29, 67, 74
factory settings 63
fans
3R ventilation 119-120
heatsink 119-120
stirring 119-120
fasteners 36
fault
reset $14,54,64-65,71-72$
fire/freezestat interlocks 64, 71
forced local 54, 64
frequency specifications 25
fuses
replacement 119-120

## G

galvanic isolation 25
graphic display terminal 25 location 16
option to omit 14, 29, 67, 74
replacement 119-120
grounding 39,45

## H

handling 36
hand-off-auto selector switch 27
location 16
operation in MOD A07 65, 71
operation in MOD B07 65, 72
hand-off-comm selector switch 27
operation in MOD D07 66, 73
operation in MOD E07 66, 73
harmonic distortion 21, 67, 74
heater 119-120
heatsink fan assembly 47-50, 119-120
installing 96
removing 95
heatsink flange assembly location 18
hoisting 36
hood filter 97, 119-120
humidity 25
I
I/O extension 14, 29, 75
replacement card 119-120
ICC ES 29
IEC 25
input
cable 39, 51-53
frequency 25
power 38
voltage 25
wiring 39
installation
electrical 38
mechanical 37
ISO 25

K
keypad command operation 63

## L

light options 14, 28, 67, 74
lightning arrestors 42
line
contactor 14, 29, 74, 89
location 46-49
reactor $14,21,29,46-47,67,74$ location 18
voltage. See voltage
LonWorks 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
M
manual speed potentiometer location 16
Metasys N2 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
miscellaneous options 14, 29, 67, 74
MOD
A07 14, 27, 65, 71
A08 14, 28, 67, 74
A09 14, 29, 67, 74
B07 14, 27, 65, 72
B08 14, 28, 74
B09 14, 29, 74, 89
C07 14, 27, 66
C08 14, 28, 67
C09 14, 29, 67, 74
D07 14, 27, 66, 73
D09 14, 29, 67, 74
E07 14, 27, 66, 73
E09 14, 29, 68, 75
F09 14, 29, 68, 75
H09 14, 29, 75
J09 14, 29, 68, 75
K09 14, 29, 68, 75

L09 14, 29, 68, 75
M09 14, 29, 68, 75
N07 14, 27, 67, 74
009 14, 29, 68, 75
P09 14, 29, 68, 75
Q09 14, 29, 68, 75
R09 14, 29, 68, 75
S09 14, 29, 68, 75
T09 14, 29, 68, 76
U09 14, 29, 68, 76
Modbus 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
motor
power conductors 41
protection 25
rotation
correcting direction of 58
terminal connection 46-48
mounting
clearance 30-33
dimensions and weights 30, 32-33
fasteners 36
suitable surface 36-37

## N

nameplate
description 15
NEMA 25
NFPA 25
noise
class 44
suppressors 38
nuisance tripping 21, 41

## 0

OCPD 26
operators
option to omit 27, 67
option card 57
options
control 14, 27, 65-67, 71, 73-74
light 14, 28, 67, 74
misc. 29
miscellaneous 14, 29, 67, 74
selection rules 14
output
cable 41, 51-53
inductance 42
current 19-21
voltage 25
wiring 38,41
overcurrent protective devices 39
overload
relay dial 57
overload protection 25

## P

parts
208/230 V 120
460 V 119
phase loss protection 25
pilot lights
green 28, 67, 74
locations 16
red $28,67,74$
replacement 119-120
yellow 28, 67, 74
pollution degree 25
power circuit w (without bypass) 64-68
2-wire control functionality 64
3 -wire control functionality 64
control options 65-67
controller operation 64
fire/freezestat interlocks 64
light options 67
misc. options 67-68
operator controls 64
power circuit y (bypass) 69-76
bypass operation 70
control options 71-74
fire/freezestat interlocks 71
light options 74
misc. options 74-76
operator controls 69
test-normal operation 69
power converter
location 18, 46-50
replacement 119-120
replacing 56, 92-95
power factor correction capacitors 42
PowerPact 26
precautions 36
Profibus 14, 29, 68, 75
replacement card 119-120
protection
drive controller 25
motor 25
overcurrent protection device 26
overload 25
phase loss 25
thermal 25
PSI transducer 14, 29, 67, 74

## R

ratings 22-23
208 V 21
230 V 20
460 V 19
SCCR 21-23
short-circuit current 21-23, 26
RCR relay
location 46-50
receiving 35
reference sample time 25
renewable parts 119
208/230 V 120
460 V 119

## S

seismic qualification 25
seismic qualified label $14,29,68,76$
selector switches
AFC-off-bypass 63, 69, 74
hand-off-auto 27
hand-off-comm 27
test-normal 69
serial communication 29, 68
service entrance
location 47-49
service entrance rating 14, 29, 68, 76
shielding 45
shipping damage 35
shock 25
short circuit ratings 26
side air
intake
location 17
smoke purge $14,29,68,75$
space heater 97
specifications 25
speed 25
speed potentiometer 27
operation in MOD A07 65, 71
operation in MOD B07 65, 72
operation in MOD C07 66
operation in MOD D07 66, 73
operation in MOD E07 66, 73
standards 25
start pushbutton 27
location 16
operation in MOD B07 65, 72
operation in MOD C07 66
operation in MOD E07 66, 73
start-up 56
stirring fans 119-120
location 47-48
replacing 96
stop pushbutton 27
location 16
operation in MOD B07 65, 72
operation in MOD C07 66
operation in MOD E07 66, 73
supply voltage. See voltage
switching frequency 19-21, 25

## T

technical support 90
temperature operation 25
storage 25
terminal command operation 63
terminals
control 54
locations 18, 46-48
power 51
terminology 11
test-normal selector switch 14, 69
location 16-17
thermal protection 25
three-wire control functionality 64
transient overvoltage 21
two-wire control functionality 64
type 3R
hood filter 97
space heater 97
ventilation fans 97
U
UL 25
V
vent (type 1)
location 16, 18
ventilation
fans 97
vibration 25
voltage
class 44
imbalance 21
input 25
line voltage
compatibility with supply voltage 13
output 25

## W

weights $30,32-33$
wire class 44
wiring
general 38
general practices 45
grounding 39,45
methods 45
noise class 44
output 41
separation of circuits 45
shielding 45
terminal locations 46
voltage class 44
wire class 44

## APPENDIX A—RENEWABLE PARTS

## Table 1: $\quad 460$ V Renewable Parts

| Description | Qty | 1-7.5 hp | Qty | 10-25 hp | Qty | 30-50 hp | Qty | 60-100 hp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Converter ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | ATV61H075N4 (1 hp) ATV61H075N4 (2 hp) ATV61HU15N4 (3 hp) ATV61HU30N4 (5 hp) ATV61HU40N4 (7.5 hp) | 1 | ATV61HU55N4 (10 hp) ATV61HU75N4 (15 hp) ATV61HD11N4 (20 hp) ATV61HD15N4 (25 hp) | 1 | ATV61HD18N4 (30 hp) ATV61HD22N4 (40 hp) ATV61HD30N4 (50 hp) | 1 | ATV61HD37N4 ( 60 hp ) ATV61HD45N4 (75 hp) ATV61HD55N4 (100 hp) |
| Graphic Display | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 |
| Control Fuses Primary | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20100(1 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20161 \text { (1-6/10 A, } \\ & 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20350(3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20100(1 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20161 \text { (1-6/10 A, } \\ & 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20350(3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20100(1 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20161 \text { (1-6/10 A, } \\ & 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20350(3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20100(1 \mathrm{~A}, 100 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20161(1-6 / 10 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20350(3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Control Fuses Secondary | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 25430-20140 \text { (1-4/10 A, } \\ & 100 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20200(2 \mathrm{~A}, 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20500 \text { (5 A, } 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { (1-4/10 A, } \\ & 100 \text { VA) } \\ & 25430-20200(2 \text { A, } 150 \text { VA) } \\ & 25430-20500 \text { (5 A, } 350 \text { VA) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { (1-4/10 A, } \\ & 100 \text { VA) } \\ & 25430-20200(2 \mathrm{~A}, 150 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 25430-20500(5 \mathrm{~A}, 350 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { (1-4/10 A, } \\ & 100 \text { VA) } \\ & 25430-20200(2 \text { A, } 150 \text { VA) } \\ & 25430-20500 \text { (5 A, } 350 \text { VA) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pilot Light Red ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 |
| Pilot Light Yellow ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 |
| Pilot Light Green ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 |
| Pilot Light Mounting Collar w/ Light Module | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 |
| I/O Extension Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 |
| LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ Card $^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 |
| Modbus ${ }^{\text {® } 3}$ | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 |
| Metasys ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{N} 2{ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 |
| 24 Vdc supply | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 |
| 3R Hood Filter Material | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 |
| 3R Space Heater | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 |
| 3R Ventilation Fan | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 26016-00006 \\ 29904-09300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 | 26016-00006 | 1 | 26016-00006 | 1 | 26016-00006 |
| Stirring Fan Assembly | 1 | N/A | 1 <br> 2 | 31158-065-50 | 1 | 31158-065-50 | 2 | 31158-065-50 |
| Heatsink Fans | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VZ3V1203 (1-3 hp) } \\ & \text { VZ3V1209 (5, } 7.5 \mathrm{hp}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { VZ3V1204 (10,15 hp) } \\ & \text { VZ3V1210 (20 hp) } \\ & \text { VZ3V1205 (25 hp) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { VZ3V1205 (30 hp) } \\ \text { VZ3V1211 (40 hp) } \\ \text { VZ3V1206 (50 hp) } \end{array}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VZ3V1206 (60 hp) } \\ & \text { VZ3V1208 (70, } 105 \mathrm{hp}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Profibus Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 |
| Ethernet Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apogee }^{\text {TM }} \text { P1 } \\ & \text { Card }^{3} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 |
| BACnet Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 |

1 The first five characters of the power converter part number may be "ATV61," indicating an IP20 device, or "HTV61," indicating an IP00 device.
2 Long life 120 V LED type bulbs ( 100,000 hours) are provided as standard hardware from the factory. An alternative to the LEDs are incandescent bulbs ( 2,000 hours). Part number DL1CE130, Type BA9 rated 120-130 V, 2.4 W, is available as an interchangeable part.
3 Field replacement of the option board will reset the power converter to the factory default settings. The user must configure the controller per the elementary diagram with or without bypass starting on page 46.

Table 2: 208/230 V Renewable Parts

| Description | Qty | 1-3 hp | Qty | 5-10 hp | Qty | 15-25 hp | Qty | 30-50 hp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Converter ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | ATV61H075M3 (1 hp) ATV61HU15M3 (2 hp) ATV61HU15M3 (3 hp) | 1 | ATV61HU30M3 (5 hp) ATV61HU40M3 (7.5 hp) ATV61HU55M3 (10 hp) | 1 | ATV61HU75M3 (15 hp) ATV61HD11M3X (20 hp) ATV61HD15M3X (25 hp) | 1 | ATV61HD18M3X (30 hp) ATV61HD22M3X (40 hp) ATV61HD30M3X (50 hp) |
| Graphic Display | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 | 1 | VW3A1101 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Control Fuses } \\ & \text { Primary } 208 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20225 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2-1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20350 \text { ( } 150 \mathrm{VA} \text {, } \\ & 3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20800(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 8 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20225 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2-1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20350(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20800(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 8 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20225 \text { (100 VA, } \\ & 2-1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20350(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20800(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 8 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20225 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2-1 / 4 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20350(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 3-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20800(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 8 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 230 V | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20200 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20321 \text { ( } 150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 3-2 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20750(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 25430-20200 \text { (100 VA, } \\ 2 \text { A) } \\ 25430-20321 \text { (150 VA, } \\ 3-2 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ 25430-20750(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20200 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20321 \text { (150 VA, } \\ & 3-2 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20750(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20200(100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20321 \text { (150 VA, } \\ & 3-2 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20750(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Control Fuses <br> Secondary 208 V | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200 \text { ( } 150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500 \text { ( } 350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140(100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 230 V | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140(100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200 \text { ( } 150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 25430-20140 \text { ( } 100 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 1-4 / 10 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20200(150 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}) \\ & 25430-20500(350 \mathrm{VA}, \\ & 5 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Pilot Light Red ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 | 1 | LED 25501-00003 Head ZB5AV04 |
| Pilot Light Yellow ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 | 1 | LED 25501-00004 Head ZB5AV05 |
| Pilot Light Green ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 | 1 | LED 25501-00005 Head ZB5AV03 |
| Pilot Light Mounting Collar w/ Light Module | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 | 1 | ZB5AV6 |
| I/O Extension Board ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 | 1 | VW3A3202 |
| LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ Card $^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 | 1 | VW3A3312 |
| Modbus ${ }^{\text {® } 3}$ | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 | 1 | VW3A3303 |
| Metasys ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{N} 2{ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 | 1 | VW3A3313 |
| 24 Vdc supply | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 | 1 | ABL7CEM24003 |
| 3R Hood Filter Material | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 | 2 | 31158-441-01 |
| 3R Space Heater | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 | 1 | 29904-00027 |
| 3R Ventilation Fan | 1 | 26016-00006 | 1 | 26016-00006 | 1 | 26016-00006 | 1 | 26016-00006 |
| Stirring Fan Assembly | 1 | N/A | 1 | 31158-065-50 | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 31158-065-50 \\ 31158-295-50 \end{array}$ | 2 | 31158-065-50 |
| Heatsink Fans | 1 | VZ3V1203 | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { VZ3V1209 (5, } 7.5 \mathrm{hp}) \\ \text { VZ3V1204 (10 hp) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { VZ3V1210 (15 hp) } \\ \text { VZ3V1205 (20, } 25 \mathrm{hp}) \end{array}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { VZ3V1211 (30, 40 hp) } \\ & \text { VZ3V1207 (50 hp) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Profibus Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 | 1 | VW3A3307 |
| Ethernet Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D | 1 | VW3A3310D |
| Apogee $^{\text {TM }}$ P1 Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 | 1 | VW3A3314 |
| BACnet Card ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 | 1 | VW3A3315 |

1 The first five characters of the power converter part number may be "ATV61," indicating an IP20 device, or "HTV61," indicating an IP00 device.
2 Long life 120 V LED type bulbs ( 100,000 hours) are provided as standard hardware from the factory. An alternative to the LEDs are incandescent bulbs ( 2,000 hours). Part number DL1CE130, Type BA9 rated 120-130 V, 2.4 W, is available as an interchangeable part.
3 Field replacement of the option board will reset the power converter to the factory default settings. The user must configure the controller per the elementary diagram with or without bypass starting on page 46.

Table 3: Circuit Breaker OCPD-Fuse List

| $8839$ <br> Controller ${ }^{1}$ | hp-VT | Circuit Breaker | Class J T-D Fuses ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No Bypass |  |  |
|  |  |  | 150\% | 175\% | 225\% |
| 460 V |  |  |  |  |  |
| EFDC•4V_ | 1 | HLL36015 | 2-1/4 | 4 | 4-1/2 |
| EFDD•4V_ | 2 | HLL36015 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| EFDE•4V_ | 3 | HLL36015 | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| EFDF•4V_ | 5 | HLL36015 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| EFDG•4V_ | 7.5 | HLL36025 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| EFDH•4V_ | 10 | HLL36035 | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| EFDJ•4V_ | 15 | HLL36050 | 30 | 40 | 45 |
| EFDK•4V_ | 20 | HLL36060 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| EFDL•4V_ | 25 | HLL36080 | 45 | 60 | 70 |
| EFDM•4V_ | 30 | HLL36100 | 60 | 70 | 90 |
| EFDN•4V_ | 40 | HLL36125 | 70 | 100 | 110 |
| EFDP•4V_ | 50 | HLL36150 | 90 | 125 | 125 |
| EFDQ*4V_ | 60 | JLL36175 | 110 | 150 | 150 |
| EFDR•4V_ | 75 | JLL36225 | 125 | 175 | 200 |
| EFDS•4V_ | 100 | JLL36250 | 175 | 225 | 250 |
| 230 V |  |  |  |  |  |
| EFDC.3V_ | 1 | HLL36015 | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| EFDD•3V_ | 2 | HLL36015 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| EFDE•3V_ | 3 | HLL36025 | 15 | 17 1/2 | 20 |
| EFDF•3V_ | 5 | HLL36040 | 25 | 30 | 30 |
| EFDG•3V_ | 7.5 | HLL36060 | 30 | 40 | 45 |
| EFDH•3V_ | 10 | HLL36070 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| EFDJ•3V_ | 15 | HLL36110 | 60 | 80 | 90 |
| EFDK•3V_ | 20 | HLL36125 | 80 | 100 | 110 |
| EFDL•3V_ | 25 | JLL36175 | 90 | 125 | 150 |
| EFDM•3V_ | 30 | JLL36225 | 110 | 150 | 175 |
| EFDN•3V_ | 40 | JLL36250 | 150 | 200 | 225 |
| EFDP•3V_ | 50 | JLL36250 | 175 | 250 | 250 |
| 208 V |  |  |  |  |  |
| EFDC•2V | 1 | HLL36015 | 5-6/10 | 9 | 10 |
| EFDD•2V_ | 2 | HLL36015 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| EFDE•2V_ | 3 | HLL36025 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| EFDF•2V_ | 5 | HLL36040 | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| EFDG•2V_ | 7.5 | HLL36060 | 35 | 45 | 50 |
| EFDH•2V_ | 10 | HLL36070 | 45 | 60 | 60 |
| EFDJ•2V_ | 15 | HLL36110 | 60 | 90 | 100 |
| EFDK•2V_ | 20 | HLL36125 | 80 | 110 | 125 |
| EFDL•2V_ | 25 | JLL36175 | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| EFDM•2V_ | 30 | JLL36225 | 125 | 175 | 175 |
| EFDN•2V_ | 40 | JLL36250 | 175 | 200 | 250 |
| EFDP•2V_ | 50 | JLL36250 | 200 | 250 | 300 |

1 "•" can be "A", "G" or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12 K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure. " H " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
2 Standard product is configured with circuit breakers. Fuse data is provided as an alternative to customized product from the factory.

Table 4: Replacement Power Converter Part Numbers

| $\begin{gathered} 8839 \\ \text { Controller } \end{gathered}$ | hp | Power Converter ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 V |  |  |
| EFDC•4V_ | 1 | ATV61K075N4U |
| EFDD*4V_ | 2 | ATV61K075N4U |
| EFDE•4V_ | 3 | ATV61KU15N4U |
| EFDF*4V_ | 5 | ATV61KU30N4U |
| EFDG•4V_ | 7.5 | ATV61KU40N4U |
| EFDH•4V_ | 10 | ATV61KU55N4U |
| EFDJ•4V_ | 15 | ATV61KU75N4U |
| EFDK•4V_ | 20 | ATV61KD11N4U |
| EFDL•4V_ | 25 | ATV61KD15N4U |
| EFDM•4V_ | 30 | ATV61KD18N4U |
| EFDN•4V_ | 40 | ATV61KD22N4U |
| EFDP•4V_ | 50 | ATV61KD30N4U |
| EFDQ*4V_ | 60 | ATV61KD37N4U |
| EFDR•4V_ | 75 | ATV61KD45N4U |
| EFDS•4V_ | 100 | ATV61KD55N4U |
| 230 V |  |  |
| EFDC•3V_ | 1 | ATV61K075M3U |
| EFDD•3V_ | 2 | ATV61KU15M3U |
| EFDE•3V_ | 3 | ATV61KU15M3U |
| EFDF•3V_ | 5 | ATV61KU30M3U |
| EFDG•3V_ | 7.5 | ATV61KU40M3U |
| EFDH•3V_ | 10 | ATV61KU55M3U |
| EFDJ•3V_ | 15 | ATV61KU75M3U |
| EFDK•3V_ | 20 | ATV61KD11M3U |
| EFDL•3V_ | 25 | ATV61KD15M3U |
| EFDM•3V_ | 30 | ATV61KD18M3U |
| EFDN•3V_ | 40 | ATV61KD22M3U |
| EFDP•3V_ | 50 | ATV61KD30M3U |
| 208 V |  |  |
| EFDC•2V | 1 | ATV61KU15M3U |
| EFDD•2V_ | 2 | ATV61KU30M3U |
| EFDE•2V_ | 3 | ATV61KU30M3U |
| EFDF•2V_ | 5 | ATV61KU40M3U |
| EFDG•2V_ | 7.5 | ATV61KU55M3U |
| EFDH•2V_ | 10 | ATV61KU75M3U |
| EFDJ•2V_ | 15 | ATV61KD11M3U |
| EFDK•2V_ | 20 | ATV61KD15M3U |
| EFDL•2V_ | 25 | ATV61KD18M3U |
| EFDM•2V_ | 30 | ATV61KD22M3U |
| EFDN•2V_ | 40 | ATV61KD30M3U |
| EFDP•2V_ | 50 | ATV61KD37M3U |

[^11]E-Flex ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
Instruction Bulletin

## Schneider Electric USA

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Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and maintained only by qualified personnel. No responsibility is assumed by Schneider Electric for any consequences arising out of the use of this material.


[^0]:    1 Select conductor based on the input line current or motor FLA, whichever is greater.

[^1]:    1 Select conductor based on the input line current or motor FLA, whichever is greater.

[^2]:    1 Select conductor based on the input line current or motor FLA, whichever is greater.
    2 "•" can be "A", "G", or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure; " $H$ " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. "_" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
    3 Factory modification X09 is an optional $3 \%$ line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.
    4 Factory modification A09 is an optional $5 \%$ line reactor available for drives of all hp ratings.

[^3]:    1 See the ATV61 Installation Manual and the ATV61 Programming Manual. These manuals are available from the Technical Library at www.Schneider-electric.us.

[^4]:    1 Derating applies to the thermal magnetic circuit breaker, not the overall drive.

[^5]:    1 See the ATV61 Installation Manual and the ATV61 Programming Manual. These manuals are available from the Technical Library at www.Schneider-electric.us.

[^6]:    1 The graphic keypad serves as the manual speed potentiometer function unless mod D09 or Type 3R configurations are used.

[^7]:    1 The graphic keypad serves as the manual speed potentiometer function unless mod D09 or Type 3R configurations are used.

[^8]:    1 The graphic keypad serves as the manual speed potentiometer function unless mod D09 or Type 3R configurations are used.

[^9]:    1 The graphic keypad serves as the manual speed potentiometer function unless mod D09 or Type 3R configurations are used.

[^10]:    1 See the ATV61 Installation Manual and the ATV61 Programming Manual. These manuals are available from the Technical Library at www.us.SquareD.com.

[^11]:    1 "॰" can be "A", "G" or "H". "A" denotes a Type 12K enclosure; "G" denotes a Type 1 enclosure.
    " H " denotes a Type 3R enclosure. " "" indicates that the catalog number continues. See page 14 for a detailed description of catalog numbers.
    2 Standard product is configured with circuit breakers. Fuse data is provided as an alternative to customized product from the factory.

