

4-1 Wiring

It provides 1-phase / 3-phase power

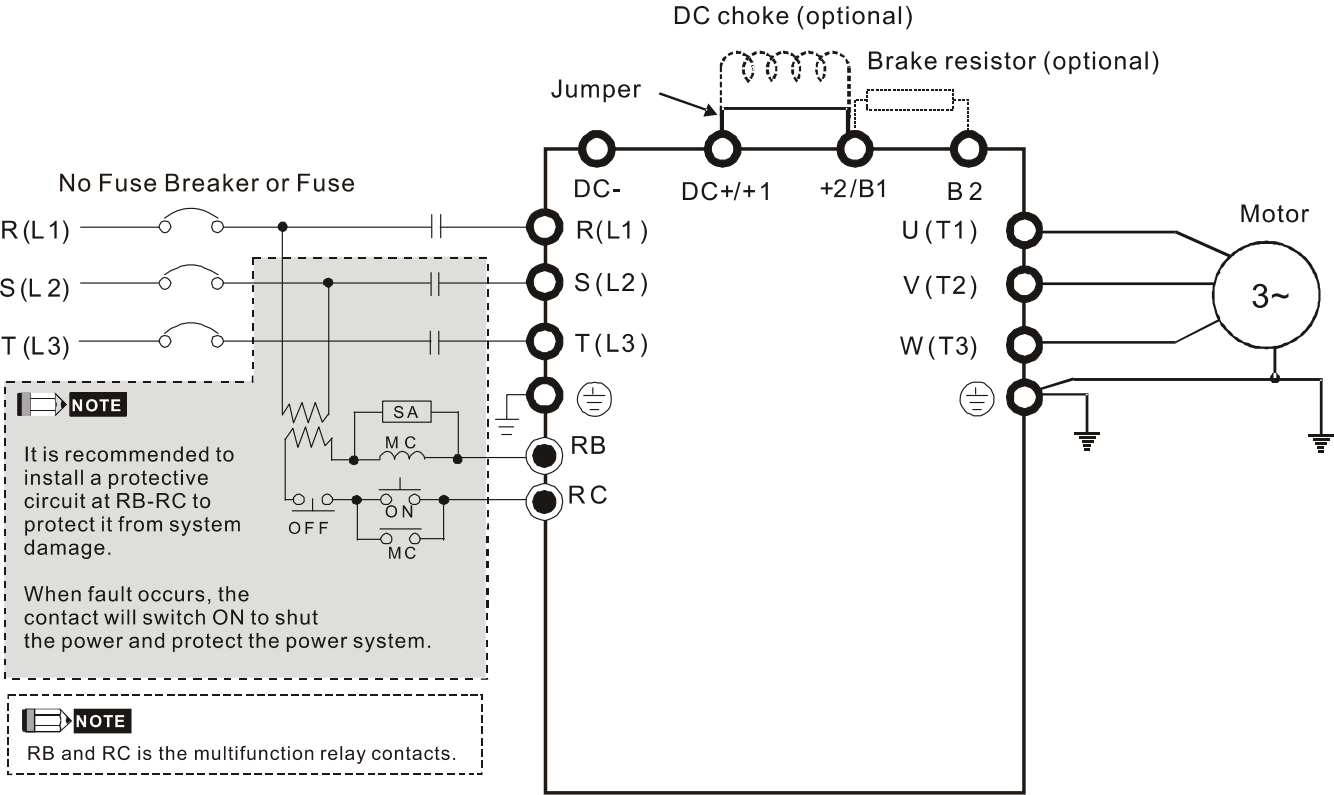


Figure 1

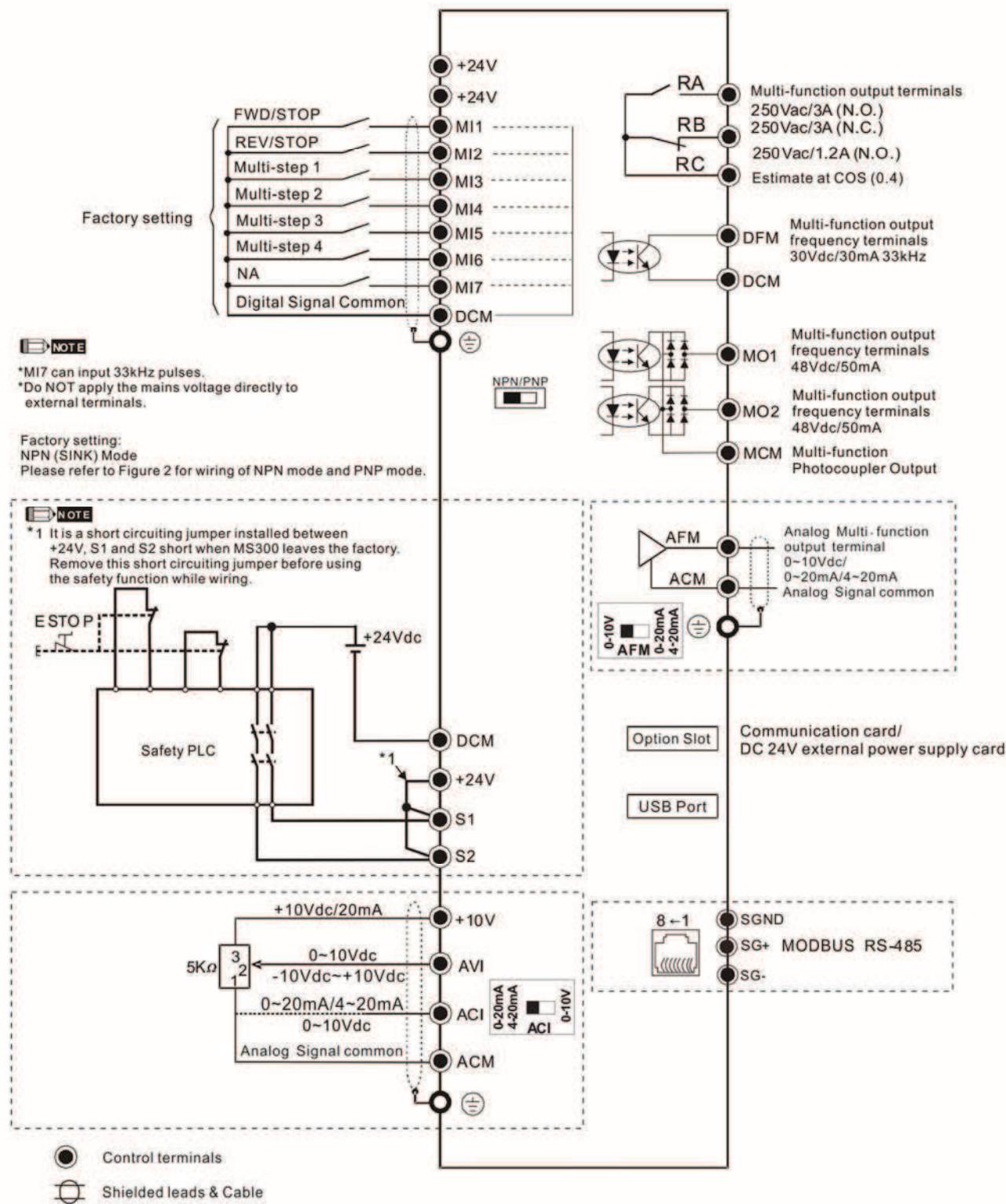
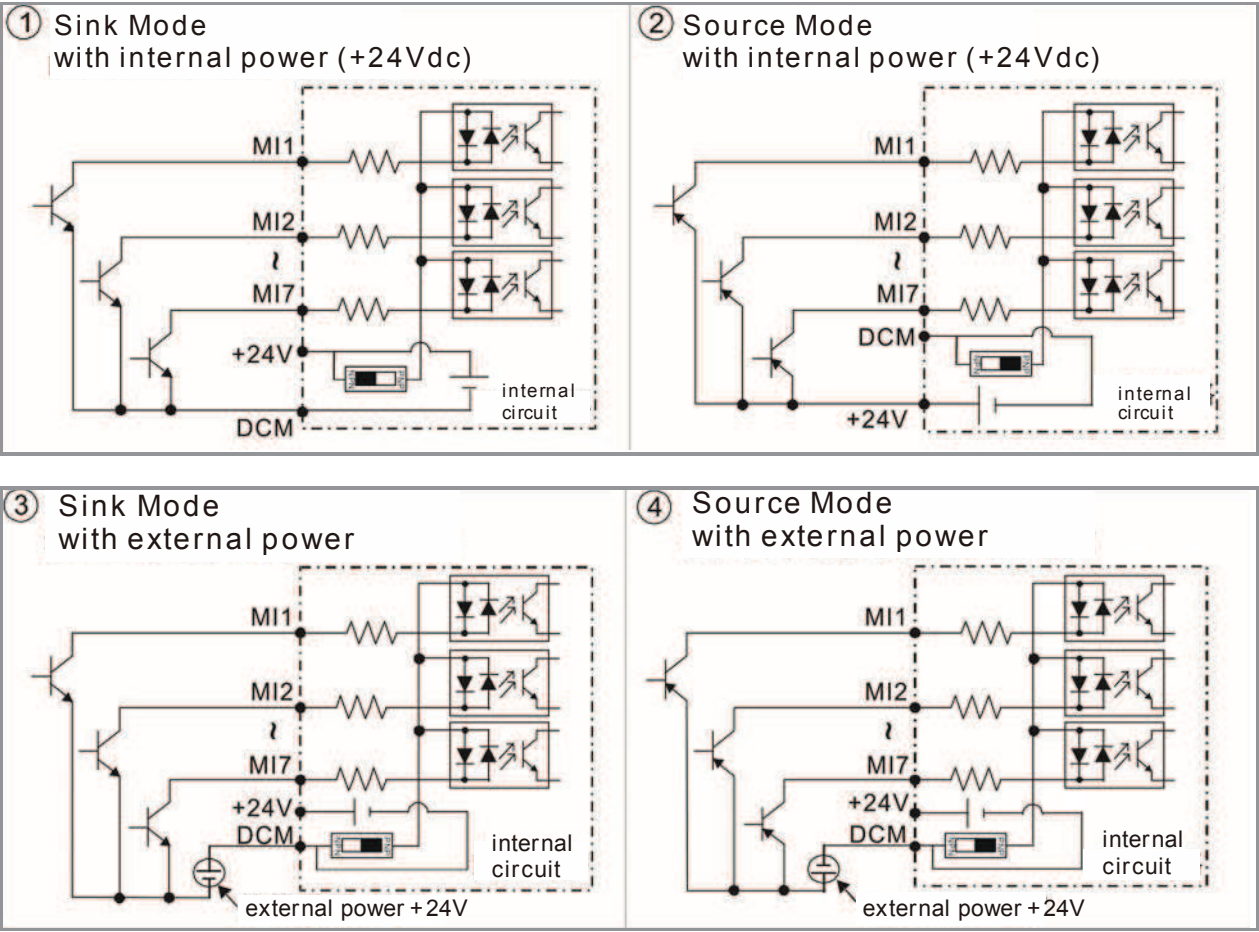
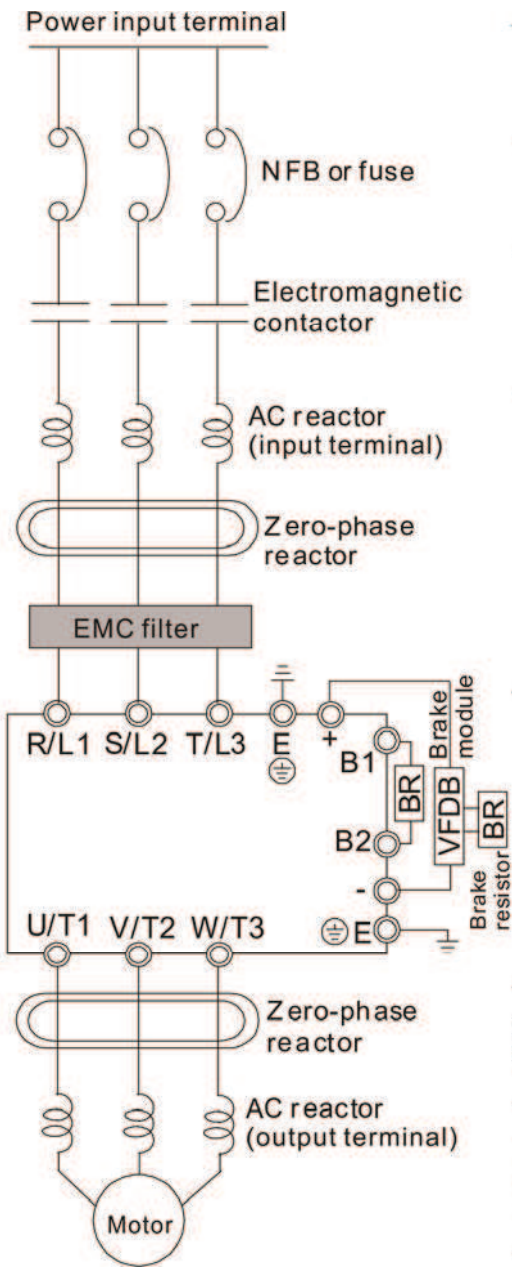


Figure 2
SINK (NPN) / SOURCE (PNP) Mode



4-2 System Wiring Diagram



Power input terminal	Please refer to Chapter 9 Specification Table in user manual for detail
NFB or fuse	There may be a large inrush current during power on. Refer to 7-2 NFB to select a suitable NFB or 7-3 Fuse Specification Chart.
Electromagnetic contactor	Switching the power ON/OFF before the magnetic contactor more than 1xper hour can cause damage to the drive.
AC reactor (input terminal)	When the mains power capacity is > 500kVA or when the drive is preceded by a capacitor bank, instantaneous peaks voltages and current may destroy the drive. In that case it is recommended to install an AC input reactor which will also improve the power factor and harmonics. The cable between reactor and drive should be < 10m. Please refer to Chapter 7-4.
Zero-phase reactor	Used to reduce radiated emission, especially in environments with audio devices, and reduce input and output side interference. The effective range is AM band to 10MHz. Please refer to Chapter 7-5.
EMC filter	Can be used to reduce electromagnetic interference. Please refer to Chapter 7-6.
Brake module & Brake resistor(BR)	Used to shorten the deceleration time of the motor. Please refer to Chapter 7-1.
AC reactor (output terminal)	The motor cable length will affect switching current peaks. It is recommended to install an AC output reactor when the motor cable length exceeds the value in Chapter 7-4.