

## Right choice for ultimate yield

LSIS strives to maximize customers' profit in gratitude of choosing us for your partner.

# SV-iG5A User Manual

**0.4~22kW (200V/400V)**



### Safety Instructions

- Read this manual carefully before installing, wiring, operating, servicing or inspecting this equipment.
- Keep this manual within easy reach for quick reference.

**LS** Industrial Systems




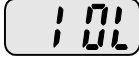




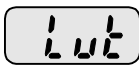


## CHAPTER 12 - TROUBLESHOOTING & MAINTENANCE

### 12.1 Protective functions.

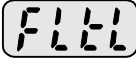


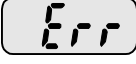
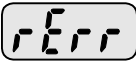




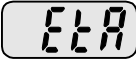
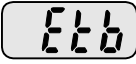

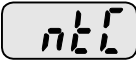

#### **WARNING**

**When a fault occurs, the cause must be corrected before the fault can be cleared. If protective function keeps active, it could lead to reduction in product life and damage to the equipment.**




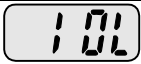




- Fault Display and information

Keypad display	Protective functions	Descriptions
	Overcurrent	The inverter turns off its output when the output current of the inverter flows more than the inverter rated current.
	Overcurrent2	When IGBT's Arm is short and output short occurs, the inverter turns off its output
	Ground fault current	The inverter turns off its output when a ground fault occurs and the ground fault current is more than the internal setting value of the inverter.
	Inverter Overload	The inverter turns off its output when the output current of the inverter flows more than the rated level (150% for 1 minute).
	Overload trip	The inverter turns off its output if the output current of the inverter flows at 150% of the inverter rated current for more than the current limit time (1 min).
	Inverter overheat	The inverter turns off its output if the heat sink overheats due to a damaged cooling fan or an alien substance in the cooling fan by detecting the temperature of the heat sink.
	Output Phase loss	The inverter turns off its output when the one or more of the output (U, V, W) phase is open. The inverter detects the output current to check the phase loss of the output.
	Over voltage	The inverter turns off its output if the DC voltage of the main circuit increases higher than 400 V when the motor decelerates. This fault can also occur due to a surge voltage generated at the power supply system.
	Low voltage	The inverter turns off its output if the DC voltage is below 180V because insufficient torque or overheating of the motor can occur when the input voltage of the inverter drops.
	Electronic Thermal	The internal electronic thermal of the inverter determines the overheating of the motor. If the motor is overloaded the inverter turns off the output. The inverter cannot protect the motor when driving a motor having more than 4 poles or multi motors.
	Input phase loss	Inverter output is blocked when one of R, S, T is open or the electrolytic capacitor needs to be replaced.

● Fault Display and Information

Keypad display	Protective functions	Descriptions
	Self-diagnostic malfunction	Displayed when IGBT damage, output phase short, output phase ground fault or output phase open occurs.
	Parameter save error	Displayed when user-setting parameters fails to be entered into memory.
	Inverter hardware fault	Displayed when an error occurs in the control circuitry of the inverter.
	Communication Error	Displayed when the inverter cannot communicate with the keypad.
	Remote keypad communication error	Displayed when inverter and remote keypad does not communicate each other. It does not stop Inverter operation.
	Keypad error	Displayed after Inverter resets keypad when keypad error occurs and this status is maintained for a certain time.
	Cooling fan fault	Displayed when a fault condition occurs in the inverter cooling fan.
	Instant cut off	Used for the emergency stop of the inverter. The inverter instantly turns off the output when the EST terminal is turned on.
		 <b>Caution</b>
		The inverter starts to regular operation when turning off the EST terminal while FX or RX terminal is ON.
	External fault A contact input	When multi-function input terminal (I17-I24) is set to 18 {External fault signal input: A (Normal Open Contact)}, the inverter turns off the output.
	External fault B contact input	When multi-function input terminal (I17-I24) is set to 19 {External fault signal input: B (Normal Close Contact)}, the inverter turns off the output.
	Operating method when the frequency command is lost	When inverter operation is set via Analog input (0-10V or 0-20mA input) or option (RS485) and no signal is applied, operation is done according to the method set in I62 (Operating method when the frequency reference is lost).
	NTC open	When NTC is not connected, outputs are cut off.
	Brake control error	When Break control, if rating current flows below than set value, cut off the output without break open.

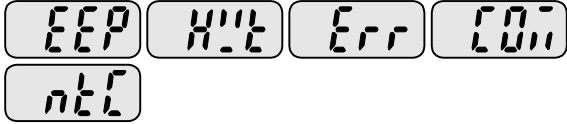
## 12.2 Fault remedy

Keypad display	Cause	Remedy
 Overcurrent	<p style="text-align: center;">⚠ Caution</p> <p>When an overcurrent fault occurs, operation must be started after the cause is removed to avoid damage to IGBT inside the inverter.</p>	
	Accel/Decel time is too short compared to the $GD^2$ of the load. Load is greater than the inverter rating. Inverter output is issued when the motor is free running. Output short circuit or ground fault has occurred. Mechanical brake of the motor is operating too fast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Increase the Accel/Decel time.</li> <li>☞ Replace the inverter with appropriate capacity.</li> <li>☞ Resume operation after stopping the motor or use H22 (Speed search).</li> <li>☞ Check output wiring.</li> <li>☞ Check the mechanical brake.</li> </ul>
 Overcurrent2	Short occurs between up and down of IGBT Inverter output short occurs. Accel/Decel time is very fast comparing with $GD^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check the IGBT.</li> <li>☞ Check output Wiring.</li> <li>☞ Increase the Accel/Decel time.</li> </ul>
 Ground fault current	Ground fault has occurred at the output wiring of the inverter The insulation of the motor is damaged due to heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check the wiring of the output terminal.</li> <li>☞ Replace the motor.</li> </ul>
 Inverter overload	Load is greater than the inverter rating. Torque boost scale is set too large.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Upgrade the capacity of motor and inverter or reduce the load weight.</li> <li>☞ Reduce torque boost scale.</li> </ul>
 Overload trip		
 Inverter overheat	Cooling system has faults. An old cooling fan is not replaced with a new one. Ambient temperature is too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check for alien substances clogged in the heat sink.</li> <li>☞ Replace the old cooling fan with a new one.</li> <li>☞ Keep ambient temperature under 50°C.</li> </ul>
 Output Phase loss	Faulty contact of magnetic switch at output Faulty output wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Make connection of magnetic switch at output of the inverter securely.</li> <li>☞ Check output wiring.</li> </ul>
 Cooling fan fault	An alien substance is clogged in a ventilating slot. Inverter has been in use without changing a cooling fan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check the ventilating slot and remove the clogged substances.</li> <li>☞ Replace the cooling fan.</li> </ul>

● Fault remedy

Keypad display	Cause	Remedy
 Over voltage	Decel time is too short compared to the $GD^2$ of the load. Regenerative load is at the inverter output. Line voltage is too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Increase the Decel time.</li> <li>☞ Use Dynamic Brake Unit.</li> <li>☞ Check whether line voltage exceeds its rating.</li> </ul>
 Low voltage	Line voltage is low. Load larger than line capacity is connected to line (ex: welding machine, motor with high starting current connected to the commercial line). Faulty magnetic switch at the input side of the inverter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check whether line voltage is below its rating.</li> <li>☞ Check the incoming AC line. Adjust the line capacity corresponding to the load.</li> <li>☞ Change a magnetic switch.</li> </ul>
 Electronic thermal	Motor has overheated. Load is greater than inverter rating. ETH level is set too low. Inverter capacity is incorrectly selected. Inverter has been operated at low speed for too long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Reduce load weight and operating duty.</li> <li>☞ Change inverter with higher capacity.</li> <li>☞ Adjust ETH level to an appropriate level.</li> <li>☞ Select correct inverter capacity.</li> <li>☞ Install a cooling fan with a separate power supply.</li> </ul>
 External fault A contact input	The terminal set to "18 (External fault-A)" or "19 (External fault-B)" in I20-I24 in I/O group is ON.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Eliminate the cause of fault at circuit connected to external fault terminal or cause of external fault input.</li> </ul>
 External fault B contact input		
 Operating method when the frequency command is lost	No frequency command is applied to V1 and I.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check the wiring of V1 and I and frequency reference level.</li> </ul>
 Remote keypad communication error	Communication error between inverter keypad and remote keypad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check for connection of communication line and connector.</li> </ul>
 Brake control error	Break open current is not flow any more.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Check the Motor Capacity &amp; Wiring</li> </ul>

● Fault remedy

Protective functions & cause	Descriptions
 <p>EEP : Parameter save error            HWT : Hardware fault            Err : Communication error            COM : Keypad error            NTC : NTC error</p>	<p>☞ Contact your local LSIS sales representative.</p>

☞ **Overload Protection**

IOLT : IOLT(inverter Overload Trip) protection is activated at 150% of the inverter rated current for 1 minute and greater.

OLT : OLT is selected when F56 is set to 1 and activated at 200% of F57[Motor rated current] for 60 sec in F58. This can be programmable.

**iG5A is not provided with “Overspeed Protection.”**