



### ● Quick Adjustment Of Parameters Setting

1.Parameters setting for multi-pump control mode. Connect S+ to S+ and S- to S- in parallel from one drive to another before setting parameters.		
(1)Master pump1 setting:	The local address is set 1, slave pump is set 2 in 2 pumps system. Slave pump is set 2 in 3 pumps system, Slave pump is set 3 in 4 pumps system, slave pump is set 4 in 5 pumps system. slave pump is set 5 in 6 pumps system.	
(2)Two master pump setting:	Pump2 (standby master): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 2. Pump3(slave):start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 3 Pump4(slave): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 4 Pump5(slave): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 5	
(3)One master pump setting method:	pump2 must be connected to sensor when it is set as standby master . Pump2 (slave): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 3. Pump3(slave):start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 4 Pump4(slave): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 5 Pump5(slave): start/stop sel.is set 2, freq.input is set 2, the local address is set 6	
Double Master pump alternation (pump1 and pump2 must be connected to sensor respectively) 1.The master pump is shifted from pump1 to pump2 under the following circumstances: a: Comm.signal is off between pump1 and pump2 b:pump1's sensor at fault protection status c:pump1 is damaged. 2.Pump2 works as master pump all the time until the above a.b.c. are solved and pump1 will act as master pump again after switching off and on. 3.The master pump shifted to pump2 only in the running when pump1 signal is off. If power is off and on again,pump2 must receive signal of pump1 to determine whether it works as master pump or not. Note: In the one master pump system,if pump1 had problems such as phase loss, overvoltage,undervoltage protection,the other slave pumps work normally.		
Terminal Name	Description	
DI1,DI2,DI3	Digital input 24V GND Input voltage: 9~30V, input resistance: 10KΩ	
V	Analog input, voltage : 0~10V, input resistance: 6.8KΩ	
C, C1	Analog input, current: 4~20mA, input resistance: 500Ω	
10V	10V supply, output current:0-100mA	
GND	Zero reference level for 5V,10V,24V	
MO	Open contact,common terminal: GND, Input:0-24V ,0-50mA	
24V	Power supply	
5V	Power supply	
T/A,T/B,T/C T/A1,T/B1,T/C1	For 4-22KW Relay output: T/A, T/C Open, T/A, T/B Closed, T/A1, T/C1 Open, T/A1, T/B1 Closed, Contact capacity: AC250V/3A,DC30V/1A	
T/A,T/B,T/C	For 1.5 - 3kW Relay output: T/A ,T/B open,T/B,T/C constant closed Contact capacity: AC250V/3A,DC30V/1A	
S+, S-	For multi-pump control	
485+, 485- A01	External signal terminal Analog Output, 0-10V ,GND	



### ● LCD Touch Screen



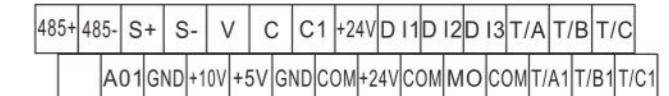
### ● Fault And Trouble Shooting

Fault Type	Possible Reasons	Solutions
O/P SCC	1.Output short circuit or connected to ground 2.Overload	1.Inspect wirings 2.Contact factory
Accel. OC	1.Short acceleration time 2.High Torque boost or V/F curve is not applicable	1.Increase acceleration time 2.Lower torque boost Increase volt.Adjust V/F curve
Decel. OC	Short deceleration time	Increase
Run OC	Load sharply change	Reduce load fluctuation
SW OC	The same as E-01, E-02,E-03	The same as E-01,E-02,E-03
internal fault	Hardware problems	Contact factory
GND fault	1.Drive or motor output is connected to ground 2.Drive input connected to output	1.Inspect wiring 2.Inspect motor aging problems.
Accel. OV	1.High input voltage 2.Frequently switch on and off	Inspect the power and voltage
Decel. OV	1.Short decel. time 2.Abnormal input volt.	1.Increase decel. time 2.Inspect power voltage 3.Reinstall brake resistor
Run OV	1.Abnormal input volt. 2.Feedback energy	1.Inspect power 2.Reinstall brake resistor
Underload prot	1. Drive output virtual wiring 2. No load	1.Inspect wiring 2.Inspect load
Drive OL	1.Heavy load 2.Short acceleration time 3.High torch increase or V/F curve not applicable 4.Low Grid voltage	1.Reduce load or replace with higher power drive 2.Increase accel. time 3.Lower torque,Increase voltage, adjust V/F curve. 4.Inspect grid voltage
Motor OL	1.Too big load 2.Too short acceleration time 3.Protection value is too small 4.Torch increases too high or V/F curve not applicable	1.Reduce load or use big power drive 2.Increase acceleration time 3.Increase overload protection value 4.Lower torque,Increase voltage to adjust V/F curve.
Current detection fault	1.Damage of detecting device or circuit fault 2.Auxiliary power problems	Contact factory
low volt. run	1.Abnormal input voltage 2.Big load in power grid	1.Inspect power voltage 2.Detach electricity supply
Open terminal	External devices fault, input signal exist	Inspect the signal and related devices
Closed terminal	External devices fault, input signal exist	Inspect the signal and its related devices
Drive overheat	1.Dust 2.High envir.temp. 3.Fan damaged	1.Clean up air duct 2.Lower carrier frequency 3.Displace fan
I/P phase loss	1.Input voltage phase loss 2.Input voltage is too low	1.Check input wires connection 2.Check grid phase loss
O/P phase loss	Bad connection of drive to motor	Inspect wiring
Storage faults	Hardware fault	Contact factory
Running time reaches set time	Running time reaches set time	Contact factory
Sensor fault	1.PID signal is off 2.sensor is broken 3.Sensor setting problem	1.Check feedback channel 2.Check sensor has fault or not. 3.check if the feedback signal complies with setting
Comm. fault	Data sending or receiving is wrong	1.Check wiring 2.Contact manufacturer
Interfer fault	Improper operation caused by the surrounding EMI	Use absorption circuit to eliminate he surrounding interference

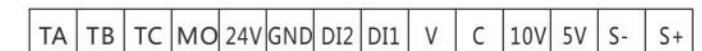
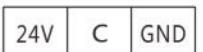
### ● Common Alarm Codes And Solutions

Alarm Description	Possible reasons	Solutions
Low flow prot	1.low inlet flow. 2.Drive's power is bigger than that of pump, Water pressure below 0.5bar. 3.Low water press. set too high.	1.Increase inlet flow. 2.Low flow detect mode is set 2 3.lower the low press. protection value
H.P. prot.	1.Actual pressure exceeds 15bar 2.Sensor malfunction, the readout exceeds 15bar.	1.Actual pressure exceeds 15bar 2.Sensor malfunction, the readout exceeds 15bar.
L.P. prot.	1.Pressure below 0.5bar 2.Pressure below 0.5bar while pump rotates reversely. 3.Water consumption is bigger than outlet flow. 4.Low pressure alarm set too high	1.remove the air in the pump. 2.Adjust rotation direction. 3.Increase the inlet flow 4.Replace with bigger size pump or reduce water consumption. 5.Lower the alarm set value
low cur. prot.	1.Incoming water shortage. 2.Drive's power is bigger than that of pump. 3.Low water detecting current is set high	1.Increase incoming water 2.low flow detect mode set 2 3.Decrease low water protection current

Applied to 4-22KW



Applied to 1.5 - 3kW



Wiring Diagram

