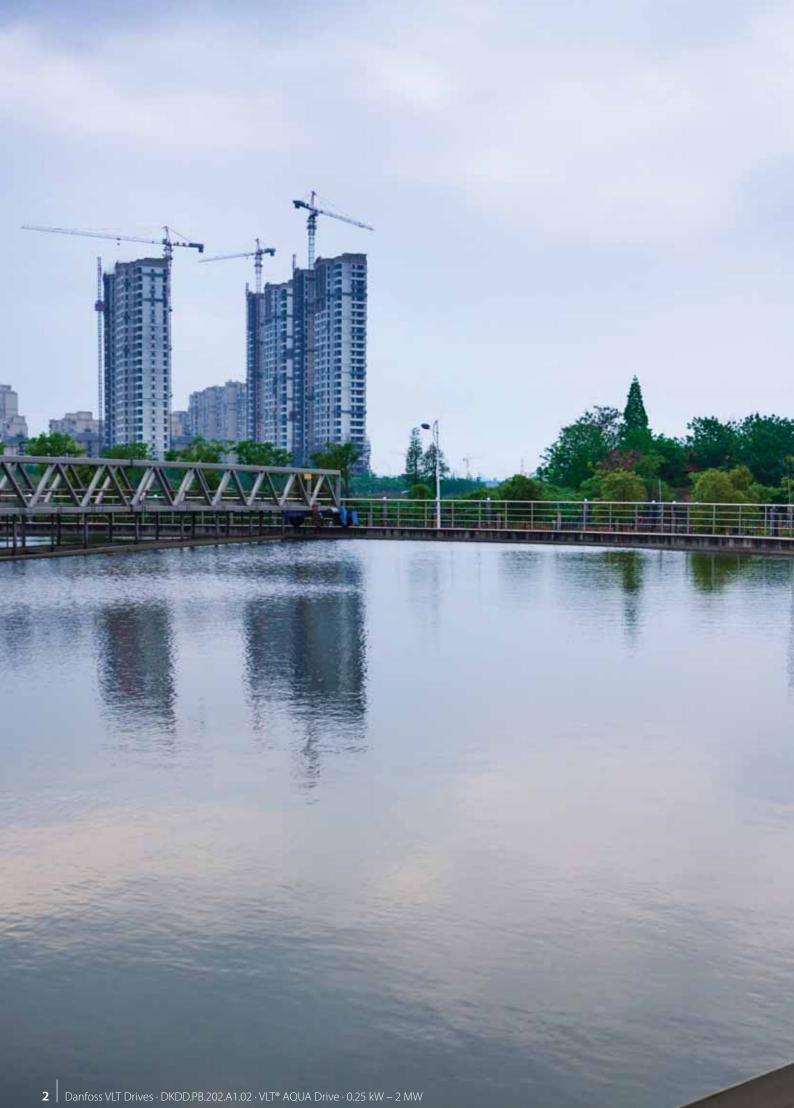


ENGINEERING TOMORROW

Selection Guide 0.25 kW - 2 MW

VLT[®] AQUA Drive FC 202 series delivers the ultimate cost efficiency







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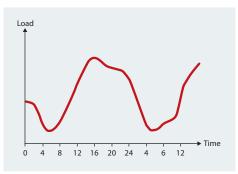
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In modern plants, energy savings are just part of the cost equation



In Århus, Denmark, this wastewater treatment plant is based on advanced process control through the extensive use of VLT® AQUA Drives. Here, it's no longer just a matter of saving 60%, but rather of creating a net energy surplus from the whole plant.



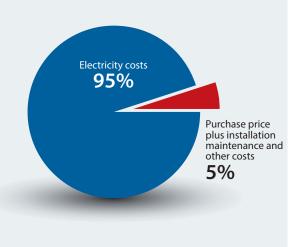
The considerable daily load variation in water or wastewater treatment plants makes it economically attractive to install control handles on more or less all rotating equipment such as pumps and blowers. The new generation of the VLT® AQUA Drive is the ideal choice for the water industry, giving you precise control and a perfect match for all your applications. The benefits are obvious:

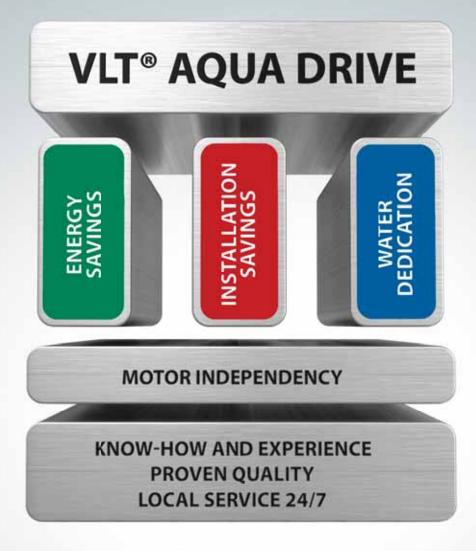
- Better water quality
- Better asset protection
- Less maintenance costs
- Reduced energy cost
- Higher plant reliability/ performance

Small investment – big returns Look at the lifetime savings

Over the last decades, the relative cost of Variable Speed Drives (VSDs) has dropped and energy prices have increased. This makes it more attractive to use VSDs on more or less all rotating equipment. Over the lifetime of the VSD, energy cost is the dominating economical factor. The energy efficiency of the VSD must therefore be a key selection parameter.

The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive's 0.5 to 2% better installed energy efficiency compared with traditional drives is on same level as savings gained by moving from an IE2 to an IE3 motor.





Nothing beats know how and experience The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive built from the bottom up To deliver the ultimate cost efficiency

The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive is built on a solid foundation of knowhow and experience – combine this with Danfoss quality and our global network of local 24/7 service and you get rock solid reliability.

Fits all motors

Danfoss is the world's largest dedicated and motor independent VSD supplier. By keeping at the forefront of control algorithms for new motor technologies, we can always offer you a free choice between motor suppliers.

A powerful combination

Three pillars raise the performance of the VLT® AQUA Drive to new heights: It's our unique combination of energy savings, reduced installation costs and a solid dedication to all your water applications that sets the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive above the competition when it comes to overall lifetime savings.

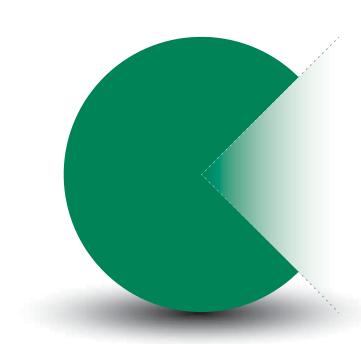
Up to 30% first-year cost savings

With a combination of powerful new features and functions, the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive can realistically offer first-year cost savings between 10 – 30%, relative to the investment made in the drives, compared to traditional drive solutions.



Market leading energy efficiency Save up to 25% of investment first year

Our tight focus on energy efficiency at every stage of development including the net efficiency when the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive is installed means that you get a drive that delivers cost savings of up to 25% of investment in the drive in its first year, when compared to traditional VSD solutions. That's the equivalent to the savings gained by choosing an IE 3 motor instead of an IE 2.



Efficiency

5 reasons to choose new VLT® AQUA Drive

- 1. Energy efficient VSD design
- 2. Intelligent heat management
- 3. Automatic adaption to application
- 4. Energy efficient harmonic mitigation
- 5. Optimal control of all motors

Energy efficient design The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive's control algorithm and design focuses on reducing heat loss, to maximise energy efficiency.

2. Intelligent heat management

An unique back channel cooling concept transfers up to 90% of heat away from the room. This results in large energy savings on unnecessary air conditioning.

Go to www.danfoss.com for video.

3. Automatic adaption to application

Around 90% of all motors are oversized by more than 10%. AEO functionality can deliver energy savings of around 2% at the 90% load, with typical savings up to 5% over the whole range.

4. Energy efficient harmonic mitigation

Our unique VLT[®] Low Harmonic Drive with integrated AAF filter delivers an energy efficiency that is 2-3 % better than traditional VSD with Active Front End technology. Sleep function at low load secures further energy savings.

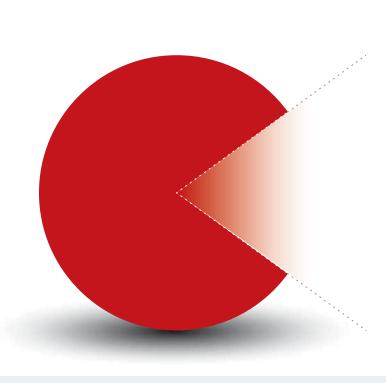
5. Optimal control of all motors

The VLT® AQUA Drive's capability to efficiently operate the diff erent motor types in the market, secures you a free choice between motor suppliers. One of the latest developments is for high speed PM motors.

The unique Danfoss VVC+ control technology is ideal for high speed turbo blowers using PM motors, offering from 0.5 to 3 % additional installed energy savings compared with using traditional VSDs.

Installation savings and user friendliness Save up to 20%

Based on our lengthy experience with the first ever dedicated water and wastewater drive on the market, the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive offers very efficient installation and commissioning solutions which, compared to traditional VSDs, off er cost saving of between 10-20%.



Simplicity

Reasons to choose new VLT[®] AQUA Drive

1. Less panel space

- 2. Direct outdoor installation
- 3. Long cable capability as standard
- 4. Reduce air conditioning investment
- 5. Integrated harmonic mitigation
- 6. Printed circuit board protection as standard
- 7. Easy commissioning
- 8. Minimum 10 years' lifetime

1. Less panel space

The unique combination of Danfoss VLT® Low Harmonic Drive with integrated AAF filters, the ability to install the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive side by side and its compact design offer a very space-friendly package when the complete solution is installed.

2. Direct outdoor installation

As standard, Danfoss offers VSD in IP 66/NEMA4X. In addition to the convenience of having the VSD close to the pump, for example, this typically reduces cable costs, removes the need for air condition capacity and lowers control room costs.

3. Long cable capability as standard

Without the need for additional components, the VLT® AQUA Drive provides trouble free operation with cable lengths up to 150 m screened and 300 m unscreened.

4. Air conditioning investment reduced by 90%

Unique Danfoss back channel cooling system offers up to 90% reduction in investment for air cooling systems to remove heat from the VSDs.

5. Integrated harmonic mitigation

The VLT® AQUA Drive is delivered with integrated harmonic mitigation solutions to a THDi level of 40% as standard. This saves space and costs while making installation easier.

6. Printed circuit boards protection as standard

From 90 kW the VLT® AQUA Drive comes as standard with 3C3 PCB coating to ensure long lifetime even in harsh wastewater environments.

7. Easy commissioning

Whether it's a 0.25 kW or 2 MW drive you get the same control panel with local language, the new SmartStart function and many other time saving features.

8. Designed for a minimum 10 years' lifetime

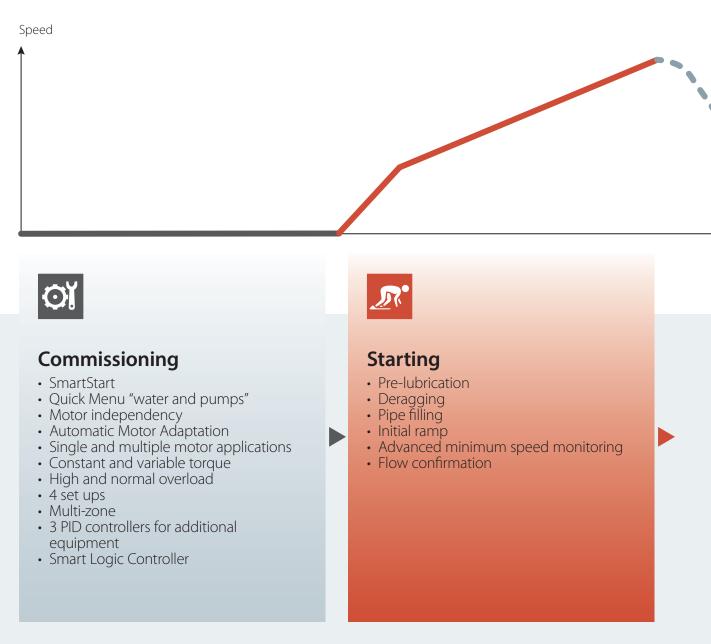
With the VLT® AQUA Drive's high quality components, maximum 80% load on components and intelligent heat management reducing dust on PCB's, the need for routine scheduled parts replacements, such as electrolytic capacitors and fans has been removed.



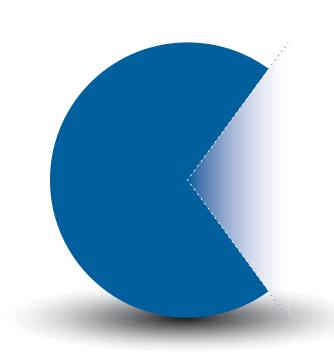
An unsurpassed fit for all your water applications

The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive is the perfect match for all water and wastewater applications. Specially designed software features help protect your assets in many ways such as by avoiding water hammer, reducing maintenance on pumps and blowers and by saving additional energy compared with traditional VSD controls. The new generation VLT® AQUA Drive gives your rotating equipment the best possible lifetime, with the lowest energy consumption and maintenance costs. All while protecting your assets.

The new generation VLT[®] AQUA Drive has features for all operation conditions, from commissioning to stopping



Lifetime benefits





- 1. User friendliness
- 2. Flexibility
- 3. Reliability
- 4. Energy saving
- 5. Pipe and plant asset protection
- 6. Reduced maintenance

Ł

Operation

- Automatic energy optimisation
- Lubrication
- End of curve detection
- Dry run detection
- Low flow detection and sleep mode
- Flying start and kinetic backup
- Timed actions
- Preventative maintenance
- Deragging
- Flexible and intelligent handling of user infos, warnings and alarms
- Flow compensation

Stopping

- Check valve ramp
- Final ramp
- Post lubrication
- Deragging

Time



Benefits of using VLT® AQUA Drive in water supply

Pumping water out to the customer from the water work can seem to be a simple process. The fact is, that energy for these pumps typically represent 60-80% of total energy consumption for the whole water supply system. Besides the major energy savings of around 40% obtained by regulating the pressure in the network with VLT® AQUA Drives, the regulation will typically also:

- Limit the risk of bacteria and contamination of tap water
- Lower the risk of road breaks and costly pipe repair
- Extend your network's service life
- Reduce water consumption
- Postpone investment in plant
 upgrades
- Reduce risk of water hammer



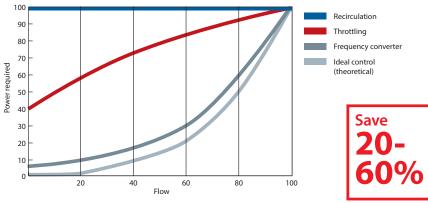
Try it yourself

By using the VLT[®] Energy Box software you can easily get a complete financial analysis for pumps including payback time – download it here:

www.danfoss.com/ vltenergybox

Control your centrifugal pump or blower with VLT® AQUA Drive

In a system using centrifugal or rotodynamic pumps or blowers and predominated with friction loss, major energy savings can be obtained by using VLT® AQUA Drives. Just 20% reduction in pump speed/flowrate can offer up to 50% energy reduction, for example.



Even with a high content of static pressure, major savings can be obtained: 20% speed reduction off er typically 20-30% savings.



Benefits of using VLT® AQUA Drive in wastewater treatment

Blowers or surface aerators typically consume 40-70% of the total energy used in wastewater treatment plants. Controlling the aeration equipment with VLT® AQUA Drives can deliver energy savings of up to 30-50%.

Beside these major benefits, a drive control of the aeration system will also offer:

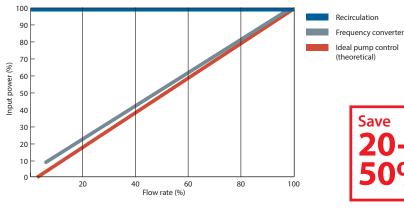
- · Correct DO level, independent of load variations, reducing the risk that outlet values are outside permission level
- Regulation of nitrification capacity, as a function of temperature and load variations and limit energy and carbon use (giving more carbon for electricity production)
- Secure effective de-nitrification process by avoiding excessive DO
- Reduced wear on aeration equipment

Control your positive displacement blower or pump with VLT® AQUA Drive

In a system using positive displacement blowers or pumps, high energy savings can be obtained by using VLT® AQUA

Drives. 30% reduction in speed will offer 30% energy savings (assuming constant pressure).

Save



Go to www.danfoss.com for case stories.





Maximum flexibility with VLT® Cascade Controller – customised for up to 3, 6 or 8 pumps

The controller provides accurate flow, pressure, and level control that make your multiple pump systems work in an optimised efficient way.

The VLT[®] drives have a basic cascade function embedded in the drive itself that controls up to three pumps.



Cascade control of more than three pumps requires the Multi-function Cascade Controller option.

The VLT[®] Cascade Controller controls speed and sequence of up to eight pumps or blowers in three modes.

Standard cascade mode

 Variable speed of one motor and on/ off control of the remainder

Mixed pump mode

- Variable speed of a few pumps and on/off control of the remainder
- Support of unequal size pumps.

Master/Follower mode

- Controls all pumps with optimised speed. This mode is the most energy optimised solution.
- Ensures maximum performance with minimum pressure surges.

In all three modes, pumps are staged on or off depending on the need.

Run-time balancing

The cascade controller can be used to balance the run-time for each pump in a system.



Cascade Controller or for Mixed pump applications -or for Master follower applications

Easy commissioning and service

The VLT® Cascade Controller can be commissioned from the drive display or using MCT10 PC software in its freeof-charge download version. The MCT 10 configuration tool makes setup of the cascade controller parameters very easy.

The pump status can be followed in the drive display during operation and the run-time of each pump together with the number of starts are logged. System performance is easily tracked.

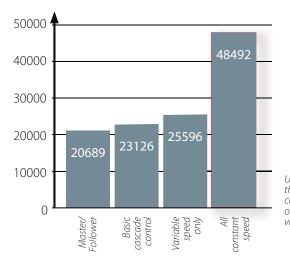
Built-in

The Multi-function Cascade Controller option is mounted directly within the drive and includes a host of pump control features. This often eliminates the need for PLC's and other external control equipment.

Easy upgrade

With the VLT[®] plug and play flexibility in adding option cards in the drive, it is very easy to expand the Basic Cascade Controller. Minimum time and no extra space is required.

Energy consumption [kWh]



Using Master/Follower mode can reduce the energy consumption to less than half compared to traditional across the line on/off cycling of pumps/blowers and valve throttling.

Built for: Water distribution and booster pumps Wastewater Lift stations (normal or inverse) Aeration blowers

Irrigation pumps

Who benefits?

- Pump and blower OEMs with multiple pump/blower systems
- System integrators/installers booster set manufacturers
- pump skid manufacturers Anyone interested in a high level of process control and energy conservation in multipump or blower systems

Same hardware up to 2 MW

The same cascade controller hardware is common to the entire power range up to 2 MW.

Lead pump alternation is possible with all VLT® Cascade Controllers, even the built-in Basic Cascade Controller.

The feature ensures that up to eight pumps or blowers are used equally and ensures that pumps will not run for extended periods.

Alternation can be programmed to take place on digital input, when in sleep mode, when a pump is destaged, or at preset times.

Pump Interlocking

In case a pump or blower is out of order or being serviced the VLT[®] Cascade Controller can be set – manually or by digital input - in "Pump Interlocking".

The cascade controller will then skip the specific pump or blower in its staging sequences.

Free choice of motor technology Easy commissioning and algorithms for optimal efficiency

As an independent manufacturer of drive solutions, Danfoss is committed to supporting all commonly used motor types and fostering ongoing development.

Danfoss frequency converters have traditionally offered control algorithms for high efficiency with standard induction motors and permanent magnet (PM) motors, and now they also support synchronous reluctance motors. In this way Danfoss offers you to combine your favorite motor technology like asynchronus-, permanent magnet- or synchronous reluctance motors with a VLT® AQUA Drive.

Furthermore, the VLT® AQUA Drive makes commissioning just as easy as with standard induction motors by combining ease of use with additional helpful functions such as SmartStart and automatic motor adaptation, which measures the motor characteristics and optimises the motor parameters accordingly. This way the motor always operates at the highest possible efficiency, allowing users to reduce energy consumption and cut costs.



The most comprehensive programme to cover all your applications

With the introduction of the new generation VLT® AQUA Drive, you now get the most comprehensive dedicated AQUA programme in the market. Now you can cover all your applications with the same product series and user interface, whether you need a 0.25 kW or 2 MW drive, IP 00 or IP 66 protection, different overload ratings, AC, PM or synchronous reluctance motor controls – or any of our dedicated water features.



A world of experience with a focus on water

The new generation VLT[®] AQUA Drive represents the best combination of know how and experience – based on in depth understanding of the changing nature of the water and wastewater industries. No matter where in the world, or what your water project, AQUA Drives are there for you.



Water supply, Wertheim, Germany Raw water from deep wells is treated in a three stage process. VLT® AQUA Drives make it possible to balance these three processes to maximise treatment performance.



Wastewater treatment, Hanoi, Vietnam The wastewater treatment plant, Yen So Park, treats 50% of Hanoi's wastewater. More than 90 VSDs are installed, of which 12 450 kW VLT® AQUA Drives control the blowers.



Sincrondraiv srl, Romania 10 high power VLT® AQUA Drives secure optimal energy and water control in major irrigation facility in Romania.

Control motors down to 0.25 kW without a step-down transformer on 690 V mains.

> 50°C ambient temperature without derating

Training based on experience

Keep up to date on trends, methods and features that save additional energy or offer new technical opportunities to increase your product quality or decrease the downtime of your plant.

Receive the same quality training anywhere in the world with Danfossdeveloped material and trainers. Training can take place at one of Danfoss' facilities or directly at the customer's own facility. Teaching is conducted by local trainers who have broad experience in the many conditions that may affect performance, so you get the most out of your Danfoss solution.

Additionally, the online platform Danfoss Learning offers you the opportunity to extend your knowledge in small and compact lessons up to extensive training courses, when and wherever you want.

Read more at learning.danfoss.com

Flexible, modular and adaptable Built to last

A VLT[®] AQUA Drive is built on a flexible, modular design concept to provide an extraordinarily versatile motor control solution. Equipped with a wide range of industry features owners can achieve optimal process control, higher quality output and reduce costs related to spare parts and service, and much more.

Up to 2 MW

Available in a performance range from 0.25 kW to 2 MW the VLT® AQUA Drive FC 202 series can control nearly all standard industrial motor technologies, including permanent magnet motors, synchronous reluctance motors, copper rotor motors and direct line PM.

The frequency converter is designed to work with all common supply voltage ranges: 200-240 V, 380-480 V, 525-600 V and 525-690 V This means that system designers, OEMs and end users are free to connect the drive to their chosen motor and remain confident that the system will perform to the highest possible standards.

690 V

The 690 V versions of VLT® AQUA Drive units can control motors down to 0.25 kW without stepdown transformer. This enables you to choose from a broad variety of compact, reliable and efficient drives for demanding production facilities operating from 690 V mains networks.

Reduce costs with compact drives

A compact design and efficient heat management enable the drives to take up less space in control rooms and panels, thereby reducing initial costs. Compact dimensions are also an advantage in applications where drive space is restricted. This makes it possible for designers to develop smaller applications without being forced to compromise on protection and grid quality. For example, the D frame versions of the VLT® AQUA Drive FC 202 from 75-400 kW are 25-68% smaller than equivalent drives.

Especially impressive is the 250 kW, 690 V version, which is among the smallest in its power class on the market today, and is available in an IP 54 enclosure.

Despite the compact dimensions, all units are nevertheless equipped with integrated DC link chokes and EMC filters, which help to reduce grid pollution and reduce cost and efforts for external EMC-components and wiring.

The IP 20 version is optimized for cabinet mounting and features covered power terminals to prevent accidental contact. The unit can also be ordered with optional fuses or circuit breakers in the same package size. Control and power cables are fed in separately at the bottom.

The frequency converters combine a flexible system architecture, which allows them to be adapted to specific applications, with a uniform user interface across all power classes. This allows you to adapt the drive to the exact needs of your specific application. As a result project work and costs are subsequently reduced. The easy to use interface reduces training requirements. The integrated SmartStart guides users quickly and efficiently through the setup process, which results in fewer faults due to configuration.



VLT[®] platform highlights

- · Versatile, flexible, configurable
- Up to 2 MW in common voltages
- Asynchronous, Synchronous Reluctance and PM motor control
- 7 fieldbuses supported
- Unique user interface
- Globally supported
- EMC filters integrated as standard

Configure for cost savings via intelligent heat management, compactness and protection

All Danfoss VLT[®] frequency converters follow the same design principle for fast, flexible and fault-free installation and efficient cooling.

VLT® AQUA Drives are available in a broad range of enclosures sizes and protection ratings from IP 00 to IP 66 to enable easy installation in all environments: mounted in panels, switch rooms or as stand-alone units in the production area.

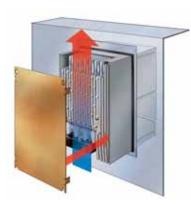
Cost saving heat management

In VLT® AQUA Drives there is total separation between cooling air and the internal electronics. It protects electronics from contaminants. At the

same time it removes heat efficiently which helps to prolong product life, increase the overall availability of the system and reduce faults related to high temperatures.

For example, by exhausting heat directly outside it is possible to reduce the size of the cooling system in the panel or switch room. This can be achieved with Danfoss' panel through cooling system or the extremely efficient back channel cooling concept, that also allows to conduct the heat into the outside of the control room. Both methods make it possible to reduce the initial cost of the panel or switch room.

In daily use the benefits are equally clear as the energy consumption related to cooling can be reduced significantly. This means that designers can reduce the size of the air conditioning system, or even eliminate it entirely.



Panel through cooling

An accessory mounting kit for small and mid -range drives enables heat losses to be directed directly outside the panel room.



Back-channel cooling

By directing air through a rear cooling channel up to 85-90% of the drive's heat loss is removed directly outside the installation room.



No air over electronics Complete separation between cooling air and the internal electronics ensures efficient cooling. VLT[®] AQUA Drives are available in IP 20 enclosures optimized for installation in panels. For use in harsh environments choose IP 55 or IP 66 enclosures.

Coated circuit boards

conforming to class 3C2

class 3C3.

The VLT® AQUA Drive is as standard

(IEC 60721-3-3). If used in especially

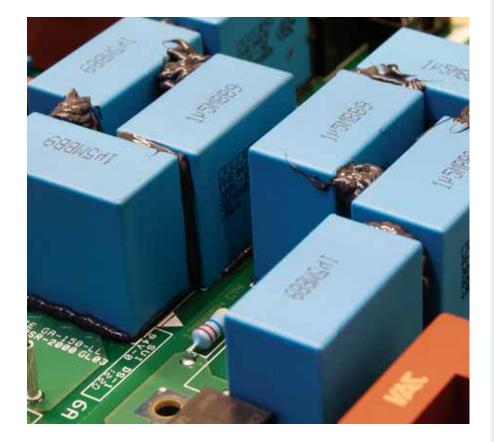
harsh conditions it is possible to order

a special coating that complies with

From 90 kW the VLT® AQUA Drive comes as standard with 3C3 PCB coating to ensure long lifetime even in harsh wastewater environments.

Ruggedized for extra protection

The VLT® AQUA Drive is available in a 'ruggedized' version, that ensures that components remain firmly in place in environments characterized by high degrees of vibration such as Marine and mobile equipment.





Retrofitting. Fast upgrade to newest technology platform

As technologies evolve and newer, smaller and more efficient models replace old drives, it is important to Danfoss that you can change and upgrade as easily as possible. Minimize downtime in your production and update your installation in a few minutes with prepared tools from Danfoss. With a Danfoss conversion kit it is easy and fast to prepare your application for the future:

- Mechanical adaptation
- Electric adaptation
- Parameter adaptation
- Profibus adaptation

Optimize performance and grid protection

Built-in protection as standard

The VLT® AQUA Drive FC 202 contains all modules necessary for compliance with EMC standards.

A built-in, scalable RFI filter minimizes electromagnetic interference and the integrated DC link chokes reduce the harmonic distortion in the mains network, in accordance with IEC 61000-3-2. Furthermore, they increase the lifetime of the DC link capacitors and therefore also the drive's overall efficiency.

The solutions save cabinet space, as they are integrated in the drive from the factory. Efficient EMC mitigation also enables the use of cables with smaller cross-sections, which again reduces installation costs.

Danfoss VLT® AQUA Drives are equipped with DC chokes that reduce mains interference to a THDi of

40%



Expand grid and motor protection with filter solutions

If needed, Danfoss' wide range of solutions for harmonic mitigation can provide additional protection, such as the

- VLT[®] Advanced Harmonic Filter AHF
- VLT[®] Advanced Active Filter AAF
- VLT[®] Low Harmonic Drives
- VLT[®] 12-pulse Drives

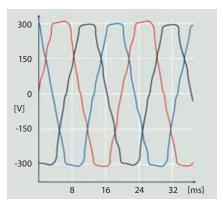
Provide motor protection with:

- VLT[®] Sine Wave Filter
- VLT[®] dU/dt Filter
- VLT[®] Common Mode Filters

With this solutions you may achieve optimum performance for your application, even in weak or unstable grids.

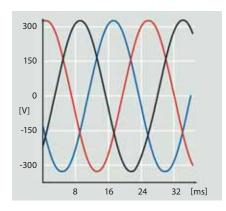
Use motor cables up to 300 m

The design of the VLT® AQUA Drive makes it a perfect choice in applications that require long motor cables. Without needing additional components the drive provides trouble free operation with cable lengths of up to 150 m screened or 300 m unscreened. This allows the drive to be installed in a central control room a distance away from the application without affecting motor performance.



Harmonic distortion

Electrical interference reduces efficiency and risks harming equipment.



Optimised Harmonic performance Efficient harmonic mitigation protects electronics and increases efficiency.

| 155011 | Class B | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| cility operators must mply with EN 55011 | Housing and light industries | Class A Group 1 Industrial environment | Class A Group 2 Industrial environment |
| I/IEC 61800-3 nverter manufacturers ıst conform to EN 61800-3 | Category C1 First enviroment, home and office | Category C2 First enviroment, home and office | Category C3 Second enviroment |
|) | | | |
| J <i>r</i> <i>z</i> | /IEC 61800-3 Iverter manufacturers st conform to EN 61800-3 | /IEC 61800-3 werter manufacturers st conform to EN 61800-3 | /IEC 61800-3 werter manufacturers st conform to EN61800-3 Category C1 First enviroment, home and office Category C2 First enviroment, home and office |

¹⁾ Compliance to mentioned EMC classes depends on the selected filter

Adverse effects of harmonics

- Limitations on supply and network utilization
- Increased transformer, motor and cable heating
- Reduced equipment lifetime
- Costly equipment downtime
- Control system malfunctions
- Pulsating and reduced motor torque
- Audible noise

For technical details and further information please see also VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.



Solutions for harmonics mitigation

The mains voltage supplied by electricity utilities to homes, businesses and industry should be a uniform sinusoidal voltage with a constant amplitude and frequency.

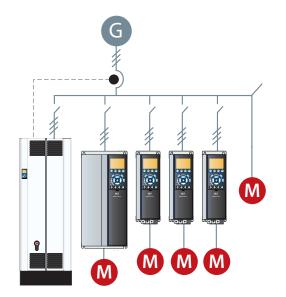
This ideal situation is no longer found in any power grid due to harmonics. This is mainly because consumers take non-sinusoidal current from the grid or have a nonlinear characteristic, e.g. strip lights, light dampers, energysaving bulbs and frequency converters. Because of the constantly increasing use of non-linear loads, deviations become increasingly serious. Irregular power supplies influence the performance and operation of electrical equipment, so motors, frequency converters and transformers must be more highly rated to maintain proper operation.

VLT[®] Advanced Active Filter AAF 006

VLT® Advanced Active Filters identify harmonic distortion from non-linear loads and inject counter-phase harmonic and reactive currents into the AC line to cancel out the distortion, resulting in distortion levels of no more than 5% THvD. The optimal sinusoidal waveform of the AC power is restored and the power factor of the system is reestablished at 1.

Advanced Active Filters follow the same design principles as all our other drives. The modular platform provides high energy efficiency, user friendly operation, efficient cooling and high enclosure ratings.

VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 Voltage range: 380-480 V Corrective current range: 190-400 A



VLT[®] Advanced Harmonic Filter AHF 005/010

The Danfoss harmonic filters AHF 005/010 are specially designed to be connected in front of a VLT[®] frequency converter, and ensure that the harmonic current distortion generated back to the mains is reduced to a minimum.

One filter can be used for several frequency converters, helping owners reduce system costs. Easy commissioning saves installation costs, and due to the filter's maintenance free design running expenses for the units are eliminated.

VLT® Advanced Harmonic Filter AHF 005 (5% THiD) VLT® Advanced Harmonic Filter AHF 010 (10% THiD) Voltage range: 380-690 V Filter current range: 10-480 A

VLT[®] Low Harmonic Drive

The VLT® Low Harmonic Drive continuously regulates the network and load conditions without affecting the connected motor.

The drive combines the well-known performance and reliability of standard VLT[®] drives with a VLT[®] Advanced Active Filter. The result is a powerful, motor friendly solution that provides the highest possible harmonic mitigation with THiD (total harmonic current distortion) of maximum 5%.

VLT[®] Low Harmonic Drive Voltage range: 380-480 V Power range: 160-710 kW

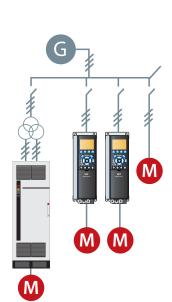
VLT[®] 12-Pulse Drive

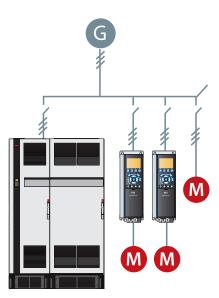
Robust and cost effective harmonic solution for the higher power range. The VLT[®] 12-pulse drive offers reduced harmonics for demanding industry applications above 315 kW.

The VLT® 12-pulse is a high efficiency variable frequency converter which isbuilt with the same modular design as the popular 6-pulse VLT® drives. It is offered with similar drive options and accessories and can be configured according to customer need.

The VLT[®] 12-pulse drive provides harmonic reduction without adding capacitive or inductive components which often require network analysis to avoid potential system resonance problems.

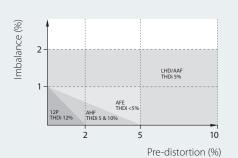
VLT® 12-Pulse Drive Voltage range: 380-480 V Power range 315 kW – 1.0 MW







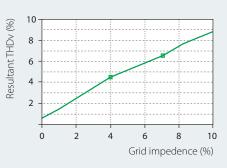
Cost effective mitigation

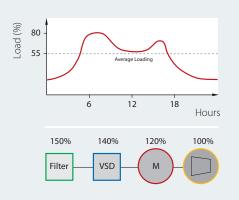


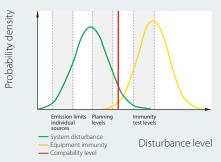
Imbalance and pre-distortion

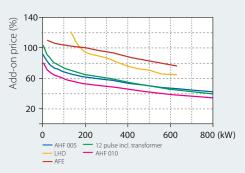
The harmonic mitigation performance of the different solutions depends on the grid quality.

The higher the imbalance and pre-distortion, the more harmonic the equipment has to suppress. The graph shows at what pre-distortion and imbalance level each technolegy can keep its guaranteed THDi performance.









Over-sizing

Published filter data are all given at 100% loading but filters are seldom run at full load due to over-sizing and load profile.

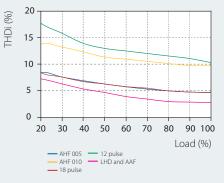
Serial mitigation equipment must always be sized for the maximum current, but be aware of the duration of part load operation and evaluate the different filter types accordingly. Oversizing gives poor mitigation performance and high running costs. It is also a waste of money.

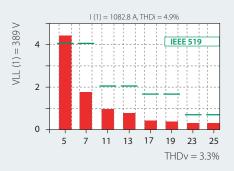
Standards compliance

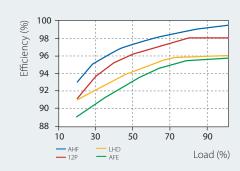
Keeping equipment immunity higher than system distortion ensures trouble free operation.

Most standards set restrictions on total voltage distortion according to a planned level, often between 5% and 8%.

Equipment immunity is, in most cases, far higher: for drives, between 15-20%. However, this influences product life adversely.







Power size vs. initial costs

Compared to the frequency converter, the different solutions have different add-on prices depending on power size. The passive solutions in general offer the lowest initial cost and as the complexity of the solutions increase, so does the price.

System impedance

As an example, a 400 kW FC 202 drive on a 1000 kVA transformer with 5% impedance results in ~5% THDv (total harmonic voltage distortion) at ideal grid conditions, whereas the same drive on a 1000 kVA, 8% imp. transformer leads to 50% higher THDv, namely 7.5%.



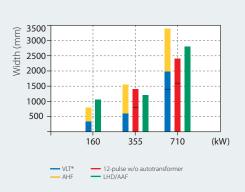
Total Harmonic distortion

Each drive generates its own total harmonic current distortion (THDi) which depends on the grid conditions. The bigger the drive is in relation to the transformer the smaller the THDi.

Harmonic performance

Each harmonic mitigation technology has its own THDi characteristic which is load dependent.

These characteristics are set at ideal grid conditions without pre-distortion and with balanced phases. Variations hereof will result in higher THDi values.



Wall space

In many applications the amount of available wall space is limited and must be utilized to the greatest extent possible. Based on different technologies, the various harmonic solutions each have their optimum size and power relationship.

Fulfilling the standards

To determine whether or not the harmonic pollution of a given application/grid exceeds a specific standard, many complex calculations must be done. With the help from free Danfoss MCT 31 harmonic calculation software, this is made easy and less time consuming.

System efficiency

The running cost is mainly determined by the overall system efficiency. This depends on the individual products, true power-factors and efficiencies. Active solutions tend to keep the true power-factor independent of load and grid variations. On the other hand, active solutions are less efficient than passive solutions.



Support common fieldbusses

Increase productivity

With the wide range of fieldbus options the VLT® AQUA Drive can be easily connected to the fieldbus system of your choice. This makes the AQUA Drive a future-ready solution that can easily be expanded and updated if your needs change.

See the complete list of fieldbuses on page 39.

Danfoss fieldbus options can also be installed as a plug-and-play solution at a later stage, if the production layout demands a new communication platform. This way, you can be confident that you can optimize your plant without being forced to replace your existing drive system.

Download drivers for easy PLC integration

Integrating a drive into an existing bus system can be time consuming and complicated. To make this process easy and more efficient, Danfoss provides all necessary fieldbus drivers and instructions, which can be downloaded for free from the Danfoss website.

After installation the bus parameters, typically only a few, can be set directly in the VLT[®] drive via the local control panel, the VLT[®] MCT 10 or the fieldbus itself.















Energy documentation

VLT[®] Energy Box software is the most modern and advanced energy calculation tool available.

It allows energy consumption calculations and comparisons of AQUA pumps applications driven by Danfoss drives and alternative methods of flow control.

The program compares the total operational costs of various traditional systems to operation of the same systems with a VLT® AQUA Drive.

With this program it is easy to evaluate the savings by comparing a VLT® AQUA Drive over other types of capacity control systems in both new installations as well as retrofit situations.

Complete financial analysis

VLT[®] Energy Box provides a complete financial analysis including:

- Initial cost for the drive system and the alternative system
- Installation and hardware costs
- Annual maintenance costs and any utility company incentives for energy conservation products
- Payback time and accumulated savings
- Upload of actual energy consumption (kWh) and duty cycle from the VLT[®] AQUA Drive

VLT[®] Energy Box makes it possible to capture actual energy data from the drives and monitor energy consumption and overall system efficiency.

Energy audit

The VLT® AQUA Drive coupled with Energy Box software enables the package to be used as the Energy Audit equipment for both the estimation and validation of savings. VLT® AQUA Drive can be interrogated remotely for full energy data, making it easy to monitor your energy savings and return on investment. Monitoring via fieldbus often makes energy meters omissible.



Software tools

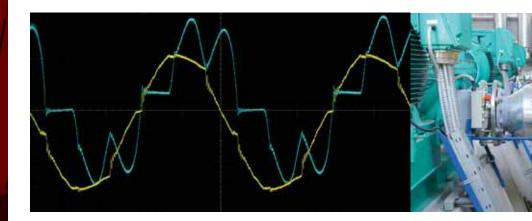
Easy engineering and setup with VLT® Motion Control Tool MCT 10

In addition to operating the drive via LCP (local control panel), VLT[®] drives can also be configured and monitored with Danfoss own PC software. This provides plant managers with a comprehensive overview of the system at any point in time, adding a new level of flexibility in configuration, monitoring and troubleshooting.

MCT 10 is a windows based engineering tool with a clearly structured interface that provides an instant overview of all the drives in a system of any size. The software runs under Windows and enables data exchange over a traditional RS485 interface, fieldbus (Profibus, Ethernet, etc.) or via USB. Parameter configuration is possible both online on a connected drive and offline in the tool itself. Additional documentation, such as electrical diagrams or operating manuals, can be embedded in MCT 10. This reduces the risk of incorrect configuration while offering fast access to troubleshooting.

Analyse harmonic distortion with VLT[®] Harmonic Calculation Software HCS

This is an advanced simulation program that makes calculating harmonic distortion in your mains network fast and easy. It is the ideal solution both if you are planning to extend your existing plant or installation or if you are planning a new installation from scratch.





The user-friendly interface allows you to configure the mains environment as desired and returns simulation results, which you can use to optimize your network.

Contact your local Danfoss sales office or visit our website for more information or visit directly at www.danfoss-hcs.com

VLT[®] Motion Control Tool MCT 31 Harmonics Calculation Software

VLT® MCT 31 calculates system harmonic distortion for both Danfoss and non-Danfoss drives. It is also able to calculate the effects of using various additional harmonic reduction measures, including Danfoss harmonic filters. With VLT[®] Motion Control Tool MCT 31, you can determine whether harmonics will be an issue in your installation, and if so, what strategies will be most cost-effective in addressing the problem.

VLT[®] Motion Control Tool MCT 31 features include:

- Short circuit current ratings can be used instead of transformer size and impedance when transformer data is unknown
- Project oriented for simplified calculations on several transformers
- Easy to compare different harmonic solutions within the same project
- Supports current Danfoss product line as well as legacy drive models



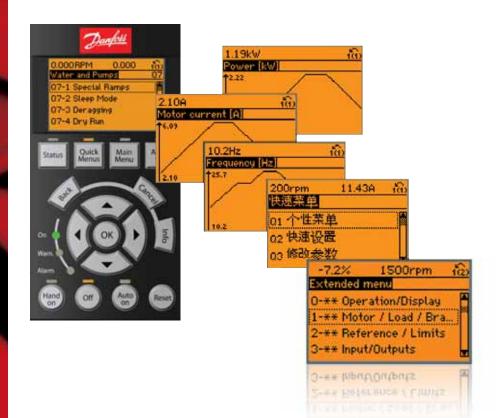
Intuitive setup with graphical interface

The VLT® AQUA Drive features a user-friendly, hot pluggable local control panel (LCP) for easy setup and parameter configuration.

After choosing language navigate through setup parameters individually. Alternatively, use a pre-defined quick menu or a SmartStart guide for application specific setup.

The LCP can be detached and used to copy settings to other AQUA Drives in the system. It can also be mounted remotely on a control panel fascia. This enables the user to take full advantage of the LCP, eliminating the need for additional switches and instrumentation.

My Personal Menu allows direct access to up to 50 user-selectable parameters.



Save commissioning time with SmartStart

SmartStart is a setup wizard that is activated at the first power up of the drive, or after a factory reset. Using easy to understand language, SmartStart guides users through a series of easy steps to ensure correct and efficient motor control. The wizard can also be started directly via the Quick Menu on the graphical control panel.

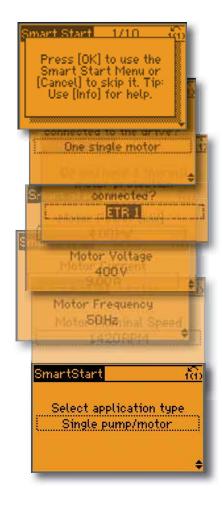
First, users are asked to set which type of motor setup is used in the application:

- Single pump/motor in open or closed loop
- Motor alternation: when two motors share one drive
- **Basic cascade control:** speed control a single pump in a multi pump system. This is a cost attractive solution in for example booster sets
- **Master-follower:** Control up to 8 drives and pumps to ensure smooth operation of the overall pump system
- Automatic Motor Adaptation: SmartStart also guarantees an optimised motor performance due to the adjustment of efficient settings regardless of the motor type. After entering the basic motor data,

the Automatic Motor Adaptation function measures the motor parameters and optimises the drive settings at standstill without the need to disconnect the load.

The guide then continues to dedicated water and pump features:

- Flow compensation: the drive adapts pump operation in relation to a set point
- **Deragging:** removes clogs from impellers by reversing the direction of the flow in cycles. This can be used as proactive measure to avoid damaging the pump
- **Pipe fill:** helps to avoid water hammering by filling pipes smoothly
- Dry run/end of curve detection: protects the pump from damage. If a set point is not reached, the drive assumes that the pipe is dry or there is a leakage
- **Sleep mode:** saves energy by stopping the pump when there is no demand
- **Special ramps:** dedicated startup and stop ramps for specific applications







Dedicated water and pump features

Dedicated, integrated features that save energy and increase efficiency in all water and pump applications.

Embedded multi-pump controller

The Pump Cascade Controller distributes operation hours evenly across all pumps. Wear and tear on individual pumps is therefore reduced to a minimum, extending their lifetime expectancy and reliability considerably.

High overload capability

For high inertia or high friction loads, extra torque is available for undersized motors. The current can be set to a maximum of up to 160% for a limited amount of time.

1. End of curve detection

This feature is triggered if the pump runs without reaching a predefined set point. The drive then either sets off an alarm or performs another preprogrammed action. This happens for example when a pipe leaks.

2. Auto tuning of the 4 PI controllers

Auto tuning enables the drive to learn how the system reacts to corrections made by the drive. Using what it has measured, the drive calculates the P and I values to restore precise and stable operation.

3. Flow compensation

A pressure sensor mounted close to the fan or pump provides a reference point that enables pressure to be kept constant at the discharge end of the system. The drive constantly adjusts the pressure reference to follow the system curve. This method both saves energy and reduces installation costs.

4. No/low flow detection and sleep mode

In situations with low or now flow, the drive enters sleep mode to conserve energy. When the pressure falls below the predefined set-point, the drive starts automatically. Compared to continuous operation this method reduces energy costs and equipment wear and helps extend the lifetime of the application.

5. Deragging feature

This VLT® AQUA Drive software feature offers proactive pump protection. The deragging can be configured as either a preventative or reactive action. It optimises the efficiency of the pump by constantly monitoring the motor shaft power consumption relative to flow. In the reactive mode, the drive senses the beginning of a pump clog and will reverse spin the pump to ensure a clear path for the water. As a preventative action, the drive will periodically reverse the pump to ensure a clean pump, or screen.

6. Pipe fill mode

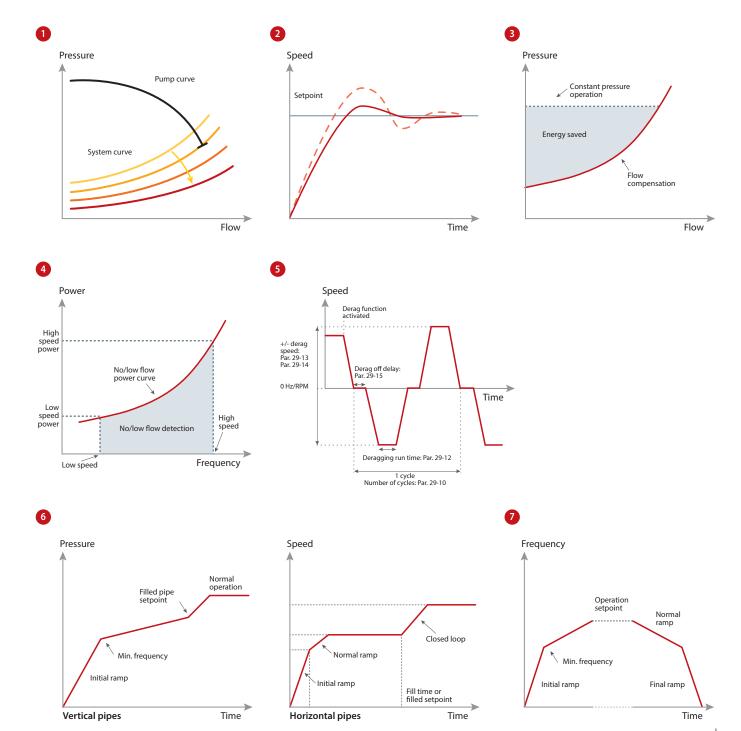
Useful in all applications where controlled pipe filling is essential, such as irrigation and water supply systems. Contolled (closed loop) filling of pipes prevents water hammering, bursting water pipes or blowing off sprinkler heads. Pipe fill mode can be used in both vertical and horizontal pipe systems.

7. Initial/final ramp

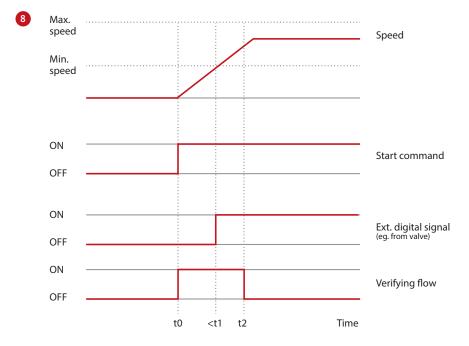
The initial ramp provides fast acceleration of pumps to minimum speed, from where the normal ramp takes over. This prevents damage to the thrust bearings on the pump. The final ramp decelerates pumps from the minimum speed to stop.

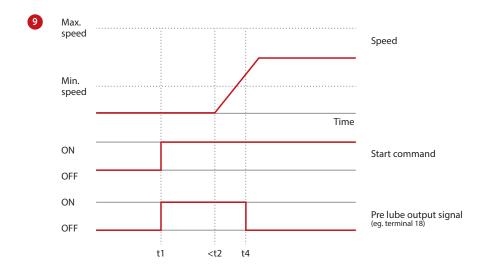
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8. Flow confirmation

The flow confirmation monitor protects equipment from unexpected flow stoppage. The monitor communicates on an ongoing basis with an external device such as a valve or flow switch. If the signal from the external device times out, the monitor trips the frequency converter.

9. Pre/post lubrication

Some machines require lubrication of their mechanical parts before and during operation to prevent damage and reduce wear. During lubrication certain equipment must remain active, for example exhaust fans. To achieve this, the Pre Lube feature supports a signal to an external device to perform a specific action for a user-defined time period. Configurations available: "Pre Lube Only", "Pre & Running" and "Pre & Running & Post".

10. Freely programmable texts

This function supports versatile adaptation to the application. Use freely programmable text messages, based on internal or external events, for information, warnings or alerts. The function also supports actions based on events, for example initiation of a ramp down triggered by a valve opening.



11. Advanced minimum speed monitor

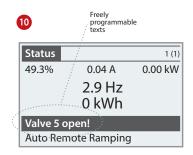
Submersible pumps can suffer from insufficient cooling and lubrication when pump speed is too low. The advanced minimum speed monitor protects the pump by monitoring and adjusting the trip speed to reduce wear and tear. Downtime for maintenance is minimised, with no need for external monitoring equipment.

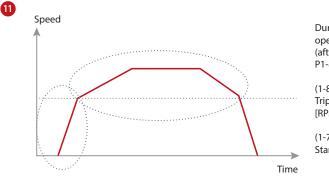
12. High/normal overload

Use the overload rating functionality to adapt to different patterns of loading typical for water and wastewater applications. Normal overload is suitable for most centrifugal loads. Use high overload for loading involving periods of temporarily higher torque.

13. Check valve ramp

The check valve ramp prevents water hammering when stopping the pump, by ensuring slow pump speed ramp down just as the check valve ball is almost shut.

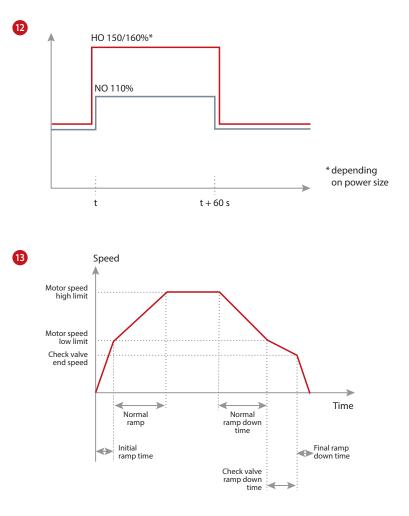


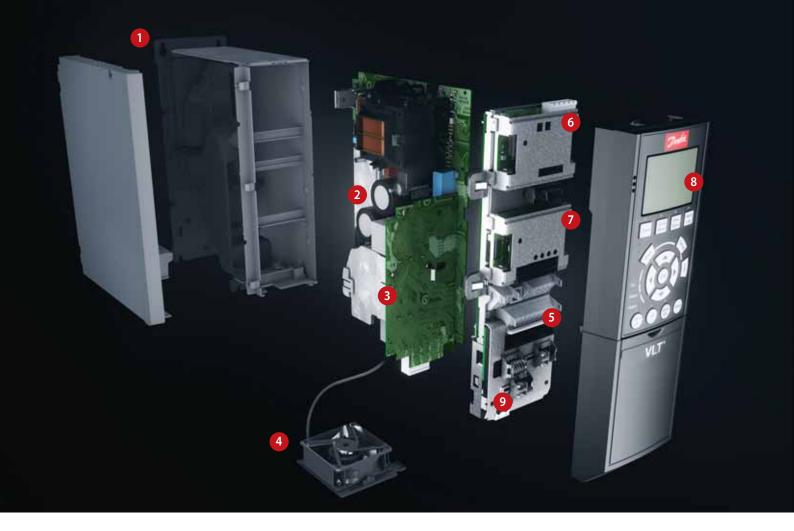


During normal operation (after ramping up) P1-86/1-87

(1-86/1-87) Trip speed low [RPM, Hz]

(1-79) Start max. time to trip





Modular simplicity

Delivered fully assembled and tested to meet your specific requirements

1. Enclosure

The drive meets requirements for enclosure class IP 20/Chassis. IP 21/ Type 1, IP 54/Type 12, IP 55/Type 12 or IP 66/Type 4X.

2. EMC and Network effects

All versions of VLT® AQUA Drive comply as standard with EMC limits B, A1 or A2 according to the EN 55011 norm. The standard integrated DC coils ensure low harmonic load on the network according to EN 61000-3-12 and increase the lifetime of the DC link capacitors.

3. Protective coating

The electronic components are, as standard, coated as per IEC 60721-3-3, class 3C2. For harsh and aggressive environments, coating as per IEC 60721-3-3, class 3C3 is available.

4. Removable fan

Like most of the elements, the fan can be quickly removed and remounted for easy cleaning.

5. Control terminals

Double-stack, spring-loaded cage clamps enhance reliability and facilitate easy commissioning and service.

6. Fieldbus option

See complete list of available fieldbus options on page 39.

7. Cascade controller and I/O extensions

Controls multiple pumps. See also pages 12 and 13.

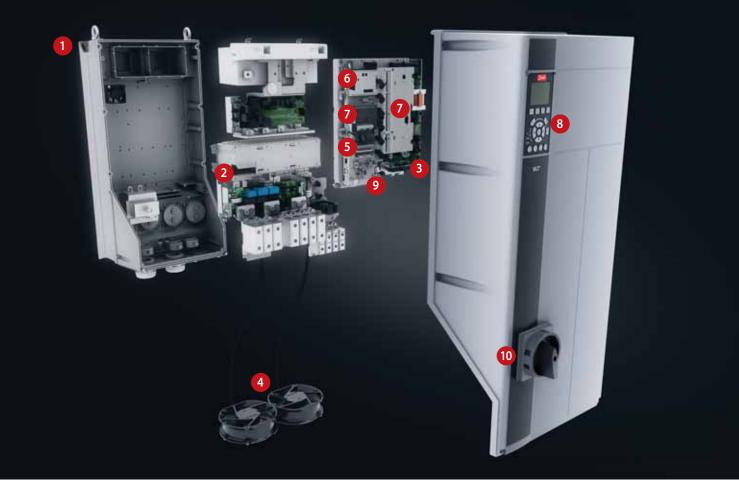
A wide range of I/O options are available either factory-mounted or as retrofit.

8. Display option

Danfoss VLT Drives' removable Local Control Panel is available with a variety of language packs.

English is available in all drives.

Alternatively the drive can be commissioned via the built-in USB/ RS485 connection or a fieldbus from with VLT® Motion Control Tool MCT 10 setup software.



9. 24 V external power supply

The external 24 V supply keeps the VLT® AQUA Drive logic "alive" when the AC mains is removed.

10. Mains disconnect

This switch interrupts the mains supply and has a free useable auxiliary contact.

Safety

The VLT® AQUA Drive can optionally be delivered with the Safe Torque Off (Safe Stop) functionality suitable for category 3, performance level d according to EN 13849-1 and SIL 2 according to IEC 62061/IEC 61508. This feature prevents the drive from starting unintended.

Built-in Smart Logic Controller

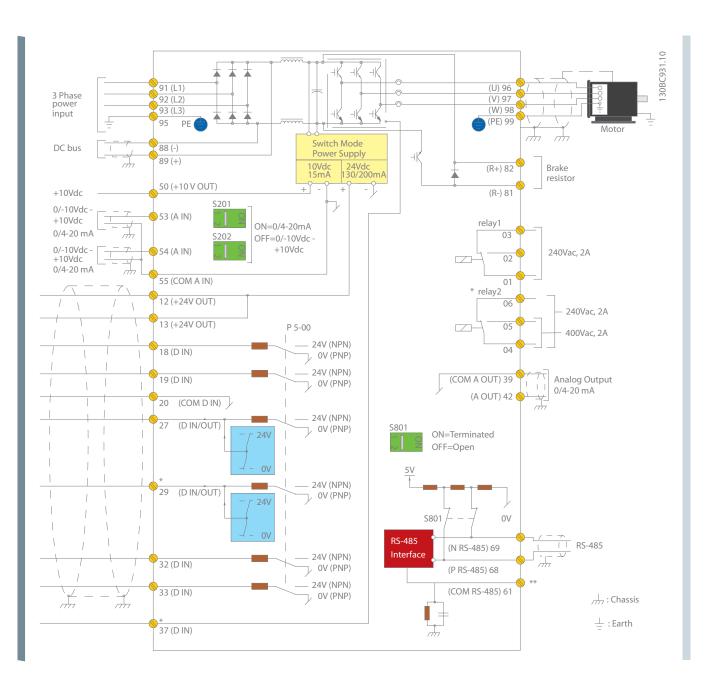
The Smart Logic Controller is a clever way to add customerspecific functionality to the drive and increase the opportunities for the drive, motor and application working together.

The controller monitors a specified event. When an event occurs, the controller performs a pre-defined action and then starts monitoring for the next pre-defined event. 20 steps of events and resulting actions are available before returning to the first set. Logic functions can be selected and run independent from the sequence control. This enables drives to monitor variables or signal defined events in an easy and flexible way independently of the motor control.



Connection example

The numbers represent the terminals on the drive



This diagram shows a typical installation of the VLT[®] AQUA Drive. Power is connected to the terminals 91 (L1), 92 (L2) and 93 (L3) and the motor is connected to 96 (U), 97 (V) and 98 (W).

Terminals 88 and 89 are used for load sharing between drives. Analogue inputs can be connected to the 53 (V or mA), and for 54 (V or mA) terminals. These inputs can be set up as either reference, feedback or thermistor inputs.

There are 6 digital inputs to be connected to terminals 18, 19, 27, 29, 32, and 33. Two digital input/output terminals (27 and 29) can be set up as digital outputs to show an actual status or warning or can be used as pulse reference signal. The terminal 42 analogue output can show process values such as 0 - I^{max}.

On the 68 (P+) and 69 (N-) terminals' RS 485 interface, the drive can be controlled and monitored via serial communication.

VLT® AQUA Drive technical data

Basic unit without extensions

| $M_{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^$ | |
|--|--|
| Main supply (L1, L2, L3) | |
| | 1 x 200 – 240 V AC1.1 – 22 kW 1 x 380 – 480 V AC7.5 – 37 kW |
| Supply voltage | 3 x 200 – 240 V AC 0.25 – 45 kW |
| | 3 x 380 – 480 V AC0.37 – 1000 kW 3 x 525 – 600 V AC0.75 – 90 kW |
| | 3 x 525 – 690 V AC 11 – 1400 kW* |
| Supply frequency | 50/60 Hz |
| Displacement power factor | > 0.98 |
| $(\cos \phi)$ near unity | |
| True power factor (λ) | ≥ 0.9 |
| Switching on input supply L1, L2, L3 | 1–2 times/min. |
| Harmonic disturbance | Meets EN 61000-3-12 |
| * Up to 2000 kW available on reque | st |
| Output data (U, V, W) | |
| Output voltage | 0 – 100% of supply voltage |
| Output frequency (dependent on power size) | 0-590 Hz |
| Switching on output | Unlimited |
| Ramp times | 0.1 – 3600 sec. |
| | 110%, 150% or 160% current for 1 minute, |
| dependent on power size and paral achieved by oversizing the drive. | meter settings. Higher overload rating is |
| Digital inputs | |
| Programmable digital inputs | 6* |
| Changeable to digital output | 2 (terminal 27, 29) |
| Logic | PNP or NPN |
| Voltage level | 0 – 24 V DC |
| Maximum voltage on input | 28 V DC |
| Input resistance, Ri | Approx. 4 kΩ |
| Scan interval | 5 ms |
| * Two of the inputs can be used as a | liaital outputs. |
| | 5 |
| Analog inputs | |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs | 2 |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes | 2 Voltage or current |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) |
| Analog inputsAnalogue inputsModesVoltage levelCurrent levelAccuracy of analog inputsPulse inputsProgrammable pulse inputsVoltage levelPulse input accuracy(0.1 - 1 kHz) | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be used | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 - 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be us Digital outputs | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be used | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2* 0 – 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale sed for pulse inputs. |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale sed for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale ad for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 - 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be us Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale sed for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be us Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on frequency output | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale ad for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Analogue outputs Current range at | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz Max. error: 0.1% of full scale |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Malogue outputs Current range at analogue output Max. load to common at | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale ed for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz Max. error: 0.1% of full scale 1 0/4 - 20 mA |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be us Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on gat analogue outputs Current range at analogue output Max. load to common at analogue output (clamp 30) | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz Max. error: 0.1% of full scale 1 0/4 - 20 mA 500 Ω |
| Analog inputs Analogue inputs Modes Voltage level Current level Accuracy of analog inputs Pulse inputs Programmable pulse inputs Voltage level Pulse input accuracy (0.1 – 1 kHz) * Two of the digital inputs can be use Digital outputs Programmable digital/pulse outputs Voltage level at digital/frequency output Max. output current (sink or source) Maximum output frequency at frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Accuracy on frequency output Malogue outputs Current range at analogue output Max. load to common at | 2 Voltage or current 0 to +10 V (scaleable) 0/4 to 20 mA (scaleable) Max. error: 0.5% of full scale 2^* 0 - 24 V DC (PNP positive logic) Max. error: 0.1% of full scale ed for pulse inputs. 2 0 - 24 V DC 40 mA 0 to 32 kHz Max. error: 0.1% of full scale 1 0/4 - 20 mA |



| Control card USB interface | 1.1 (Full Consol) |
|---|--|
| USB plug | 1.1 (Full Speed) Type "B" |
| RS485 interface | Up to 115 kBaud |
| Max. load (10 V) | 15 mA |
| Max. load (10 V) Max. load (24 V) | 200 mA |
| Relay output | 200 111A |
| Programmable relay outputs | 2 |
| Max. terminal load (AC) on 1-3 (break), 1-2 (make), 4-6 (break) power card | 240 V AC, 2 A |
| Max. terminal load (AC) on 4- (make) power card | 5 400 V AC, 2 A |
| Min. terminal load on 1-3 (break), 1-2 (make), 4-6 (break), 4-5 (make) power card | 24 V DC 10 mA, 24 V AC 20 mA |
| Surroundings/external | |
| Enclosure | IP: 00/20/21/54/55/66 UL Type: Chassis/1/12/4x Outdoor |
| Vibration test | 1.0 g (D, E & F-enclosures: 0.7 g) |
| | 5% – 95% (IEC 721-3-3; Class 3K3 |
| Max. relative humidity | (non-condensing) during operation |
| Ambient temperature | Up to 55°C (50°C without derating; D- frame 45°C) |
| Galvanic isolation of all | I/O supplies according to PELV |
| Aggressive environment | Designed for coated/uncoated 3C3/3C (IEC 60721-3-3) |
| Fieldbus communication | |
| Standard built-in: FC Protocol Modbus RTU | Optional: VLT® PROFIBUS DP V1 MCA 101 VLT® DeviceNet MCA 104 VLT® PROFINET MCA 120 VLT® EtherNet/IP MCA 121 VLT® Modbus TCP MCA 122 |
| Ambient temperature | |
| Electronic thermal motor p | rotection against overload |
| – Up to 55°C (50°C without d | 3 |
| Temperature monitoring of converter trips in case of ov | the heatsink ensures that the frequency vertemperature |
| The frequency converter is terminals U, V, W | protected against short-circuits on motor |
| The frequency converter is terminals U, V, W | protected against earth faults on motor |
| - Protection against mains pl | nase loss |
| Application options | |
| Extend the functionality of th • VLT® General Purpose I/O M • VLT® Extended Cascade Cou • VLT® Advanced Cascade Co • VLT® Sensor Input MCB 114 • VLT® PTC Thermistor Card M • VLT® Extended Relay Card M • VLT® 24 V External Supply M | ntroller MCO 101 Introller MCO 102 MCB 112 MCB 113 |
| Relay and analogue I/O opt | ion |
| VLT[®] Relay Card MCB 105 VLT[®] Analog I/O MCB109) | |
| Power options | |
| Choose from a wide range of drive in critical networks or a | |
| VLT® Low Harmonic Drive VLT® Advanced Active Filter VLT® Advanced Harmonic F VLT® dU/dt filter VLT® Sine wave filter (LC filter | ilter |
| VLT® Low Harmonic Drive VLT® Advanced Active Filter VLT® Advanced Harmonic F VLT® dU/dt filter VLT® Sine wave filter (LC filter High power options | ilter er) |
| VLT® Low Harmonic Drive VLT® Advanced Active Filter VLT® Advanced Harmonic F VLT® dU/dt filter VLT® Sine wave filter (LC filter High power options See the VLT® High Power Drive | ilter |
| VLT® Low Harmonic Drive VLT® Advanced Active Filter VLT® Advanced Harmonic F VLT® dU/dt filter VLT® Sine wave filter (LC filter High power options | ilter er) re Selection Guide for a complete list. |

- VLT® Energy Box
 VLT® Motion Control Tool MCT 31

Electrical data

VLT[®] AQUA Drive 1 x 200-240 V AC

| | | IP 20/Chassis | A3 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Enclosure | | IP 21/Type 1 | | | | B1 | | | B2 | C1 | C2 |
| Enclosure | IP 55/Type 12 + IP | 66/NEMA 4X | A5 | | | | | | 02 | | |
| | | | P1K1 | P1K5 | P2K2 | P3K0 | P3K7 | P5K5 | P7K5 | P15K | P22K |
| Typical shaft output | | [kW] | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 15 | 22 |
| Typical shaft output at 24 | 40 V | [HP] | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 7.5 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3x200-240 \ | /) | [A] | 6.6 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 24.2 | 30.8 | 59.4 | 88 |
| Intermittent (3x200-240 | V) | [A] | 7.3 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 18.4 | 26.6 | 33.4 | 65.3 | 96.8 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (208 V AC) | | [kVA] | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 21.4 | 31.7 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (1 x 200-240 | V) | [A] | 12.5 | 15 | 20.5 | 24 | 32 | 46 | 59 | 111 | 172 |
| Intermittent (1 x 200-240 |) V) | [A] | 13.8 | 16.5 | 22.6 | 26.4 | 35.2 | 50.6 | 64.9 | 122.1 | 189.2 |
| Max. pre-fuses | | [A] | 20 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Additional specifications | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at a | rated max. load 3) | [W] | 44 | 30 | 44 | 60 | 74 | 110 | 150 | 300 | 440 |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | | | | | 0.98 | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | 0.2-4 (4-10) | | | 10 (7) | 35 (2) | 50 (1/0) | 95 (4/0) |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains with disconnect swi | tch | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 5.26 (10) | | | 16 (6) | | | 25 (3) | 50 (1/0) | 2 x 50 (2 x 1/0) ^{9) 10)} |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains without disconnect | switch | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 5.26 (10) | | | 16 (6) | | | 25 (3) | 50 (1/0) | 95 (4/0) |
| Cable insulation tempera | ature ratings | [°C] | | | | | 75 | | | | |
| Weight | - 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | | [kg] | 4.9 | | | | | | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1 | | [kg] | | | | 23 | | | 27 | 45 | 65 |
| IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/NEM | A 4X | [kg] | | | | 23 | | | 27 | 45 | 65 |

Mains supply 1 x 200-240 V AC - normal overload = 110% torque during 60 s, P1K1-P22K.

9 Two wires are required. 10 Variant not available in IP 21.

VLT[®] AQUA Drive 1 x 380-480 V AC

| IP 21/Typ Enclosure | 0e 1 IP 55/Type 12 IP 66/NEMA 4X | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| | | P7K5 | P11K | P18K | P37K |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 7.5 | 11 | 18.5 | 37 |
| Typical shaft output 240 V | [HP] | 10 | 15 | 25 | 50 |
| Output current | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 16 | 24 | 37.5 | 73 |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 17.6 | 26.4 | 41.2 | 80.3 |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 14.5 | 21 | 34 | 65 |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 15.4 | 23.1 | 37.4 | 71.5 |
| Output power | | | | | |
| Continuous at 400 V AC | [kVA] | 11.0 | 16.6 | 26 | 50.6 |
| Continuous at 460 V AC | [kVA] | 11.6 | 16.7 | 27.1 | 51.8 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | |
| Continuous (1 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 33 | 48 | 78 | 151 |
| Intermittent (1 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 36 | 53 | 85.5 | 166 |
| Continuous (1 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 30 | 41 | 72 | 135 |
| Intermittent (1 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 33 | 46 | 79.2 | 148 |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | 63 | 80 | 160 | 250 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max. load ³⁾ | [W] | 300 | 440 | 740 | 1480 |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | 0. | 96 | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor and brake | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 10 (7) | 35 (2) | 50 (1/0) | 120 (4/0) |
| Weight | | | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/NEMA 4X | [kg] | 23 | 27 | 45 | 65 |

2) 3)

High overload = 150% or 160% torque for a duration of 60 s. Normal overload = 110% torque for a duration of 60 s. The 3 values for the max. cable cross-section indicate single core, flexible wire, and flexible wire with sleeve, respectively. The typical power loss is at normal load conditions and expected to be within ± 15% (blearance relates to variations in voltage and cable conditions). Values are based on a typical motor efficiency. Lower efficiency motors will also add to the power loss in the frequency converter and vice versa. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses may rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Further options and customer load may add up to 30 W to the losses. (Though typical) only 4 W extra for a fully loaded control card or options for slot A or slot B, each). Although measurements are made with state of the art equipment, some measurement inaccuracy must be allowed for (± 5%). Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency. Enclosure types A2 + A3 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. Enclosure types B3 + B4 and C3 + C4 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. 5) 6)

| | IP 20/Chassis 5), IP 2 | 1/Type 1 | e 1 A2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | A3 | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--------|----|---------|---------|------|------------------------|-----|----------|------|------|-----------|------|--------|
| Enclosure | IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/I | NEMA 4X | | | | | | A4 - | + A5 | | | | | | | A5 | |
| | | | PK | 25 | PK37 | | PK55 | PK | 75 | P1K | 1 | P1K5 | P2 | K2 | P3K0 | P | 3K7 |
| | High/normal ov | verload 1) | НО | NO | HO N | 0 | HO NO | но | NO | HO | NO | HO NO | НО | NO | HO NO | HO | NO |
| Typical shaft output | | [kW] | 0.2 | 25 | 0.37 | | 0.55 | 0. | 75 | 1.1 | | 1.5 | 2. | 2 | 3.0 | | 3.7 |
| Typical shaft output 208 | v | [HP] | 0.3 | 34 | 0.5 | | 0.75 | | 1 | 1.5 | | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 200-240 | V) | [A] | 1. | 8 | 2.4 | | 3.5 | 4 | .6 | 6.6 | , | 7.5 | 10 | .6 | 12.5 | 1 | 16.7 |
| Intermittent (3 x 200-24 | 0 V) | [A] | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 2. | .6 | 5.3 3.9 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 11.3 8.3 | 15.9 | 11.7 | 18.8 13.8 | 25 | 18.4 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 208 V AC | | [kVA] | 0.6 | 55 | 0.86 | | 1.26 | 1.0 | 66 | 2.3 | 8 | 2.70 | 3.8 | 32 | 4.50 | 6 | 5.00 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 200-240 | V) | [A] | 1. | 6 | 2.2 | | 3.2 | 4.1 5.9 | | 5.9 6.8 | | 6.8 | 9.5 | | 11.3 | 1 | 15.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 200-24 | 0 V) | [A] | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 2. | .4 | 4.8 3.5 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 10.2 7.5 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 17.0 12.4 | 22.5 | 5 16.5 |
| Max. pre-fuses | | [A] | | | | 10 | 0 | | | | | 20 | | | | 32 | |
| Additional specifications | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at | rated max. load 3) | [W] | 2 | 1 | 29 | | 42 | 5 | 4 | 63 | | 82 | 11 | 6 | 155 | | 185 |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | | 0.9 | 94 | | 0.9 | 95 | | | | | 0.9 | 96 | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and lo | | [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | 4, 4 (12, (min. 0.2 | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 6, 4, 4 (10, 12, 12) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | | [kg] | | | | | | 4 | .9 | | | | | | | 5.6 | |
| IP 21/Type 1 | | [kg] | | | | | | 5 | .5 | | | | | | | 7.5 | |
| IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/NEM | IA 4X | [kg] | 13.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VLT[®] AQUA Drive 3 x 200-240 V AC

| | IP 20 |)/Chassis ⁶⁾ | | | | | | | В | 4 | | | C | 3 | | C4 | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|----------------|------|---------|----------------|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|------|---|--------------------|------|
| Enclosure | IP 21/Type 1 IP 5 IP 66 | 5/Type 12 /NEMA 4X | | | В | 1 | | | В | 2 | | | c | 1 | | | | C2 P37K P45K 0 NO HO N 0 37 37 4 0 50 50 6 5 143 143 11 3 157 215 18 4 51.5 51.5 51 4 130 130 19 43 1353 1400 16 (300 mcm) $-$ (300 mcm) $ -$ <tr< th=""></tr<> | | |
| | | | P5 | K5 | P7 | 'K5 | P1 | 1K | P1 | 5K | P1 | 8K | P2 | 2K | P3 | ок | P3 | 7K | P4 | 5K |
| | High/normal | overload 1) | но | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO |
| Typical shaft output | | [kW] | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 22 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 37 | 37 | 45 |
| Typical shaft output 208 V | ' | [HP] | 5.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 200-240 V | /) | [A] | 16.7 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 115 | 115 | 143 | 143 | 170 |
| Intermittent (3 x 200-240 | V) | [A] | 26.7 | 26.6 | 38.7 | 33.9 | 49.3 | 50.8 | 73.9 | 65.3 | 89.1 | 82.3 | 112 | 96.8 | 132 | 127 | 173 | 157 | 215 | 187 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 208 V AC | | [kVA] | 6.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 61.2 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 200-240 V | /) | [A] | 15.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 104 | 104 | 130 | 130 | 154 |
| Intermittent (3 x 200-240 | V) | [A] | 24.0 | 24.2 | 35.2 | 30.8 | 44.8 | 46.2 | 67.2 | 59.4 | 81.0 | 74.8 | 102 | 88.0 | 120 | 114 | 156 | 143 | 195 | 169 |
| Max. pre-fuses | | [A] | | | 6 | 3 | | | 8 | 0 | | 12 | 25 | | 10 | 50 | 20 | 00 | 25 | 50 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at ra | ated max. load 3) | [W] | 239 | 310 | 239 | 310 | 371 | 514 | 463 | 602 | 624 | 737 | 740 | 845 | 874 | 1140 | 1143 | 1353 | 1400 | 1636 |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | | | | | 0.9 | 96 | | | | | | | | 0. | 97 | 1 | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-sect Mains, motor, brake and loa | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 10, - 8, -) | | | 35, (2, | -, - -, -) | 3 | | | 5 (* | 0 1) | | | | | |
| IP 21 max. cable cross-sect Mains, brake and load sharin | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 0, 16 8, 6) | | | 35, (2, | -, - -, -) | | | | | | _ | | | | |
| IP 21 max. cable cross-sect Motor ²⁾ | tion | [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | 10, - 8, -) | | | 35, 2 (2, 4 | 5, 25 1, 4) | | | - | - | | | | - | - | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cab Mains and motor | le cross-section | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | - | | | - | - | | | 5 (* | 0 I) | | | | | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cab Brake and load sharing | le cross-section | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | _ | | | - | - | | | 5 (* | 0 I) | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 16, 10, 10 (6, 8, 8) | | | | | 3 (2 | 5 2) | | | 50, 3 (1, 2 | 5, 35 2, 2) | | | 185, 15 | | | 20 mcm, mcm, | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | | [kg] | | | 1 | 2 | | | 23.5 | | | | 35 | | | 50 | | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 | 2, IP 66/NEMA 4X | [kg] | | | 2 | .3 | | | 2 | 7 | | | 4 | 5 | | | | 6 | 5 | |

| | IP 20 | D/Chassis 5) | sis ⁵⁾ A2 | | | | | | | | | | | A3 | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------------------------|-----|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Enclosure | IP 55/Type 12, IP 66 | /NEMA 4X | | | | | | | A4 - | + A5 | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | PK37 | | PK55 | PK | 75 | P1k | (1 | P1 | K5 | P2K2 | F | 23K0 | P4K0 | P5K5 | P7K5 |
| | High/normal | overload 1) | HO N | 0 | HO NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | HO NO | н | NO NO | HO NO | HO NO | HO NO |
| Typical shaft output | | [kW] | 0.37 | | 0.55 | 0. | 75 | 1.1 | | 1. | 5 | 2.2 | | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 7.5 |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | | [HP] | 0.5 | | 0.75 | | | 1.5 | 5 | 2 | | 2.9 | | 4.0 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 10 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V |) | [A] | 1.3 | | 1.8 | 2 | .4 | 3.0 |) | 4. | 1 | 5.6 | | 7.2 | 10 | 13 | 16 |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V | /) | [A] | 2.0 1 | .4 | 2.7 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 8.4 6. | 10. | 8 7.9 | 15.0 11.0 | 19.5 14.3 | 24.0 17.6 |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V |) | [A] | 1.2 | | 1.6 | 2 | .1 | 2.7 | 7 | 3. | 4 | 4.8 | | 6.3 | 8.2 | 11 | 14.5 |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V | /) | [A] | 1.8 1 | .3 | 2.4 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 7.2 5. | 9.5 | 6.9 | 12.3 9.0 | 16.5 12.1 | 21.8 16.0 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 400 V AC | | [kVA] | 0.9 | | 1.3 | 1 | .7 | 2.1 | | 2. | 8 | 3.9 | | 5.0 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 11.0 |
| Continuous at 460 V AC | | [kVA] | 0.9 | | 1.3 | 1 | .7 | 2.4 | 1 | 2. | 7 | 3.8 | | 5.0 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 11.6 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V |) | [A] | 1.2 | | 1.6 | 2 | .2 | 2.7 | 7 | 3. | 7 | 5.0 | | 6.5 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 14.4 |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V | /) | [A] | 1.8 1 | .3 | 2.4 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 5. | 9.8 | 3 7.2 | 13.5 9.9 | 17.6 12.9 | 21.6 15.8 |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V |) | [A] | 1.0 | | 1.4 | 1 | .9 | 2.7 | 7 | 3. | 1 | 4.3 | | 5.7 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 13.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V | /) | [A] | 1.5 1 | .1 | 2.1 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.5 4. | 8.6 | 6.3 | 11.1 8.1 | 14.9 10.9 | 19.5 14.3 |
| Max. pre-fuses | | [A] | | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 20 | | | 30 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at ra | ted max. load 3) | [W] | 35 | | 42 | 4 | 6 | 58 | | 6 | 2 | 88 | | 116 | 124 | 187 | 225 |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | 0.93 | | 0.95 | | 0. | 96 | | | | | | 0 | .97 | | |
| IP 20, IP 21 max. cable cros Mains, motor, brake and load | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | | 2, 12, 12) .2 (24)) | | | | | |
| IP 55, IP 66 max. cable cros Mains, motor, brake and load | | [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | | [kg] | | 4. | .9 | | 4 | .8 | | | | | 4.9 | | | | 5.6 |
| IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/NEMA | 4X | [kg] | 13.5 | | | | | | | | | 14.2 | | | | | |

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High overload = 150% or 160% torque for a duration of 60 s. Normal overload = 110% torque for a duration of 60 s. The 3 values for the max. cable cross-section indicate single core, flexible wire, and flexible wire with sleeve, respectively. The typical power loss is at normal load conditions and expected to be within ± 15% (tolerance relates to variations in voltage and cable conditions). Values are based on a typical motor efficiency. Lower efficiency motors will also add to the power loss in the frequency converter and vice versa. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses may rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Further options and customer load may add up to 30 W to the losses. (Though typical) only 4 W extra for a fully loaded control card or options for slot A or slot B, each). Although measurements are made with state of the art equipment, some measurement inaccuracy must be allowed for (±5%). Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency. Enclosure types A2 + A3 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. Enclosure types B3 + B4 and C3 + C4 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. 2) 3)

4) 5) 6)

| | IP 20/Chassis 6) | | | B | 3 | | E | 34 | E | 34 | | |
|---|---|-----|-------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|------|--|
| Enclosure | IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 IP 66/NEMA 4X | | | B | 1 | | | | B | 32 | | |
| | | P. | I 1 K | P1 | 5K | P1 | 8K | P2 | 22K | P3 | ок | |
| | High/normal overload ¹⁾ | НО | NO | НО | NO | HO | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 7.5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 30 | |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | [HP] | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 | |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | - | 24 | 24 | 32 | 32 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 44 | 44 | 61 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V |) [A] | - | 26.4 | 38.4 | 35.2 | 51.2 | 41.3 | 60 | 48.4 | 70.4 | 67.1 | |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | - | 21 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 40 | 52 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V |) [A] | - | 23.1 | 33.6 | 29.7 | 43.2 | 37.4 | 54.4 | 44 | 64 | 61.6 | |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 400 V AC | [kVA] | - | 16.6 | 16.6 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 26 | 26 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 42.3 | |
| Continuous at 460 V AC | [kVA] | - | 16.7 | 16.7 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 41.4 | |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | - | 22 | 22 | 29 | 29 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 40 | 55 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V |) [A] | - | 24.2 | 35.2 | 31.9 | 46.4 | 37.4 | 54.4 | 44 | 64 | 60.5 | |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | - | 19 | 19 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 47 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V |) [A] | - | 20.9 | 30.4 | 27.5 | 40 | 34.1 | 49.6 | 39.6 | 57.6 | 51.7 | |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | | | | | 63 | | | | | 80 | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rat | ed max. load 3) [W] | 291 | 392 | 291 | 392 | 379 | 465 | 444 | 525 | 547 | 739 | |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | | 0 | .98 | | | | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-secti Mains, motor, brake and load | | | | | 10,- 8,-) | | | | 35 (2, | , -, - -, -) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable Motor 2) | e cross-section [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable Mains, brake and load sharing | | | | | 0, 16 3, 6) | | | | | 35, -, - (2, -, -) | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 10, 10 8, 8) | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | 12 | | 23 | 3,5 | | | 3 | 35 | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12, | IP 66/NEMA 4X [kg] | | 23 | 2 | 7 | | | 2 | 15 | | | |

| | IP 20/Chassis 6) | E | 34 | | C | 3 | | | C | 4 | | |
|---|---|------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------|------|------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Enclosure | P 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 IP 66/NEMA 4X | | | с | 1 | | | | с | 2 | | |
| | | P3 | 37K | P4 | 5K | P5 | 5K | P7 | ′5K | P9 | ок | |
| | High/normal overload 1) | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 30 | 37 | 37 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 75 | 90 | |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | [HP] | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 125 | |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 61 | 73 | 73 | 90 | 90 | 106 | 106 | 147 | 147 | 177 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 91.5 | 80.3 | 110 | 99 | 135 | 117 | 159 | 162 | 221 | 195 | |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 52 | 65 | 65 | 80 | 80 | 105 | 105 | 130 | 130 | 160 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 78 | 71.5 | 97.5 | 88 | 120 | 116 | 158 | 143 | 195 | 176 | |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 400 V AC | [kVA] | 42.3 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 102 | 102 | 123 | |
| Continuous at 460 V AC | [kVA] | 41.4 | 51.8 | 51.8 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 128 | |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 55 | 66 | 66 | 82 | 82 | 96 | 96 | 133 | 133 | 161 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 380-440 V) | [A] | 82.5 | 72.6 | 99 | 90.2 | 123 | 106 | 144 | 146 | 200 | 177 | |
| Continuous (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 47 | 59 | 59 | 73 | 73 | 95 | 95 | 118 | 118 | 145 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 441-480 V) | [A] | 70.5 | 64.9 | 88.5 | 80.3 | 110 | 105 | 143 | 130 | 177 | 160 | |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | 1 | 00 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 50 | | 2 | 50 | | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max | (. load 3) [W] | 570 | 698 | 697 | 843 | 891 | 1083 | 1022 | 1384 | 1232 | 1474 | |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | 0.9 | 98 | | | | 0. | 99 | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-section Mains and motor | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | 35 (2) | | | 0 I) | | | 1 (300 | 50 mcm) | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-section Brake and load sharing | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | 35 (2) | | | 0 I) | | | 9 (4, | 5 /0) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable cross- Motor and motor | section [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | 0 1) | | | | 1! (300 i | 50 mcm) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable cross- Brake and load sharing | section [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | 0 1) | | | | 9 (3, | 5 /0) | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | 50, 3 (1, 2 | 5, 35 2, 2) | | | | 70, 70 /0, 2/0) | (350 | 50, 120 mcm, :m, 4/0) | |
| Weight | · · · · · | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | 2 | 3.5 | | 3 | 5 | | 50 | | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/N | IEMA 4X [kg] | | | 4 | 5 | | | | 6 | 5 | | |

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High overload = 150% or 160% torque for a duration of 60 s. Normal overload = 110% torque for a duration of 60 s. The 3 values for the max. cable cross-section indicate single core, flexible wire, and flexible wire with sleeve, respectively. The typical power loss is at normal load conditions and expected to be within ± 15% (tolerance relates to variations in voltage and cable conditions). Values are based on a typical motor efficiency. Lower efficiency motors will also add to the power loss in the frequency converter and vice versa. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses may rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Further options and customer load may add up to 30 W to the losses. (Though typical) only 4 W extra for a fully loaded control card or options for slot A or slot B, each). Although measurements are made with state of the art equipment, some measurement inaccuracy must be allowed for (±5%). Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency. Enclosure types A2 + A3 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. Enclosure types B3 + B4 and C3 + C4 can be converted to IP 21 using a conversion kit. See also Mechanical mounting and IP 21/Type 1 enclosure kit in the Design Guide. 2) 3)

4) 5) 6)

| | IP 20 | | | D | 3h | | | | | D | 4h | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|------|------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------------|------|------|
| Enclosure | IP 21, IP 54 | | | D1h + D | 5h + D6ł | ۱ | | | | D2h + D | 07 + D8h | | |
| | | N 1 | 110 | N 1 | 32 | N1 | 60 | N2 | 00 | N2 | 250 | N3 | 15 |
| | High/normal overload [*] | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO |
| Typical shaft output 400 V | [kW] | 90 | 110 | 110 | 132 | 132 | 160 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 315 |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | [HP] | 125 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 450 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [A] | 177 | 212 | 212 | 260 | 260 | 315 | 315 | 395 | 395 | 480 | 480 | 588 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 400 V) | [A] | 266 | 233 | 318 | 286 | 390 | 347 | 473 | 435 | 593 | 528 | 720 | 647 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 160 | 190 | 190 | 240 | 240 | 302 | 302 | 361 | 361 | 443 | 443 | 535 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 240 | 209 | 285 | 264 | 360 | 332 | 453 | 397 | 542 | 487 | 665 | 588 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [kVA] | 123 | 147 | 147 | 180 | 180 | 218 | 218 | 274 | 274 | 333 | 333 | 407 |
| Continuous (at 460 V) | [kVA] | 127 | 151 | 151 | 191 | 191 | 241 | 241 | 288 | 288 | 353 | 353 | 426 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [A] | 171 | 204 | 204 | 251 | 251 | 304 | 304 | 381 | 381 | 463 | 463 | 567 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 154 | 183 | 183 | 231 | 231 | 291 | 291 | 348 | 348 | 427 | 427 | 516 |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and load sharing ^{1) 2)} | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | : 95 3/0) | | | | | | 185 0 mcm) | ı) | |
| Max. external mains fuses 3) | [A] | 3 | 15 | 3 | 50 | 40 | 00 | 55 | 50 | 6 | 30 | 80 | 00 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 400 V ^{4) 5)} | [W] | 2031 | 2555 | 2289 | 2949 | 2923 | 3764 | 3093 | 4109 | 4039 | 5129 | 5005 | 6663 |
| Estimated power loss at 460 V ^{4) 5)} | [W] | 1828 | 2257 | 2051 | 2719 | 2089 | 3622 | 2872 | 3561 | 3575 | 4558 | 4458 | 5703 |
| Efficiency 5) | [%] | | | | | | 0. | 98 | | | | | |
| Output frequency | | 0-590 Hz | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heatsink overtemperature trip | | | | | | | 11(|)°C | | | | | |
| Control card ambient trip | | | | | | | 75 | °C | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20, IP 21, IP 54 | [kg] (lbs) | 62 (D1h + D3h) 125 (D2h + D4h) 166 (D5h), 129 (D6h) 200 (D7h), 225 (D8h) | | | | | | | | | | | |

*High overload = 150% torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110% torque during 60 s

Technical specifications, D-frames 380-480 V, mains supply 3 x 380-480 V AC
 American Wire Gauge.
 Wiring terminals on N132, N160, and N315 frequency converters cannot receive cables one size larger.
 For fuse trainsg, check reference.
 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
 These values are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IE) bode time). Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss in the frequency converter. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Options and customer load can add up to 30 W to the losses, though usually a fully loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.
 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.
 Additional frame size weights are as follows: D5h = 166 (255) / D6h = 129 (285) / D7h = 200 (440) / D8h = 225 (496). Weights are in kg (lbs).

| | IP 00 | | | | 2 | | |
|--|-----------------------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| Enclosure | IP 21, IP 54 | | | l | 1 | | |
| | | P | 355 | P4 | 100 | P4 | 50 |
| | High/normal overload* | HO | NO | но | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output 400 V | [kW] | 315 | 355 | 355 | 400 | 400 | 450 |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | [HP] | 450 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 550 | 600 |
| Output current | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [A] | 600 | 658 | 658 | 745 | 695 | 800 |
| ntermittent (60 s overload) (at 400 V) | [A] | 900 | 724 | 987 | 820 | 1043 | 880 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 540 | 590 | 590 | 678 | 678 | 730 |
| ntermittent (60 s overload) (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 810 | 649 | 885 | 746 | 1017 | 803 |
| Output power | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [kVA] | 416 | 456 | 456 | 516 | 482 | 554 |
| Continuous (at 460 V) | [kVA] | 430 | 470 | 470 | 540 | 540 | 582 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | [A] | 590 | 647 | 647 | 733 | 684 | 787 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | [A] | 531 | 580 | 580 | 667 | 667 | 718 |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor and load sharing ^{1) 2)} | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 240 0 mcm) | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Brake 1) | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 185 0 mcm) | | |
| Max. external mains fuses 3) | [A] | | | 9 | 00 | | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 400 V 4) 5) | [W] | 6794 | 7532 | 7498 | 8677 | 7976 | 9473 |
| Estimated power loss at 460 V 4) 5) | [W] | 6118 | 6724 | 6672 | 7819 | 7814 | 8527 |
| Efficiency 5) | [%] | | | 0 | .98 | | |
| Output frequency | | | | 0-59 | 90 Hz | | |
| leatsink overtemperature trip | | | | 11 | 0 °C | | |
| Control card ambient trip | | | | 85 | 5°C | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | |
| P 00 | [kg] (lbs) | 2 | 234 | 2 | 36 | 22 | 77 |
| IP 21, IP 54 | [kg] (lbs) | 2 | 270 | 2 | 72 | 3 | 13 |

*High overload = 160% torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110% torque during 60 s

Technical specifications for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive, VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.

Technical specifications, E-frames 380-480 V, mains supply 3 x 380-480 V AC
 American Wire Gauge.
 Wiring terminals on N132, N160, and P315 frequency converters cannot receive cables one size larger.
 For fuse ratings, check reference.
 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
 These values are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IE3 border line). Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss in the frequency converter. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.
 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.

| | | IP 21, IP 54 | | | | F1, | /F3 | | | | | F2 | /F4 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Enclosure | without/with opti | | P5 | 500 | P5 | 60 | P6 | 30 | P7 | 10 | P8 | 00 | P1 | MO |
| | High/norma | al overload* | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output 400 V | | [kW] | 450 | 500 | 500 | 560 | 560 | 630 | 630 | 710 | 710 | 800 | 800 | 1000 |
| Typical shaft output 460 V | | [HP] | 600 | 650 | 650 | 750 | 750 | 900 | 900 | 1000 | 1000 | 1200 | 1200 | 1350 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | | [A] | 800 | 880 | 880 | 990 | 990 | 1120 | 1120 | 1260 | 12260 | 1460 | 1460 | 1720 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 400 v | /) | [A] | 1200 | 968 | 1320 | 1089 | 1485 | 1232 | 1680 | 1386 | 1890 | 1606 | 2190 | 1892 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | | [A] | 730 | 780 | 780 | 890 | 890 | 1050 | 1050 | 1160 | 1160 | 1380 | 1380 | 1530 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 460/ | 480 V) | [A] | 1095 | 858 | 1170 | 979 | 1335 | 1155 | 1575 | 1276 | 1740 | 1518 | 2070 | 1683 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | | [kVA] | 554 | 610 | 610 | 686 | 686 | 776 | 776 | 873 | 873 | 1012 | 1012 | 1192 |
| Continuous (at 460 V) | | [kVA] | 582 | 621 | 621 | 709 | 709 | 837 | 837 | 924 | 924 | 1100 | 1100 | 1219 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 400 V) | | [A] | 779 | 857 | 857 | 964 | 964 | 1090 | 1090 | 1227 | 1227 | 1422 | 1422 | 1675 |
| Continuous (at 460/480 V) | | [A] | 711 | 759 | 759 | 867 | 867 | 1022 | 1022 | 1129 | 1129 | 1344 | 1344 | 1490 |
| Max. cable cross-section Motor ¹⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | 8 x 150 (8 x 300 mcm) (12 x 150 (12 x 300 mcm) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains F1/F2 ¹⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 8 x (8 x 500 | 240) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains F3/F4 1) | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | 456) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Load sharing 1) | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 4 x (4 x 250 | 120) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Brake ¹⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 4 x (4 x 350 | 185 0 mcm) | | | | | | 185 0 mcm) | |
| Max. external mains fuses 3) | | [A] | | 16 | 600 | | | 20 | 00 | | | 25 | 00 | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 400 V ^{3) 4)} | | [W] | 9031 | 10162 | 10146 | 11822 | 10649 | 12512 | 12490 | 14674 | 14244 | 17293 | 15466 | 19278 |
| Estimated power loss at 460 V ^{3) 4)} | | [W] | 8212 | 8876 | 8860 | 10424 | 9414 | 11595 | 11581 | 13213 | 13005 | 16229 | 14556 | 16624 |
| F3/F4 max. added losses A1 RFI, CB or disconnect and contactor F3/F | 4 | [W] | 893 | 963 | 951 | 1054 | 978 | 1093 | 1092 | 1230 | 2067 | 2280 | 2236 | 2541 |
| Max. panel options losses | | [W] | | | | 1 | 1 | 4(| 00 | I | | | | |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | 0.98 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output frequency | | | | | | | | 0-59 | 0 Hz | | | | | |
| Heatsink overtemperature trip | | | | | | | | 95 | °C | | | | | |
| Control card ambient trip | | | | | | | | 85 | °C | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 21, IP 54 | | [kg] | | | | 1017, | /1318 | | | | | 1260, | /1561 | |
| Rectifier module | | [kg] | 1 | 02 | 10 | 02 | 10 | 02 | 1(|)2 | 1. | 36 | 1 | 36 |
| Inverter module | | [kg] | 1 | 02 | 10 | 02 | 10 | 02 | 13 | 36 | 1 | 02 | 1(| 02 |

*High overload = 160% torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110% torque during 60 s

Technical specifications, F-frames 380-480 V, mains supply 3 x 380-480 V AC
 American Wire Gauge.
 For fuse ratings, check reference.
 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
 These values are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IS border line), Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss is in the frequency converter. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Options and customer load can add up to 30 W to the losses, though usually a fully loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.
 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.

Technical specifications for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive, VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.

| IP | 20/Chassis, IP 21/Type 1 | | | | A | .3 | | | | | | | ļ | \3 | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| Enclosure | IP 55/Type 12 | | | | | | | | A | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | Pł | (75 | P1 | K1 | P1 | K5 | P2 | K2 | P3 | ЗКО | P4 | КО | P | 5K5 | P7 | 7K5 |
| | High/normal overload 1) | HO | NO | но | NO | НО | NO | HO | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | но | NO | HO | NO |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 0. | 75 | 1 | .1 | 1 | .5 | 2 | .2 | 3 | 3.0 | 4 | l.0 | 5 | 5.5 | 7 | 7.5 |
| Typical shaft output | [HP] | | 1 | 1 | .5 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | 7 | '.5 | 1 | 10 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 1 | .8 | 2 | .6 | 2 | .9 | 4 | .1 | 5 | 5.2 | 6 | i.4 | 9 | 9.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 17.3 | 12.7 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 1 | .7 | 2 | .4 | 2 | .7 | 3 | .9 | 4 | 1.9 | 6 | 5.1 | 9 | 9.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 12.1 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V AC | [kVA] | 1 | .7 | 2 | .5 | 2 | .8 | 3 | .9 | 5 | 5.0 | 6 | i.1 | 9 | 9.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Continuous at 575 V AC | [kVA] | 1 | .7 | 2 | .4 | 2 | .7 | 3 | .9 | 4 | 1.9 | 6 | i.1 | 9 | 9.0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-600 V) | [A] | 1 | .7 | 2 | .4 | 2 | .7 | 4 | .1 | 5 | 5.2 | 5 | .8 | 8 | 8.6 | 1(| 0.4 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-600 V) | [A] | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 9.5 | 15.6 | 11.4 |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | | | 1 | 0 | | | | | 4 | 20 | | | | 3 | 32 | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max. | oad 3) [W] | 3 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 1. | 45 | 1 | 95 | 2 | 61 |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | | | | | 0. | 97 | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and load sharing ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | 4 | , 4, 4 (1 (min. 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | 4, 4 2, 12) | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | | | | | 6 | .5 | | | | | | | 6 | .6 | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 | [kg] | | | | | | 13 | 3.5 | | | | | | | 14 | 4.2 | |

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| | IP 20/Chassis | | | B3 B4 B1 B2 C1 P15K P18K P22K P30K P37K | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|---|----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------------|------|------|
| Enclosure IP | 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 IP 66/NEMA 4X | | | B | 1 | | | | В | 2 | | c | :1 |
| | | P1 | 1K | P1 | 5K | P1 | 8K | P2 | 2K | P3 | ок | P3 | 7K |
| | High/normal overload 1) | HO | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | НО | NO |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 7.5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 22 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 37 |
| Typical shaft output | [HP] | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 50 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 11.5 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 36 | 36 | 43 | 43 | 54 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 18.4 | 21 | 30 | 25 | 37 | 31 | 45 | 40 | 58 | 47 | 65 | 59 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 11 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 34 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 52 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 17.6 | 20 | 29 | 24 | 35 | 30 | 43 | 37 | 54 | 45 | 62 | 57 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V AC | [kVA] | 11 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 51.4 |
| Continuous at 575 V AC | [kVA] | 11 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 51.8 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V | [A] | 10.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 39 | 39 | 49 |
| Intermittent at 550 V | [A] | 16.6 | 19 | 28 | 23 | 33 | 28 | 41 | 36 | 52 | 43 | 59 | 54 |
| Continuous at 575 V | [A] | 9.8 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 31 | 31 | 37 | 37 | 47 |
| Intermittent at 575 V | [A] | 15.5 | 17.6 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 27 | 39 | 34 | 50 | 41 | 56 | 52 |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | | 4 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 00 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max. | oad 3) [W] | 220 | 300 | 220 | 300 | 300 | 370 | 370 | 440 | 440 | 600 | 600 | 740 |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | | | 0. | 98 | | | | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and load sharing ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 10,- 8,-) | | | | | 35 (2, | , -,- -,-) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable cross-se Mains, brake and load sharing ²⁾ | ction [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 0, 10 8, 8) | | | | | 35 (2, | , -,- -,-) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable cross-se Motor ²⁾ | ction [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | 10,- 8,-) | | | | | | 25, 25 4, 4) | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 23 | 3.5 | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12, IP 66/NE | MA 4X [kg] | | 2 | !3 | | | | | 2 | 7 | | | |

| | IP 20/Chassis | | (| 23 | | | (| .4 | | |
|--|--|---|------|-------|------|------|---------|---------|-------|--|
| Enclosure | IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 IP 66/NEMA 4X | | (| 21 | | | (| 2 | | |
| | | P | 45K | P | 55K | PZ | 75K | P9 | 0K | |
| | High/normal overload 1) | HO | NO | HO | NO | НО | NO | HO | NO | |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 37 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 75 | 90 | |
| Typical shaft output | [HP] | 50 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 125 | |
| Output current | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 54 | 65 | 65 | 87 | 87 | 105 | 105 | 137 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 81 | 72 | 98 | 96 | 131 | 116 | 158 | 151 | |
| Continuous (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 52 | 62 | 62 | 83 | 83 | 100 | 100 | 131 | |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-600 V) | [A] | 78 | 68 | 93 | 91 | 125 | 110 | 150 | 144 | |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V AC | [kVA] | 51.4 | 61.9 | 61.9 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 100 | 100 | 130.5 | |
| Continuous at 575 V AC | [kVA] | 51.8 | 61.7 | 61.7 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 130.5 | |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V | [A] | 49 | 59 | 59 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 124.3 | |
| Intermittent at 550 V | [A] | 74 | 65 | 89 | 87 | 118 | 105 | 143 | 137 | |
| Continuous at 575 V | [A] | 47 | 56 | 56 | 75 | 75 | 91 | 91 | 119 | |
| Intermittent at 575 V | [A] | 70 | 62 | 85 | 83 | 113 | 100 | 137 | 131 | |
| Max. pre-fuses | [A] | 1 | 150 | 1 | 60 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 50 | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated | d max. load 3) [W] | 740 | 900 | 900 | 1100 | 1100 | 1500 | 1500 | 1800 | |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | 0. | .98 | | | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-section Mains and motor | 1 [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | 50 |) (1) | | | 150 (30 | 10 mcm) | | |
| IP 20 max. cable cross-section Brake and load sharing | 1 [mm²] ([AWG]) | | 50 |) (1) | | | 95 | (4/0) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable c Mains and motor | ross-section [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | 50 |) (1) | | | 150 (30 | 00 mcm) | | |
| IP 21, IP 55, IP 66 max. cable c Brake and load sharing | ross-section [mm²] ([AWG]) | [mm ²] 50 (1) | | | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | [mm ²] 50, 35, 35 95, 70, 70 185, 150, 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | - | 35 | | | 5 | 50 | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12, IF | 66/NEMA 4X [kg] | | 4 | 45 | | | 6 | 55 | | |

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| | IP 20/Chassis | | | | | | | A | 3 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| Enclosure | | P | IK1 | P1 | K5 | P2 | K2 | P3 | К0 | P4 | K0 | P5 | K5 | P7 | 7K5 |
| | High/normal overload 1) | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output | [kW] | 1 | .1 | 1. | .5 | 2 | .2 | 3 | .0 | 4 | .0 | 5 | .5 | 7 | 7.5 |
| Typical shaft output | [HP] | 1 | .5 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | .5 | 1 | 10 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 4 | 2.1 | 2. | .7 | 3 | .9 | 4 | .9 | 6 | .1 | 9 | .0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 12.1 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 1 | .6 | 2. | .2 | 3 | .2 | 4 | .5 | 5 | .5 | 7 | .5 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 11.0 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 525 V AC | [kVA] | 1 | .9 | 2. | .5 | 3 | .5 | 4 | .5 | 5 | .5 | 8 | .2 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Continuous at 690 V AC | [kVA] | 1 | .9 | 2. | .6 | 3 | .8 | 5 | .4 | 6 | .6 | 9 | .0 | 1. | 2.0 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 1 | .9 | 2. | .4 | 3 | .5 | 4 | .4 | 5 | .5 | 8 | .1 | ç | 9.9 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 2.9 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 10.9 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 1 | .4 | 2. | .0 | 2 | .9 | 4 | .0 | 4 | .9 | 6 | 7 | ç | 9.0 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 9.9 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max. | load 3) [W] | 4 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 1. | 20 | 10 | 50 | 22 | 20 | 3 | 00 |
| | [%] | | | | | | | 0. | 96 | | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and load sharing | 2) [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | 4, 4, 4 (1 (min. (| 2, 12, 12).2 (24) |) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | | 4, 4 2, 12) | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | | | | 6 | .5 | | | | | | 6 | .6 | |

| | IP 20/Chassis | | | | | B | 4 | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Enclosure IP 21/Type | 1, IP 55/Type 12 | | | | | B | 2 | | | | |
| | | P1 | 1K | P1 | 5K | P1 | 8K | P2 | 2K | P3 | ок |
| High/n | ormal overload 1) | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output at 550 V | [kW] | 5.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 22 |
| Typical shaft output at 550 V | [HP] | 7.5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| Typical shaft output at 690 V | [kW] | 7.5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 22 | 22 | 30 |
| Typical shaft output at 690 V | [HP] | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 11 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 36 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 17.6 | 15.4 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 30.4 | 25.3 | 36.8 | 30.8 | 44.8 | 39.6 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 10 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 34 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 16 | 14.3 | 20.8 | 19.8 | 28.8 | 24.2 | 35.2 | 29.7 | 43.2 | 37.4 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V AC | [kVA] | 10 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 34.3 |
| Continuous at 690 V AC | [kVA] | 12 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 40.6 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V | [A] | 9.9 | 15 | 15 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 36 |
| Intermittent at 550 V | [A] | 15.8 | 16.5 | 23.2 | 21.5 | 31.2 | 26.4 | 38.4 | 31.9 | 46.4 | 39.6 |
| Continuous at 690 V | [A] | 9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 36 |
| Intermittent at 690 V | [A] | 14.4 | 16 | 23.2 | 21.5 | 31.2 | 26.4 | 38.4 | 31.9 | 46.4 | 39.6 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max. load ³⁾ | [W] | 150 | 220 | 150 | 220 | 220 | 300 | 300 | 370 | 370 | 440 |
| Efficiency ⁴) | [%] | | | | | 0. | 98 | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor, brake and load sharing ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 25, 25 4, 4) | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 0,10 8, 8) | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | | | | 23 | 3.5 | | | | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 | [kg] | | | | | 2 | 27 | | | | |

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| | IP 20/Chassis | E | 34 | | C | 3 | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|---------|------------|------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Enclosure I | P 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 | | | | | (| 2 | | | | |
| | | P3 | 37K | P4 | 5K | P5 | 55K | P7 | 75K | PS | 00K |
| | High/normal overload 1) | НО | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO | HO | NO | НО | NO |
| Typical shaft output at 550 V | [kW] | 22 | 30 | 30 | 37 | 37 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 75 |
| Typical shaft output at 550 V | [HP] | 30 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 100 |
| Typical shaft output at 690 V | [kW] | 30 | 37 | 37 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 75 | 90 |
| Typical shaft output at 690 V | [HP] | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 199 | 125 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 36 | 43 | 43 | 54 | 54 | 65 | 65 | 87 | 87 | 105 |
| Intermittent (3 x 525-550 V) | [A] | 54 | 47.3 | 64.5 | 59.4 | 81 | 71.5 | 97.5 | 95.7 | 130.5 | 115.5 |
| Continuous (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 34 | 41 | 41 | 52 | 52 | 62 | 62 | 83 | 83 | 100 |
| Intermittent (3 x 551-690 V) | [A] | 51 | 45.1 | 61.5 | 57.2 | 78 | 68.2 | 93 | 91.3 | 124.5 | 110 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V AC | [kVA] | 34.3 | 41 | 41 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 61.9 | 61.9 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 100 |
| Continuous at 690 V AC | [kVA] | 40.6 | 49 | 49 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 119.5 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous at 550 V | [A] | 36 | 49 | 49 | 59 | 59 | 71 | 71 | 87 | 87 | 99 |
| Intermittent at 550 V | [A] | 54 | 53.9 | 72 | 64.9 | 87 | 78.1 | 105 | 95.7 | 129 | 108.9 |
| Continuous at 690 V | [A] | 36 | 48 | 48 | 58 | 58 | 70 | 70 | 86 | - | - |
| Intermittent at 690 V | [A] | 40 | 52.8 | 72 | 63.8 | 87 | 77 | 105 | 94.6 | - | - |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at rated max | (. load 3) [W] | 600 | 740 | 740 | 900 | 900 | 1100 | 1100 | 1204 | 1500 | 1477 |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | | 0. | .98 | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains and motor | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 50 mcm) | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Brake and load sharing | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 95 5/0) | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains disconnect ²⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | /5 /0) | | | (350 | 50, 120 mcm, cm, 4/0) | | _ |
| Weight | I I | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20/Chassis | [kg] | | | 3 | 5 | | | | 62 (| D3h) | |
| IP 21/Type 1, IP 55/Type 12 | [kg] | | | | | 45 (C3) | – 65 (C2) | | | | |

| | | IP 20 | | | | | D | 3h | | | | | | | | D | 4h | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|-----------|------|------|------|--------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|
| Enclosure | | IP 21, IP 54 | | | | D1 | h + D | 5h + [| D6h | | | | | | D2 | 2h + D | 7 + D | 8h | | |
| | | | N7 | ′5K | N9 | 0K | N1 | 10 | N1 | 32 | N1 | 60 | N2 | 200 | N2 | 50 | N3 | 15 | N4 | 400 |
| | High/norma | al overload* | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output 550 V | | [kW] | 45 | 55 | 55 | 75 | 75 | 90 | 90 | 110 | 110 | 132 | 132 | 160 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 315 |
| Typical shaft output 575 V | | [HP] | 60 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 400 |
| Typical shaft output 690 V | | [kW] | 55 | 75 | 75 | 90 | 90 | 110 | 110 | 132 | 132 | 160 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 315 | 315 | 400 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [A] | 76 | 90 | 90 | 113 | 113 | 137 | 137 | 162 | 162 | 201 | 201 | 253 | 253 | 303 | 303 | 360 | 360 | 418 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 550 V | ') | [A] | 122 | 99 | 135 | 124 | 170 | 151 | 206 | 178 | 243 | 221 | 302 | 278 | 380 | 333 | 455 | 396 | 540 | 460 |
| Continuous (at 575/690 V) | | [A] | 73 | 86 | 86 | 108 | 108 | 131 | 131 | 155 | 155 | 192 | 192 | 242 | 242 | 290 | 290 | 344 | 344 | 400 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 575/6 | 590 V) | [A] | 117 | 95 | 129 | 119 | 162 | 144 | 197 | 171 | 233 | 211 | 288 | 266 | 363 | 319 | 435 | 378 | 516 | 440 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [kVA] | 72 | 86 | 86 | 108 | 108 | 131 | 131 | 154 | 154 | 191 | 191 | 241 | 241 | 289 | 289 | 343 | 343 | 398 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | | [kVA] | 73 | 86 | 86 | 108 | 108 | 130 | 130 | 154 | 154 | 191 | 191 | 241 | 241 | 289 | 289 | 243 | 243 | 398 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | | [kVA] | 87 | 103 | 103 | 129 | 129 | 157 | 157 | 185 | 185 | 229 | 229 | 289 | 289 | 347 | 347 | 411 | 411 | 478 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [A] | 77 | 89 | 89 | 110 | 110 | 130 | 130 | 158 | 158 | 198 | 198 | 245 | 245 | 299 | 299 | 355 | 355 | 408 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | | [A] | 74 | 85 | 85 | 106 | 106 | 124 | 124 | 151 | 151 | 189 | 189 | 234 | 234 | 286 | 286 | 339 | 339 | 390 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | | [A] | 77 | 87 | 87 | 109 | 109 | 128 | 128 | 155 | 155 | 197 | 197 | 240 | 240 | 296 | 296 | 352 | 352 | 400 |
| $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Max. cable cross-section} \\ \text{Mains, motor, brake and load sharing }^{1)} \end{array}$ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 2 | x 95 (| 2 x 3/ | D) | | | | | | 2 | x 185 | (2 x 35 | 50) | | |
| Max. external mains fuses 2) | | [A] | 10 | 50 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 31 | 5 | | | | 5 | 50 | | | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 575 V ${}^{\scriptscriptstyle 3)4)}$ | | [W] | 1098 | 1162 | 1162 | 1428 | 1430 | 1739 | 1742 | 2099 | 2080 | 2646 | 2361 | 3071 | 3012 | 3719 | 3642 | 4460 | 4146 | 5023 |
| Estimated power loss at 690 V $^{\scriptscriptstyle 3)4)}$ | | [W] | 1057 | 1204 | 1205 | 1477 | 1480 | 1796 | 1800 | 2165 | 2159 | 2738 | 2446 | 3172 | 3123 | 3848 | 3771 | 4610 | 4258 | 5150 |
| Efficiency ⁴⁾ | | [%] | | | | | | | | | 0.9 | 98 | | | | | | | | |
| Output frequency | | | 0-590 Hz | | | | | | | | | | | 0-52 | 25 Hz | | | | | |
| Heatsink overtempeture trip | | | 110 ℃ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Control card ambient trip | | | 75 ℃ 80 ℃ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 20, IP 21, IP 54 | | [kg] (lbs) | | | | | | + D3 129 (| | | | | | | | 5 (D2) (D7h), | | | | |

*High overload = 150 % torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110 % torque during 60 s

 Technical specifications, D-frames 525-690 V, mains supply 3 x 525-690 V AC

 P
 American Wire Gauge.

 P
 For fuse ratings, check reference.

 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).

 These values are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IE3 border line). Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss in the frequency converter. If theswitching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Options and customer load can add up to 30 W to the losses, though usually a fully loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.

 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.

Technical specifications for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive, VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.

| | IP 00 | | | | E | 2 | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|
| Enclosure | IP 21, IP 54 | | | | E | 1 | | | |
| | | P4 | 150 | P5 | 500 | P5 | 560 | P6 | 30 |
| | High/normal overload* | но | NO | HO | NO | НО | NO | НО | NO |
| Typical shaft output 550 V | [kW] | 315 | 355 | 315 | 400 | 400 | 450 | 450 | 500 |
| Typical shaft output 575 V | [HP] | 400 | 450 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 600 | 650 |
| Typical shaft output 690 V | [kW] | 355 | 450 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 560 | 560 | 630 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | [A] | 395 | 470 | 429 | 523 | 523 | 596 | 596 | 630 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 550 V) | [A] | 593 | 517 | 644 | 575 | 785 | 656 | 894 | 693 |
| Continuous (at 575/690 V) | [A] | 380 | 450 | 410 | 500 | 500 | 570 | 570 | 630 |
| Intermittent (60 s overload) (at 575/69 | 90 V) [A] | 570 | 495 | 615 | 550 | 750 | 627 | 855 | 693 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | [kVA] | 376 | 448 | 409 | 498 | 498 | 568 | 568 | 600 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | [kVA] | 378 | 448 | 408 | 498 | 498 | 568 | 568 | 627 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | [kVA] | 454 | 538 | 490 | 598 | 598 | 681 | 681 | 753 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | [A] | 381 | 453 | 413 | 504 | 504 | 574 | 574 | 607 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | [A] | 366 | 434 | 395 | 482 | 482 | 549 | 549 | 607 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | [A] | 366 | 434 | 395 | 482 | 482 | 549 | 549 | 607 |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains, motor and load sharing ¹⁾ | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | 240 0 mcm) | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Brake 1) | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | 185 0 mcm) | | | |
| Max. external mains fuses 2) | [A] | | 7 | 00 | | | ç | 00 | |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 600 V ^{3) 4)} | [W] | 4424 | 5323 | 4795 | 6010 | 6493 | 7395 | 7383 | 8209 |
| Estimated power loss at 690 V 3) 4) | [W] | 4589 | 5529 | 4970 | 6239 | 6707 | 7653 | 7633 | 8495 |
| Efficiency 4) | [%] | | | | 0. | 98 | | | |
| Output frequency | | | | | 0-52 | 25 Hz | | | |
| Heatsink overtemperature trip | | 11 | 0 °C | | 95 | °C | | 110 |)°C |
| Power card ambient trip | | | | . 80 |)°C | | | 85 | °C |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 00 | [kg] | | 2 | 21 | | 2 | 36 | 2 | 77 |
| IP 21, IP 54 | [kg] | | 2 | 63 | | 2 | 72 | 3 | 13 |
| *Hiah overload = 160 % toraue durina 60 s. r | ormal overload - 110% torave durir | 0.60 \$ | | | | | | | |

*High overload = 160 % torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110 % torque during 60 s

Technical specifications, E-frames 525-690 V, mains supply 3 x 525-690 V AC
 American Wire Gauge
 For fuse ratings, check reference.
 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
 These values are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IE3 border line), Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss is in the frequency converter. If the switching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Options and customer load can add up to 30 W to the losses, though usually a fully loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.
 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.

Technical specifications for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive, VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.

| Factoria | | IP 21, IP 54 | | | F1 | /F3 | | | | | F2 | /F4 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|---------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Enclosure | without/with opti | | P7 | '10 | P8 | 00 | P9 | 00 | P1 | M0 | P1 | M2 | P1 | M4 |
| | High/norma | al overload* | но | NO | но | NO | НО | NO | но | NO | но | NO | но | NO |
| Typical shaft output 550 V | | [kW] | 500 | 560 | 560 | 670 | 670 | 750 | 750 | 850 | 850 | 1000 | 1000 | 1100 |
| Typical shaft output 575 V | | [HP] | 650 | 750 | 750 | 950 | 950 | 1050 | 1050 | 1150 | 1150 | 1350 | 1350 | 1550 |
| Typical shaft output 575 V | | [kW] | 630 | 710 | 710 | 800 | 800 | 900 | 900 | 1000 | 1000 | 1200 | 1200 | 1400 |
| Output current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [A] | 659 | 763 | 763 | 889 | 889 | 988 | 988 | 1108 | 1108 | 1317 | 1317 | 1479 |
| ntermittent (60 s overload) (at 550 V) | | [A] | 989 | 839 | 1145 | 978 | 1334 | 1087 | 1482 | 1219 | 1662 | 1449 | 1976 | 1627 |
| Continuous (at 575/690 V) | | [A] | 630 | 730 | 730 | 850 | 850 | 945 | 945 | 1060 | 1060 | 1260 | 1260 | 1415 |
| ntermittent (60 s overload) (at 575/69 | 90 V) | [A] | 945 | 803 | 1095 | 935 | 1275 | 1040 | 1418 | 1166 | 1590 | 1386 | 1890 | 1557 |
| Output power | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [kVA] | 628 | 727 | 727 | 847 | 847 | 941 | 941 | 1056 | 1056 | 1255 | 1255 | 1409 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | | [kVA] | 627 | 727 | 727 | 847 | 847 | 941 | 941 | 1056 | 1056 | 1255 | 1255 | 1409 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | | [kVA] | 753 | 872 | 872 | 1016 | 1016 | 1129 | 1129 | 1267 | 1267 | 1506 | 1506 | 1691 |
| Maximum input current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuous (at 550 V) | | [A] | 642 | 743 | 743 | 866 | 866 | 962 | 962 | 1079 | 1079 | 1282 | 1282 | 1440 |
| Continuous (at 575 V) | | [A] | 613 | 711 | 711 | 828 | 828 | 920 | 920 | 1032 | 1032 | 1227 | 1227 | 1378 |
| Continuous (at 690 V) | | [A] | 613 | 711 | 711 | 828 | 828 | 920 | 920 | 13032 | 1032 | 1227 | 1227 | 1378 |
| Max. cable cross-section Motor ¹⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 150 0 mcm) | | | | | 12 x (12 x 30 | 150 0 mcm) | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains F1/F2 ^ຫ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | | 240) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Mains F3/F4 1) | | [mm ²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 8 x (8 x 900 | 456) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Load sharing ¹⁾ | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | | | 4 x (4 x 250 | 120) mcm) | | | | | |
| Max. cable cross-section Brake 1) | | [mm²] ([AWG]) | | | | 185 0 mcm) | | | | | бх (6 x 35) | 185) mcm) | | |
| Max. external mains fuses ³⁾ | | [A] | | | | 16 | 00 | | | | 20 | 00 | 25 | 500 |
| Additional specifications | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Estimated power loss at 600 V 3) 4) | | [W] | 8075 | 9500 | 9165 | 10872 | 10860 | 12316 | 12062 | 13731 | 13269 | 16190 | 16089 | 18536 |
| Estimated power loss at 690 V ^{3) 4)} | | [W] | 8388 | 9863 | 9537 | 11304 | 11291 | 12798 | 12524 | 14250 | 13801 | 16821 | 16179 | 19247 |
| F3/F4 max. added losses A1 RFI, CB or disconnect and contactor F3/F4 | | [W] | 342 | 427 | 419 | 532 | 519 | 615 | 556 | 665 | 863 | 861 | 1044 | |
| Max. panel options losses | | [W] | | 1 | | 1 | | 4(| 00 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Efficiency 4) | | [%] | | | | | | 0. | 98 | | | | | |
| Output frequency | | | | | | | | 0-50 | 0 Hz | | | | | |
| Heatsink overtemperature trip | | | 95 | °C | 10 | 5 ℃ | 95 | °C | 95 | °C | 10 | 5°C | 95 | °C |
| Power card ambient trip | | | | | | | | 85 | °C | | | | | |
| Weight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IP 21, IP 54 | | [kg] | | | 1017 | /1318 | | | | 1260 | /1561 | | 1294 | /1595 |
| Rectifier module | | [kg] | 1 | 02 | 1 |)2 | 10 | 02 | 13 | 36 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 36 |
| Inverter module | | [kg] | 1 | 02 | 1 | 02 | 1. | 36 | 1(|)2 | 1(|)2 | 1 | 36 |

*High overload = 160% torque during 60 s, normal overload = 110% torque during 60 s

Technical specifications, F-frames 525-690 V, mains supply 3 x 525-690 V AC
 American Wire Gauge.
 For fuse traings, check reference.
 Typical power loss is at normal conditions and expected to be within ±15% (tolerance relates to variety in voltage and cable conditions).
 Thesevalues are based on a typical motor efficiency (IE/IE3 border line). Lower efficiency motors add to the power loss in the frequency converter. If theswitching frequency is raised from nominal, the power losses rise significantly. LCP and typical control card power consumptions are included. Options and customer load can add up to 30 W to the losses, though usually a fully loaded control card and options for slots A and B each add only 4 W.
 Measured using 5 m screened motor cables at rated load and rated frequency.

Technical specifications for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive, VLT® Advanced Active Filter AAF 006 and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.

Enclosure overview

3 phases

| | 90 V | 525 – 69 | 17: | | | V OC | 525 – 60 | T6 ! | | | | – 480 V | T4 380 | | | / | – 240 V | T2 200 | | rive | QUA Di | VLT® A |
|-------|------------|------------|-------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|------|-------|-------|---------|--------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W | | |
| IP 55 | IP 54 | IP 21 | IP 20 | IP 00 | IP 66 | IP 55 | IP 54 | IP21 | IP 20 | IP 66 | IP 55 | IP54 | IP21 | IP 20 | 1P 00 | IP 66 | IP 55 | IP21 | IP 20 | NO | но | FC 200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.2 | PK25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | 0.3 | PK37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A5 | A5 | | | | 0. | PK55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | A4/A5 | A4/A5 | | A2 | 4.2 | | A4/A5 | A4/A5 | A2 | A2 | | 0.1 | PK75 |
| | | | | | A5 | A5 | | A3 | A3 | A4/ | A4/ | | ∢ | A2 | | | | | | | 1. | P1K1 P1K5 |
| A5 | | | A3 | | AJ | AJ | | AS | AS | | | | | | | | | | | | 2. | P2K2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .0 | | P3K0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A5 | A5 | A3 | A3 | | 3. | P3K7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | A5 | A4/ | | A2 | A2 | | | | | | | 4. | P4K0 |
| A5 | | | A3 | | A5 | A5 | | A3 | A3 | | | | | | | | | | | 5.5 | 3.7 | P5K5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | A5 | A5 | | A3 | A3 | | B1 | B1 | | B3 | 7.5 | 5.5 | P7K5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 7.5 | P11K |
| | | | | | B1 | B1 | | | B3 | B1 | B1 | | | B3 | | B2 | B2 | B2 | B4 | 15 | 11 | P15K |
| B2 | | B2 | B4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.5 | 15 | P18K |
| | | | | | B2 | B2 | | B2 | | B2 | B2 | | B2 | | | C1 | C1 | | C3 | 22 | 18.5 | P22K |
| | | | | | | | | | B4 | | | | | B4 | | | | | | 30 | 22 | P30K |
| | | | | | <i>.</i> | <i></i> | | | | | <i></i> | | | | | C2 | C2 | | C4 | 37 | 30 | P37K |
| 62 | | | C3 | | C1 | C1 | | | C3 | C1 | C1 | | | C3 | | _ | | | | 45 | 37 | P45K |
| C2 | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 75 | 45 | P55K |
| | | | | | C2 | C2 | | | C4 | C2 | C2 | | | C4 | | | | | | 90 | 55 75 | P75K P90K |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 55 | N75K |
| | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 75 | N90K |
| | D1h D5h | D1h D5h | D3h | | | | | | | | | D1h | D1L | | | | | | | 110 | 90 | N110 |
| | D6h | D6h | | | | | | | | | | D1h D5h | D1h D5h | D3h | | | | | | 132 | 110 | N132 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | D6h | D6h | | | | | | | 160 | 132 | N160 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | D2h | D2h | | | | | | | 200 | 160 | N200 |
| | D2h D7h | D2h | D4h | | | | | | | | | D7h | D7h | D4h | | | | | | 250 | 200 | N250 |
| | D8h | D8h | 0411 | | | | | | | | | D8h | D8h | | | | | | | 315 | 250 | N315 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 315 | N400 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | El | El | | E2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | E1 | E1 | | E2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | F1/F3 | F1/F3 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | F1/F3 | F1/F3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 710 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | F2/F4 | F2/F4 | | | | | | | 900 | 800 | P900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1000 | 900 | P1M0 |
| 4 | F2/F4 | F2/F4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1200 | 1000 | P1M2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1400 | 1200 | P1M4 |
| 5h | D8 | E1 | D4h | E2 | | | | | | | | D8h E1 F1/F3 | | | E2 | | | | | 400 315 400 500 560 630 710 800 900 1000 1200 | 315 250 315 400 450 500 560 630 710 800 900 1000 | N400 P315 P355 P400 P450 P500 P560 P630 P710 P800 P900 P1M0 P1M2 |

| 1 phas | se | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|---------|------|
| VLT [®] A | QUA Drive | | S2 200 | – 240 V | / | S4 3 | 380 - 4 | 80 V |
| FC 200 | kW | IP 20 | IP21 | IP 55 | IP 66 | IP21 | IP 55 | IP66 |
| PK25 | 0.25 | | | | | | | |
| PK37 | 0.37 | | | | | | | |
| PK55 | 0.55 | | | | | | | |
| PK75 | 0.75 | | | | | | | |
| P1K1 | 1.1 | A3 | A3 | A5 | A5 | | | |
| P1K5 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| P2K2 | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| P3K0 | 3.0 | | | B1 | B1 | | | |
| P3K7 | 3.7 | | | | | | | |
| P5K5 | 5.5 | | | | | | | |
| P7K5 | 7.5 | | B2 | B2 | B2 | B1 | B1 | B1 |
| P11K | 11 | | | | | B2 | B2 | B2 |
| P15K | 15 | | C1 | C1 | C1 | | | |
| P18K | 18.5 | | | | | C1 | C1 | C1 |
| P22K | 22 | | C2 | C2 | C2 | | | |
| P37K | 37 | | | | | C2 | C2 | C2 |

IP 00/ChassisIP 20/Chassis

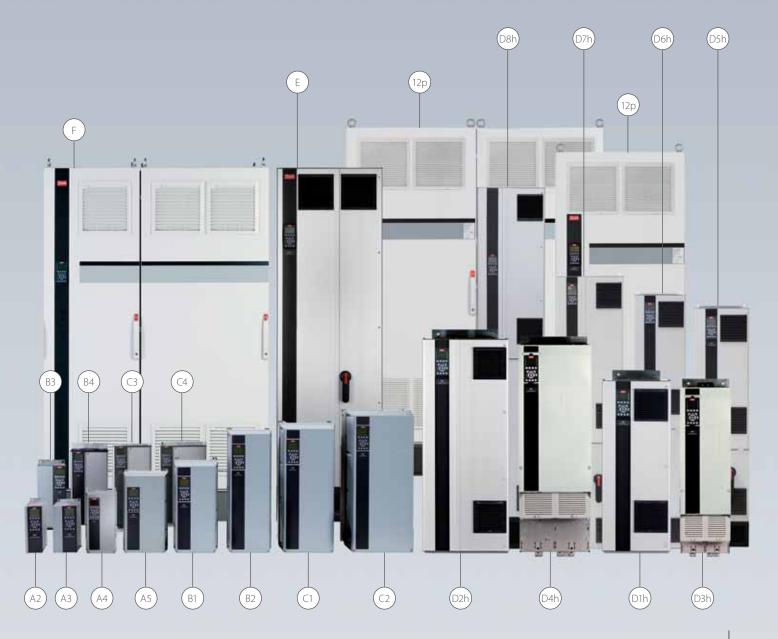
■ IP 21/Type 1

IP 21 with upgrade kit – available in US only

■ IP 54/Type 12

IP 55/Type 12

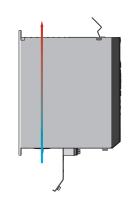
■ IP 66/NEMA 4X



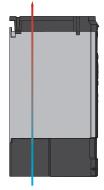
Dimensions and air flow



A2 IP 20

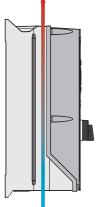






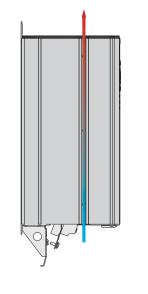
A3 with IP 21/Type 12 NEMA 1 Kit

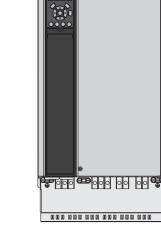


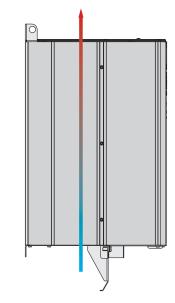


A4 IP 55 with mains disconnect







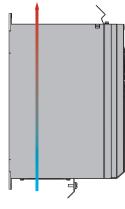


B4 IP 20

C3 IP 20

Please see the VLT® AQUA Drive Design Guide for other frames, available at http://vlt-drives.danfoss.com/Support/Technical-Documentation-Database/.





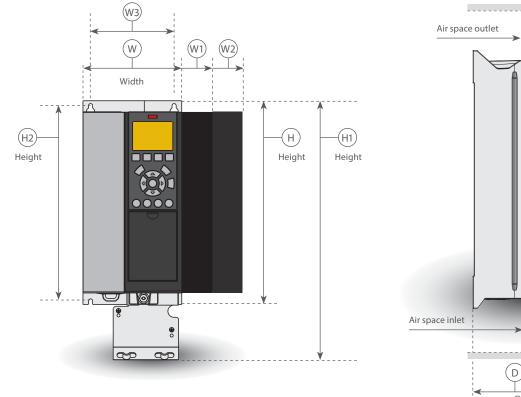
B3 IP 20

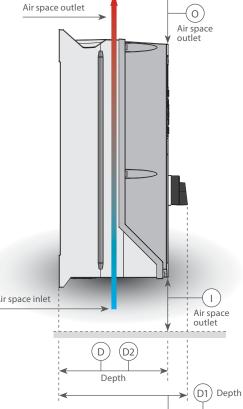
A, B and C frames

| | | | | | | | | VLT° AQ | UA Drive | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----|------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Frame | | A | .2 | A | 13 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| Enclos | sure | IP 20 | IP 21 | IP 20 | IP 21 | IP 55, | /IP 66 | IP 21/ IP | | IP | 20 | IP 21/ IP | | IP | 20 |
| H mm Height | of back plate | 268 | 375 | 268 | 375 | 390 | 420 | 480 | 650 | 399 | 520 | 680 | 770 | 550 | 660 |
| H1 mr With d | n e-coupling plate for fieldbus cables | 374 | - | 374 | - | - | - | - | - | 420 | 595 | - | - | 630 | 800 |
| H2 mr Distan | n ce to mounting holes | 254 | 350 | 257 | 350 | 401 | 402 | 454 | 624 | 380 | 495 | 648 | 739 | 521 | 631 |
| Wmm | ı | 90 | 90 | 130 | 130 | 200 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 165 | 230 | 308 | 370 | 308 | 370 |
| W1 mi With o | m ne C option | 130 | 130 | 170 | 170 | - | 242 | 242 | 242 | 205 | 230 | 308 | 370 | 308 | 370 |
| W2 mi With ty | m wo C options | 150 | 150 | 190 | 190 | - | 242 | 242 | 242 | 225 | 230 | 308 | 370 | 308 | 370 |
| W3 mi Distan | m ce between mounting holes | 70 | 70 | 110 | 110 | 171 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 140 | 200 | 272 | 334 | 270 | 330 |
| D mm Depth | without option A/B | 205 | 207 | 205 | 207 | 175 | 195 | 260 | 260 | 249 | 242 | 310 | 335 | 333 | 333 |
| D1 mr With m | n nains disconnect | - | - | - | - | 206 | 224 | 289 | 290 | - | - | 344 | 378 | - | - |
| D2 mr With o | n ption A/B | 220 | 222 | 220 | 222 | 175 | 195 | 260 | 260 | 262 | 242 | 310 | 335 | 333 | 333 |
| Air cooling | l (air space inlet) mm | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 225 |
| A | O (air space outlet) mm | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 225 |
| Weigh | nt (kg) | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7 | 9.7 | 13.5/ 14.2 | 23 | 27 | 12 | 23.5 | 45 | 65 | 35 | 50 |

A3 IP 20 with option C

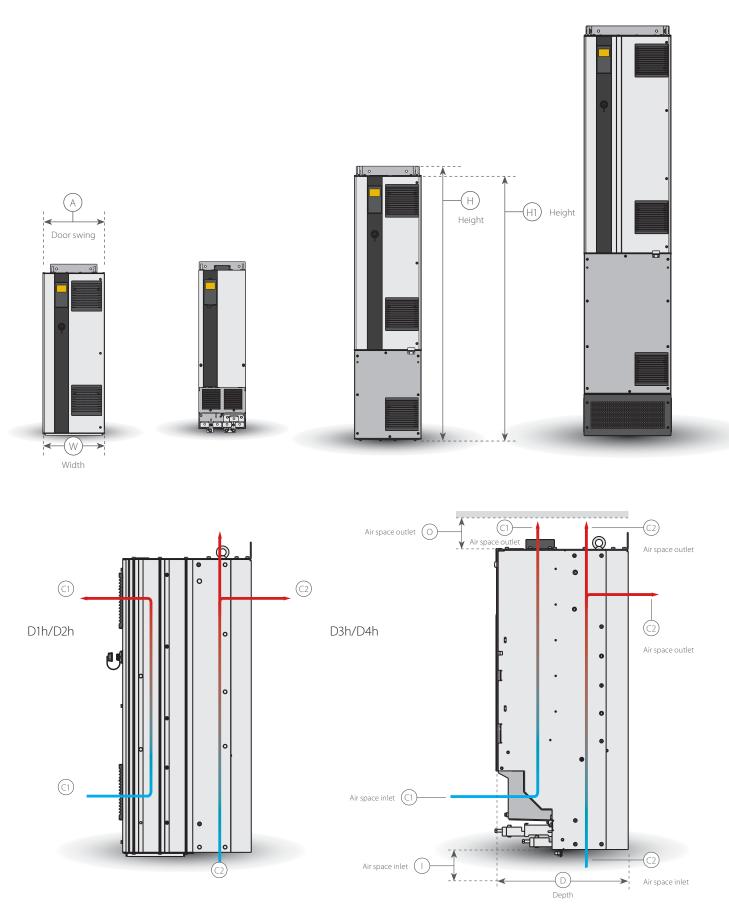
A4 IP 55 with mains disconnect





*

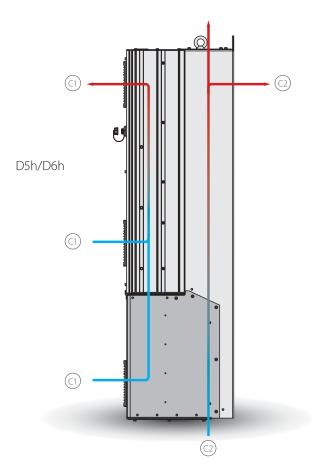
Dimensions and air flow

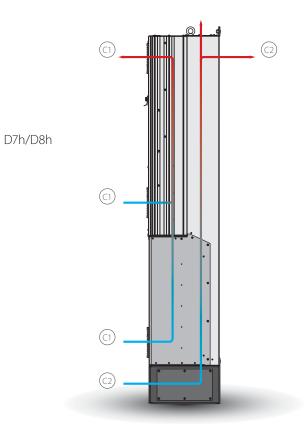


Please see the VLT® High Power Design Guide for other frames, available at www.danfoss.com/products/literature/technical+documentation.htm.

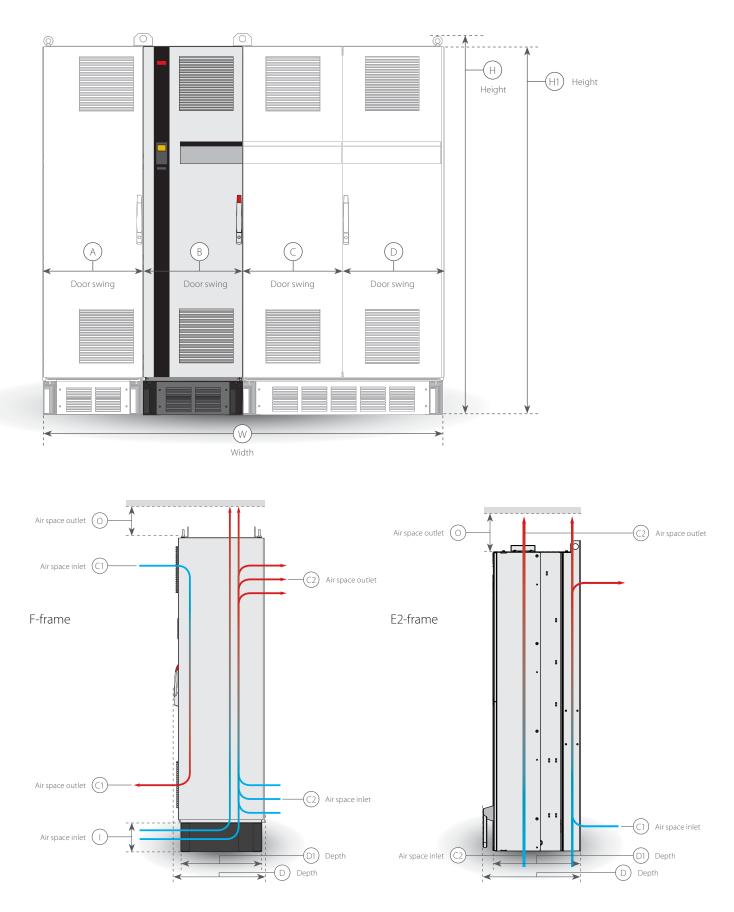
D frames

| | | VLT* AQUA Drive | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
| Fra | me | D1h | D2h | D3h | D4h | D5h | D6h | D7h | D8h | | |
| Enclosure | | IP 21, | IP 21/IP 54 | | IP 20 | | IP 21/IP 54 | | | | |
| H n Hei | nm ght of back plate | 901 | 1107 | 909 | 1122 | 1324 | 1665 | 1978 | 2284 | | |
| | mm ght of product | 844 | 1050 | 844 | 1050 | 1277 | 1617 | 1931 | 2236 | | |
| Wı | nm | 325 | 420 | 250 | 350 | 325 | 325 | 420 | 420 | | |
| Dn | nm | 378 | 378 | 375 375 381 381 | | 381 | 384 | 402 | | | |
| | mm h mains disconnect | - | - | - | - | 426 | 426 | 429 | 447 | | |
| Do | or swing A mm | 298 | 395 | n/a | n/a | 298 | 298 | 395 | 395 | | |
| | l (air space inlet) mm | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | | |
| oling | O (air space outlet) mm | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | | |
| Air cooling | C1 | 102 m³/hr (60 cfm) | 204 m³/hr (120 cfm) | 102 m³/hr (60 cfm) | 204 m³/hr (120 cfm) | 102 r (60 | | 204 r (120 | m³/hr cfm) | | |
| | C2 | 420 m³/hr (250 cfm) | 840 m³/hr (500 cfm) | 420 m³/hr (250 cfm) | 840 m³/hr (500 cfm) | 420 r (250 | | 840 r (500 | n³∕hr cfm) | | |





Dimensions and air flow



Please see the VLT® High Power Design Guide for other frames, available at www.danfoss.com/products/literature/technical+documentation.htm.

E and F frames

| | | VLT® AQUA Drive | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| Fra | me | E1 | E2 | F1 | F3 | F2 | F4 | |
| End | losure | IP 21/IP 54 | IP 00 | | (F1 + options cabinet) | | (F2 + options cabinet) | |
| Hn | nm (inches) | 2000 (79) | 1547 (61) | 2280 (90) | 2280 (90) | 2280 (90) | 2280 (90) | |
| H1 | mm (inches) | n/a | n/a | 2205 (87) | 2205 (87) | 2205 (87) | 2205 (87) | |
| Wı | nm (inches) | 600 (24) | 585 (23) | 1400 (55) | 1997 (79) | 1804 (71) | 2401 (94) | |
| Dn | nm (inches) | 538 (21) | 539 (21) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| D1 | mm (inches) | 494 (19) | 498 (20) | 607 (24) | 607 (24) | 607 (24) | 607 (24) | |
| | or swing A n (inches) | 579 (23) | 579 (23) | 578 (23) | 578 (23) | 578 (23) | 578 (23) | |
| | or swing B n (inches) | n/a | n/a | 778 (31) | 578 (23) | 624 (25) | 578 (23) | |
| | or swing C n (inches) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 778 (31) | 579 (23) | 624 (25) | |
| Do mn | or swing D n (inches) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 578 (23) | |
| | l (air space inlet) mm (inches) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| | O (air space outlet) mm (inches) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | 225 (9) | |
| Air cooling | C1 | 1105 m³/hr (650 cfm) or 1444 m³/hr (850 cfm) | 1105 m³/hr (650 cfm) or 1444 m³/hr (850 cfm) | 985 m³/hr (580 cfm) | | | | |
| Air e | C2 | 340 m³/hr (200 cfm) | 255 m³/hr (150 cfm) | IP 21/NEMA 1 700 m³/hr (412 cfm) IP 54/NEMA 12 525 m³/hr (309 cfm) | | | | |

Dimension and air flow for VLT® Low Harmonic Drive and VLT® 12-pulse Please see the VLT® High Power Drive Selection Guide.



A options: Fieldbusses

Available for the full product range

Fieldbus

A VLT® PROFIBUS DP V1 MCA 101 VLT® DeviceNet MCA 104 VLT® PROFINET MCA 120 VLT® EtherNet/IP MCA 121 VLT® Modbus TCP MCA 122

VLT[®] PROFIBUS DP MCA 101

Operating the frequency converter via a fieldbus enables you to reduce the cost of your system, communicate faster and more efficiently, and benefit from an easier user interface.

- VLT® PROFIBUS DP MCA 101 provides wide compatibility, a high level of availability, support for all major PLC vendors, and compatibility with future versions
- Fast, efficient communication, transparent installation, advanced diagnosis and parameterisation and auto-configuration of process data via GSD-file
- A-cyclic parameterisation using PROFIBUS DP-V1, PROFIdrive or Danfoss FC profile state machines, PROFIBUS DP-V1, Master Class 1 and 2

Ordering number

130B1100 standard, 130B1200 coated

VLT[®] DeviceNet MCA 104

VLT® DeviceNet MCA 104 offers robust, efficient data handling thanks to advanced Producer/Consumer technology.

- This modern communications model offers key capabilities that let you effectively determine what information is needed and when
- Benefit also from ODVA's strong conformance testing policies, which ensure that products are interoperable

Ordering number

130B1102 standard, 130B1202 coated

VLT[®] PROFINET MCA 120

VLT® PROFINET MCA 120 uniquely combines the highest performance with the highest degree of openness. The MCA120 gives the user access to the power of Ethernet. The option is designed so that many of the features from the PROFIBUS MCA 101 can be reused, minimising user effort to migrate PROFINET, and securing the investment in PLC program.

Other features:

- Built-in web server for remote diagnosis and reading out of basic drive parameters
- Support of DP-V1 Diagnostic allows easy, fast and standardized handling of warning and fault information into the PLC, improving bandwidth in the system

PROFINET encompasses a suite of messages and services for a variety of manufacturing automation applications, including control, configuration and information.

Ordering number

130B1135 standard, 130B1235 coated

VLT® EtherNet/IP MCA 121

Ethernet is the future standard for communication at the factory floor. The VLT® EtherNet/IP MCA 121 is based on the newest technology available for industrial use and handles even the most demanding requirements. EtherNet/ IP extends commercial off-the-shelf Ethernet to the Common Industrial Protocol (CIP™) – the same upper-layer protocol and object model found in DeviceNet.

- The VLT[®] MCA 121 offers advanced features as:
- Built-in high performance switch enabling line-topology, and eliminating the need for external switches
- Advanced switch and diagnoses functionsBuilt-in web server
- E-mail client for service notification
- Unicast and Multicast communication

Ordering number

130B1119 standard, 130B1219 coated

VLT[®] Modbus TCP MCA 122

Modbus TCP is the first industrial Ethernet based protocol for automation. The VLT® Modbus TCP MCA 122 connects to Modbus TCP based networks. It is able to handle connection interval down to 5 ms in both directions, positioning it among the fastest performing Modbus TCP devices in the market. For master redundancy it features hot swapping between two masters.

Other features:

- Built-in web-server for remote diagnosis and reading out basic drive parameters
- An e-mail notificator can be configured for sending an e-mail message to one or several receivers, if certain warnings or alarms occurs, or has cleared again

Ordering number

130B1196 standard, 130B1296 coated



| I/O | Built-in | VLT® Generel Purpose MCB 101 | VLT® Relay Option MCB 105 | VLT [®] Analog I/O Option MCB 109 | VLT® PTC Thermistor Card MCB 112 | VLT® Extended Relay Card MCB 113 | VLT® Sensor Input Card MCB 114 |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Digital inputs | 6 1) | + 3 (0-24 V, NPN/PNP) | | | | +7 (0-24 V, NPN/PNP) | |
| Digital outputs | 2 1) | + 2 (NPN/PNP) | | | | | |
| Analog inputs | 2 | + 2 (0-10 V) | | +3 (0-10 V) | | | +1 (4-20mA) |
| Analog outputs | 1 | +1 (0/4-20 mA) | | +3 (0-10 V) | | +2 (0/4 -20 mA) | |
| Relays | 2 | | + 3 (NO/NC) | | | +4 (NO/NC) | |
| Real Time Clock Battery back-up | | | | 1 | | | |
| РТС | 2) | | | | 1 input for up to 3-6 PTCs in series ³⁾ | | |
| PT100/PT1000 | | | | | | | +3 (2 or 3 wire) |

1) 2 Digital Inputs can be configured as outputs

²⁾ Available analogue and digital inputs can be configured as PTC input

3) ATEX-certified protective relay. The relay monitors a PTC-sensor circuit and activates the STO of the drive by opening the control circuits when necessary.

B options: Functional extensions

Available for the full product range

Funcional extensions

- B
- VLT® Generel Purpose MCB 101 VLT® Relay Option MCB 105 VLT® Analog I/O Option MCB 109 VLT® PTC Thermistor Card MCB 112
- VLT® Sensor Input Card MCB 114
- VLT® Extended Cascade Controller MCO 101

VLT[®] General Purpose I/O **MCB 101**

This I/O option offers an extended number of control inputs and outputs:

- 3 digital inputs 0-24 V: Logic '0' < 5 V; Logic '1' > 10V
 2 analogue inputs 0-10 V:

- Resolution 10 bit plus sign 2 digital outputs NPN/PNP push pull 1 analogue output 0/4-20 mA
- Spring loaded connection

Ordering number

130B1125 standard, 130B1212 coated

VLT[®] Relay Option MCB 105

Makes it possible to extend relay functions with 3 additional relay outputs.

Max. terminal load:

| AC-1 Resistive load | |
|---------------------|--|
| AC-15 Inductive | |
| | |
| DC-1 Resistive load | |
| DC-13 Inductive | |
| load @cos fi 0.4 | |
| | |

Min. terminal load:

- 10 mA DC 5 V Max switch rate at rated load/min.load6 min-1/20 sec-1
- Protects control cable connection Spring-loaded control wire connection

Ordering number

130B1110 standard, 130B1210 coated

VLT[®] Analog I/O Option MCB 109

This analogue input/output option is easily fitted in the frequency converter for upgrading to advanced performance and control using the additional in/outputs. This option also upgrades the frequency converter with a battery Ďack-up supply for the frequency converter's built-in clock. This provides stable use of all frequency converter clock functions as timed actions etc.

- 3 analogue inputs, each configurable as both voltage and temperature input
- Connection of 0-10 V analogue signals as well as PT1000 and NI1000 temperature inputs
- 3 analogue outputs each configurable as 0-10 V outputs
- Incl. back-up supply for the standard clock function in the frequency converter

The back-up battery typically lasts for 10 years, depending on environment.

Ordering number

130B1143 standard, 130B1243 coated

VLT® PTC Thermistor Card MCB 112

With the VLT[®] PTC Thermistor Card MCB 112, the VLT[®] AQUA Drive FC 202 enables improved surveillance of the motor condition compared to the built-in ETR function and thermistor terminal

Protects the motor from overheating ATEX approved for use with Ex d and Ex e motors (EX e only FC 302)

Uses Safe Stop function, which is approved in accordance with SIL 2 IEC 61508

Ordering number NA standard, 130B1137 coated

VLT® Sensor Input Card MCB 114

The option protects the motor from being overheated by monitoring the bearings and windings temperature in the motor. Both limits as well action are adjustable, and the individual sensor temperature is visible as a read-out on the display or by fieldbus.

- Protects the motor from overheating
- Three self-detecting sensor inputs for 2 or 3
- wire PT100/PT1000 sensors
- One additional analogue input 4-20 mA

Ordering number

130B1172 standard, 130B1272 coated

VLT® Extended Cascade Controller MCO 101

Easily fitted and upgrades the built-in cascade controller to operate more pumps and more advanced pump control in master/follower mode.

- Up to 6 pumps in standard cascade setup
- Up to 5 pumps in master/follower setup
- Technical specifications: See VLT® Relay Option MCB 105
- Ordering number

130B1118 standard, 130B1218 coated



C options: Cascade controller and relay card

Available for the full product range

Option slot С

VLT® Advanced Cascade Controller MCO 102 VLT® Extended Relay Card MCB 113

VLT[®] Advanced Cascade **Controller MCO 102**

Easy to fit, the VLT® Advanced Cascade Controller MCO 102 upgrades the built-in cascade controller to operate up to 8 pumps and more advanced pump control in master/follower mode.

The same cascade controller hardware goes for for the entire power range up to 1.4 MW.

- Up to 8 pumps in standard cascade setup
- Up to 8 pumps in master/follower setup

Ordering number

130B1154 standard, 130B1254 coated

VLT[®] Extended Relay Card **MCB 113**

The VLT® Extended Relay Card MCB 113 adds inputs/outputs to VLT® AQUA Drive for increased flexibility.

- 7 digital inputs2 analogue outputs
- 4 SPDT relays
- Meets NAMUR recommendations Galvanic isolation capability

Ordering number

130B1164 standard, 130B1264 coated

D option: External power supply

Available for the full product range

Option slot

D

VLT® 24 V DC Supply Option MCB 107

VLT[®] 24 V DC Supply **MCB 107**

The option is used to connect an external DC supply to keep the control section and any installed option alive during power failure.

Input voltage

| range24 V DC +/- 15% (max. 37 V i | n 10 sec.) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Max. input current | 2.2 A |
| Max. cable length | 75 m |
| Input capitance load | |

| | input cup | rearree | 1000 | < 10 ui |
|---|-----------|---------|------|---------|
| l | Power-up | delay | | < 0.6 s |

Ordering number

130B1108 uncoated, 130B1208 coated

64 Danfoss VLT Drives · DKDD.PB.202.A1.02 · VLT® AQUA Drive · 0.25 kW – 2 MW







VLT[®] high power drive kits

| Kits to fit your applications | Available on frames |
|---|---|
| USB in the door kit | D1h, D2h, D3h, D4h, D5h, D6h, D7h, D8h, E1, F |
| F frame top entry kit motor cables | F |
| F frame top entry kit mains cables | F |
| Common motor terminal kits | F1/F3, F2/F4 |
| Adaptor plate | D1h, D2h, D3h, D4h |
| Back-channel duct kit | D1h, D2h, D3h, D4h, E2 |
| NEMA-3R Rittal and welded enclosures | D3h, D4h, E2 |
| Back-channel cooling kits for non-Rittal enclosures | D3h, D4h |
| Back-channel cooling kit – in the bottom out the top of the drive | D1h, D2h, D3h, D4h, E2 |
| Back-channel cooling kit – in and out the back of the drive | D1h, D2h, D3h, D4h, E, F |
| Pedestal kit with in and out the back back-channel cooling | D1h, D2h |
| Pedestal kit | D1h, D2h, D5h, D6h, D7h, D8h, E1, E2 |
| Input-plate option kit | D, E |
| IP 20 conversion kit | E2 |
| Top entry of fieldbus cables | |

USB in the door kit

Available on all frame sizes, this USB extension cord kit allows access to the drive controls via laptop computer without opening the drive. The kits can only be applied to drives manufactured after a certain date. Drives built prior to these dates do not have the provisions to accommodate the kits. Reference the following table to determine which drives the kits can be applied to.

F frame top entry kit motor cables

To use this kit, the drive must be ordered with the common motor terminal option. The kit includes everything to install a top entry cabinet on the motor side (right side) of the F frame VLT[®] drive.

F-frame top entry kit mains cables

The kits include everything required to install a top entry section onto the mains side (left side) of a Danfoss F-frame VLT[®] frequency converter.

Common motor terminal kits

The common motor terminal kits provide the bus bars and hardware required to connect the motor terminals from the paralleled inverters to a single terminal (per phase) to accommodate the installation of the motor-side top entry kit. This kit is equivalent to the common motor terminal option of a drive. This kit is not required to install the motor-side top entry kit if the common motor terminal option was specified when the drive was ordered.

This kit is also recommended to connect the output of a drive to an output filter or output contactor. The common motor terminals eliminate the need for equal cable lengths from each inverter to the common point of the output filter (or motor).

Adaptor plate

The adaptor plate is used to replace an old Dframe drive with the new D-frame drive using the same mounting.

Back-channel duct kit

Back-channel duct kits are offered for conversion of the D and E frames. They are offered in two configurations – top and bottom venting and top only venting. Available for the D3h, D4h and E2 frames.

NEMA-3R Rittal and welded enclosures

The kits are designed to be used with the IP 00/IP 20/Chassis drives to achieve an enclosure rating of NEMA-3R or NEMA-4. These enclosures are intended for outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against inclement weather.

Back-channel cooling kits for non-Rittal enclosures

The kits are designed to be used with the IP 20/Chassis drives in non-Rittal enclosures for in and out the back cooling. Kits do not include plates for mounting in the enclosures

Back-channel cooling kit – in the bottom and out the back of the drive

Kit for directing the back-channel air flow in the bottom of the drive and out the back.

Back-channel cooling kit – in and out the back of the drive

These kits are designed to be used for redirecting the back-channel air flow. Factory backchannel cooling directs air in the bottom of the drive and out the top. The kit allows the air to be directed in and out the back of the drive.

Pedestal kit with in and out the back back-channel cooling

See addiotional documents 177R0508 and 177R0509.

Pedestal kit

The pedestal kit is a 400 mm high pedestal for the D1h and D2h and 200 mm high for the D5h and D6h frames that allow the drives to be floor mounted. The front of the pedestal has openings for input air to the power components.

Input-plate option kit

Input-plate option kits are available for D and E frames. The kits can be ordered to add fuses, disconnect/fuses, RFI, RFI/Fuses, and RFI/ Disconnect/Fuses. Please consult the factory for kit ordering numbers.

IP 20 conversion kit

This kit is for use with the E2 (IP 00) frames. After installation, the drive will have an enclosure rating of IP 20.

Top entry of fieldbus cables

The top entry kit provides the ability to install fieldbus cables through the top of the drive. The kit is IP 20 when installed. If an increased rating is desired, a different mating connector can be used.

VLT® high power drive options

| Option type | Available on frames |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Enclosure with 304 stainless steel back-channel | D, E2, F1-F4, F8-F13 |
| Mains shielding | D1h, D2h, D5h, D6h, D7h, D8h, E1 |
| Space heaters and thermostat | D1h, D2h, D5h, D6h, D7h, D8h, F |
| Cabinet light with power outlet | F |
| RFI filters | D, E, F3, F4 |
| Residual Current Device (RCD) | F |
| Insulation Resistance Monitor (IRM) | F3, F4 |
| Safe Stop with Pilz Safety Relay | F |
| Emergency Stop with Pilz Safety Relay | F1-F4 |
| Brake Chopper (IGBTs) | D, E, F |
| Regeneration terminals | D3h, D4h, E, F |
| Loadsharing terminals | D, E, F |
| Disconnect | D5h, D7h, E, F3, F4 |
| Circuit breakers | D6h, D8h, F |
| Contactors | D6h, D8h, F3, F4 |
| Manual motor starters | F |
| 30 Amp, fuse-protected terminals | F |
| 24 VDC power supply | F |
| External temperature monitoring | F |

Enclosure with 304 stainless steel back-channel

For additional protection from corrosion in harsh environments, units can be ordered in an enclosure that includes a stainless steel back-channel, heavier plated heatsinks and an upgraded fan.

This option is recommended in salt-air environments near the ocean.

Mains shielding

Lexan[®] shielding mounted in front of incoming power terminals and input plate to protect from accidental contact when the enclosure door is open.

Space heaters and thermostat

Mounted on the cabinet interior of D and F frames, space heaters controlled via automatic thermostat prevents condensation inside the enclosure.

The thermostat default settings turn on the heaters at $10^{\circ}C$ (50° F) and turn them off at $15.6^{\circ}C$ (60° F).

Cabinet light with power outlet

A light can be mounted on the cabinet interior of F frames to increase visibility during servicing and maintenance. The light housing includes a power outlet for temporarily powering laptop computers or other devices. Available in two voltages:

230 V, 50 Hz, 2.5 A, CE/ENEC

120 V, 60 Hz, 5 A, UL/cUL

RFI filters

VLT® Series drives feature integrated Class A2 RFI filters as standard. If additional levels of RFI/EMC protection are required, they can be obtained using optional Class A1 RFI filters, which provide suppression of radio frequency interference and electromagnetic radiation in accordance with EN 55011.

On F-frame drives, the Class A1 RFI filter requires the addition of the options cabinet. Marine use RFI filters are also available.

Residual Current Device (RCD)

Uses the core balance method to monitor ground fault currents in grounded and high-resistance grounded systems (TN and TT systems in IEC terminology). There is a pre-warning (50% of main alarm set-point) and a main alarm set-point. Associated with each setpoint is an SPDT alarm relay for external use. Requires an external "window-type" current transformer(supplied and installed by customer).

- Integrated into the drive's safe-stop circuit IEC 60755 Type B device monitors, pulsed DC, and pure DC ground fault currents
- LED bar graph indicator of the ground fault
- current level from 10-100% of the setpoint Fault memory
 TEST / RESET button

Insulation Resistance Monitor (IRM)

Monitors the insulation resistance in ungrounded systems (IT systems in IEC terminology) between the system phase conductors and ground. There is an ohmic pre-warning and a main alarm setpoint for the insulation level. Associated with each setpoint is an SPDT alarm relay for external use. Note: only one insulation resistance monitor can be connected to each ungrounded (IT) system.

- Integrated into the drive's safe-stop circuit
- LCD display of insulation resistance
- Eault memory
- INFO, TEST, and RESET buttons

Safe Stop with **Pilz Safety Relay**

Available on F frame. Enables the Pilz Relay to fit in the F frames without requiring an option cabinet. The Relay is used in the external temperature monitoring option. If PTC monitoring is required, the MCB 112 PTC thermistor option must be ordered.

Emergency Stop with Pilz Safety Relay

Includes a redundant 4-wire emergency-stop pushbutton mounted on the front of the enclosure and a Pilz relay that monitors it in conjunction with the drive's safe-stop circuit and contactor position. Requires a contactor and the F frame options cabinet.

Brake Chopper (IGBTs)

Brake terminals with an IGBT brake chopper circuit allow for the connection of external brake resistors. For detailed data on brake resistors

Regeneration terminals

Allow connection of regeneration units to the DC bus on the capacitor bank side of the DC-link reactors for regenerative braking. The F-frame regeneration terminals are sized for approximately 1/2 the power rating of the drive. Consult the factory for regeneration power limits based on the specific drive size and voltage.

Loadsharing terminals

These terminals connect to the DC-bus on the rectifier side of the DC-link reactor and allow for the sharing of DC bus power between multiple drives. The F-frame loadsharing terminals are sized for approximately 1/3 the power rating of the drive. Consult the factory for loadsharing limits based on the specific drive size and voltage.

Disconnect

A door-mounted handle allows for the manual operation of a power disconnect switch to enable and disable power to the drive, increasing safety during servicing. The disconnect is interlocked with the cabinet doors to prevent them from being opened while power is still applied.

Circuit breakers

A circuit breaker can be remotely tripped but must be manually reset. Circuit breakers are interlocked with the cabinet doors to prevent them from being opened while power is still applied. When a circuit breaker is ordered as an option, fuses are also included for fast-acting current overload protection of the variable frequency drive.

Contactors

An electrically controlled contactor switch allows for the remote enabling and disabling of power to the drive. An auxiliary contact on the contactor is monitored by the Pilz Safety if the IEC Emergency Stop option is ordered.

Manual motor starters

Provide 3-phase power for electric cooling blowers often required for larger motors. Power for the starters is provided from the load side of any supplied contactor, circuit breaker, or disconnect switch and from the input side of the Class 1 RFI filter (if an RFI filter option is ordered). Power is fused before each motor starter, and is off when the incoming power to the drive is off. Up to two starters are allowed (one if a 30-amp, fuse-protected circuit is ordered). Integrated into the drive's safe-stop circuit.

Unit features include:

- Operation switch (on/off)
 Short-circuit and overload protection with test function
- Manual reset function

30 Amp, fuse-protected terminals

- 3-phase power matching incoming mains voltage for powering auxiliary customer equipment
- Not available if two manual motor starters are selected
- Terminals are off when the incoming power to the drive is off
- Power for the fused protected terminals will be provided from the load side of any sup-plied contactor, circuit breaker, or disconnect switch and from the input side of the Class 1 RFI filter (if a RFI filter is ordered as an option).

24 VDC power supply

- 5 Amp, 120 W, 24 VDC
- Protected against output overcurrent, overload, short circuits, and overtemperature
- For powering customer-supplied accessory devices such as sensors, PLC I/O, contactors, temperature probes, indicator lights, and/or
- other electronic hardware
 Diagnostics include a dry DC-ok contact, a green DC-ok LED, and a red overload LED

External temperature monitoring

Designed for monitoring temperatures of external system components, such as the motor windings and/or bearings. Includes eight universal input modules plus two dedicated thermistor input modules. All ten modules are integrated into the drive's safe-stop circuit and can be monitored via a fieldbus network (requires the purchase of a separate module/ bus coupler). A Safe Stop brake option must be ordered to choose External temperature monitoring.

Universal inputs (5)

- Signal types RTD inputs (including Pt100), 3-wire or
- 4-wire
- Thermocouple
- Analogue current or analog voltage

Additional features:

- One universal output, configurable for analog voltage or analogue current
- Two output relays (N.O.)
- Dual-line LC display and LED diagnostics Sensor lead wire break, short-circuit, and incorrect polarity detection
- Interface setup software
- If 3 PTC are required, MCB112 control card option must be added.
- Additional external temperature monitors: This option is provided in case you need more than the MCB114 and MCB 112 provides.

Accessories

Available for the full product range

| LCP |
|--|
| VLT® Control Panel LCP 101 (Numeric) Ordering number: 130B1124 |
| VLT® Control Panel LCP 102 (Graphical) Ordering number: 130B1107 |
| LCP Panel Mounting Kit Ordering number for IP 20 enclosure 130B1113: With fasteners, gasket, graphical LCP and 3 m cable 130B1114: With fasteners, gasket and without LCP and 3 m cable 130B1117: With fasteners, gasket and without LCP and with 3 m cable 130B1170: With fasteners, gasket and without LCP |
| Ordering number for IP 55 enclosure 130B1129: With fasteners, gasket, blind cover and 8 m "free end" cable |
| Power Options* |
| VLT® Sine-Wave Filter MCC 101 |
| VLT® dU/dt Filter MCC 102 |
| VLT® Common Mode Filters MCC 105 |
| VLT® Advanced Harmonic Filter AHF 005/010 |
| VLT® Brake Resistors MCE 101 |
| Accessories |
| Profibus SUB-D9 Adapter IP 20, A2 and A3 |
| Ordering number: 130B1112 |
| Option Adapter Ordering number: 130B1130 standard, 130B1230 coated |
| Adapter Plate for VLT® 3000 and VLT® 5000 Ordering number: 130B0524 – to be used only for IP 20/NEMA type 1 units up to 7.5 kW |
| USB Extension Ordering number: 130B1155: 350 mm cable 130B1156: 650 mm cable |
| IP 21/Type 1 (NEMA 1) kit Ordering number 130B1121: For frame size A1 130B1122: For frame size A2 130B1132: For frame size A3 130B1187: For frame size B3 130B1189: For frame size C3 130B1193: For frame size C4 |
| NEMA 3R outdoor weather shield Ordering number 176F6302: For frame size D1h 176F6303: For frame size D2h |
| NEMA 4X outdoor weather shield Ordering number 130B4598: For frame size A4, A5, B1, B2 130B4597: For frame size C1, C2 |
| Motor connector Ordering number: 130B1065: frame A2 to A5 (10 pieces) |
| Mains connector Ordering number: 130B1066: 10 pieces mains connectors IP 55 130B1067: 10 pieces mains connectors IP20/21 |
| Relays 1 terminal Ordering number: 130B1069 (10 pieces 3 pole connectors for relay 01) |
| Relays 2 terminal Ordering number: 130B1068 (10 pieces 3 pole connectors for relay 02) |
| Control card terminals Ordering number: 130B0295 VLT* Leakage Current Monitor Module RCMB20/RCMB35 Ordering number: 130B5764: R3 130B5764: R3 130B5765: B4 130B5626: C3 130B5647: C4 |
| *Ordering number: See relevant Design Guide |



Ordering typecode

| | [1] [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] |] [7] | [8] | [9] [10] |] [11] | [12] | [13] | [14] | [15] | [16] | [17] | [18] | [19] |
|----------|--|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------|---------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| FC- | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | _ | _ | – X | – XX – | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [1] Apr | disation (character 4 | 6) | | 12 | | na Valta | no (chara | ctor 11 17) | | | | | 10 - 1 /T | | | | |
| 202 | Dlication (character 4-0 VLT® AQUA Drive FC 2 | | | | | | ge (charae | 1 – 22 kW) | | | | R5X | IP 54/Typ light and | | space he | ater, the | rmostat, |
| | ver size (character 7-10 | | | | | | | 25 – 45 kW | | | | | 230 V pov | ver outlet | (F frame | only) | |
| | 0.25 kW/0.33 HP | // | | | | | | 2 – 37 kW) | | | | | IP 21/Typ | | pace hea | ter, therr | mostat, |
| | 0.37 kW/0.50 HP | | | | | | | 37 – 1000 l | | | | R2A | light and 115 V pow | | (F frame c | only) | |
| | 0.55 kW/0.75 HP | | | | | | | 75 – 90 kW | | | | | IP 54/Typ | o 12 with | snace he | ator the | rmostat |
| | 0.75 kW/1.0 HP | | | | | | | 1 – 1400 kV | | | | | light and | NAM, | | | nnostat, |
| P1K1 | 1.1 kW/1.5 HP | | | [4 |] Enclo | sure (cha | aracter 13- | 15) | | | | | 115 V pow | /er outlet | (F frame c | only) | |
| P1K5 | 1.5 kW/2.0 HP | | | Fe | or cabiı | net moun | nting: | | | | | Special | designs: | | | | |
| P2K2 | 2.2 kW/3.0 HP | | | ſ | | P 00/Chas | | | | | | E5S | NEMA 3R NEMA 3R | | | | th the |
| РЗКО | 3.0 kW/4.0 HP | | | | -00 (| frame E2) | | | | | | P20 | IP 20 (fram | | | | te) |
| P3K7 | 3.7 kW/5.0 HP | | | (| | | sis with st nel (frame | ainless ste > F2) | eel | | | | IP 21 / Typ | | | | , |
| P4K0 | 4.0 kW / 5.5 HP | | | | | P 20/Chas | | / | | | | E2M | (frame D1 | h, D2h, D | 5h, D6h, [|)7h, D8h | , E1, |
| P5K5 | 5.5 kW/7.5 HP | | | E | | | | 4, C3, C4, E | 03h, D4h | 1) | | | VLT® Low | | Drive D | ID + E9) | |
| | 7.5 kW/10 HP | | | St | andalo | one: | | | | | | P21 | IP 21 / Type (frame as | | n back pla | ite) | |
| | 11 kW/15 HP | | | | | | | B1, B2, C1 | | n, D2h, | | | IP 54/Typ | e 12 with | mains sh | ield | |
| | 15 kW/20 HP | | | | | | | , E1, F1, F2 Drive D13 | | 3) | | E5M | (frame D1 | h, D2h, D | 5h, D6h, [|)7h, D8h | , E1, |
| | 18.5 kW/25 HP | | | F | | | e 12 – D1ł | | ., ., ., | | | | VLT® Low | Harmonic | Drive D | 13 + E9) | |
| | 22 kW/30 HP | | | | | VEMA 3R (| | - Harrie | | | | P55 | IP 55 (frame as | E55 – witl | n back pla | ate) | |
| | 30 kW/40 HP 37 kW/50 HP | | | | | | e 1 Dh1 fra | ame | | | | | IP 55 | | | , | |
| - | 45 kW/60 HP | | | | | 21 | ssis – D3h | | | | | Y55 | (frame as | Z55 – witl | n back pla | ate) | |
| | 45 kW/75 HP | | | (| 20 II | P 20/Cha | ssis | | | | | Y66 | IP 66/NEN | | | | |
| | 75 kW/100 HP | | | (| C2S II | P 20/Cha | ssis + Stai | nles | | | | | (frame as | | | | |
| | 90 kW/125 HP | | | F | 3R N | NEMA 3R v | with back | plate (US | only) | | | | filter, tern I/IEC 6180 | | | | ions |
| | 75 kW/100 HP | | | | 1 | P 54/Type | e 12 (frame | e D1h, D2ł | n, D5h, D |)6h, | | | RFI-Filter (| | | ., | |
| | 90 kW/125 HP | | | E | | | | , F2, F3, F4 Drive D13 | | 2) | | H1 | (A, B and C | | | | |
| N110 | 110 kW/150 HP | | | ſ | | | | B1, C1, C2) | | ,) | | H2 | RFI-Filter, | Class A2 (| 23) | | |
| N132 | 132 kW/200 HP | | | | | | 4X outdo | | | | | H3 | RFI-Filter (| | | | |
| N160 | 160 kW/250 HP | | | E | | | B1, B2, C | | | | | | (A, B and C | | | | |
| N200 | 200 kW/300 HP | | | -2 | Z55 II | P 55/Type | 12 (frame | e A4) | | | | H4 | RFI-Filter, ((B, C, D an) | | | | |
| N250 | 250 kW/350 HP | | | Z | Z66 | P 66/NEM | A 4X (fran | ne A4) | | | | | RFI-Filter, | | | | |
| N315 | 315 kW/450 HP | | | ŀ | | | | pace heat | er and | | | H5 | Marine ru | | | | |
| P315 | 315 kW/450 HP | | | | l | | at (F frame | | | | | HG | IRM for IT | | | 2 RFI | |
| | 355 kW/500 HP | | | ŀ | | | e 12 with at <i>(F frame</i> | space hea only) | iter and | | | | (frame F1, | , -, | , | | |
| | 400 kW/550 HP | | | | | P 21 / Tvpe | e 1 with c | abinet ligi | ht and | | | HE | RCD for TI (frame F1, | | | lass A2 R | .FI |
| | 450 kW/600 HP | | | l | _2X | EC 230 V j | power ou | tlet (F fran | ne only) | | | ΗX | No RFI-Filt | | | | |
| P500 | | | | | | | | cabinet lig | | | | | RCD for T | | ns and Cla | ass A1 RF | -1 |
| P560 | 560 kW / 750 HP | | | | | | | tlet (F fran | | | | HF | (frame F1, | | | | |
| | 630 kW/900 HP | | | L | .2A | P 21 / Type NAM, 115 \ | e 1 with c V power c | abinet ligl outlet <i>(F fra</i> | nt and ame only | 1) | | НН | IRM for IT (frame F1, | | | RFI | |
| | 710 kW/1000 HP | | | | | | | cabinet lic | | | | | (frame FI, | |) | | |
| | 800 kW/1200 HP 900 kW/1250 HP | | | l | | | | outlet (F fra | | 1) | | VLI~LO | | | - Drives - | tivo filt- | ar. |
| | 1.0 MW/1350 HP | | | | | P 21/Type | e 1 with s | pace heat | er, therm | nostat, | | N2 | VLT® Low based wit | | | LIVE TITE | 1 |
| P1M2 | | | | F | | ight and I 230 V pow | | (F frame o | nly) | | | NIA | VLT® Low | Harmonio | : Drive, ad | tive filte | r |
| P1M4 | | | | | | | | | | | | N4 | based wit | | | | |
| 1 1111-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| c | [1] [2] [3] [4] | [5] | [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] | [13] [14 | |
|-------|---|--------|---|----------|---|
| €C- | | | | | – – – X – XX – |
| | 2-Pulse F8, F9, F10, F11, F12, F13 frames | 3 | Mains disconnect + fuse (D, E and F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | М | External temperature monitoring + comm motor terminals |
| B2 | 12-Pulse with Class A2 RFI | 4 | Mains contactor + fuse (<i>D</i> frame only) | | |
| B4 | 12-Pulse with Class A1 RFI | | Mains disconnect, fuse and load sharing | N | 5 A 24 V supply + external temperature monitoring + common motor terminals |
| BE | 12-Pulse with RCD/A2 RFI | 5 | (Not available on F18 frame) | [12] S | pecial version (character 24-27) |
| 3F | 12-Pulse with RCD/A1 RF | r. | Mains disconnect + contactor + fuse | SXXX | Latest released standard software |
| 3G | 12-Pulse with IRM/A2 RF | E | (D, E and F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | [13] L | CP language (character 28) |
| BH | 12-Pulse with IRM/A1 RFI | J | Circuit breaker + fuse | | Standard language package including |
| | aking and safety (character 18) | | (D, E and F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | Х | Standard language package including English, German, French, Spanish, Danish |
| Х | No brake IGBT | F | Mains circuit breaker, contactor and fuses | | Italian, Finnish and others |
| В | Brake IGBT | | (F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | Conta | ct factory for other language options |
| С | Safe Stop with Pilz Safety Relay (frame F1, F2, F3, F4) | G | Mains disconnect, contactor, loadsharing terminals and fuses (F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | [14] Fi | ieldbus (character 29-30) No option |
| | Safe Stop with Pilz Safety Relay | | | AO | VLT [®] PROFIBUS DP V1 MCA 101 |
| D | and brake IGBT (frame F1, F2, F3, F4) | н | Mains circuit breaker, contactor, loadsharing terminals and fuses | A4 | VLT [®] DeviceNet MCA 104 |
| | | | (F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | AL | VLT [®] PROFINET MCA 120 |
| E | Safe Stop with Pilz Safety Relay and regeneration terminals | К | Mains circuit breaker, loadshare and fuses | AN | VLT® EtherNet/IP MCA 121 |
| - | (frame F1, F2, F3, F4) | r. | (F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 frame only) | AQ | VLT® Modbus TCP MCA 122 |
| Т | Safe Stop without brake | Т | Cable connection cabinet | | pplication 1 (character 31-32) |
| R | Regeneration terminals (D and F frame only) | W | Cable connection cabinet and fuse | BX | No application option |
| S | Regeneration terminals and brake chopper | | ower terminals and motor starters | BK | VLT [®] Generel Purpose MCB 101 |
| J | Brake IGBT plus Safe Stop | | character 22) | BP | VLT® Relay Option MCB 105 |
| , F4, | F18 frames | Х | Standard cable entries | | |
| | IEC Emergency Stop Pushbutton | 0 | Metric cable entries | BO | VLT® Analog I/O Option MCB 109 |
| N | (includes Pilz Relay) | S | US cable entries | B2 | VLT® PTC Thermistor Card MCB 112 |
| | IEC Emergency Stop Pushbutton with brake | F1, F2 | , F3, F4, F10, F11, F12, F13 and F18 frames: | B4 | VLT [®] Sensor Input Card MCB 114 |
| N | IGBT and brake terminals (includes Pilz Safety Relay) | E | 30 A fuse protected power terminals | BY | VLT® Extended Cascade Controller MCO 101 |
| | | F | 30 A fuse protected power terminals and | [16] A | pplication 2 (character 33-34) |
| Р | IEC Emergency Stop Pushbutton with regeneration terminals | | 2.5-4 A manual motor starter | X | No option |
| | (includes Pilz Safety Relay) | G | 30 A fuse protected power terminals and 4-6.3 A manual motor starter | ~ | |
| LC | P Display (character 19) | | | 5 | VLT® Advanced Cascade Controller MCO 102 |
| X | Blank faceplate, no LCP installed | Н | 30 A fuse protected power terminals and 6.3-10 A manual motor starter | R | VLT® Extended Relay Card MCB 113 |
| N | Numerical Local Control Panel (LCP 101) | | 30 A fuse protected power terminals and | | ontrol Power Backup Input (character 38- |
| G | Graphical Local Control Panel (LCP 102) | J | 10-16 A manual motor starter | DX | No DC input installed |
| | B Coating – IEC 721-3-3 (character 20) | К | Two 2.5-4 A manual motor starters | D0 | VLT [®] 24 V DC Supply Option MCB 107 |
| K | Standard coated PCB Class 3C2 | L | Two 4-6.3 A manual motor starters | 20 | |
| C | Coated PCB Class 3C3 | М | Two 6.3-10 A manual motor starters | 1) redu | ced motor cable length |
| R | Coated PCB Class 3C3 + ruggedized | N | Two 10-16 A manual motor starters | | beware that not all combinations |
| | ins input (character 21) | [11] A | uxiliary 24 V supply and external | | sible. Find help configuring your drive wit configurator found under: |
| (| No mains option | | emperature monitoring (character 23) | | onfig.danfoss.com |
| 1 | | Х | No adaptation | | |
| 7 | Mains disconnect | Q | Heat-sink access panel (D frame only) | | |
| 7 | Fuses (D and F frame only) | F1, F2 | , F3, F4, F10, F11, F12, F13 and F18 frames: | | |
| 8 | Mains disconnect and load sharing (B1, B2, C1 and C2 frames only) | G | 5 A 24 V supply <i>(customer use)</i> and external temperature monitoring | | |
| ٨ | Fuses and load sharing terminals | Н | 5 A 24 V supply (customer use) | | |
| A | (D frame IP 20 and F3, F4, F9, F11, F14, F18 only) | J | External temperature monitoring | | |
| | Load sharing terminals | K | Common motor terminals | | |
| | | | | | |



ENGINEERING TOMORROW



The Danfoss water world

In a competitive world nothing beats know how and experience

Danfoss has produced more than 10 million drives over the last 45 years. We are now among the world's top three low voltage drive producers and are the world's largest dedicated drive provider. We're a solid company you can trust to deliver. As the first company to ever produce a dedicated VLT® AQUA Drive, we have a wealth of know how and experience to share with our customers in the demanding water and wastewater segments.

Freedom of choice

Our philosophy has always been to be motor independent, so you are free to select not only the best drive, but also the best motor on the market. This philosophy has recently resulted in the major benefits of our unique VVC+ technology for high speed PM motor applications, which are increasingly being used to maximize blower efficiency.

Quality for a longer life

Quality has always been a corner stone for Danfoss. With AQUA Drives the design rule has always been to only load components to 80% of their maximum tolerance. Combine this with a unique cooling system which reduces dust and contamination by a factor of 10, and you get a drive that offers you extremely high reliability and a longer life.

Factory tested for reliability

Because our reputation is based on reliability, we test our drives like noone else: Each single VLT® AQUA Drive is connected to a motor and real-life tested 100%, so you can be confident that it will work on commission.

Local backup – globally

VLT® motor controllers operate in applications all over the world and Danfoss VLT Drives' experts located in more than 100 countries are ready to support you with application advice and service wherever you may be. Danfoss VLT Drives' experts won't stop until your drive challenges are solved.



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