

Yaskawa J1000/V1000/GA500 Basic User Guide

Tech Guide



WASHLINK SYSTEMS Yaskawa V1000 Basic User Guide

This document provides basic information for navigating and adjusting your Washlink Systems supplied Yaskawa J1000/V1000/GA500 Variable Frequency Drive.

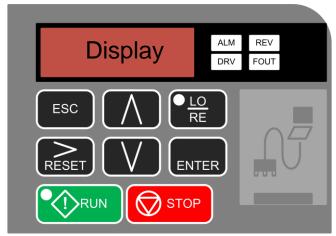
When emailing or callin	g for assistance, you must have the fo	llowing information available:
Location Name:		
Contact Person:		
Contact Phone:		
VFD Model:		
Equipment connected:		
Distributor Name:		

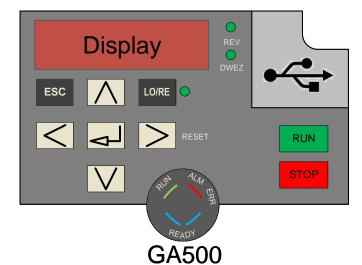
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J1000 & V1000

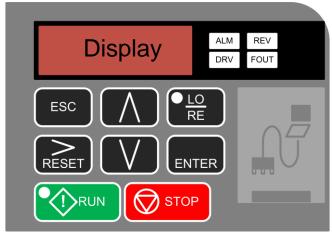
To Change Display Data View

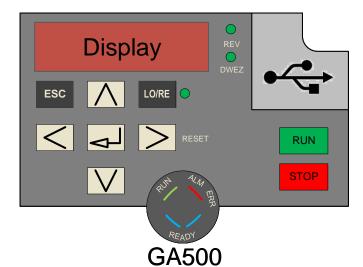
The standard screen after a power cycle is the actual output in Hz (xx.xx)

To change data being displayed, press the or to the desired view.

- Output Frequency (Hz)
- Output Current (Amps)
- Output Voltage
- Monitor Display (typically not used)
- Verify Menu (typically not used)
- Set Up Mode (typically not used)
- Parameter Setting mode
- Auto-Tuning
- FIFT Hz drive set to run
- Forward Selection/Reverse Selection (typically not used)







J1000 & V1000

To Access & Change Paramaters

With the VFD powered on and the motor not running;

- 1. Press the or button until the screen showes Property Parameter Setting mode.
- 2. Press the enter or button, display will now show Parameter A1-02 with the "A" flashing
- 4. You will now see the current setting for the selected parameter, left digit will flashing
- 5. Press the or or or change the parameter, then press enter or
- 6. You will now see the next parameter with the left digit flashing
- 7. If you want to adjust more parameters, go to step 3.
- 8. If you are done, press ESC until you get back to the
- 9. Press the or button until the screen shows (motor speed in Hz).



With Remote Display







Press Down Arrow until the Mode Screen comes up and press Enter. You can now change the Parameter with Arrows and Enter.



Common Drive Settings

- b1-03 Stopping Method 0=Ramp Down, 1=Coast to Stop
- b3-01 Speed Search Selection at Start (Flying Start) 0=Disabled, 1=Enabled
- b5-03 PID Input Time Debounce (in seconds)

 If used typically between 1.0-3.0

 (note if more then one motor on same sensor, times must be different to prevent drive speed bouncing)
- C1-01 Acceleration time 1 (in seconds)
 Typically between 3.0-15.0
- C1-02 Deceleration time 1 (in seconds)
 Typically between 3.0-25.0
- d1-01 Frequency Reference 1 (speed in Hz)
 Typically between 35.0-60.0
- d1-02 Frequency Reference 2 (speed in Hz)
 Typically between 35.0-60.0
- o1-02 Monitor selection after power up (what the display shows)
 3=Output Frequency (what speed the motor is running in Hz.)
 4=Output Current (how many amps the motor is using when running)



Common Drive Monitors

Note: these are basic tips, refer to the technical manual for more information

- U1-01 Frequency Reference Monitors the frequency
- U1-02 Output Frequency Displays the output frequency. Display units are determined by o1-03.
- U1-03 Output Current Displays the output current.
- U1-04 Control Mode Control method set in A1-02.
- U1-05 Motor Speed Displays the motor speed feedback. Display units are determined by o1-03.
- U1-06 Output Voltage Reference Displays the output voltage.
- U1-07 DC Bus Voltage Displays the DC bus voltage.
- U1-08 Output Power Displays the output voltage (this value is determined internally).
- U1-13 Terminal A1 Input Level Displays analog input A1 level: 100% when input is 10 V.
- U1-14 Terminal A2 Input Level Displays analog input A1 level: 100% when input is 10 V.
- U3-01 Most Recent Fault Displays the most recent fault.
- U3-02 2nd Most Recent Fault Displays the second most recent fault.
- U3-03 3rd Most Recent Fault Displays the third most recent fault.
- U3-04 4th Most Recent Fault Displays the fourth most recent fault.
- U3-05 5th Most Recent Fault Displays the fifth most recent fault.
- U3-06 6th Most Recent Fault Displays the sixth most recent fault.
- U3-07 7th Most Recent Fault Displays the seventh most recent fault.
- U3-08 8th Most Recent Fault Displays the eighth most recent fault.
- U3-09 9th Most Recent Fault Displays the ninth most recent fault.
- U3-10 10th Most Recent Fault Displays the tenth most recent fault.
- U4-01 Accumulated Operation Time Displays the cumulative operation time of the drive.
- U4-02 Number of Run Commands Displays the number of times the run command is entered.



Common Drive Faults

Note: these are basic tips, refer to the technical manual for more information

SF Ground Fault

Motor insulation is damaged.

- Check the insulation resistance of the motor.
- Replace the motor.

Hardware problem.

• Replace the drive.

/ F Output Power Phase Loss

The output cable is disconnected.

- Check for wiring errors and ensure the output cable is connected properly.
- Correct the wiring.

The motor winding is damaged.

- Check the resistance between motor lines.
- Replace the motor if the winding is damaged.

The output terminal is loose.

• Apply the tightening torque specified in this manual to fasten the terminals.

An output transistor is damaged.

• Replace the drive.

□ Cover Current

The motor has been damaged due to overheating or the motor insulation is damaged.

- Check the insulation resistance.
- Replace the motor.

One of the motor cables has shorted out or there is a grounding problem.

- · Check the motor cables.
- Check the resistance between the motor cables and the ground terminal .
- Replace damaged cables.

The load is too heavy.

• Reduce the load to avoid sudden changes in the current level or switch to a larger drive.

The acceleration or deceleration times are too short.

- Increase the acceleration time
- Increase the deceleration time

□L / Motor Overload

Load is too heavy.

• Reduce the load.

Cycle times are too short during acceleration and deceleration.

• Increase the acceleration and deceleration times (C1-01 through C1-08).

Multiple motors are running off the same drive.

• Disable the Motor Protection function (L1-01 = "0") and install a thermal relay to each motor.

Output current fluctuation due to input phase loss

• Check the power supply for phase loss

☐ ☐ Drive Overload

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Common Drive Faults

Note: these are basic tips, refer to the technical manual for more information

ロレ Over Voltage

Deceleration time is too short and regenerative energy flows from the motor into the drive.

• Increase the deceleration time (C1-02, -04, -06, -08).

Drive input power voltage is too high.

• Check the voltage.

Surge voltage entering from the drive input power.

• Install a DC reactor.

Ground fault in the output circuit causing the DC bus capacitor to overcharge.

• Check the motor wiring for ground faults.

The dynamic braking transistor is damaged.

• Replace the drive.

PF Input Power Phase Loss

There is phase loss in the drive input power.

• Check for wiring errors in the main circuit drive input power.

There is loose wiring in the drive input power terminals.

• Ensure the terminals are tightened properly.

There is excessive fluctuation in the drive input voltage.

• Check the voltage from the drive input power.

There is poor balance between voltage phases.

• Stabilize drive input power or disable phase loss detection.

LL / DC Bus Under Voltage

Input power phase loss.

• The main circuit drive input power is wired incorrectly.

One of the drive input power wiring terminals is loose.

• Ensure there are no loose terminals.

There is a problem with the voltage from the drive input power.

• Check the voltage.

The power has been interrupted.

• Correct the drive input power.

Drive internal circuitry has become worn.

- Check the maintenance time for the capacitors (U4-05).
- Replace the drive if U4-05 exceeds 90%.

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Revision history

v1.0.1	Initial release
v1.0.3	Various typo's
v1.0.5	Fixed red display box images
v1.0.7	Added JVOP-180 Operator Screen Shots
v1.0.9	Added GA500 screen



Notes:	