SDS

GB

SERVO INVERTER

POSIDYN®

SDS 4000

Installation and Commissioning Instructions

It is essential to read and comply with these instructions prior to installation and commissioning.

MANAGEMENTSYSTEM

certified by DQS according to
ISO 9001, ISO 14001
Reg-No. 25780

POSITIONING CONTROL

SYNCHRONOUS OPERATION

TECHNOLOGY

SV. 4.5

11/2000

POSIDYN® SDS 4000

Table of Contents

1. Notes on Safety

To prevent avoidable problems from occurring during commissioning and/or operation, it is essential to read and comply with this entire instruction manual before starting installation and commissioning.

Based on VDE 0160, SDS-series servo inverters are defined as electronic power equipment (BLE) for the control of power flow in high-voltage systems. They are designed exclusively to power servo machines. Handling, installation, operation and maintenance must be performed in accordance with valid and/or legal regulations, applicable standards and this technical documentation.

The user must ensure strict adherence to these standards.

The safety notes and specifications stated in additional sections (items) must be adhered to by the user.

Caution! High touch voltage! Danger of electric shock! Danger of death!

Disconnect the power plug of the servo inverter and wait at least 5 minutes after the power voltage has been switched off before opening the servo inverter to install or remove option boards. Correct configuration and installation of the inverter drive are prerequisites to correct operation of the servo inverter.

Pay particular attention to the following:

- Permissible protection class: Protective ground; operation only permitted when protective conductor is correctly connected
- Installation work may only be performed in a voltage-free state. When working on the drive, not only must the enable be blocked but also the complete drive must be disconnected from the power network. Adhere to the 5 safety regulations.
- Capacitor discharge time after disconnection from power network > 5 minutes
- Do not penetrate the interior of the device with any kind of object.
- When performing installation or other work in the switching cabinet, protect the device against falling objects (e.g., pieces of wire, flexible leads, metal parts and so on). Pieces of metal may cause a short circuit in the servo inverter.
- Before commissioning, remove all extra coverings to prevent the device from overheating.

The servo inverter must be installed in a switching cabinet which does not exceed the maximum ambient temperature (see technical data).
Only copper wiring may be used. For wire cross sections, see table 310-16 of standard NEC at 60° C or 75° C.

STÖBER ANTRIEBSTECHNIK accepts no liability for damages caused by non-adherence to the instructions or applicable regulations.

Either the motor itself must be equipped with temperature monitoring, or external protection against motor overload must be used.

Only suitable for use on power networks which cannot supply more than a symmetric, nominal short-circuit current of 5000 A at 480 Volt.

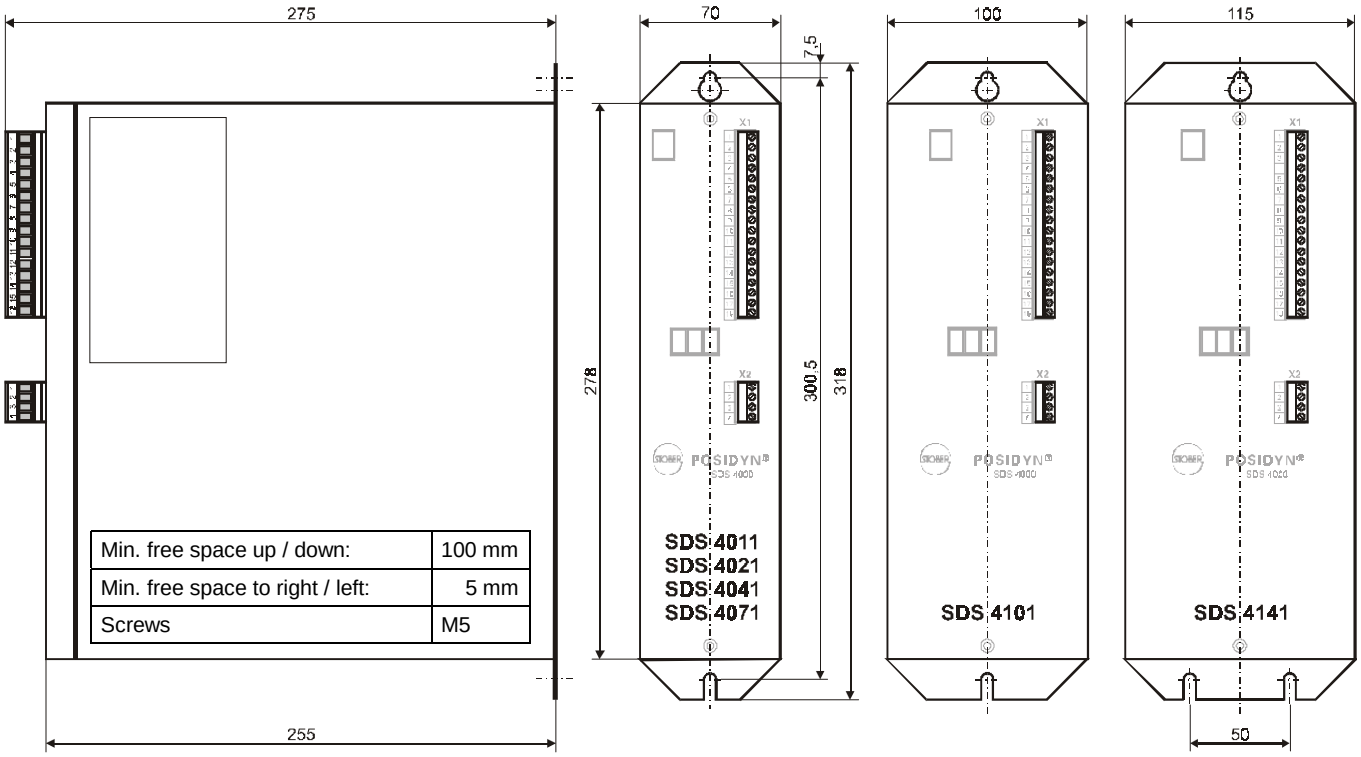
POSIDYN® SDS 4000

2. Technical Specifications

Model	**Model 1**				**Model 2a**	**Model 2b**
Type of device	**SDS 4011**	**SDS 4021**	**SDS 4041**	**SDS 4071**	**SDS 4101**	**SDS 4141**
Nominal connected load	1 kVA	2 kVA	4 kVA	7 kVA	10 kVA	14 kVA
Nominal current (effective value, ±3%)	1.5 A	3 A	6 A	10 A	14 A	20 A
Max. output current (max. of approx. 5 sec. ±3%)	3 A	6 A	12 A	20 A	28 A	40 A
Connected voltage	(L1 - L3) 3 x 230 V - 10% to 480 V + 10%, 50 to 60 Hz					
Power fuses	3 x 6 AT		3 x 10 AT		3 x 20 AT	
Conductor cross section, power connection	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	2.5 mm²	4 mm²
Conductor cross section, motor connection	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	1.5 mm²	2.5 mm²	
Conductor cross section, halting brake	Min. of 0.75 mm² (consider voltage loss)					
Conductor cross section, ext. 24 V/GND	Max. of 2.5 mm² (consider voltage loss)					
Clock pulse frequency	8 kHz					
Braking resistance, internal	66 Ω / 80 W Max. of 10.5 kW for 1 sec		33 Ω / 200 W Max. of 21 kW for 1 sec			
Braking resistance, external* (limit data for brake chopper)	≥ 30 Ω/max. 500 W const. Max. of 21 kW for 1 sec		≥ 30 Ω / max. 1500 W const. Max. of 21 kW for 1 sec			
Switch-on threshold, brake chopper	840 to 870 V					
Switch-off threshold, brake chopper	800 to 830 V					
RFI suppression	Integrated network filter in accordance with EN 55011, class A					
Permissible length of motor cable	25 m, shielded; 25 to 100 m, shielded with output derating					
Auxiliary voltage, 24 V without brake connection	18 to 36 V, 1 A					
Auxiliary voltage, 24 V with brake connection	24 V - 0% to 24 V + 10%, 3 A					
Fuses, 24 V	Internal: 3.15 AT, external: max. of 16 AF due to conductor cross section 2.5 mm²					
Max. output current, brake	2 A					
Protection rating/mounting position	IP20/always vertical					
Ambient temperature	0° to 45° C for nominal data Up to 55° C with power reduction of 2.5% /° C					
Humidity during operation	Relative humidity of 85%, no condensation					
Installation altitude	Up to 1000 m without restriction; 1000 to 2500 m with derating of 1.5%/100 m					
Degree of soil	Soiling degree of 2 in acc. w. EN 60204/EN 50178					
Dimensions (H x W x D), without plug (in mm)	278 x 70 x 255				278x100x255	278x115x255
Power loss	30 W	40 W	60 W	90 W	115 W	165 W
Weight (kg)	2.5				3	7.4

* External braking resistors with thermal monitoring are recommended. Mandatory for UL use!

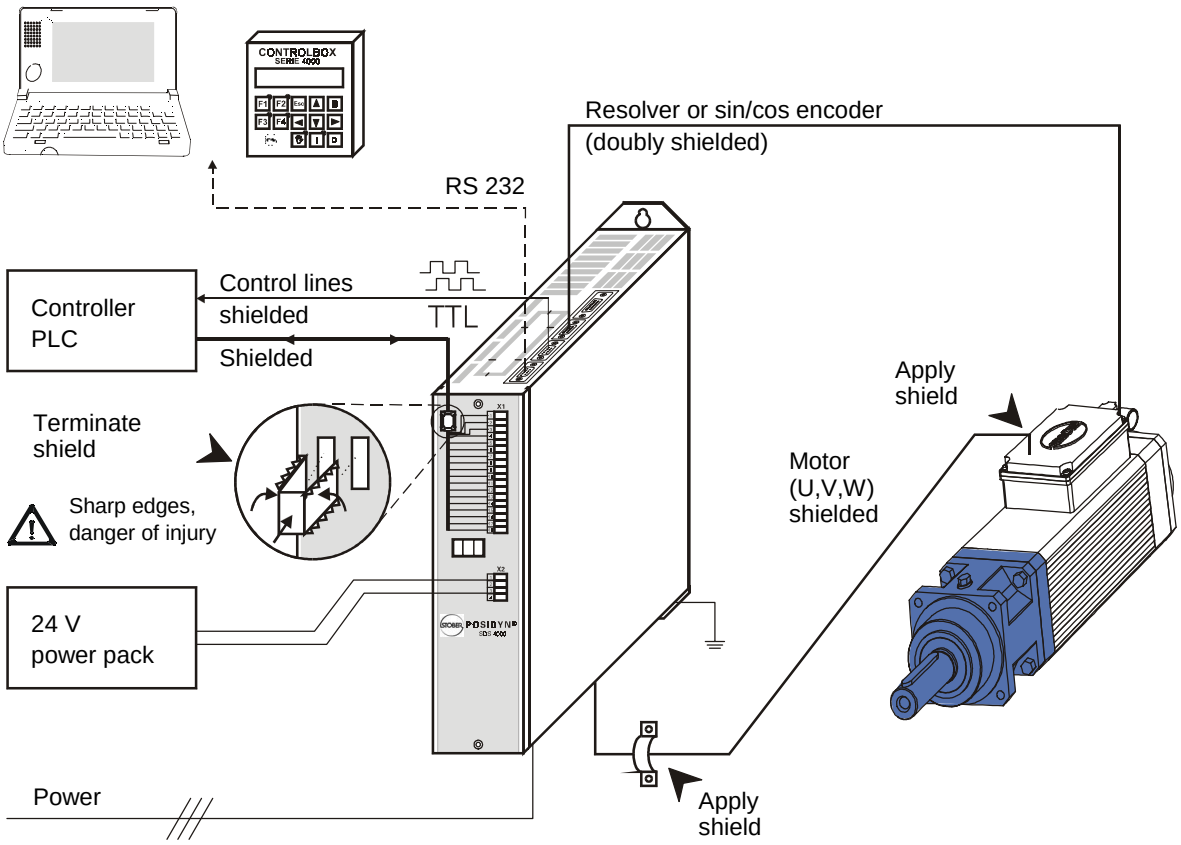
3 PHYSICAL INSTALLATION



3.1 INSTALLATION SITE

- Operate only in closed switching cabinet.
- Install inverter only in vertical position.
- Avoid installation over heat-producing devices.
- Ensure sufficient air circulation in switching cabinet.
- Keep installation site free of dust, corrosive fumes and all liquids.
- Avoid atmospheric humidity.
- Avoid condensation (e.g., by anti-condensation heaters).
- Use unpainted mounting plates to conform to EMC regulations.

4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION



4.1 EMC-COMPATIBLE INSTALLATION

Basic rules

- Install control and power cables separately (> 20 cm).
- Install power, encoder and motor cables in separate spaces.
- Central grounding point in immediate vicinity of the inverter. All shields and protective conductors of motor and power cables are applied here over a large area.
- Reference value cables must be shielded and, if necessary, twisted in pairs.
- Connect shield of control lines on one side to the reference ground of the reference value source (PLC, controller, etc.).

Motor cable (see accessories, chap. 21)

- Use shielded cables. Apply shield on both sides.
- Use motor derating when cables are longer than 25 m.

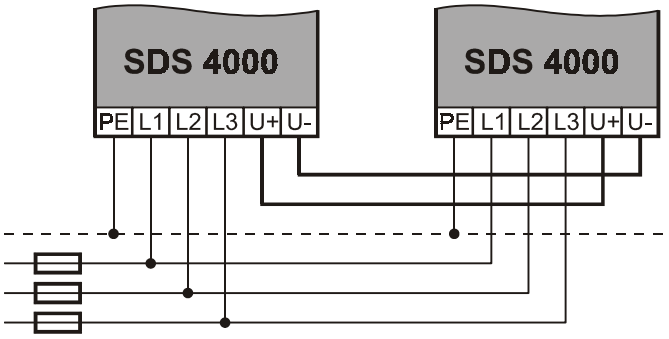
4.2 FI CIRCUIT BREAKER

Network phases and directly grounded conductor are connected to the protective conductor with Y capacitors. When voltage is present, a leakage current flows over these capacitors to the protective conductor. The greatest leakage current is created when a malfunction occurs (asymmetric feeding over only one phase) and power-on (sudden change in voltage). The maximum leakage current caused by asymmetric powering is 66 mA (power voltage of 400 V) for SDS inverters.
If FI circuit breakers must be used, the problem of power-on and power-off can be minimized by using selective FI circuit breakers (delayed switch-off) or FI circuit breakers with greater triggering currents (e.g., 300 or 500 mA). Use of several devices on one FI circuit breaker is not recommended.

4.3 DC LINK COUPLING

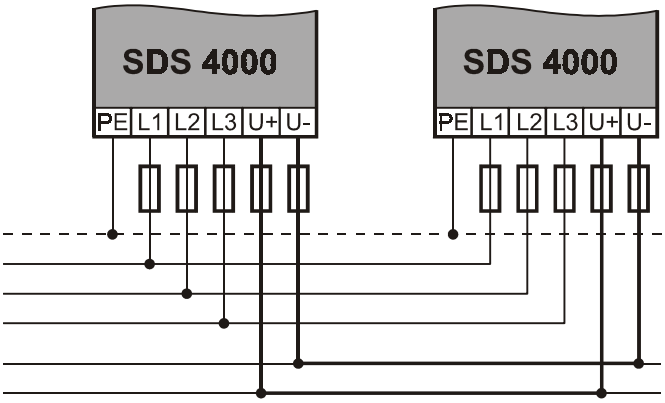
4.3.1 DIRECT COUPLING OF DEVICES

All coupled devices must be connected to <u>one</u> common power fuse. The fuse may not exceed 20 AT. This limits maximum possible drive power to approx. 10 kW.



4.3.2 COUPLING OF DEVICES WITH DC FUSE

Each device has its own power fuse based on its technical specifications (chap. 2). In addition, each device must be protected on the DC link (U+ and U-) with the same current strength. The fuse must be suitable for a voltage of 500 V DC.

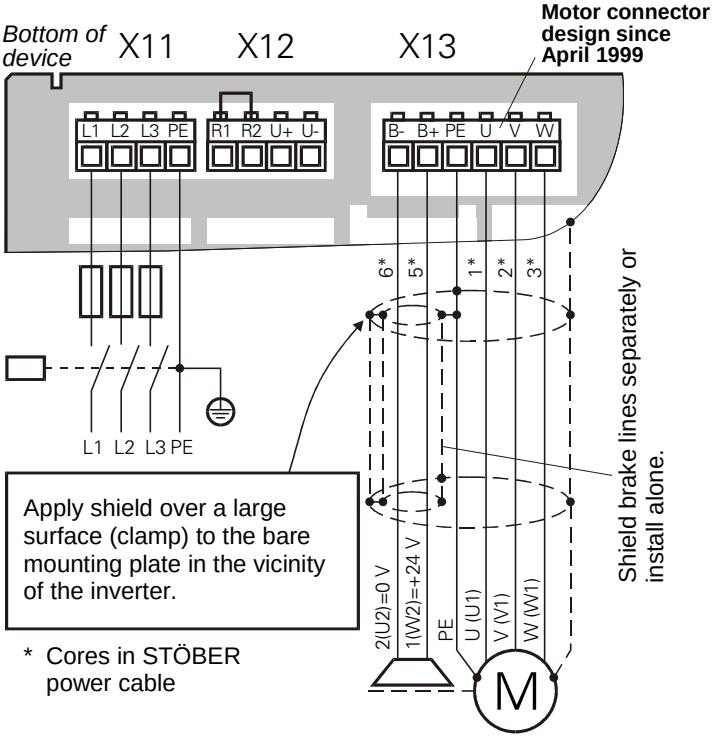


Brake resistance for DC link coupling:
Internal brake resistors may remain active since the braking power is distributed evenly. Important: Set type of resistor **A20** correctly. Set **A38**=1 for a pure DC-link-coupling feed-in without power network connection.

4.4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

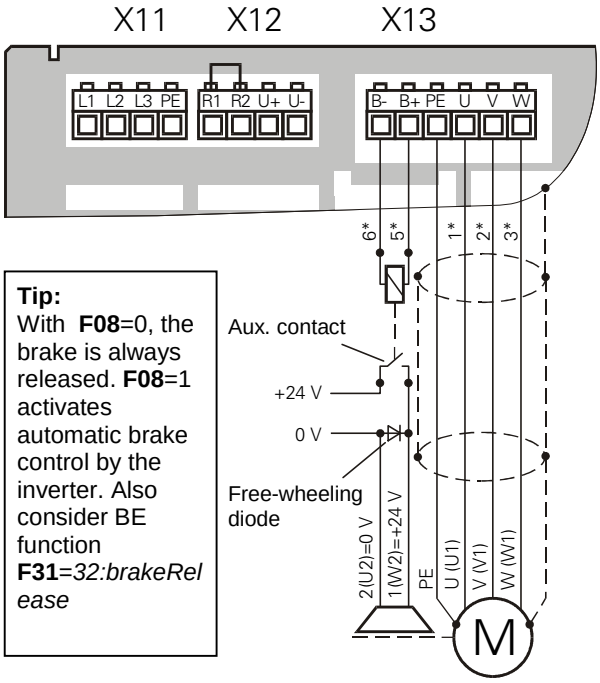
- Only connect inverter to three-phase, grounded, industrial power network.
- User must provide fuses for power network and 24 V supply (see technical specifications, chap. 2).
- Install power and control cables separately (> 20 cm).

Important: When installing the 24 V brake lines in the motor cable, **shield the brake lines separately** if the inverter addresses the brake directly.



* Cores in STÖBER power cable

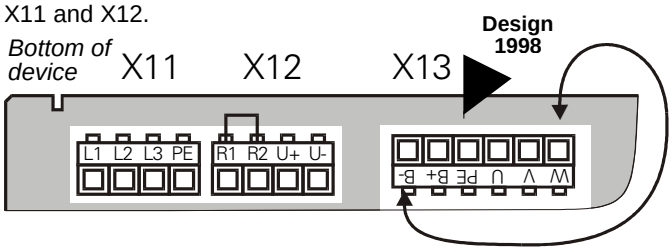
Important: With direct brake control, a voltage of approx. 1.3 V occurs on the inverter (protection against pole reversal and EMC derating). However, since the halting brake requires at least 24 V - 10% = 21.6 V, use an external contact (relay) for long brake lines. The same also applies to power packs which supply less than 24 V.



Tip:
With **F08**=0, the brake is always released. **F08**=1 activates automatic brake control by the inverter. Also consider BE function **F31**=*32:brakeRelease*

Caution: Important information on motor connector

With devices delivered up to March 1999, motor connector X13 has a different orientation than the front power connectors X11 and X12.



The motor connector must be rewired when these older devices are replaced with newer ones. The old allocation is a mirror image of the new one and, if left as is, will damage inverter and motor!

Shielding for STÖBER power cables

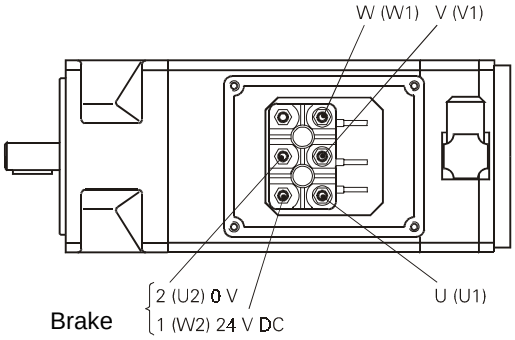
Use the included clamp to connect the shielding with the HF reference potential (mounting plate and inverter's housing). If this is not possible, the shielding (red flexible lead) can be connected to the PE terminal of the device.

4.5 MOTOR CONNECTION, HALTING BRAKE, X13

Together with any halting brake, the motor is connected to plug connector X13 (on the bottom of the device). The inverter can directly address the halting brake. The external 24 V supply must be designed for this.

- Only use shielded cable to connect motor.
- **Apply shield on both sides.**
- On the inverter side, apply shield with a clamp over a large surface to the bare mounting plate.
- If the motor cable also contains lines to the +24 V **halting brake** and this brake is addressed by the inverter, these lines must be **shielded separately**! Connect the shields on both sides.

Terminal block

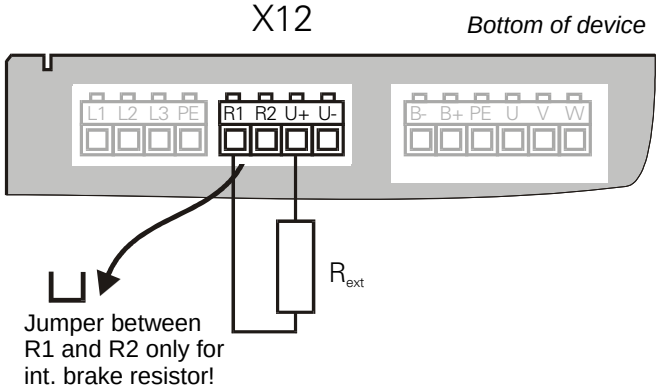


Power connector

	Power Connector	STÖBER Cable
U	1	1
V	2	2
W	6	3
⏚	⏚	⏚
+ 24 V	4	5
0 V	5	6

4.6 BRAKE RESISTOR, X12

SDS servo inverters are always equipped with a brake resistor. A jumper between R1 and R2 must be wired to activate the internal brake resistor. For technical details, see page 2. Greater brake performance requires connection of an external brake resistor. Connector X12 is used for the connection (on the bottom of the device).

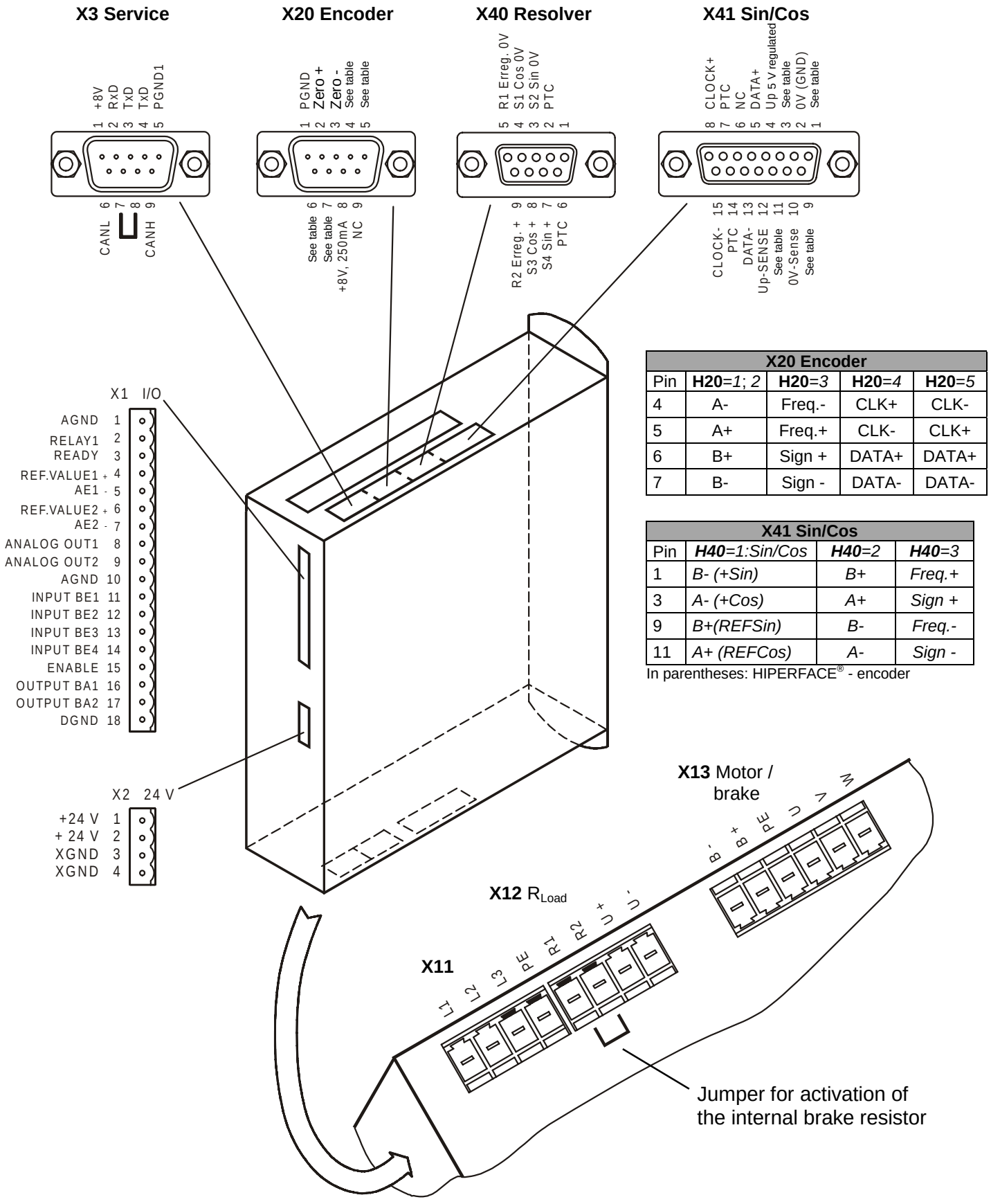


	Jumper Between	Connection Between
Int. brake resistor	R1 and R2	---
Ext. brake resistor	---	R1 and U+

Lines to the external brake resistor which are longer than 30 cm must be shielded. The brake chopper triggers at a DC link voltage of 840 to 870 V. The internal brake resistors will remain active for all axes when a DC link coupling of several devices is used with the terminals U+ and U-. The brake chopper distributes the braking load evenly over all inverters (which may even have different current strengths).

The current of the internal brake resistor is monitored and protected against overload with a thermal i2t model. With the external brake resistor, we recommend using types with integrated overcurrent relays to prevent thermal damage caused by overload.

5. Connection Assignment

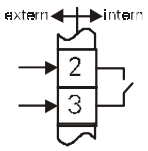
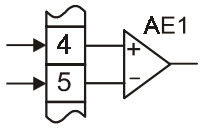
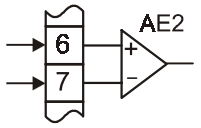
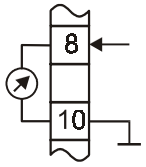
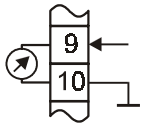
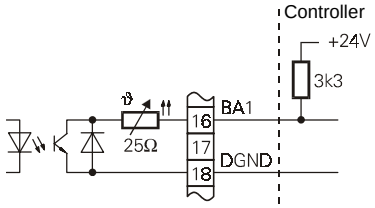


X20 Encoder				
Pin	**H20**=*1*; *2*	**H20**=*3*	**H20**=*4*	**H20**=*5*
4	A-	Freq.-	CLK+	CLK-
5	A+	Freq.+	CLK-	CLK+
6	B+	Sign +	DATA+	DATA+
7	B-	Sign -	DATA-	DATA-

X41 Sin/Cos			
Pin	***H40***=*1:Sin/Cos*	***H40***=*2*	***H40***=*3*
1	*B- (+Sin)*	*B+*	*Freq.+*
3	*A- (+Cos)*	*A+*	*Sign +*
9	*B+(REFSin)*	*B-*	*Freq.-*
11	*A+ (REFCos)*	*A-*	*Sign -*

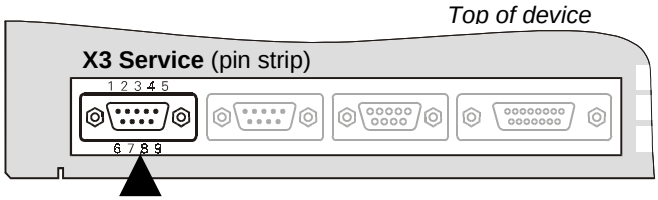
In parentheses: HIPERFACE® - encoder

5.1 CONTROL PORTION, TERMINAL STRIP X1

	Ter-minal	Function	Circuiting	
Control terminal strip X1	1	AGND: Reference ground for analog signals	Reference potential for terminals X1.4 to X1.9	
	2 3	Relay 1/ready for operation Max. of 24 V DC, 42 V AC, 0.5 A	Shows readiness of the servo inverter (i.e., relay closed) Function can be programmed under **F10**.	
	4 5	Analog input AE1 0 to ±10 V, Ri = 20 kΩ, 14-bit resolution Ta = 1 msec	Function can be programmed under **F25**. Default setting: **F25**=*10:ref.value*; 10 V=3000 rpm (☛ **D02**)	
	6 7	Analog input AE2 0 to ±10 V, Ri = 20 kΩ, 12-bit resolution Ta = 4 msec	Function can be programmed under **F20**. Default setting: **F20**=*0:inactive*	
	8	Analog output 1, Ta = 4 msec ±10 V, Ri = 2.2 kΩ, 10-bit resolution Calibrated at the plant for a load = 20 kΩ	Function can be programmed under **F40**. Default setting: **F40**=*4:n-motor*; 10 V=3000 rpm (☛ **C01** n-Max)	
	9	Analog output 2, Ta = 4 msec ±10 V, Ri = 2.2 kΩ, 10-bit resolution Calibrated at the plant for load = 20 kΩ	Function can be programmed under **F45**. Default setting: **F45**=*1:I-motor*; 10 V=2 x $I_{Nom\ (SDS)}$	
	10	AGND: Reference ground for analog signals	Reference potential for terminals X1.4 to X1.9, internally connected with X1.1	
	11	Binary input BE1 * *8:halt*	Inputs which can be programmed as desired. Function is specified with parameters **F31** to **F34**. Scanning time Ta = 4 msec. When an HTL incremental encoder is connected to BE1 and BE2, the max. input frequency is 80 kHz. With certain functions (e.g., *posi.next, posi.start* and *syncFreeRun*), BE1 reacts <u>without delays</u>. * Default setting of the inverter	L level: 0 to 7 V/0 mA H level: +12 to 30 V/ 7 mA Interference immunity: EN 61000-4 Ri=3.3 kΩ
	12	Binary input BE2 * *6:dirOfRotat*		
	13	Binary input BE3 * *9:quick stop (with ramp)*		
	14	Binary input BE4 * *0:inactive*		
	15	Enable, Ta = 4 msec	Enable power section. ☛ **F38**.	
	16	Binary output BA1 Open collector, 36 V (max.), 10 mA (max.), Ta = 4 msec <u>Pullup resistance ≥ 3.3 kΩ</u>	Outputs which can be programmed as desired. Function is specified with parameters **F80** (BA1) and **F00** (BA2).	
	17	Binary output BA2 Open collector, 36 V (max.), 10 mA (max.), Ta = 4 msec <u>Pullup resistance ≥ 3.3 kΩ</u>		
	18	DGND: Digital ground	Reference potential for terminals X1.11 to X1.17	

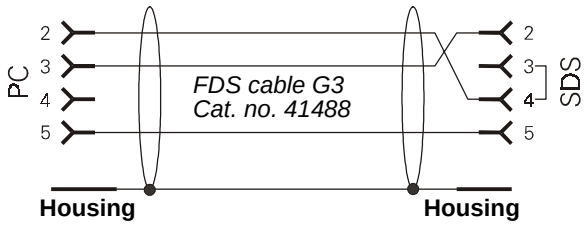
5.2 X3 SERVICE PLUG CONNECTOR (RS 232, CAN)

Service plug connector X3 can be used to connect a PC or the external operator unit (i.e., *Controlbox*). When a PC is connected, the same G3 cable can be used as for the **POSIDRIVE**® FDS 4000 frequency inverter.



Pin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Signal	+8V	RxD	TxD	TxD	PGND[1]	CANL	Internally connected		CANH

1) PGND ground (I/O ground) is galvanically isolated from digital DGND on plug connector X1.

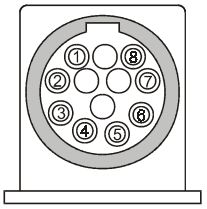


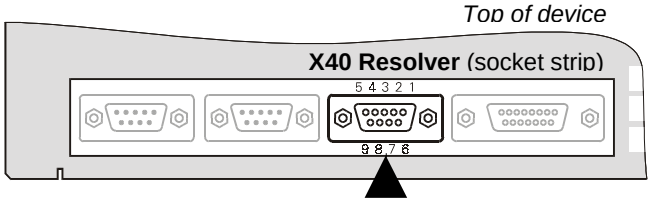
5.3 X40 RESOLVER

The default setting specifies a 2-pin resolver as the motor encoder. For connection, adhere to the following points.

- Use fabricated STÖBER cables for optimum interference immunity.
- Use only resolver cables with cores which are twisted in pairs and shielded.
- Cross section: 0.14 mm^2 [LIY (C) Y3 (2 x 0.14) + (2 x 0.25)]
- Use 2 cores with 0.25 mm^2 for positor line evaluation.
- Apply outer shield on both sides. Apply inner shield only on the inverter side.
- Use exclusively sub D **plug connectors with shielded housing** (e.g., Siemens V42254-A6000-G109).
- Apply shield over a large surface on the housing of the plug connector.

Resolver connection ES motor





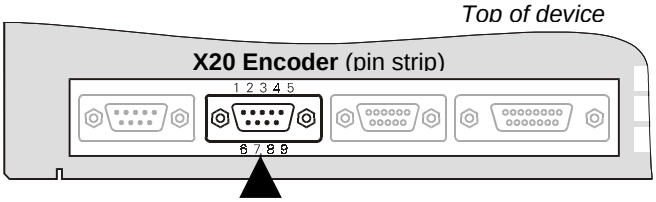
Pin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Signal	-	PTC	S2 Sin 0V	S1 Cos0V	R1 Erreg. 0V	PTC	S4 Sin +	S3 Cos +	R2 Erreg.+
Motor[1]	-	5	4	2	8	6	3	1	7
Cable[2]	-	Red	Brown	Green	Pink	Blue	White	Yellow	Gray

1) Pin number of the 12-pin resolver connector for the STÖBER ES motor
2) Color when the blue STÖBER resolver cable is used

5.4 X20 ENCODER IN/OUT (TTL)

Simulation of an incremental encoder on plug connector X20 is activated with **H20**=*1:encoder sim*. The number of pulses can be changed with the parameter **H21**. Adhere to the following points when using encoder simulation.

- Use only suitable cables with cores which are twisted in pairs and shielded.
- On the receiver side, the lines require low-ohmic termination and differential evaluation. Recommended termination impedance: 150 Ω.
- Connect ground on pin 1 with the ground of the higher-level controller.
- Apply shield on both sides over a large surface to the housing of the plug connector.



Other possible configurations:
H20=*2:encoder in*; input for ext. incremental encoder (TTL)
H20=*3:stepMot in*; frequency + sign (chap. 11.2)
H20=*4:SSI sim*; output of position in SSI format
H20=*5:SSI master*; connection of external SSI encoder

Pin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H20=0	PGND	-	-	-	-	-	-
H20=1	PGND	Zero+	Zero-	A-	A+	B+	B-
H20=2	PGND	-	-	A-	A+	B+	B-
H20=3	PGND	-	-	Freq-	Freq+	Sign+	Sign-
H20=4	PGND	-	-	CLK+	CLK-	Data+	Data-
H20=5	PGND	-	-	CLK-	CLK+	Data+	Data-

1) PGND ground (I/O ground) is galvanically isolated from digital DGND on plug connector X1.

5.5 ENCODER INPUT (EXTERNAL ENCODER)

The SDS 4000 can receive encoder signals or frequency/sign signals (stepper motor simulation) in four ways.

- HTL signals on BE1 and BE2, fmax = 80 kHz
- TTL signals (differential, RS 422) on X20, fmax = 160 kHz
- 1 V_{SS} and TTL signals on X41, fmax = 160 kHz.
- SSI signals from an external SSI encoder on X20

When an encoder is connected to BE1/BE2, **F31**=14 and **F32**=15 must be programmed.

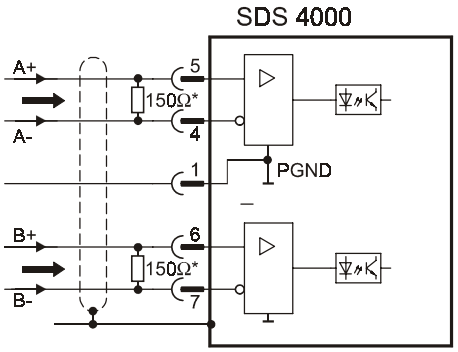
Connector X20 is programmed with **H20**=*2:encoder in* to evaluate incremental encoders. External SSI encoders can also be connected to X20 (**H20**=*5:SSI master*).

Although, in contrast to X20, X41 does not offer galvanic isolation, it does provide a regulated voltage supply (5 V with sense lines) for the external encoder. For connection assignment, see the beginning of chap. 5. Connector X41 is programmed with **H40**=*2:encoder in* to evaluate incremental encoders.

Adhere to the following points.

- Only track A and track B are evaluated but not the zero track.
- BE1/BE2, X20 and X41 may not be parameterized simultaneously as the encoder input (i.e., only *one* pulse counter exists!).
- When plug connector X20 is used as the encoder input and lines exceed 1 m, a terminating impedance of 150 Ohm must be provided externally between signals A+ and A- and B+ and B-. See figure.
- Since X41 does not offer galvanic isolation, only measuring systems which are closed and powered by X41 may be connected there.
- Use double-shielded cable with cores twisted in pairs.

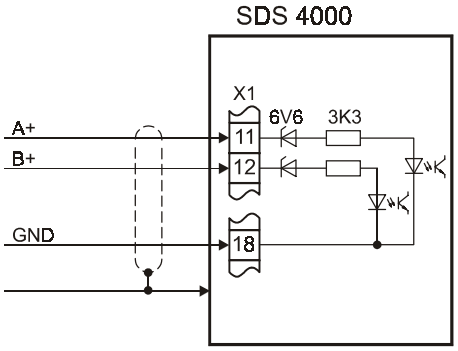
X20 – Encoder input (incremental encoder)



H20=*2*

* Terminating resistor for cables longer than 1 m

BE1/BE2 encoder input

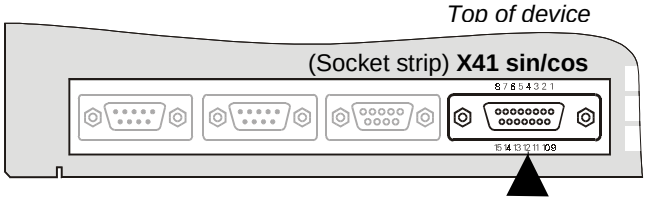


F31=*14*
F32=*15*

The external encoder is usually used as the signal source for synchronous operation (**G27** reference value) or for position control (**I02** posi.encoder, chap. 10.11). When stepper motor simulation is used, angle synchronous operation (**G20**=2, chap. 11) must be activated in operating mode **C60**=1.

5.6 X41 SIN/COS, ABSOLUTE VALUE ENCODER

Connector X41 is primarily used to connect multi-turn and single-turn absolute value encoders with EnDat® or HIPERFACE® interface (sin/cos encoder). An extra sin/cos track gives an excellent speed resolution for maximum running smoothness and dynamics.



Pin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Signal	B- +*Sin*	0V	A- +*Cos*	Up	Data+	-	PTC	Clock+
Motor[1)]	13	10	16	7	14	-	6	8
Cable[2]	or-ange	br/bl	yel	br/rd	gray	-	br/yel	wt/bk

Pin	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Signal	B+ *RefSin*	0V Sense	A+ *RefCos*	Up Sense	Data-	PTC	Clock-
Motor[1)]	12	4	15	1	17	5	9
Cable[2]	red	grn/bk	grn	grn/rd	bl	br/gra	wt/yel

Italics: HIPERFACE® encoder

- The sin/cos encoder must be built onto the motor since it is also used for commutation.
- Use only original STÖBER cables for ES motors!
- Enable connector X41 with **H40**=*1:SinCos in*.
- Activate motor control with **B26**=*3:X41*.
- The fault "*37:n-feedback*" may occur during parameterization. This fault can only be acknowledged by turning the power and 24 V off (save parameters before with **A00**=1!).
- Resolvers and sin/cos encoders cannot be used at the same time.
- Simultaneous use of sin/cos encoders with external incremental encoders is not possible.
- Simultaneous use of sin/cos encoders with frequency specified externally (synchronous operation, stepper motor simulation) is not possible.
- Sin/cos and SSI encoders or SSI simulation on X20 can be used at the same time.
- Use of SSI encoder as master for synchronous operation with sin/cos encoder on the motor is under preparation.
- SSI simulation on X20 is available with sin/cos encoders.

A continuous zero-point setting is possible with all available reference traversing modes (e.g., mode **I30**=*3:def.home*). The inverter is equipped with an electronic gearbox (safe against power failure) which permits absolute position acquisition over 4096 x 64 = 262,144 encoder revolutions for linear axes, or an unlimited traversing area for continuous axes with any gearbox. When this feature is used, the zero position only has to be re-referenced when the inverter is changed.

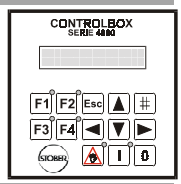
H20=*4:SSI sim.* simulates the signals of an SSI encoder on X20. This is particularly useful when the motor is controlled with an absolute value encoder with sin/cos track. The absolute angle and the multi-turn information can then be obtained from there. **H60** can be used to switch the code between *"0:gray"* and *"1:binary."* The information is output in the following format: 12 bits multi-turn, 12 bits within one motor revolution, the 25th bit is always 0.

6 REPLACING THE INVERTER

Changing from version 4.4 to 4.5 of the software creates no serious incompatibilities.

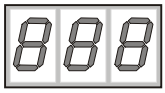
7 OPERATOR CONTROL

There are two ways to control and program the SDS servo inverter.



- External Controlbox operator unit
- FDS PC software

7.1 STATUS INDICATION



The SDS servo inverter itself is only equipped with a three-position status display, showing the operational status (e.g., "***rdy***" for *ready*) or the flashing number of a fault which has occurred (e.g., "**E31**" for fault *31:short/ground*).
Controlbox offers a plain-text display with additional diagnostic capabilities (see chap. 16 + 17).

Operational states	
dir	Illegal direction of rotation. Specified direction of rotation contradicts the permissible direction of rotation in **C02**.
EnA	Turned on. Only for control via fieldbus (DRIVECOM profile)
HLt	Halt signal active (e.g., during manual traversing)
inH.	Switch-on disable - Inverter is powered with +24 V but the network power is missing.
inH	Switch-on disable - Enable was active during power-on and *Autostart* was deactivated by **A34**=0. Inverter expects a change from H to L level on enable input X1.15.
i2t	i2t message. Current limitation due to overload.
PoS	Positioning mode. Drive is stationary.
rEF	Reference point traversing
rdy	Ready for operation (not enabled)
run	Drive is enabled.
tSt	Self test and calibration after +24 V becomes available on X2. Standard devices show the software version after the 24 V power is turned on. Customized devices with modifications indicate **tSt**. For complete version designation, see parameter **E50**.
OFF	FDS Tool has removed the enable so parameterization can be performed. Enable again with FDS Tool or turn 24 V OFF-ON to resume operation.
StP	Limit switch is active.

7.2 CONTROLBOX

As an external operator unit, Controlbox offers an easy-to-use menu system in plain text. It contains memory space for the parameters of up to 7 SDS servo inverters, See chap. 7.5. Its use is fully compatible with STÖBER FDS 4000 frequency inverters. Controlbox is available in two models: Controlbox in the hand-held housing and Controlbox in the DIN built-in housing (96 x 96 mm).
In addition, the Simubox.exe program is available to simulate Controlbox on a PC.

These three keys are available for commissioning.

Switches to local operator control and back. The drive stops (internal enable = off). An **L** appears on the bottom right of the display. **A55 (**manual key function) must be active.

Enable = turn on with local operator control. The drive is in the state *5:halt* and can be controlled with the arrow keys ◄ and ►.

Enable = off with local operator control
If not already active, local operator control is activated (i.e., the drive stops).

7.3 PARAMETER MEMORY

Controlbox offers memory space for the parameters of up to 7 SDS servo inverters. The inverter data are written in Controlbox as shown below.

- Select the memory location number (1 to 7) in **A03** (write Parabox). The data record name is indicated.
- Press the # key.

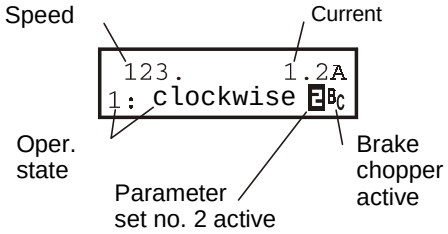
The data are read from Controlbox to the inverter in a similar manner.

- The memory location number in **A01** (read Parabox & store)
- Press the # key.

The data are not automatically stored with **A40** (read Parabox).
Direct exchange of parameters between Controlbox and a PC is possible.

7.4 OPERATION INDICATION

In its default setting, the visible *operation indication* on the display of a Controlbox is set up as shown below.

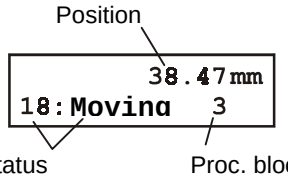


All possible operational states are listed in chap. 16. When **2** is on, the inverter is using parameter record no. 2. No special indication is provided when parameter record no. 1 is active (default setting). **BC** appears when the brake chopper is activated.

C51 can be used to convert the speed to gear slow down, for instance. The measured actual speed is indicated.

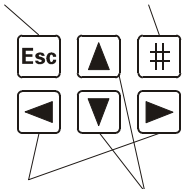
The first line of the display can also be customized. A variable selected via **C50** (e.g., power) is divided by **C51** and provided with the unit in **C53** (e.g., "items/min"). The unit can only be specified via FDS Tool. The number of positions after the decimal point is provided by **C52**.

In position mode (**C60**=2), the first line shows the position. The second line shows the status.



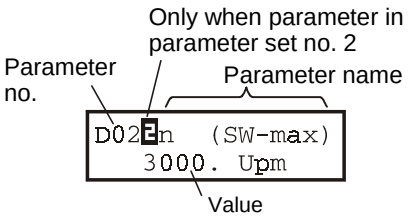
7.5 PARAMETERIZATION

- Return to prev. menu level
- Reject changes
- Acknowledgement of malfunctions (**A31**=1)
- Select various menu levels
- Accept changes



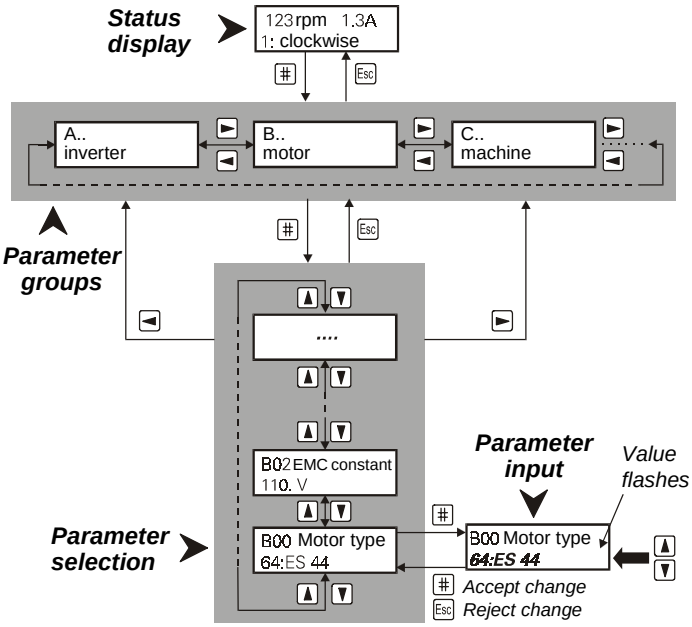
- Group selection
- Parameter selection
- Edit parameters

To program, press the # key (Enter). The menu consists of several **groups** which are identified with the letters **A, B, C** and so on. Select the groups with the arrow keys (i.e., ◄ and ►). Press the # key again to access the parameters of the selected group.
The parameters are designated with the group letters and a number (e.g., **A10** or **D02**).



Parameters are selected with the ▲ and ▼ keys. To change a parameter, press the # key again. The flashing value can now be changed with ▲ and ▼ . The changes take effect immediately. To retain the changed value, press the # key. To reject the change, press the Esc key. To return from parameter selection to the group letters, press Esc . To return to the status display, press Esc again.

Parameter changes must be saved with A00=1 (*save parameters*) before the device is turned off.



After power-on, the inverter only shows the most important parameters which are required for commissioning. The *extended menu level* is activated with **A10**=1 for the solution of complex drive tasks.
A10=*2:service*; Access to rarely used service parameters
Both the normal menu and the expanded menu do not show parameters which are not related to the current task.

Example: When a predefined STÖBER motor (e.g., ES 44) is selected in parameter **B00** (motor type), parameters **B10** to **B17** (poles to M0) are not shown.

Approximately 50 sec after the last key was pressed, the device returns automatically to the status display. This return can be prevented with **A15**=0 (auto return inactive).

Fieldbus: Most of the parameters pertaining to the fieldbus can only be set on the PC with FDS Tool.

7.6 PASSWORD

The parameters can be protected against unauthorized change. To do this, enter a password (an up to 4-digit number other than zero) in parameter **A14**, and save it with **A00**=1. Password protection is inactive if **A14**=0. Parameter **A14** can only be accessed in the extended menu with **A10**=1.

On a protected device, the parameters can only be changed after the correct password has been entered in **A13**.

8 COMMISSIONING

8.1 DEFAULT SETTING

To obtain the default setting, set parameter **A04**=1. The default settings are listed below.

- Speed operating mode
- Speed reference value via AE1 (fast reference value **D99**=1)
- 10 V = 3000 rpm
- Encoder output X20: 1024 imp./U.
- Ramps: Not active
- Binary input 1: Halt (ramp inactive)
- Binary input 2: Direction of rotation

- Binary input 3: Quick stop
- Analog output 1: n-motor
- Analog output 2: I-motor
- Holding brake is not addressed.

☞ The expanded menu is activated with **A10**=1.

8.2 MOTOR, BRAKING RESISTOR

The motor must be parameterized before the first run. With STÖBER ES motors, this is particularly easy thanks to the integrated motor data base.

- In **B00**, select the motor type (e.g., *64:ES44*).
- In **B02**, enter the "EMK" constant (standard = 110 V).
- In **B26**, enter the motor encoder (standard = resolver).
- When a holding brake is to be addressed, set **F08**=1, and enter the application and release time in **F06** and **F07**.
- If an external fan exists, set **B03**=1.
- With external braking resistor, set the type in **A20**.
- Torque limits **C03** and **C04** must be adjusted to the loadability of the mechanical parts (i.e., gear box). **C03** and **C04** are percentages relative to standstill torque M0 of the motor. Limit **C04** is used for quick stop, for example. Usually

$$\mathbf{C03} = \mathbf{C04} \leq M_{2B\_gearbox} / M_{0\_motor} / i \quad (*)$$

must be set (M_{2B} = max. acceleration torque of the gear box, i = transmission). Starting with the 1999 edition, the SMS catalog lists in column S_{C03} the value (*) to be entered as a suggestion. For more information on torque limits, see chapter 9.2.

This can be monitored with a phase test using **B40**=1 (procedure: enable off; **B40**=1; enable on; enable off again when finished). **Caution:** The drive must be decoupled from the load since movement takes place. For details, see **B40** in the parameter list.

8.3 SPEED SPECIFICATION

There are two methods of specifying speed.

- Fast reference value **D99**=*1:active*. High-speed scan (i.e. 1 msec) of analog input AE1 with minimal functionality (e.g., for a host position controller).
- Fast reference value **D99**=*0:inactive*. Convenient functionality including fixed reference values, reference value correction via a second analog input, and much more. Scan time is 4 msec.

8.3.1 SPEED SPECIFICATION VIA CONTROLBOX

A trial run can also be performed with Controlbox without external circuiting. To do this, proceed as shown below.

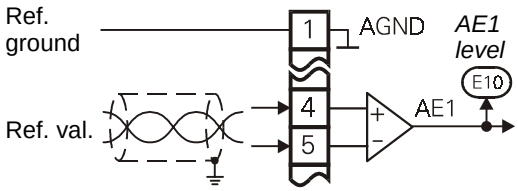
1. Press the ✋ key (on-site operation).
2. Grant enable with "I."
3. Stepping mode (speed **A51**) can be used with the arrow keys.

When a *constant* speed reference value is required:

4. Enter starting reference value in **A51** (usually 0 rpm).
5. Set commissioning mode to **A50**=*1:active*.
6. Activate enable X1.15.
7. Specify speed reference value in **A51**. (Value must flash.)
8. Deactivate enable again. Do not forget to set **A50** to "*0:inactive*" again for normal speed reference value.

8.3.2 EXTERNAL SPEED SPECIFICATION

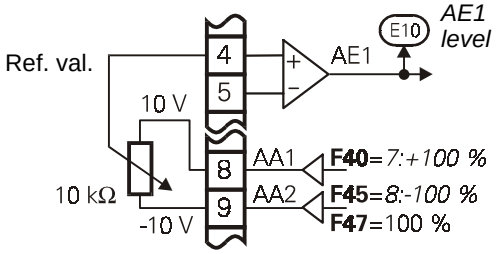
- Connect speed reference value to analog input AE1.
- Enter speed at 10 V in parameter **D02**.
- When higher-level position control is being used, **D02** must exceed the maximum speed actually required by at least 10% (i.e., control reserve).
- Any offset for the analog input can be compensated for with **D06**.
- If required, program ramps with **D00** and **D01**.



8.3.3 SPEED SPECIFICATION VIA POTENTIOMETER

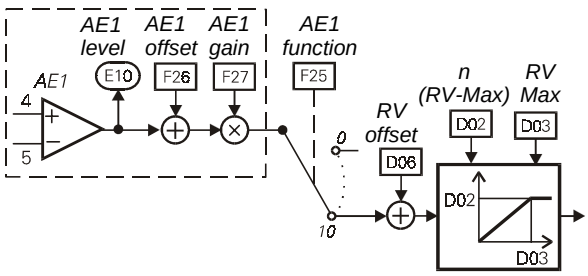
Although the SDS servo inverter does not have a ± 10 V reference voltage, the analog outputs can be programmed to + 10 V or - 10 V. Caution: Ri = 2.2 kΩ.

- **F40**=*7:+100%* for + 10 V on analog output 1
- **F45**=*8:-100%* for - 10 V on analog output 2
- Set **F47** (analog output 2 factor) = 100%



8.3.4 CHARACTERISTIC CURVE OF REF. VALUE

With fast reference value (**D99**=1) active, the reference value must be available on AE1. With **D99**=0, the (main) reference value can be available on either AE1 or AE2, but the AE function (i.e., either **F25** or **F20**) must be *10:reference value* (default setting for AE1). The speed is calibrated with the parameters **D06** (RV offset) and **D02** (speed at maximum reference value). Parameter **D03** (maximum reference value) is helpful, for example, when the higher-level controller can output a maximum of 5 V (i.e., **D03**=50% would then have to be entered).



8.3.5 SPEED SPECIFICATION VIA FIXED REF. VALUE

With **D99**=0 (fast reference value inactive), 8 fixed ref. values (FSW) are available with the corresponding ramps in group **D**. Binary coding via signals RV-select 0 to RV-select 2 (param. **F31** to **F34**) is used for the selection. The combination "000" corresponds to the conventional analog reference value.

8.3.6 SPEED SPECIFICATION VIA CLOCK PULSE GENERATOR

A clock pulse generator is available to optimize the speed controller.

- Enter desired speed in **A51** (e.g., 50 rpm).
- Activate clock pulse generator with **D93**=1.
- Enter clock pulse cycle in **D94** (e.g., 0.5 sec).
- Activate enable.

The drive switches the speed between +**A51** and –**A51** with cycle **D94**.

8.3.7 MOTOR POTENTIOMETER

The "motorpoti function" can be used to steplessly increase or decrease the motor speed via two binary inputs.

- Two binary inputs are programmed to "*4:motorpoti up*" or "*5:motorpoti dwn*" via **F31** to **F34**.
- The "motorpoti function" is activated with **D90**=1.
- When the key is pressed, the speed is changed in accordance with ramps in **D00** and **D01**. When the "motorpoti function" is active (**D90**=1), most of the parameters of group **D** (reference values) are not indicated.
- **D90**=2 causes the motor potentiometer to be added to the normal reference value.
- The reference value generated by the motor potentiometer is set to 0 if both binary inputs are high.
- With **D91**=1, the ref. value is saved in non-volatile memory.
- With **D91**=0, a low level on the enable deletes the motor potentiometer reference value.

☞ The motor potentiometer function is not available when **D99**=1 (fast reference value).

8.3.8 FREQUENCY REFERENCE VALUE

There are two ways to accept the frequency reference value.

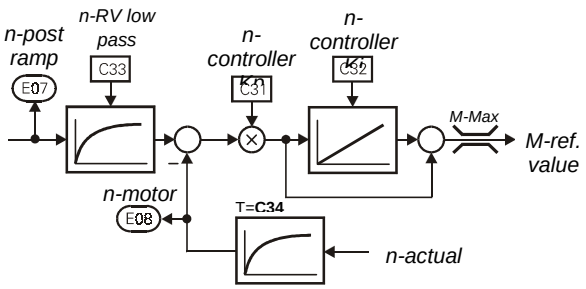
- Incremental encoder, tracks A and B
- Stepper motor signal, frequency + sign

For connection, see chapters 4 and 5. The software must be programmed to "el. gear," as described in chapter 11.

8.4 SPEED CONTROLLER

The speed controller is an ideal PI controller with reference value smoothing. With STÖBER ES motors, the optimum function of the speed controller is ensured by the default setting. The necessity of controller adjustment (parameters **C31**, **C32** and **C33**) is usually restricted to:

- Great external moments of inertia (**C31** ↑, **C32** ↓, **C33** ↑)
- Mechanical parts with oscillation capability (**C31** ↓, **C33** ↑)



8.5 HALT/QUICK STOP

In the default setting, binary input BE1 is programmed to **F31**=*8:halt*. In the default setting, the halt is performed without ramp since **D01**=0 sec is preset. A separate deceleration ramp can be implemented with the function *"9:quick stop"* (**D81** Decel-S). In the default setting, BE3 is programmed to **F33**=*9:quick stop*.

With operational mode "position," the ramp function is always active. The process block Decel ramp takes effect with halt. Max. acceleration **I11** takes effect with quick stop.

8.6 BRAKE CONTROL

A +24 halting brake (terminals B+ and B- on motor plug connector X13) is activated with **F08**=1.
The brake is applied under the following conditions.

- Removal of the enable. Watch **F38**=1.
- Halt. One BE must be programmed to HALT (e.g., **F31**=8).
- Quick stop. One BE must be programmed to quick halt (e.g., **F31**=9).
- Fault. Watch **F38**=2.
- For specific process block positions, see group **L**.

The brake can be released manually with:

- **F08**=0
- With the BE function *"32:brake.Release"*

The SDS 4000 software provides complete brake control for lifting systems. Release time **F06** and application time **F07** of the brake must be specified for this.
When one of the above events occurs, the drive remains under the controller for the time **F07** after which the motor goes dead. Startup is delayed by the time **F06**.

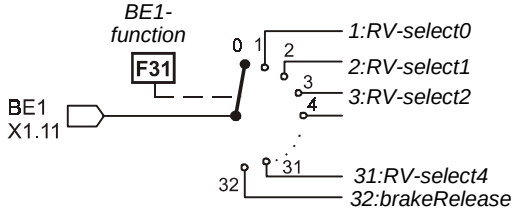
9 SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

9.1 BINARY INPUTS BE1 TO BE4 (BE5 TO BE15)

With the default setting, the binary inputs which can be programmed as desired have the following meaning.

- BE1 = *8:Halt*
- BE2 = *6:Direction of rotation* (left/right)
- BE3 = *9:Quick stop*
- BE4 = *0:Inactive*

Option board *SEA-4000* offers 10 additional binary inputs. The function of the binary inputs is specified via the parameters **F31** to **F34**, and **F60** to **F69** in the extended menu (**A10**=1).



When several inputs are connected to one function, the signals are either AND or OR-linked (**F30** BE-logic). Functions without a connection to a BE signal are provided internally with an L-level signal.

9.2 TORQUE LIMITS

There are several methods of limiting motor torque.

- In the default setting, **C03** (M-Max 1) is the current torque limit in % of motor standstill torque M0.

- A binary input (assign BE funct. *"10:torque select"* via one of the param. **F31** to **F34**) can be used to switch between the two torque limits **C03** (M-Max 1) and **C04** (M-Max 2).
- Analog input AE2 can also be used to limit torque. Set parameter **F20**=2.10 V corresponds to 100% motor standstill torque M0. Other scaling is available via **F22** (AE2 gain).
- With quick stop, **C04** always takes effect.

The actually effective torque limit is calculated from the minimum of the various limit values. It can be scanned in parameter **E62**. Maximum available torque is always limited by the maximum inverter current.

9.3 OPERATING RANGE

Freely programmable comparators can be used to simultaneously monitor 3 measured values (i.e., *"operating range"*). The first 2 values (speed and torque) are fixed. The third value can be selected as desired with **C47**. The limit values are specified with the following parameters.

- **C41**, **C42**: n-Min, n-Max
- **C43**, **C44**: M-Min, M-Max
- **C45**, **C46**: Measured value "X" (specified in **C47**)

C48=1 monitors the absolute value of measured value "X" (**C47**). **C48**=0 also includes the sign. Parameter **C49** specifies whether monitoring is also to be continued during acceleration phases and enable-off. When at least one of the limits is exceeded, this can be signaled on a binary output with the "*6:operation range*" function (e.g., **F00**=6). Another use is the control of process-block chaining (cf. **J17**=4).

If only one or two of these range monitoring options are used, the limits of the unused ranges must be set to their limit values (e.g., **C43**=0% and **C44**=400% when torque monitoring is not required).

9.4 PARAMETER RECORD SELECTION

The SDS inverter supports two separate parameter records. Specification of the active parameter record is performed in one of the following ways.

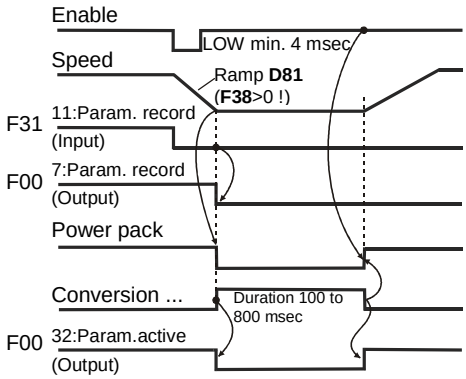
- Externally via a binary input (**A41**=0)
- Internally via a keyboard (**A41**=1 or 2)

The active parameter record is indicated in **E84**. To specify via a binary input, one of the parameters **F31** to **F35** must be set to "*11:paraSet-select*" in both parameter records. Selection never takes place unless the power section is deactivated.

The parameters of both parameter records can be indicated and programmed regardless of which parameter record is currently active. **A11** (paraSet Edit) is used to specify the parameter record (1 or 2) to be edited. When parameters of the 2nd record are involved (**A11**=2), a **2** is indicated to the right of the parameter number.

Certain parameters (e.g., operation input, **A30**) are only available once, and a **2** is then not indicated next to the parameter number. This applies to all parameters of group **A**, the display parameters of group **E** (e.g., torque, utilization and similar), and positioning (groups **I**, **J**, **L** and **N**).

Example of time behavior with quick stop for enable-off (**F38**=1, for enable see also **F31**=11):



Parameter records can be copied via **A42** and **A43** (copy paraSet). **A42**: copy paraSet 1 > 2 to "*1:active*" overwrites parameter record 2 with the values of parameter record 1.

☞ Usually, the first parameter record should be set up first. The parameters are then copied to parameter record 2 with **A42**=1 (active). **A11**=2 is then used to switch to parameter record 2 and edit the necessary values there. After completion, all parameters are saved with **A00**=1.

Remember: When the mode (**C60**) is switched from position to speed, the actual position during **C60**=1 is only partially included. This means the reference position is lost when you switch back (**I86**→0).
With electronic gear boxes, the internal variables like the current angle of deviation are retained when a parameter record is switched (prerequisite: **C60** remains the same). However, the parameters of group **G..** are switched.

9.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FAULTS

The table of possible faults is located on page 48. Faults are acknowledged in the following ways.

- **Enable:** Change from L to H level on the enable input, and then back to L. Always available.
- **Binary input** (**F31** to **F34**=13)
- Esc key (only when **A31**=1) and only in the display)
- **Auto reset** (only when **A32**=1)

⚠ **Caution!** Drive starts up immediately.

Parameters **E40** and **E41** can be used to scan the last 10 faults. Value 1 represents the last fault. FDS Tool can be used to define the inverter reaction (e.g., fault, warning, message or nothing) to certain events (e.g., overload, excessive
temperature, and operating range) as desired.

The fault "*37:n-feedback*" can only be acknowledged by turning the 24 V supply off and on.

9.6 MOTOR STARTUP

⚠

- **A34**=0 (auto-start inactive) in the default setting prevents the motor from starting up by itself after the power is turned on. Cf. operation status "*12:inhibited*" on page 45. Before activating auto start (**A34**=1), check to determine whether safety requirements permit an automation restart.

10 POSITIONING CONTROL

The basic model of the SDS 4000 servo inverter offers integrated positioning control.

Since the capabilities of standard devices are limited by the number of inputs available, use of option board *SEA-4000* or digital communication (e.g., RS 232, CAN bus and PROFIBUS-DP) is recommended for solving typical positioning tasks.

10.1 FUNCTION OVERVIEW

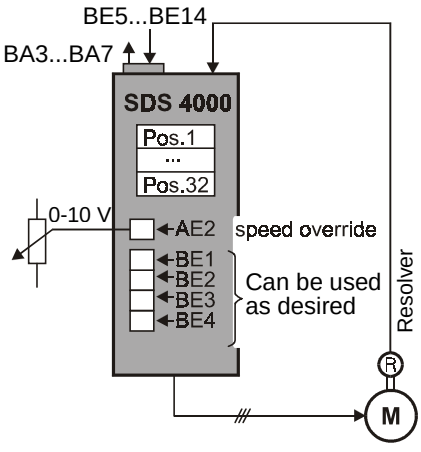
- 32 positions can be programmed as 32 process blocks.
- Continuous position control with following error monitoring
- Parameterization in units (e.g., degrees, mm)
- Resumption of interrupted process blocks possible
- Change in destination possible during traversing
- Reference point travel with several modes
- Sequence programming possible via process block chaining (e.g., "Go to pos. 1, wait 2 sec, go on to pos. 2, wait for signal and return")
- Tip mode (inching)
- Teach-in function
- Speed override via analog input possible
- Any gear ratios are calculated with fractions without rounding errors. No drifting with continuous axes.
- Continuous referencing for continuous axes
- "Electrical cam" function switches digital output within programmed position range.
- Hardware and software limit switch
- Rotary attachment function
- Path specification via analog input possible
- Brake control for lifting systems
- Positioning with absolute value encoders (also continuous mode)

10.2 CONNECTIONS

The standard device without option board is used for simple applications.
Option board *SEA 4000* is used for more demanding tasks requiring more binary inputs. The *SEA 4000* expansion board offers 10 additional binary inputs and 5 binary outputs.

An analog input can be used to adjust positioning speed steplessly. Called "speed override," this function is not only useful during commissioning but also for tipping mode, changes in the number of pulses of a machine, and so on.

Below is a typical configuration with option.



The following functions for binary inputs (parameters **F31** to **F34** and **F60** to **F69**) are important:

- ***RV-select0 to 4:*** Binary coded position selection. Process block 1 is selected with "00000," and process block 32 is selected with "11111."
- ***8:halt***: Rising edge interrupts running motion with the current process block ramp. Since tip mode (i.e., inching) via binary inputs is not possible unless halt is active, halt switches between tip and automatic operation.
- ***9:quick stop:*** Rising edge interrupts positioning with maximum acceleration **I11**.
- ***16:posi.step:*** When a chain of process blocks is being used, *posi.step* starts the consecutive process blocks. A movement which is in progress is not interrupted.
- ***19:posi.start:*** Starts the just selected process block. A movement which is in progress is always interrupted.
- ***20:posi.next:*** Only for chained process blocks. If programmed appropriately (cf. **J17**=3), immediately concludes the running process block, and starts the next one. A remaining path which is to be traveled after *posi.next* occurs can be defined. See chapter 10.8.
- ***17:tip+, 18:tip-:*** Tip mode (i.e., inching)
- ***21:stop+, 22:stop-:*** Limit switch
- ***23:reference input:*** Reference switch connection
- ***24:start reference:*** Starts reference point traversing
- ***25:teach-in:*** Actual position is assumed in the just selected process block.

☞ The binary inputs can be inverted via **F51** to **F54** and **F70** to **F73**. Removal of the **enable** always causes a quick stop with maximum acceleration **I11**.

Analog inputs AE2 and AE1 (par. **F20** and **F25**)

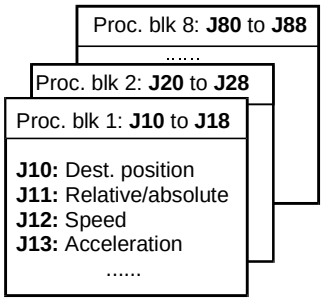
- ***1:additional RV:*** Relative traversing paths are multiplied by (100% + level). Example: 0 V → no additional reference value (i.e., 100% of the traversing path).
- ***4:RV-factor:*** Relative traversing paths are multiplied by the level. Example: 0 V → no movement (i.e., 0% of the traversing path).
- ***5:override:*** The programmed positioning speed can be changed online via potentiometer ("speed override" function for CNC controllers), for example.
- ***6:posi. offset:*** An offset can be added to the current position online via AE2. Cf. parameter **I70**.

Binary outputs (par. **F00**, **F80**, **F81**, ...)

- ***3:Ref Val reached:*** Location in position window **I22**. Signal appears when drive "*in position*."
- ***8:electrical cam:*** Signal appears when the actual position is located between parameters **I60** and **I61**. Signal is used as message to other modules, for example.
- ***9:Following error:*** Signal appears when the maximum following error in **I21** is exceeded.
- ***10:Position active:*** Drive is in position control. No process block and no process block chain being processed.
- ***13:referenced:*** Drive is referenced.
- ***19:s-memory1 to 21:s-memory3:*** Output the memory locations set by the posi switching points during process-block movements (see chap. 10.12).
- ***23:RV-ackn.0 to 25:RV-ackn.4:*** Binary coded response message from the active **I82** process block. Cf. diagram in chap. 10.3.

10.3 DESTINATION POSITIONS AND PROCESS BLOCKS

Each position to be approached to is described by several parameters. Together these parameters make up a process block. Since 32 process blocks are available, 32 separate positions or paths can be traversed. Currently, only the first 8 process blocks can be accessed via Controlbox. Process block no. 1 is described by parameters **J10** to **J18**, while the second process block is described by parameters **J20** to **J28**, and so on.



Process blocks 9 to 32 can only be programmed via FDS Tool or via fieldbus.

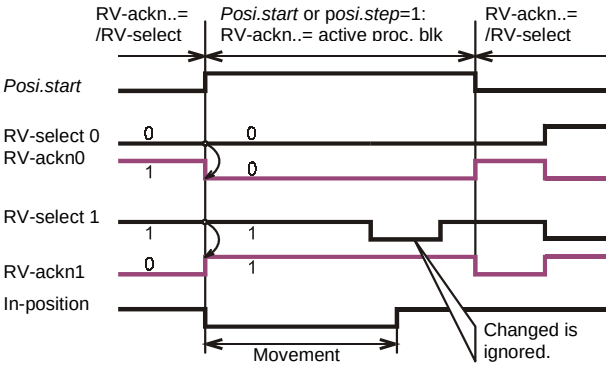
A process block can be selected as shown below.

- Binary coded via binary inputs *RV-select0* to *RV-select4*. The binary combination "00000" selects process block no. 1, while "11111" selects process block no. 32. Selection via binary inputs is not possible unless **J02**=0.
- Parameter **J02** if not equal zero here.

The **response message** of the current process block appears:

- In parameter **I82** ("active process block")
- In the 2nd line of the operational indication

It is binary-coded from binary outputs *"23:RV-ackn.0"* to *"27:RV-ackn.4."* The selected process block is shown inverted until the movement starts.
When a process block starts, the active block is not shown inverted (binary-coded like *RV-select* signals) as long as *posi.start, posi.step* or *posi.next* is queued.
When a process block cannot be started (e.g., see *"51:refused"*), the selected block continues to be shown inverted. This happens even when a movement is terminated.



☞ When the position is specified directly via **fieldbus,** process block 1 (**J10**) receives special treatment. The inverter does not acknowledge the write routine until all internal conversions have been completed and the inverter is ready to start. The parameter **E124** ("start.pos 1") is also available from the fieldbus. **J10** is written here and, after conversion, is immediately started automatically. The output signal *"32:param.active"* signals the completion of a parameter conversion.

10.4 ABSOLUTE/RELATIVE POSITIONING

One of 4 possible traversing methods (parameters **J11**, **J21**, **J31** and so on) can be assigned to each process block.

- Relative
- Absolute
- Continuous, positive
- Continuous, negative

A ***relative*** path always refers to the current location (chain dimensions).
An ***absolute*** position refers to a fixed reference point (i.e., machine zero point) which is determined with *reference traversing*. See chapter 10.6. For this reason, an absolute position always requires reference traversing. Any start commands given without reference traversing are answered by the inverter with "*51:refused*".

When a process block is defined as **continuous** and a start command is given, the axis moves in the specified direction until a signal arrives from the outside (e.g., *posi.next* or *posi.start*). The speed can be adjusted via analog input AE2. (Set the AE2 function **F20**=*5:Override* for this.)

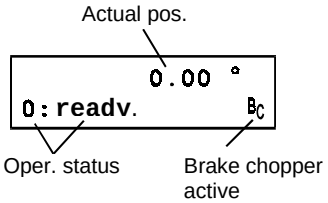
Successful conclusion of a movement is signaled via the output signal "reference value-reached" (**F00**=3 and **F80**=3). This signal appears when the actual position lands in the **position window** (destination ±**I22**) for the first time. The signal is not withdrawn until the next traversing command is given.

10.5 COMMISSIONING

Before positioning control is activated, speed control must be commissioned and, if necessary, optimized with FDS Scope. Positioning control is activated with

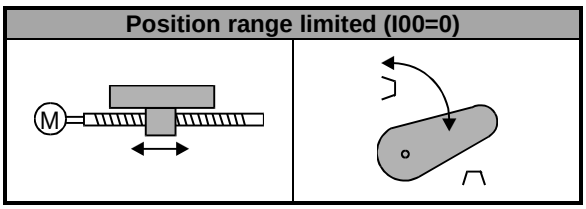
C60=*2:position*

The ***status indicator*** changes and displays the actual position in the first line.



Important: If you want to change the location of the decimal point in the position display via **I06** (**I06**=decimal point shift), do this at the beginning of commissioning since the significance of all positions is changed.

10.5.1 LIMITED POSITION RANGE

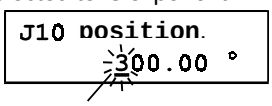


Limited traversing range means that the permissible area of movement is restricted by end stops or similar. Safety requires that limit switches be provided. If the inverter is not equipped with a sufficient number of free inputs (i.e., operation without an option board), the limit switches must be evaluated by a higher level controller. The primary parameters are listed below:

- **I00**=0 Limited traversing range

- **I05:** *Unit of measurement* (e.g., mm, degrees (°, inch)
- **I06:** Number of decimal places
- **I07:** *Distance per motor revolution* (e.g., mm/U)
- **I10:** Maximum speed (e.g., mm/sec)
- **I11:** Maximum acceleration (e.g., mm/sec^2)
- **I12:** Tip mode speed

Important: Since some parameters in groups **I** and **J** (e.g., paths or accelerations) may assume very large values, the ◄ ► keys can be used to directly select the tens exponent to be changed. Only the individual digit flashes and not the entire number. The ▲ ▼ keys can be used to increment/decrement the value by the selected tens exponent:



Single digit flashes.
Change with ▼ ▲
Select digits with ◄ ►

☞ Before starting initial tests, check the limit switches, and decouple the drive from the machine if necessary.

The enable can now be activated as the first test. The display shows

17:posi.active

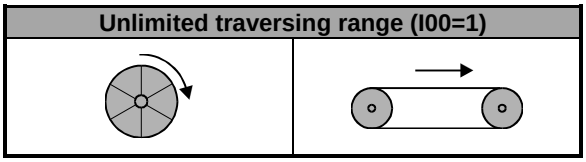
The position control loop functions, and the current position is maintained. During the next step, the drive is moved via **tip mode (i.e., inching mode)**. Set parameter **J03**=1 for this. The ◄ ► keys can be used to traverse the drive.

☞ The speed can also be changed during traversing via analog input AE2 (**F20**=5).

The next step is the commissioning of reference traversing. See chapter 10.6. **Software limit switches I50** and **I51** can be programmed with a referenced axis (**I86**=1). The software limit switches prevent movement to positions outside **I50** and **I51**.

A short relative movement (**J11**=0) can be specified in **J10** (destination position process block 1) for testing purposes. The speed is entered in **J12**, while the ramps are entered in **J13** and **J14**. **J00**=1 can be used to start and monitor the movement. Do not forget the enable.

10.5.2 CONTINUOUS TRAVERSING RANGE (ROTARY AXIS)



The most important feature of a continuous traversing area is the cyclic repetition of certain positions during movement in one direction (e.g., hand on a clock).

Gear ratio: Parameters **I07** and **I08** permit precise specification of the gear ratio (i.e., based on the number of teeth). This prevents a path drift with relative positioning. Cf. examples in chapter 10.9.

Rotary axis function: Selection of **I00**=*1:unlimited* means that the actual position is only counted up to *circular length* **I01** (e.g., 360°). After this value, counting begins again at zero. If both directions are permitted, the movement progresses from point A to point B (i.e., absolute destination specification) over the shortest path (i.e., **path optimization**).

Direction of rotation: If both directions are permitted (**I04**=0), the movement from A to B is performed over the shortest path when absolute destination specification is used (**I03**=1, **path optimization** active). However, with block changes on the fly, the original direction of rotation is retained. Limitation of the permissible direction of rotation **I04** affects all process blocks and manual traversing. An alternate method is to use **I03**=0 to deactivate path optimization. Remember, however, that, when you want to approach an absolute destination in the *negative* direction of rotation, you must enter the destination with a *negative sign* (in connection with the modulo calculation). Example: After you enter -270°, the drive moves to position 90° *rotating counterclockwise*.

A short relative movement (**J11**=0) can be specified for testing purposes in **J10** (destination position, process block 1). **J00**=1 can be used to start and monitor the movement.

10.6 REFERENCE POINT TRAVERSING

When the 24 V supply voltage is turned on, the actual position is unknown. A defined preliminary position is achieved with *reference traversing*. Absolute movements can only be performed in referenced status. The referenced state is signaled with **I86**=1 and can be output on the binary output.

Reference point traversing is parameterized with **I30** to **I38**. The primary parameters are listed below.

- **I30:** Type of reference point traversing
- **I31:** Direction of reference point traversing
- **I32:** High-speed reference point traversing
- **I33:** Low-speed reference point traversing
- **I35:** Zero-pulse of the motor encoder
- **I37:** Automatic reference point traversing at power-on

There are three ways to start reference point traversing.

- Automatically (**I37**=1 or 2)
- Signal on binary input (**F31** to **F34**=24)
- Inching with **J05**=1

If only one direction (**I04**>0) is permitted, reference point traversing is performed from the beginning with speed **I33**. Reference traversing type **I30** specifies the required initiators or the functions for binary inputs. **I31** is used to determine the (search) direction when reference point traversing is started. If the reference switch (or limit switch) is active, the direction is reversed. Cf. example 2 further down. The correct value for **I31** can be tested by inching the axis (parameter **J03**), for example. The status of the binary inputs can be scanned in **E19**.

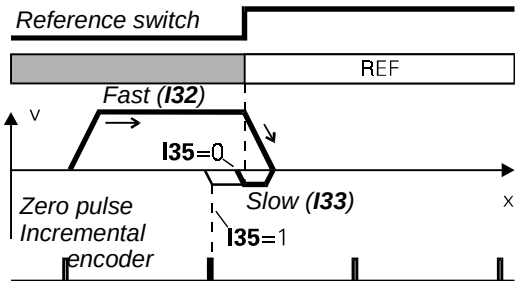
Specification of two speeds (i.e., **I32** and **I33**) is primarily an advantage for long linear axes.
The **acceleration** during reference point traversing is ½ of the maximum acceleration in **I11**. When the reference point is detected, the actual position is set to **I34** (i.e., reference position), and the drive brakes until it is at a standstill. The distance required for reversal or braking is generally

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{1\ v^2}{2a}$$

With v: Speed
a: Acceleration (**I11**/2 here).

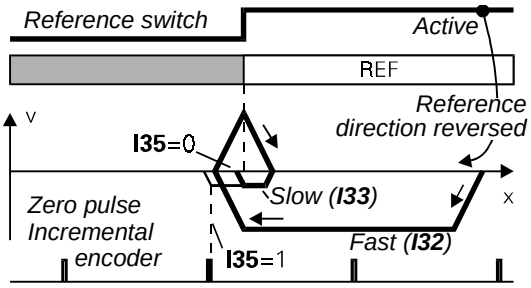
After reference point traversing has been concluded, the drive remains where it is after the required braking distance (**I33**^{2}/**I11**) and does not return to the reference position. Cf. above. The AE2 "override" function (**F20**=5) changes the speed and also the braking distance.

Example 1: I30=*0:ref.input* **I31=***0:positive*



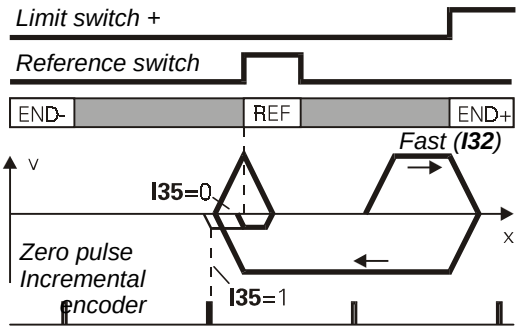
Since the reference switch divides the total traversing area into two halves, no other switches are required.

Example 2: I30=*0:ref.input*, **I31=***0:positive*



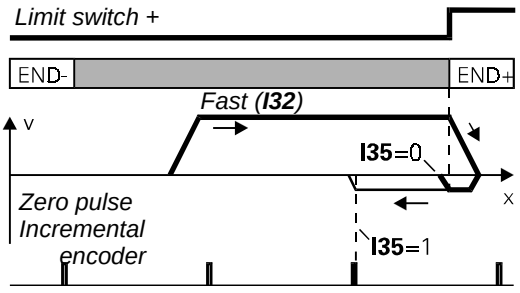
The direction defined in **I31** is reversed if the reference switch is active at the beginning.

Example 3: I30=*0:ref.input*, **I31=***0:positive*



The reference switch (i.e., cam) only reacts briefly. A *limit switch* is used for the reversal.

Example 4: I30=*1:limit.input* **I31=***0:positive*

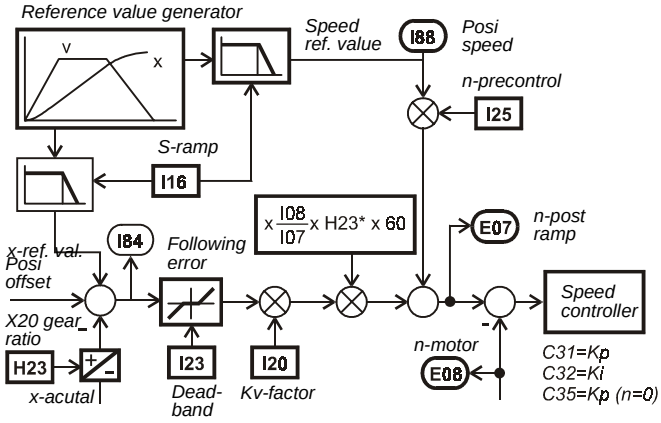


A limit switch can be used for referencing instead of a reference switch.

When the power or the external 24 V voltage supply fails, the information on the reference position is lost. After power returns, **I37**=1 is used to automatically trigger reference point traversing with the first start command (i.e., *posi.start* or *posi.step*).
After a reference point traversing procedure has been concluded, you can automatically move to any initial position by programming parameter **I38** (*ref. block*) to the number of the parameter record to be approached.

10.7 POSITION CONTROLLER

To minimize following error deviation (i.e., difference between reference value and actual position), the SDS uses speed precontrol (speed feed forward). The maximum permissible following error deviation specified in **I21** is continuously monitored. The position controller is running continuously during the entire movement.



- **H23** (X20 gear ratio): Example of position control using X20

The gain of position control **I20** (i.e., the "stiffness" of control) is called the "Kv factor."
The parameter **I16** (S-ramp) can be used to parameterize "joltless" traversing profiles and prevent high-frequency excitation due to a low pass. The time constant **I16** corresponds to a low-pass limit frequency of fg=2π/**I16**.

10.8 PROCESS BLOCK CHAINING

The "*next block"* parameters **J16**, **J26**, **J36** and so on can be used to chain process blocks into sequences. For example, at the end of one process block, this can be used to automatically move to an additional position (i.e., next block). The following parameters apply to the 1st process block.

- **J16** next block. If **J16**=0, then no chaining.
- **J17** next start. Specifies how next block **J16** is to be started.
- **J18** delay. Applies when **J17**=*1:with delay*

For details on **J17**, see the parameter table.

Example 1: With a rotary attachment, 60° steps are performed in a continuous cycle with 1-sec pauses in between.

Solution:
J10=60° (Path)
J11=*0:relative* (Position mode)
J16=1 (Next block no. 1)
J17=*1:with delay* (Next start with delay)
J18=1.000 sec (delay of 1 sec)

☞ Process block no. 1 starts itself.

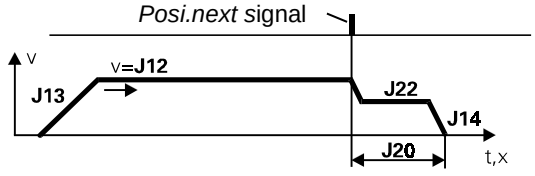
Example 2: Three fixed positions are always traversed in the same order.

Solution:
J10, **J20**, **J30**=Destination specification
J11=J21=J31=*1:absolute*
J16=2, **J26**=3, **J36**=1 (chaining)
J17=J27=J37=*0:posi.step*

☞ The movements are triggered by the rising edge of the *posi.step* signal.

Example 3: A conveyor belt is to stop after exactly 100 mm following a sensor signal.

Solution:
J11=*2:endless positive*
J16=2 (Next block no. 2)
J17=*3:posi.next* (Next start)
J20=100 mm
J21=*0:relative*



☞ The *posi.start* signal starts process block no. 1. The drive continues to run until the rising edge of the *posi.next* signal after which a branch is made to process block no. 2. When *posi.next* is connected to BE1, the reaction occurs without a delay time. If the **J17**=*3:posi.next* setting is not made, *posi.next* is ignored! Cf. example 4.

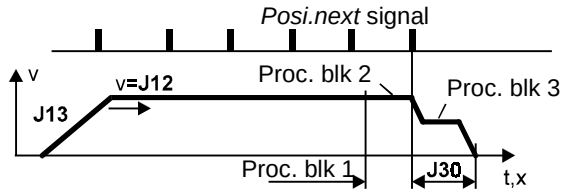
Example 4: Positioning of a shelf handling device. The exact destination position is specified by a light barrier which is triggered briefly at each shelf. Until just before the destination, the signals of the light barrier must be ignored. We will assume that the destination is located between 5.1 m and 5.4 m.

Solution:

The approximate position is traveled to with block no. 1.
J10=5.1m (Approximate position)
J11=*1:absolute*
J16=*2* (Next block no. 2)
J17=*2:no stop* (Next start)

Posi.next is activated in block 2 (**J27**).
J20=5.4 m (Maximum position)
J21=*1:absolute*
J26=*3* (Next block no. 3)
J27=*3:posi.next* (Next start)

The braking distance is defined in block 3.
J30=0.05 m (Braking distance)
J31=*0:relative*



☞ Process block no. 1 is started with *posi.start*. Just before the probable destination and without an intermediate stop, a switch is made to process block no. 2 where the *posi.next* signal is armed. Process block no. 3 is triggered with *posi.next*, and the braking distance specified in **J30** is executed. If the *posi.next* signal fails to appear (e.g., light barrier is defective), the drive stops at position **J20**.

Tips:

- An operational status of ***17:posi.active*** indicated on the display means that no process block and no chain of process blocks (i.e., sequential program) is being executed at the moment. The drive is under position control. The *posi.start* and *posi.step* signals have the same effect here.
- **I82** indicates the number of the process block currently being processed. **I82**=0 means that no process block is being processed.
- The inverter assumes the basic state "*17:posi.active*" when the enable is turned off and on.
- The "*17:posi.active*" state can also be output on BA1 or BA2.

10.9 SIMPLE EXAMPLES

Without the option board, 4 digital inputs are available.

Example 1: Belt drive (i.e., endless movement). Four different feed lengths are traversed relatively.

Solution:
BE1: RV-select0 (**F31**=1)
BE2: RV-select1 (**F32**=2)
BE3: posi.start (**F33**=19)

BE1	BE2	Block	Process Block Parameter
0	0	1	**J10,J12,J13,J14**
1	0	2	**J20,J22,J23,J24**
0	1	3	**J30,J32,J33,J34**
1	1	4	**J40,J42,J43,J44**

☞ The traversing method (e.g., **J11**, **J21**, **J31** and so on) remains set to "*0:relative*" for all blocks. The selected process block is indicated in **I83**.

Example 2: Linear axis with end stops. Two fixed positions are traversed absolutely.

Solution:
BE1: RV-select0 (**F31**=1)
BE2: posi.start (**F32**=19)
BE3: ref.input (**F33**=23)

BE1	Position	Process Block Parameter
0	1	**J10,J12,J13,J14**
1	2	**J10,J12,J13,J14**

☞ The traversing method (**J11** and **J21**) for both process blocks is "*1:absolute*." After power-on, reference point traversing is automatically executed by **I37**=1 with the first *posi.start* command. The reference switch must have the characteristics shown in example 1 of chapter 10.6.

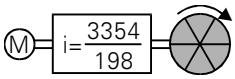
Example 3: Belt drive (endless movement) with stop at pulse (i.e., defined braking distance)

Solution: BE1: posi.start (**F31**=19)
BE3: posi.next (**F33**=20)
J11=*2:endless positive*
J17=*3:posi.next*
J20=*...(braking distance)*

☞ We recommend applying the *posi.next* signal to BE1 (**F31**=20) so that the delay time of 4 msec is omitted. Evaluation of *posi.next* is activated with **J17**=3.

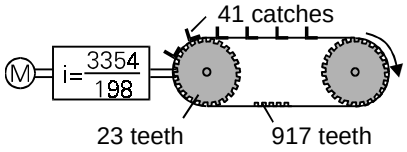
For additional details on *posi.next*, see chapter 10.8 (chaining of process blocks).

Example 4: A rotary attachment is to be positioned continuously and without drift in 60° increments. A STÖBER K302 0170 with i=16.939393... is to be used as the gearbox. The exact ratio is i=3354/198.



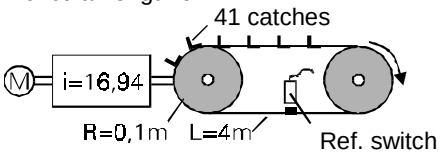
Solution: The rotary attachment rotates precisely 360° x 198 / 3354 per motor revolution. Thus, **I07**=71280, and **I08**=3354. The path is programmed in degrees (**J10**=60°). The circular length **I01** is 360°.

Example 5: A toothed belt drive is to move continuously and without drift in fixed increments (41 catches per circular length). The toothed disk has 23 teeth, while the belt has 917 teeth. For gearbox, see above.



Solution: To obtain a precise solution, 1/41 of the circular length is taken as the unit of distance (**I05**=0). One unit of distance is exactly one catch. The belt drive rotates precisely 198 / 3354 x 23 x 41 / 917 units of distance per motor revolution. Thus, **I07**=186714, and **I08**=3075618. The path is programmed in units of distance=1/41 of the circular length. The circular length **I01** is 41 units.

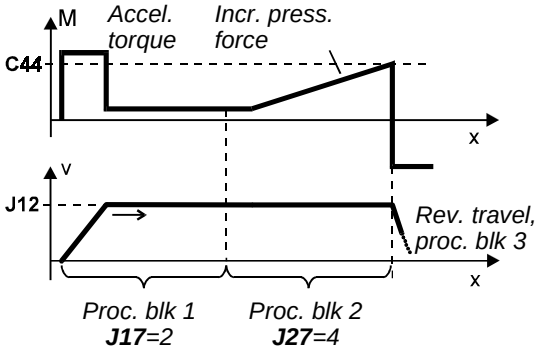
Example 6: A conveyor belt drive with slip is to move in fixed increments continuously and without drift. Exactly 41 catches are distributed over a circular length of 4 m.



Solution: The distance per motor revolution is 2πR/i. Thus **I07**=37.09 mm/R. Drift is prevented by continuous referencing (**I36**=1) or the *posi.next* signal.
Important: The distance to be traveled (e.g., **J10**) multiplied by the number of catches (41) must precisely equal the circular length **I01**. If not, the drive will drift away even with continuous referencing. If necessary, **I01** and **I07** must be adjusted accordingly. The reference switch should be located between two catches.
Important: When continuous referencing **I36**=1 is used, **I07** must always be rounded off to the next higher number.

Example 7: Screw/press controller
Starting at a certain position, the torque is to be monitored. When a limit is exceeded, a return to the start position is made.

Solution: The first part of the movement is handled by process block no. 1. Without stopping, the system switches to process block no. 2 before the end position (**J16**=2) and **J17**=2). The speed remains the same (**J12**=**J22**). When the torque limit (working area) specified by **C44** is exceeded, the system switches to process block no. 3 (**J26**=3 and **J27**=4). In our example, the working area is limited by the maximum torque **C44**.

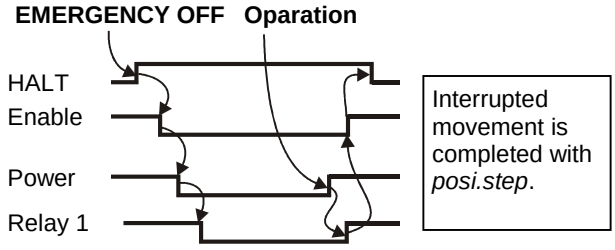


10.10 EMERGENCY OFF

When 24 V is provided via an option board, a movement which is interrupted by an emergency off can be continued and completed under the following conditions.

- The HALT signal becomes active at least 4 msec before the enable is removed.
- The HALT signal remains present until power returns and the enable is active.

Another method of interrupting and continuing a process block is to use the following sequence of signals.

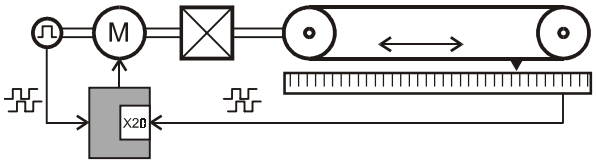


Parameter **I19**=1 can be used to specify that an enable-off will lead to *"23:interrupted."* The interrupted process block can then be completed with *posi.step*. With the default setting (**I19**=0), removal of the enable causes sequence control to be reset (status *"17:posi.active"*).
Process blocks with chaining "without a stop" (**J17**=2) can only be terminated (status *"17:posi.active"*).

10.11 EXT. ROTARY/LINEAR PATH MEASUREMENT

When an "external" measuring system is mounted directly on the machine for positioning, this measuring system controls

the position. The motor is controlled with its own encoder (standard procedure).



Important: The *external* measuring system must be able to supply at least 30 measuring increments per revolution - as converted to the motor shaft.

10.11.1 ENCODER

The encoder for position control is selected with **I02** while the encoder for motor control is selected with **B26**. The following table lists the possible interfaces with the inverter's supply voltages U_B and the parameters for the number of increments (*inc/R*) and the gear ratios between motor and encoder (*gear-i*).

	Remarks	U_B	Inc/R	Gear-i
X20	TTL incremental encoder, SSI encoder	-	**H22**	**H23**
BE	HTL incremental encoder	-	**F36**	**F39**
X41	TTL incremental encoder (no galv. isolation)	5 V	**H41**	**H42**

10.11.2 ADJUSTMENT - MOTOR/EXT. MEAS. SYSTEM

The movement of the external measuring system must be converted to the motor shaft. First, the increments of the encoder and its *gear ratio* must be parameterized. This requires two steps as illustrated with the example of an external encoder on X20 (set **H20**=*2:encoder in*, chap. 14).

1) Determine the number of **measuring increments per motor revolution**. (1 measuring increment = 1 increment on the scale or 1 increment of a rotating encoder).
Example: A measuring increment of 0.07 mm and a spindle incline of 20 mm/R equals 20/0.07 = 285.71 measuring increments per motor revolution.

2a) **Incremental measuring system:** The number of increments per motor revolution is rounded to a whole number ("round" function in the formula below) and parameterized as encoder increment **H22**[1] (example for input X20).

H22=*Round* (measuring increments per motor revolution)

The rounding error is offset by the "gear ratio" of the encoder (H23 **gear-i).**

$$\textbf{H23} = \frac{\textbf{H22}}{\text{Meas. increments per motor rev.}}$$

2b) **SSI measuring system:** There are two different cases.

a) Measuring increments per revolution > 128∗*N*
b) Measuring increments per revolution ≤ 128∗*N*

With *N*=1 for 24-bit encoders and *N*=2 for 25-bit encoders

Case a: Only **H23** (gear-i) has to be adjusted.

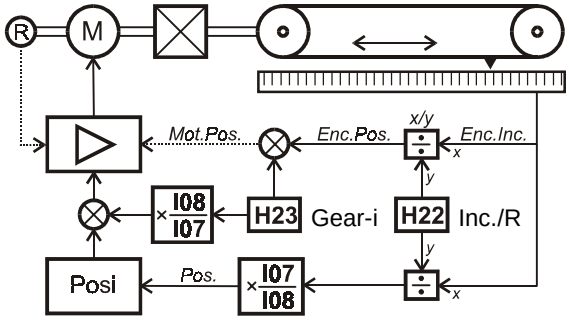
$$\textbf{H23} = \frac{N \text{ x } 4096}{\text{Meas. increments per motor rev.}}$$

Case b: **H22**[1] (X20 increments) also has to be adjusted.

H22=*Round* (meas. increments per motor revolution **/ (4∗*N*)**)

$$\textbf{H23} = \frac{4\ x\ N \text{ x } \textbf{H22}}{\text{Meas. increments per motor rev.}}$$

Example: If a 24-bit SSI measuring system has 43.6 measuring increments per motor revolution, this gives *Round* (43.6/4)=11[1]. Then **H22**=30 and **H23** = (4∗30/43.6) = 2.752 must be set.



10.11.3 EXTERNAL ENCODER AND POSI PARAMETERS

The encoder for position control is selected with **I02**. **I07/I08** specify the distance per encoder revolution (!) with mathematic precision. With linear measuring systems, one "encoder revolution" is provided by the rounded increment number (e.g., in **H22**) determined in chap. 10.11.2. With a measuring increment of 0.07 mm and a spindle incline of 20 mm/R, **H22** = round (20/0.07) = 286. Thus, one "encoder revolution" = 286 * 0.07 = 20.02 mm, and **I07** = 20.02 mm, **I08** = 1R.

To prevent oscillations due to friction or play in the physical devices, deadband **I23** can be used to deactivate position control within a narrow area.

10.12 POSI SWITCHING POINTS

Posi switching points can be used to generate signals on the binary outputs during the movement. In contrast to the "electric cam" which is *always* active between positions **I50** and **I51**, *posi* switching points are only evaluated during the running process blocks (movement) in which they were activated (**L11**, **L12**).
There are 4 *posi* switching points - S1 to S4. Each of these switching points can be used in several process blocks. Up to two switching points can be selected in one process block. Two switching points are selected for process block no. 1 with the parameters **L11** and **L12**, as shown below.

Parameter		Possible Selection Values
L11	Switch A	"*0:inactive*", *"1:switch S1"*, *... "4:switch S4"*
L12	Switch B	

The characteristics of the switching points are specified in group **N..** . For instance, the first switching point (S1) is described with **N10** ... **N14**.

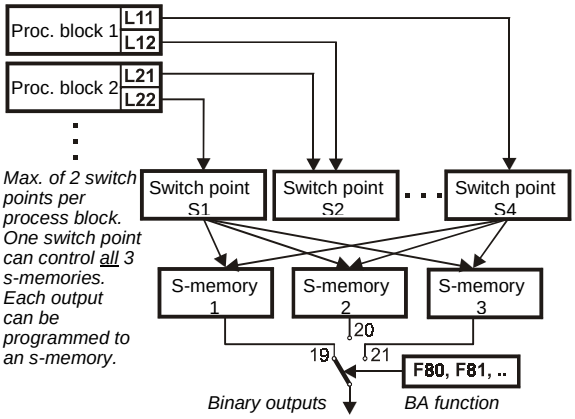
Parameter		Possible Selection Values
N10	s1-position	Example: *113.00 mm*
N11	s1-method	*"0:absolute"*, *"1:rel,to start"* or *"2:rel.to end"*
N12	s1-memory1	Selection for each: "*0:inactive"* , "*1:set*", "*2:clear*", "*3:toggle"**
N13	s1-memory2	
N14	s1-memory3	

* Toggle = change state each time level changes (i.e., "L" -> "H" -> "L" -> "H" and so on)

[1] If the calculation **H22** < 30, **H22**=30 must be set. The difference is offset by calculation of **H23**.

Definition of the switching-point position can be absolute (e.g., 1250.0 mm) or relative to the beginning or end of the running process block (**N10**, **N11**).

The switching points have no direct effect on the outputs. Instead, up to 3 **switch memories** can be set, cleared or toggled in each switching point. Each binary output can be programmed to one of these three switch memories.
F80=*20:s-memory2* outputs switch memory 2 to output BA1.



Example 1: In process block 2, binary output 2 (relay 2) is to be set 150 mm before the target position, and reset when the target position is reached.

Solution: Two switch points (S1 and S2) are required. Switch point S1 activates switch memory 1 (s-memory1). Switch point S2 deactivates the same memory.

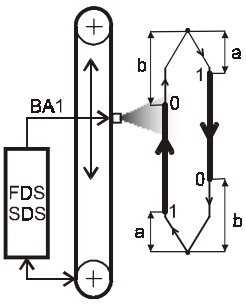
Switch Point S1	Switch Point S2
N10=*150 mm* **N11**=*2:rel.to endpos* **N12**=*1:set* s-memory1	**N20**=0 mm **N21**=*1:rel.to endpos* **N22**=*2:clear* s-memory1

Switching points S1 and S2 are assigned to process block 2 in group **L..** .

L21 = switch S1, **L22** = switch S2

Output BA2 is assigned to s-memory1 with **F00**=19.

Example 2: A paint pistol is moving back and forth between two points and is to be turned on and off by the inverter with binary output BA1. Since the pistol's reactions are slow, it must be turned on (after the start of the process block) in advance at distance ***a*** and turned off at distance ***b*** before the end of the process block.



Solution: Two process blocks (position up, position down) and two switch points are required. The first switch point activates switch memory 1 ("s-memory1"). The second switch point deactivates the same memory.

Switch Point S1	Switch Point S2
N10=***a*** (distance ***a***) **N11**=*1:rel.to start* **N12**=*1:set* s-memory1	**N20**=***b*** (distance ***b***) **N21**=*2:rel.to endpos* **N22**=*2:clear (s-memory1)*

The same switching points are parameterized in both process blocks.

Process Block 1	Process Block 2
L11 = Switch point S1 **L12** = Switch point S2	**L21** = Switch point S1 **L22** = Switch point S2

Output BA1 is assigned to *s-memory-1* with **F80**=19.

11 SYNCHRONOUS RUNNING, ELEC. GEARBOX

Using the synchronous running functionality, you can precisely synchronize two shafts. Different gear ratios are calculated without rounding errors. An incremental encoder of a master drive is used as the master, for example, but frequency/sign signals (i.e., stepper motor simulation) can also be processed.

11.1 FUNCTION OVERVIEW

- Precise speed and angle ratio
- Gear ratio can be set as fraction.
- Following error monitoring
- Free wheeling via binary input
- Precontrol (speed feed forward) for high dynamics
- No stationary angle error
- Angle offset via binary inputs
- Fine adjustment of the gear ratio possible via AE2
- Master signals as incremental encoder (tracks A and B) or stepper motor (frequency and sign)

The **block circuit diagram** for synchronous running is shown in chapter 18.

11.2 CONNECTION OF PULSE SOURCE

The reference value can be received in the form of impulses in one of the following ways.

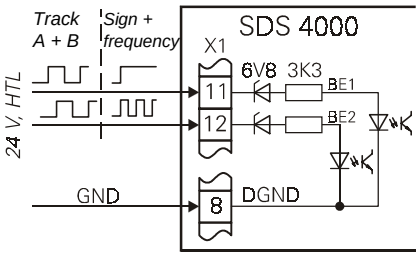
- Track A + B of an incremental encoder
- Direction + frequency (stepper motor simulation)

Pulse processing is performed by the "electronic gear" function (**G20** > 0) in mode **C60**=*1:speed*. The fast reference value must be off (**D99**=0).

Both HTL (24 V) and TTL (5 V differential in accordance with RS 422) signals are processed.

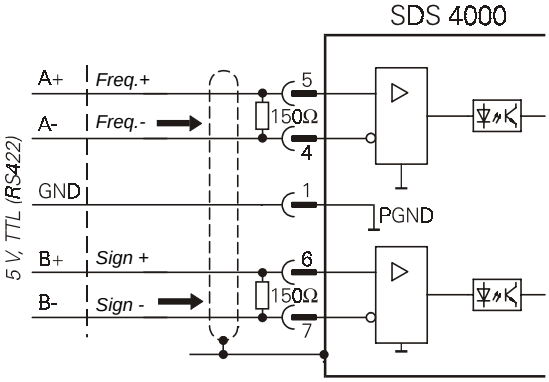
HTL signals:

- Use BE1 and BE2 (X1.11 and X1.12).
- Set **F31**=14, **F32**=15 for incremental encoder.
- Set **F31**=15, **F32**=14 for stepper motor simulation.
- Enter resolution (pulses/revolution) in **F36**.
- Set master encoder **G27**=*0:BE encoder*.
  (Activate synchronous run with **G20** before.)

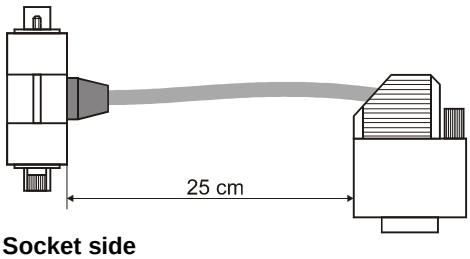


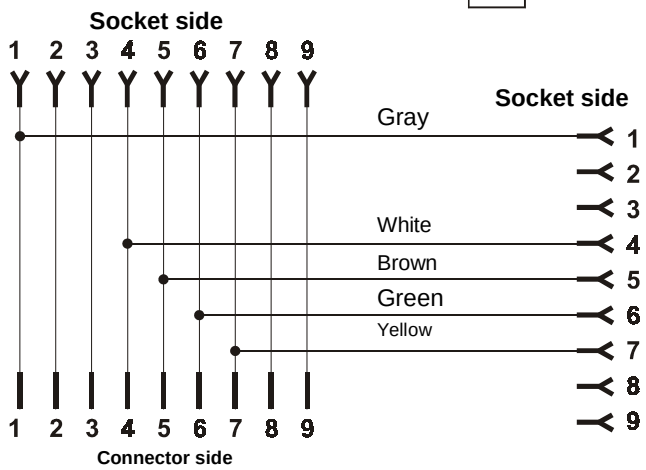
TTL signals:

- Use plug connector X20. Remember terminal resistance for cables longer than 1 m.
- Set **H20**=*2:encoder in* for incremental encoder.
- Set **H20**=*3:stepMot in* for stepper motor simulation.
- Enter resolution (pulses/revolution) in **H22**.
- Set master encoder **G27**=*1:X20*.
  (Activate synchronous run with **G20** before.)
- X41 can also be used instead of X20. See chap. 5.5



A finished, cascadeable master slave connection (ID no. 42940) can be used to pass the pulses from one SDS to the next. The cable length has been optimized for inverters up to 20 A (SDS 4141).





11.3 MASTER – SLAVE

When two SDS 4000 inverters are coupled as master-slave, signals of the encoder simulation on plug connector X20 are connected to the same plug connector of the next inverter.

Master:

- Set encoder simulation on X20 with **H20**=1.
- If necessary, change number of increments in **H21**.

Slave:

- Deactivate fast reference value with **D99**=0.
- Set **H20**=*2:encoder in*.
- Set the number of pulses/revolution in **H22** for the master (i.e., **H22** on slave = **H21** on master).
- Activate angle synchronous run with **G20**=2.
- Set master encoder to **G27**=*1:X20*.
- Set slave/master speed ratio in **G22**/**G21**.
- If necessary, change direction of revolution in **D92**.

The primary functions are listed below.

Binary inputs (parameters **F31** to **F34**)

- *12:ext fault;*
- *17:tip +*; The slave is shifted in the positive direction in relation to the master. The speed is the result of the current speed reference value (AE1 or fixed reference value).
- *18:tip -*; Same as "17:tip +" but in the negative direction.
- *27:syncFreeRun*; Switch off synchronous running to run the drive with the analog reference value, for example.
- *28:syncReset*; Current synchronous difference **G29** is reset.

Binary outputs (parameters **F00** and **F80**, **F81**)

- *12:sync.diff.;* The synchronous difference exceeds limit value **G24**.

Analog inputs AE2 (parameter **F20**, **F25**)

- *5:override.;* The gear ratio is affected during operation (i.e., change every 250 msec).
- *13:Sync.offset*; Slave position is changed via analog voltage (100% = **G38**).
- *14:Sync. n-RV*; External speed feed forward with analog reference value

11.4 COMMISSIONING

- Commission master and slave separately (speed control). Parameters **F26**, **F36** and **H22** are important.
- Configure the encoder input/master on the slave (**F31**=14 and **F32**=15 or **H20**=2).
- On the slave, speed synchronous running is activated with **G20**=1, and the angle synchronous running is activated with **G20**=2.
- On the slave, enter the number of encoder increments of the master (**F36** or **H22**).
- On the slave, specify the speed ratio (**G22**/**G21**).
- Direction of rotation can be changed with **D92**.

The master often requires no further parameterization.

11.5 ANGLE DIFFERENCE

The current difference between master and slave is indicated in **G29**. The angle of difference is reset when:

- When voltage is turned on (power and 24 V) if **G20**<3
- Always for BE function "*28:SyncReset*"
- For enable, halt and quick stop. See **G25**.
- For BE function "*27:SyncFreeRun*." See **G25**.

The angle controller multiplies angle difference **G29** by **G23** (Kp.). The resulting speed offset is limited to ±**G26** (n-correction-Max).

A continuous angle shift between master and slave can be implemented with the BE functions *Tip +* and *Tip -*. The speed difference is the current speed reference value (i.e., analog input AE1 or the fixed reference value). Another way to shift the angle is the AE function "*13:synchron-offset*."

The **dynamic angle difference** during acceleration is reduced with **speed feed foward**.

- Usually, the master increments are differentiated and added as *speed feed forward* to the speed reference value.
  Advantage: No extra wiring required
  Disadvantage: The master must move first before the slave can react. The speed obtained by differentiation is smoothed with a low pass. (*T*=**G22**/**G21** * **F36**/**H22***4 msec if **G27**=*0:BE-encoder*. Otherwise *T*= **G22**/**G21** * **H22**/**F36** *4 msec. In addition: T ≥ 16 msec).
- The "*14:Synchron reference value*" function can be used to directly switch the speed reference value (post ramp) from the master to the analog input of the slave (**F20**=14). The

function of the analog output **F40**=*11:E07 n-postRmp* can be used for this with the master. No ramp can be parameterized on the slave for the external precontrol (speed feed forward). If the analog reference value is circuited in parallel on master and slave, no ramps may be active on the master.

11.6 ANGLE AND SPEED SYNCHRONOUS RUNNING

With *angle* synchronous running (**G20**=2), all angle deviations are acquired and adjusted. However, this is not always desired. In *speed* synchronous running mode (**G20**=1), the angle controller can be partially or completely deactivated.

The following setting is used to limit angle difference **G29** to the value **G24**.

G20=*1:speed synchron run*
G23>0 (Kp synchronous running)

Although the speed ratio is precisely adhered to, the slave never attempts to catch up with an angle difference over **G24**. This is similar to a mechanical safety notching coupling.

Make the following selection for pure speed synchronous running.

G24=0

The speed ratio is not mathematically precise.

11.7 EMERGENCY OFF

The following measures are helpful in minimizing divergence of master and slave when the power goes off.

- Select master low voltage limit **A35** higher than that of the slave.
- Set master quick stop to **F38**=2.
- Couple DC links between master and slave.
- Adapt master quick stop ramp (**D81**) and torque limits (**C04**) on the master and slave to the mass ratios.

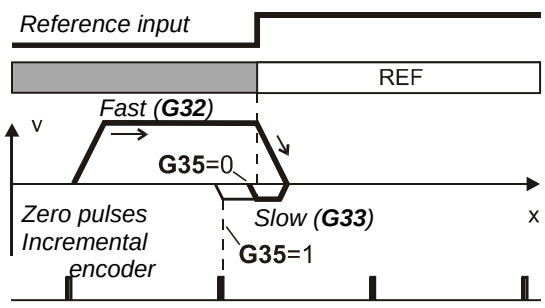
Turning off the power while the enable is active causes the fault "*46:low voltage*." After power returns, a device initialization is performed which may take several seconds.

\+ We recommend removing the enable at the same time the power is removed so that the inverter does not go into "fault mode".

11.8 REFERENCE POINT TRAVERSING - SLAVE

Reference point traversing permits you to automatically put the slave into a defined initial position.

Reference point traversing is specified with parameters **G31** to **G35**. Reference point traversing is started with a binary input (function **F31**=*24:Start ref.*).



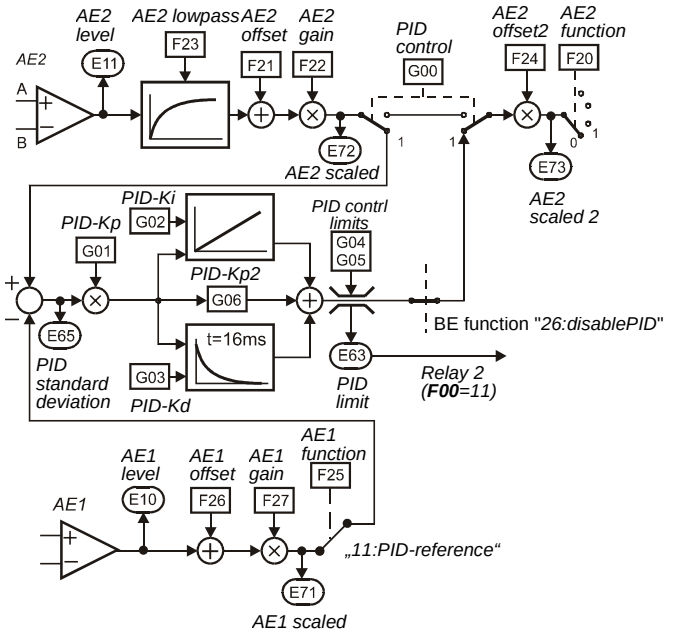
The drive moves at speed **G32** in direction **G31** until the reference switch (reference input) on a BE becomes active (function **F31**=*23:Ref.input*). The angle deviation is reset, and the drive halts.

If only one direction of revolution is permitted (**C02**), the drive moves in direction **C02** at speed **G33** until the *rising* edge of the reference switch. The reference direction (**G31**) is ignored in this case.

12 TECHNOLOGY

12.1 PID CONTROLLER

The PID controller on analog input AE2 can be used as a technology controller for compensating rollers, pressure, throughput and similar. It is activated with **G00**=1.



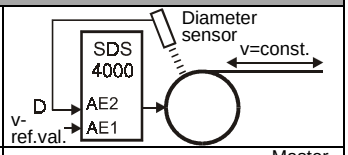
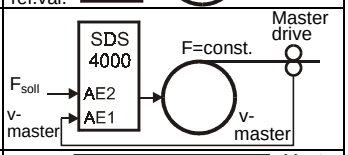
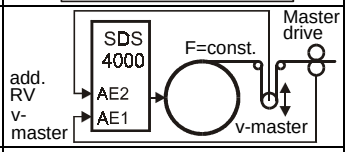
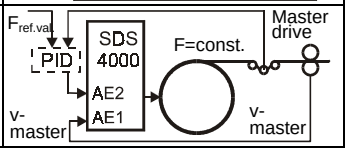
There are four ways to compare reference and actual values.

- Use of differential input AE2. The two signals are connected to "+" and "-" in relation to analog ground.
- A fixed reference value can be defined in **F21** (AE2 offset).
- AE1 can be programmed to **F25**=*11:PID-reference*.
- PID-reference via fieldbus (**E121**)

The low pass filter (smoothing, time constant **F23**) suppresses undesired high-frequency oscillations. The output of the PID controller is usually used as an additional reference value (**F20**=1). The binary input function "*26:disable PID*" (**F31** to **F35**) deactivates the controller. The controller output (i.e., adjustment variable) can be limited by **G04** and **G05**. Active limitation can be signaled on relay 2 (**F00**=11), for example. This can be used to indicate a malfunction in the process (e.g., tearing of wound material).
Important: Enable-off sets the output of the PID controller and the I portion to zero.

12.2 WINDERS

The standard inverter software contains functions for solving simple winding tasks (i.e., reel drives). The following tasks are supported.

	Task	
1	Winding with diameter sensor at constant speed v = const	
2	Winding with indirect tension control at the M-max. limit	
3	Winding with compensating rollers via speed offset and PID controller on AE2	
4	Winding with direct tension control with tension sensor on AE2	

When a material is wound and unwound, the speed progresses in reverse proportion to the diameter (n ~ 1/D). If there is no diameter sensor (tasks 2 to 4), the diameter is calculated by the inverter as *D ~ v-master / n-motor* (**G11**=1) or obtained by integration of the roller deviation (**G11**=2). The maximum change in speed of the diameter is provided by **G16**. The current diameter is indicated in parameter **G19** (actual winding diameter). This can be output on the monitor output with **F40**=5. Depending on the task, the winding drive uses the following modes.

- Speed-controlled, **G10**=*1:n mode* (tasks 1 + 3)
- At the M-max. limit, **G10**=*2:M-Max mode* (tasks 2 + 4)

12.2.1 DIAMETER SENSOR ON AE1/AE2

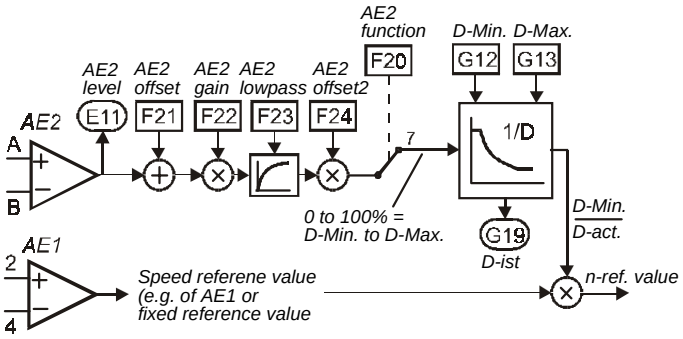
Winders or unwinders with constant circumferential speed. The diameter sensor is connected to the analog input. The primary parameters are listed below.

- **F20**=*7:wind.diameter* (for AE1: **F25**)
- **G10**=*1:n mode*
- **G11**=*0:AE2-measured*
- **G12** winder D-Min., **G13** winder D-Max.

Parameters **F21** and **F22** are used to assign the values *D-Min.* and *D-Max.* to the related sensor voltages *U-Min.* and *U-Max.*

- **F21** = - *U-Min.* ÷ 10 V x 100% (AE2 offset)
- **F22** = 10 V ÷ (*U-Max.* - *U-Min.*) x 100% (AE2 gain)

Since the reference value decreases with increasing diameter in accordance with the reciprocal value 1/D, the master reference value is the highest possible speed with an empty roll.

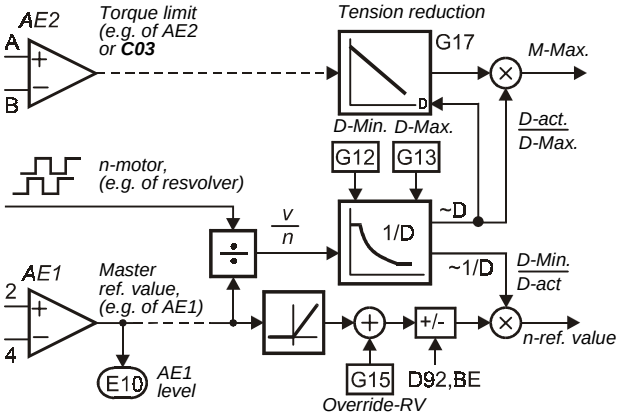


12.2.2 INDIRECT TENSION CONTROL AT M-MAX LIMIT

Winders or unwinders with constant tension without extra sensors. The winding speed is specified by a master drive. The master reference value must be such that it precisely corresponds to the motor speed required there for *D-Min.* (i.e., empty roll). The master reference value must always be positive. See **E10** (AE1 level). If necessary, the direction of motor revolution must be adjusted with **D92**.
The winding drive calculates the diameter in accordance with *D ~ v-master ÷ n-motor* and affects the torque limit in proportion to *D*. The torque limit on AE2 or **C03** is the greatest possible torque with a full roll. The primary parameters are listed below:

- **G10**=*2:M-Max mode*
- **G11**=*1:n-line/n-motor*
- **G12** *Winding D-Min.*, **G13** winding D-Max
- **G14** *Winding D-ini*
- **F20**=*2:torque-limit* or **C03**
- **D92** Reference value negation
- **G15** Override reference value

The speed reference value of a winder must always be greater than the master reference value so that the drive runs at the torque limit. This is ensured with the override reference value **G15** which is added to the master reference value. In contrast, an unwinder should never be allowed to start running automatically in the direction of unwinding. For this reason, the master reference value of AE1 is never provided unless it is positive.
Override reference value **G15** ensures that the material is tensed when the master reference value = 0 (i.e., the unwinder attempts to rotate slowly against the direction of winding). The direction of motor revolution can be adjusted with **D92** or via a binary input. Cf. **F31**=6. The following figure illustrates how this process functions.



Before the winding process starts, the initial diameter must be set to **G14** via a binary input (e.g., **F31**=29 for BE1). When

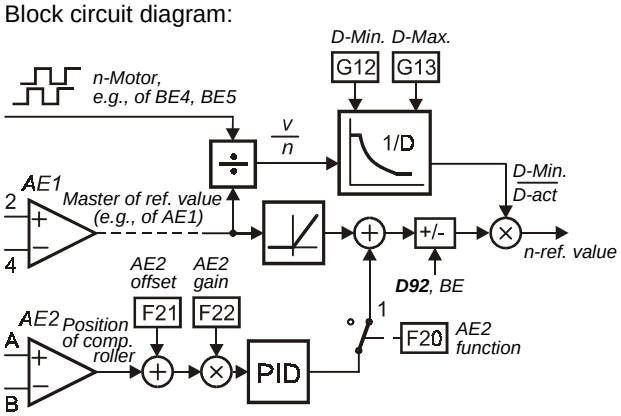
the power is turned off, the current diameter (*D-act*) is saved in non-volatile memory.
Incorrect calibration of the master reference value will cause *D-act* to drift away. If the master reference value is too high (e.g., due to **D02** being too high), *D-act* will also be too high! **G17** can be used to parameterize *tension reduction* with increasing diameter.

12.2.3 WINDING WITH COMPENSATING ROLLER

Winders or unwinders with constant tension provided by a compensating roller. The position of the compensating roller is measured and controlled via a PID controller on AE2. The winding speed is specified by a master drive. The winding drive calculates the diameter in accordance with *D ~ v-master / n-motor* and multiplies both the master reference value and the offset reference value by 1/D. The primary parameters are listed below.

- **G10**=*1:n mode*
- **G11**=*1:n-line/n-motor*
- **G12** Winding D-Min., **G13** winding D-Max
- **G14** Winding D-ini
- **G00**=1 (PID controller active)
- **G01** PID controller Kp, **G02** PID controller Ki
- **F20**=*1:additional reference value*

Block circuit diagram:



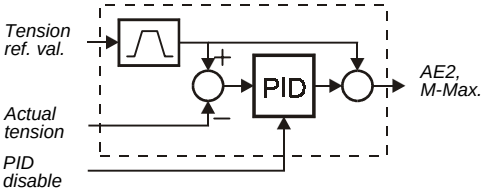
Instead of using **G11**=*1:n-line/n-motor* to calculate the diameter, **G11**=*2:roller* can also be used for a compensating roller. The deviation of the roller is measured with an analog input (**F20**=*12:wind.roller*). A speed feedback is not required. Integration of the diameter is controlled by the positive or negative deviation of the roller.

12.2.4 WINDING WITH TENSION SENSOR

Tasks similar to winding with compensating roller but with the following differences.

- **G10**=2:*M-Max mode*
- **F20**=2: *torque-limit*
- **G15** Override reference value

When winding with tension sensors, it is often a good idea to use an external PID controller with integration and precontrol (speed feed forward) of the tension reference value.



12.2.5 COMPENSATION OF FAULT VARIABLES

The effects of friction and inertia on the traction can be compensated for. The torque limit is offset by the friction used with **G40** and **G41**.
Compensation of inertia: The inertia torque of the full roll at D-Max must be converted to the motor shaft and entered in **C30** as a ratio of the inertia torque of the motor. The acceleration is obtained by differentiation of the encoder signal. The result can be smoothed with **G42**.
The variable diameter may also affect the gain of the speed controller. The gain between **C31*C35** at D-Min and **C31** at D-Max changes in proportion to the square of the diameter. The I portion is affected in the same way.

A.. Inverter		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
A00 1)	**Save parameter:** *0: inactive;* *1:* The parameters of both parameter records are saved in non-volatile memory. Saving is triggered when the value changes from 0 to 1. "**A02** *check parameter*" is then performed automatically.	
A01•	**Read parabox & save:** Read parameters from Controlbox and save in non-volatile memory. The inverter recognizes automatically what is connected to X3. With **Controlbox**: First select desired data record (1 to 7), and then press [#] . "**A02** check parameter" is started automatically. When read errors occur (e.g., Parabox disconnected while being read accessed), all parameters are rejected, and the settings last saved with **A00** are restored. *0: inactive;* *1: active*; *1 to 7 for* **Controlbox** (number of the data record)	
A02 1)	**Check parameter:** Parameterization is checked for correctness. For possible results, see chap. 15. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* Parameters of the parameter record to be edited (see **A11**) are checked for the following. - Adherence to the value range - Correct programming of the binary inputs (**F31** to **F35**)	
A03 1)	**Write to Parabox:** Write data of the inverter to external data medium (Parabox, Controlbox) *0: inactive;* *1 to 7;* The parameters of both parameter records are copied from the inverter to Parabox (Controlbox). For handling, see **A01**.	
A04•1)	**Default settings:** All parameters are reset to their default settings. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* The procedure is triggered when the value changes from 0 to 1.	
A10	**Menu level:** Specifies the parameters which can be accessed by the user *0: standard;* Parameters which can be accessed are highlighted in gray in the parameter table (see chap. 21). All parameters remain in effect including those in the *"1:extended"* menu level. *1: extended;* Access to all parameters which can be set *2: service*; Access to rarely used service parameters. Small print (e.g., **A37**).	
A11	**Parameter set edit:** Specifies the parameter record to be edited. The parameter record to be edited (**A11**) and the active parameter record (status indication) do not have to be identical. For example, parameter record 1 can be edited while the inverter continues operation with parameter record 2. See also chapter 9.4. *1: parameter set 1;* Parameter record 1 is edited. *2: parameter set 2;* Parameter record 2 is edited.	
A12	**Language:** When the language is changed, FDS-Tool-specific texts **U22**, **U32**, **U42** and **U52** are reset to the default setting. This also applies to **C53** and **I09**. *0: deutsch;* *1: english;*	
A13	**Set password:** Password is requested. If a password is defined in **A14**, this must be entered here before parameters can be changed. See chapter 7.3.	
A14	**Edit password:** Definition and modification of the password. 0 means that no password has been set. All other values are valid passwords. See chapter 7.3. A defined password can only be read out via FDS Tool.	
A15	**Auto-return:** Permits automatic return from the menu to the status indication. In edit mode (i.e., the edited parameter is flashing), there is no automatic return to the status indication. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* If 50 seconds pass without a key being pressed, the display jumps back to the status indication.	
A20	**Braking resistor type:** Specification of the braking resistor type *19:inactive;* Brake transitor deactivated. Too much braking force causes fault *"36:overcurrent."* *20: Internal;* Integrated braking resistor. See page 2 of technical data. *21: User defined;* Any external braking resistor. See **A21**, **A22** and **A23**. *22: 80Ohm0.3kW* *23: 80Ohm0.6kW* *24: 30Ohm0.6kW* *25: 30Ohm1.0kW* *26: 30Ohm1.2kW* *27:30Ohm2.5kW* A thermal model monitors the max. permissible power which can be led off via the braking resistor. This protects the braking resistor against thermal overload. A thermal overload causes the fault *"42:tempBrakeRes."*	
A21	**Brake resistor resist.:** Only with **A20**=1 (user defined), resistance value of the braking resistor used *Value range in Ω:* Depends on type, up to 600	
A22	**Braking resistor rating:** Only with **A20**=1 (user defined), capacity of the braking resistor used *Value range in kW:* 0 to ..., depends on type	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

A.. Inverter		☑
Para. No.	*Description*	
A23	**Braking resistor therm.:** Only with **A20**=1 (user defined), thermal time constant of the braking resistor *Value range in sec:* 0.1 to 40 to 100	
A30•	**Operation input:** Specifies the origin of the control signals (i.e., enable, direction of rotation and ref. value) *0: control interface (X1);* Control signals (e.g., enable and so on) are generated via the X1 terminals. All binary inputs must be programmed accordingly. Fieldbus operation without *Drivecom* profile. *1: serial (X3);* Control signals (e.g., enable and so on) are generated from the PC (FDS Tool software). The inverter is connected to the PC via sub D plug connector X3 (RS 232-C interface). See chapter 9.9. Remote control via the PC requires that the enable input (X1) be high. *2: inactive;* *3: SDP 4000;* Control of the device via PROFIBUS-DP. This requires the PROFIBUS-DP option board. *4: CAN-bus;* Control of the device via CANopen with the integrated CAN bus interface which is standard. The following applies to both settings (i.e., "*3: Profibus-DP*" and "*4: CAN-bus*"). The servo inverter is put into a drive-compatible mode for device control. This control is performed exclusively either via the selected fieldbus (requires that all parameters for the function of the binary and analog inputs **F20**, **F31**, **F32**, **F33** and so on be set to inactive) or in mixed operation with these inputs. The high level must always be present on the enable input.	
A31	**Esc-reset:** Use the Esc key to acknowledge faults while they are being indicated. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* Faults can be acknowledged with Esc .	
A32	**Auto-reset:** Faults which occur are acknowledged automatically. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* The inverter acknowledges some faults automatically. See chapter 17. Faults can be automatically acknowledged successfuly three times within a time period of 15 minutes (default setting). A fourth fault is not acknowledged automatically. Instead, relay 1 opens, and the fault must be acknowledged in some other way (i.e., enable, binary input **F31** to **F35**=13, or Esc key **A31**). The automatic acknowledgment counter is reset. After three unsuccessful attempts at acknowledgment, the inverter ignores automatic acknowledgment and malfunctions. The time period for automatic acknowledgment can be parameterized from 1 to 255 min in **A33**.	
A33	**Time auto-reset:** Time period for automatic acknowledgment. See **A32**. *Value range in min:* 1 to 15 to 255	
A34	**Auto-start:** Before you activate auto-start **A34**=1, check to determine whether safety requirements permit an automatic restart. *0: inactive;* After power-on, the enable must change from L level to H level to enable the drive (→ message *"12:inhibited"*). This prevents the motor from starting up unintentionally (i.e., machine safety). *1: active;* When auto-start is active, the drive can start running immediately (if enabled) after the power is turned on.	
A35	**Low voltage limit:** If the inverter is enabled and the DC-link voltage is less than the value set here, the inverter assumes fault *"46:low voltage. "* **A35** should usually be approx. 85% of the power voltage present to offset possible failure of a power phase. *Value range in V:* 150 to 350 to 570	
A36	**Mains voltage:** Maximum voltage provided to the motor by the inverter. Usually the power voltage. Starting at this voltage, the motor runs in the field weakening range. *Value range in V:* 140 to 400 to 480	
A37	**Reset memorized values:** The six different following error counters **E33** to **E38** (e.g., maximum current, maximum temperature and so on) are reset.	
A38	**DC power-input:** *0: inactive;* *1: active;*	
A40•[1)]	**Read parabox:** Read parameters from a Controlbox *without* automatic storage. *0: inactive;* *1 to 13: active;* For function, cf. **A01**.	
A41	**Select parameter set:** Two parameter records are available. These can be selected via the binary inputs or directly via **A41**. The selected parameter record does not become active until the enable has been removed and after a maximum of 300 msec have passed. Some parameters retain their validity in both parameter record 1 and parameter record 2 (e.g., the posi. parameters in **I**, **J** and **L**). Parameters which can be programmed separately in parameter record 2 are indicated by a ☑ between the coordinate and parameter name. See chapter 7.1. *0: external;* The active parameter record is selected via binary inputs BE1 to BE5. At least one of the parameters **F30** to **F35** must be set to 11 (*parameter set-select*) in both parameter records. Parameter record 1 is	

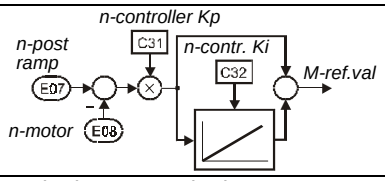
• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
☑ Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

A.. Inverter		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
	active when a LOW signal is present on BE. Parameter rec. 2 is active when a HIGH signal is present on BE. *1: parameter set 1;* The inverter uses parameter record 1. External selection is not possible. *2: parameter set 2;* The inverter uses parameter record 2. External selection is not possible. **Caution:** Parameter **A41** is only provided for testing purposes. It is not saved with **A00**=1. Use a BE or the **E101** parameter (bus access) if you want to switch parameter records during operation.	
A42	**Copy parameter set 1>2:** Copies parameter record 1 to parameter record 2. The old values of parameter record 2 are overwritten. The procedure is started when the value changes from 0 to 1. The result is always "*0:error free.*" The new parameter assignment must be stored in non-volatile memory with **A00**. *0: error free;*	
A43•[1)]	**Copy parameter set 2>1:** Same as **A42** except parameter record 2 is copied to parameter record 1 *0: error free;*	
A50	**Tip:** Only when **C60**≠2 (run mode≠position). Permits commissioning with minimum circuiting of the control terminal as long as **A51** is entered. *0: inactive;* Normal operation *1: active;* The controller only requires a high signal on the "enable" input. All other binary control signals have no function when **C60**<2. The ◄ and ► keys can be used to accelerate the drive counterclockwise or clockwise to the speed set in **A51**. Since an enable is generated which has a higher priority than the additional enable, operation remains possible even when additional-enable = low via fieldbus.	
A51	**Tip reference value:** Only when **C60**≠2 (run mode≠position). Reference value for speed for commissioning without external circuiting of the control inputs. The "enable" input must be high! The current actual speed is shown on the right of the display. When **A50**=1 and **A51** is in input mode (value flashing), **A51** becomes active as continuous reference value. For behavior of enable and BEs, see **A50**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 300 to 6000	√
A55	**Key hand function:** Can be used to disable the MANUAL key on Controlbox for turning local operation on/off. For additional information, see Controlbox documentation (no. 441 445). *0: inactive;* key has no function. *1: local;* key activates local operation. Device enabling is then handled exclusively by the keys "green I" [I] and "red 0" [0] . The ◄ and ► keys can be used to move backward and forward in the status display. Active local operation and active enable are indicated by LEDs on Controlbox. The reference speed value results from **A51** for speed mode and from **I12** for POSI. **CAUTION:** When local operation is disabled with the key (LED goes off), the drive immediately switches back to the queued control signals (i.e., danger of unintentional startup!).	
A82	**CAN-baudrate:** Sets the baud rate for the CAN bus. Adhere to documentation on CAN bus link for **POSIDYN®** SDS 4000 servo inverter (no. 441426). *0: 10 kBit/s* *2: 50 kBit/s* *4: 125 kBit/s* *6: 500 kBit/s* *8: 1000 kBit/s* *1: 20 kBit/s* *3: 100 kBit/s* *5: 250 kBit/s* *7: 800 kBit/s*	
A83	**Busaddress:** Specifies the device address for use with the fieldbus (i.e., Kommubox). For permissible value range, see documentation of the applicable Kommubox. **A83** has no effect on device programming via PC with FDS Tool or the RS 232 interface with the USS protocol. *Value range:* 0 to 125	
A84	**Profibus baudrate:** When the SDS is used with the PROFIBUS-DP option board, the baud rate found on the bus is *indicated* (!) here. Cf. documentation on PROFIBUS-DP link for POSIDYN® SDS 4000 servo inverter (no. 441 425). *0: not found* *3: 45.45 kBit/s* *6: 500 kBit/s* *9: 6000 kBit/s** *1: 9.6 kBit/s* *4: 93.75 kBit/s* *7: 1500 kBit/s* *10: 12000 kBit/s** *2: 19.2 kBit/s* *5: 187.5 kBit/s* *8: 3000 kBit/s*	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

B.. Motor		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
B00•	**Motor-type:** Motor selection from the motor data base. The STÖBER system motor used is specified with **B00**=61 to 69. **B00**=60 (user defined) is used for special windings or motors of other manufacturers. *60: user defined* *62: ES 33* *64: ES 44* *66: ES 54* *68: ES 74* *61: ES 32* *63: ES 42* *65: ES 52* *67: ES 72* *69: ES 76* The EMC voltage constant must be entered in **B02**. An "*" on the display means that at least one of the parameters (**B53**, **B64** and **B65**) differs from the default setting of the STÖBER motor data base.	√
B02	**EMC-constant:** Specifies the peak value of inducted voltage between two phases at 1000 rpm. *Value range in V: 5* to 110 to 3000	√
B03	**Motor fan:** Only when **B00** > 60 (STÖBER motors). The thermally permissible motor torque is increased (i2t model of the motor). **B03**=1 thus also increases the torque limits since M-Max limits **C03** and **C04** are specified relative to motor standstill torque M0. To prevent overloading a gearbox after installing a motor fan retroactively, **C03/C04** must be adjusted to the new M0. See catalog or name plate. *0: inactive;* *1: active;*	√
B10•	**Poles:** Calculated from the nominal speed of the motor p=2 x (f x 60/n_{Nom}). Internally, the controller works with frequencies. Correct speed indication requires entry of the number of poles. *Value range:* 2 to 6 to 16	√
B11•	**P-nominal:** Nominal power as per nameplate *Value range in kW:* 0.12 to (depends on type)	√
B12	**I-nominal:** Nominal current as per nameplate. *Value range in A:*0 to (depends on type)	√
B13	**n-nominal:** Nominal speed as per nameplate *Value range in rpm:* 0 to depends on type to 6000	√
B17	**M0 (standstill):** Standstill torque M0 as shown on name plate. Reference value for M-max limits **C03** and **C04**. *Value range in Nm:* 0 to (depends on type) to 327.67	√
B26•	**Motor-encoder: B26** specifies which encoder input will be used for motor control. The encoder increments are specified with **F36** or **H22**. Regardless of **B26**, the master encoder is set for synchronous operation (**G20**=1) with **G27** and the POSI encoder (**C60**=2) is set with **I02**. *2: resolver (X40);* Standard for STÖBER ES motors *3: X41 (SinCos);* Single and multi-turn, absolute-value encoders with sin/cos track	√
B40•[1)]	**Phase test:** *0: inactive;* *1: active;* Tests motor symmetry in increments of 60°. The following points are checked. - Connection of phases U, V and W - Motor and resolver pole number - Phase position of resolver or sin/cos encoder - Symmetry of the winding resistors of the phases U, V and W. If a winding resistor deviates by ±10%, the inverter reports "*19:symmetry*." **The function is started when the level on the input enable (X1.9) changes from low to high.** Exiting the parameter requires another low signal on the enable.	
B41•[1)]	**Autotuning:** *0: inactive;* *1: active;* Winding resistors of the motor are measured. The function is started when the level on the input enable (X1.9) changes from low to high. Exiting the parameter requires another low signal on the enable. **A00**=1 saves the measuring results in non-volatile memory. **B00**=60, autotuning of the motor is essential! Important for optimum coordination between inverter and motor. **B00**=61 to 69, autotuning of the motor is not required.	
B53	**R1-motor:** Stator resistance (Ru-v) of the motor winding. Only entered for non STÖBER motors. *Value range in Ω:* 0.01 to depends on type to 327.67	√
B64	**Ki-IQ (torque):** Integral gain of the torque controller. *Value range in %:* 0 to depends on type to 400	√
B65	**Kp-IQ (torque):** Proportional gain of the torque controller. *Value range in %:* 0 to depends on type to 400	√

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

C.. Machine		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
C00	**n-Min:** Only if **C60**≠2 (run mode≠position). Minimum permissible speed. The speed refers to the motor shaft speed. Reference values less than n-Min are ignored and raised to n-Min. *Value range in rpm:* 0 to **C01**	√
C01	**n-Max:** Maximum permissible speed. The speed refers to the motor shaft speed. Reference values over n-Max are ignored and limited to n-Max. *Value range in rpm:* **C00** to 3000 to 6000	√
C02•	**Permitted. direction of rotat.:** Only if **C60**≠2 (run mode≠position). Determines the permissible direction of rotation. The direction of rotation can be specified via the binary inputs. *0: clockwise & counter-clockwise;* *1: clockwise;* *2: counter-clockwise;*	√
C03	**M-Max 1:** Maximum torque in % of motor zero current. The active torque limit can be further reduced with an analog input (see **F25**=2). If the maximum torque is exceeded, the controller responds with the message "*47:drive overload*." See also remarks for **C04**. *Value range in %:* 0 to 150 to 400 (and any M-Max signal present on analog input-AE function "*2:Torque limit*")	√
C04	**M-Max 2:** Additional torque limit. You can switch between **C03** and **C04** with a binary input (**F3..**=*10:torque select*). See chap. 9.2. **Remarks:** Since **C04** is always active for a **quick stop**, **C04** ≥ **C03** should usually apply! *Value range in %:* 0 to 150 to 400	√
C30	**J-mach/J-motor:** Ratio of the inertia of load to motor. This factor is effective for all control modes and is important for optimization between inverter and motor (i.e., dynamics). Entry is not mandatory. **Remarks:** In winding mode, the effective inertia torque is calculated for **C30** ≥ 1.5 to the fourth power with the winding diameter for compensation of the acceleration torque. The following applies: J(D-Min) = 1.5 * J-motor, J(D-Max)= **C30** * J-motor. The torque supplied by the drive is increased so that tension remains constant and extra torque is available for acceleration. *Value range:* 0 to 1000	√
C31	**n-controller Kp:** Proportional gain of the speed controller. **Remarks:** In winding mode (**G10**>0), the Kp gain with the winding diameter is quadratically reduced from **C31** for D-Max down to **C31*C35** for D-Min. *Value range in %:* 0 to 60 to 400 	√
C32	**n-controller Ki:** Integral gain of the speed controller. Reduce **C32** when overswinging occurs in the target position. **Remarks:** In winding mode (**G10**>0), the Ki gain with the winding diameter is quadratically reduced from **C32*C31** for D-Max down to **C32*C31*C35** for D-Min. *Value range in %:* 0 to 30 to 400	√
C33	**n-RefVal low pass:** Reference value smoothing. **C33** should be increased for reference value noise, physical oscillation or large foreign masses. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 2 to 3276.7	√
C34	**n-motor low pass:** Smoothing of the motor speed. *Value range in msec:* 0.5 to (depends on type) to 3276.7	√
C35	**n-control. Kp standstill:** Without winders: **C31** and **C32** are multiplied by **C35** as soon as the motor speed drops below **C40**. With winders: The formulas described under **C31** and **C32** apply. *Value range in %:* 5 to 100	√
C40	**n-window:** If **F00**=3 (BA 2 as signal relay for "*3:reference value-reached*") or **F00**=2 (BA 2 as signal contact for speed "*2:standstill*"), the reference value is considered achieved in a window of reference value ±**C40**. Also applies to the other binary inputs. A halting brake is not activated as long as [n] > **C40**. *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 3 to 300	√
C41	**Operating range n-Min:** Parameters **C41** to **C46** can be used to specify an operating area. An output (**F00**=6) can be used to signal that these values have been exceeded. All area monitoring procedures are performed at the same time. If area monitoring is not required, the minimum parameters must be set to the lower-limit values, and the maximum parameters must be set to the upper-limit values. Cf. chapter 9.3. When **C49**=0, operating-range monitoring is suppressed when the motor is not powered and during acceleration/braking procedures. When **C48**=1, amount generation is activated. *Value range in rpm:* 0 to **C42**	√
C42	**Operating range n-Max:** See **C41**. *Value range in rpm:* **C41** to 6000	√

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

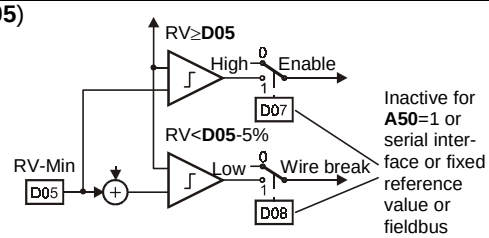
C.. Machine		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
C43	**Operating range M-Min:** See **C41**. *Value range in %:* 0 to **C44**	√
C44	**Operating range M-Max:** See **C41**. *Value range in %:* **C43** to 400	√
C45	**Operating range X-Min.:** See **C41**. Monitors range defined in **C47**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 0 to **C46**	√
C46	**Operating range X-Max.:** See **C41**. Monitors range defined in **C47**. *Value range in %:* **C45** to 400	√
C47	**Operating range C45/C46:** Defines the range to be monitored. *0: E01 P-motor;* *5: E22 i2t-device;* *10: E71 AE1-scaled;* *1: E02 M-motor;* *6: E23 i2t-motor;* *11: E72 AE2-scaled;* *2: E10 AE1-level;* *7: E24 i2t-braking resistor;* *12: E73 AE2-scaled 2;* *3: E11 AE2-level;* *8: E62 actual M-Max;* *13: inactive* *4: E16 analog-output1-level;* *9: E65 PID-error;*	√
C48	**Operating range of amount C47:** *0: absolute;* First, the amount is generated from the signal selected in **C47**. Example: **C47**=AE2; **C45**=30%; **C46**=80%. The operating range is -80% to -30% and +30% to +80%. *1: range;* The signal selected in **C47** must be located in range **C45** to **C46**. Example: **C47**=AE2, **C45**= -30%, **C46**= +10%. The operating range is -30% to +10%.	√
C49	**Operating range accel&ena:** *0: inactive;* During acceleration or deactivated enable, the "operating range" signal for the binary outputs is set to "0"=ok. The three ranges are only monitored during stationary operation (compatible with device software V 4.4). *1: active;* The operating range is always monitored.	√
C50	**Display function:** Only if **C60**≠2 (operating mode≠position). Parameters **C50** to **C53** can be used to design the first line of the display as desired. See chapter 6.1. Eight characters are available for a number, and 8 characters are available for any unit. Display value = raw value/display factor. *0: n2 & I-motor;* *1: E00 I-motor;* The inverter supplies the actual motor current in amperes as the raw value. 2: E01 P-motor; The inverter supplies as the raw value the actual active power as a percentage of the nominal motor power. *3: E02 M-motor;* As the raw value, the inverter supplies the actual motor torque as a percentage of the nominal motor torque. *4: E08 n-motor;* The inverter supplies the actual speed in rpm as the raw value.	√
C51	**Display factor:** Only if **C60**≠2. Raw value (**C50**) is divided by the value entered here. *Value range:* -1000 to 1 to 1000	√
C52	**Display decimals:** Only if **C60**≠2. Number of positions after the decimal point for the value in the display. *Value range:* 0 to 5	√
C53	**Display text:** Only if **C60**≠2 (operating mode≠position). Text for customer-specific unit of measure in the operating display (e.g., "units/hour"). Maximum of 8 positions. Can only be entered with FDS Tool.	√
C60•	**Run mode** *0: torque;* Specification of a bipolar torque reference value. Reference value processing on AE1 at 1 msec. *1: speed;* Speed reference value, conventional operating mode *2: position;* Position control activated. When enable signal on X1.9, the position controller is turned on, and the current position is maintained. If **C60**=2, group "**D..** reference value") is not shown at all. When the mode is switched from speed to position, the reference position is lost.	√

D.. Reference Value	Group **D** is not shown in run mode **C60**=*2:position*.	2
Para. No.	*Description*	
D00	**Reference value accel:** Acceleration ramp for analog reference value inputs. Is only used for specification of reference value via terminal strip X1 and motor potentiometer. – Voltage, current via analog input 1 (X1.2 to 4) – Frequency via binary input BE5 (X1.8 to 14) – Motor potentiometer via the binary inputs (**D90**=1) *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 30000	√

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

D.. Reference Value

Group **D** is not shown in run mode **C60**=*2:position*.

Para. No.	*Description*	
D01	**Reference value decel:** Deceleration ramp for analog reference value inputs. Is only used for specification of reference value via terminal strip X1 and motor potentiometer. – Voltage, current via analog input 1 (X1.2 to 4) – Frequency via binary input BE5 (X1.8 to 14) – Motor potentiometer via the binary inputs (**D90**=1) *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 30000	√
D02[2)]	**Speed (max. ref. value):** Parameters **D02** to **D05** can be used to specify as desired the relationship between analog reference value and speed with a reference value characteristic curve. **D02**: Speed achieved with the maximum reference value (**D03**) *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 3000 to 6000	√
D03[2)]	**Reference value-Max.:** Reference value to which the speed (max. RV - **D02**) is assigned. Percentage of the analog reference value (10 V = 100%) at which the maximum speed (**D02**) is achieved. *Value range in %:* **D05** to 100	√
D04[2)]	**n speed (min. ref. value):** Speed achieved with minimum reference value (**D05**). *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 6000	√
D05[2)]	**Reference value-Min.:** Reference value to which the speed (min. RV - **D04**) is assigned. Percentage of the analog reference value (10 V = 100%) at which the minimum speed (**D04**) is achieved. *Value range in %:* 0 to 1 to **D03**	√
D06[2)]	**Reference value offset:** Corrects an offset on analog input 1 (X1.2 to 4). When the ref. value is 0, the motor may not be permitted to rotate. If a revolution occurs anyway, this value must be entered with reversed sign as the offset (e.g., if param. **E10** shows 1.3%, **D06** must be parameterized to -1.3%). The value range is ±100%. While the ref. value offset is being entered, the current value of the analog input is shown at the same time. *Value range in %:* -100 to 0 to 100	√
D07•[2)]	**Reference value enable:** When the minimum reference value (**D05**) is set to a value greater than 1%, an enable can be derived from the reference value output. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* An additional enable is derived from the reference value on analog input 1. If the reference value enable is high, the output is greater than or equal to the minimum reference value (**D05**). If the reference value enable is low, the output is less than the minimum reference value (**D05**). 	√
D08[2)]	**Monitor reference value.** Monitors reference value output. Monitors for wire break. Ref. value monitoring will only function if the minimum reference value specified in **D05** is greater than or equal to 5% (**D05** ≥ 5%). *0: inactive;* *1: active;* If the reference value output is 5% less than the minimum permissible reference value (**D05**), the inverter shows "*43:RV wire brk.*"	√
D09	**Fix reference value no.:** Selection of a fixed reference value *0:* external selection via binary inputs and BE functions *RV-select 0 to 2* *1 to 7:* fixed selection of fixed reference value. BE inputs are ignored.	√
D10[2)]	**Accel 1:** Up to 7 fixed reference values/ramp records can be defined per parameter record. Selection is made via the binary inputs. At least one binary input must be programmed to reference value selector (e.g., **F31**=*1:RV-select0*). The reference value selector is used to assign the fixed reference values or ramp records to the signals of the binary inputs. The result of the binary coding is shown in **E60** (0 to 7). The ramp records (accel 1 to 7 / decel 1 to 7) are only active in connection with the assigned fixed reference values 1 to 7. Accel 1: Acceleration time for ramp record 1 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 60 to 30000	√
D11[2)]	**Decel 1:** Deceleration time for ramp record 1 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 60 to 30000	√
D12[2)]	**Fix reference value 1:** Selection is made parallel to ramp record 1 (accel 1 / decel 1) via the binary inputs. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 750 to 6000	√
D20[2)]	**Accel 2:** Acceleration time for ramp rec. 2 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 90 to 30000	√

No.	Accel	Decel	Reference Value
0	**D00**	**D01**	Analog, freq,..
1	**D10**	**D02**	Fixed RV 1
2	**D20**	**D03**	Fixed RV 2
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
7	**D70**	**D71**	Fixed RV 7

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Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

D.. Reference Value	Group **D** is not shown in run mode **C60**=*2:position*.	2
Para. No.	*Description*	
D21[2)]	**Decel 2:** Deceleration time for ramp rec. 2 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 90 to 30000	√
D22[2)]	**Fix reference value 2:** Selection is made parallel to ramp rec. 2 (accel 2/decel 2) via the binary inputs. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 1500 to 6000	√
D30[2)]	**Accel 3:** Acceleration time for ramp rec. 3 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 120 to 30000	√
D31[2)]	**Decel 3:** Deceleration time for ramp rec. 3 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 120 to 30000	√
D32[2)]	**Fix reference value 3:** See **D12**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 3000 to 6000	√
D40[2)]	**Accel 4:** Acceleration time for ramp record 4 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 5 to 30000	√
D41[2)]	**Decel 4:** Deceleration time for ramp record 4 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 5 to 30000	√
D42[2)]	**Fix reference value 4:** See **D12**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 500 to 6000	√
D50[2)]	**Accel 5:** Acceleration time for ramp record 5 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 10 to 30000	√
D51[2)]	**Decel 5:** Deceleration time for ramp record 5 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 10 to 30000	√
D52[2)]	**Fix reference value 5:** See **D12**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 1000 to 6000	√
D60[2)]	**Accel 6:** Acceleration time for ramp record 6 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 20 to 30000	√
D61[2)]	**Decel 6:** Deceleration time for ramp record 6 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 20 to 30000	√
D62[2)]	**Fix reference value 5:** See **D12**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 2000 to 6000	√
D70[2)]	**Accel 7:** Acceleration time for ramp record 7 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 25 to 30000	√
D71[2)]	**Decel 7:** Deceleration time for ramp record 7 as related to 150 Hz. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 25 to 30000	√
D72[2)]	**Fix reference value 7:** See **D12**. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 2500 to 6000	√
D81	**Decel-quick:** Quick stop ramp. Effective if a binary input is programmed to quick stop (**F3..**=9) or parameter **F38**>0. When a quick stop is triggered by the binary inputs, the drive is decelerated with the deceleration ramp set here. In position mode (**C60**=2), quick stop is performed on ramp **I11**. *Value range in msec/3000 rpm:* 0 to 2 to 30000	√
D90•	**Reference value source:** See block circuit diagram in chap. 19. *0:* ***standard reference value****;* ***1: motor potentiometer****;* Two binary inputs can be used to simulate a "motor potentiometer." This requires that one binary input be programmed to *"4:motorpoti up"* and another binary input to *"5:motorpoti dwn"* (e.g., **F34**=4 and **F35**=5). Only ramps **D00** and **D01** can change the speed. ***2: motor potentiometer+reference value****;* The ref. value for speed of the motor potentiometer function is added to the "standard" ref. value (i.e., analog input, fixed reference values). When **D90**=1, only the motor potentiometer ref. value is used. The ramps selected with the binary inputs are used, and the motor potentiometer ref. value changes with RV-accel/RV-decel (i.e., **D00** and **D01**).	√
D91	**Motorpoti function:** Only if **D90**≠0 (reference value source ≠ standard RV) *0: non-volatile;* The reference value which was approached is retained both when the enable is removed and when the power is turned off/on. *1: volatile;* The reference value is set to 0 when the enable becomes low or the power for the drive is turned off.	√
D92	**Negate reference value:** See block circuit diagram in chap. 19. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* The reference value channel is negated. Corresponds to a reverse in direction of rotation. Not related to the selected reference value.	√

BE4	BE5	Motor Poti RV
L	L	Constant
H	L	Larger
L	H	Smaller
H	H	0

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1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

D.. Reference Value Group **D** is not shown in run mode **C60**=*2:position*.		
Para. No.	*Description*	
D93	**RV-generator:** For commissioning and optimizing the speed controller. *0: inactive;* Normal reference value selection. *1: active;* ±**A51** is specified cyclically as reference value. The time can be set in **D94**.	
D94	**Ref. val. generator time:** After this period of time, the sign of the reference value changes when **D93**=*1:active*. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 500 to 32767	√
D99	**Fast reference value:** Activates the speed-optimized speed specification via the analog input (use with a host position controller). *0:inactive;* Reference value processing compatible with FDS 4000 with various functions such as fixed reference values, additional reference value, motor potentiometer and many others. Reference value processing is performed with 4 msec, and speed control with 0.5 msec. *1:active;* The analog reference value (only of AE1) is forwarded with 1 msec to the speed controller. The speed controller uses 0.5 msec. The spec. manipulations along the reference-value path (offset reference value, technology function) have no effect.	√

E.. Display Values		
Para. No.	*Description*	
E00	**I-motor:** Indicates the active motor current in amperes.	
E01	**P-motor:** Indicates the current power of the motor in kW and as a relative percentage in relation to nominal motor power.	
E02	**M-motor:** Indicates the current motor torque in Nm and as a relative percentage in relation to the motor zero torque M0.	
E03	**DC-link-voltage:** Indicates the current DC-link voltage. Value range for single-phase inverters: 0 to 500 V. Value range for three-phase inverters: 0 to 800 V.	
E06	**n-reference value:** Only if **C60**=1 (speed). Indicates the current reference value for speed in relation to the motor shaft.	
E07	**n-post-ramp:** Indicates the current speed in relation to the motor shaft after the ramp generator. In position mode (**C60**=2), the sum of "output controller position" + "n-speed feed forward" = "speed controller reference value" is indicated. Cf. chap. 10.7.	
E08	**n-motor:** Indicates the current motor speed.	
E09	**Rotor position:** Position of the motor shaft. With absolute-value encoders, the encoder position read from the encoder is entered when the device starts up. This position is available in all modes. The display shows whole motor revolutions with 3 positions after the decimal point. The full resolution of 20 bit/R is supplied via fieldbus.	
E10	**AE1-level:** Level of the signal present on analog input 1 (X1.2 to 4). ±10 V is 100%.	
E11	**AE2-level:** Level of the signal present on analog input 2 (X1.6 to X1.7). ±10 V is 100%.	
E16	**Analog-output1-level:** Indicates the level on the analog output (X1.5 to 6). ±10 V corresponds to ±100%.	
E17	**Relay 1:** Status of relay 1 (ready for operation). *0: open;* For meaning, see parameter **F10**. *1: closed;* Ready for operation.	
E18	**Relay 2:** Status of BA 2. The function of BA 2 is specified with parameter **F00**. *0: inactive;* *1: active;*	
E19	**BE15...BE1 & enable:** The status of the binary inputs including the option board is shown as a binary word.	
E20	**Device utilization:** Indicates the current load of the inverter in %. 100% corresponds to the nominal capacity of the inverter.	
E21	**Motor utilization:** Indicates the current load of the motor in %. Reference value is the nominal motor current specified under **B12**.	
E22	**i2t-device:** Level of the thermal device model (i.e., i^2t model). If utilization is 100%, the fault message *"39:tempDev.i2t"* appears.	
E23	**i2t-motor:** Level of the thermal motor model (i.e., i^2t model). 100% corresponds to full utilization. The thermal model is based on the design data specified under group **B** (motor) (e.g., continuous operation (S1 operation)).	
E24	**i2t-braking resistor:** Level of the thermal braking resistor model (i.e., i^2t model). 100% corresponds to full utilization. The data of the braking resistor are specified with **A20** to **A23**.	
E25	**Device temperature:** Current device temperature in °C.	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

E.. Display Values		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
E26	**Binary output 1:** Only present when an option board exists (**E54**=1 or 2).	
E27	**BA15..1&Rel1:** Status of all binary outputs as binary word. BA15 to BA1 are indicated from left to right. Relay 1 is indicated to the far right.	
E28	**Analog-output-level:** See **E16**.	
E29	**n-ref. value raw:** Speed reference value before the offset reference values and the reference value limitation. This is the master reference value for the winder and the free-wheeling reference value for synchronous running.	
E30	**Run time:** Indicates the current run time. Run time means that the inverter is connected to the power supply.	
E31	**Enable time:** Indicates the active time. Active time means that the motor is powered.	
E32	**Energy counter:** Indicates the total power consumption in kWh.	
E33	**Vi-max-memorized value:** The DC-link voltage is monitored continuously. The largest value measured is saved here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E34	**I-max-memorized value:** The motor current is continuously monitored. The largest value measured is stored here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E35	**Tmin-memorized value:** The temperature of the inverter is continuously monitored. The smallest value measured is stored here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E36	**Tmax-memorized value:** The temperature of the inverter is continuously monitored. The greatest value measured is stored here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E37	**Pmin-memorized value:** The active power of the drive is continuously monitored. The smallest value measured is stored here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E38	**Pmax-memorized value:** The active power of the drive is continuously monitored. The largest value measured is stored here in non-volatile memory. This value can be reset with **A37**→1.	
E40	**Fault type:** This parameter allows you to make a selection from archived faults. The inverter stores the last 10 faults in the order in which they occurred. The number of the fault is indicated at the top right. 1 indicates the latest fault, and 10 indicates the oldest fault. The type of fault is shown in plain text in the bottom line. Proceed as follows to select which of the 10 faults will be indicated. Press the # key. The number (1 to 10) of the indicated fault flashes in the top line. The type of fault is indicated in plain text in the bottom line (e.g., *"31:short/ground"*). The arrow keys can then be used to select the desired fault number.	
E41	**Fault time:** The run time at the time of the selected fault is indicated. Selection is the same as for **E40**.	
E42	**Fault count:** Number of faults of the type of fault selected. Proceed as follows to select the type of fault. Press the # key. A fault code and the fault appear in plain text (e.g., "*31:short/ground*") in the bottom line. The arrow keys can then be used to select the desired type of fault. The number of faults of this event is shown in the top line (0 to 65,535).	
E45	**Control word:** Control of *Drivecom* device state machine during fieldbus operation with Kommubox.	
E46	**Status word:** Status of the device during fieldbus operation with Kommubox. See fieldbus documentation.	
E47	**n-field-bus:** Reference value speed during fieldbus operation with Kommubox.	
E50	**Device:** Indication of the exact device type (e.g., SDS 4041).	
E51	**Software-version:** Software version of the inverter (e.g., V4.5).	
E52	**Device-number:** Number of the device from a manufactured series. Same as the number on the nameplate.	
E53	**Variant-number**	
E54	**Option-board:** Indication of the option board detected during initialization. *10: none; 11: SDP 4000 12: SEA 4000 13: SEA + DP 4000*	
E55	**Identity-number:** Number assigned by the user as desired from 0 to 65535. Can only be write-accessed with FDS Tool or fieldbus.	
E56	**Parameter set ident. 1:** Indicates whether parameters in parameter record 1 were changed. Can be used to detect unauthorized manipulation of parameters. *0:* all values are default settings (**A04**=1). *1:* default settings of all parameters. Initialized by FDS Tool. *2 to 254:* configured with FDS Tool. Status without changes. *255:* at least 1 value was changed via the keyboard!	
E57	**Parameter set ident. 2:** Indicates whether parameters in parameter record 2 were changed. *0:* all values are default settings (**A04**=1). *1:* default settings of all parameters. Initialized by FDS Tool. *2 to 254:* configured with FDS Tool. Status without changes. *255:* at least 1 value was changed.	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

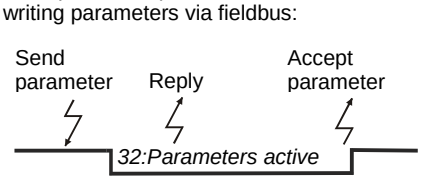
E.. Display Values

Para. No.	*Description*	
E60	**Reference value selector:** Indicates the result of the binary coding of the fixed reference values with specification via binary inputs. At least one binary input must be parameterized for the reference value selector (**F3..**=1 to 3). The result of the binary coding is indicated with the digits 0 to 7. A fixed reference value/ramp record is assigned to this result. A fixed reference value can also be specified directly with **D09**. However, **E60** is not affected by **D09**. In position mode (**C60**=2), **E60** indicates the result of process block specification with binary inputs (**E60**=0 → proc. block1).	
E61	**Additional ref. value:** Current additional reference value to be added to the reference value being used. Can come from AE2 (**F20**=1) or the fieldbus. See block circuit diagram in chap. 19.	
E62	**Actual M-max:** Currently effective M-Max as a minimum from M-Max 1 (**C03**), M-Max 2 (**C04**), and the torque resulting from the level on AE2, if the AE2 function is parameterized for torque limit (**F20**=2) or power limit (**F20**=3) or is from the fieldbus.	
E63	**PID-controller limit:** Only if **G00**=1 (i.e., PID controller is active). *0: inactive;* *1: active;* The PID controller output is limited to **G04** or **G05**.	
E64	**Brake:** 24 V voltage to brake control is output on plug connector X13. See also **F08** (brake). *0: closed;* *1: open;*	
E65	**PID control deviation:** Difference of analog input 2 signal after smoothing, offset and factor and **E121** PID reference.	
E71	**AE1 scaled:** AE1 signal after offset and factor. **E71**= (**E10** + **F26**) * **F27**. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 19.	
E72	**AE2 scaled:** AE2 signal after smoothing, offset and factor. **E72**= (**E11** + **F21**) * **F22**.	
E73	**AE2 scaled 2:** AE2 signal after smoothing, offset and factor as well as PID controller and offset 2. **E72**= (PID ((**E11** + **F21**) * **F22**)) + **F24**. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 19.	
E80	**Operating condition:** Indicates the current operating state as shown by the operational display. Cf. chapter 16 (Operating States). Useful for fieldbus polling or serial remote control.	
E81	**Event level:** Indicates whether a current event is present. The type of event is indicated in **E82**. Useful for fieldbus polling or serial remote control. *0: inactive;* No event is present. *1: message;* *2: warning;* *3: fault;*	
E82	**Event name:** Indicates the current event/fault. Cf. table in chapter 17. Useful for fieldbus polling or serial remote control.	
E83	**Warning time:** The time remaining until the fault is triggered is indicated for the active warnings. This time can be changed via FDS Tool. Useful for fieldbus polling or serial remote control.	
E84	**Active parameter set:** Indicates the current parameter record. Cf. chapter 9.4. Useful for fieldbus polling or serial remote control. *1: parameter set 1;* *2: parameter set 2;*	
E100...	Parameters **E100** and above are used to control and parameterize the inverters by fieldbus. For details, see the documentation of your fieldbus system.	

RV select 2	1	0	**E60**	**Reference Value**	Proc. Block
0	0	0	0	Analog, freq,..	1
0	0	1	1	Fix. ref. val. 1	2
0	1	0	2	Fix. ref. val. 2	3
0	1	1	3	Fix. ref. val. 3	4
1	0	0	4	Fix. ref. val. 4	5
1	0	1	5	Fix. ref. val. 5	6
1	1	0	6	Fix. ref. val.t 6	7
1	1	1	7	Fix. ref. val. 7	8

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface

Para. No.	*Description*	
F00	**BA2-function:** Functions of binary output 2 (X1.17). *1: inactive;* ***2: standstill**;* Output active when speed 0 rpm ±**C40** is reached. ***3: reference value-reached**;* When **C60**=1 (speed mode): output is active when speed reference value is within ±**C40**. When **C60**=2 (position mode), *refVal-reached* means *"in position."* The signal appears when reference value specification is concluded (i.e., end of ramp) and the actual position is located within target window ±**I22**. The signal is not withdrawn until the next start command. When enable-off occurs, "*RefVal-reached*" is reset when window **I22** is exited or **I21** (following error) is exceeded. "*RefVal-reached*" then remains low. This function cannot be used with process block changes via chaining *"no stop"* (**J17**=2). ***4: torque-limit**;* Output active when the active torque limit is reached. See **E62**. ***5: warning**;* Output active when a warning occurs. ***6: operation range**;* Output active when the defined operational range (**C41** to **C46**) is exited. ***7: active parameter set**;* Only works when **F00**=7 is parameterized in both parameter records. BA2 inactive = parameter record 1, BA2 active = parameter record 2. The signal arrives before the new parameter record takes effect and can be used, for example, for contacter control with a two-motor drive. Cf. chap. 9.4. ***8: electronic cam 1**;* Only applicable when **C60**=2 (position mode). Signal appears when the actual position is located between the limits **I60** and **I61**. Useful for starting actions on other drives or modules. ***9: following error**;* Only applicable when **C60**=2. Maximum following error **I21** was exceeded. The reaction to a following error (e.g., fault, warning, and so on) can be parameterized via FDS Tool. ***10: posi.active**;* Only applicable when **C60**=2. Signal only appears when positioning control is in the basic status *"17:posi.active"* (i.e., no process block and no chaining being processed). This can be used to signal the end of a chaining sequence, for example. ***11: PID-controller limit**;* Signals restriction of the output of the PID controller to the value **G04**. ***12: synchron difference**;* Signals that the maximum synchronous angle difference **G24** has been exceeded. ***13: referenced**;* Only if **C60**=2 (position control). Output is high while the drive is being referenced (i.e., reference point traversing has been successfully concluded). ***14: clockwise**;* Speed n>0. For zero crossing, hysteresis with **C40**. ***15: fault**;* A fault has occurred. ***16: inhibited**;* See "*12:inhibited*" mode in chap. 16. ***17: BE1**;* Route binary input to binary output. In addition to galvanic isolation, also used to read binary inputs via ASi bus. ***18: BE2**;* Cf. selection "*17:BE1.*" ***19: Switch-memory 1**;* Output switch memory S1. Each of the "posi switching points" defined in Group **N**.. can be used to control 3 switch memories (S1, S2 and S3) simultaneously. ***20: Switch-memory 2**;* Output switch memory S2. ***21: Switch-memory 3**;* Output switch memory S3. ***22: ready for reference value**;* The drive is powered. Magnetization is established. Reference value can be specified. ***23: reference value-ackn.0**;* In position rmode: When no *posi.start*, *posi.step* or *posi.next* signal is queued, the *RV-select* signals are output **inverted** (monitoring with wire break detection). Otherwise active process block **I82** is output. See time diagram in chap. 10.3. ***24: reference value-ackn.1**;* See "*23:reference value-ackn.0*." ***25: reference value-ackn.2**;* See "*23:reference value-ackn.0*." ***26: reference value-ackn.3**;* See "*23:reference value-ackn.0*." ***27: reference value-ackn.4**;* See "*23:reference value-ackn.0*." ***28: BE3**;* Cf. selection *"17:BE1*." ***29: BE4**;* ***30: BE5**;* ***31: BE6**;* ***32: parameters active**;* Low signal means internal parameter conversions not completed. Useful for the handshake with a higher level controller when converting parameter records, and similar. Example for "*32:parameters active*" when writing parameters via fieldbus:  	√
F03	**BA2 t-on:** Causes a delay in switch-on of BA2. Can be combined with all functions of BA2. The related function must be present for at least t-on so that the BA 2 becomes active. *Value range in sec:* 0 to 5.024	√
F04	**BA2 t-off:** Causes a delay in switch-off of BA2. Can be combined with all functions of BA2. *Value range in sec:* 0 to 5.024	√

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Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
F05	**BA2 invert:** Only if **F00**>0. Permits the BA2 output to be inverted. Inversion occurs after the function switch-on/switch-off delay (**F04/F03**). Can be combined with all functions of BA2. *Value range:* 0 to 1	√
F06	**t-brake release:** Only if **F08**=1 (brake). Defines the amount of time the brake is released. **F06** must be selected approximately 30 msec greater than the time t_1 in section M of the STÖBER SMS catalog. When the enable is granted or the halt/quick stop signal is removed, startup is delayed by the time **F06**. *Value range in sec::* 0 to 0.1 to 5.024	√
F07	**t-brake set:** Only if **F08**=1 (brake). Defines the time the brake is applied. **F07** must be selected approximately 30 msec greater than the time t_2 (SMS catalog). When the enable and halt/quick stop are removed, the drive still remains under control for the time **F07**. *Value range in sec:* 0 to 0.052 to 5.024	√
F08	**Brake:** Activates the controller of the 24 V brake by the inverter (B+ and B- terminals on the motor plug connector). 0: *inactive*; The brake is always open (24 V on X13) and is not controlled by the inverter. 1: *active*; The brake is controlled by the inverter. After brake application time **F07** expires, the motor is automatically depowered. For example, the brake is applied after the halt or quick-stop signal and when the enable is removed.	√
F10	**Relay 1-function:** Relay 1 is closed when the inverter is ready for operation (i.e., no malfunction and power-on). The opening of the relay can be controlled by scanning the status of relay 1 via parameter **E17**. ***0: fault****;* Relay is open when a fault is queued. ***1: fault and warning****;* Relay open when a fault or warning is queued. ***2: fault and warning and message****;* Relay open when a fault, warning or message is queued. If auto-reset (**A32**=1) is active, the switching of the relay is suppressed until all auto-acknowledgment attempts have been exhausted.	√
F20•	**AE2-function:** Function of analog input 2 (X1.6 - X1.7). **Caution: F20 ≠ F25** must be true. *0: inactive;* ***1: additional reference value****;* Additional reference value input. Takes effect regardless of which operation input is selected. Is added to the running reference value (**A30**). 100% control of AE2 is 100 Hz (3000 rpm for 4-pole motor). Can be scaled with **F21** and **F22**. ***2: torque-limit****;* Additional torque limit. 10 V=nominal motor torque. Active torque limit is the minimum from M-Max 1 (**C03**), M-Max 2 (**C04**) and the level on analog input 2. ***3: inactive;*** ***4: reference value-factor****;* The main reference value on AE1 is multiplied by the RV-factor (10 V=100%). Also applicable to relative movements in **C60**=*2:Position* mode. ***5: override****;* In positioning mode (**C60**=2), the current positioning speed is changed via AE2 during traversing. 0 V = standstill! 10 V = programmed speed if **F22** = 100%. During synchronous running (**G20**>0), the speed ratio is changed via override. ***6: posi.offset****;* Only effective in positioning mode (**C60**=2). An offset based on the voltage on AE2 is overlaid on the current reference value position. The ratio of path/voltage is specified with **I70**. ***7: winding diameter****;* Only effective if **G10**=1 (winding operation active). ***8: inactive;*** ***9: n-Max****;* Limitation of the maximum speed via external voltage. ***10: reference value****;* Reference value for speed or torque (AE1 is typically parameterized to "*10:reference value*"). ***11: PID-reference****;* Second input of the PID controller. This can be used to generate the standard deviation from two analog inputs. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 11.1. ***12: winder roller****;* Only effective for winder software (**G10**>0) when the diameter is calculated by integration of the roller deviation (**G11**=2). ***13: synchron offset****;* Only effective for synchronous running (**G20**>0). The current slave position is overlaid with an angle offset corresponding to the voltage on the analog input. The angle/voltage ratio is specified in **G38**. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 18. ***14: synchron reference value****;* Speed precontrol during angle synchronous running (**G20**>0) via external analog voltage. The slave can be supplied with the same speed reference value as the master. This minimizes dynamic angle deviation. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 18.	√
F21	**AE2-offset:** An offset on analog input 2 (X1.6 - X1.7) can be corrected. To do this, jumper terminals X1.6 and X1.7. Then observe the AE2 level in parameter **E11**, and enter it with the reverse sign in parameter **F21**. For example, if parameter **E11** indicates 1.3%, **F21** must be parameterized to -1.3%. *Value range in %:* -100 to 0 to 100	√
F22	**AE2-gain:** The signal present on analog input 2 is added to the AE2 offset (**F21**) and then multiplied by this factor. Depending on **F20**, **F22** is scaled as shown below.	√

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1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
	F20= 1 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x **C01** n-Max **F20**= 2 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x nominal motor torque **F20**= 3 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x nominal motor power **F20**= 4 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x multiplication with 1.0 **F20**= 5 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x programmed positioning speed **F20**= 6 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x path in **I70** **F20**= 7 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x (D-Max – D-Min). See chapter 12.2.1. **F20**= 8 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x nominal motor voltage **F20**= 9 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x 100 Hz (3000 rpm)* **F20**=10 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x 100% input of ref. val. curve **F20**=11 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x 100% **F20**=12 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x 100% for **G11**=2 **F20**=13 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x **G38** **F20**=14 ⇒ 10 V = **F22** x **C01** n-Max Example: If **F20**=1 and **F22**=50%, the offset is 1500 rpm with 10 V and AE2. Note: Even higher gains can be obtained by connecting the PID controller (**G00**=1). *Value range in %:* -400 to 100 to 400	
F23	**AE2-lowpass:** Smoothing time constant. Useful for setting up control loops via AE2 (with or without a PID controller) to avoid high-frequency oscillation. **Caution:** High time constants will make the control loop unstable. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 10000	√
F24	**AE2-offset2:** An additional offset after multiplication by **F22**. Used when the reference value is to be multiplied between 95% and 105% via AE2, for example. *Value range in %:* -400 to 0 to 400	√
F25	**AE1-function:** See **F20** AE2 function. **Caution:** Parameters **F25** and **F20** may not be equal! **F25≠F20**. *Value range:* 0 to 10 to 14	√
F26	**AE1-offset:** Cf. **F21**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 0 to 400	√
F27	**AE1-gain:** Cf. **F22**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 100 to 400	√
F30	**BE-logic:** Logical link when several BEs are programmed for the same function. *0: OR;* *1: AND;*	√
F31•	**BE1-function:** All binary inputs can be programmed as desired. Selection points 0 to 13 and those greater than 16 are identical for all binary inputs. If the same function is used by several BEs, **F30** can be used to program a logical link. Inversion can be performed with **F51** to **F55** and **F70** to **F74**. *0: inactive;* ***1: reference value-select 0;*** Binary coded selection of fixed reference values or process blocks. The result of the reference value selection is indicated in **E60**. ***2: reference value-select 1;*** See above. ***3: reference value-select 2;*** See above. ***4: motorpoti up;*** If **D90**=1, two binary inputs can be used to simulate a motor potentiometer. One BE must be programmed as "*4:Motorpoti up*," and another BE must be programmed as "*5:Motorpoti dwn.*" See also **D90**. **5*: motorpoti down;*** Same as "*4:Motorpoti up.*" ***6: direction of rotation;*** Negation of the current reference value. ***7: additional enable;*** BE provides the function of an additional enable (i.e., a fault can also be acknowledged via this additional enable). The drive is not enabled unless a high signal is present on the "enable" input (X1.15) and the binary input. ***8: halt;*** With high signal, drive is slowed with the selected deceleration ramp. If **F08**=1, the brake is then applied. Ramps: Analog RV specification/motor potentiometer: **D01**; fixed reference values: **D12** to **D72**; Positioning: process block ramp. ***9: quick stop;*** When a rising edge occurs, the drive is slowed with the selected decel-quick ramp (**D81**). The brake is then applied if **F08**=1. A brief high pulse (≥4 msec) on the binary input is sufficient to trigger the quick stop. The quick stop cannot be terminated until speed **C40** is passed below. Cf. also **F38**. **Caution**: Torque limit **C04** is always active for quick stop. ***10: torque select;*** Switches between the torque limits M-Max 1 (**C03**) and M-Max 2 (**C04**). Low signal = M-Max 1. High signal = M-Max 2.	√

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Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface

Para. No.	*Description*	
F31•	***11: parameter set-select****;* A parameter record can only be selected via BE if **A41**=0. This means that this binary input must be set to 11 in both parameter records. A low signal means that parameter record 1 is selected. A high signal means that parameter record 2 is selected. If **A34**=0 (autostart = inactive), the selected parameter record is not switched until the enable is removed. Cf. chap. 9.4. ***12: extern fault****;* Permits fault messages of the periphery to be evaluated. The inverter evaluates a rising edge on the binary input and assumes *"44:ext.fault."* If several binary inputs are programmed for external fault, the rising edge can only be evaluated when a low signal is present on the other binary inputs programmed for *"12:ext.fault."* ***13: fault reset****;* A fault which is no longer queued can be acknowledged with a rising edge. If several binary inputs are programmed for acknowledgment, the rising edge can only be evaluated when a low signal is present on the other binary inputs programmed with *"13:faultReset."* ***14: Encoder signal B****;* Signal B of the incremental encoder (HTL) connected to BE1. This incremental encoder can be used as the master for the "electronic gear" function, for example. ***15: stepMot.sign****;* Sign (direction) for a stepper motor simulation. The direction and frequency are specified on BE1 and BE2. The "electr. gear" function ensures that pulse processing is synchronous with speed or angle. ***16: posi.step****;* Starts a movement without interrupting the positioning procedure in progress. (-> **I40**) Primarily used for manual next-block procedures with process-block chaining. Cf. **J17**=0 and **J01**. ***17: tip +****;* Manual traversing in the positive direction (**tipping**). HALT (selection 8) must be active. For manual speed with *posi*, see **I12**. When synchronous running is active (**G20**>0), TIP+ or TIP- is used to add the current speed RV to the movement of the slave (angle offset). Otherwise no meaning in speed mode. ***18: tip -****;* Manual traversing in the negative direction. ***19: posi.start****;* Starts a movement. Terminates any positioning procedure in progress, and proceeds to the new destination (i.e., changing destination on the fly). Process block selection via BEs (RV-select) or **J02**. ***20: posi.next****;* If the process blocks are chained, the running block is interrupted, and a jump is made to the next block. *Important:* A braking path may be defined there, for example. Evaluation of *posi.next* must be programmed specifically to the process blocks. Cf. **J17**=*3:posi.next*. Otherwise the drive will not react to *posi.next*! If *posi.next* is parameterized to BE1, the signal is recorded without a time delay (i.e., extremely high repetition accuracy). ***21: stop +****;* Limit switch at the positive end of the traversing area. In position mode, the limit switch causes a fault. ***22: stop -****;* Limit switch at the negative end of the traversing area. In speed mode, the direction of rotation is disabled. ***23: reference input****;* Input for reference switch (**I30**=0). ***24: start reference****;* Change in edge from low to high starts reference point traversing. See also **I37**=0. ***25: teach-in****;* With a rising edge, the target position of the currently selected process block is overwritten with the present actual position and stored in non-volatile memory. See also **J04**. ***26: disable PID-controller****;* PID controller on AE2 is disabled and the integrator is reset. Cf. chap. 12.1. ***27: synchron free-run****;* The reference value for synchronous running is disconnected. The drive can be moved as desired via analog input AE1, for example. Speed adjustment is performed on the current reference value ramp (e.g., **D00**). ***28: synchron reset****;* The angle deviation of synchronous-run control is reset. Cf. chap. 18. ***29: set initial winding diameter****;* ***30: RV-select 3****;* Binary-coded process block selection (5 bits = 1 to 32). Only for Posi. See also *1:RV-select0* to *3:RV-select2*. ***31: RV-select 4****;* Same as 30 but for Posi. ***32: brake release****;* Manual brake control via a BE (higher priority than the internal brake function).	
F32•	**BE2-function:** 0 to 13 and greater than 16. See **F31**. ***14: StepMot.sign****;* Frequency (impulses) for a stepper motor simulation. See also **F31**=15. ***15: Encoder signal A****:* Signal A of the incremental encoder (HTL) connected to BE2. *Value range:* 0 to <u>6</u> to 32	√
F33•	**BE3-function:** 0 to 13 and greater than 16. See **F31**. *15:inactive* ***14:ccw V3.2****;* By programming **F33**=14 and **F34**=14, the direction of rotation of inverters can be simulated with software 3.2. BE3 BE4 Command 0 0 Quick stop (if **F38** not 0) or halt (**F38**=0). 0 1 Clockwise direction of rotation 1 0 Counter-clockwise direction of rotation 1 1 Halt *Value range:* 0 to <u>9</u> to 32	√

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
F34•	**BE4-function:** 0 to 13 and greater than 16. See **F31**, *14:cw V3.2* (see **F33**), *15:inactive*. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F35•	**BE5-function:** Additional input only available with option board *SEA-4000*. Selection via **F31**: BE1 function (exception: selection values 14 and 15 are not available here). *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F36•	**BE-increments:** When an incremental encoder is used on BE1 and BE2, the number of increments per revolution must be entered here. When external encoders (i.e., not on the motor) are used, remember **F49**. *Value range in I/R:* 30 to 1024 to 4096	√
F38	**Quick stop:** Only if **C60**≠2 (mode ≠ position). **F38** controls the automatic triggering of quick stop under certain operating conditions (brake on quick stop ramp **D81**). *0: inactive;* Quick stop can only be triggered by the BE function *"9:Quick stop."* ***1: enable and clockwise/counter-clockwise**;* Important for use of two direction-of-rotation inputs (i.e., clockwise and counterclockwise) on BE1 and BE2. Quick stop is triggered when BE1 is low and BE2 is low or when the enable is removed (also reference value enable **D07** or additional enable via BE). ***2: fault and enable**;* In addition to the BE function *"9:Quick stop,"* removal of the enable and "non-dangerous" faults (e.g., *"46:Low voltage"*) causes the quick stop. During positioning (**C60**=2), quick stop is always triggered with **F38**=2.	√
F40	**Analog-output1-function:** Functions of analog output X1.8. A voltage of ±10 V is available on the terminals. The resolution is 19.5 mV, and the scanning time is 4 msec. *0: inactive;* *1: E00 I-motor;* Indication of motor vector current, 10 V = nominal inverter current, unipolar. *2: E01 P-motor;* Indication of motor active power, 10 V = nominal motor power (**B11**), bipolar. *3: E02 M-motor;* Indication of motor torque, 10 V = nominal motor torque, bipolar. *4: E08 n-motor;* Indication of motor speed, 10 V = n-max (**C01**), bipolar. *5: G19 D-actual.;* Indication of the diameter (winder), 10 V = Dmax (**G13**). *6: winder actual tension;* Output of current winder tension. F-tension =(M-act./M0 x (D-max/D-act.) 100%. *7: +10V;* Fixed value (e.g., for powering a potentiometer). *8: -10V;* Fixed value (e.g., for powering a potentiometer). *9: winder tension setpoint;* Tension reference value for winding at torque limit (**G10**=2). *10: motor potent. value;* 10 V = n-Max (**C01**), unipolar. *11: E07 n-post-ramp;* 10 V = n-Max (**C01**), bipolar.	√
F41	**Analog-output1-offset:** Offset of analog output X1.8. *Value range in %:* -400 to 0 to 400	√
F42	**Analog-output1-gain:** The raw value specified via **F40** is offset with **F41** and multiplied by factor **F42**. Example: If **F40**=1 and **F42**=50%, then 5 V on the analog output = nominal inverter current. *Value range in %:* -400 to 100 to 400	√
F43	**Analog-output1-absolute:** An absolute value (amount) is generated for the output signal. *0: inactive;* *1: active;*	√
F45	**Analog-output2-function:** Function of analog output X1.9. For selection, see **F40**. *Value range:* 0 to 1 to 11	√
F46	**Analog-output2-offset:** Offset for output X1.9. Cf. **F41**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 0 to 400	√
F47	**Analog-output2-gain:** Gain for output X1.9. Cf. **F42**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 50 to 400	√
F49	**BE-gear ratio:** Conversion of an external incremental encoder to the motor shaft. The following must apply: **F49** = number of motor revolutions/number of encoder revolutions. If this formula results in values over 32.767, the number of encoder increments in **F36** must be divided by a suitable factor (e.g., 2). The result of the above formula is then also divided and entered in **F49**. See also chapter 10.11.2. *Value range:* 0 to 1 to 32.767	√
F51 ... *F55•*	**BE1-invert** to **BE5-invert** *0: inactive;* No inversion. *1: active;* Input is inverted. Useful for the HALT signal or limit switch, for example.	√
F60•	**BE6-function:** Additional inputs only available with option board *SEA-4000*. Selection via **F31**: BE1 function (exception: selection values 14 and 15 are not available here). *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F61•	**BE7-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

F.. Control Interface		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
F62•	**BE8-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F63•	**BE9-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F64•	**BE10-function.** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F65•	**BE11-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F66•	**BE12-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F67•	**BE13-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F68•	**BE14-function:** See **F60**. *Value range:* 0 to 32	√
F70... *F78*•	**BE6-invert** to **BE14-invert:** Cf. **F51** to **F55** (only available with option boards). *0: inactive;* no inversion. *1: active;* Input is inverted.	√
F80	**BA1-function:** Function of binary output 1. *1: inactive;* *2 to 32:* Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00** (BA2-function).	√
F81	**BA2-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. *Value range:* 0 to *1* to *32*	√
F82	**BA3-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. Only available with option boards. *Value range: 1 to 32*	√
F83	**BA4-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. *Value range: 1 to 32*	√
F84	**BA5-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. *Value range: 1 to 32*	√
F85	**BA6-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. *Value range:* 1 to 32	√
F86	**BA7-function:** Selection values in acc. w. parameter **F00**. *Value range:* 1 to 32	√

G.. Technology		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
G00•	**PID-controller:** Activates the PID controller on input AE2. Cf. chapter 12.1. *0: inactive;* *1: active;*	√
G01	**PID-controller Kp:** Only if **G00**=1 (i.e., PID controller active). Loop gain. The total gain of the control loop is also affected by **F22** (AE2 gain) in addition to **G01**. Cf. block circuit diagram in chap. 12.1. *Value range:* 0 to 0.3 to 100	√
G02	**PID-controller Ki:** Only if **G00**=1 (i.e., PID controller active). Gain of I share in 1/sec. Example: If **G02**=0.2 x 1/sec, then a 20% higher constant input signal is integrated within one second. *Value range in 1/sec:* 0 to 10	√
G03	**PID-controller Kd:** Only if **G00**=1 (i.e., PID controller active). Gain of D share in msec. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 1000	√
G04	**PID-controller limit:** Only if **G00**=1 (i.e., PID controller active). Adjuster-variable limit. For scaling, see **F22**. Asymmetric limits can be specified with **G04** and **G05** (e.g., from -10% to +30%). Upper and lower limit values are automatically (internally) sorted correctly. *Value range in %:* -400 to 400	√
G05	**PID-controller limit2:** See **G04**. *Value range in %:* -400 to 400	√
G06	**PID-controller Kp2:** Pure proportional gain of the PID controller. Effective parallel to I and D portion. *Value range:* 0 to 1 to 10	√
G10•	**Winding operation:** Activates the winding functions (speed reduction based on diameter). *0: inactive;* *1: n mode;* Speed adjustment in accordance with n~1/D. No effect on torque limit M-Max. *2: M-Max mode;* Maximum torque is reduced based on D-Act./D-Max.	√

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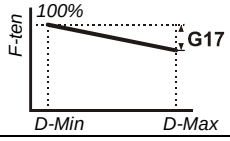
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

G.. Technology		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
G11	**Diameter:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). Specifies the type of diameter definition. *0: AE-measurement;* Diameter sensor 0 to 10 V is connected to AE2. *1: n-line/n-motor;* For traction or compensating roller controllers. The diameter is calculated from the ratio of control speed to motor speed. The control speed (i.e., speed reference value) always refers to an empty reel (i.e., the smallest diameter). *2: roller;* The diameter is calculated with an overtravel ramp based on **E122** (from fieldbus or via analog input function "*12:winder roller"*). If **E122** > 5%, **G19** is increased by ramp **G16**. If **E122** < -5%, **G19** is decreased by ramp **G16**. Otherwise **G19** remains constant.	√
G12	**Min. winding diameter:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). Diameter of an empty reel. *Value range in mm:* 10 to 3000	√
G13	**Max. winding diameter:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). Diameter of a full reel. *Value range in mm:* 10 to 100 to 3000	√
G14	**Begin. winding diameter:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). Initial diameter. Must be set via a binary input with the function *"29:wind.setD-ini"* (**F31** to **F35**). *Value range in mm:* 10 to 3000	√
G15	**Overdrive ref. value:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). **G15** is added to the control reference value while winding at the torque limit (**G10**=2) so that M-limit is triggered and the winding material remains taunt. *Value range in rpm:* -6000 to 0 to 6000	√
G16	**Diam.calculator ramp:** Only when **G10**>0. Integration speed of the diameter calculation. **G11**=0: no function **G11**=1: limitation of the integration speed for **G19** **G11**=2: ramp with which the diameter is changed when -5% < **E122** < +5%. *Value range in mm/sec:* 0 to 10 to 100	√
G17	**Tension reduction:** Only when **G10**>0. Reduction of tension as diameter increases. If min. diameter D-Min: winding with 100% tension. Up to D-Max: tension reduced linearly up to (100% - **G17**). *Value range in %:* 0 to 100 	√
G19	**Actual. winding diameter:** Only if **G10**≠0 (winding operation active). Indication of the current diameter.	
G20•	**Electronic gear:** Only when **C60**=*1:speed*. Activates the "electronic gear/synchronous running" function (chap. 11). See block circuit diagram in chap. 18. *0: inactive;* *1: speed synchron run;* **G24** limits the effect of the angle controllers. Cf. chap. 11.6. *2: angle synchron run* *3: angle + save;* Same as **G20**=2. However, each time enable-off occurs, the angle deviation is stored non-volatilely and thus remains available after power off and on. See also **G25**.	√
G21	**Speed master:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). The slave speed is calculated from nSlave=**G22**/**G21** x nMaster. The increments of the incremental encoders are specified with **F36** and **H22**. If **G21**=1 and **G22**=2, the slave is twice as fast as the master. We recommend selecting the number of increments for the master encoder (in acc. w. **G27**) as a power of 2 (e.g., 1024). *Value range:* 1 to 2147483647	√
G22	**Speed slave:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). See **G21**. At a speed ratio of 1:1, **G21**=**G22**=1 must be parameterized. The direction of rotation of the slave can be changed with **D92**. *Value range:* 1 to 2147483647	√
G23	**Kp synchron:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). Gain of the angle controller in 1/sec. Typical values are 10 to 60. **G23**=0 activates speed synchronous running. The slave then no longer attempts to catch up with the master (e.g., after a blockage). Instead, the mathematically precise speed ratio is only ensured within the window ±**G24**. When **G23**=0 and **G24**=0, the master encoder is only used as a speed reference value, and the ratio set in **G22**/**G21** is not precisely maintained mathematically. Cf. chapter 11.6. *Value range in 1/sec:* 0 to 30 to 100	√
G24	**Max. synchron. difference:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). Maximum angle of deviation between master and slave (following error). When this value is exceeded, a signal is generated on the output (cf. **F00** or **F80**=*12:synch.diff.*), but no fault is triggered. This can be performed with external wiring and the input function *"12:ext.fault"* (**F31** to **F35**). In **G20**=*1:speed sync.* mode, **G24** limits the effect of the angle controller. This smooths the transition between pure speed synchronous and angle synchronous running. *Value range in °:* 0 to 3600 to 30000	√

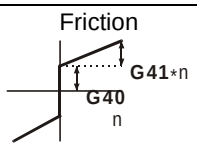
• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

G.. Technology		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
G25	**Synchron reset:** Only if **G20**>0. Defines conditions for resetting the current synchronous deviation. *0: with BE;* Reset only possible with BE function *"28:SyncReset"* (always possible). *1: enable & BE;* Reset also with removal of the enable as well as with halt and quick stop. *2: free run & BE;* Reset only with BE functions *"27:syncFreeRun"* and *"28:SyncReset."* *3: enable & free run & BE;* All methods above will cause a reset. The synchronous deviation is always set to zero when the device is turned on. (Exception: **G20**=3. Reset is only performed when the stored deviation exceeds 5°).	√
G26	**n-correction-Max:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). **G26** limits the output of the angle controller. Important when large angle deviations must be reduced (e.g., when the free-run function is used). *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 3000 to 6000	√
G27	**Synchronous encoder:** Only when **G20**>0. Signals of the master arrive over this interface. *0: BE-encoder;* Master signals are connected to binary inputs. *1: X20;* Master signals arrive over plug connector X20. *2: X41;*	√
G28	**n-Master:** Only when **G20**>0. For monitoring during commissioning. Speed of reference value encoder as per **G27**. *Value range in rpm:* ± 6000	
G29	**Synchron difference:** Only if **G20**>0 (electronic gear active). Indication of the current synchronous deviation in degrees as related to the slave motor. n-controller Ki>0 is required for a synchronous deviation near 0.	
G30	**Speed feed forward:** Speed precontrol for synchronous running. When **G30**=100%, no following error is used when speed is constant (synchronous deviation is zero). With dynamic movements, **G30** must be reduced (50 to 80%). Otherwise the slave will overswing. *Value range in %:* 0 to 80 to 100	√
G31	**Reference direction:** Only if **G20**>0. Starting direction to look for the reference point. Referencing searches for a reference cam. Cf. **I30**=*0:Ref.input* in positioning mode and the examples in chap. 10.6. Synchronous deviation is reset at the reference position. Other ways of resetting the synchronous deviation include the BE signal "*28:Synchron Reset"* or automatically with parameter **G25**. *0: positive;* *1: negative;*	√
G32	**Reference speed fast:** Only if **G20**>0. Speed for first phase of referencing (rough traversing). *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 1000 to 6000	√
G33	**Reference speed slow:** Only if **G20**>0. Speed for final phase of referencing. *Value range in rpm:* 0 to 300 to 6000	√
G35	**Ref.encoder signal 0:** Only if **G20**>0. Referencing to zero pulse of the motor encoder. Do not use for continuous mode with an odd-number gear ratio. *0: inactive;* *1: Motor-encoder;*	√
G38	**Synchronous offset:** Only if **G20**>0. An offset distance based on the voltage on an analog input can be added to the current slave position. 10 V corresponds to the angle entered in **G38**. *Value range in °:* -214748364.8 to 0 to 214748364.7	√
G40	**Static friction torque:** Only if **G10**>0. Offset of the static friction (i.e., the friction (coulomb) independent of the speed). Value is converted to the motor shaft. *Value range in Nm:* 0 to 327.67	√
G41	**Dynamic friction torque:** Only if **G10**>0. Offset of the speed-proportional friction. Value converted to the motor shaft at 1000 rpm. *Value range in Nm/1000 rpm:* 0 to 327.67 	√
G42	**T-dyn lowpass:** Only if **G10**>0. Torque for acceleration/deceleration can be offset dynamically. The load/motor inertia ratio with a full reel (D-Max) must be entered for this in parameter **C30**. The acceleration portion to be offset is obtained by differentiation of the speed. **G42** specifies the related smoothing time constant. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 50 to 10000	√

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Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

H.. Encoder		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
H20•	**X20-function:** See also description in chap. 5.4. *0: inactive;* *1: encoder simulation;* Encoder simulation (TTL) output for a host controller. **H21** specifies the number of pulses. *2: encoder In;* Connection of an incremental encoder with ROD signals. Wire-break monitoring active. *3: stepmotor In;* Stepper motor input function. Track A is the sign (low = positive, high = negative). Track B is the counting frequency (chapters 11.2 and 14.1). *4: SSI simulation;* Simulation of a multi-turn SSI encoder. Useful for an absolute-value encoder on X41 for motor control. The host controller can scan the absolute position in SSI format on X20. *5: SSI master;* Connection of an SSI encoder (absolute value encoder). **Note**: SSI encoders can be used as external encoders for *POSI*. The absolute position for *POSI* can only be read from the encoder when the device starts up. If **H20** is reparameterized and **H20** was or is now **H20**=5, this triggers fault "*37:n-feedback*" which cannot be acknowledged. Save values with **A00**, and turn basic device off/on.	√
H21	**Encodersim. increments:** Only if **H20**=1. Specifies the number of pulses per motor revolution. *0: 256; 1: 512; 2: 1024; 3: 2048; 4: 4096;*	√
H22	**X20-increments:** Number of increments for incremental encoders. With SSI encoders, the range of **H23** (X20 gear ratio) can be expanded with **H22**. See chap. 10.11. **H22**=1024 is the neutral setting. *Value range in I/R:* 30 to 1024 to 4096	√
H23	**X20-gear ratio:** Conversion of an external incremental encoder to the motor shaft. The following must be true: **H23** = number of motor revolutions / number of encoder revolutions. If this formula results in values greater than 32.767, the number of encoder increments in **H22** must be divided by a suitable factor (e.g., 2). The result of the above formula is then also divided and entered in **H23**. See also chapters 9.6 and 10.11.2. With SSI encoders, the gear ratio is expanded by setting **H22** to a value other than 1024. *Value range:* 0 to 1 to 32.767	√
H24	**X20-zero-Pos.:** Zero pulse shift during encoder simulation. *Value range in °:* 0 to 360	√
H31	**Resolver poles:** Number of poles of the connected resolver. Typical values are 2 (standard for STÖBER) and 6. *Value range:* 2 to 16	√
H32	**Commutation-offset:** Shifts the resolver zero position in comparison to the motor. Since STÖBER motors are set to **H32**=0 at the plant and tested, it is usually never necessary to change **H32**. If the **B40** phase test results in an **H32** value > 0, this probably indicates a problem with the plug connectors or wiring. Value range *in °:* 0 to 360	√
H40	**X41-function:** See description in chapters 5.5 and 5.6. *0: inactive;* *1: SinCos in;* *2: encoder in;* *3: stepMot in;*	√
H41	**X41-increments:** The value is automatically determined with sin/cos encoders with EnDat® or Hiperface® interface. *Value range in I/R:* 30 to 1024 to 4096	√
H42	**X41-gear ratio:** See **H23**. *Value range:* 0 to 1 to 32.767	√
H60	**SSI-invert:** Reverse sign for external SSI encoders. Wrong sign → unstable control loops. *0: inactive;* Clockwise revolution of motor shaft while facing the shaft (A side) counts as positive. *1: active;* Clockwise revolution of motor shaft counts as negative.	√
H61	**SSI-coding:** Entry as per encoder data sheet. *0: gray;* *1: binary;*	√
H62	**SSI-data bits:** Entry as per encoder data sheet. *Value range:* 24 to 25	√

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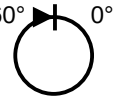
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

I.. Posi. Machine

Para. No.	*Description*	
Parameter record switchover cannot be used for the parameters of groups **I**, **J**, **L** and **N**. To save memory space, they are only present once.		
I00	**Position range:** *0: limited;* The area of movement is limited by end stops or similar mechanisms. Software limit switches **I50** and **I51** are active. *1: unlimited;* Unlimited movement (e.g., roller feed, rotary attachment or belt drive). No physical end positions. The position values repeat themselves cyclically with the circular length **I01** (e.g., with a rotary attachment, you start at 0° again after reaching 360°). When absolute positioning is used, the shortest path is selected unless only one direction of rotation is permitted. If a new destination is selected with *posi.start* while a movement is in progress, the old direction of rotation is retained. This function is known as the "rotary axis function."	
I01	**Circular length:** Only if **I00**=1 (continuous axis). Maximum value for the actual position starting at which the position is counted from zero again (e.g., 360 degrees, modulo function). *Value range in I05:* 0 to 360 to 31 bits (=2^{31} encoder increments after quadruple evaluation) 	
I02	**Posi.encoder:** Position control is usually performed by the encoder mounted on the motor (**I02**=2). A second encoder (e.g., also linear measuring system) can be used to prevent slip or inaccuracies caused by the mechanics. Calibration of an external measuring system is described in chap. 10.11. *0: BE-encoder;* HTL encoder on binary inputs. *1: X20;* Incremental or SSI encoder on input X20. *2:motorEncoder*; The encoder selected with **B26** (motor feedback). *3: X41;* Encoder on connector X41 (sin/cos encoder for motor control or external TTL incremental encoder with regulated 5 V (voltage supply).	
I03	**Direction optimization:** Only if **I00**=1. Activate/deactivate automatic direction optimization for absolute process blocks ("rotary axis" function). In contrast to the permissible direction of revolution **I04**>0, manual traversing is always permitted in both directions. Cf. chap. 10.5.2. *0: inactive;* The direction of rotation depends on the sign of the destination position (e.g., **J10**). When the circular length is **I01**=360°, the same position is approached with **J10**=90° and **J20**= -270° as with 90°. In the latter case, however, the direction of rotation is negative. *1: active;* Absolute process blocks are approached over the shortest path.	
I04	**Move direction:** Only if **I00**=1. For continuous axes with only one physically permissible direction of movement. Movements in the wrong direction are answered with the message "*51:Refused.*" Reference point traversing is performed completely with the speed **I33**. A reverse in direction does not occur. *0: positive & negative;* Both directions are permitted. *1: positive;* Only the positive direction is permitted. (Also applies to manual traversing.) *2: negative;*	
I05	**Measure unit selection:** The unit of measure does not yet mean a conversion. The numerical relationship between the physical mechanics and the indicated position is provided by **I07** and **I08**. *0: user (**I09**);* The unit (4 characters) can be programmed as desired with FDS Tool. See also **I09**. *1: increments;* Encoder increment based on quadruple evaluation (i.e., quadrature pulses). *2: degrees; 3: millimeter; 4: Inch;*	
I06	**Decimal digits:** Number of decimal positions for the display and the entry of position reference values, speeds, accelerations and **I07**. **Important:** Since a change in **I06** will cause a shift in the decimal point and thus a change in the affected values, **I06** should be programmed at the very beginning of commissioning. **Example:** If **I06** is reduced from 2 to 1, values such as *12.27 mm* are changed to *122.7 mm*. The reason for this lies in the error-free rounding used by the positioning software. *Value range:* 0 to 2 to 3	
I07	**Way/revolution numerator:** For consideration of the gear ratio between machine and encoder **I02**. For external position measurement, cf. chap. 10.11. The number of decimal positions corresponds to **I06**. The posi. **direction of rotation** can be changed with negative values in **I07**. **Example:** With a gear ratio of i=12.43 and an angle specification on the drive shaft, then **I07**=360°/12.43 R=28.96°/R. For higher requirements, precision can be increased to almost any amount with **I08**. **Example:** 12.34567 mm/R corresponds to **I07**=12345.67 and **I08**=1000. Cf. also chap. 10.9. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 360 to 31 bits	
I08	**Way/revolution denomin.:** Counter **I07** is divided by denominator **I08**. A mathematically precise gear ratio can thus also be calculated as a fraction (e.g., toothed gear box and toothed belt gear box). *Value range in R:* 1 to 31 bits	

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1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

I.. Posi. Machine		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
I09	**Measurement unit:** Only if **I05**=0 (user unit). Indication of the unit of measure defined by the user with FDS Tool. Up to 4 characters can be used.	
I10	**Max. speed:** Unit/sec. Works simultaneously with the maximum motor speed in **C01**. The actual speed limit corresponds to the lower of the two parameters. When a higher feed speed is specified, the value is limited to **I10** or **C01** without causing the following error. *Value range in I05/sec:* 0 to 10 to 31 bits	
I11	**Max. acceleration:** Units/sec^2. With quick stop, the drive decelerates with **I11**. The acceleration for manual (**I12**) and reference point traversing (**I33**, chap. 10.6) is also derived from **I11** (i.e., each is ½ of **I11**). *Value range in I05/sec^2:* 0 to 10 to 31 bits	
I12	**Tip speed:** Units/sec. Speed during manual operation (**J03**). As with all speeds, it can be changed via analog input (**F20**=*5:Override*). Acceleration during manual operation is ½ of **I11**. *Value range in I05/sec:* 0 to 180 to 31 bits	
I15	**Accel-override:** Permits modification of the set ramps via AE2 (**F20**=*5:Override*). *0: inactive;* Ramps are not changed by override. Standard setting. *1: active;* Ramps are changed by override. Only recommended in exceptional cases (e.g., process block chaining without stop to generate simple n(x) speed profiles. **Caution:** The override value affects acceleration to the power of two. Danger of overload when override > 100%. During ramps, changes in accel-override are only adjusted slowly in a background task.	
I16	**S-ramp:** Reverse limitation through square sinus ramp. The generated acceleration profile is smoothed with the specified time constant. Positioning takes a little longer. *Value range in msec:* 0 to 32767	
I19	**ENA-interrupting:** In the default setting, removal of the enable causes the position controller to be reset (status "*17:posi.active*"). Particularly during continuous positioning, it is important that interrupted process blocks can be concluded after emergency off or similar. **I19**=1 offers particularly simple process block interruption. See also chap. 10.10. *0: inactive;* Enable-off resets the positioning controller. *1: active;* Enable-off while process block is running causes status "*23:interrupted*." The interrupted process block is completed with *Posi.step*.	
I20	**Kv-factor:** Gain of position controller (only P characteristic) with unit of 1/sec. The Kv factor is also known as the speed gain. In actual practice, the Kv factor is sometimes specified with the unit m/min/mm which is exactly 0.06 x **120**. See also block circuit diagram in chap. 10.7. *Value range in 1/sec:* 0 to 30 to 100	
I21	**Max. following error:** The output function (**F00**=*9:follow.error*) is activated when the following error defined in **I21** is exceeded. FDS Tool can then be used to specify the desired reaction to the exceeded following error as a fault (default setting), warning or message. *Value range in I05:* 0 to 90 to 31 bits	
I22	**Target window:** Window for the output signal "reference value reached" (**F00**=*3:RefVal-reached*). **I22** must be greater than **I23**!. *Value range in I05:* 0 to 5 to 31 bits	
I23	**Dead band pos. control.** "Dead zone" of the position controller. Useful to prevent idle-state oscillation particularly when an external position encoder is used and there is reversal play in the mechanics. Cf. chap. 10.7. **Caution: I23** Dead band must be smaller than target window **I22**! *Value range in I05:* 0 to 31 bits	
I25	**Speed feed forward:** Switches the calculated speed profile to the output of the position controller (chap. 10.7). If there is overswinging in the destination position, **I25** and **C32** must be reduced. *Value range in %:* 0 to 80 to 100	
I30	**Reference mode:** For details on reference point traversing, see chapter 10.6. ***0: reference input****;* When searching for the reference point, the reference input is the determining factor (i.e., the BE function *"23:Reference input"* must be parameterized). ***1: stop input****;* The function of the reference input is fully covered by the stop switch (i.e., BE function *"21:Stop +"* or *"22:Stop -"* must be parameterized). When the starting direction is positive (**I31**=0), positive *"Stop +"* is required. Triggering the wrong stop switch causes a fault. ***2: encoder signal 0****;* Only of interest for drives without a gearbox. Used to align the motor shaft to a defined position. ***3: define home****;* BE function *"24:Start ref."* or **J05** → 1 immediately sets the actual position to **I34** without performing an additional movement. For example, this can be used to set the actual position to zero at all times (enable must be active).	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

I.. Posi. Machine		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
	***4: posi.start**;* Each *posi.start* signal causes reference position **I34** to be set. This can be used, for example, to indicate the actual distance as the current position with relative positioning and offset of the traversing path via analog signal (*"1:additional reference value"* and *"4:reference value-factor"*).	
I31	**Reference direction:** Initial direction to take when searching for the reference point. Cf. chapter 10.6. *0: positive;* *1: negative;*	
I32	**Reference speed fast:** Speed for the first phase of reference point traversing (i.e., determining the rough area). Omitted when only one direction of rotation (**I04**) is permitted. Only the slow speed (**I33**) is then used for this type of reference point traversing. *Value range in I05/sec:* 0 to 90 to 31 bits	
I33	**Reference speed slow:** Speed for the final phase of reference point traversing. Switching between **I32** and **I33** is automatic. Cf. figures in chapter 10.6. The acceleration during reference point traversing is **I11**/2. *Value range in I05/sec:* 0 to 4.5 to 31 bits	
I34	**Reference position:** Value which is loaded to the reference point (e.g., provided by the reference switch or the stop switch) as the actual position. The drive stops after reference point traversing. The position is determined by brake ramp **I11**/2. Cf. chapter 10.6. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 0 to 31 bits	
I35	**Ref.encoder signal 0:** Only if **I36**=0 and **I30**≠2. Referencing to zero pulse of an incremental encoder. *0: inactive;* Zero pulse is not evaluated. Referencing to the edge of the stop or reference switch. Important for continuous axes with transmissions, for example. Also useful when there are not enough binary inputs and demands on accuracy are not high. *1: motor encoder;* *2:posi encoder;* In acc. w. parameter **I02** (under preparation).	
I36	**Continuous reference:** Only for continuous axes (**I30**=0). Used for fully automatic compensation of slip or inexact gear ratio. After the reference points are traversed for the first time, actual position **I80** is always overwritten with reference position **I34** each time the reference switch is passed over in direction **I31** (but only in this direction!). Since the path which is still to be traversed is corrected, the axis is able to perform any number of relative movements in one direction without drifting, even when drives have slip. If the reference switch is connected to BE3, the signal is processed immediately. **Remember:** When **I36**=1, the other edge of the reference switch is evaluated than the one for **I36**=0 during reference point traversing. Circular length **I01** must be as close as possible to the path between two reference signals (e.g., after one belt rotation, the same position must be indicated). Check actual position **I80** during a rotation with **I36**=0, and adjust **I07** if necessary. The distance per rotation **I07** must always be rounded to the next higher number to prevent undesired counterclockwise offsets. The reference switch should not be triggered during a deceleration ramp since a negative offset would cause a counterclockwise movement. **Important**: Target window **I22** must be greater than the maximum physical inaccuracy! *0: inactive;* *1: active*	
I37	**Power-on reference:** Automatic reference point traversing after power-on. *0: inactive;* *1: posi.start;* After power-on, the inverter assumes operating mode *"24:ref.wait."* The first *posi.start* or *posi.step* signal starts the reference point traversing procedure. *2: automatic;* Reference point traversing is started automatically as soon as the enable appears.	
I38	**Reference block:** Number of the process block (i.e., 1 to 32) which is to be automatically started at the end of reference point traversing. This can be used to put the drive into a defined position after the reference points have been traversed. 0: standstill. No automatic start. *1 to 32:* Number of the process block to be executed.	
I40	**Posi.-step memory:** Helpful during relative positioning of continuous axes. *0: inactive; Posi.step* signals during a movement are ignored. *1: no stop; Posi.step* signals which arrive during a movement cause the current destination position to be changed immediately. The process block specified by the reference block or, if no reference block is defined, the currently selected process block takes over. Example: Two additional *posi.step* signals arrive during a relative movement of 100 mm. The drive then moves precisely 300 mm without stopping.	
I50	**Software-stop -:** Only if **I00**=0 (limited position range). Effective only when axis is referenced. Positioning control rejects traversing jobs outside the software limit switches (message *"51:Refused"*). Manual-traversing and continuous process blocks are stopped at the software stops. Caution: Software stops do nothing to compensate when the permissible position range is exceeded due to a change on the fly to a process block with slower ramps! *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 10000000 to 31 bits	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.

Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.

1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1

Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.

2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

I.. Posi. Machine		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
I51	**Software-stop +:** Only if **I00**=0 (limited position range). Effective only when axis is referenced. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 10000000 to 31 bits	
I60	**Electronic cam 1 begin:** In the positioning area between **I60** and **I61**, the *el.cam* signal (**F00**=8) becomes high. "Electronic cam" only functions in the referenced state. Cf. also the related function "operating range" in chapter 9.3. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 0 to 31 bits	
I61	**Electronic cam 1 end:** See **I60**. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 100 to 31 bits	
I70	**Position-offset:** A correction path corresponding to the voltage on AE2 can be added to the current reference value position (**F20**=6). 10 V corresponds to the path specified in **I70**. Useful, for example, for creating complicated x(t) profiles which are generated by a PC as voltage. After activation of the inverter (i.e., enable), the current offset value is approached at the manual speed **I12**. The reference value from AE2 is then supplied without restrictions, and the AE2 low pass can be used for smoothing. *Value range in I05:* 0 to 31 bits	
I80	**Actual position:** Read only. Indication of the actual position. *Value range in I05:* ±31 bits	
I81	**Target position:** Read only. Indication of the current reference value position. *Value range in I05:* ±31 bits	
I82	**Active process block:** Read only. Indication of the currently active block during block processing (traverse, wait) and during standstill at a process block position. The approached process block is indicated in **I82** as long as the "RV reached" signal (i.e., in position) is present. When the drive in not in a process block position (e.g., after power on, manual traversing or termination of a movement), **I82**=0 applies. When **I82**>0, the signals "*23: reference value-ackn.0"* to *"27: reference value-ackn.4"* can indicate the active process block in binary coded format ("000" for process block 1 - i.e., **I82**=1). Cf. chap. 10.3.	
I83	**Selected process block:** Read only. Indication of the block selected via binary inputs or **J02**. This process block would be executed with the *posi.start* signal. Cf. also chap. 10.3 and **F00**=23.	
I84	**Following error:** Read only. Indication of the current position deviation. Cf. **I21** and **F00**=9. *Value range in I05:* ±31 bits	
I85	**In position:** Read only. Indication of output signal **F00**=*3:refVal-reached*. *0: inactive;* Drive moving or destination position not reached. *1: active;* See output signal **F00**=*3:refVal-reached* and **I22** target window.	
I86	**Referenced:** Read only. Indication of output signal "*13:referenced."* For reference point traversing, see chap. 10.6. *0: inactive;* Drive not referenced. No absolute positioning possible. *1: active;* Drive referenced.	
I87	**Electronic cam 1:** Read only. Indication of output signal *"8:electronic cam 1."* *0: inactive;* Current position is outside **I60** and **I61**. *1: active;* Current position is within **I60** and **I61**.	
I88	**Speed:** Read only. Indication of the current reference value of the positioning speed with unit. Cf. chap. 10.7. *Value range in I05/sec:* ±31 bits	

J.. Posi. Command (Process Blocks)		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
J00	**Posi.start:** 0→1. Starts the currently selected process block. The block is selected via binary inputs (*RV-select 0* to *2*) or **J02**. Since posi.start interrupts positioning procedures in progress, it has the highest priority. The **J00** parameter corresponds to the BE function *"19:posi.start."*	
J01	**Posi.step:** 0→1. With process block chaining, *posi.step* is used to start the next programmed block if this is not started automatically (e.g., via **J17**=*1:with delay*). This is done without regard to the RV-select inputs, for example. In operating state *"17:posi.active,"* (standstill, no process block being processed), *posi.step* starts the currently selected process block the same as *posi.start* (see above). *Posi.step* never interrupts a running movement (exception: **I40**=1). Delays between process blocks (**J18**) are prematurely concluded by *posi.step*. If a movement is interrupted (operating state *"23:interrupt."*), *posi.step* completes the interrupted process block.	
J02	**Process block number:** Selection of the process block which can be started at all times with *posi.start*. *0:* external selection via binary inputs and the BE functions **F31**=*RV-select 0* to *4*. See also **I83**. *1* to *32:* fixed selection of the process block. RV-select signals are ignored.	
J03	**Tip-mode:** Manual operation via the device keyboard. See also **F31**=17 and **F31**=18. *0: inactive;* *1: active;* The drive can be positioned with the ◄ and ► keys.	

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

J.. Posi. Command (Process Blocks)		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
J04	**Teach-in:** 0→1 starts the action (i.e., triggered manually). The current actual position is used as the destination of the currently selected process block and stored non-volatilely. **Example:** Normally, the desired position is approached manually and then accepted with teach-in. See also **F31**=25.	
J05	**Start reference:** 0→1 starts the action (i.e., triggered manually). Reference point traversing can also be started via a binary input or automatically after power-on. See **I37** and chapter 10.6 and **F31**=24.	
J10	**Position:** Position specification. The value can also be changed during traversing, but the change does not take effect until the next *posi.start* command (if internal conversion has been concluded). Cf. **F00**=32. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 0 to 31 bits (=2^{31} encoder increments after quadruple evaluation)	
J11	**Position mode:** There are 4 modes. Cf. chapter 10.4. *0: relative;* *1: absolute;* *2: endless positive;* With "continuous" position modes, destination position **J10** can be disregarded. *3: endless negative;*	
J12	**Speed:** Unit/sec. **Caution:** If you enter a value greater than the maximum speed **I10** in **J12**, the actual traveling speed is limited to **I10**. *Value range in I05/sec:* 0 to 1000 to 31 bits	
J13	**Accel:** Acceleration, unit/sec^2. **Caution**: If the values **J13** and **J14** exceed the maximum acceleration **I11**, acceleration during movement is limited to **I11**. Up to software version 4.5: If the direction of rotation must be changed during a change in process blocks on the fly, the entire reversal procedure is performed with the Accel ramp (**J13**). *Value range in I05/sec^2:* 0 to 1000 to 31 bits	
J14	**Decel:** Deceleration, unit/sec^2. *Value range in I05/sec^2:* 0 to 1000 to 31 bits	
J15	**Repeat number:** Only available if **J11**=*0:relative*. If necessary, a relative movement can be repeated several times based on the value **J15**. With **J17**=0, *posi.step* is waited for after each partial movement. With **J17**=1, the partial movements are run through automatically. Delay **J18** is inserted between the movements. **J15**=0 means no repetition (i.e., one single movement). *Value range:* 0 to 254	
J16	**Next block:** Chaining of process blocks. Specification of a process block to which a jump is to be made at the end of the movement or after a *posi.next* signal. *0:* stop; No process block chaining. *1 to 32:* Number of the next process block. Cf. chapter 10.8.	
J17	**Next start:** Only if **J15**≠0 or **J16**≠0. **J17** defines when and how the branch is made to next block **J16**. ***0: posi.step**;* Continued movement via posi.step function (rising edge). Cf. **J01**. ***1: with delay**;* Automatic continued movement after delay **J18** expires. In contrast to **J17**=2, an intermediate stop is also always performed with **J18**=0 sec. ***2: no stop**;* When destination position **J10** is reached, the speed is adjusted without stopping (i.e., change in block on the fly without intermediate stop). Drive travels to **J10** without braking and then changes to process block **J16**. Also useful for generating n(x) speed profiles with support points in up to 8 positions. Cf. **I15**, chapter 10.8, example 4. ***3: Posi.next**;* The block change is performed on the fly with the *posi.next* function. If **J17**≠3, *posi.next* has no effect. See also example 3 in chap. 10.8. ***4: Operation range**;* The block change is performed on the fly when the operating range (**C41** to **C46**) is exited. Compare example 7 (press/screw) in chapter 10.9. When a block change is performed on the fly without intermediate stop (**J17**=2, 3, 4), no refVal-reached signal (in position) is generated.	
J18	**Delay:** Parameter only effective if **J15**≠0 or **J16**≠0 and **J17**=1. Otherwise not shown. Delay before the repetition of relative movements (**J15**≠0) or before automatic change to the next record (**J17**=*1:with delay*). After expiration of the delay time, movement is automatically resumed. A delay can be terminated (i.e., shortened) with the *posi.step* signal (rising edge). *Value range in sec:* 0 to 65.535	

☞ The layout of process block nos. 2 to 8 is identical. Process block no. 2 is located in **J20** - **J28**, process block no. 3 in **J30** - **J38**, etc.

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.

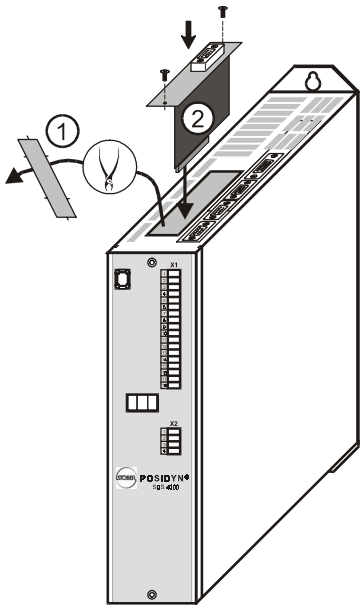
L.. Posi. Command 2 (Extended Process Block Parameters)		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
L10	**Brake:** Definition for process block no. 1. Only if **F08**=1. Process block-related brake control (e.g., for lifting systems). After reaching destination position **J10**, you can apply the brake. *0: inactive;* Destination position is held by the motor (i.e., position control). Brake is only applied when enable, halt, quick stop or fault is missing. *1: active;* After the destination position is reached, the brake is automatically applied. The next start command is delayed by the time **F06** (brake release).	
L11	**Switch A:** Selection of the first switching point for process block no. 1. Up to two switching points ("switch A" and "switch B") can be used in each process block. Each of the four switching points defined in group **N**.. can be used in various process blocks. Cf. chap. 10.12. *0: inactive;* *1: switch S1;* *2: switch S2;* *3: switch S3;* *4: switch S4;*	
L12	**Switch B:** Selection of the second switching point for process block no. 1. Cf. **L11**. *Value range:* 0 to 4	

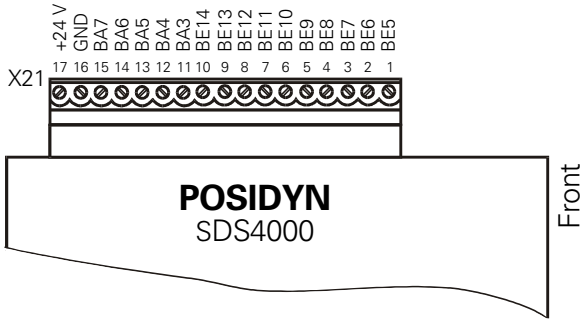
☞ The layout of extended process block parameters is identical for all process blocks. Process block no. 1 is located in **L10** to **L12**, process block no. 2 in **L20** to **L22**, and so on.

N.. Posi. Switches **See chap. 10.12 for description.**		2
Para. No.	*Description*	
N10	**S1-position:** Position of switching point S1. With relative specifications (**N11**>0), the absolute value is generated internally. *Value range in I05:* -31 bits to 0 to 31 bits	
N11	**S1-method:** Reference of position **N10** *0: absolute*; Switching point is triggered when position **N10** is traveled over. *1: rel.to start;* Switching point is triggered after a distance of **N10** (absolute value) after the starting point. *2: rel.to endpos;* Switching point is triggered at a distance of **N10** before the destination position.	
N12	**S1-memory1:** When switch S1 is approached, switch memory 1 can be affected. *0: inactive;* *1: set;* Switch memory 1 is set to high. *2: clear;* Switch memory 1 is set to low. *3: toggle;* Switch memory 1 is inverted (low → high → low → ...).	
N13	**S1-memory2:** Behavior of switch memory 2. Cf. **N12**.	
N14	**S1-memory3:** Behavior of switch memory 3. Cf. **N12**.	

☞ Posi switching points S2 to S4 are set up identically. Switching point S2 is located in **N20** to **N24**, and so on.

• The power pack must be turned off before these parameters can be changed.
Italics These parameters are sometimes not shown depending on which parameters are set.
1) See result table in chap 15. 2) Only available when **D90**≠1
Parameters which are included in the *normal* menu scope (**A10**=0). For other parameters, select **A10**=*1:extended* or **A10**=*2:service*.
2 Parameters marked with a "√ " can be parameterized separately from each other in parameter record 1 and 2.



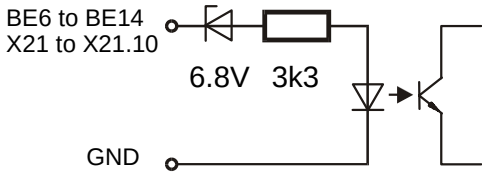
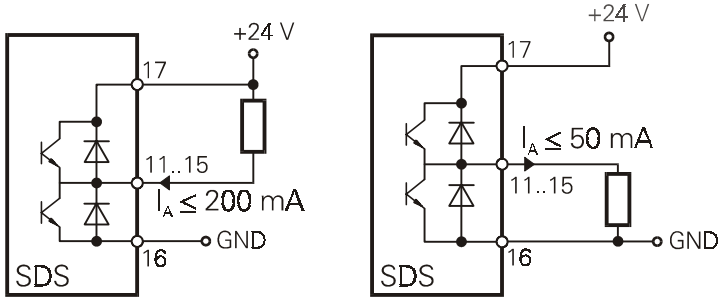


Purpose:

Expansion of the digital inputs/outputs of a **POSIDYN**® SDS 4000 servo inverter
- 10 additional binary inputs (BE5 to BE14), galvanically isolated
- 5 additional binary outputs (BA3 to BA7), galvanically isolated
- Inputs/outputs identical to those of option boards SEA + DP4000

Installation:

① Remove the cover from the top of the housing with a suitable tool (side cutting pliers). Do not saw. Do not allow metal shavings to penetrate the device.
② Install board vertically in the housing, and secure with two screws.

	Ter-minal	Function	Parameter	Circuiting
Terminal strip X21	1	Input BE5	F35	L - level: 0 to 7 V / 0 mA H - level: +12 to 30 V / 7 mA, Ri = 3.3 kΩ 
	2	Input BE6	F60	
	3	Input BE7	F61	
	4	Input BE8	F62	
	5	Input BE9	F63	
	6	Input BE10	F64	
	7	Input BE11	F65	
	8	Input BE12	F66	
	9	Input BE13	F67	
	10	Input BE14	F68	
	11	Output BA3	F82	• External power must be available on terminal X21.17 and be between 15 and 29 V. • Maximum output current 50 mA with load against ground • Maximum output current 200 mA with load against 24 V 
	12	Output BA4	F83	
	13	Output BA5	F84	
	14	Output BA6	F85	
	15	Output BA7	F86	
	16	GND		Reference ground galvanically isolated from inverter
	17	+24 V		Voltage for the output drivers (BA3 to BA7)

Result Table The result of actions (e.g., save parameter (**A00**=1) is indicated on the display. Possible results are listed below.	
0: Error free	The data were transferred correctly.
1: Error!	General error
2: Wrong box	Controlbox's data memory has incompatible data structure (e.g., formatting for another memory size).
3: Invalid data	Controlbox's data memory contains invalid data. Write Controlbox again, and repeat the procedure.
5: OK (adjusted)	Software version of Controlbox data (or similar) and controller differ in several parameters. Confirm with the [#] key. Message does not affect functionality of the controller.
6: OK (adjusted)	Software version of Controlbox data (or similar) and controller differ in several parameters. Confirm with the [#] key. Message does not affect functionality of the controller.
9: BE encoder signal	• If synchronous reference value **G27**=*0:BE encoder* or posi encoder **I02**=*0:BE encoder*, the following must apply: **F31**=14(15), **F32**=15(14). • If **G27**=1 (synchronous reference value = X20) or **I02**=1 (posi encoder = X20), the following must apply: **F31**≠14(15), **F32**≠15(14). Values in parentheses: Encoder (signal A, B) and stepper motor connection (frequency + sign) access the same counter.
10: Limit value	Value outside the value range
12: BE/X20/X41	Conflict while accessing the encoder pulse counter (there is only one) or error in parameterization of the sin/cos encoder • X20 may not be simultaneously programmed as the pulse input with BE1/BE2 or X40 (**F31**, **F31**≠14, 15 and **H40**≠2:encoder In when **H20**=2, 3 and vice versa). • When motor encoder **B26**=*3:SinCos*, **H40**=*1:Sincos* must be programmed. • When motor encoder **B26**=*3:SinCos*, neither X20 nor BE1/BE2 may be programmed as the pulse input (encoder or stepper motor).
13: BE cw/ccw	Programming **F31**=14 and **F32**=14 can be used to simulate the direction of rotation of inverters with software SDS 3.2. The functions "direction of rotation," "halt," and "quick stop" may not be assigned to other BEs.
14: Canceled	• The **B40**/**B41** actions could not be executed correctly. • Action canceled (e.g., due to removal of enable). • The current exceeded the permissible maximum value (e.g., short circuit or ground fault) during "autotuning" or "phase test" (**B40**, **B41**).
15: R1 too high	A stator resistance measured during "autotuning" (**B41**) was too high. Motor is circuited incorrectly. Motor cable is defective.
16: Phase fault U	Error in phase U
17: Phase fault V	Error in phase V
18: Phase fault W	Error in phase W
19: Symmetry	Error in symmetry of phases U, V and W. Deviation of a winding resistor by ±10%.
20: Motor connection	Resolver or motor pole number is not correct.
21: Enable ?	The enable must be present for actions **J00**/**J01**/**J05**.
22: **F20**=**F25** ??	Both analog inputs (AE1 and AE2) are programmed for the same function. **F20≠F25** must apply.
25: Phase order	Error in motor wiring (order of the phases, U, V, W incorrect). Is reported as the result of the **B40** phase test. • Check motor wiring and, if necessary, resolver cable too.
26: Encoder offset	The zero offset of the motor encoder (resolver) is not correct. Is reported as the result of the **B40** phase test. With STÖBER ES motors, the error is usually to be found in the wiring or in the plug connector. • Check motor and resolver wiring. Then start phase test (**B40**) again. • If no wiring error can be found, the measured offset is stored (non-volatile) via **A00**=1 in **H32** with all other parameters.

Operating States The operating state is indicated in the display of Controlbox with number and name and can be queried under **E80** during fieldbus access. An abbreviation appears in the LED status display of the device.		
0: Ready	rdy	Inverter is ready. Voltage is available.
1: Clockwise	run	Fixed positive speed
2: Counter-clockwise	run	Fixed negative speed
3: Acceleration	run	Acceleration procedure in progress (Accel)
4: Deceleration	run	Deceleration procedure in progress (Decel)
5: Halt	HLt	Halt command present
7: n > n-Max	run	Reference value is greater than minimum of **C01** and **E126** (via analog input or fieldbus).
8: Illegal direction	dir	Specified direction of rotation is not the permissible direction of rotation (**C02**).
11: Quick stop	HLt	Quick stop is being performed.
12: Inhibited	inh	This state prevents an undesired startup of the drive. Effective for: • Drive is turned on (power on) with enable = high (only if **A34**=0). • A fault is acknowledged with a low-high change in enable. • Opened load relay (no power or no phase) • If **A30**=*3:SDP 4000* or **A30**=*4:CAN-bus* and the fieldbus sends a "disable voltage" control command, or the enable terminal becomes low, or a quick stop is completed.
13: Serial (X3)	run Not always	Parameter **A30**=1 parameterized. Inverter is controlled by the PC via serial interface.
14: Enabled	EnA	Only available with *Drivecom* profile. Bus connection.
15: Self test	tst	Self-test is being performed on inverter.
16: Fault	Exy	Inverter's power pack is disabled. “xy” is the fault code (see chap. 17).
17: Positioning-active	pos	Position control is active. Waiting for a start command. Basic state of positioning control.
18: Moving	run	Processing a traversing job. Drive is moving. Indicated instead of the states of the speed mode (i.e. *accelerate, brake, left and right*).
19: Delay	pos	For process block chaining with defined delay or for repetition of relative movements. During a stop between two sequential jobs, the signal "in position" is generated, but the display shows "delay."
20: Wait	pos	For process block chaining with defined manual start (i.e., wait for *posi.step* signal)
21: Referencing	rEF	During reference point traversing with posi or synchronous running
22: Tip	run	During manual traversing
23: Interrupted	pos	After an interrupted process block (i.e., halt or quick stop) with the option of continuing with the *posi.step* signal. *Posi.step* is then used to move to the original destination position regardless of whether the drive has been moved in the meantime. The *"23:Interrupted"* state is retained when the enable is turned off and on while the halt signal is active. A change in enable without the halt signal and manual traversing cause the basic state *"17:Posi.active."*
24: Reference wait	rEF	Wait for *posi.start* or *posi.step* signal to trigger reference point traversing after power on (**I37**=1).
25: Stop input	StP	Drive is positioned on stop input and can only be moved out of this position with manual or reference point traversing.
26: Parameter inhibit	OFF	Enable was deactivated from the PC with software while data was being transferred from the PC to the inverter.

Faults / Events

When faults occur, the inverter is no longer able to control the drive and is disabled. An entry is made in the fault memory (**E40**/**E41**), and relay 1 (ready for operation) releases. If installed when the fault occurs, the Parabox is written automatically. Certain events (cf. last column of the table below) can be declared via FDS Tool as faults, messages, warnings or not effective.

		Auto Reset	FDS Tool*
31: Short/ground	The hardware overcurrent switch-off is active. • Motor requires too much current from the inverter (e.g., interwinding fault or overload).	√	
34: Hardw. fault	The non-volatile data memory is defective or software version is time-limited.		
35: Watchdog	Monitors the load and functions of the microprocessor	√	
36: High voltage	DC-link voltage too high • Power too high • Reverse powering of the drive while braking (no brake resistor connected, brake chopper defective, brake chopper deactivated with **A20**). See chap. 4.6.	√	
37: n-feedback	Resolver: Wire break or signal level too low Fault can only be acknowledged by turning 24 V off and on! **Sin/cos absolute-value encoder:** • During device startup - Communication to the device is faulty. - Absolute-value encoder unknown - Communication protocol unknown (neither EnDat nor HiperFace) • During operation - Wire break or signal level too low - Change in **B26**		
38: tempDev.sens	The heat dissipater temperature is over the limit value. Cf. **E25**. • Temperature of environment/switching cabinet is too high.		
39: TempDev.i2t	The inverter limits the output current to 99% of the nominal current. The i^2t model calculated for the inverter has reached 100% of the thermal load. • Inverter is overloaded. (inverter too small). • Temperature of the environment/switching cabinet is too high. • Closed brake • Motor connected incorrectly • Resolver connected incorrectly		
40: Invalid data	The data in non-volatile memory are incomplete. Reset non-volatile memory with "**A00** save values." This loads the default values.		
41: Temp.motorTMP	Excessive temperature indicated by the motor temperature sensor. • Motor is overloaded. Use external ventilation. • Temperature sensor not connected (X40.2 to X40.6)		
42: Temp.brakeRes	The i^2t model calculated for the brake resistor has reached 100% of the thermal load. • **A20** programmed incorrectly • Permissible power loss of brake resistance is too high. • With internal brake resistance: No jumper on X12. ➔ chap. 5.2. • With external brake resistance: Brake resistor not connected.		
44: Ext.fault	Fault triggered by BE		
45: OTempMot.i^2t	• Motor overloaded • Cooling insufficient		√
46: Low voltage	DC-link voltage is below the limit value set in **A35**. • Drops in the power supply • Acceleration times are too short (ramps, **D ..**).	√	√

* Events can be programmed with FDS Tool as messages, warnings or faults, or can be completely deactivated.

Faults / Events

When faults occur, the inverter is no longer able to control the drive and is disabled. An entry is made in the fault memory (**E40**/**E41**), and relay 1 (ready for operation) releases. Certain events (cf. last column of the table below) can be declared via FDS Tool as faults, messages, warnings or not effective.

		Auto Reset	FDS Tool*
47: Device overl.	The maximum torque has been exceeded. The permissible torque is limited by parameters **C03** and **C04** and the possible torque limitation via analog input. See chap. 9.2.	√	√
48: Accel.overl.	Same as *"47:Device overload"* except for an acceleration procedure. M-Max 2 (**C04**) is permitted for the acceleration procedure with "cycle characteristic" startup (**C20**=2).	√	√
49: Decel.overl.	Same as *"47:Device overload"* except for a deceleration procedure	√	√
50: Operat.area	The operating area defined under **C41** to **C46** has been exited. See also chap. 9.3.	√	√
51: Refused	Only for positioning (**C60**=2). *Posi.start* or *posi.step* was not accepted. • Destination position is located outside software limit switches **I50** and **I51**. • In non-referenced status (**I86**=0), no absolute positions (e.g., **J11**=1) are traveled to. • The direction of rotation in the current process block is not the same as the permissible direction **I04**.	√	√
52: Communication	• Fault during communication between inverter and FDS Tool during remote control via PC • Communication fault during fieldbus operation	√	
53: Stop input	A limit switch connected via a BE input or monitored via fieldbus has been triggered. During referencing at the limit switch (**I30**=1), a reversal of the limit switches will cause a fault.	√	
54: Follow. error	The maximum following error (i.e., deviation between actual position and reference value position) permitted by **I21** has been exceeded. • Motor overload, too much acceleration or blockage • Kv-factor **I20** too small, speed feed forward **I25** too small	√	√
55: OptionBoard	• When option board *SEA-4000* is used, the external 24 V voltage is not present or the card is defective. No fault if enable is deactivated. • No option card found		
56: Overspeed	Actual speed exceeds n-Max by more than 15%.		

* The events checked in the "FDS Tool" column can be parameterized with FDS Tool as messages, warnings or faults in the group **U..** protective functions.

Acknowledgment of faults:

- **Enable:** Change from low to high level on the enable input.
  Always available:
- Esc -key (only if **A31**=1).

Auto-reset (only if **A32**=1).
Binary input (**F31** to **F34**=13).

Caution!
Drive starts up immediately!

Parameters **E40** and **E41** can be used to scan the last 10 faults (i.e., value 1 is the last fault). FDS Tool can then be used to assign the inverter's reaction (fault, warning, message or nothing) to certain events.

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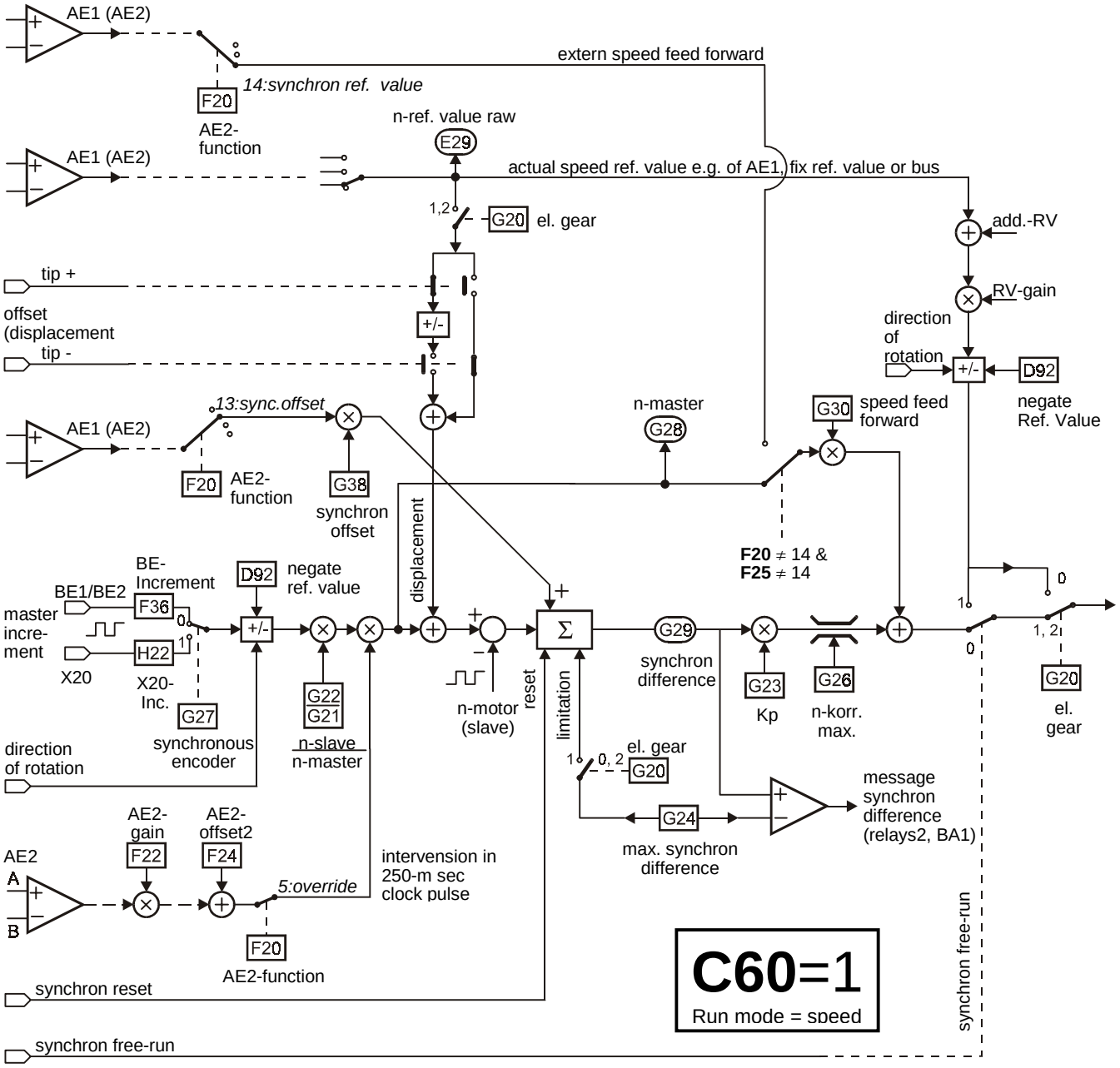
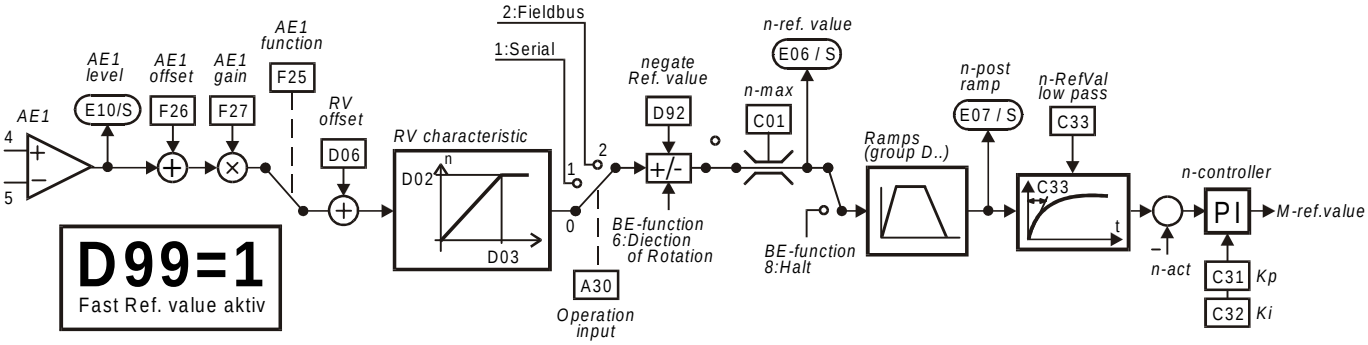
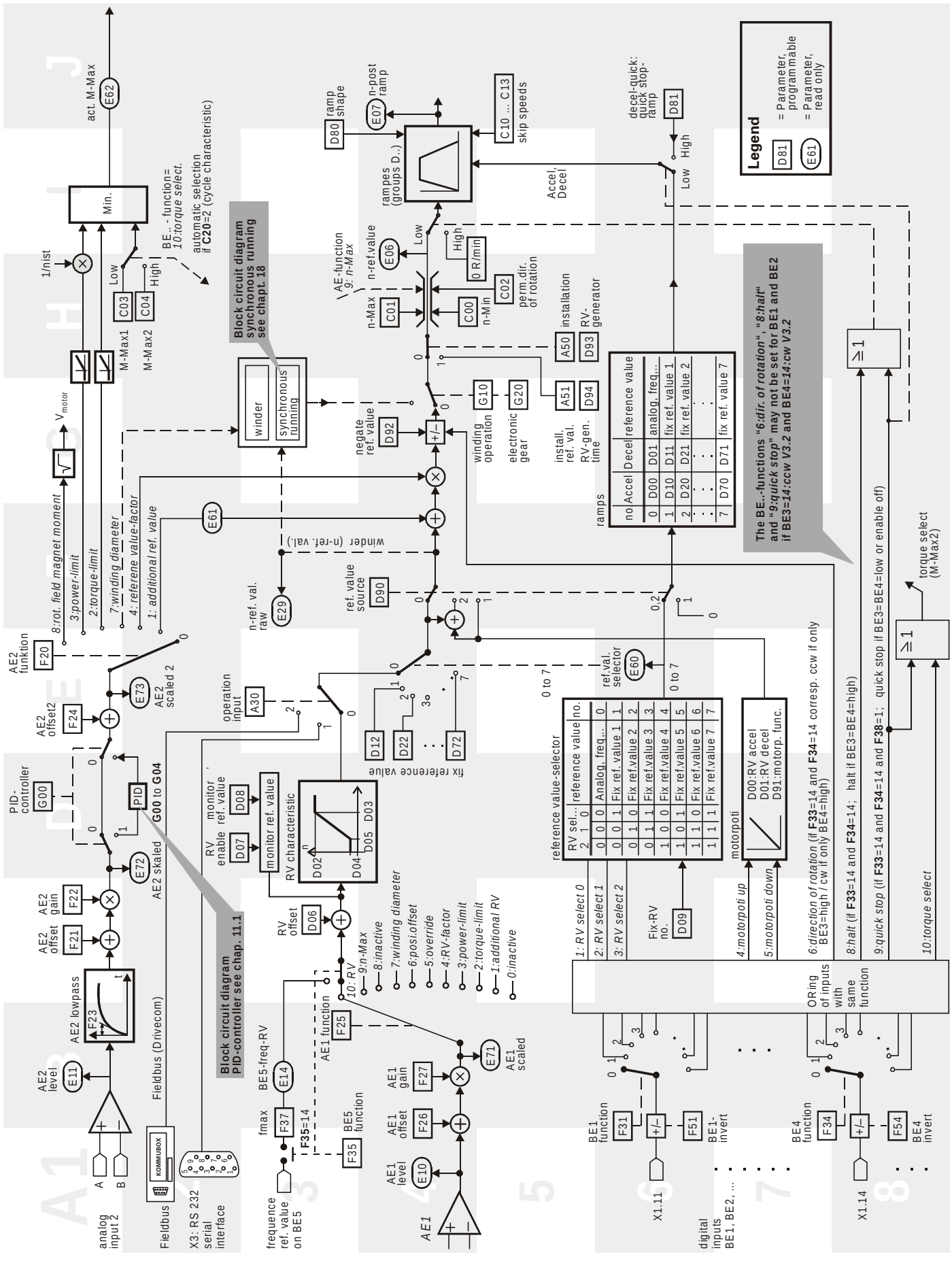


19.1 BLOCK CIRCUIT DIAGRAM: FAST REFERENCE VALUE ACTIVE (D99=1)



19. Block Circuit Diagram Reference Value Processing



20. Parameter Table

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
A.. INVERTER				
A00	Save parameter	[%]		
A01	Read parabox & save	[%]		
A02	Check parameter	[%]		
A03	Write to parabox	[%]		
A04	Default settings	[%]		
A10	Menu level		0	
A11	Parameter set edit			
A12	Language		0	
A13	Set password			
A14	Edit password			
A15	Auto-return		1	
A20	Braking resistor type		20	
A21	Brak. resistor resist.	[Ω]	Varies	
A22	Brak. resistor rating	[kW]	Varies	
A23	Brak. resistor therm	[sec]	40	
A30	Operation input		0	
A31	Esc-reset		1	
A32	Auto-reset		0	
A33	Time auto-reset	[min]	15	
A34	Auto-start		0	
A35	Low voltage limit	[V]	350	
A36	Mains voltage	[V]	400	
A37	Reset memorized values			
A38	DC power-input		0	
A40	Read parabox	[%]		
A41	Select parameter set			
A42	Copy para set 1>2	[%]		
A43	Copy para set 2>1	[%]		
A50	Tip			
A51	Tip ref. value	[rpm]	300	
A55	Key hand function		1	
A82	CAN-baudrate		1	
A83	Busaddress		0	
A84	Profibus baudrate			
B.. MOTOR				
B00	Motor-type			
B02	EMC-constant	[V]	110	
B03	Motor fan		0	
B10	Poles		6	
B11	P-nominal	[kW]	Varies	
B12	I-nominal	[A]	Varies	
B13	n-nominal	[rpm]	Varies	
B17	M0 (standstill)	[Nm]	Varies	
B26	Motor-encoder		0	
B40	Phase test	[%]		
B41	Autotuning	[%]		
B53	R1-motor	[Ω]	Varies	
B64	Ki-IQ (moment)	[%]	Varies	
B65	Kp-IQ (moment)	[%]	Varies	
C.. MACHINE				
C00	n-Min	[rpm]	0	
C01	n-Max	[rpm]	3000	
C02	Perm. dir. of rotation		0	
C03	M-Max 1	[%]	150	
C04	M-Max 2	[%]	150	
C30	J-mach/J-motor		0	
C31	n-controller Kp	[%]	60	
C32	n-controller Ki	[%]	30	

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
C33	n-RefVal low pass	[msec]	2	
C34	n-motor low pass	[msec]	Bem.	
C35	n-control. Kp standstill	[%]	100	
C40	n-window	[rpm]	3	
C41	Oper. range n-Min	[rpm]	0	
C42	Oper. range n-Max	[rpm]	6000	
C43	Operat. range M-Min	[%]	0	
C44	Operat. range M-Max	[%]	400	
C45	Operat. range x-Min	[%]	0	
C46	Operat. range x-Max	[%]	400	
C47	Operat. range C45/C46		0	
C48	Operat. range C47 abs		0	
C49	Operat. range accel&ena		0	
C50	Display function		0	
C51	Display factor		1	
C52	Display decimals		0	
C53	Display text			
C60	Run mode		1	
D.. REFERENCE VALUE				
D00	RV accel	[msec/3000rpm]	0	
D01	RV decel	[msec/3000rpm]	0	
D02	Speed (max. ref. value)	[rpm]	3000	
D03	Reference value -Max	[%]	100	
D04	Speed (min. ref. value)	[rpm]	0	
D05	Ref. value-Min	[%]	1	
D06	Ref. value offset	[%]	0	
D07	Ref. value enable		0	
D08	Monitor ref. value		0	
D09	Fix reference value no.		0	
D10	Accel 1	[msec/3000rpm]	60	
D11	Decel 1	[msec/3000rpm]	60	
D12	Fix ref. value 1	[rpm]	750	
D20	Accel 2	[msec/3000rpm]	90	
D21	Decel 2	[msec/3000rpm]	90	
D22	Fix ref. value 2	[rpm]	1500	
D30	Accel 3	[msec/3000rpm]	120	
D31	Decel 3	[msec/3000rpm]	120	
D32	Fix ref. value 3	[rpm]	3000	
D40	Accel 4	[msec/3000rpm]	5	
D41	Decel 4	[msec/3000rpm]	5	
D42	Fix ref. value 4	[rpm]	500	
D50	Accel 5	[msec/3000rpm]	10	
D51	Decel 5	[msec/3000rpm]	10	
D52	Fix ref. value 5	[rpm]	1000	
D60	Accel 6	[msec/3000rpm]	20	
D61	Decel 6	[msec/3000rpm]	20	
D62	Fix ref. value 6	[rpm]	2000	
D70	Accel 7	[msec/3000rpm]	25	
D71	Decel 7	[msec/3000rpm]	25	
D72	Fix ref. value 7	[rpm]	2500	
D81	Decel-quick	[msec/3000rpm]	2	
D90	Reference value source		0	
D91	Motorpoti function		0	
D92	Negate reference value		0	
D93	RV-generator			
D94	Ref. val. generator time	[msec]	500	
D99	Fast reference value		1	
E.. DISPLAY VALUES				
E00	I-motor	[A]		

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
E01	P-motor	[kW]		
E02	M-motor	[Nm]		
E03	DC-link-voltage	[V]		
E06	n-reference value	[rpm]		
E07	n-post-ramp	[rpm]		
E08	n-motor	[rpm]		
E09	Rotor position			
E10	AE1-level	[%]		
E11	AE2-level	[%]		
E16	Analog-output1-level	[%]		
E17	Relay 1			
E18	BA 2			
E19	BE15...BE1 & enable			
E20	Device utilization	[%]		
E21	Motor utilization	[%]		
E22	i2t-device	[%]		
E23	i2t-motor	[%]		
E24	i2t-braking resistor	[%]		
E25	Device temperature	[°C]		
E26	Binary output 1			
E27	BA15...BA1 & Relay 1			
E28	Analog-output2-level	[%]		
E29	n-ref. value raw	[rpm]		
E30	Run time	[h,m,sec]		
E31	Enable time	[h,m,sec]		
E32	Energy counter	[kW]		
E33	Vi-max-memo value	[V]		
E34	I-max-memo value	[A]		
E35	Tmin-memo value	[°C]		
E36	Tmax-memo value	[°C]		
E37	Pmin-memo value	[kW]		
E38	Pmax-memo value	[kW]		
E40	Fault type			
E41	Fault time			
E42	Fault count			
E45	Control word			
E46	Status word			
E47	n-field-bus	[rpm]		
E50	Device			
E51	Software-version			
E52	Device-number			
E53	Variant-number			
E54	Option-board			
E55	Identity-number			
E56	Parameter set ident. 1			
E57	Parameter set ident. 2			
E58	Kommubox			
E60	Reference value selector			
E61	Additional ref. value	[rpm]		
E62	Actual M-max	[%]		
E63	PID-controller limit			
E64	Brake			
E65	PID-error	[%]		
E71	AE1 scaled	[%]		
E72	AE2 scaled	[%]		
E73	AE2 scaled 2	[%]		
E80	Operating condition			
E81	Event level			
E82	Event name			

20. Parameter Table

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
E83	Warning time			
E84	Active parameter set			
F.. CONTROL INTERFACE				
F00	BA2-function		1	
F03	Relay2 t-on	[sec]	0	
F04	Relay2 t-off	[sec]	0	
F05	Relay2 invert		0	
F06	t-brake release	[sec]	0,1	
F07	t-brake set	[sec]	0,052	
F08	Brake		0	
F10	Relay1-function		0	
F20	AE2-function		0	
F21	AE2-offset	[%]	0	
F22	AE2-gain	[%]	100	
F23	AE2-lowpass	[msec]	0	
F24	AE2-offset2	[%]	0	
F25	AE1-function		10	
F26	AE1-offset	[%]	0	
F27	AE1-gain	[%]	100	
F30	BE-logic		0	
F31	BE1-function		8	
F32	BE2-function		6	
F33	BE3-function		9	
F34	BE4-function		0	
F35	BE5-function		0	
F36	BE increment	[I/R]	1024	
F38	Quick stop		0	
F40	Analog-output1-function		4	
F41	Analog-output1-offset	[%]	0	
F42	Analog-output1-gain	[%]	100	
F43	Analog-output1-absolut		0	
F45	Analog-output2-function		1	
F46	Analog-output2-offset	[%]	0	
F47	Analog-output2-gain	[%]	50	
F49	BE-gear ratio		1	
F51	BE1-invert		0	
F52	BE2-invert		0	
F53	BE3-invert		0	
F54	BE4-invert		0	
F55	BE5-invert		0	
F60	BE6-function		0	
F61	BE7-function		0	
F62	BE8-function		0	
F63	BE9-function		0	
F64	BE10-function		0	
F65	BE11-function		0	
F66	BE12-function		0	
F67	BE13-function		0	
F68	BE14-function		0	
F70	BE6-invert		0	
F71	BE7-invert		0	
F72	BE8-invert		0	
F73	BE9-invert		0	
F74	BE10-invert		0	
F75	BE11-invert		0	
F76	BE12-invert		0	
F77	BE13-invert		0	
F78	BE14-invert		0	
F80	BA1-function		1	

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
F81	BA2-function		0	
F82	BA3-function		1	
F83	BA4-function		1	
F84	BA5-function		1	
F85	BA6-function		1	
F86	BA7-function		1	
G.. TECHNOLOGY				
G00	PID-controller		0	
G01	PID-controller Kp		0.3	
G02	PID-controller Ki	[1/sec]	0	
G03	PID-controller Kd	[msec]	0	
G04	PID-controller limit	[%]	400	
G05	PID-controller limit2	[%]	-400	
G06	PID-controller Kp2		1	
G10	Winding operation		0	
G11	Diameter		0	
G12	Min. winding diam.	[mm]	10	
G13	Max. winding diam.	[mm]	100	
G14	Beg. winding diam.	[mm]	10	
G15	Overdrive ref. value	[rpm]	0	
G16	Diam.calculator ramp	[mm/s]	10	
G17	Tension reduction	[%]	0	
G19	Winding act. diam.	[mm]		
G20	Electronic gear		0	
G21	Speed master		1	
G22	speed slave		1	
G23	Kp synchron	[1/sec]	30	
G24	Max. sync. difference	[°]	3600	
G25	Synchron reset		3	
G26	n-correction-Max.	[rpm]	3000	
G27	Synchronous encoder		0	
G28	n-Master	[rpm]		
G29	Synchron difference	[°]		
G30	Speed feed forward	[%]	80	
G31	Reference direction		0	
G32	Reference speed fast	[rpm]	1000	
G33	Reference speed slow	[rpm]	300	
G35	Ref.encoder signal 0		0	
G38	Synchronous offset	[°]	0	
G40	Static friction torque	[Nm]	0	
G41	Dyn. friction torque	[Nm/100rpm]	0	
G42	T-dyn lowpass	[msec]	50	
H.. ENCODER				
H20	X20-function		1	
H21	Encodersim. increments		2	
H22	X20-increments	[I/R]	1024	
H23	X20-gear ratio		1	
H24	X20-zeroPos.	[°]	0	
H31	Resolver poles		2	
H32	Commutation-offset	[°]	0	
H40	X41-function		0	
H41	X41-increments	[I/U]	1024	
H42	X41-gear-ratio		1	
H60	SSI-invert		0	
H61	SSI-Code		0	
H62	SSI-databits		25	
I.. POSI MACHINE				
I00	Position range		1	
I01	Circular length	[I05]	360	

Parameter			DS	Inpt.
I02	Posi-encoder		2	
I03	Direction optimization		1	
I04	Move direction		0	
I05	Measure unit selection		2	
I06	Decimal digits		2	
I07	Way/rev. numerator	[I05]	360	
I08	Way/rev. denomin.	[R]	1	
I09	Measurement unit			
I10	Max. speed	[I05/sec]	10	
I11	Max. accel.	[I05/sec²]	10	
I12	Tip speed	[I05/sec]	180	
I15	Accel-override		0	
I16	S-ramp	[msec]	0	
I19	ENA-interrupting		0	
I20	Kv-factor	[1/sec]	30	
I21	Max. following error	[I05]	90	
I22	Target window	[I05]	5	
I23	Dead band pos. control	[I05]	0	
I25	Speed feed forward	[%]	80	
I30	Reference mode		0	
I31	Reference direction		0	
I32	Ref. speed fast	[I05/sec]	90	
I33	Ref. speed slow	[I05/sec]	4,5	
I34	Reference position	[I05]	0	
I35	Ref. encoder signal 0		0	
I36	Continuous reference		0	
I37	Power-on reference		0	
I38	Reference block		0	
I40	Posi.-step memory		0	
I50	Software-stop -	[I05]	-10000000	
I51	Software-stop +	[I05]	10000000	
I60	Electr. cam1 begin	[I05]	0	
I61	Electronic cam1 end	[I05]	100	
I70	Position-offset	[I05]	0	
I80	Actual position	[I05]		
I81	Target position	[I05]		
I82	Active process block			
I83	Selected process block			
I84	Following error	[I05]		
I85	In position			
I86	Referenced			
I87	Electronic cam 1			
I88	Speed	[I05/sec]		
J.. POSI COMMAND				
J00	Posi.start			
J01	Posi.step			
J02	Process block number		0	
J03	Tip-mode			
J04	Teach-in			
J05	Start reference			

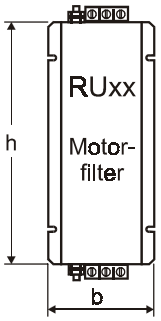
= Normal menu. Cf. par. **A10**.
Access to extended menu **A10**=1

DS = Default setting

Parameter			*DS*	*Entry of Process Blocks 1 to 8 (Process blocks 9 to 32 can **only** be programmed with FDS Tool!)*							
				Block 1	**Block 2**	**Block 3**	**Block 4**	**Block 5**	**Block 6**	**Block 7**	**Block 8**
				J10 to J18	*J20 to J28*	*J30 to J38*	*J40 to J48*	*J50 to J58*	*J60 to J68*	*J70 to J78*	*J80 to J88*
J..0	Position	[I05]	0								
J..1	Position mode		0								
J..2	Speed	[I05/sec]	1000								
J..3	Accel	[I05/sec^2]	1000								
J..4	Decel	[I05/sec^2]	1000								
J..5	Repeat number		0								
J..6	Next block		0								
J..7	Next start		0								
J..8	Delay	[sec]	0								
				L10 to L12	*L20 to L22*	*L30 to L32*	*L40 to L42*	*L50 to L52*	*L60 to L62*	*L70 to L72*	*L80 to L82*
L..0	Brake		0								
L..1	Switch A		0								
L..2	Switch B		0								
				Switch S1 *N10 to N14*		**Switch S2** *N20 to N24*		**Switch S3** *N30 to N34*		**Switch S4** *N40 to N44*	
N..0	S..-position	[I05]	0								
N..1	S..-method		0								
N..2	S..-memory1		0								
N..3	S..-memory 2		0								
N..4	S..-memory 3		0								

21. Accessories

Type	**ID No.**	**Input Filter for Interference Immunity "B"**	**Output Derating for Motor Lines ≥ 25 m**
SDS 4011	42.227	FS 4834-10-29 10 A_{eff} ID no. 28.203	RU 775 5 A_{eff} ID no. 28.206
SDS 4021	42.228		
SDS4041	42.229		RU 774 13 A_{eff} ID no. 28.207
SDS 4071	42.230		
SDS 4141	42.231	FS 4835-25-29 25 A_{eff} ID no. 28.204	RU 778 25 A_{eff} ID no. 28.208



Filter	**RU 774 13 A**	**RU 775 5 A**	**RU 778 25 A**
W x H x D (in mm)	105 x 240 x 80	70 x 160 x 55	90 x 350 x 90
Max. line cross section	6 mm^2 (rigid) or 4 mm^2 (flexible)		

Designation		**ID No.**	**Remarks**
Controlbox (incl. connection cable - FDS/SDS - 2 m)	Manual control	42.224	Controlbox documentation, no. 441 445
	DIN built-in housing 96 x 96	42.225	
PC adapter for Controlbox (incl. power pack)		42.558	Page 10
Connection cable G3 PC <-> SDS with 9-pin subminiature D connector		41.488	Chap. 9.9
Option board *SEA4000* (EA expansion)		42.604	Chap. 14.1
Option board *SDP 4000* (PROFIBUS-DP, 12 Mbaud)		42.605	PROFIBUS documentation, no. 441 525 (SV 4.5)
Option board *PROFIBUS+EA* (combi board *SEA+SDP 4000*)		42.559	Chap. 14.1 + PROFIBUS documentation, no. 441525 (SV 4.5)
Master-slave connection (prefabricated)		42.940	Page 22
FDS Tool software for Windows (3½" floppy disk)		41.499	Download from http://www.stoeber.de
Brake resistor, FZT 300 x 45 with thermal monitoring, 300 W, 80 Ω		41.730	
Brake resistor, FZT 400 x 65 with thermal monitoring, 600 W, 80 Ω		41.729	
Brake resistor, FZT 400 x 65 with thermal monitoring, 600 W, 30 Ω		41.641	
Brake resistor, FZT 600 x 65 with thermal monitoring, 1000 W, 30 Ω		41.728	
Brake resistor, FZT 400 x 45 with thermal monitoring, 1200 W, 30 Ω		41.643	

22. Notes

⇨ ⇨ **Visit the STÖBER homepage**

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Always up-to-date with the latest information on:

- **FDS Tool**
- **Catalogs, documentation, installation instructions and much more**
- **Sample applications**

NEW ... NEW ... NEW ...

- Motor encoder with sin/cos track for maximum dynamics and smooth running
  ➔ Chap. 5.6
- Multi-turn absolute value encoder (SSI, EnDat®,Hiperface®), for continuous axes too
  ➔ Chap. 5.4 and 5.6
- Higher limit frequencies for external HTL incremental encoders
  ➔ Chap. 5
- New **handshake signals** for easy communication with the host controller
- **Process block switching points**
- **Version 4.5** is software-compatible with the **POSIDRIVE®** FDS 4000 STÖBER frequency inverter.

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