

GS/DURAPULSE Accessories – RF Filter

RF Filter for GS1,GS2,GS3/DURAPULSE AC Drives		
Part Number	Price	Drive Model
RF220X00A	\$26.00	GS1-xxxx GS2-xxxx GS3-xxxx

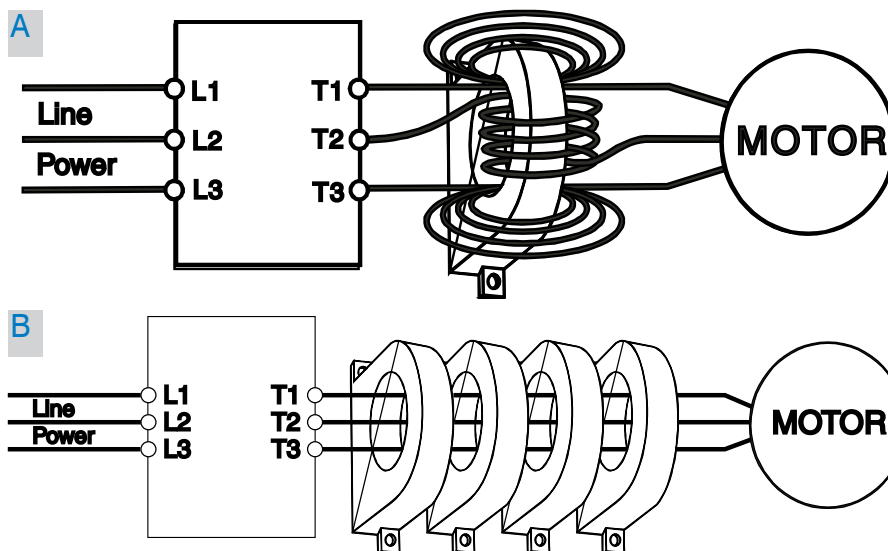
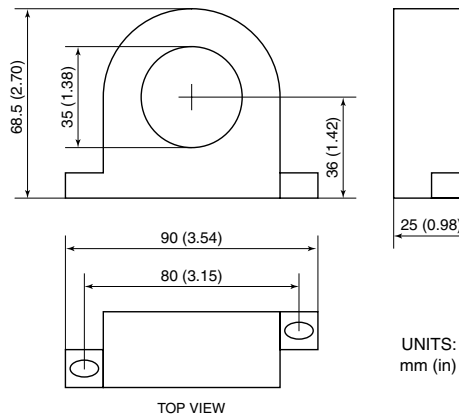
Description

Zero phase reactors, (aka RF noise filters) help reduce radiated noise from the inverter wiring. The wiring must go through the opening to reduce the RF component of the electrical noise. Loop the wires three times (four turns) to attain the full RF filtering effect. For larger wire sizes, place multiple zero-phase reactors (up to four) side by side for a greater filtering effect. These are effective for noise reduction on both the input and output sides of the inverter. Attenuation quality is good in a wide range from AM band to 10 Mhz.

Wiring Method

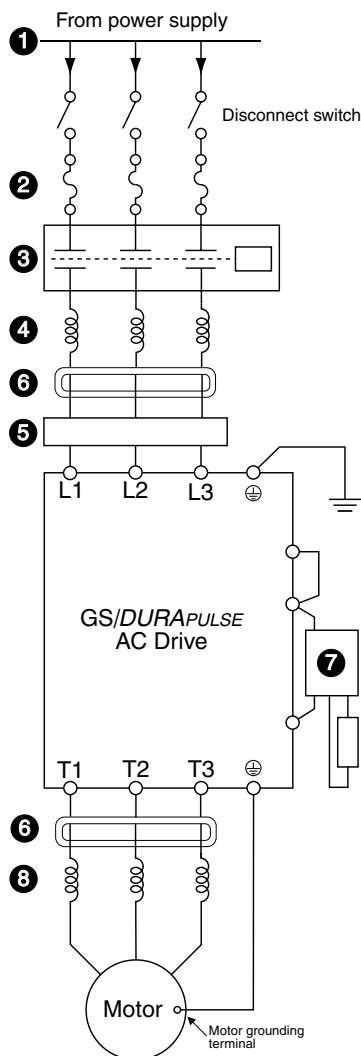
Wind each wire four times around the core, as shown in diagram A to the right. The reactor must be put at inverter side as closely as possible.

If you are unable to wire as above due to wire size or another aspect of your application, put all wires through four cores in series without winding, as in diagram B to the right.



GS/DURAPULSE Series AC Drives Optional Accessories – Overview

GS/DURAPULSE Accessories
(not all accessories are applicable for every drive model)



1 Power Supply

Please follow the specific power supply requirements shown in Chapter 1 of the applicable GS/DURAPULSE AC Drives User Manual (AutomationDirect.com).

2 Fuses

(See pages [112](#), [113](#), [pg.115](#), for more information.)

Input fuses protect the AC drive from excessive input current due to line surges, short circuits, and ground faults. They are recommended for all installations and may be required for UL-listed installations.

3 Contactor (Optional)

(Contactors are available from AutomationDirect.com)

Do not use a contactor or disconnect switch for run/stop control of the AC drive and motor. This will reduce the operating life cycle of the AC drive. Cycling a power circuit switching device while the AC drive is in run mode should be done only in emergency situations.

4 Input Line Reactor (Optional)

(See pages [71](#), [73](#), and [74](#) for more information.)

Input line reactors protect the AC drive from transient overvoltage conditions, typically caused by utility capacitor switching. The input line reactor also reduces the harmonics associated with AC drives. Input line reactors are recommended for all installations.

5 EMI filter (Optional)

(See pages [102](#) and [108](#) for more information.)

Input EMI filters reduce electromagnetic interference or noise on the input side of the AC drive. They are required for CE compliance and recommended for installations prone to or sensitive to electromagnetic interference.

6 RF filter (Optional)

(See page [111](#) for more information.)

RF filters reduce the radio frequency interference or noise on the input or output side of the inverter.

7 Braking Unit and/or Braking Resistor (Optional)

(See pages [90](#), [1](#), [92](#) for more information.)

Dynamic braking allows the AC drive to produce additional braking (stopping) torque. AC drives can typically produce between 15% & 20% braking torque without the addition of any external components. The addition of optional braking may be required for applications that require rapid deceleration or high inertia loads.

8 Output Load Reactor (Optional)

(See pages [71](#), [73](#), and [74](#) for more information.)

Output line reactors protect the motor insulation against AC drive short circuits and IGBT reflective wave damage, and also “smooth” the motor current waveform, allowing the motor to run cooler. They are **recommended for operating “non-inverter-duty” motors and when the length of wiring between the AC drive and motor exceeds 75 feet.**