

Fault detection codes that cannot be reset automatically (continued)

Code	Name	Possible causes	Remedy
OCF	Overcurrent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parameters in the Motor control menu d r C - page 55 are not correct Inertia or load too high Mechanical locking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the parameters Check the size of the motor/drive/load Check the state of the mechanism Connect line motor chokes Reduce the Switching frequency S F r page 57 Check the ground connection of drive, motor cable and motor insulation.
SCF1	Motor short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-circuit or grounding at the drive output Ground fault during running status Commutation of motors during running status Significant current leakage to ground if several motors are connected in parallel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the cables connecting the drive to the motor, and the motor insulation Connect motor chokes
SCF3	Ground short circuit		
SCF4	IGBT short circuit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal power component short circuit detected at power on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact your local Schneider Electric representative
SOF	Overspeed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instability Overspeed associated with the inertia of the application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the motor Overspeed is 10% more than Maximum frequency L F r page 55 so adjust this parameter if necessary Add a braking resistor Check the size of the motor/drive/load Check parameters of the speed loop (gain and stability)
LnF	Auto-tuning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor not connected to the drive One motor phase loss Special motor Motor is rotating (being driven by the load, for example) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the motor/drive are compatible Check that the motor is present during auto-tuning If an output contactor is being used, close it during auto-tuning Check that the motor is completely stopped

Fault detection codes that can be reset with the automatic restart function, after the cause has disappeared

These faults can also be reset by turning on and off or by means of a logic input (parameter [Detected fault reset assignment \$r5F\$](#) page [77](#)).
OHF, OLF, OPF1, OPF2, OSF, SLF1, SLF2, SLF3 and tJF faults can be inhibited and cleared remotely by means of a logic input (parameter [Detected fault inhibition assignment \$lnH\$](#) page [81](#)).

Code	Name	Possible causes	Remedy
LFFI	AI current lost fault	Detection if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analog input AI1 is configured as current AI1 current scaling parameter of 0% $CrLI$ page 51 is greater than 3 mA Analog input current is lower than 2 mA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the terminal connection
ObF	Overbraking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braking too sudden or driving load too high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the deceleration time Install a module unit with a braking resistor if necessary Check the line supply voltage, to be sure that it is under the maximum acceptable (20% over maximum line supply during run status)
OHF	Drive overheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive temperature too high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the motor load, the drive ventilation and the ambient temperature. Wait for the drive to cool down before restarting. See Mounting and temperature conditions page 12.
OLC	Process overload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process overload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the process and the parameters of the drive to be in phase
OLF	Motor overload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triggered by excessive motor current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the setting of the motor thermal protection, check the motor load.
OPF1	1 output phase loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of one phase at drive output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the connections from the drive to the motor In case of using downstream contactor, check the right connection, cable and contactor
OPF2	3 output phase loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motor not connected Motor power too low, below 6% of the drive nominal current Output contactor open Instantaneous instability in the motor current 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the connections from the drive to the motor Test on a low power motor or without a motor: In factory settings mode, motor phase loss detection is active Output Phase loss detection OPL page 80 = YES. To check the drive in a test or maintenance environment, without having to use a motor with the same rating as the drive, deactivate motor phase loss detection Output Phase loss detection $OPL = n0$ Check and optimize the following parameters: IR compensation (law U/F) UFr page 56, Rated motor voltage $Un5$ page 55 and Rated motor current nCr page 55 and perform an Auto-tuning tUn page 58.
OSF	Main overvoltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line voltage too high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At drive power on only, the supply is 10% over the maximum acceptable voltage level Power with no run order, 20% over the maximum line supply Disturbed line supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the line voltage