

# General Installation Manual

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**General Installation Manual for SANYO HIT® Photovoltaic Modules. Please read this manual completely before use of, or installation of HIT Power modules. This manual applies to the following models:**

- HIT Power 205 (HIP-205BA19)
- HIT Power 200 (HIP-200BA19)
- HIT Power 195 (HIP-195BA19)
- HIT Power 190 (HIP-190BA19)
- HIT Power 186 (HIP-186BA19)
- HIT Power 180 (HIP-180BA19)

## INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing SANYO HIT Power photovoltaic (PV) modules. With proper operation and maintenance, your solar PV modules will provide you with clean, renewable solar electricity for many years. This manual contains important installation, maintenance and safety information. The word “module” as used in this manual refers to one or more PV modules. *Retain this manual for future reference.*

## Disclaimer of Liability

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SANYO assumes no responsibility for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties, which may result from use of modules.

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SANYO reserves the right to make changes to the product, specifications, data sheets and this manual without prior notice.

## General Information

The installation of solar modules requires a great degree of skill and should only be performed by qualified licensed professionals, including, without limitation, licensed contractors and electricians.

## WARNING

- All instructions should be read and understood before attempting to install, wire, operate, or maintain a PV module.
- Contact with electrically active parts of the module such as terminals can result in sparks, injury, fire, burns, and lethal shock whether the module is connected or disconnected.

- The installer assumes the risk of all injury that might occur during installation.
- PV modules generate direct current (DC) electrical energy when exposed to sunlight or other light sources.
- Even a single module produces enough voltage and current to cause shocks and burns if safety precautions are not followed.
- The shock hazard increases as modules are connected in parallel, producing higher current, and as modules are connected in series, producing higher voltages.
- To avoid the hazards of electric sparks, shock, fire, burns, injury, and damage:
  - Cover the entire front surface of the PV module with a dense, opaque material such as a cardboard box or cloth, during installation and handling.
  - Work only in dry conditions, with dry modules and insulated tools.
  - Do not stand or step on a module.
  - Do not puncture, cut, scratch or damage the back sheet of a module. Back sheet damage will void a module's Limited Warranty and may cause fire. *Never use modules with a damaged back sheet.*
  - Do not allow children and unauthorized persons near the installation or storage site of modules.
  - Completely ground all modules.
  - Do not disassemble a module, attempt any repair, open the junction box cover, nor remove any part installed by Sanyo. There are no user serviceable parts within the module or junction box.
  - Wear suitable clothing, guards, and gloves and remove metallic jewelry to prevent yourself from direct contact with 30 Volts DC or greater.
  - Wear non-slip gloves and carry a module by its frame with two or more people.
  - Do not carry a module by its wires or junction box.
  - Do not drop anything on the surfaces of a module.
  - Ensure all system components are compatible, and they do not subject the module to mechanical or electrical hazards.

- Sparks may occur; do not install the module where flammable gases or vapors are present.
- Never rest or leave a module unsupported or unsecured.
- Do not drop a module.
- Do not use or install broken modules.
- Do not artificially concentrate sunlight on a module.



## CAUTIONS

- Use a module for its intended purpose only.
- Do not treat the back sheet, frame, or front surface with paint or adhesives, to avoid reducing its' functionality, damage, and causing inoperable conditions or other unknown trouble.

## GENERAL SAFETY

Follow all applicable codes, permission, installation and inspection requirements.

- Before installing modules, contact the appropriate authorities to determine any codes, permissions, installation and inspection requirements that apply.
- Electrically ground modules for all systems of any voltage. If not otherwise specified, it is recommended that requirements of the latest National Electrical Code (USA) or Canadian Electric Code (Canada) or other applicable local, national, or international electrical standards be followed. Refer to “System Grounding” section for more information.
- Be sure the construction or structure (roof, façade, etc.) where the modules are being installed has enough strength.
- For modules mounted on roofs, special construction or structures may be required to provide proper installation support.
- Both roof construction and module installation design have an effect on the fire resistance of a building. Improper installation may contribute to fire hazards. Additional devices such as ground fault, fuses, and disconnects may be required.
- Do not use modules of different power specifications, in the same string.
- Follow all safety precautions of other system components and BOS parts.

## UL Listing Information

To satisfy UL requirements, when installing a module, be sure to:

- Use only stranded or solid copper single-conductor type UF cable or

# General Installation Manual

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USE cable, rated sunlight resistant, for modules and interconnect wiring that is exposed to weather.

- Observe the requirements described in sections labeled INSTALLTION and SPECIFICATIONS.

## INSTALLATION

Please read this guide completely before installation or use of the PV modules. This section contains electrical and mechanical specifications needed before use.

- Modules should be firmly fixed in place in a manner suitable to withstand all expected loads, including wind and snow loads.
- Metals used in locations exposed to moisture shall not be employed alone or in combinations that could result in deterioration or corrosion.
- Install modules where they are not shaded by obstacles like buildings and trees. Especially pay attention to avoid partially shading modules by objects during the daytime.
- Contact an Authorized Representative with questions regarding mounting profiles for modules if needed.

## Notes on Installation

- Clearance between the roof surface and module frame is required to allow cooling air to circulate around the back of the module. This also allows any condensation or moisture to dissipate. Install modules so that air can circulate between the roof and the module.
- Leave 4 inches of clearance between the roof and the module frame.
- SANYO recommends the installation method and mounting profile shown in Figure 1.
- A module should be attached on a mount or support structure rail by metal clamps. The metal clamp must fulfill the following specifications:  
Size: not less than 1.5" (38mm) width  
Thickness: not less than 0.12" (3mm)  
Material: aluminum alloy
- Recommendation of bolt torque range: 16N.m to 20N.m.

## Operating Conditions

SANYO requires that modules be operated within the following conditions:

- Modules are intended for use in terrestrial applications only—no outer space use.
- Modules must not be installed nor operated in areas where, salt, hail, snow, sand, dust, air pollution, chemically active vapors, acid rain, soot, etc., are excessive.

- The ambient temperature must be within  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) to  $46^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $115^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The temperature limits are defined as the monthly average high and low of the installation site.
- The wind pressure load of the installation site should be less than  $2,880\text{N/m}^2$  (60PSF).

**multiplying factor of 1.25 which may be applicable.**

- The current output for modules shown in the SPECIFICATIONS section is measured at Standard Test Conditions. These conditions may not be frequently observed in actual practice.

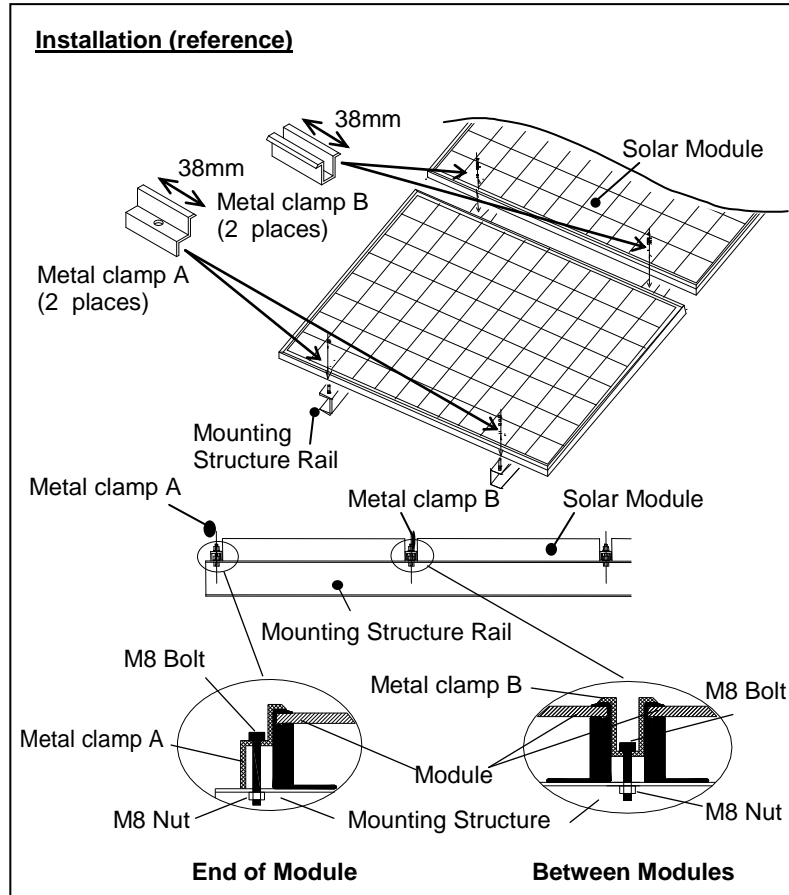


Figure 1. Installation

## SPECIFICATIONS

- Rated electrical characteristics are within  $-5\%$  to  $+10\%$  of the values measured at Standard Test Conditions (STC). STC conditions are; Irradiance of  $1000\text{W/m}^2$ ,  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  cell temp., solar spectral irradiance per IEC 60904-3.
- Under normal conditions, a photovoltaic module may experience conditions that produce more current and/or voltage than reported at Standard Test Conditions. Accordingly, the values of  $I_{sc}$  and  $V_{oc}$  marked on UL listed modules should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining voltage ratings, conductor capacities, fuse sizes, and size of controls connected to the module output. **Refer to Section 690 of the National Electrical Code for an additional**

## Mechanical Loading

- Modules should be mounted at four (4) symmetrical quarter points by the means shown in Figures 1 and 2.
- This method offers a maximum load of  $2,880\text{N/m}^2$  (60PSF) in a static state on the module surface. Note: This 60PSF mechanical loading value was tested with the following mounting devices: SolarMount<sup>®</sup> by UniRac<sup>®</sup>; top mounting clamps; mid clamp and end clamp size F; part no. 320029, 320102.

## WIRING

- All wiring should be done in accordance with applicable electrical codes.

# General Installation Manual

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- Wiring methods should be in accordance with the NEC in USA or CEC in Canada.
- A qualified, licensed professional should do all wiring.
- Wiring should be protected to help ensure personal safety and to prevent its damage.
- All modules connected in series should be of the same model number and/or type.
- Do not connect modules in parallel without using a connection box.

## Module Wiring

- The number of modules that can be wired in series is recommended at seven (7) or fewer. If connecting eight (8) modules in series, check local temperature conditions and follow the National Electric Code (690.7) to ensure compliance with maximum voltage limitations.
- Modules are not designed for “off-grid” or battery charging systems, because of their operating voltage. Therefore, it is not recommended to use them to charge batteries.
- These modules contain four (4) factory installed bypass diodes. If these modules are incorrectly connected to each other, the bypass diodes, cable, or junction box may be damaged.

## Array Wiring

- The term “array” is used to describe the assembly of several modules on a support structure with associated wiring.
- Use copper wire that is sunlight resistant and is insulated to withstand the maximum possible system open circuit voltage.
- Check local codes for requirements.

## System Grounding

- Ground the frame of the module or array to avoid the hazards of electric shock or fire.
- The array frame shall be grounded in accordance with NEC requirements for grounding solar electrical systems.
- Bonding shall be by a positive means, such as clamping, riveting, bolted or screwed connectors, welding, soldering or brazing. If the bonding means depends upon screw threads, two or more screws, or two full threads of a single screw must engage the metal.
- All the washers illustrated in Figures 3.2 and 3.3 are required as part of the grounding connection.

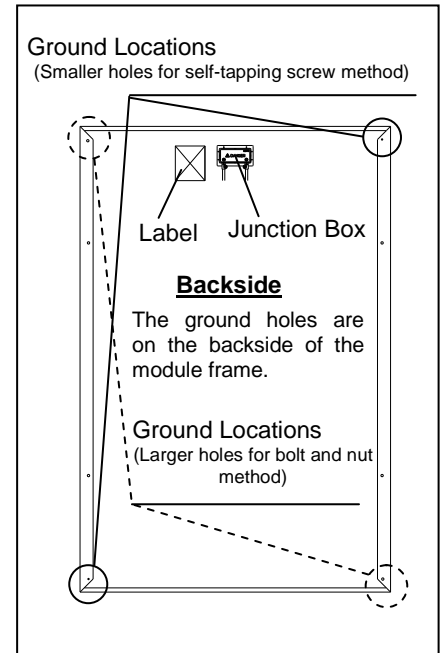
- Great care should be exercised to ensure that corrosion caused by the grounding means is avoided.
- Corrosion can increase the resistance of the grounding connection on the module, or can even cause the grounding connection to fail entirely.
- Corrosion can be caused by the effects of weather, humidity, dirt and so on. Corrosion can also be caused when two dissimilar metals contact each other (galvanic action).
  - The module frame material is aluminum/magnesium alloy.
  - All fasteners (nuts, bolts, washers, screws, etc.) must be stainless steel unless otherwise specified.
- Length of self-tapping screws or bolts should not be more than 0.78in (20mm) in order to avoid contacting the back sheet of the module.
- The ground wire must be No.12 AWG (3.5mm<sup>2</sup>).
- Recommended torque value is 2.3N.m (20in-lb).
- Each ledge on the module frame has two smaller holes for self-tapping screws of 0.165” diameter (4.2mm) and two larger holes for bolts of 0.205” diameter (5.2mm).
- These ground holes are marked with a “G” adjacent to their location on the frame rail (see Figure 3.1).
- Ground wires must be connected to the module’s frame at one of these locations.
- There are two methods available to ground a module. Select one method.

## Wire Connection Using Cup Washers (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3)

- The use of cup washers, also called terminal cup washers, is to prevent the wire from slipping out from under the screw head (and/or the flat washer).
- Make sure the cup washer is placed between the wire and module frame.
- Choose an adequate size for the cup washer and flat washer so the wire is fully clamped between them.
- The cup washers should be stainless steel, or cup washers may be brass only if a large flat washer made of stainless steel is inserted between the module frame and the cup washer.
- Choose an adequate size for the large flat washer (between the module frame and cup washer) so the cup washer doesn’t contact the module frame and is fixed firmly to the module frame.

## Method 1 (See Figure 3.2)

- Use a self-tapping screw, also called a



**Figure 3.1**  
**Module Ground Locations**

thread cutting screw.

- If using this method, use one of the smaller holes with a diameter of 0.165” (4.2mm).
- The self-tapping screw size must be No. 10 (0.190” diameter (4.83mm)).
- This method requires a minimum number of threads-per-inch to achieve an adequate electrical connection. For a single screw, the thread pitch must be at least 32 threads per inch (TPI). A single screw less than 32 TPI does not provide sufficient thread contact.

## Method 2 (See Figure 3.3)

- Use a bolt and nut.
- If using this method, use one of the larger holes with a diameter of 0.205” (5.2mm).
- The bolt and nut size should be No. 8 (0.164” diameter (4.16mm)), or No. 10 (0.190” diameter (4.83mm)), or M5 (0.197” diameter (5.0mm)).
- Star washers must be used to make contact through the anodization of the module for this method.
- In this case, the screw threads are not providing the electrical ground contact.

# General Installation Manual

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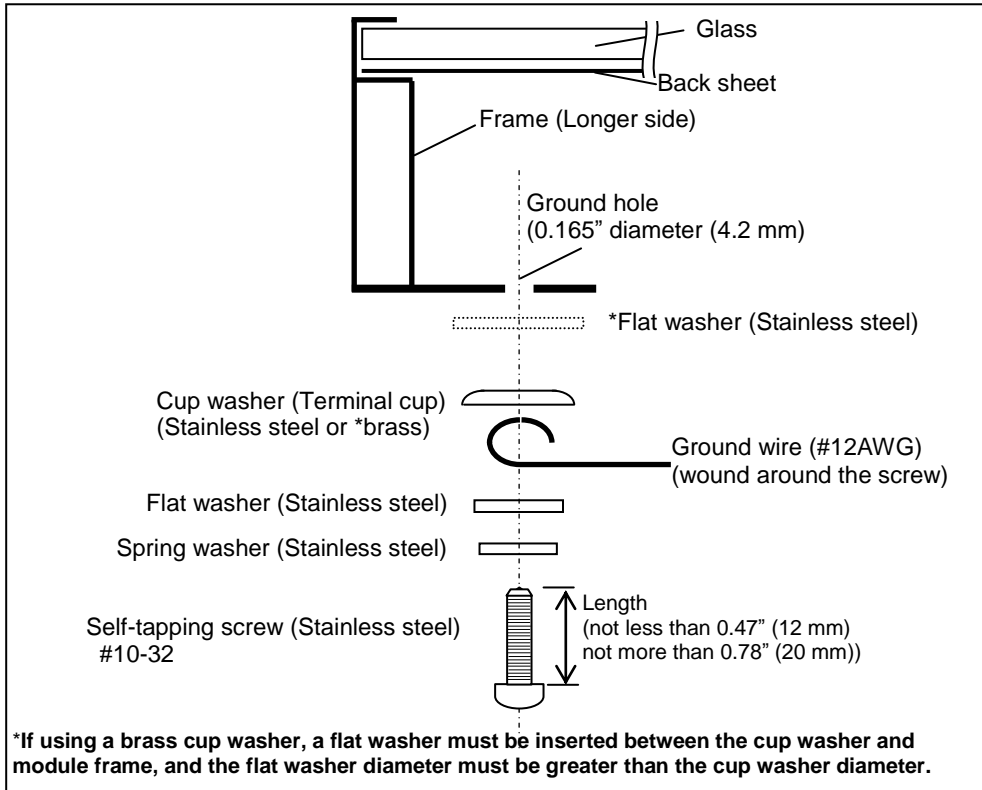


Figure 3.2 (Method 1)

Ground using a self-tapping screw. Note: Use the smaller ground holes illustrated in Figure 3.1.

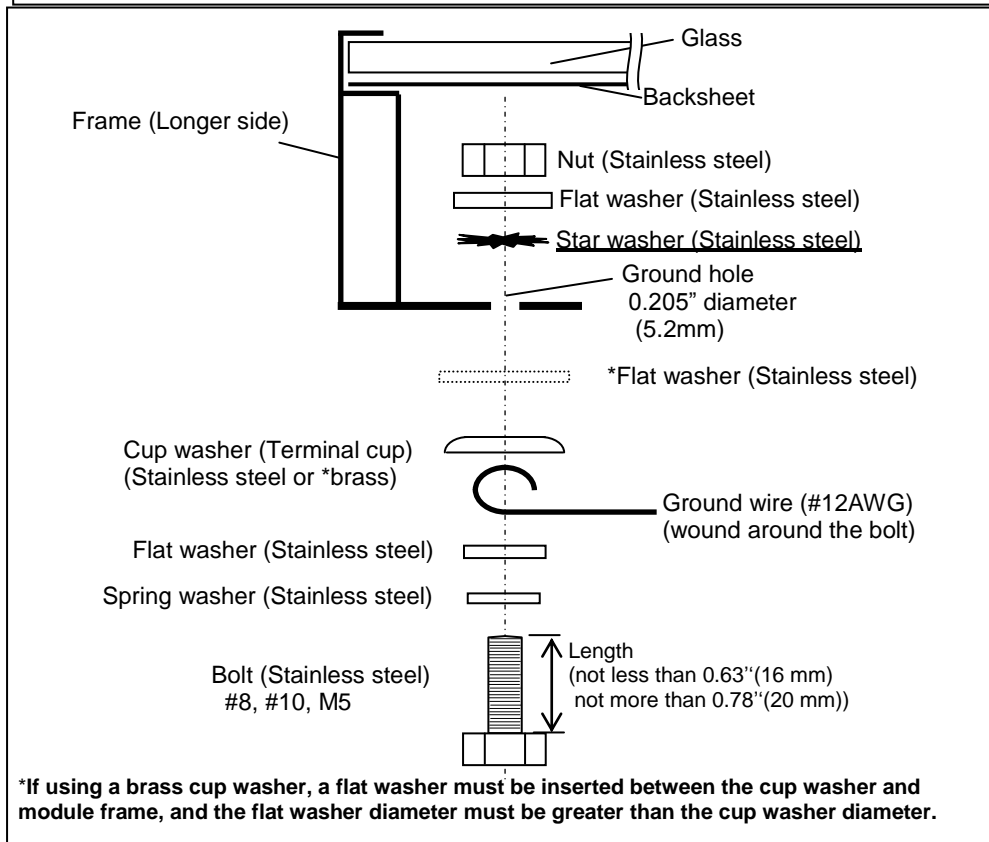


Figure 3.3 (Method 2)

Ground using a bolt and nut. Note: Use the larger ground holes illustrated in Figure 3.1.

# General Installation Manual

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## Module Terminations

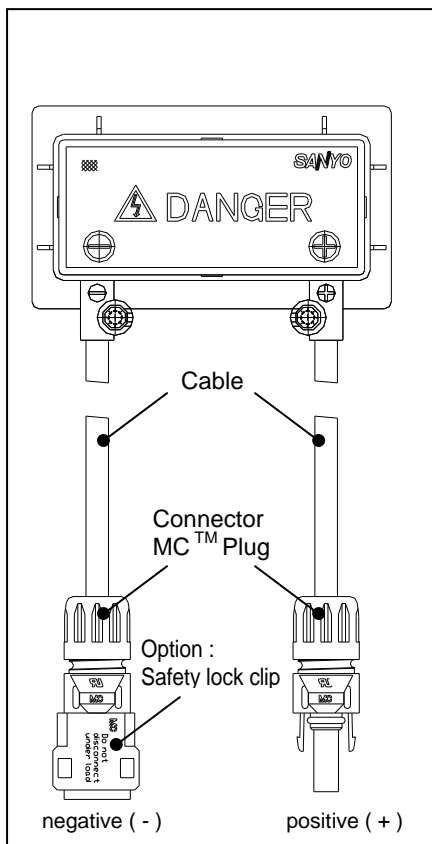
- A junction box as a terminal enclosure is equipped for electrical connections.
- Modules are equipped with MC4™ locking plugs as a terminal enclosure. Use these MC4™ locking plugs for electrical connections.

## Junction Box and Terminals

- Modules are equipped with one junction box and contain terminals for both positive and negative polarity, and bypass diodes.
- One terminal is dedicated to each polarity; with the polarity symbols engraved onto the body of the junction box (see Figure 4).

## Bypass Diodes

- When modules in series strings are partially shaded, it may cause reverse voltage across the cells or modules, because the current from other cells in the same series is forced to flow through the shaded area. This may cause undesirable heating to occur.
- The use of a diode to bypass the shaded area can minimize both heating and array current reduction.
- Modules are equipped with factory installed bypass diodes. The factory installed diodes provide proper circuit protection for the systems within the specified system voltage, so that you do not need any other additional bypass diodes.



**Figure 4 Configuration of Junction Box**

## Conduit

- For applications where wire conduits are used, follow the applicable codes for outdoor installation of wires in conduits.
- Verify that all fittings are properly installed to protect wires against damage and prevent moisture intrusion.

## MAINTENANCE

- Some maintenance is recommended to maintain optimal output performance of the solar modules.
- If the module surface becomes dirty, it may reduce output power.
- It is recommended to clean the surface of the module with water and a soft cloth or sponge, twice or more per year.
- A mild non-abrasive detergent may be applied for persistent dirt.
- It is also recommended to inspect the electrical and mechanical connections annually.
- If you need electrical or mechanical inspection or maintenance, have a licensed authorized professional carry out the inspection or maintenance to avoid the hazards of electric shock or injury.

As part of SANYO's policy of continuous improvement, SANYO reserves the right to change product specifications at any time without prior notice.

For further information, please visit [sanyo.com/solar](http://sanyo.com/solar) or contact your SANYO Authorized Representative.

# General Installation Manual

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## SPECIFICATIONS

### Electrical Specifications

Model	HIT Power 205 (HIP-205BA19)	HIT Power 200 (HIP-200BA19)	HIT Power 195 (HIP-195BA19)	HIT Power 190 (HIP-190BA19)	HIT Power 186 (HIP-186BA19)	HIT Power 180 (HIP-180BA19)
Number of Cells in Series	96	96	96	96	96	96
Rated Power, Watts (Pmax)	205.0	200.0	195.0	190.0	186.0	180.0
Maximum Power Voltage (Vpm)	56.7	55.8	55.3	54.8	54.4	54.0
Maximum Power Current (Ipm)	3.62	3.59	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.33
Open Circuit Voltage (Voc)	68.8	68.7	68.1	67.5	67.0	66.4
Short Circuit Current (Isc)	3.84	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.65
Temp. Coefficient (Pmax) %/°C	-0.29	-0.29	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.33
Temp. Coefficient (Voc) V/°C	-0.172	-0.172	-0.170	-0.169	-0.168	-0.173
Temp. Coefficient (Isc) mA/°C	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	1.10
Maximum System Voltage (Voc)	600	600	600	600	600	600
Factory Installed Bypass Diodes	4	4	4	4	4	4

### Mechanical Specifications

Length	51.9in (1319mm)
Width	34.6in (880mm)
Depth	1.8in (46mm)
Weight	33.07 Lbs. (15kg)

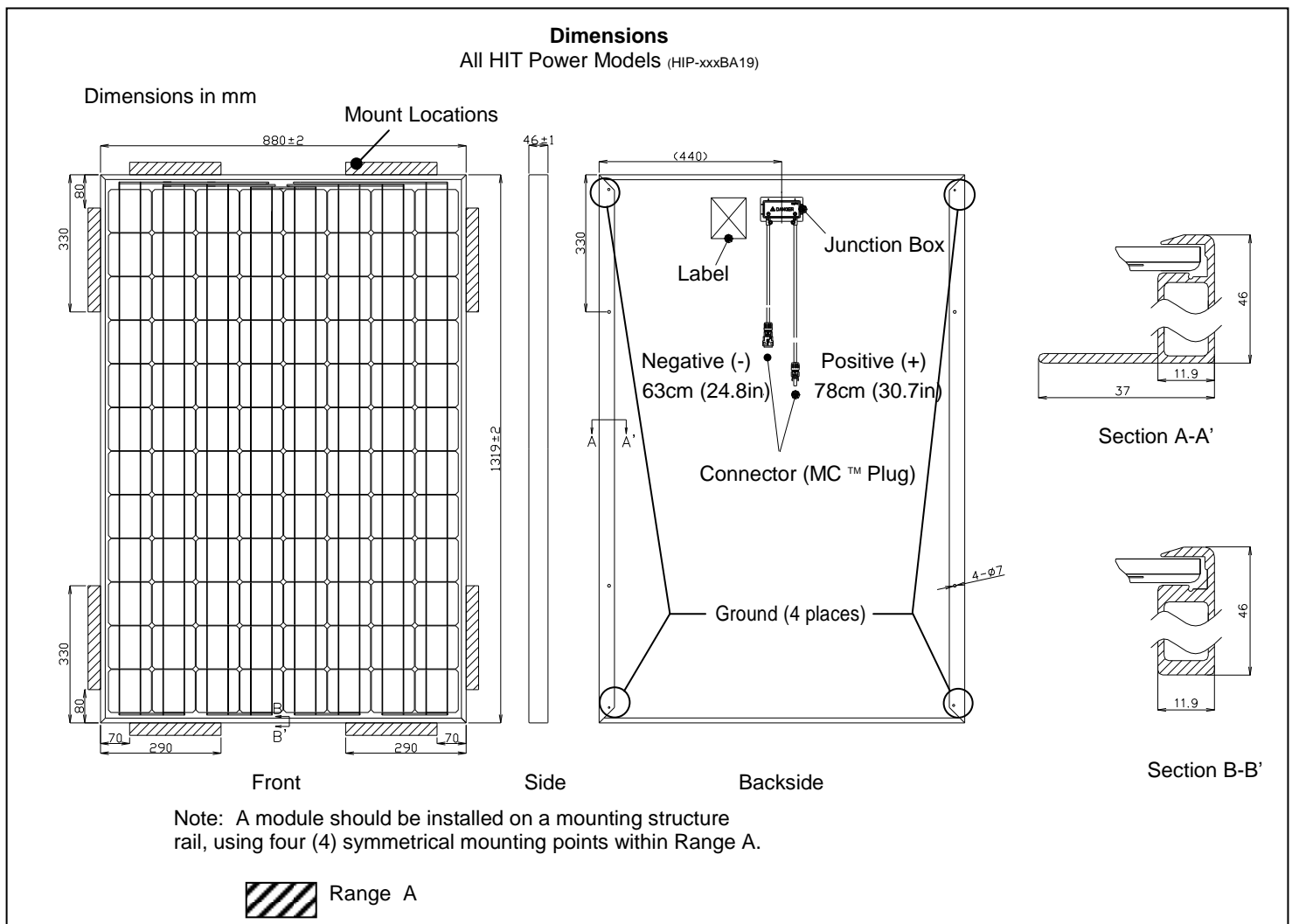


Figure 2. Dimensions