



**Installation and Operating Guide**  
PV Modules

EXE Power for a better world

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## 1. General Rules, Safety Precautions

The front glass must not be damaged or scratched. The rear of the module must not be exposed to impacts.

Do not stand on the modules or module frames.

The solar modules must not be installed under bending tension and the frame parts must not be twisted/bent/deformed during assembly.

The solar module must not be compressed along its sides.

It is generally excluded that PV panels are applied to marine and/or mobile installations.

The advice of the relevant authorities as well as the energy provider regarding regulations, guidelines and approval requirements must be obtained before the start of the installation of the PV system and they are to be followed during installation. All applicable local, regional and national statutory orders and regulations are to be observed.

The electrical connection of the individual modules with each other and the connection to the inverter must be made with the same type of plug-in connectors that are pre-installed on the modules. The cables must not be used as a carrying aid or folded and must not be installed under tension.

The electrical installation and commissioning must only be carried out by qualified personnel who is aware of the relevant standards and regulations for the use and assembly of solar modules. This includes in particular the relevant DIN-ISO standards and local national electricity associations guidelines

Personal injuries or damage to the modules can be the consequence of an improper execution during installation or commissioning. Our operating instructions do not enable persons lacking the aforementioned knowledge to assemble the solar module.

It is advisable to provide for services access during project planning.

Face/eye protections and safety shoes are to be worn at all times during the installation. If applicable, observe the regulations and recommendations of the relevant trade associations or corresponding bodies. Work on the photovoltaic system must not be performed in rain, snow or wind. The glass surface and module frame can become hot when exposed to sunlight and there is a risk of burns. Use gloves, if applicable.

For safety reasons defective modules must be replaced immediately.

The photovoltaic modules from GCLE-EXE described herein meet the requirements of application class A, that is dangerous voltage (IEC 61730: greater than 50 V DC; EN 61730: greater than 120 V DC) and systems with dangerous power output, where unrestricted accessibility is to be expected.

Further information about modules from GCLE-EXE can be found in the datasheets for the modules. The datasheets are available on-line at [www.exesolar.com](http://www.exesolar.com).

Due to special environmental conditions, a module may supply a higher current and/or voltage than specified under the standardized test conditions. When designing PV systems, the values for  $I_{sc}$  and  $U_{oc}$  should be multiplied by a factor of

1.25 to determine the nominal values for component such as e.g., cabling, fuses and inverters which will be connected to the output of the modules.

## 2. Installation Assembly Guidelines

### 2.1. Assembly notes

Modules must be carefully handled during installation. Impacts to the front, the rear or the edges can damage the modules.

For a roof assembly, ensure that the structural dimensions (consult a structural engineer, if applicable) of the roof can bear the loads imposed by the photovoltaic system.

It is recommended to position the solar modules at an angle of at least 10° to a maximum of 75° to the ground. Fixing elements, e.g. struts mounting clamps, screws etc., must be commercially available, corrosion-free and complying with the requirements of DIN EN 1055. The fixing and mounting elements must be designed in accordance with the local wind and snow loads (ref. DIN EN 1055-4, 1055-5 and equivalent).

The modules are to be mounted with the appropriate inclination so that melted snow, rainwater can run off freely, removing wet from their surfaces.

The solar modules are suitable for installation both with their long side up and their short side up. (see 2.2 Assembly Variants).

Take note of the position of the connection socket.

When using mounting clamps, the solar modules are to be mounted on the struts in at least four locations on opposite sides. The clamps must be positioned inside the mounting zone.

The module must be securely fixed. The clamps must not be in contact with the front glass or deform the frame in any way.

Clamps and mounting system must not produce any shading effects.

Module can be mounted with bolts at 4 (four) or 8 (eight) symmetrical quarter points. The modules must be mounted with a minimum distance of 5 mm to the next module.

Use corrosion-proof mounting materials. Do not drill any holes into the module and module frame. The maximum tightening torque for the mounting clamps and bolts is 14 Nm.

In order not to impair the energy yield of the modules, their installation is shaded areas (e.g. by trees, other building, etc.) is to be avoided.

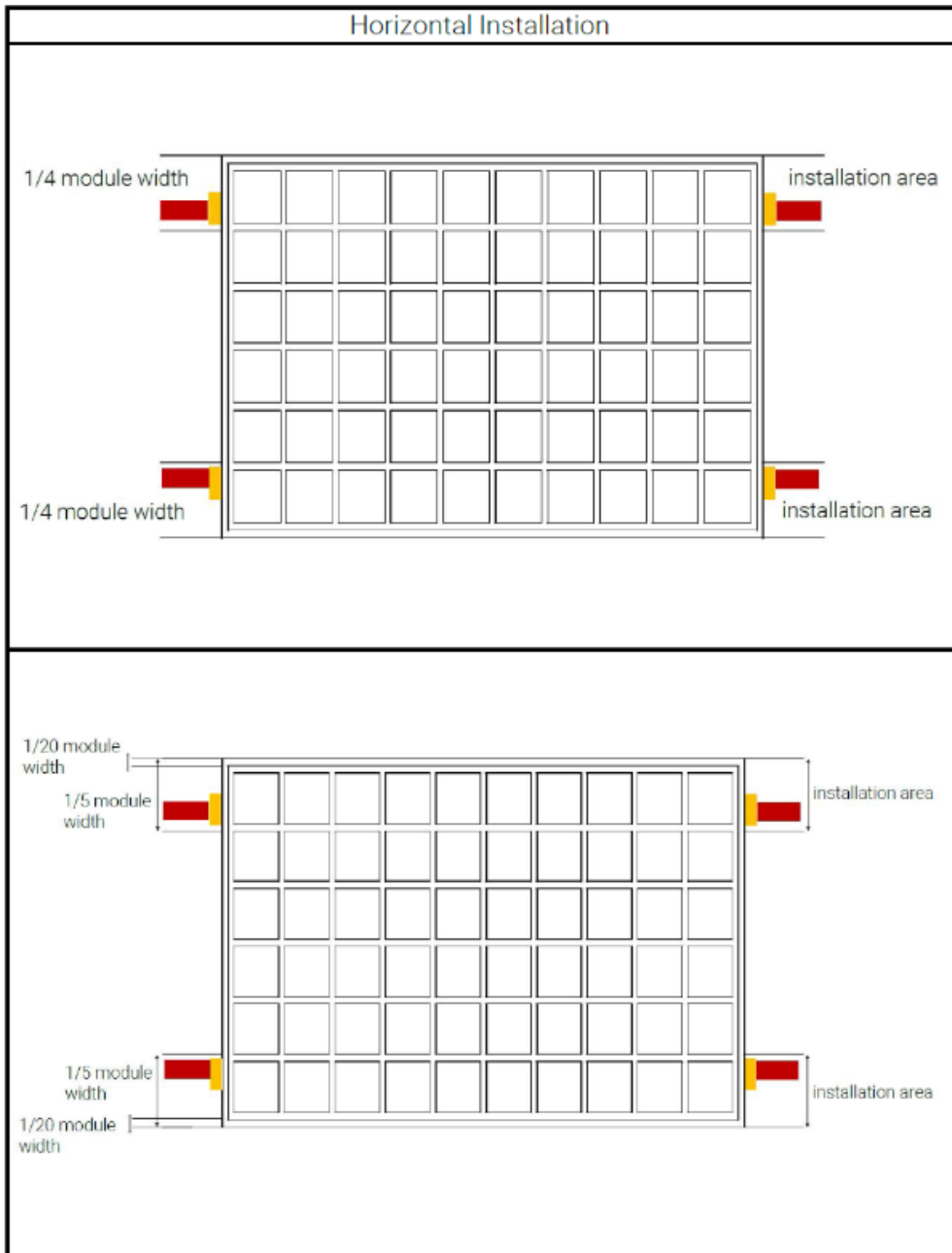
An installation of the modules as overhead glazing is not permitted. Modules should only be installed in such a way that sufficient back ventilation is ensured. Modules become warm and require an adequate air flow for cooling. Water drainage openings in the module frame must be not closed in any way. The mounting frame, too, must not obstruct them.

The earthing holes provided only serve for the purpose of earthing the frame.

Operation of the solar modules in regions with snow loads of up to 5400 Pa is dependent on the assembly and module type (see 2.2 Assembly Variants) Ensure that no flammable gases can occur near the installation site. In a roof installation, the module must only be mounted above a fireproof roof cover approved for this application.

## 2.2. Assembly variants

		Installation with clamps	
		Long side	Short side
Mounting method: 60/72cells 120/144cells halfcut			
	Comment		
		Installation with inlay system	
		Long side	Short side
Mounting method: 60/72cells 120/144cells halfcut			
	Comment		



**Installation with mounting rails (clamps)**

	Clamping range			
	long side		short side	
	L (mm)	Lb (mm) range	S (mm)	Sb (mm) range
<b>60 cells</b> Cell geometry 6 x 10 cells	250 - 450	+/-50	200 - 300	+/-50
<b>120 cells</b> Cell geometry 6x 20 halfcut cells				
<b>Loading capacity</b>	5400 Pa		2400 Pa	
<b>72 cells</b> Cell geometry 6 x 12 cells	300-500	+/-50	forbitten	forbitten
<b>144 cells</b> Cell geometry 6x 24 halfcut cells				
<b>Loading capacity</b>	2400 Pa		0 Pa	

### 2.3. Cabling

The modules (in accordance with protection class II) must not be operated with a higher voltage than the permitted system voltage. Connect the number of modules that corresponds to the voltage specifications of the devices used in the system. The specifications can be found in the datasheet of the modules or in the datasheet of the relevant inverters. Please ensure that the cables are installed and fixed in such a way that the plug-in connections do not lie in a water-carrying plane.

The specified protection classes are to be observed. The minimum required compliance is IP65.

Ensure a gapless connection the plug-in connectors.

**Disconnecting the module connections during operation can result in light arcs (break sparks) and therefore in a hazard for people and equipment. Do not insert any objects into the plugs and sockets!**

Only modules with the same current rating should be used for series connections. Only modules with the same voltage rating should be used for a parallel connection.

Suitable overcurrent protection measures (e.g. string cut-out) are required for the parallel connection of the modules. It must be ensured that the specified capacity regarding the return current IR of the datasheet will not be exceeded.

In a shaded system the modules or module strings should be connected in parallel.

Only use special solar cables and suitable plugs. Attach the cables to the mounting system using UV-resistant cable ties and avoid exposing the cables to direct sunlight.

## 2.4. Grounding

Proper earthing is the responsibility of the personnel carrying out the installation and is to be attached to the module frame. If a lightning protection system is already present or intended to be installed on the building, the PV system is to be integrated into the protection concept against direct lightning strike. It is recommended to provide potential compensation on the frame when using an inverter without a transformer. Earth is indicated on the module frame. The earthing holes must remain unobstructed and are not to be covered.

The recommended cross-section of the cables is 4 mm. Only certified cables must be used for earthing and module connection. The minimum bending radius is 5x the cable diameter. Country-specific standards are to be adhered to.

The connection of the inverter to the module arrays must be carried out properly and to professional standards.

## 2.5. Proper Operation

If the modules are installed according to the guidelines above, the system components must result in a proper operation on the modules. If the modules are not operated properly, the warranty can become void or at least significantly limited.

## 2.6. Other Specifications

- The modules must be installed in an environment in which it is ensured that the operating temperature range will not exceed or fall below  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Sufficient air circulation behind the modules should particularly be ensured in hot environments.
- All shading of the module array is to be avoided.
- Modules must not be operated under short-circuit conditions.
- The modules must not be immersed in water.
- Do not artificially concentrate/redirect sunlight by means of mirrors, lenses or other devices onto the module.
- Earthing of the module shall only be carried out at the locations on the frame profile specified for this purpose via an earth cable that is connected electrically conductive with the frame.
- If the modules are assembled near the sea, a minimum distance of 200 m to the coastline must be ensured.
- The surface area of all conductor loops must be as small as possible, in order to reduce voltages caused by lightning strikes.
- Modules shall be installed in such a way that sufficient air circulation will be possible to prevent an overheating of the modules and components.
- All connected electrical components must be designed for the maximum operating voltage of the system.



## 2.7. Fire Protection

- For questions regarding building safety and prevention of fires on buildings please contact the relevant local authority.
- If applicable, use earth fault switches or fuses in accordance with the specifications of the local authorities.
- Do not use modules near devices or places where flammable gasses may be formed.
- The modules are assigned to fire class C and are suitable for installation on roofs of class A.

## 2.8. Maintenance and Cleaning

With proper inclination ( $\geq 15^\circ\text{C}$ ), the modules will generally require no cleaning (self-cleaning through rain). In case of heavy dirt deposits, it is recommended to clean the modules with water, without detergents or other cleaning agents, and with a gentle cleaning implement (sponge without hard surface). In no case must dirt deposits be scraped off dry with any objects as this can cause microscopic scratches.

We recommend regular inspections:

- Regularly check the module for signs of damages and glass breakage
- Check that all electrical connections are secure and free of corrosion
- Check that the cables are undamaged
- Check that the mounting system is securely attached and firm

The most common causes for a low energy yield are:

- Improper or faulty wiring
- Burned-out fuses or triggered power switches
- Shading of the module by trees, masts or buildings
- Failure of the inverter
- Improper maintenance and cleaning
- Build-up of dirt on the modules
- Unsuitable angle of inclination or alignment of the modules

## 2.9. 2.9 Product Identification

Each module has three labels

- **1x type label:**  
Describes product type, nominal power, nominal current, nominal voltage, no-load voltage, short-circuit current (measured under standard test conditions (STC), the measurement tolerance is  $\pm 3\%$ ), weight, dimensions, etc.  
The maximum system voltage is 1500 V.
- **2x serial number/barcode:**  
Each module has a unique serial number encoding, among other details, the year and month of manufacture. One serial number label is permanently fitted on the front below the glass and the second on the rear below the type label.



**It is not permitted to remove or cover labels. Removing or covering the labels will void the GCLE-EXE Warranty.**

## 2.10. Notes

GCLE-EXE reserves the right to make unannounced alterations to the design and/or technical specifications of its solar modules at any time. Therefore, only the datasheet current at the time of manufacture is definitive. It is therefore expressly recommended to ensure that the datasheet on hand represent the current status before placing an order. When performing assembly or other work on the solar modules, the datasheets and user information current at the time of manufacture of the relevant module are to be used for reference. The contents of older or newer documents may be incorrect due to interim product changes.

**This version of "Installation and Operating Instructions" replaced all other before.**

## 3. Disclaimer

These installation and assembly instructions apply to generally common systems. All specifications are provided without warranty. GCLE-EXE does not guarantee the modules fitness for use or function in case of any deviation from the notes contained in this user information. Because the adherence to this user information and the conditions and methods of the installation, the operation, the use and the maintenance of the modules cannot be controlled or monitored by GCLE-EXE; GCLE-EXE accepts no liability for damages caused by any use other than the intended use, faulty installation, operation, use or maintenance.

Furthermore, any liability for violations of patent rights or violations of other rights of third parties arising from the use of modules is excluded, provided there is no liability obligation to this effect imposed by law.

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