

**WARNING**  
**ELECTRICAL HAZARD**

**JA**SOLAR

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Please read this manual completely before installing or using a JA Solar photovoltaic (PV, solar electric) module. This photovoltaic module produces electricity when exposed to sun light. Follow all applicable electrical safety precautions. Only qualified personnel should install or perform maintenance work on this module. Do not damage or scratch the rear surface of the module. Do not handle modules when they are wet.

### **Safety Precautions**

Photovoltaic modules produce DC electricity when exposed to light and therefore can produce an electrical shock or burn. Modules produce voltage even when not connected to an electrical circuit or load. Modules produce nearly full voltage when exposed to as little as 5% of full sunlight and both current and power increase with light intensity. Use insulated tools and rubber gloves when working with modules in sunlight.

PV modules have no on/off switch. Modules can be rendered inoperative only by removing them from sunlight, or by fully covering their front surface with cloth, cardboard, or other completely opaque material, or by working with modules face down on a smooth, flat surface.

Modules may produce higher output than the rated specifications. Industry standard ratings are made at conditions of 1000 watts/m<sup>2</sup> and 25°C cell temperature, AM 1.5. Reflection from snow or water can increase sunlight and therefore boost current and power. In addition, colder temperatures can substantially increase voltage and power.

JA Solar modules are constructed with tempered glass, but still must be handled with care. If the front glass is broken or if the polymer back-skin is torn, contact with any module surface or the frame can produce electrical shock, particularly when the module is wet. Broken or damaged modules must be disposed of properly.

JA Solar PV modules are intended for use in terrestrial applications only, thus excluding aerospace or maritime conditions or use with sunlight concentration. Excluded applications include, but are not limited to, installations where modules are likely to come in contact with any salt water or where likely to become partially or wholly submerged in fresh or salt water, examples of which include use on boats, docks and buoys.

### **Codes and Regulations**

The mechanical and electrical installation of PV systems should be performed in accordance with all applicable codes; including electrical codes, building codes, and electric utility interconnect requirements. Such requirements may vary for mounting location, such as building rooftop or motor vehicle applications. Requirements may also vary with system voltage, and for DC or AC application. Contact local authorities for governing regulations.

### **Mechanical Installation**

Modules may be mounted at any angle from a vertical orientation to a horizontal one. The appropriate fixed tilt angle and azimuth orientation should be used in order to maximize the exposure to sunlight. They may be mounted in either orientation, in “landscape” or “portrait.” Modules should be bolted to support structures through mounting holes located in the frame’s back flanges only. Creation of additional holes for mounting is not recommended and will invalidate the warranty. Modules should not be mounted by supports at the ends.

## **Electrical Installation**

Modules should be mounted to maximize direct exposure to sunlight and to eliminate or minimize shadowing. Even partial shadowing can substantially reduce module and system output. Furthermore, partial shadowing can elevate the shaded portion's internal temperature, which may lower output and shorten module life. Bypass diodes are factory installed. Blocking diodes should be installed in series with each module or series string to prevent possible back flow of energy through the module(s) when modules or strings are connected in parallel or used in conjunction with a battery.

Whenever necessary to comply with local codes, use a listed fuse or circuit breaker, rated for the maximum series fuse rating of the module and the system voltage.

All electrical components should have ratings equal or greater to the system rating. Do not exceed the maximum allowable system voltage as listed on the module label.

All module frames should be grounded for safety.

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 short circuit current, and open circuit voltage, marked on modules should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining component voltage ratings, conductor capacities, fuse sizes, and size of controls connected to the module output.

Rated electrical characteristics are within 10 percent of measured values at Standard Test Conditions of: 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>, 25°C cell temperature and solar spectral irradiance per ASTM E 892.

JA Solar modules are equipped with factory-installed wires and quick connectors. These modules have been designed to be easily interconnected in series. Each module has two single-conductor wires, one positive and one negative, that are pre-wired inside the junction box. The connectors at the

opposite end of these wires allow easy series connection of adjacent modules by firmly inserting the male connector of a module into the female connector of an adjacent module until the connector is fully seated.

A separate return wire or wires may be required to run the positive and negative terminations of the series string of modules to the load. Male and/or female connectors pre-attached to wires may be used at the string terminations for return wire connections and/or for source circuit box terminations.

All modules also have a bypass diode installed.

## **Operation and Maintenance**

No routine maintenance is required. However it is advisable to perform periodic inspection of the modules for damage to glass, back-skin, or frame. Check electrical connections for loose connections and corrosion.

PV modules can operate effectively without ever being washed, although removal of dirt from the front glass can increase output. The glass can be washed with a wet sponge or cloth. Wear rubber gloves for electrical insulation.

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