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is wet, do not perform any actions to avoid the risk of electric shock.

- It is forbidden to connect or disconnect the PV module when there is electrical current or external electrical current.
- The cover of the junction box should always be kept closed.
- Avoid partial shading of PV modules for a long period of time, otherwise the temperature of the shaded module may rise due to hot spot effect, burning the module and causing fire hazard in severe cases.
- For PV modules used in deserts or windy and sandy areas, it is recommended to use connector dust caps before installation, or take other measures to prevent sand and dust from entering the connectors, otherwise it may cause insertion problems or electrical safety hazards.
- After the modules are installed on the rack, it is recommended to plug in the connectors on the same day to prevent moisture or wind and sand from invading, causing mating or use problems.
- For wiring connections, please use standard PV copper wires with a cross-section area of at least 4mm2, and should be light-resistant and temperature-resistant at a minimum of 90 .

3.2 Operation safety measures

- Avoid package damaging and falling during transportation and storage. Ensure the packing cases are well ventilated, water-proof and dry. After the arrival, carefully open the outer package and prevent scratches and bumps of PV modules. When stacking PV modules, strictly follow the stacking requirements in chapter 4.3.
- Avoid impact or scratches on any part of the PV module, otherwise the reliability and safety of the PV module will be affected; standing or walking on the PV module is prohibited; at the same time, in order to avoid glass damage, it is forbidden to

protection requirements of the building. It is recommended to install PV modules on a fireproof and insulated roof covering, and ensure adequate ventilation between the PV modules and the installation surface. In order to ensure the fire rating on the roof, the minimum distance between the frame of the PV module and the roof surface is 10cm.

- The connector must be fully mated when wiring. If the cable is too long, it is recommended to fix the cable to the rack system with a UV-resistant nylon cable tie. When fixing the cable to the rack, the bending radius of the cable should be not less than 48mm.
- Avoid directly exposing cables and connectors to sunlight. Please use anti-UV cables.
- Do not disconnect the electrical connection when there is a load.
- It is strictly forbidden to try to disassemble the PV module, and it is strictly prohibited to remove the nameplate of the PV module or other parts on the PV module; it is strictly forbidden to paint or apply any adhesive on the surface of the PV module.
- It is strictly forbidden to drill holes in the frame of the PV module.
- It is strictly forbidden to scratch the anodized layer on the surface of the aluminum alloy frame, except when it is connected to the ground. Scratches may cause corrosion of the frame, affecting the frame's load-bearing capacity and long-term reliability.
- If the PV module glass or other packaging materials are damaged, please wear personal protective equipment to separate the PV module from the site or the circuit. It is strictly forbidden to touch wet PV modules, unless you are wearing electric shock protection equipment that meets the requirements.
- When professionals replace or repair PV modules, do not damage the surrounding PV modules or their support structures.
- When cleaning PV modules, you must follow the cleaning requirements of PV modules.
- The connectors must be kept dry and clean to ensure that they are in good working condition. Do not insert other metal objects into the connector or make electrical connections in any other way.

4 Handling, unloading and unpacking

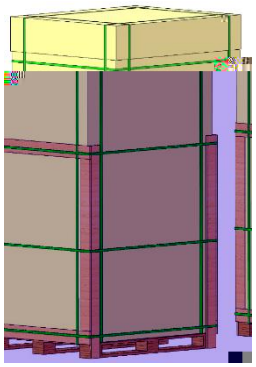
- If the PV module is not in use, please do not open the product packaging. The goods should be stored in a dark, dry and ventilated place. If the PV modules are stored in an uncontrollable environment, the storage time must be less than 3 months when the outer packaging of the PV modules is kept intact.
- It is recommended to unpack an appropriate number of PV modules per day according to the project progress, and the unpacked PV modules should be installed within a day. If unpacking too many PV modules and being stacked on the ground, in severe weather such as heavy rain and typhoons, the PV modules may be immersed in water for a long time affecting the reliability of the product or be scraped away.

4.1 Transport and unloading

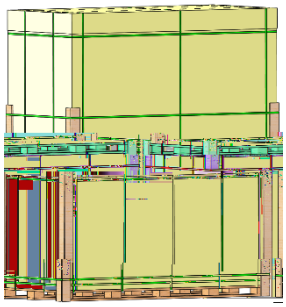
During the transportation of the PV modules to the project site, they must be packed in the packaging box provided by Astronergy, and they should be stored in the original packaging box before installation. Please protect the packaging from damage.

It is necessary to ensure the safety when unloading PV modules, especially when hoisting roof projects. The PV modules should be placed in a protective device and then hoisted to the roof to prevent the packing box from deforming and bumping against the wall during the hoisting process.

There are two packaging methods for Module of 210mm-wafer, vertical portrait package and vertical landscape package. The requirements for unloading and unpacking are also different. The packaging method is as follows:



Vertical portrait package



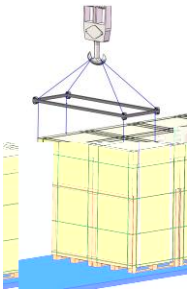
Vertical landscape package

Matters needing attention for unloading with crane:

1. Use specialized equipment for crane operation. Select suitable hoisting equipment with enough strength according to the weight and the size of the load. Adjust the position of the sling to ensure the center of gravity is stable and keep moving at a stable speed. Place the package lightly on a flat ground and right the package.

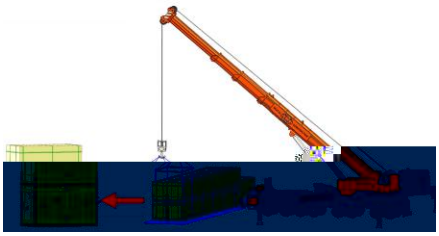
2. Do not unload the modules under conditions of wind over class 6, rain and snow.

3. For vertical portrait packages, do not lift up more than 2 pallets of modules at once. For vertical landscape packages, do not lift up more than 2 pallets of modules at once. For lateral unloading , remove the pallet stacking belts before unloading.



Hoisting equipment

Vertical portrait package unloading with crane



Vertical landscape package unloading with crane

Matters needing attention for forklift unloading:

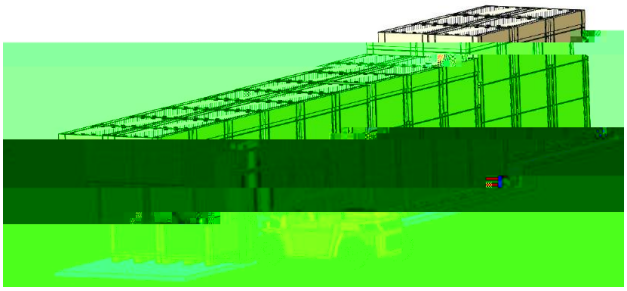
1. Unload from both sides of the truck.

2. Select a suitable tonnage forklift according to the

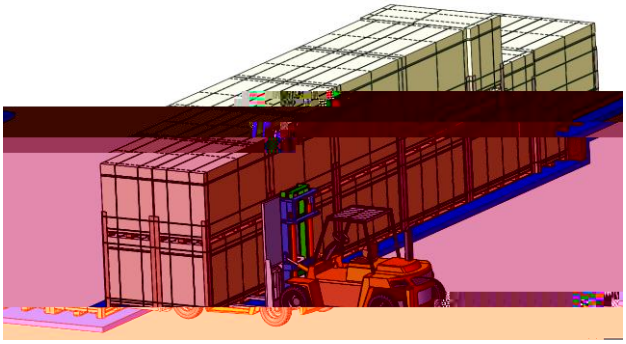
module weight, the fork distance should be adjusted to the maximum position without any interference to the pallet, the forks should go into the pallet at least 3/4 of the pallet depth during unloading(the forks length L ≥ 3/4 of pallet length),the backrest height should be not less than 1.7m and the backrest width should be not less than 1.5m.

3. The contact position between the backrest and the module package should be fixed with a buffer material (preferably silicone, rubber, EPE) to prevent the forklift from damaging the modules.

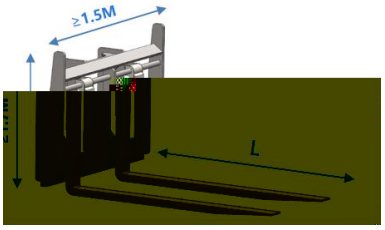
4. Since the packing box will block the sight of the forklift driver, it is recommended to drive backwards during the forklifting, and arrange for special supervision and command to prevent bumping into people or items causing personal injury or damage to the modules.



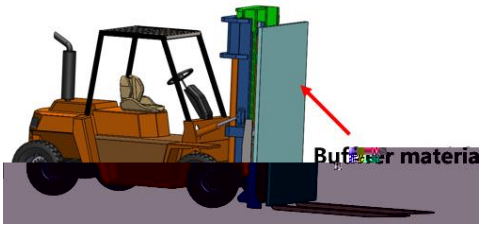
Vertical portrait package unloading with forklift



Vertical landscape package unloading with forklift



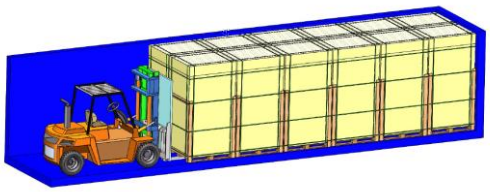
Backrest: height ≥ 1.7m, width ≥ 1.5m



Cushion materials in front of the backrest

Special instructions

Due to the limitation of the height of the container, when the photovoltaic modules are removed from the container, the distance between the upper surface of the forklift tines and the ground should be less than 50mm, otherwise collisions may easily occur, which may damage the photovoltaic modules. Unload the front-most package in turn.



Unloading from container

Packaging turnover points are as follows:

1. When transporting the vertical portrait packages, the entire module package shall prop against the backrest, backrest shall perpendicular to the fork, and the structure must be firm (withstand

3) Insert fixed bolts into the front hole of the support.

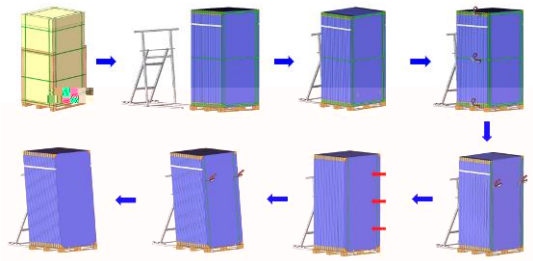
4) Cut off the horizontal packing belts.

5) Cut off the vertical packing belts excepting two inner belts.

6)push the module gently to tilt towards the stand supporter.

7) Cut the remaining packing belts.

8) Tear off the anti-fallen tape on the first module in the front, and then take out the modules in order.



Vertical portrait package unpacking steps

3. A fixed support (wall, rack, stable unpacked module pallets, etc.) must be ready for vertical landscape package unpacking, and the steps are as follows

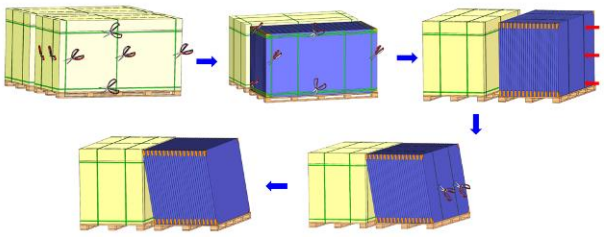
1) Remove the packing belts, wrapping film, top cover and carton box.

2) Cut off the horizontal packing belts.

3) Cut off the vertical packing belts excepting two inner belts, then push the module gently to tilt towards the stand supporter.

4) Cut the remaining packing belts.

5) Take out the modules in order.



Vertical landscape package unpacking steps

4.3 Stack

When taking out the PV module from the packing box, put the cardboard on the ground first to prevent the PV module from colliding and scratching with the cement surface, hard object on the ground, color steel tile, metal corrugated, etc.

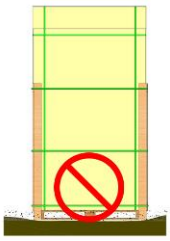
When the PV modules are stacked, they must be neatly and stably stacked on a horizontal surface, and stacked with the glass side of the bottom module facing up, the glass side of other modules facing down. At the same time, there must be cardboard bedding under the PV modules, the number of piles should not exceed 14. At the same time, avoid installation tools and other objects on the surface of the PV module.

Astronergy PV modules adopt high and low current bins, and the handlers need to place them separately and mark them according to the markings on the power list on the PV module outer packaging (for example, 670W-L means low current bin; 670W-H means high current bin; the current division method required by other customers is similar); According to the system design requirements, modules of the same current bin are usually required to be installding to

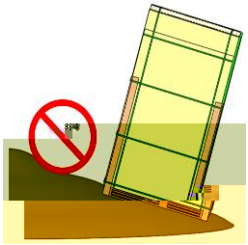
marked to prevent confusion when they are taken out of the packaging box and stacked up. According to the system design requirements, the color of PV modules in the same row or the same array should be the same.

Modules should be stored in a dry and ventilated environment on a flat ground. Do not place modules on soft ground to avoid damage or dumping of the modules due to ground deformation or collapse. Do not place modules on area with poor water drainage.

For long-term storage, it is recommended to store the modules in a standard warehouse with regular inspection, reinforce the package in a timely manner if any anomalies are found.



No soft ground and water



No inclination angle > 4°

5 Mechanical installation

5.1 Environment

- Recommended ambient temperature: -20°C to 50°C; extreme operating ambient temperature for PV modules: -40 °C to 85°C.
- Mechanical load on PV modules: under standard installation conditions, the maximum tested snow/wind load is 5400 Pa/2400 Pa and the design load (considering a safety factor of 1.5 times) is 3600 Pa/1600 Pa. Refer to 5.3 for detailed

modules should preferably face north. For detailed mounting inclination, please follow local regulatory guidelines or the recommendations of an experienced installer. Astronergy recommends an installation tilt angle of no less than 10°, so that when it rains, the dust on surface is easily carried away by the rainwater, thus reducing the number of times of clean; at the same time, it helps the water on the surface of the PV module to flow away, avoiding the long-term accumulation of large amounts of water on the glass surface, which can affect the appearance and performance of the PV module.

PV modules connected in series should be installed in the same orientation and angle. Different orientations and angles may result in different amounts of solar radiation being received by each module, resulting in power loss.

5.3 Mounting Guide

- PV module mounting system must be composed of durable, corrosion-resistant and UV-resistant materials, and it must be inspected and tested by a third-party testing organization with static mechanical analysis capabilities meeting national and regional regulations or corresponding international standards.

- The PV module must be securely fastened to the mounting system. If the PV module is mounted in a snowy area, the height of the mounting system should be designed in a way that the lowest end of the PV module is not covered by snow. In addition, it should be ensured that the lowest end of the PV module is not shaded by surrounding trees or other vegetation.

- When the PV module is mounted on a rack parallel to the roof, the minimum clearance between the PV module frame and the roof is 10cm, which is necessary for air circulation to prevent wiring damage of the PV module.

- The PV module frame will suffer thermal expansion and contraction effect, therefore the space between two adjacent PV module frames should be no less than 10mm when mounted.

For detailed installation methods, please refer to the following specifications:

5.3.1 Bolted mounting

All modules must be securely fastened with at least 4 bolts (As shown in Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4 , Fig. 5 , Fig. 6, Fig.7 , Fig. 8 , Fig. 9). The corresponding mechanical loads are shown in Table 2.

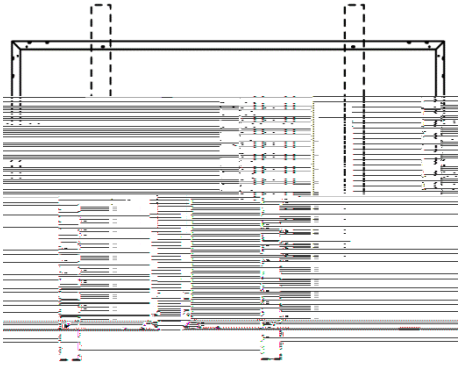


Fig. 2 Bolt installation for 54cell

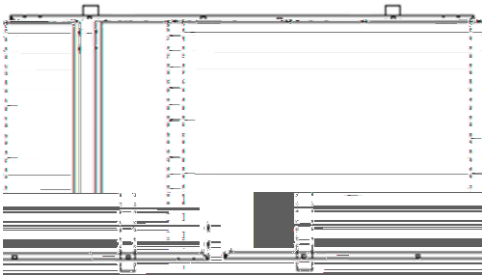


Fig. 3 Bolt installation for 60cell

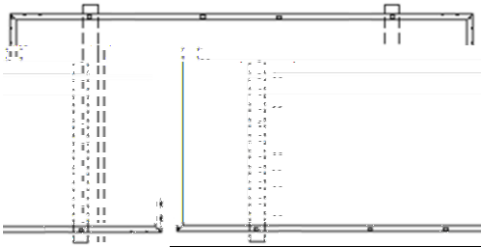


Fig. 4 Bolt installation for 66cell

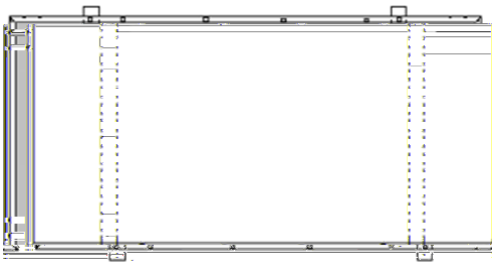


Fig. 5 Outer four-hole bolt installation for 72cell

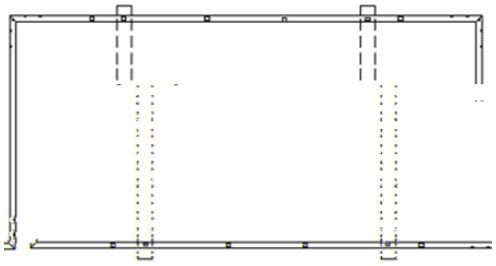


Fig. 6 Internal four-hole bolt installation for 72cell

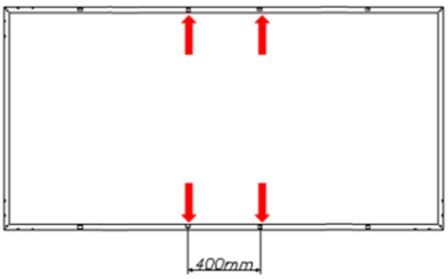


Fig. 7 60cell PV module 400mm spacing bolt installation

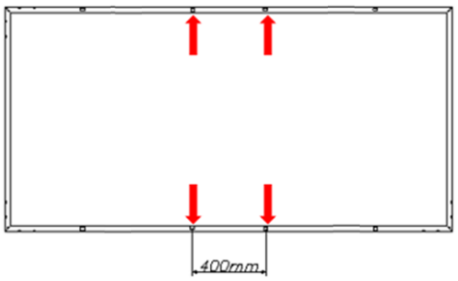


Fig. 8 66cell PV module 400mm spacing bolt installation

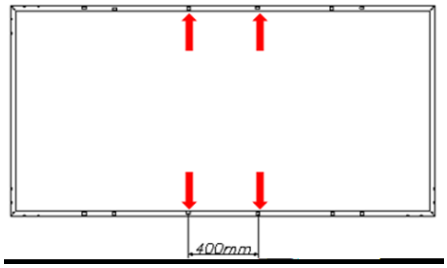


Fig. 9 72cell PV module 400mm spacing bolt installation

ATTENTION

In order to achieve maximum safety precautions against wind and snow loads, it is recommended that all available mounting holes should be used. The bolt installation steps are as follows (Fig. 10).

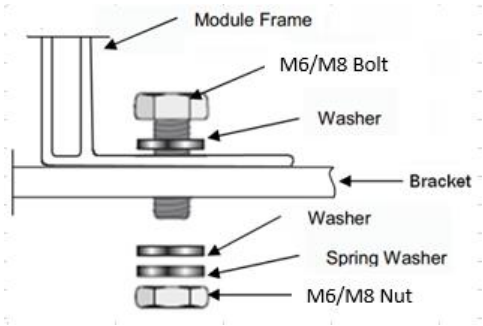


Fig. 10 Diagram of the bolt installation process

Place the PV module on top of the rack.

Insert 4 stainless steel bolts in corresponding mounting holes. The 9x14mm mounting holes match with M8 bolts, while the 7x10mm mounting holes match with M6 bolts. 7x10mm mounting holes are positioned with a hole pitch of 400mm.

Make sure to use two stainless steel washers for each bolt, one on each side of the rack, the minimum thickness of the washer is 1.5mm, and the outer diameter is 16mm, but for 210 wafer size modules, the outer diameter is 20mm, then screw

on the top of a stainless-steel spring washer or toothed lock washer. Finally, lock with a stainless-steel nut.

The tightening torque is recommended to be 9~12Nm for M6 bolts and 17~23Nm for M8 bolts. Due to the possible difference of bolt material, the specific torque value is subject to the information confirmed by the bolt supplier.

5.3.2 Clamped mounting

Photovoltaic modules can be installed across the support frame (Fig. 11) or parallel to the frame of the photovoltaic module (Fig. 12). PV modules can also be installed with four fulcrums (Fig 13). When using clamps to install, each module must be secured with a minimum of 4 clamps.

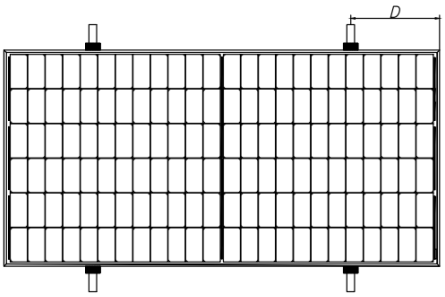


Fig. 11 Rails vertical to the long-side frame

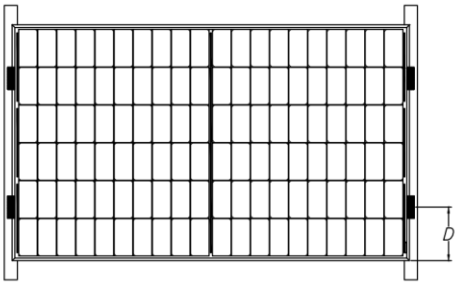


Fig. 12 Rails overlapping the short-side frame

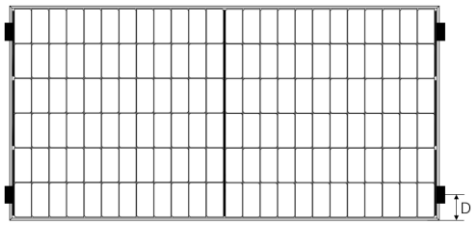


Fig. 13 Four clamp mounting on short side of frame

ATTENTION

- The length of the rack must be longer than the PV module, otherwise it should be confirmed by Astronergy in advance.
- The above two diagrams show the mounting method using aluminum clamps. "D" indicates the mounting range. Table 1 shows the recommended mounting position and corresponding machine loads.
- Each aluminum clamp is equipped with an M8 bolt, a flat washer, a spring washer and an M8 nut. The mounting steps are as follows:

  Place the module on the two supporting rails (not provided by Astronergy) which should be made with stainless material and treated with an anti-corrosion process (e.g. hot dipped galvanizing). Each PV module needs at least four clamps to be fixed. The module clamps should not come into contact with the glass and should not deform the frame, otherwise they may cause module damage.

  Be sure to avoid shadowing effects from the module clamps. Weep holes on the module frame must not be closed or obscured by the clamps. The clamp must have at least 8mm but no more than 11mm overlap with the frame of the module (The clamp section can be changed under the premise of

ensuring reliable installation).

The top surface of the rail contacted with module frame should be equipped with grooves compatible with an M8 bolt.

If the grooves are not provided, holes of a suitable diameter may need to be drilled to allow bolts attaching to the rail at the same locations as mentioned above.

Ensure that the mounting sequence of each clamp is in the order of flat washer, spring washer and nut.

There are two types of clamps, the mid clamp shown in Fig. 14 and the fringe clamp shown in Fig. 15 and Fig. 16. The mid clamp has dimensions of a ≥ 40 mm, b ≥ 26 mm, c ≥ 5 mm, d ≥ 28 mm, Ø =9 mm. For module of 182/210mm-wafer, the size of mid and fringe clamp must meet a ≥ 60 mm. The tightening torque is suggested to be 17~23Nm for Class 8.8 screw and bolts.

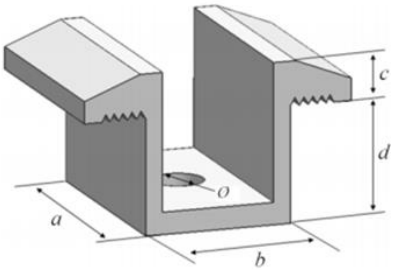


Fig. 14 Schematic diagram of the mid clamp

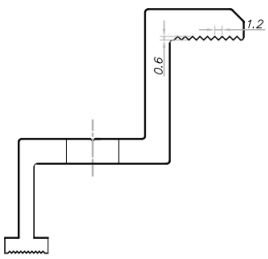


Fig. 15 Schematic cross section of the fringe clamp

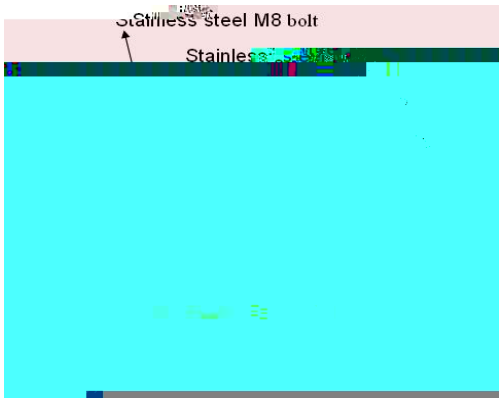


Fig. 16 Schematic diagram of the fringe clamp

To prevent modules from coming off the fixed device after installation, it is suggested to choose fringe and mid clamps and make contact with the A side of the frame with groove patterns. Suggest to have 9 patterns with a space between 2 adjecent patterns of 1.2mm and a depth of 0.6mm, as shown in figure 15.

For the installation method shown in Fig. 12, the module needs to be fixed with professional clamps (as shown in Fig. 17), and the overlap between the

15mm. Astronergy s limited warranty will be void if improper clamps or improper installation is used.

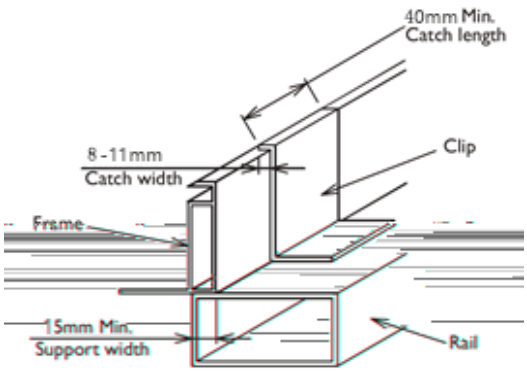


Fig.17 Mounting requirements for rails overlapping the short-side frame

Table 2 Installation range and corresponding values

Module type	Dimensions L*W*H (mm)	Installation method					
		Fig 2 & Fig 3 & Fig 4& Fig 5	Fig 6	Fig 11	Fig 12	Fig 13	Fig 7 & Fig 8 & Fig9
CHSM54M-HC CHSM54M/LV-HC CHSM54M(BL)-HC CHSM54M(BLH)-HC CHSM54N-HC CHSM54N(BL)-HC CHSM54N(BLH)-HC	1708*1133*30	+5400Pa -2400Pa	---	+5400/-2400Pa Installation scope 309~409mm	+1800/-1800Pa Installation scope 150~250mm	+1800/-1800Pa Installation scope 0~250mm	---
	1722*1134*30	+5400Pa -2400Pa	---	+5400/-2400Pa Installation scope 316~416mm	+1800/-1800Pa Installation scope 150~250mm	+1800/-1800Pa Installation scope 0~250mm	---
CHSM60M-HC CHSM60M(BL)-							

Table 2 (continue)

Module type	Dimensions L*W*H (mm)	Installation method
		Fig 2 & Fig 3

Table 3 Correction factor of Voc at low temperature

Lowest Estimated Ambient Temperature( )	Correction factor
24 ~ 20	1.02
19 ~ 15	1.04
14 ~ 10	1.06
9 ~ 5	1.08
4 ~ 0	1.10
-1 ~ -5	1.12
-6 ~ -10	1.14
-11 ~ -15	1.16
-16 ~ -20	1.18
-21 ~ -25	1.20
-26 ~ -30	1.21
-31 ~ -35	1.23
-36 ~ -40	1.25

Alternatively, a more accurate correction factor for the

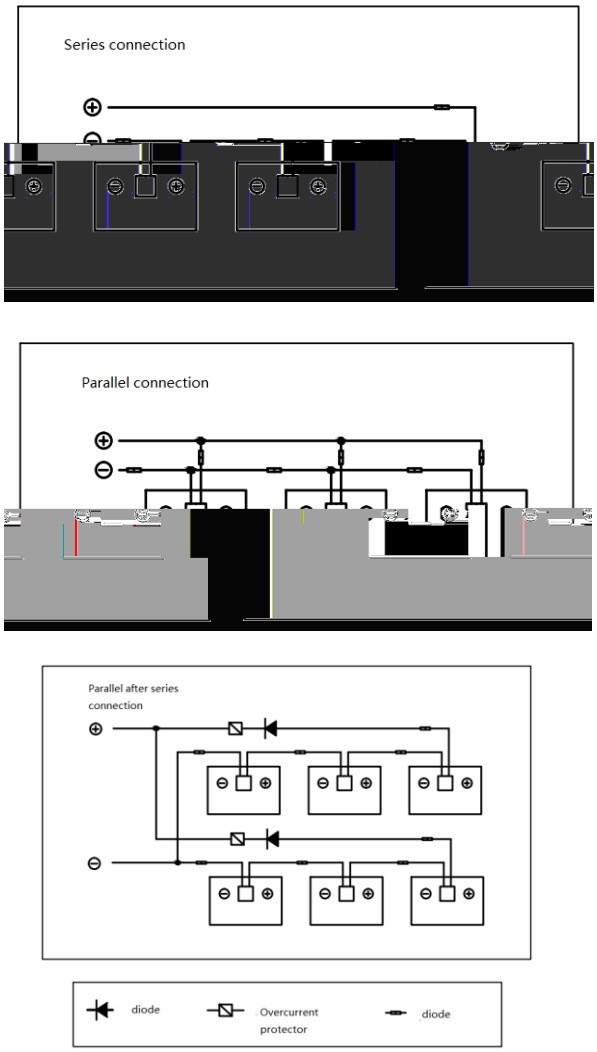


Fig. 17 Schematic diagram of electrical connection

ATTENTION

- If one PV module string (or PV array) is connected to another with opposite polarity, irreversible damage can be caused to the PV module product. Be sure to confirm the voltage and polarity of each string before making a parallel connection. If measurements reveal opposite polarity or a voltage difference greater than 10V between the strings, check their structural configuration before proceeding with the connection.

- The number of modules connected in series and parallel should be reasonably designed according to the system configuration.

- PV modules with different electrical performance models cannot be connected in one string.

- The system shall use special cables and connectors for PV system and ensure that all connections are securely fastened. The cable must be 4mm

covering. Refer to the junction box diode specification provided in the relevant product datasheet for more details. I When the localized hot spot phenomenon occurs in the PV module due to partial shading or coverage, the diode in the junction box will start to work, so that the module current will no longer flow through the hot spot cell, so as to limit the heat and loss of the PV module. When a diode failure is suspected or found, please contact Astronergy and do not attempt to open the junction box cover.

6.3 Grounding

The PV modules are designed with an anodised, corrosion-resistant aluminum alloy frame as a rigid support. To ensure safety and to avoid lightning strikes and electrostatic damage to the PV modules, the PV module frame must be earthed. The earthing device must be in full contact with the interior of the aluminum alloy of the frame, penetrating the surface oxide film.The following is the specific grounding method, as shown in Fig. 18.

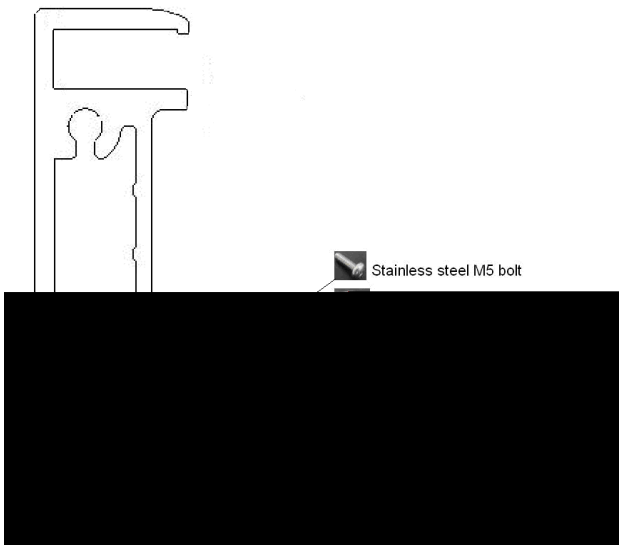


Fig. 18 Grounding the aluminum frame with copper wire

- The grounding requirements must be checked in accordance with the applicable regulations and standards before work is started.
- Use the marked 5.5 mm grounding holes to ground the anodized frame. Use one M5 nut, two M5 cut washers, one M5 plain washer, one M5 spring washer, and one M5 bolt and the copper wire. All nuts, bolts, and washers shall be of type M5 and made of stainless steel (Fig. 18).
- Insert the bolt through the cup washer and wrap the copper wire around the bolt. (Note that the copper wire cannot be attached directly to the aluminum.)
- Insert the bolt through the cut washer and then through the hole in the aluminum frame.
- Add the spring washer and nut on the other side of the bolt and tighten to secure all parts. The tightening

ATTENTION

- Use UL-467 certified bonding and grounding devices, including Burndy (formerly Wiley Electronics) Washer Electrical Equipment Bonding (WEEB) and similar devices, such as barbed washers, that meet the requirements of UL-467 and is suitable for electrical bonding and grounding of PV modules.
- Other grounding methods may be used when the racking system is tested following the UL 2703 requirements.
- Do not drill any additional grounding hole on the frame of the modules. The frame rails have pre-drilled holes marked with a grounding sign.

These holes should be used for grounding purposes and should not be used for mounting the modules.

7 Maintenance

PV modules must be inspected and maintained regularly, especially during the warranty period, which is the responsibility of the user. This helps to find and figure out problems in time and ensure the safe and effective operation of the PV system.

7.1 Routine Inspection

PV modules in PV arrays should be inspected regularly for damages, such as glass breakage, cable breakage, junction box damage, cell cracks, and backsheet breakage and other factors that cause functional and safety failures of PV modules. If any of the above problems occurs, the supplier should be notified to replace the broken module with a new one of the same type in time.

It is recommended to perform preventive inspection every 6 months and not to replace the components of PV modules without authorization. When conducting inspection or maintenance in term of the electrical and mechanical performance, it is recommended that qualified professionals perform the work to avoid electric shock or personal injury.

Take routine maintenance to keep PV modules free of snow, bird droppings, seeds, pollen, leaves, branches, dust, stains, etc.

7.2 PV module cleaning

If the PV module has a sufficient angle of tilt (at least 15°), it is generally not necessary to clean the PV module (as the rainfall will provide a self-cleaning effect). If there is a large accumulation of dirt on the PV module surface that has seriously affected the power production, the module can be rinsed with water without detergent, and use a gentle sponge or brush to clean the surface during the cooler hours of the day. Dust must not be scraped or wiped off under dry conditions as this may result in tiny scuff marks. For snow removal, the PV module surface can be cleaned with a brush with soft bristles.

For more details on cleaning and maintenance, please refer to the PV Module Cleaning Manual.

Modified version and date

· Rev 1.0, released in September 2022

. Rev 1.1, released in January 2023.

GLOBAL SERVICE CENTERS

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