HOTOVOLTAIC OC DISCONNECT



ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION

DC VOLTAGE IS ALWAYS PRESENT WHEN SOLAR MODULES ARE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT

RATED MAX POWER-POINT CURRENT 77.8 A DC RATED MAX POWER-POINT VOLTAGE 417.2 V DC MAXIMUM SYSTEM VOLTAGE 128.8 A DC MAXIMUM CIRCUIT CURRENT MAX RATED OUTPUT CURRENT OF THE CHARGE CONTROLLER IF INSTALLED N/A

Solar Power Solutions WARNING ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS
TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION DC VOLTAGE IS ALWAYS PRESENT WHEN SOLAR MODULES ARE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD IF A GROUND FAULT IS INDICATED NORMALLY GROUNDED CONDUCTORS MAY BE UNGROUNDED AND ENERGIZED

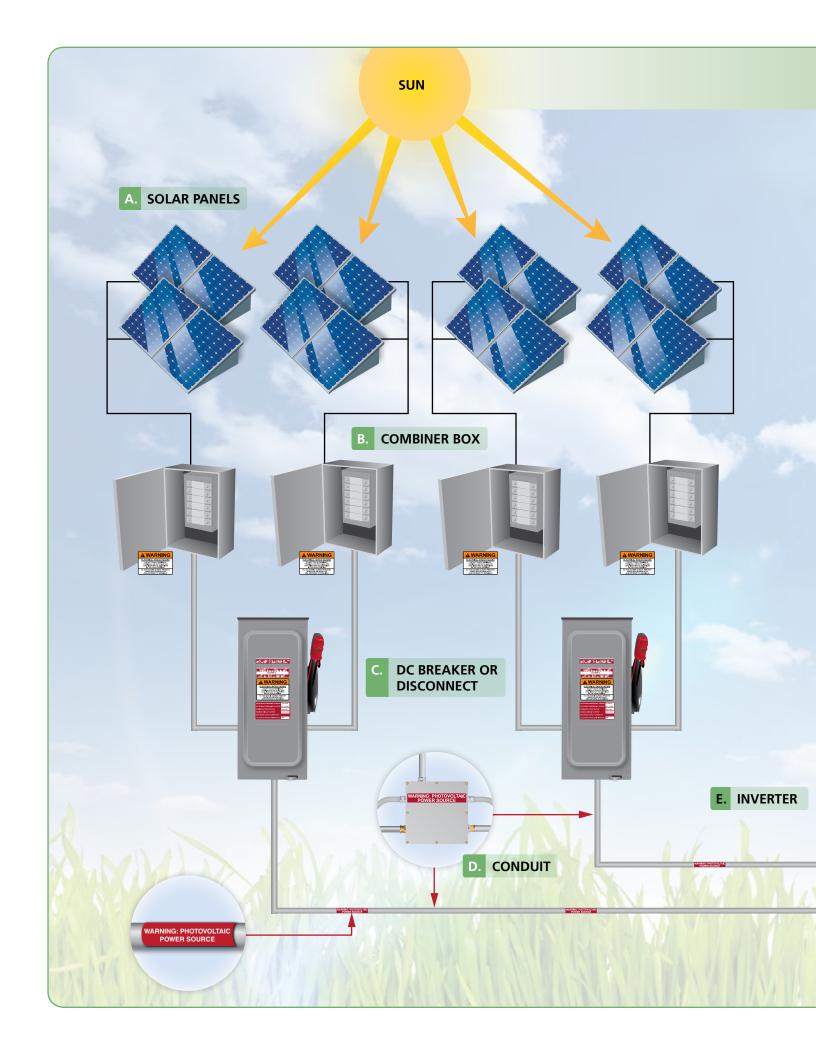
> **PHOTOVO**LTAIC AC DISCONNECT

> > PHOTOVOLTAIC SYS EQUIPPED WITH RAPID SHUTDOV

PV Labeling Requirements

PHOTOVOLTAIC DC DISCONNECT

HellermannTyton

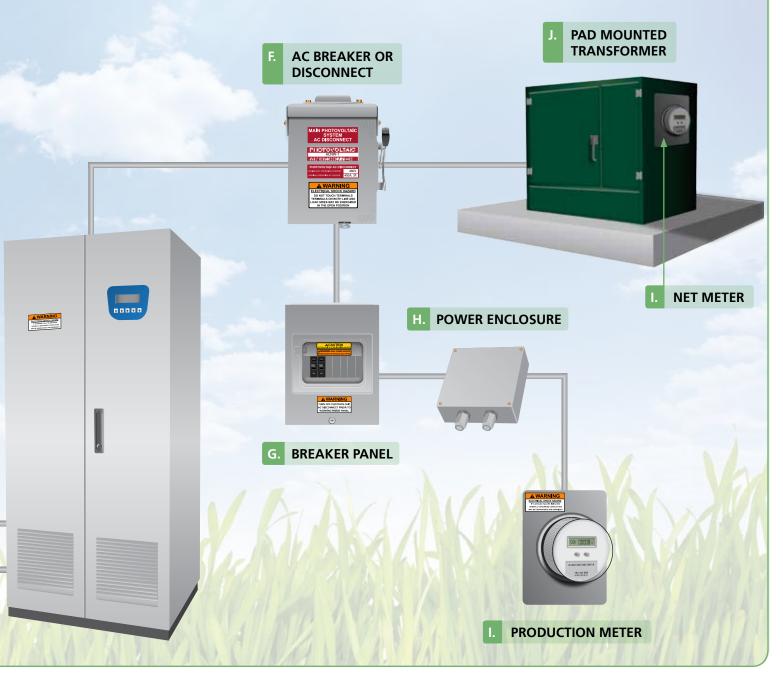


Typical Solar Installation with Labels

Incorporating code-compliant solar installation labeling into an engineering drawing is just as critical as every other component within the system design. Communicating the labeling requirements to the installer must be clear, concise and adhere to the latest National Electrical Code (NEC) and International Fire Code (IFC) requirements for text height, wording and reflectivity (where required).

Often, the labeling portion of the system design process is missed which can impede the installation passing inspection the first time. Incorporating the labeling into the actual drawings helps to remind the installer of the importance of labeling and its implementation in the construction of the system.

The labels shown in this layout are one example of how to include the latest labeling requirements into the engineering process. Joining the proper label design to the specific section for the NEC 690 article allows for easy reference by the installer and inspector.



A. **SOLAR PANEL** — Solar Photovoltaic panels convert energy from the sun into DC power.

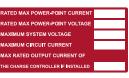
COMBINER BOX — Power cables run DC power from multiple solar panels into the combiner box which unites all the power cables into one. Typically, a combiner box consolidates multiple power sources into one single power source that is fed to a DC breaker or recombiner box.





DC BREAKER or DC DISCONNECT — The DC breaker is designed to shut off the DC power coming from the solar array. Shutting off the DC breaker does not stop power from feeding into the DC breaker, but keeps the power from going past the DC breaker. This is why EMT or conduit must be marked with the words PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SOURCE to alert emergency personnel to the presence of a live solar circuit.





SOLAR DISCONNECT



D. **CONDUIT** — The conduit routes and protects the solar power cables.

Must be reflective per NEC 630.31 & IFC 605.11.1.2

WARNING: PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SOURCE

INVERTER — The transformer converts the DC voltage into AC Voltage that can be sold back to the utility or consumed onsite.

LECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD IF A GROUND FAULT IS INDICATED NORMALLY GROUNDED CONDUCTORS

AC BREAKER or AC DISCONNECT — The AC breaker cuts power coming from the transformer. The AC Breaker does not stop power from feeding into the transformer or from the solar array, it simply isolates and prevents AC voltage from continuing into a breaker panel. This is why a plaque or sign is posted showing the location of all disconnects servicing a facility so that emergency personnel can shut down everything related to power transportation.



MWARNING ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION

MAIN PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM DISCONNECT



BREAKER PANEL — A breaker panel allocates the power into multiple circuits with circuit breakers and fuses servicing various areas of the facility. In our homes, we might call this a fuse box or breaker box. Each breaker might service different aspects of the building such as lighting, heating and ventilation, air conditioning, offices, warehouse, etc.



AWARNING DUAL POWER SOURCE SECOND SOURCE IS PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

PHOTOVOLTAIC AC DISCONNECT
MAXIMUM AC OPERATING CURRENT:
NOMINAL OPERATING AC VOLTAGE:

A WARNING ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION

WARNING

TURN OFF PHOTOVOLTAIC AC DISCONNECT PRIOR TO WORKING INSIDE PANEL

- **POWER ENCLOSURE** A power enclosure is simply a point where multiple power cables are spliced together.
- PRODUCTION / NET METER A mechanism for monitoring the utilization of electricity. Meters are typically used by the utility to calculate and bill for electricity consumption. Meters also can determine power coming from the PV installation which then offset the utility's electrical usage, saving both energy use and money.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD IF A GROUND FAULT IS INDICATED NORMALLY GROUNDED CONDUCTORS MAY BE UNGROUNDED AND ENERGIZED

PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMER — A device that transfers electrical energy from one circuit to another through inductively coupled conductors, transforming utility scale voltages to voltages used by a dwelling or commercial building. This is typically the point at which the utility combines and distributes power to the local area.

В.

G.

