Trinasolar



TRINA SOLAR USER MANUAL

VERTEX SERIES MODULES

APPLICABLE MODULE TYPE

Module type	Module code
Single glass products	NE09RC.05
	NE09RH.05
	NEL18R
	NE19R
	NE19R.70
	NE19RC
	NE20
	NE21
	DE09
	DE09.05
	DE09.08
	DE09C.07
	DE09R
	DE09R.05
	DE09R.08
	DE18M(II)
	DE19
	DE19R
	DE20
	DE21
	DE09R.05W
	DE21.W
Dual glass products	NDG05R.78
	NDG05R.78A
	NED9R.28
	NEG9.28
	NEG9R.20
	NEG9R.25
	NEG9R.28
	NEG9R.28U
	NEG9RC.20
	NEG9RC.27
	NEG9RH.25
	NEG9RH.28

Dual glass products	NEG9RP.25Z
	NEG9RP.28Z
	NEG10R.25Z
	NEG10R.28Z
	NEG18R.20
	NEG18R.25
	NEG18R.28
	NEG18RC.27
	NEG19R.20
	NEG19RC.20
	NEG19RC.20B
	NEG19RC.20K
	NEG19RC.20Q
	NEG19RC.20U
	NEG19RC.70
	NEG19RC.88
	NED19RC.20
	NFG19RC.20
	NEG20C.20
	NEG20C.20K
	NEG21C.20
	NEG21C.20K
	NEG21C.20Q
	NEG21C.20U
	NEG21C.70
	NEG22.20
	NEG22C.20Z
	HEG21C.20
	DEG9R.28
	DEG18MC.20(II)
	DEG19C.20
	DEG19RC.20
	DEG20C.20
	DEG21C.20
	DEG19C.20W
	DEG21C.20W

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1 INTRODUCTION

First, thank you for choosing our products. This manual shall only apply to the installation, maintenance and use of the 210 Vertex series solar modules manufactured by Trina Solar Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Trina Solar"). Failure to follow these safety instructions may result in personal injury or property damage.

The installation and operation of solar modules requires specialized skills and should only be performed by professionals. Please read the "Safety and Installation Instructions" carefully before using and operating the modules. The installer must inform the end customers (or consumers) of the above matters accordingly.

Prior to the construction of the PV system and project, system designers and installers must verify that the installation scenario, location, and region comply with the latest local laws, regulations, policies, and industry standards. A thorough identification and assessment of environmental impact factors and risks at the system's location must be conducted and clearly communicated. Appropriate preventative and protective measures, along with operation and maintenance and monitoring protocols, must be implemented to avoid system safety risks and product performance failures resulting from insufficient risk identification.

The term "Module" or "PV Module" in this manual refers to one or more 210 Vertex series solar modules. Please retain this manual for future reference.

DISCLAIMER

Trina Solar reserves the rights to change this User Manual without noticing in advance. This User Manual is not a warranty document and does not have any warranty meaning. Failure of the customers to follow the requirements outlined in this User Manual during the handling (including without limitation to packing/unpacking, loading/unloading, transportation, storage, installation, use, operation or maintenance, etc.) of the products will result in the invalidity of product's limited warranty. Trina Solar is not responsible for any damages of any kind, including but not limited to any product damages, personal injury or any other property losses, as resulting from any improper operations or faults by the customers during the handling of the products as failure to follow the instructions in this User Manual.

	**Warning** Otherwise, the product may be damaged or the user's personal safety may be endangered.		**Prohibition** Otherwise, the product may be damaged or the user's personal safety may be endangered.

2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

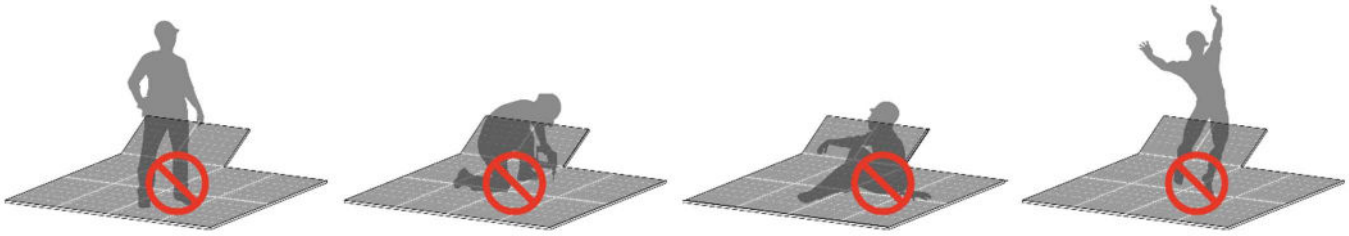
GENERAL SAFETY

Before attempting to install, wire, operate and maintain the modules, please read and understand all safety instructions. The module’s solar cell will generate direct current (DC) when it is exposed to direct sunlight or other light sources, and direct contact with electricity live parts of the module, such as terminals, can result in injury or death, irrespective of whether or not the module and the other electrical equipment are connected.

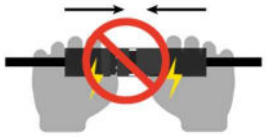
Regardless of whether the PV module is connected to the system or not, when conducting such as installation, grounding, wiring, or cleaning work, appropriate protective equipment such as insulation tools, insulated gloves, safety insulated shoes, hard hats and safety belts should always be used to avoid direct contact with the modules, reduce the risk of electric shock and protect your hands from sharp edges.



Do not stand, sit, walk, or jump directly on the module package or the module itself.

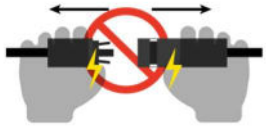


The PV module does not contain any serviceable parts.



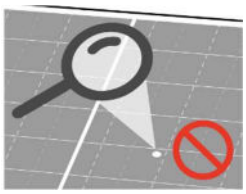
Do not damage or scratch the front- or backside surfaces of the module, as scratches may directly affect the product safety. If you detect any scratches or cuts on the module front- or backside, please do not use the module at all.

Do not put heavy objects or sharp objects on modules.



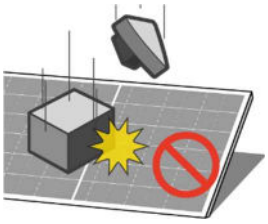
Do not lift the module by directly lifting or pulling the junction box, connector or cables.

Do not forcibly pull the junction box, connectors, or cables during component unboxing and installation, as this may cause risks and safety hazards such as circuit interruption, electric leakage, or burnout of components and systems. If the connector or cable is abnormal, it must not be connected to the system, and the connector must be replaced promptly. Do not insert any conductive material into the connectors attached to the module.



Do not connect or disconnect the module when there is a current flow, or connected with any powered system.

Do not use water to extinguish fires when the module is connected to any powered system.



Do not artificially concentrate sunlight on the module.

Do not drop PV modules or allow objects to hit or fall directly on the modules.

Do not carry modules on your head.

Do not carry modules with ropes.

Do not carry modules on your back.

During the normal operation of modules, they should not be blocked by buildings, trees and vegetation, chimney pylons, overhead lines, neighboring arrays, etc. at any time of the day.

PV modules are not suitable for installation at or near sewage outlets. For special installation requirements, consult Trina Solar sales or customer service. Upon approval, adequate risk management, safety protection, and operation, maintenance, and cleaning measures must be implemented. Failure to do so may result in reduced performance, damage, or failure of the modules and materials, and will void the product warranty. Keep the junction box cover closed at all times.

Protect junction box or connector from coming into contact with oil-based substances, organic solvents, acid-base, other corrosive materials, or any other types of chemicals and substances that may cause product malfunction, including but not limited to: petrol, white flower oil, activating collaterals oil, mold temperature oil, machine oil (such as KV46), grease (such as Molykote EM-SOL, etc.), lubricating oil, antirust oil(such as WD40), stamping oil, butter, diesel, cooking oil, acetone, alcohol, essential balm, bone-setting water, thinner, mold release agent (such as Pelicoat S-6,etc.), banana oil, oil-based sealing agent , glue and potting glue that can generate oxime gas, TBP (plasticizer), pesticide, herbicide, cleaning agent, disincrustant, cosmetics, etc. Operators must wear gloves with effective insulation if skincare products or cosmetics have been applied to their hands, to prevent contamination of junction boxes and connectors during operation. For agrivoltaic and fishery-solar complementary projects, avoid exposing junction boxes or connectors to pesticides,

hormones, and similar substances. Further use is not allowed if junction box and connectors are contaminated. Otherwise, it may result in damage or burnout of the junction box and connectors.

Do not expose junction box and connectors directly to sunlight and protect them from water immersion.

Under normal conditions, a solar photovoltaic module is likely to experience conditions that produce more current and/or voltage than reported at standard test conditions. The requirement of National Electric Code (NEC) in Article 690 shall be following to address these increased outputs. In installation not under the requirement of the NEC, the values of Isc and Voc marked on this module should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining component voltage ratings, conductor current ratings, fuse sizes and size of controls connected to the PV output. Factors to consider include module temperature and front side irradiance (and, for bifacial modules, ground or roof albedo, row spacing, and installation height). Accordingly, the values of VOC and ISC (or for bifacial modules, ISC-aBSI) marked on this PV module should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining voltage and current ratings for components connected to the PV output.

Modules equipped with PV wiring connectors that comply with the Standard for Connectors for Use in Photovoltaic Systems, shall have the specific allowable mating connector manufacturer(s) and model number(s) listed in Appendix 1.

Modules equipped with PV wiring Cable that comply with the Standard for cable for Use in Photovoltaic Systems, shall have the specific allowable mating cable manufacturer(s) and model number(s) listed in Appendix 2.

FIRE SAFETY

When install modules on the rooftop, please refer to local laws and regulations related to PV project construction before installation and abide by the requirements on building PV system regulations, industry standards, and building fire protection. The PV system should be designed, planned, and constructed with dedicated fire channels in accordance with fire safety requirements, and be equipped with appropriate firefighting equipment.

According to the Standards of UL 790,For single Glass PV module，the Spread of flame test Specification: Class C and the Burning brand test Specification: Class C; or Double Glass PV module，the Spread of flame test Specification: Class A and the Burning brand test Specification: Class C. The roof should be covered with a layer of fireproof materials with suitable fire protection rating and make sure that the backsheet and the mounting surface are fully ventilated. (Note: certain types of waterproofing materials are combustible and cannot meet fire protection requirements)

Different roof structures and installation methods will affect fireproof performance of buildings. Improper installation may lead to the risk of fire.

If once a PV module is on fire, the inverter should be cut off urgently to reduce the spreading. Professionals should wear insulating shoes and insulating gloves with corresponding protection levels, and use a photovoltaic connector removal wrench to cut off the wires connecting the terminals of the firing modules. Notify the all people to evacuate urgently, and at the same time call the fire department for help. Before waiting for the fire department to arrive, a simple extinguishing can be carried out with a dry powder or fire sand.



The customer must ensure that the PV modules are installed and used in a safe location in accordance with local laws and regulations. Please use proper module accessories such as fuse, circuit breaker and grounding connector according to local regulations. Do not install or use modules near open flames or flammable and explosive materials. Do not place combustible or flammable materials near PV modules and systems. When installing PV modules near flammable and explosive locations, it is important to ensure that the fire separation distance is not less than 30 meters, and to increase the fire separation distance if necessary.

If the modules are to be installed near flammable and explosive locations (e.g. oil and gas stations, combustible dust areas, chemical storage areas, etc.), it is necessary to consult Trina Solar's sales

and technical service team in advance, and fire safety reports must be filed with the relevant administrative departments. Hazard sources must be managed, and the frequency of operation and maintenance should be increased.

3 SITE SELECTION AND ANGLE

3.1 STANDARD INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENT SELECTION AND REQUIREMENTS

Trina Solar recommends that the module should be installed in an environment with temperature ranging from -40℃ to 40℃ and humidity less than 85%. The operating temperature range of the module is -40℃ to 70℃.

As described in IEC TS 63126, based on geographic areas, mounting conditions and system design and installation factors, the maximum operating temperature of module [T98] is 70℃. PV modules and all the equipment are rated to operate at an altitude less than 2 000 m above sea level.

The modules shall be installed in shadow-free areas throughout the year. Although the modules are equipped with bypass diodes, shadows will still affect the performance and safety of the modules, and may cause accelerated ageing of the encapsulation material and place thermal stress on the bypass diodes. This would lead to a significant reduction in module life and void the warranty. The negative effects of shading can be effectively reduced or eliminated by the use of power optimizers, microinverters, etc.

Do not install modules where there is a risk of water immersion or continuous exposure to sprinklers or fountains. When installing solar modules on the rooftop, a safe working area must be left between the roof edge and the outer edge of the PV array.

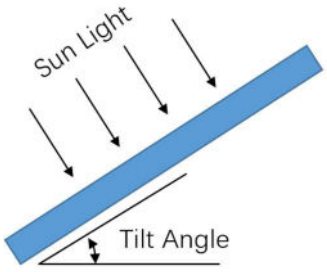
When stacking module on the rooftop, the rooftop should be tested for such loading and the installation plan must be developed in accordance with the specification requirements.

Trina Solar's PV module series are specifically designed for different application scenarios. Products designed for distributed scenarios (including but not limited to NEG9R, NEG10R, and NEG18R series) are strictly prohibited from being used in ground-mounted power plant scenarios. Before proceeding with system design and product selection, please contact the Trina Solar sales team in advance.

When using the modules in areas with high wind load and snow load, the supporting structure design should be carried out in strict accordance with the local design specifications, to ensure that the external load does not exceed the mechanical strength limit that the modules can withstand.

For PV power plants installed in lightning-prone or high-lightning-frequency areas, such as elevated locations (mountain tops, slopes, rooftops, building facades, etc.) or mining areas with high metal content (e.g., copper mines, iron mines), enhanced lightning protection measures shall be adopted due to the special geological conditions and mineral composition that make these areas susceptible to lightning strikes, so as to reduce the risk of module damage caused by lightning.

INCLINATION SELECTION



The tilt angle of the PV module refers to the angle between the module and the horizontal ground. The tilt angle shall be selected according to the local conditions for different projects. Trina Solar recommends that the mounting tilt angle should not be less than 10°, making it easier for dust to be washed off by rain. It also aids in effective drainage to prevent prolonged water accumulation, which could leave stains and negatively impact both the appearance and performance of the modules. The module with too small tilt angle requires more frequent cleaning according to the actual situation to keep the surface without water accumulation and ensure the glass surface remains clean, so as to avoid the appearance and performance of the component being affected. For specific tilt angles, it shall be chosen in accordance with the local design procedures, specifications and regulations, or following the recommendations of the experienced PV module installers.

The PV modules is highly recommended facing south in the northern hemisphere and north in the southern hemisphere to get the best performance.

Following the local regulations, if PV modules are installed in North America and any other country or region comply to UL standard. A minimum of 102mm (4 inch, recommended value) clearance shall be left between the PV module (backside) and the wall or roof surface. If other installation methods are used, the PV module's UL certification or fire class rating may get affected.

For PV systems installed on mountains or slopes, account for potential power generation disparities among module strings with varying tilt angles and orientations, as well as the safety risks of reverse current. Current backflow can cause sustained abnormal heating and burnout of modules and junction boxes.

3.2 INSTALLATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR COASTAL AND SIMILAR CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Salt spray corrosion tests conducted in accordance with IEC 61701 have shown that Trina Solar's PV modules can be installed near offshore or in the corrosive environment. However, the modules shall not be immersed in water or in a permanently wet environment (e.g., fountains, spindrift, etc.). There is a risk of corrosion if the module is placed in a salt spray (i.e., a marine environment) or in an environment containing sulfur (e.g., volcanoes, etc.).

For all environments within 500 meters of the coastline (as measured from the Mean High Water Springs [MHWS] recorded in the year of product installation) (including tidal flats & offshore fixed-pile systems), as well as inland corrosive water bodies/salt fields (pile-mounted & floating systems), dual glass products must be used. Connectors must be equipped with connector protective box and factory-fitted dust caps. Otherwise, the corrosion may occur where the module frame is connected to the purlin or the bracket, or where the ground is connected. Stainless steel, aluminum materials or special insulating coating treatment (such as Dacromet, OTC coating, etc.) must be used in locations contacting PV modules. Furthermore, anticorrosive treatment and protective painting must be applied to the module connection locations. Otherwise, the salt spray environment will accelerate material corrosion leading to mechanical load or electrical failure of the module (galvanic coupling corrosion of bolts and aluminum frames).

For land areas within 500 meters to 5 kilometers from the coastline, as well as inland saline and alkaline land (Salt fields and salt lakes), dual-glass products are recommended. Connectors must be equipped with dust caps. It is advised to install connector protective boxes. If the salt-fall deposition exceeds 60 mg/(m²·d), connector protective boxes must be installed.

For inland freshwater lakes, reservoirs, or freshwater bodies in saline-alkali land, connectors must be equipped with dust caps. For floating PV system projects (e.g., lakes, offshore), the pulling forces of wind and waves on floats and modules must be considered. During system design, appropriate cable lengths, fixing methods, and module installation approaches shall be selected to avoid cable and connector failures or damage caused by such mechanical stress.

In response to the above situations, during module installation, the positive and negative connectors must be mated immediately after removing the dust caps. If modules are not equipped with dust caps at the factory, they should be stored indoors or in a safe location, and the connectors must be mated immediately after unboxing and installation. If immediate connector mating is not possible, other highly sealed temporary protective measures must be taken to protect the connectors from

corrosion. Temporary measures cannot serve as a long-term solution; connector mating should be completed as soon as possible.

PV modules, junction boxes, cables, and connectors must be protected from immersion or submersion in water. If connectors and cables may be exposed to occasional water contact during power plant operation, it is recommended to consider adding connector protective boxes and dedicated waterproof cables during the project design phase.

Non-offshore PV modules cannot be used in environments with strong salt mist or other highly corrosive substances.

If PV modules are to be installed and used offshore, on land within 50 meters of the sea or inland saltwater lakes, please consult Trina Solar for details to ensure that the module warranty is valid.

For detailed installation requirements, please refer to the Trina Solar Coastal Application White Paper, available from https://www.trinasolar.com/en-glb/resources/downloads.

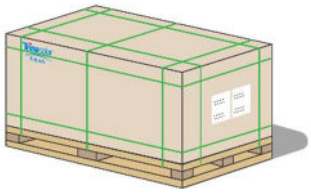
It is imperative that the installation instructions be strictly complied with to ensure the validity of the module warranty.

4 UNLOAD/TRANSPORTATION/STORAGE

In any circumstances, for vertical landscape packages, it shall not be stacked more than two layers; for vertical portrait packages, stacking is not allowed.

The working ground needs to ensure that the packaging box can be placed horizontally and steadily to avoid tipping.

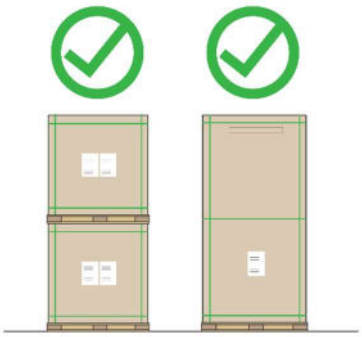
Example for vertical landscape package and vertical portrait package is shown as follows:



Vertical landscape package
(short-side vertically placed)



Vertical portrait package
(long-side vertically placed)



UNLOADING

Upon arrival of the modules, please check the packaging box is in good condition, and check whether the module type and quantity on the outer packaging are consistent with the delivery order, if anything is wrong, please contact Trina Solar sales staff, logistics, or customer service teams immediately.

Unloading with a crane

When crane is used to unload the modules, please choose and use specialized tooling according to the weight and size of the module. Do not use the rope or sling for direct lifting. It is recommended to use steel pipe with sufficient strength for hoisting. If it is not possible to use steel pipe on site, please contact Trina Solar after-sales or customer service for the special working tools.



Please adjust the position of the sling to keep the modules steady. To ensure the safety of the module, wooden sticks, boards or other fixtures of the same width as the outer packing cases should be used on the upper part of the box to prevent the sling from squeezing the pallet and damaging the modules. When placing the modules, do not lower the packing box too quickly and put it on a flat ground.

For vertical landscape packages, do not lift up more than FOUR pallets of modules at once; for vertical portrait packages, do not lift up more than TWO pallets of modules at once.

Do not unload modules under the weather conditions of wind more than 6 class (in Beaufort scale), heavy rain or heavy snow.

1. Unloading with a forklift

The loading dock should be as the same height as the underside of the carrier.

Please keep sufficient safety space between forklift and personnel when the forklift is operating, prohibit people stand or walk around the forklift.

The forklift should be driven at a controlled driving speed of ≤5km/h in straight and ≤3km/h for turning, so as to avoid sudden stops and rapid starts to prevent modules from tipping to cause personnel injury.

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.

Please choose a flat and solid ground to place the module package after transportation to the installation site.

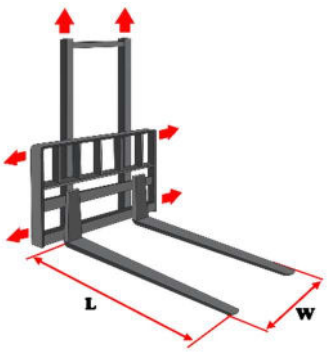
Forklift operation in warehouse

When using a forklift to unload the modules, please choose a forklift with suitable tonnage according to module weight. 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).

In order to ensure better stability during forklift transport, the forks distance (W) should be adjusted to the maximum position without any interference.

Please drive slowly and do not allow forks to hit the cartons or pallets. Please place buffer protection material (in yellow, preferably silicone, rubber, EPE) in advance to prevent the inside modules being damaged due to the external force.

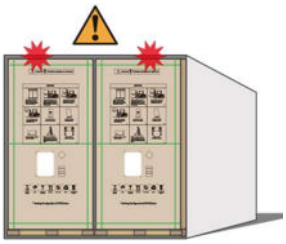
It is recommended to extend the height or width of the forklift backrest to prevent directing touch with the module glass.



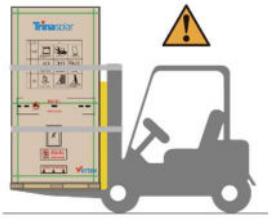




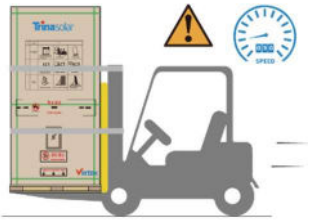
Please also pay attention to the following precautions when unloading (taking vertical portrait packages as an example).



Prevent collision on the top when unloading from the container.



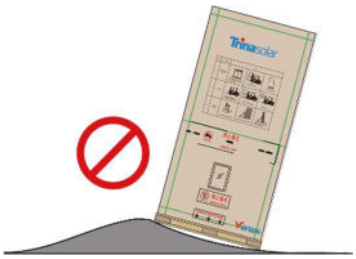
Recommend to secure the module package to the forklift with a safety rope, transport horizontally with no person standing on either side.



Control the speed to prevent tipping.



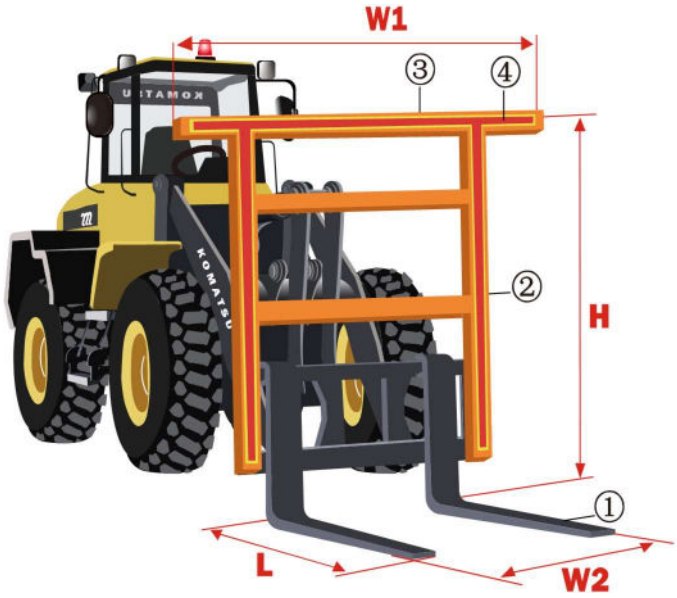
No collision on the module glass.

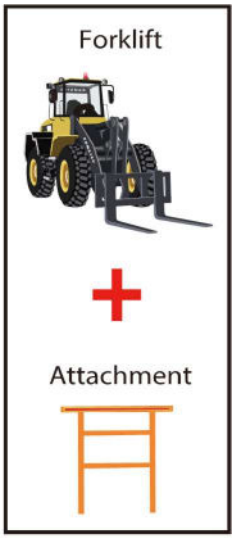


No tilting storage.

Forklift operation at project site

The forklift operation at project site refers to the transportation of modules between the storage site and the installation site after they arrived at the project storage site.

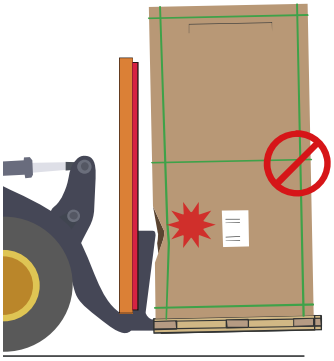




<u>Forklift requirements:</u>

Please use forklifts with a rated lifting capacity of ≥ 3.5 tons to load and transport the modules.

Do not allow the convex part of the fork to directly contact with the carton or modules to prevent damage to the modules.



Vertical portrait package

① Forks

The fork length (L) should ⩾ 1.0 m.

The forks distance (W2) should be adjusted to the maximum position without any interference to the pallet.

② Backrest



The backrest length (H) should ≥ 1.7 m; the backrest width (W1) should ≥ 1.5 m.

The backrest shall perpendicular to the fork, and the structure must be firm (withstand pressure ≥ 15 kN). When the entire module package leans on the backrest, the backrest shall not be deformed due to pressure.

③ Beam

④ Buffer material

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

Vertical landscape package

① Forks

The fork length (L) should ≥ 3/4 of the pallet depth. The forks distance (W2) should be adjusted to the maximum position without any interference to the pallet.

② Backrest



The backrest length (H) should ≥ 1.5m or the backrest width (W1) should ≥ 2.5 m.

The backrest shall perpendicular to the fork, and the structure must be firm (withstand pressure ≥ 15 kN). When the entire module package leans on the backrest, the backrest shall not be deformed due to pressure.

③ Beam

④ Buffer material

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

**Forklift specifications and operating practices include, but are not limited to, the above-mentioned matters.*

Please also pay attention to the following precautions:



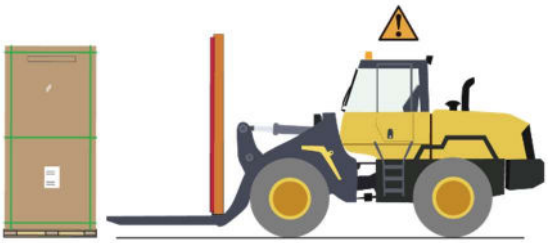
The forklift must be operated from the long side of the pallet (forks enter slowly into the pallet from the long side). Do not collide with the module. Both sides of the beam shall contact with the package at the same time.



The module package shall lean on the backrest, the package must be fixed using a safety rope with a tensile strength of ≥ 2000 kgf, and control the speed to prevent tip-off.



Place the module package smoothly on the ground, untie the safety rope after the confirmation of no risk of tilting.



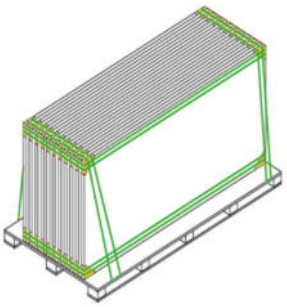
Exit the forklift slowly.

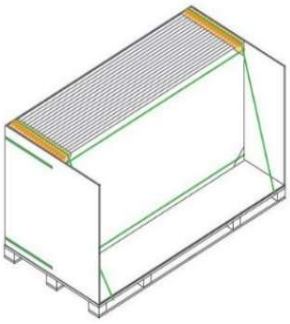
SECONDARY TRANSPORTATION

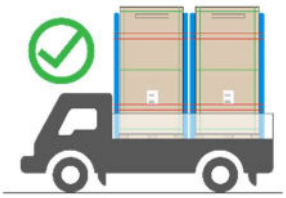
The packaged modules can be transported by land, sea or air. During transportation, make sure that the package is fixed with packing belts securely on the shipping platform without any movement.

If the unpacked modules need to be transported to other places, it is recommended to pack the single module together in a package to the maximum number allowed, and fixed with inner packing belts (2100N force recommended). Finally, cover it with the packaging carton box and fix it with the same number of packing belts as before.

If the number of modules need to be packed is less than the maximum number allowed in a package, the modules need to be fixed and secured to the center of the pallet for utility packaging (the following figure to the left) or on the side for distribution packaging (the following figure to the right), and fixed with inner packing belts (2100N force recommended). Finally, cover it with the packaging carton box and fix it with the same number of packing belts as before. Do not put the unfulfilled package on the lower layer when transported.







Please use appropriate means of transport to transport the modules. Do not use pedicab to transport or handle the modules.

Secondary transport is not allowed for the monofacial modules that are packaged horizontally.

There is no stacking of pallets allowed (for both vertical landscape and vertical portrait packages), when transporting with small trucks. Please fix the package to the vehicle using e.g. safety ropes and control the driving speed according to the road conditions. Please put paper corner support or other buffer material between safety rope and carbon box to protect modules from damage.

When using box trucker and flatbed trucker transport the modules, the module packages should be placed close to each other without any gap. The empty space needs to be filled to prevent the package moving backwards to the rear of the truck. Additionally, every package needs to be fixed using e.g. ropes to the vehicle when transporting with the flatbed trucker.

Do not allow pallets to exceed the loading area of the transport vehicle.

STORAGE

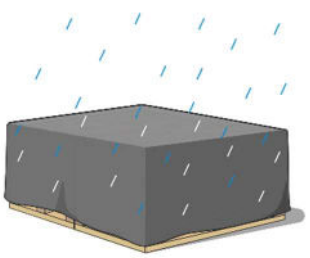
Modules should be stored in a dry and ventilated environment on a flat ground (for vertically portrait package, the inclination of ground need to be less than 8°), to avoid damage or dumping of the modules due to ground deformation or collapse.

Do not remove the original package and keep the wrapping film and carton box in a good condition, if the modules require long-distance transport or long-term storage.

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

The warehouse shelves should have sufficient carrying capacity and storage space, regular inspection is required to ensure the storage safety.

If you need to store the modules at the project site, do not choose soft sandy ground, muddy ground, low-lying areas prone to water accumulation, or areas with garbage or spoil deposition. Instead, choose a hard ground or a higher ground with flat surface to ensure the module packages not collapsing and tilting for long-term storage. Do not store modules outdoors for more than 30 days. Keep the modules in their original packaging and ensure the packaging film and cartons remain intact during storage.



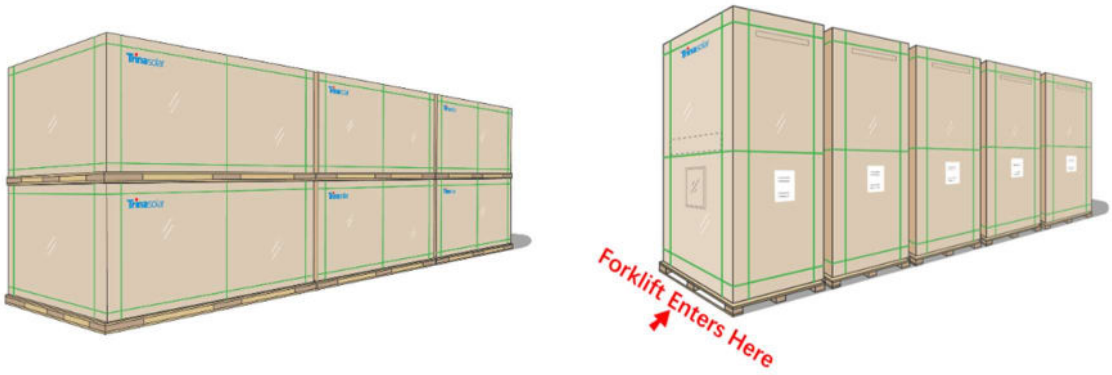
In rainy weather, please fully cover the modules and pallets with a rain protection and take moisture-proof measures on pallets and cartons to prevent collapse and moisture ingress. Under sun or wind, remove the rain cloth to allow the package to dry as soon as possible, prevent prolonged dampness and water accumulation on the modules that may cause appearance abnormalities or damage, and prevent package collapse caused by deformation due to moisture.

Do not allow the pallets to soak in water. The ground drainage measures should be done previously for the storage site to prevent a large amount of water accumulation on the ground after rain, causing the ground to soften, sink, etc.

During module storage, connector status should be inspected and protective measures such as installing dust caps must be taken. It is essential to keep the connectors and their storage environment clean and dry to prevent corrosion or damage caused by rain, dust, moisture, salt spray, or insects.

Do not allow unauthorized persons to access the module storage area.

The modules should be centrally stored.



5 UNPACKING INTRODUCTION

5.1 UNPACKING SAFETY

Before unpacking, please check the product type, power bins, serial number and relevant suggestions on the A4 paper of the packaging box, and read the unpacking instructions carefully. Custom unpacking methods are prohibited.

Before unpacking, please make sure that the packaging box is in good condition, it is recommended to use art knife to remove the packing belt and wrapping film. Violent removal is prohibited to avoid scratching the modules in the box.

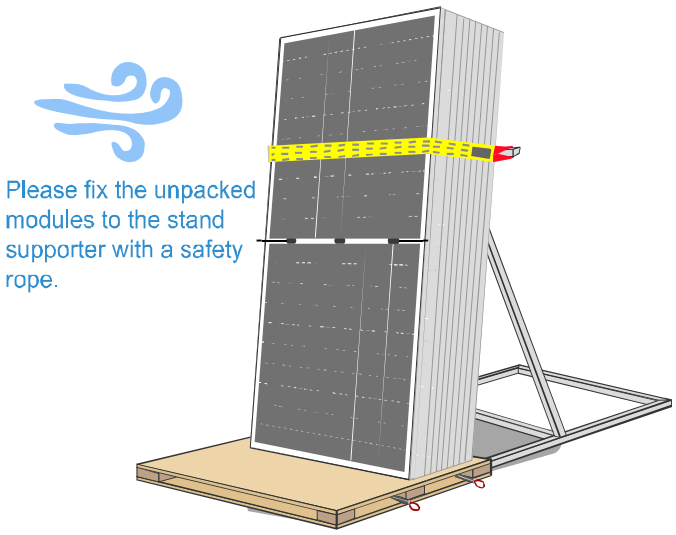
Please check that the number of modules in the box and the barcode information on the module frame are consistent with the information on the A4 paper on the packaging box.

Please follow the recommended unpacking steps to unpack the modules. When unpacking, it must be operated by two or more people at the same time. Always wear insulating gloves or cut-resistant gloves when handling the modules.

If all the modules are not taken out after unpacking, the remaining modules shall be placed horizontally and repackaged to prevent them from tipping. When packaging, please note that the glass side of the bottom module should face up, the glass side of the middle modules should face down, and the glass side of the top module should face up. Stacks of modules should contain no more than 26 modules, and the frames should be aligned.

If the modules need to be temporarily placed outdoors after unpacking, protective measures such as dust plugs should be applied to the connectors to prevent corrosion or damage from rain, dust, moisture, salt spray, insects, etc.

If the unpacked modules are not installed immediately, they should be fixed to the stand supporter with a safety rope under weather of 6 class wind (the modules should be less than 12 pieces).



For matters regarding the unpacking stand supporter, please contact Trina Solar sales.

In windy weather, it is recommended not to carry the modules, and the unpacked modules should be properly secured.

Do not unpack the modules outside under rain and snow conditions.

Do not carry the module by one person to prevent the module from slipping and hitting other modules, causing scratches, cracks, or deformation on the modules.

Do not lift modules by their connectors, cables or junction box.

Before removing the inner packing belts, please take measures to protect the modules from dumping.

If unpacking the vertical landscape packages on non-horizontal ground, anti-tilting measures should be taken.

The vertical portrait packages have a high center of gravity and are prohibited to unpack on non-horizontal or soft grounds to avoid personal injury or even death.

When unpacking vertical portrait package, do not stand on the back of the stand supporter, please operate in strict accordance with the requirements of the unpacking instructions.

When removing the packing belts in vertical portrait package, take care not to hurt yourself (face, eyes, etc.).

Do not stand on the pallet during unpacking, please carry the modules from sides of the pallet.

Do not move the stand supporter during unpacking to prevent the modules being tilted.

Do not lean the module on any instable objects, such as poles or mounting columns.

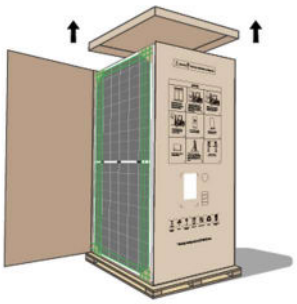
Do not support the back of the modules directly with materials such as wooden strips.

5.2 UNPACKING STEPS

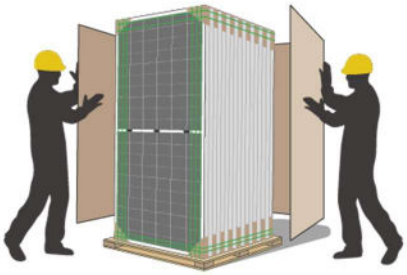
Method A: Unpacking for NE20 / NE21/ NEG21C.20/ NEG21C.20K/ NEG21C.20Q / NEG21C.20U/ NEG21C.70 / HEG21C.20 / DE20 / DE21 / DEG21C.20 / DE21.W/ DEG21C.20W etc. series modules with vertical portrait package to regions outside China.



1) Remove the wrapping film and packing belts.



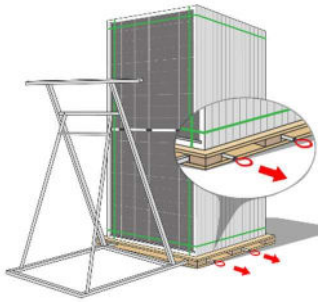
2) Remove the top cover and sealing tape.



3) Remove the carton box.



4) Place the stand supporter from the glass or backsheet side.



5) Pull out the 4 levers from both sides of the pallet.



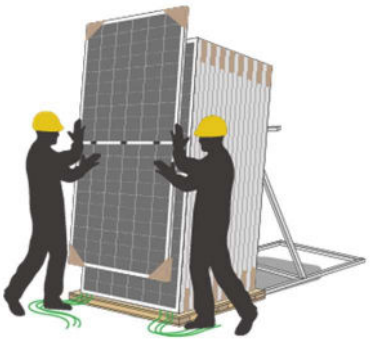
6) Cut off all the horizontal packing belts.



7) When there are 1-2 vertical packing belts remaining, push the module gently to tilt toward the stand supporter.

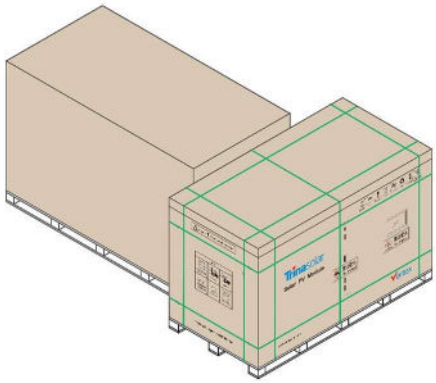


8) Cut off the remaining packing belts so that the modules rest on the stand supporter.

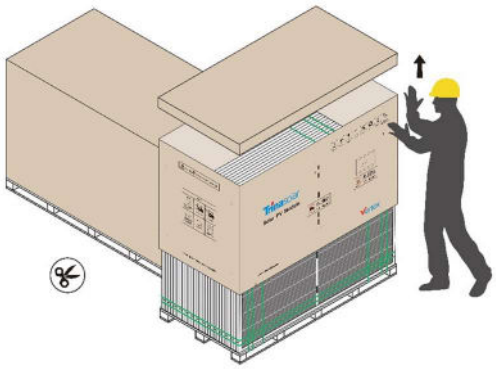


9) Take out the modules in order.

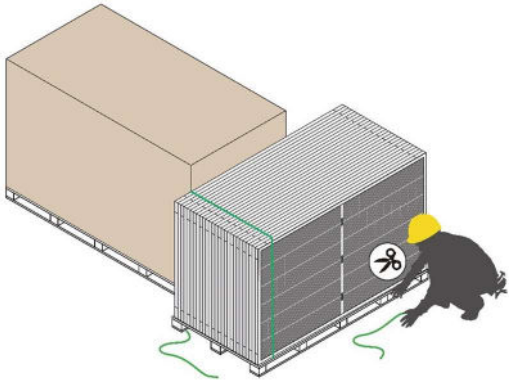
Method B: Unpacking for vertical landscape package: NEG10R.25Z/ NEG10R.28Z/ NEG18R.20 / NEG18R.25 / NEG18R.28 / NEG18RC.27 / NEL18R/ NE19R / NE19R.70 / NE19RC / NED19RC.20 / NEG19R.20 / NEG19RC.20 / NEG19RC.20K / NEG19RC.20B/ NEG19RC.20U/ NEG19RC.20Q / NEG19RC.70 / NEG19RC.88 / NFG19RC.20 / NEG20C.20K / NEG22.20/ NEG22C.20Z/ NEG9RP.25Z/ NEG9RP.28Z/ DE18M(II) / DEG18MC.20(II) / DE19 / DEG19C.20 / DE19R / DEG19RC.20 / DEG19C.20W / DE21.W / DEG21C.20W etc. series modules; and NEG21C.20/ NEG21C.20Q/ NEG21C.70/ NE20 / NEG20C.20 / NE21 / DE20 / DEG20C.20 / DE21 / DEG21C.20 only for China.



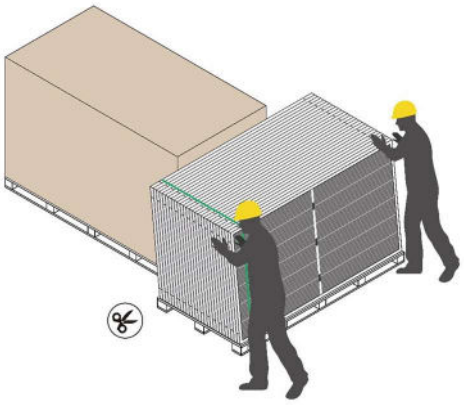
1) Move the module to a suitable location and place it against supporters: an unpacking component of the same specification, walls or other solid supports.



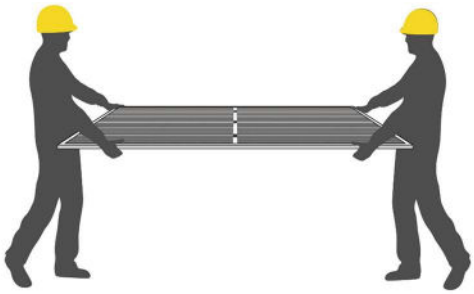
2) Remove the wrapping film and packing belts. Remove the top cover and the cartons.



3) Retain 1 vertical packing belts and cut off the rest.

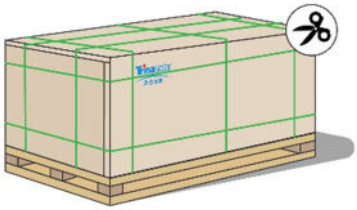


4) Stand on both short sides of the module and push the module gently to tilt toward the supporter. Cut off the remaining packing belts only after the module is fully stable.

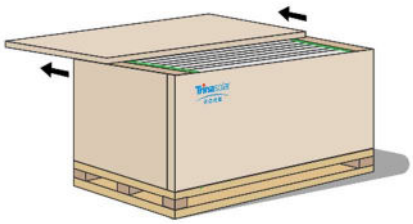


5) Take out the modules in order.

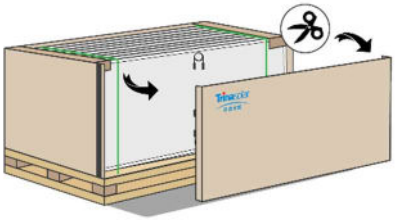
Method C: Unpacking from one side for NDG05R.78/ NDG05R.78A/ NED9R.28/ NE09RC.05 / NE09RH.05 / NEG9.28 / NEG9R.20 / NEG9R.25/ NEG9R.28 / NEG9R.28U / NEG9RC.20 / NEG9RC.27 / NEG9RH.25/ NEG9RH.28/ DE09 / DE09.05 / DE09.08 / DE09R / DE09R.05 / DE09R.08 / DE09C.07 / DEG9R.28 / DE09R.05W etc. series modules with vertical landscape package.



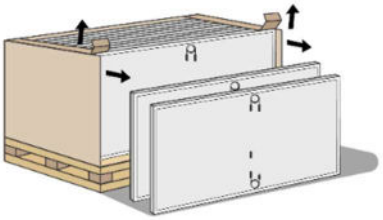
1) Cut all the packing belts and take out the wrapping film.



2) Remove the top cover.



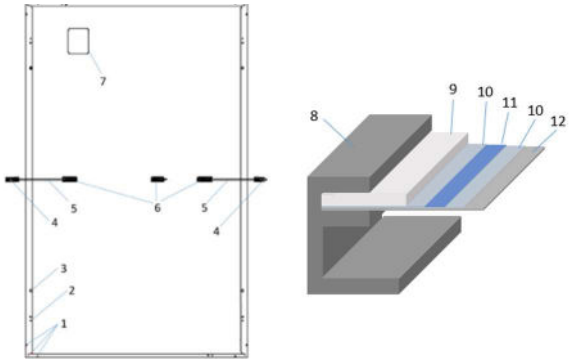
3) Remove the side cover.



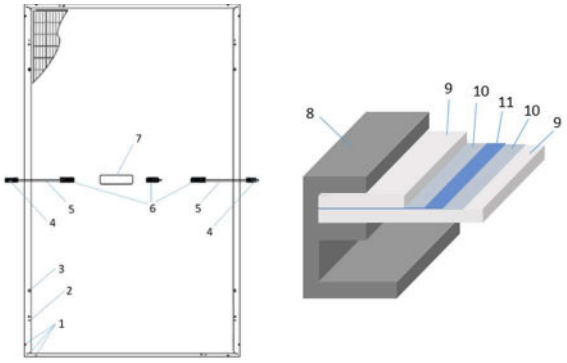
4) Take out the modules from one side.

6 INSTALLATION

Mechanical drawing for monofacial modules



Mechanical drawing for bifacial modules



1 Drain hole
2 Grounding hole
3 Installation hole
4 Connector
5 Cable
6 Junction box
7 Nameplate
8 Frame
9 Glass
10 Encapsulate material
11 Solar cell
12 Backsheet

6.1 INSTALLATION SAFETY

Trina Solar recommends that PV module installation should only be conducted by qualified and specialized persons with experience in PV system installation. All installation work must be in full compliance with the local regulations and the relevant international electrical standards.

The fire rating of Trina Solar modules complies with relevant standards or local laws and regulations.

Before installation, please carefully check the modules for abnormalities such as glass bursts, cell cracks, backsheet scratches, deformation of installation holes, broken junction boxes or missing covers, nameplates falling off or missing, and broken cables or connectors, etc. If any of such situation is found, please contact Trina Solar customer service in time.

Before installation, remove the corner protectors, tapes, cable ties, and cable clips for assembly and component protection, and dispose of the removed materials in compliance with local laws and regulations.

Before installation, please keep modules' electrical components clean and dry. If connectors are exposed to rainwater, moisture, or salt spray, or if water ingresses into the conductive parts, it can be corroded, thereby leading to damage or burning. Any corroded components shall not be used.

When installing components in dry climate regions, the risk of electrostatic discharge is higher. Personnel should wear antistatic equipment to prevent damage to prevent electrostatic damage to modules, equipment, and ensure personnel safety.

The cable length of junction box shall be selected according to the installation mode. During wiring, the ties or clips used to secure the cables from the factory shall be removed. The cable shall be fixed on the installation system (frame or bracket, guide rail) with UV resistant cable ties, in cable conduits or wire cards to avoid direct sunlight or immersion in water and mechanical damage of the cable; otherwise, it may cause accelerated aging of the cable or even leakage and burning.

The open area should minimize wire coil, which can reduce the risk of induced lightning impact on PV module.

Before the installation is completed and put into use, the integrity of the module's appearance should be checked again and the surface should be free of obscurants. Any of the following anomalies should be prohibited for further use, including: glass bursts, cell cracks, backsheet scratches, deformation of installation holes, broken junction boxes or missing covers, nameplates falling off or missing, and broken cables or connectors, etc. Confirm that the mechanical and electrical systems comply with the requirements and recommendations of this manual, and carry out a trial run to ensure the integrity and safety of functions.



Do not install modules under rain, snow, windy, or dusty conditions.



If installing or operate modules after rain or in the morning dew, appropriate protective measures need to be taken to prevent water vapor from penetrating into the connector.

Do not allow unauthorized persons to access the installation area.

When installing with scaffolding, make sure that the scaffolding is in a stable position or with anti-dumping measures, and that the installer should wear a safety belt in accordance with local building codes.

It is recommended not to stand on the bottom side of the inclined surface of the module during installation, to prevent the module from slipping and causing casualty.

Please keep the PV module packed in the carton until installation and install them immediately after unpacking.

Do not wear metallic jewelry which can cause electric shock during installation.

During installation and wiring of PV modules, please use opaque material to cover the PV module surface completely.

Installation work must be carried out by at least two persons.

Do not stand on the module glass while working. There is a risk of injury or electric shock if the glass is broken.

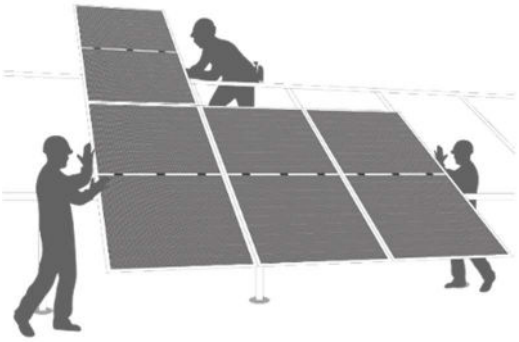
Do not loosen or unscrew the screws/clamps/rails of and around the PV module, which may lead to a reduction of the module's load rating and even fall off.

Do not drop any tools or other objects on the module front- or backside which could cause damage (visible or non-visible) to the module.

Do not install or use damaged modules. If the surface glass is damaged or worn, direct contact with the surface of the module may cause electric shock.

Do not allow modules to hit the ground or hard objects during installation and transportation, as this may cause frame deformation or glass breakage.

Do not damage the backsheet or glass of modules when fastening the modules to the bracket with bolts.



Do not drill additional holes on any part of the module. Doing so will void the warranty.

The drain holes on the module frame must not be blocked in any situation during the installation and operation.

Do not mate or unmate the connector if the system circuit is connected to a load.

Modules with different colors and power bins should not be installed on the same rooftop or in the same array.

6.2 INSTALLATION METHOD

The PV modules must be installed in accordance with the installation instructions specified in this user manual to comply with the IEC certification. Before installing, please read this section carefully to familiarize yourself with the complete installation processes.

The modules and racking system can be connected through the mounting holes, clamps, or an embedded system. Installation of modules must be carried out in accordance with the installation requirements. If you wish a different installation method or installation scenario, please consult Trina Solar customer service or technical support team. If in such case that an alternative mounting method is used but not approved by Trina Solar, the module may get damaged and the warranty will be invalidated.

The mechanical loads described in this manual are the test loads. For calculating the equivalent maximum design loads, a safety factor of 1.5 (Mechanical loads=Design loads×1.5 security coefficient) needs to be considered in compliance with the requirements of the local laws and regulations. The design loads are strongly related to the construction, applied standards, location and local climate conditions; therefore, have to be determined by the racking suppliers and/or the professional engineers. For detailed information, please follow local structural code or contact your professional structural engineer.

The minimum distance between two modules is 5 mm (0.2 inch). If using special trackers, the minimum distance should be selected according to the technical requirements of the tracker suppliers.

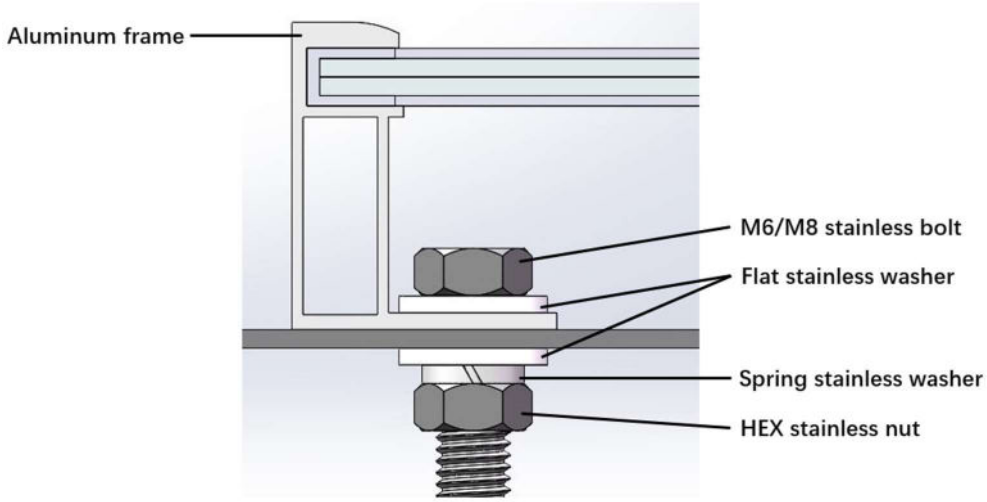
Trina Solar is not responsible in any way for module installation failures caused by clamps, trackers, etc..

6.2.1 SCREW INSTALLATION

The frame of each module has 4-φ9*14mm mounting holes, that are ideally placed to optimize the loading capacity to secure the modules on the supporting structure.

To maximize mounting longevity, Trina Solar strongly recommends the use of corrosion proof (stainless steel) fixings.

Secure the module in each fixing location with one M6/M8 bolt, two flat washers, one spring washer and one nut (see Figure 1). For bolt sizes and reference torque corresponding to different mounting hole dimensions, refer to Table 1. The yield strength of bolt and nut should not be less than 450 MPa.



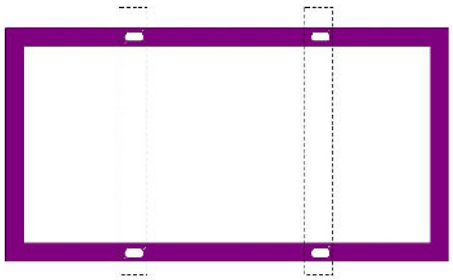
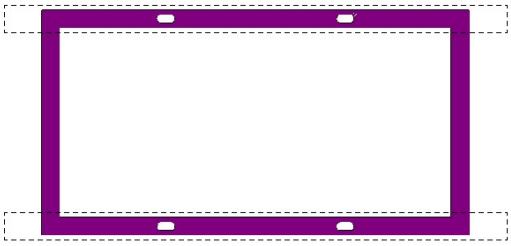
Mounting holes(mm)	Bolt sizes(mm)	Reference torque(N.m)
7x10(7x12)	M6	8-12
9x14	M8	16-20

Table 1: Bolt Sizes and Reference Torque Corresponding to Different Mounting Holes

Figure 1. PV module installed with bolt fitting method.

Product code	Requirement
NDG05R.78 / NDG05R.78A / NE09RH.05 / NED9R.28 / NEG9R.20 / NEG9R.25 / NEG9R.28 / NEG9R.28U / NEG9RC.20 / NEG9RC.27 / NEG9RH.25/ NEG9RH.28 / NEG9RP.25Z/ NEG9RP.28Z/ NEG10R.25Z/ NEG10R.28Z/ NEG18R.20 / NEG18R.25 / NEG18R.28 / NEG18RC.27 / NE19R / NE19R.70 / NE19RC / NED19RC.20 / NEG19R.20 / NEG19RC.20 / NEG19RC.20K / NEG19RC.20B/ NEG19RC.20U / NEG19RC.20Q / NEG19RC.70 / NFG19RC.20 / NE20 / NEG20C.20/ NEG20C.20K / NE21 / NEG21C.20 / NEG21C.20K / NEG21C.20Q / NEG21C.20U / NEG21C.70 / NEG22.20/ NEG22C.20Z /HEG21C.20 / DE09 / DE09.05 / DE09.08 / DE09C.07 / DE18M(II) / DEG18MC.20(II) / DE19 / DE19R / DEG19C.20 / DEG19RC.20 / DE20 / DEG20C.20 / DE21 / DEG21C.20 / DEG19C.20W / DE21.W / DEG21C.20W	All parts in contact with the frame should use flat stainless-steel washers of a minimum of 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) thickness with an outer diameter of 16-18 mm (0.63-0.71 inch).
NE09RC.05 / NEG9.28 / DE09R / DE09R.05 / DE09R.08 / DEG9R.28 / DE09R.05W	All parts in contact with the frame should use flat stainless-steel washers of a minimum of 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) thickness with an outer diameter of 19-20 mm (0.75-0.79 inch).

The screw should be fixed at the following locations for different installation methods and mechanical loads.

<table>
<tr><th>Module type</th><th>Mechanical loads</th><th>Module type</th><th>Mechanical loads</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">
Mounting rails run parallel to the short side frame.
Distance between mounting holes is 1400 mm.
Distance between mounting holes is 1300 mm (for NEG18R series).
Distance between mounting holes is 1100 mm (for NEG9RP series/NEG10R series/NEG9RH series/ DE09 series/DE09C series/DE09R series/DEG9R series/ NED9R series/NEG9 series/ NEG9C series).
Distance between mounting holes is 800 mm (for NDG05R series).
Distance between mounting holes is 1550 mm (for NEG22.20 / NEG22C.20Z).</td><td colspan="2">
Mounting rails run parallel to the long side frame.
Distance between mounting holes is 1400 mm.
Distance between mounting holes is 1550 mm (for NEG22.20 / NEG22C.20Z).</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEG9RP.25Z
NEG9RP.28Z
NEG10R.25Z
NEG10R.28Z</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 3600 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa</td><td rowspan="2">NEG19RC.20Q
NEG19RC.20
NEG19RC.20K
NEG19RC.20B
NEG19RC.20U
NED19RC.20
NEG20C.20
NEG20C.20K
DEG18MC.20(II)
DEG19C.20
DEG19RC.20
DEG20C.20
DEG19C.20W
DEG21C.20W</td><td rowspan="2">Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 3600Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td>NEG9.28
NEG9R.20
NEG9R.25
NEG9R.28
NEG9R.28U
NEG9RC.20
NEG9RC.27
NEG9RH.28
DEG9R.28</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td>NE09RC.05
NE09RH.05
NED19RC.20
DE09
DE09.05
DE09.08
DE09R
DE09R.05
DE09R.08
DE09C.07
DE09R.05W</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 6000 Pa</td><td>NEG21C.20Q
NEG21C.20
NEG21C.20K
NEG21C.20U
NEG22.20
DE21C.20</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2800Pa

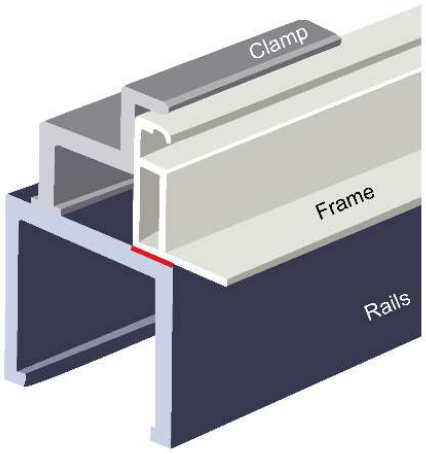
*Up to +3600Pa/-2400Pa provided, contact sales service for more information</td></tr>
</table>

NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27 NE19R NE19R.70 NE19RC NEG19R.20 NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20U NEG19RC.20Q NEG19RC.70 NFG19RC.20 NE20 NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K NE21 NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20Q NEG21C.20U NEG21C.70 NEG22.20 NEG22C.20Z DE18M(II) DEG18MC.20(II) DE19 DE19R DEG19C.20 DEG19RC.20 DE20 DEG20C.20 DE21 DEG21C.20 DEG19C.20W DE21.W DEG21C.20W	Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	NEG22C.20Z	Uplift load ⩽ 2400 Pa Downforce load ⩽ 2600Pa
NDG05R.78 NDG05R.78A	Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤8000 Pa		
NED9R.28	Uplift load ≤5000 Pa Downforce load ≤7000 Pa	/	/
NEG9RH.25	Uplift load ≤4800 Pa Downforce load ≤5400 Pa	/	/

6.2.2 CLAMP INSTALLATION

Trina Solar has tested its modules with a number of clamps from different manufacturers, it is recommended to use fixing bolt of at least M8. The clamp shall not be malfunctioned due to deformation or corrosion during the loading process. It is recommended to use a clamp with length of ≥50 mm (1.97 inch) and thickness of ≥4 mm (0.16 inch), aluminum alloy 6005-T5/T6, Rp0.2 ≥ 225 MPa, Rm ≥ 265 MPa. (The clamp shall be selected to guaranty the module installation reliability, recommended torque range is for reference only).

The clamp must overlap the A surface of module frame by at least 8 mm (0.32 inch) but not more than 12 mm (0.47 inch).



The frame overlap the rails the overlapping distance must ≥20mm.

For installation where mounting rails run parallel to the frame, the frame must overlap the rails completely or the overlapping distance must ⩾20mm.

Since the spec of clamps is not uniform in the market and the clamps have a large impact on the wind load resistance in system side, it is recommended to follow the recommendation of Trina Solar to choose clamps. You can also customize the clamps by yourselves, but please make sure that the modules do not detach from the brackets and rails.

Modules clamps should not come into contact with the front glass and must not be deformed.

Please make sure to avoid shading effects from the module clamps.

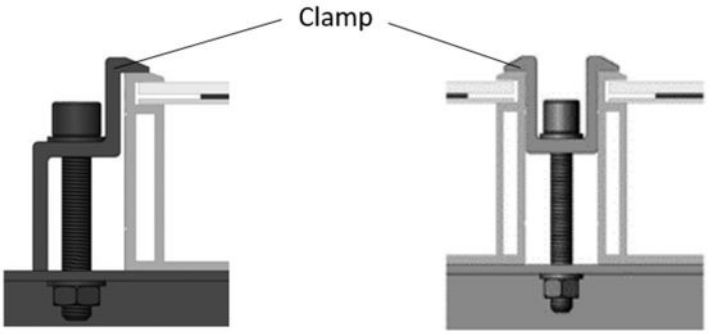
The module frame shall not to be modified under any circumstances.

The clamps shall not to be out the edge of the module under any circumstances.

When choosing clamp installation method, use at least four clamps on each module. Depending on local wind and snow loads, additional clamps may be required to ensure that modules can bear the extra load.

Applied torque should refer to mechanical design standard according to the bolt customer is using, for example: M8: 10-14 N.m (90-125 lbf.in)

The installation method of clamps is shown in Figure 2.



End clamp installation Middle clamp installation.

Figure 2. PV module installed with clamp fitting method

The "A surface Matching Clamp" has a bent hook structure where contacts with the frame to increase the friction, so it is recommended for customers to use this kind of clamps who have high requirements for mechanical loading. The specific dimensions of the clamp are shown in the figure below.

Anti-dust series products: do not install the clamp on the short side of the assembly.

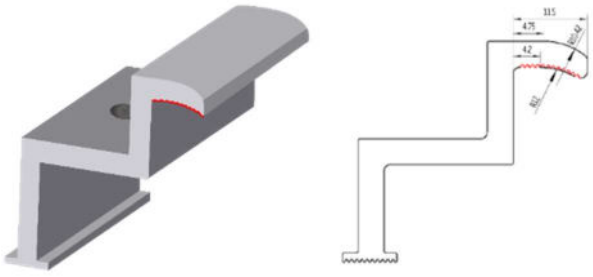
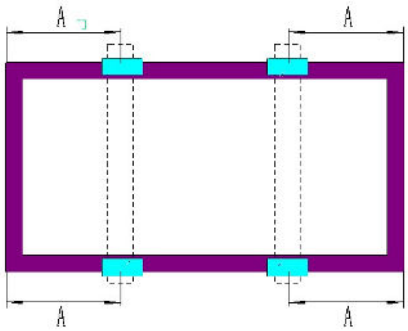
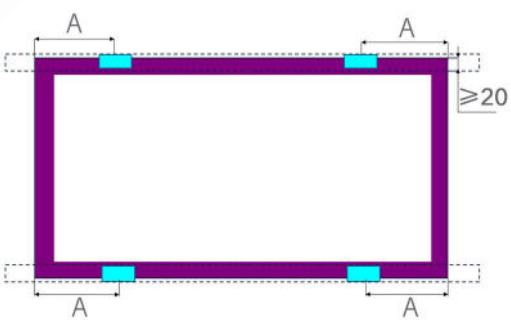


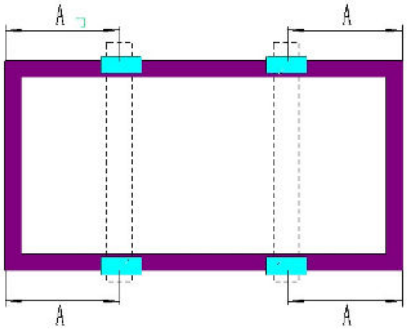
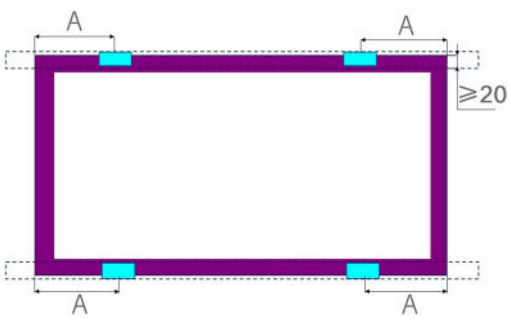
Figure 3. A surface matching clamp

Clamp positions are of crucial importance for the reliability of the installation. The clamp centerlines must only be positioned within the ranges indicated in table below, depending on the configurations and loads.

Module type	Mechanical loads	Module type	Mechanical loads
 Use 4 clamps on the long side. Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame.		 Use 4 clamps on the long side. Mounting rails run parallel to the long side frame. Overlapping length(perpendicular to the long side direction) of mounting rails and long side of module no less than 20 mm	
NEG19RC.20Q NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20U DEG19RC.20	A = (420 - 520) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	NEG19RC.20Q NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20U NED19RC.20 DEG19C.20 DEG19RC.20 DEG19C.20W	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa
NEG21C.20Q NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20U NEG21C.70 NEG19R.20 DEG19C.20 DEG21C.20 DEG21C.20W	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K DEG20C.20	A = (360 - 430) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa
NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (315 - 405) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (350 - 450) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa
NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K DEG20C.20	A = (360 - 430) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	/	/
NEG19RC.88	A = (441 - 491) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NE19R.70 NEG19RC.70	A = (440 - 520) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NED19RC.20	A = (420 - 520) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 6000 Pa		

NFG19RC.20	A = (470 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	/	/
DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (350 - 450) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		

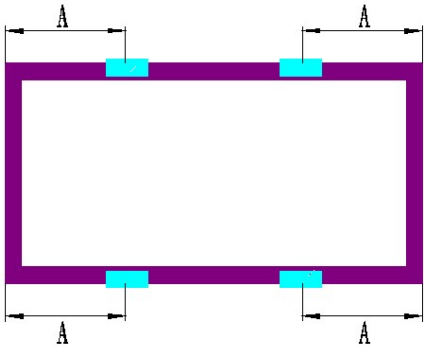
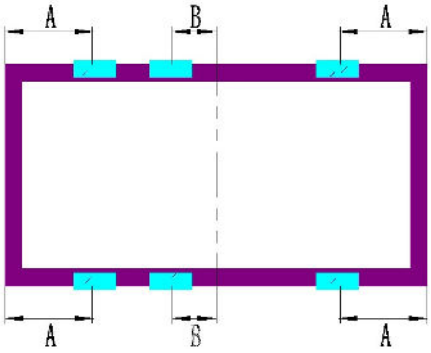
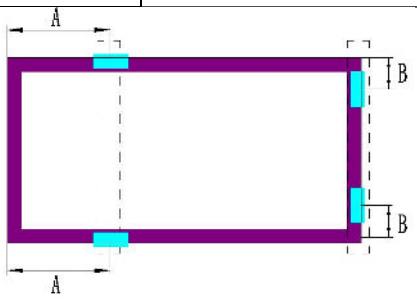
The following mounting method is recommended to use A surface matching clamp:

Module type	Mechanical loads	Module type	Mechanical loads
 Use 4 clamps on the long side. Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame.		 Use 4 clamps on the long side. Mounting rails run parallel to the long side frame. Overlapping length(perpendicular to the long side direction) of mounting rails and long side of module no less than 20 mm	
NEG9R.20 NEG9R.25 NEG9R.28 NEG9R.28U NEG9RC.20 NEG9RC.27 NEG9RH.28	A = (300 - 350) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	NEG21C.20Q NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20U DEG21C.20	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2800Pa *Up to +3600Pa/-2400Pa provided, contact sales service for more information
NEG22C.20Z NEG22.20	A = (500 - 570) mm Uplift load ⩽ 2400 Pa Downforce load ⩽ 5400 Pa	NEG22.20	A = (500 - 570) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2800Pa
NEG9RP.25Z NEG9RP.28Z NEG10R.25Z NEG10R.28Z	A = (300 - 350) mm Uplift load ⩽ 3600 Pa Downforce load ⩽ 5400 Pa	NEG22C.20Z	A = (500 - 570) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400Pa Downforce load ≤ 2600Pa
NEL18R	A = (335 - 385) mm Uplift load ⩽ 2400Pa Downforce load ⩽ 3600 Pa	DEG21C.20W	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ⩽ 2400 Pa Downforce load ⩽ 3600 Pa
NEG9RH.25	A = (300 - 350) mm Uplift load ⩽ 4800Pa Downforce load ⩽ 5400 Pa	/	/
DE18M(II)	A = (350 - 450) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		

NE21 DE21 DE21.W	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa	/	/
NE20 DE20	A = (360 - 430) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NED9R.28	A = (300 - 350) mm Uplift load ≤ 5000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 7000 Pa		
NEG9.28 DEG9R.28	A = (290 - 370) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07	A = (250 - 350) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 6000 Pa		
DE19 DE19R	A = (420 - 520) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NE19RC	A = (440 - 540) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NE19R	A = (465 - 565) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
NE09RC.05 NE09RH.05 DE09R DE09R.05 DE09R.08 DE09R.05W	A = (250 - 330) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 6000 Pa		

The following installation methods and mechanical loads have been verified by the Trina Solar's National Key Laboratory for PV Science and Technology.

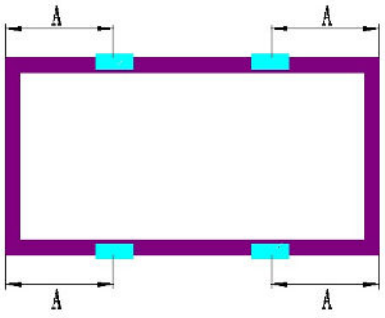
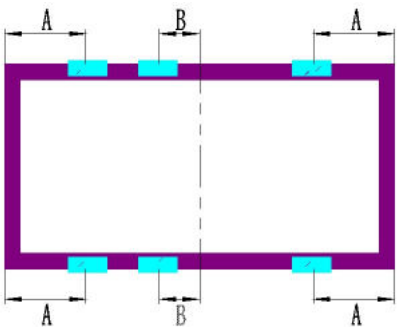
Module type	Mechanical loads	Module type	Mechanical loads
 Use 4 clamps on the short side. Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame. Overlapping length(perpendicular to the short side direction) of mounting rails and short side of module no less than 20 mm		 Use 4 clamps on the short side.	
NE19RC DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa	DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa

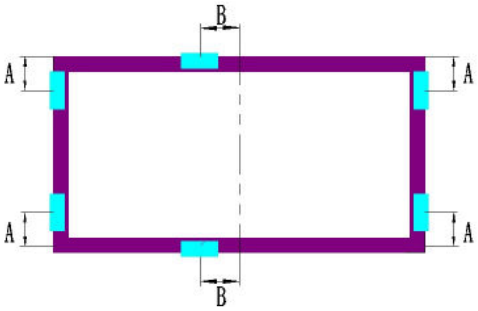
NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa	NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa
 Use 4 clamps on the long side.		 Use 6 clamps on the long side.	
NEG19RC.20Q NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20U NED19RC.20 DEG19RC.20	A = (450 - 650) mm Uplift load ≤ 2200 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa	NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (230 - 480) mm B = (0 - 250) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa
NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (230 - 480) mm Uplift load ≤ 1700 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1700 Pa	/	/
NE19RC DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (200 - 600) mm Uplift load ≤ 1700 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1700 Pa		
 Slide-in rails on the short side.		 Use 2 clamps on the short side and 2 clamps on the long side. Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame.	
DEG18MC.20(II)	Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1000 Pa	DEG18MC.20(II)	A = (250 - 450) mm B = (100 - 250) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa

 Use 4 clamps on the short side. Mounting rails run parallel to the long side frame.		/	/
NEG10R.25Z NEG10R.28Z	A = (100 - 240) mm Uplift load ⩽ 1100 Pa Downforce load ⩽ 2800 Pa		
NEG18R.20 NEG18R.25 NEG18R.28 NEG18RC.27	A = (55 - 100) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa		

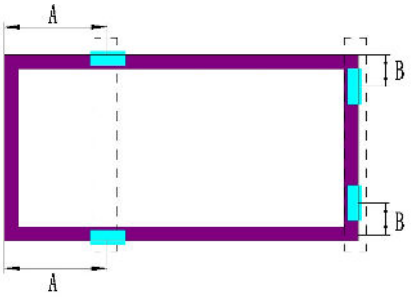
The following mounting method is recommended to use A surface matching clamp:

 Use 4 clamps on the short side. Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame. Overlapping length(perpendicular to the short side direction) of mounting rails and short side of module no less than 20 mm		 Use 4 clamps on the short side.	
NEG9.28	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1600 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2100 Pa	NEG9RP.25Z NEG9RP.28Z NEG9R.20 NEG9R.25 NEG9R.28 NEG9R.28U NEG9RC.20 NEG9RC.27 NEG9RH.25 NEG9.28 DEG9R.28	A = (0 - 100) mm Uplift load ≤ 1600 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2200 Pa
DE18M(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa	NE09RC.05 NE09RH.05 DE09R DE09R.05 DE09R.08 DE09R.05W	A = (0 - 100) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa
NE09RH.05	A = (0 - 100) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa	DE18M(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1300 Pa
NED9R.28	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3200 Pa	NED9R.28	A = (100 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2600 Pa

DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07	A = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 2000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa	DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07	A = (0- 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa
 Use 4 clamps on the long side.		 Use 6 clamps on the long side.	
NEG9RP.25Z NEG9RP.28Z NEG9RC.20 NEG9RC.27 NEG9RH.25 NEG9R.20 NEG9R.25 NEG9R.28 NEG9R.28U DEG9R.28	A = (290 - 370) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3000 Pa	NE09RC.05 NE09RH.05 DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07 DE09R.05W	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa
NE09RC.05 NE09RH.05 DE09R DE09R.05 DE09R.08 DE09R.05W	A = (200 - 330) mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa	DE18M(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa
NED9R.28	A = (290 - 370) mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 4000 Pa	NED9R.28	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 -200) mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 4000 Pa
DE18M(II)	A = (200 - 600) mm Uplift load ≤ 1700 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1700 Pa	/	/
DE19R	A = (450 - 750) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1100 Pa		
NDG05R.78 NDG05R.78A	A = (210 - 310) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 5400 Pa		
DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07	A = (200 - 400) mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa		
	A = (100 - 200 or 400 -500) mm Uplift load ≤ 2000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa		



Use 4 clamps on the short side and 2 clamps on the long side.



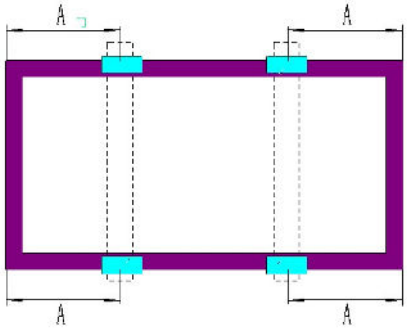
Use 2 clamps on the short side and 2 clamps on the long side.

Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame.

NE09RC.05 NE09RH.05 DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07 DE09R DE09R.05 DE09R.08 DEG9R.28 DE09R.05W	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3000 Pa	DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07 DEG9R.28	A = (250 - 450) mm B = (100 - 250) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa
DE18M(II)	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1800 Pa	DE18M(II)	A = (250 - 450) mm B = (100 - 250) mm Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 1200 Pa
NED9R.28	A = (0 - 200) mm B = (0 - 200) mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 4000 Pa	/	/



Slide-in rails on the short side.

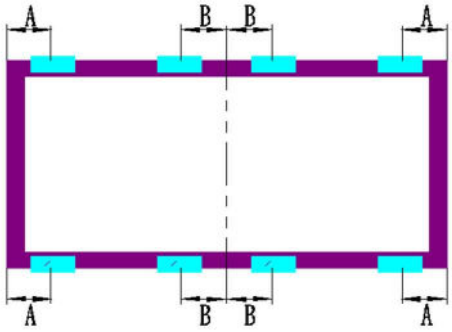


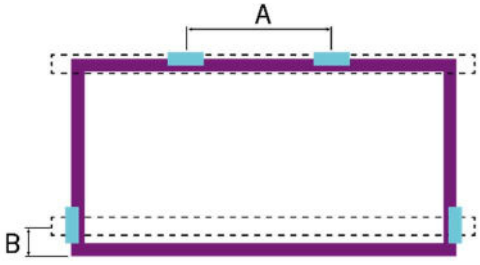
Use 4 clamps on the long side.

Mounting rails run perpendicular to the long side frame.

DE09 DE09.05 DE09.08 DE09C.07	Uplift load ≤ 2000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa	NDG05R.78 NDG05R.78A	A = (210 - 310) mm Uplift load ≤ 4000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 8000 Pa

<table>
<tr><td>NEG9RP.25Z
NEG9RP.28Z
NEG9RC.20
NEG9RC.27
NEG9RH.25
NEG9R.20
NEG9R.25
NEG9R.28</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 1600 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2200 Pa</td><td rowspan="2">DE09
DE09.05
DE09.08
DE09C.07</td><td>A = (200 - 250 or 350 - 400) mm
Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE18M(II)</td><td>Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 1000 Pa</td><td>A = (100 - 200 or 400 - 500) mm
Uplift load ≤ 2000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Use 4 clamps on the short side.
Mounting rails run parallel to the long side frame.</td><td colspan="2">

Use 8 clamps on the long side.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE09
DE09.05
DE09.08
DE09C.07</td><td>A = (150 - 250) mm
Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa</td><td>DE09
DE09.05
DE09.08
DE09C.07</td><td>A = (0 - 200) mm
B = (200 - 300) mm
Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE18M(II)</td><td>A = (150 - 250) mm
Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 1600 Pa</td><td rowspan="2">DE18M(II)</td><td rowspan="2">A = (0 - 200) mm
B = (250 - 350) mm
Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE20</td><td>A = (45 - 485) mm
Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Use 2 clamps on the short side and 2 clamps on the long side.</td><td rowspan="2">/</td><td rowspan="2">/</td></tr>
<tr><td>DE20</td><td>A = (1300 - 1450) mm
B = (45 - 485) mm
Uplift load ≤ 1000 Pa
Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa</td></tr>
</table>

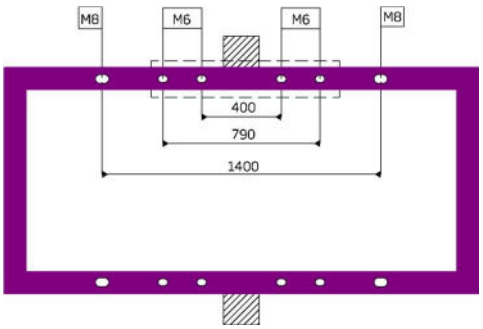
6.2.3 SINGLE-AXIS INSTALLATION

The bolts used in this section is to secure the module in each fixing location with an M6/M8 bolt, two flat washers, a spring washer and a nut, and tighten them. For more details refer to Table 1 Screw Installation: Bolt Sizes and Reference Torque Corresponding to Different Mounting Holes in Section 6.2.1. It is recommended to take regular inspection of the tightening to meet the torque range.

For all products covered in this section, all parts in contact with the frame should use flat stainless steel washers of minimum 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) thickness with an outer diameter of 16-18 mm (0.63-0.71 inch).

The module has to be installed on the purlins.

Module type	Mechanical loads	Module type	Mechanical loads



Torque tube run perpendicular to the long side frame.

Distance between mounting holes is 400 mm/790mm/1400mm.

DEG18MC.20(II)	Distance between mounting holes is 400mm Uplift load ≤ 2400 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2400 Pa	NED19RC.20	Distance between mounting holes is 790mm Uplift load ≤ 3000 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3600 Pa
NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20Q NEG19RC.20U NE19RC NFG19RC.20 DEG19C.20 DEG19RC.20 DEG19C.20W	Distance between mounting holes is 400mm Uplift load ≤ 1800 Pa Downforce load ≤1800 Pa	NEG19RC.20 NEG19RC.20K NEG19RC.20B NEG19RC.20U NFG19RC.20 DEG19C.20 DEG19RC.20 DEG19C.20W	Distance between mounting holes is 790mm Uplift load ≤ 2600 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3000 Pa
NEG21C.20Q NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20U NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K DEG20C.20 DEG21C.20 DEG21C.20W	Distance between mounting holes is 400mm Uplift load ≤ 2200 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2200 Pa	NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20U NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K DEG20C.20 DEG21C.20 DEG21C.20W	Distance between mounting holes is 1400mm Uplift load ≤ 2600 Pa Downforce load ≤ 3000 Pa
NEG21C.20 NEG21C.20K NEG21C.20U NEG20C.20 NEG20C.20K DEG20C.20 DEG21C.20 DEG21C.20W	Distance between mounting holes is 790mm Uplift load ≤ 2500 Pa Downforce load ≤ 2800 Pa		

All the mechanical loads above have been approved by PVST. Please consult Trina Solar customer service for compatibility of tracker system with Trina products.

6.3 GROUNDING

All module frames and mounting racks must be properly grounded in accordance with the electrical design and construction specifications, procedures, regulations and other special grounding requirements applicable to the installation sites.

Proper grounding can be achieved by connecting the module frame(s) and all metallic structural components together by using a suitable grounding conductor. The grounding conductors or wires may be copper, alloy, or any other materials that are in accordance with the local electrical design and construction specifications, procedures, and regulations. The ground conductor must be reliably grounded by a suitable ground electrode.

General grounding hardware comes in a package that includes the grounding screw, flat washer, star washer and wire and other relevant hardware should be made of stainless steel.

Do not drill any extra ground holes for convenience, this will void the modules warranty.

Trina Solar does not provide grounding devices or materials. Any third-party grounding device that meets the requirements of the installation electrical equipment specifications can be used for grounding of Trina Solar's modules. The grounding device should be installed in accordance with the operating manual prescribed by the manufacturer.

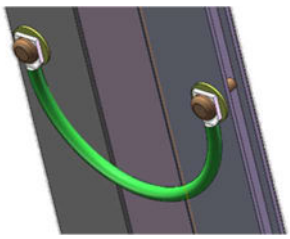
Trina Solar recommends using grounding wires with resistances that are less than 1Ω.

The electrical contact is made by penetrating the anodized coating of the aluminum frame, and tightening the mounting screw (together with the star washer) to the proper torque of 3-7 N.m.

Grounding connections should be installed by a qualified electrician. Connect module frames together using adequate grounding cables: Grounding wire size (4-16 mm^2/12-6 AWG solid bare copper) should be selected and installed underneath the wire binding bolt. Holes provided for this purpose are identified with a grounding symbol (IEC61730-1). All conductive connection junctions must be firmly fixed.

To avoid lightning strikes and ensure electrical safety, the metal module frames must be reliably grounded. Grounding between modules can be done using a 4 mm^2 (12 AWG) solid bare copper that connects adjacent ground holes on the module frame (unused installation holes on the frame can also be used for grounding).

Composite material frame modules do not require grounding. When utilizing composite material frame modules, lightning protection must be implemented for the overall system. Specific measures include, but are not limited to: installing air-termination devices (e.g., lightning rods) on rooftops; ensuring reliable grounding and equipotential bonding for all metallic objects (brackets, combiner boxes, inverters, etc.); and selecting Surge Protective Device (SPD) modules compatible with the system voltage level for DC-side electrical design.

Components	View	Connection
		Star washer, flat washer, grounding wire are placed in turn, then screwed into the grounding hole to bond the adjacent modules

Trina Solar recommends using the following two methods for grounding installation, as shown in Figure 4.

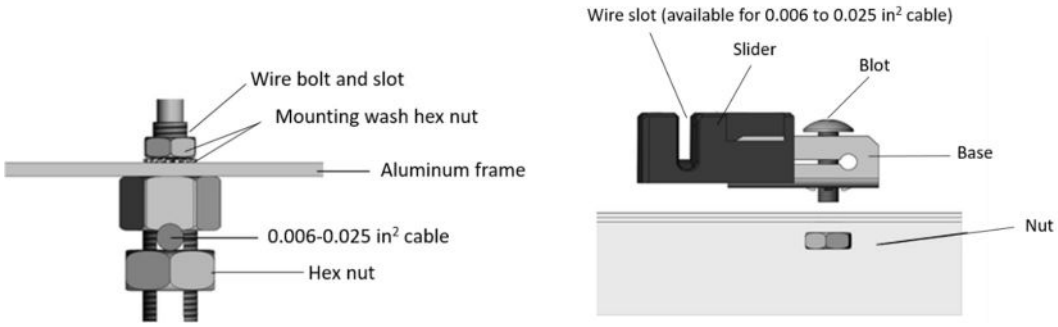


Figure 4. PV module grounding methods (IEC standard).

6.4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

6.4.1 SAFETY INSTRUCTION

All wiring installation should be carried out by qualified installers in accordance with local electrical construction codes, procedures, and regulations.

Every module is provided with two standard output cables, and each terminated with a plug-and-play connector. All wiring and electrical connections must be installed in accordance with the electrical design and construction specifications, procedures and regulations at the place of installation.

Modules can be connected in series to increase the operating voltage by connecting the positive terminal of one module into the negative terminal of the next one. Before connecting, always ensure that the connector surfaces, interiors, and contacts are corrosion-free, undamaged, clean, and dry.

The product can be irreparably damaged if an array string is connected in reverse polarity to another. Always verify the voltage and polarity of each string before making a parallel connection. If a reversed polarity or a difference of more than 10V between strings was detected, check the string configuration before connection.

Do not mix components of different models. To reduce current mismatch losses and improve module power generation performance, modules with the same power class and current class should be used within the same string whenever possible.

The standard copper cables applied in Trina Solar modules are UV resistant and compliant with IEC 62930 standard for 4mm² (UL4703: 12AWG) or 6mm²(UL4703：10AWG). All other cables applied to connect the DC system should be provided with a similar or larger wire cross section. Trina Solar recommends that all cables are routed in appropriate conduits or rails where water does not accumulate.

The string voltage must not be higher than the maximum system voltage, as well as the maximum input voltage of the inverter and the other electrical devices installed in the system. In order to ensure this, the open circuit voltage of an array needs to be calculated at the lowest expected local ambient temperature, which can be determined using the following formula:

$\text{Max System Voltage} \geq \text{N} \times V_{oc} \times [1 + TC_{VOC} \times (T_{min} - 25)]$where

N	Number of modules in series
V_{oc}	Open circuit voltage (refer to product label or data sheet)
TC_{VOC}	Temperature coefficient of open circuit voltage (refer to data sheet)
T_{min}	The minimum ambient temperature

The number of modules that can be connected shall be determined by a qualified institution or person in accordance with the design specifications of the photovoltaic system and the local electrical design specifications. The calculation formula recommended by Trina Solar shall be for reference only.

Compatibility between the modules and the inverters selected is critical to achieving the maximum power output from the modules. For further guidance and recommendations, please contact the technical support teams of the module or inverter manufacturers.

Recommended maximum series is [1500V/(1.25*Voc)], parallel module configurations is [fuse rating/Isc*1.25].

For wiring connections, please use standard PV copper wires compliant with industry standards, and should be light-resistant and temperature-resistant at a minimum of 90 °C.

When installing modules flat on the roof, it is recommended to use 4-6 mm² PV-specific cables.

Do not bend the cables less than 43 mm (1.69 inch) radius. PV cables will be damaged if bending radius less than 43 mm.

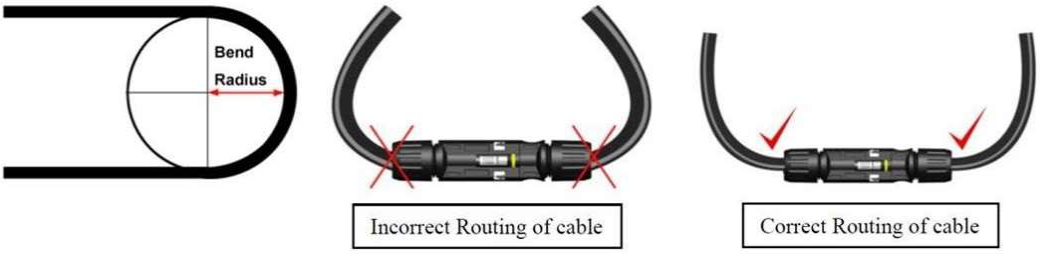


Figure 5. The correct routing and minimum bending radius of cables.

6.4.2 WIRING

In order to ensure the normal operation of the system, when connecting the modules or loads (such as inverters, batteries, etc.), observe to ensure that the polarity of the cable is connected correctly. If modules are not connected correctly, or if strings are improperly connected to combiner boxes or inverters, the bypass diode could be damaged. This risk is particularly high when improper installation causes reverse current flow within the string. PV modules can be connected in series to increase the voltage and connected in parallel to increase the current, as shown in Figure 6.

Before connecting the modules, please make sure using the connector type approved by Trina. Otherwise, Trina shall not be responsible for any potential problems.

When conducting electrical connection of the modules, please use diagonal pliers to cut the cable tie. When cutting the tie, be careful not to scratch the cable, the backsheet or the glass. During connection, do not press the locking clips (wings) on the positive connector. If the clips are damaged, deformed, or misaligned due to external force, this may result in mating pull force failure or seal failure of the connector. According to the electrical requirements. The positive and negative connectors should be connected in turn, and confirm that you hear a "click" to indicate that the connection is successful, and gently pull the connectors to verify a secure fit. Otherwise, during the operation of the modules, this could lead to electric arc due to poor connections and can burn the connectors. Before on-site wiring, please check the electrical connection of modules, making sure all connection polarity is correct and the open circuit voltage meets the requirements of the acceptance criteria.

After wiring, securely fasten the cables to brackets or modules using cable ties or equivalent reliable methods. Avoid compressing cables with excessive force. Do not install cable ties directly on the connector body to prevent stress-induced damage and failures.



Ensure appropriate cable length. Cables must not be under excessive tension, and connectors must not be subjected to excessive mechanical tensile loads or vibrations to prevent disengagement or failure. If required, extend cables using the same cable type. Avoid excessive cable length. Connectors must not be left hanging on the ground, on the roof, or in gutters, as this increases the risk of chemical corrosion, cracking, subsequent moisture ingress, or arcing damage.

Improper connections can cause arcing and electric shock hazards. Ensure all electrical connections are secure and connectors are fully seated and locked.

After installation, connectors must be mated immediately. Connectors are not designed to be dustproof or waterproof when unmated. If immediate mating is not possible, temporary protective measures such as installing dust caps or other high-sealing-grade seals must be taken to protect the connectors. These temporary measures shall not be used as a long-term solution; mating should be completed as soon as possible to prevent ingress of corrosive substances such as moisture, dust, and salt mist. It is prohibited to unplug connectors or otherwise expose them to outdoor environments during severe weather conditions, including heavy rain, heavy fog, heavy snow, sandstorms, and strong winds. Under no circumstances should mating be attempted if connectors exhibit signs of moisture exposure, contamination, or other abnormalities.

When installing connectors, ensure there is sufficient heat dissipation space. Installing connectors in areas with poor air circulation (such as within large cable bundles, split wiring harnesses, or other scenarios with inadequate cooling conditions) is prohibited. Additionally, ensure that connectors are not affected by external heat sources (such as high-power electrical equipment, hot fluid pipelines, or open flames).

Before procurement, consult Trina Solar regarding the project site conditions. In environments with dust, sand, high salt spray, humidity, or heavy pollution, it is highly recommended to install dust caps (see figure below) on all unused connectors. Prior to connecting strings to combiners or inverters, install dust caps on the unused connectors at both ends of the strings. Immediately connect the connectors after dust cap removal during installation. Dust caps are recommended for outdoor use for no more than one month. Dust caps are not included as standard; they must be specified during ordering or contact the Trina Solar sales team if required.

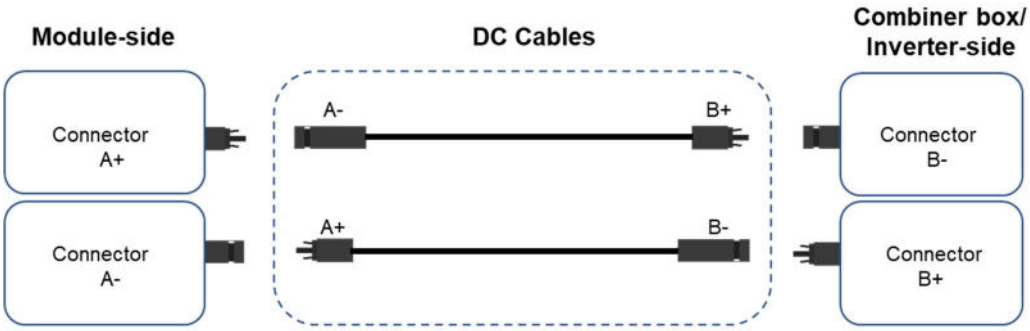


Do not disassemble or relocate any module components. Disassembled connectors must not be reused. Field-assembled, disassembled, or replaced connectors have to be subject to the terms and requirements of Trina Solar TS4 series Connector Installation Manual PS-M-0779 and Warranty PS-M-0611. For other brands of connectors, please consult the supplier and use their authorized latest product installation and user manuals or instructions.

When using PV substring or string connection cables to interface with combiner boxes or inverters, connectors of the same model or connectors approved by Trina must be used for mating. If the module connectors are incompatible with the combiner box or inverter connectors, it is recommended to fabricate connection cables using one of the following methods:

Module-side connector	DC cables	Combiner box/ inverter-side connector
TS4 Series	TS4 Series——MC4 Series	MC4 Series
TS4 Series	TS4 Series——others	others
MC4 Series	MC4 Series——others	others
The listed connectors are common examples and official names. Specific models, specs, and compatibility depend on certified documents and manufacturer's technical specifications.		

Note: When connector types are mismatched, compatibility adjustments should be made to the DC cables. Polarity verification is mandatory for both connector terminals. Unauthorized replacement of module-side connectors will void the product warranty. For details, contact the Trina Solar Customer Service Department.



Connector A/B : TS4 series, MC4 series, or others.

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

All the above instructions must be followed to meet Trina Solar's warranty conditions.

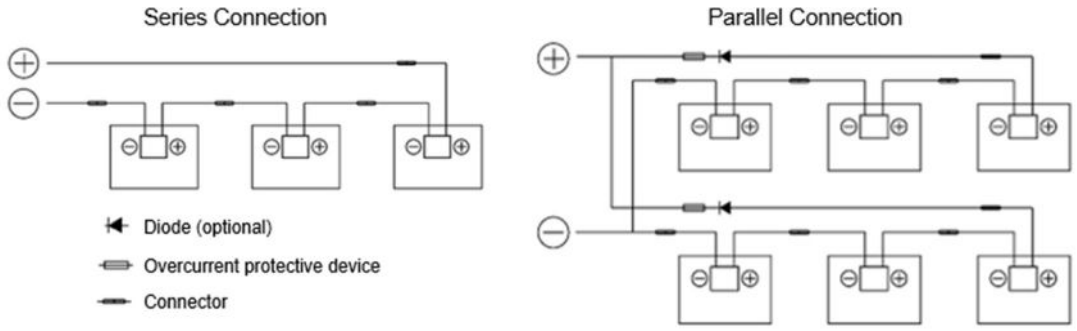
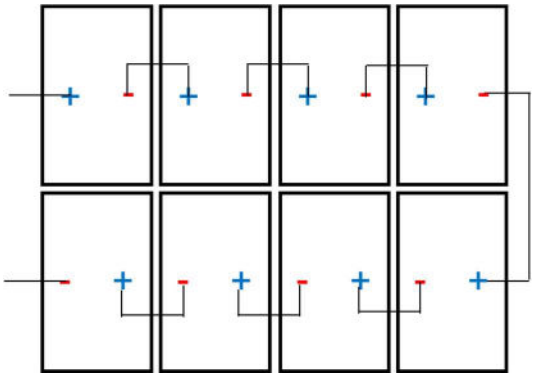
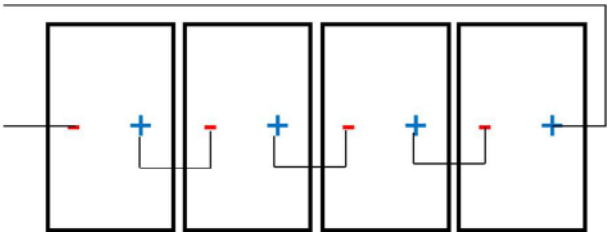
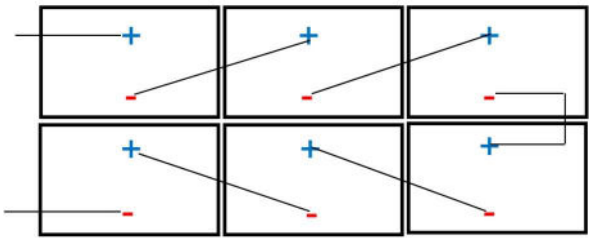


Figure 6. Series and parallel connection circuit diagram.

Trina Solar recommends the following two wiring methods for portrait and landscape installations with short and long cable lengths, respectively. For specific standard cable lengths, please refer to the datasheets of the products.

Recommended Wiring Methods	Graphical View
Portrait installation: Standard short cable length	 (C-type Wiring) (Note: One end of the single row needs to be extended)

Portrait installation: Standard short cable length	 (Linear Wiring) (Note: One end of the single row needs to be extended)
Landscape installation: Standard long cable length or customized length	

6.4.3 FUSING

The correction factor of a fuse shall be determined by an authorized professional electrical engineer in accordance with the relevant design regulations and system simulation results. Trina Solar does not responsible for determining the minimum rating of fuse.

The fuse rated current should be chosen depending on different standards, as follows:

$$\frac{1.5}{K_f} \cdot I_{SC} \leq I_n \leq Max\ Series\ Fuse\ Rating\ (IEC\ standard)$$

$$\frac{1.56}{K_f} \cdot I_{SC} \leq I_n \leq Max\ Series\ Fuse\ Rating\ (NEC\ standard)$$

where

I_n Fuse rated current [A]
I_{SC} Short circuit current of the module [A]
K_f Temperature correction factor [-]

A correction factor (K_f) should be applied for determining the fuse rated current working at different temperatures. Please confirm the final fuse selection with the qualified design institutes and fuse manufacturer. The maximum series fuse rating value on the products' datasheet provided by Trina Solar should be used for reference only.Modules equipped with PV Bypass diode that comply with the Standard for Bypass diode for Use in
Photovoltaic Systems, shall have the specific allowable mating bypass diode manufacturer(s) and model number(s) listed in Appendix 3.

6.5 Dedicated Connector Protective Box

For environments and projects such as coastal areas or water surfaces where connector protective boxes must be used, the connectors shall be promptly cleaned and mated, followed by the installation of the dedicated connector protective box. Improper installation must be avoided to prevent product performance failure and system malfunction. The connector protective box is not included in standard orders; if required, please specify this when ordering or contact the Trina Solar sales team. For specific installation requirements and methods, please contact Trina Solar to request the work instruction document "*SOP of* Module Connector Protective Boxes."

7 PV MODULE MAINTENANCE

7.1 VISUAL INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

The modules must be inspected and maintained regularly, which is the responsibility of the users. The circuit breaker should be disconnected before the inspection, and any broken or damaged modules are prohibited from further use. Broken glass, broken cables and damaged junction boxes may cause functional and safety failures. If the module is damaged, replace the damaged module with a new module of the same type. Do not touch the live part of the cable or connector.

It is recommended to perform a preventive inspection every six months, and do not replace components of modules without authorization. If electrical or mechanical performance inspection or maintenance is required, it is recommended that qualified professionals should perform the operation to avoid electric shock or personal injury. After extreme weather conditions (hail, strong winds, tornadoes, thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, etc.), inspections must be carried out in a timely manner.

The vegetation and fallen leaves should be cleared regularly to avoid shading and thus affecting the module's performance.

After the snow caused a wide range of module surface accumulation, such accumulation must be cleared in time, to avoid partial shadow and hot spots caused by the snow melting process, so as to improve power generation.

Check if the mounting hardware is tightened correctly in place.

Check whether all string fuses in each non-grounded pole are working properly.

Please cover the front surface of modules with an opaque material during repairing. Modules exposed to sunlight can generate high voltage, which is extremely dangerous.

Trina Solar PV modules are equipped with bypass diodes in the junction box to minimize module heating and current losses.



Before cleaning, make sure to wear PPE, such as insulated protective gloves, protective glasses, hard hats, safety insulated shoes, etc.

When using scaffolding, make sure that the scaffolding is in a stable position or with anti-dumping measures, and that the installer should wear a safety belt in accordance with local building codes.

Do not stand on the modules or trackers for cleaning work.

Do not try to open the junction box to change the diodes even if they fail.

If the module is damaged (broken glass or scratches on the back sheet), it needs to be replaced.

It is necessary to wear cut-resistant gloves and other personal protective equipment for special installations.

Make sure to isolate the impacted array string to prevent the current generation before attempting to remove the module.

Use the specialized disconnect tool provided by the manufacturer to disconnect the connector of the affected module.

Check the open circuit voltage of the array string and verify that the open circuit voltage of other strings connected in parallel are within a range of 10V difference.

Turn the circuit breaker on again after checking.

Please also pay attention to other safety precautions listed at the beginning of this manual.

7.2 CONNECTOR AND CABLE INSPECTION

The following preventive maintenance checks are recommended to be performed every 6 months:

Check the sealant of the junction box to ensure there are no cracks or gaps.

Check all connectors for tight connections and corrosion; check all aspects of connectors, bolt torque, and grounding; check that mounted hardware is tightened in place, loose connections will cause damage to array.

Check all cables for rodent damage or material deterioration to verify the connections. In addition, protect cables from direct sunlight and water immersion.

In harsh environments (such as marine areas with high-salinity fog, high temperatures, and high humidity), the maintenance intervals should be shortened based on actual conditions.

7.3 CLEANING

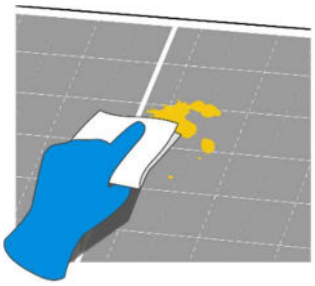
This manual covers the requirements for the cleaning procedures of Trina Solar PV modules. Professional installers should read these guidelines carefully and strictly follow these instructions. Failure to follow these instructions may result in death, injury, or property damage. Damages caused by failure to clean or improper cleaning procedures will void Trina Solar warranty.

The amount of electricity generated by a solar module is proportional to the amount of light captured. A module with shaded cells generate less energy, and therefore, it is essential to keep PV modules clean, especially in harsh environments. The dirt such as bird droppings, leaves, and dust usually needs to be cleaned to avoid shading.

When cleaning the modules, make sure that the temperature difference between the water and the module is in the range of -5℃ to10℃.

Use a dry or wet, soft and clean cloth, sponge, or soft bristled brush to wipe the photovoltaic module. Please make sure that the cleaning tools do not wear out glass, EPDM, silicon, aluminum alloys or steel.

If there is greasy dirt or other substances which are difficult to clean, conventional household glass cleaning agents can be used. Pay attention not to use alkaline and strong acidic solvents, including hydrofluoric acid, alkali, acetone. Do not spray any chemicals, including cleaning agents, onto the surfaces of junction boxes and connectors.



For modules that are installed horizontally (0° tilt angle), they should be cleaned more frequently, as they do not have "self-cleaning" function as those installed at 10° or larger tilt angles.

The back surface of the monofacial module usually does not need to be cleaned. When cleaning the back of the bifacial module, avoid any sharp objects that may cause damage or penetrate the base material. The other cleaning requirements are the same as the front-side.

Cleaning activities create risk of damaging the modules and array components, as well as increasing the potential electric shock hazard.

Do not clean the modules during the hottest time of the day to avoid thermal stress on the modules.

Cracked or broken modules represent an electric shock hazard due to leakage currents, and the risk of shock is increased when modules are wet. Before cleaning, thoroughly inspect modules for cracks, damage, and loose connections.

During the daylight, the voltage and current present in the array are sufficient to cause a fatal electric shock.

Please make sure that the array has been disconnected from other active components before starting the cleaning.

Wear suitable protective clothing (clothes, insulating gloves, etc.) when cleaning the modules.

Do not immerse the module, partially or totally, in water or any other cleaning solutions.

Do not use such as lubricants and organic solvents to clean the connectors.

Do not clean modules under the weather conditions of wind more than 4 class (in Beaufort scale), heavy rain or heavy snow.

When cleaning the modules, it is forbidden to step on the modules, forbidden the injection of water to the backside of the modules or cables. Please ensure that the connectors are clean and dry to prevent electric shock and fire hazards.

Do not use steam cleaner.

For detailed requirements regarding cleaning, please refer to *White Paper for PV Modules Operation and Maintenance*, available from *https://www.trinasolar.com/en-glb/resources/downloads*.

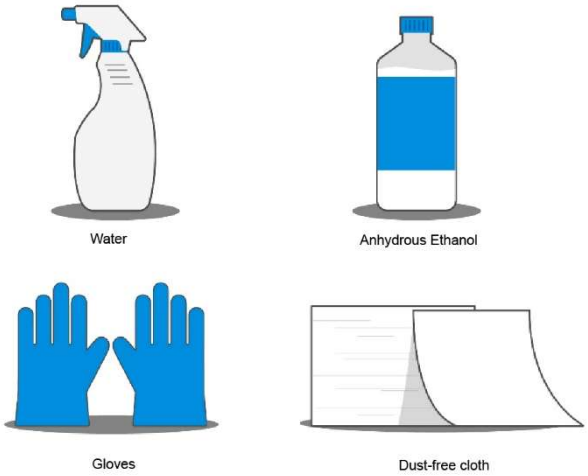
CLEANING METHODS

Method A: Compressed water

Requirement for water quality:

- PH: 6~8;
- Water hardness-Calcium carbonate concentration：⩽450 mg/L

  Chloride concentration：≤250 mg/L
- Recommend to use soft water to wash.
- The recommended maximum water pressure is 4 MPa (40 bar)



Method B: Compressed Air

Trina Solar recommends using this method to clean the soft dirt (like dust) on modules. This technique can be applied as long as the method is efficient enough to clean the modules considering the on-site conditions.

Method C: Wet cleaning

If excessive soiling is present on the module surface, clean it using anhydrous ethanol (purity ⩾ 99.7%) combined with a high-efficiency dust-free cloth, or use a non-conductive brush, sponge, or other mild agitating method with caution.

Please make sure that any brushes or agitating tools are constructed with non-conductive materials to minimize risk of electric shock and that they are not abrasive to the glass or the aluminum frame.

If grease is present, an environmentally friendly cleaning agent may be used with caution.

Method D: Cleaning robot

If a cleaning robot is used for dry cleaning, the brush material is required to be soft plastic material, and the glass surface and aluminum alloy frame of the module will not be scratched during the cleaning process and after cleaning. The weight of the cleaning robot should not to be too large. If the cleaning robot is improperly used, and the resulting module damage and power attenuation are not covered by Trina Solar's warranty.

7.4 WEEDING

This manual contains recommendations for weeding operation and maintenance of photovoltaic power station. The following measures can be taken to a certain extent to avoid and prevent the problem of module damage caused by stone splashing during weeding. System users and professional operation and maintenance personnel should read carefully. Trina Solar warranty will be invalid if the module or glass is damaged by any external force.

1. When the height of vegetation does not affect the normal operation and maintenance of the module, weeding can not be carried out.
2. Prioritize manual weeding with a scythe over mechanical weeders, or alternatively, use professional weeding equipment with protective guards. This can reduce the risk of flying gravel to a certain extent, preventing broken stones from shattering the glass.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

If your PV system does not work normally after installation, please inform your installer immediately. It is recommended to perform preventive inspections every six months, and do not change the components of the modules without authorization. If electrical or mechanical performance inspection or maintenance is required, they should be operated by qualified professionals to avoid any electric shock or personal injury.

8 REPORTING TECHNICAL ISSUES AND CLAIMS

- Contact your installer.
- Contact Trina Solar after sales service team at *http://customerservice.trinasolar.com/.*
- Submit the Customer Feedback Form at: *http://customerservice.trinasolar.com/* and one of our technical service representatives will contact you within 5 business days. A username and password is required to send feedback from the customer service link.
- For module specifications or datasheets, please download from: *http://www.trinasolar.com/.*

AMENDED EDITIONS AND DATES

- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version A, released in April 2021.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version B, released in June 2021.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version C, released in August 2021.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version D, released in December 2021.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version E, released in March 2022.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version F, released in April 2022.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version G, released in October 2022.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version H, released in December 2022.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version I, released in Jun 2023.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version J, released in Nov 2023.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version K, released in April 2024.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version L, released in August 2024.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version M, released in February 2025.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version N, released in August 2025.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version O, released in March 2026.
- Document No. UM-M-0002, Version P, released in August 2026.

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