



A Guide to Quick Installation  
Three-phase Grid-tied PV String Inverter:

17K/20K/22K  
25K/28K/30K



Please scan the two-dimensional code to download the APP

Quality Guarantee

Where otherwise agreed to in a contract, quality warranty period of the inverter is 60 months. The PV inverter defective or damaged within its quality warranty period shall be repaired or replaced for free. However, warranty or liability will be void if damage is caused from below operations/situations:

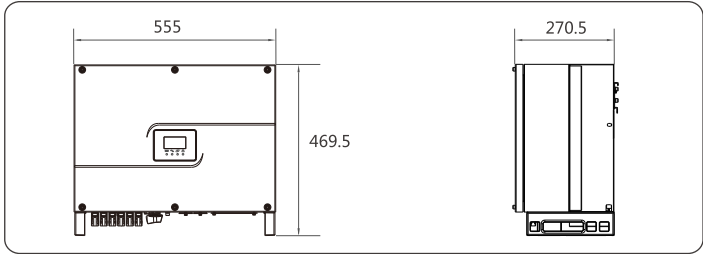
1. The warranty period expired;
2. The damage caused during transit;
3. The damage caused by force majeure including, but not restricted to the following: earthquake, flood, fire, explosion, debris flow etc;
4. Operation in adverse environments beyond that described in User Manual;
5. Any installation and operation environment beyond the relevant national standards;
6. Any installing, reconfiguring, or using faulty;
7. Any revising the product or modifying its software code without authorization;
8. Maintenance faulty caused by the technician personnel unauthorized;
9. Any operation ignoring the safety precautions stipulated in User Manual;

Symbol Conventions

Read through the safety symbols used in this manual, which highlight potential safety risks and important safety information, before using the inverter

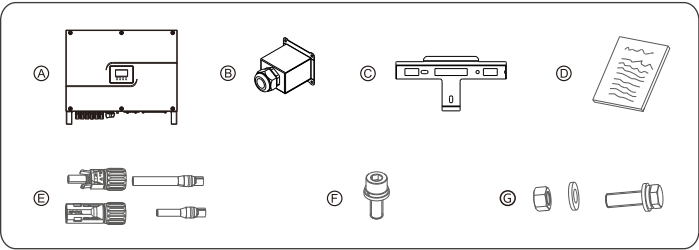
| Symbol | Description   |
|--------|---|
|        | DANGER<br>Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not correctly followed, will result in serious injury or death.   |
|        | WARNING<br>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not correctly followed, could result in serious injury or death.   |
|        | CAUTION<br>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not correctly followed, could result in moderate or minor injury.  |
|        | NOTICE<br>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not correctly followed, could result in equipment failure to run, or property damage.   |
|        | NOTE<br>Calls attention to important information, best practices and tips: supplement additional safety instructions for your better use of the PV inverter to reduce the waste of your resource. |

Outline and Dimensions



Installation

The deliverables in the fittings of inverter



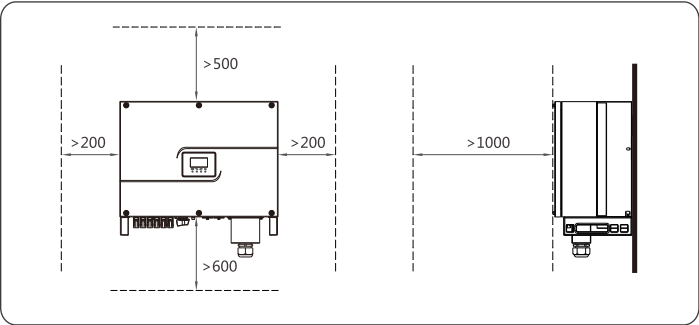
| Items | Deliverables  |
|-------|---|
| A     | The inverter  |
| B     | AC output connector   |
| C     | Rear panel  |
| D     | File package  |
| E     | DC terminal connector group   |
| F     | M6 screw  |
| G     | Bolt group (including screw, nut)*3<br>(reserved for tightening the support and rear panel) |

Determining the Installation Position

The inverter must be installed on the place where is free from direct exposure to sunlight, rain, and snow to extend its service life.

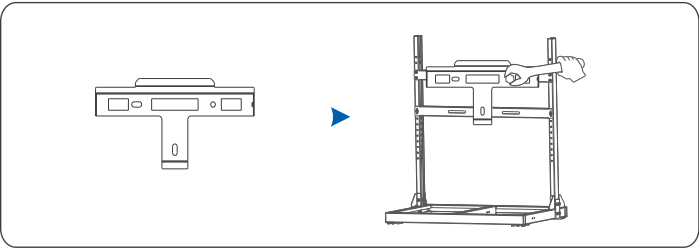
Installation Space Requirements

Reserve enough clearance around the inverter to ensure sufficient space for installation and heat dissipation, as shown in below Figure. When installing multiple inverters, ensure 200mm distance between inverters' lateral sides, 500mm-600mm between inverters' top and/or bottom sides, and 1000mm clearance between inverters' front sides.

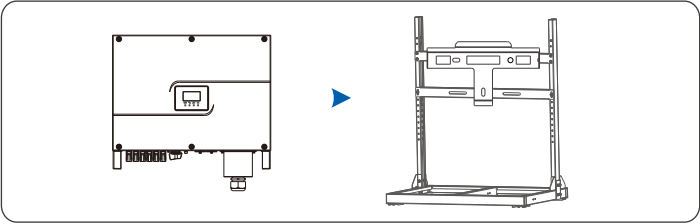


Inverter fixation

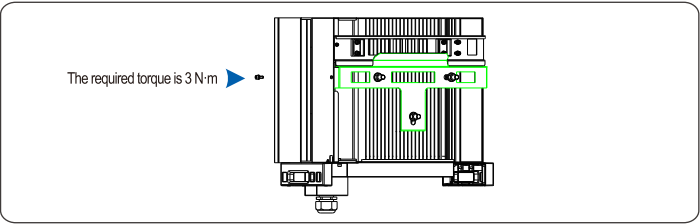
Step 1 Support-mounting the inverter is recommended. Tighten the support and rear panel using M12 bolt and the required torque is 42N.m.



Step 2 Mount the inverter on the rear panel and keep them aligned with each other.



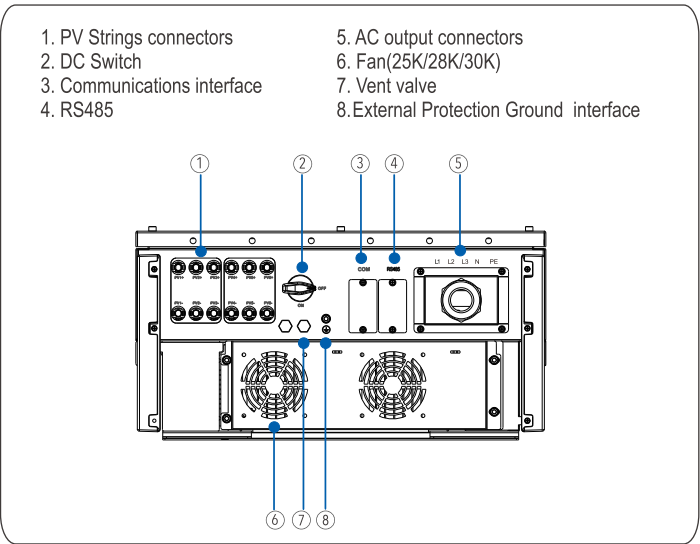
Step 3 Tighten one screw at the right of the inverter and the retaining screw on the rear panel, and ensure that they are secured.



Installation Self-check

1. Ensure that the supporting points (on the rear side of the inverter) align with the holes of the support
2. Ensure that the inverter is well fixed
3. Ensure that the inverter is locked on the support

Preparation before wiring



Electrical Connections

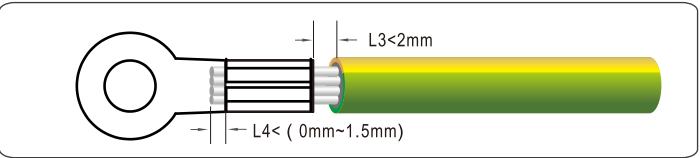
|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | DANGER<br>Before performing any electrical connections, ensure that both DC and AC Switches are OFF. Otherwise, fatal injury can occur due to the high voltage caused from AC and DC cables. |
|  | CAUTION<br>Grounding the PV Strings needs below prerequisites.   |
| An isolation transformer must be installed on the AC side of each inverter; Ensure that the neutral wire of the isolation transformer must be disconnected from the PGND cable.                                    |  |
| One isolation transformer is with one PV inverter: do not install a single isolation transformer for multiple inverters; otherwise, circulating current generated by the inverters will lead to operation failure. |  |
| Select "Isolation SET" on the APP, and set in "Input Grounded", "With TF".   |  |

Cable specifications (recommended)

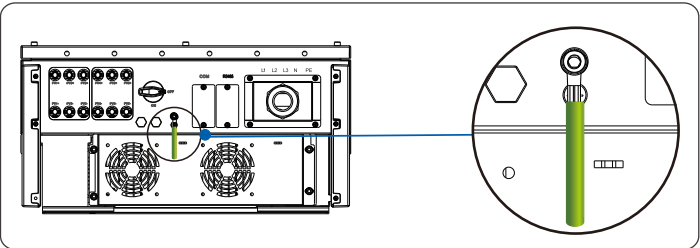
| Cable               | Cable type                                      | Cross-sectional Area(mm²)       |                   | Cable Outer Diameter (mm) |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                     |   | Range                           | Recommended Value | Range                     |
| AC cable            | multi-core outdoor cable                        | 6~16(17K-22K)<br>10~25(25K-30K) | 10<br>16          | 24~32                     |
| DC cable            | common PV cables in the industry (model: PV1-F) | 4~6                             | 4                 |                           |
| External PGND cable | multi-core outdoor cable                        | 16~25                           | 16                | NA                        |

Connecting External PGND Cables

- Step 1 Remove an appropriate length of the insulation layer from the PGND cable using a wire Stripper; the length is a little bit longer than that of OT terminal's crimping end by 2mm~3mm.
- Step 2 Insert the exposed core wires into the crimping area of the OT terminal and crimp them using hydraulic pliers.

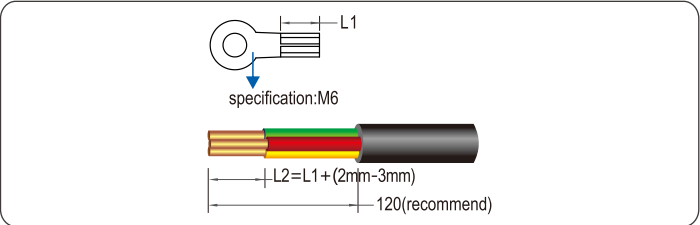


Step 3 Secure the PGND cable using the ground screw and tighten the screw to a torque of 3 N·m.



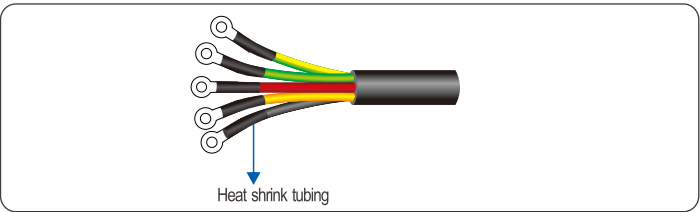
Connecting AC Output Cables

Step 1 Remove an appropriate length of the jacket and insulation layer from the AC output cable.

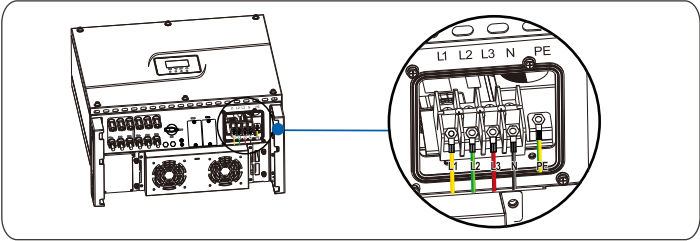


Step 2 Insert the exposed core wires into the crimp area of the OT terminal and crimp them using hydraulic pliers. Wrap the wire crimp area with heat shrink tubing or PVC insulation tape.

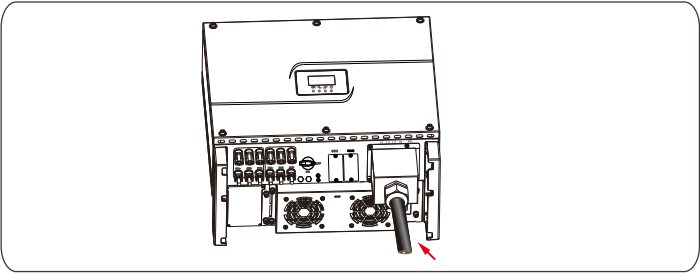
|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | NOTICE<br>If heat shrink tubing is used, put it through the power cable and then crimp the OT terminal. |
|--|---|



Step 3 Loosen the four screws lock on AC OUTPUT door, and connect L1, L2, L3, N and PE through AC OUTPUT terminal cover to the terminal block, use a screw driver to tighten screws to a torque of 3N·m.

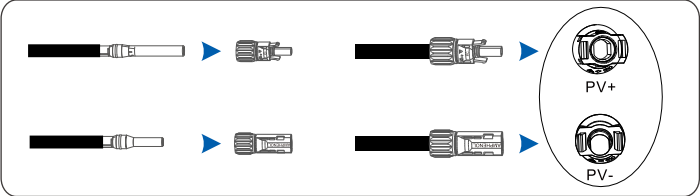


Step 4 Lock the AC OUTPUT terminal shell back to the original position, Stretch all the lines on the AC end naturally and then tighten the plug.



Connecting the PV Strings

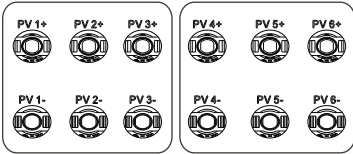
- Step 1 Remove an appropriate length of the insulation layer from the positive and negative power cables using a wire stripper, as shown in below Figure.
- Step 2 Insert the exposed areas of the positive and negative power cables into the metal terminals of the positive and negative connectors respectively, crimp them, and tighten the locking nuts on the positive and negative connectors using a removal wrench.
- Step 3 Take out the protective plug from the DC terminals of the inverter, insert the positive and negative connectors into the corresponding connector terminals of the inverter until a "click" sound is heard.



WARNING

When taking out DC connectors, please ensure that PV Strings are disconnected; otherwise, a fire can occur.

Refer to No. of DC input terminals at the bottom of inverter shown in below figure: 17-22K with 4 routes and 25-30K with 6 routes, if quantity of PV strings is less than number of input on inverter, you can refer to below Table for the installation of PV strings and the inverter.

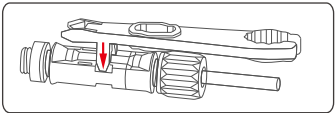


| Input Route | Number of Input Route                     | Inverter model            |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1           | Connected to any route                    | 17K-30K                   |
| 2           | Connected to routes 1 & 4                 |                           |
| 3           | Connected to routes 1 & 2 & 4             |                           |
| 4           | Connected to routes 1 & 2 & 4 & 5         |                           |
| 5           | Connected to routes 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5     | Not applicable for 17-22K |
| 6           | Connected to routes 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 |                           |

Inverter Uninstall

Inverter uninstall requires below procedure:

- Step 1 Disconnect all electric connections including these of communications cables, DC input cables, AC output cables and the PGND cables.



When uninstalling DC input connectors, insert removal wrench into the bayonet shown in Figure, press the wrench down, and take out the connector.

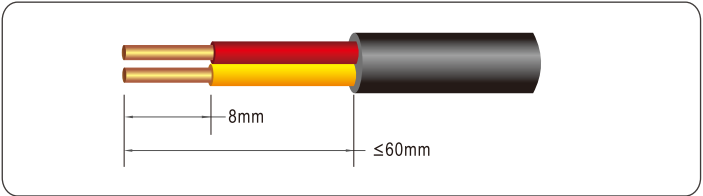
- Step 2 Remove the inverter from its rear panel.
- Step 3 Remove the rear panel.

WARNING

Before uninstalling DC input connector, please ensure that the DC SWITCH is set to OFF to avert equipment damage and/or personal injury.

Installing RS485 communications cable procedure

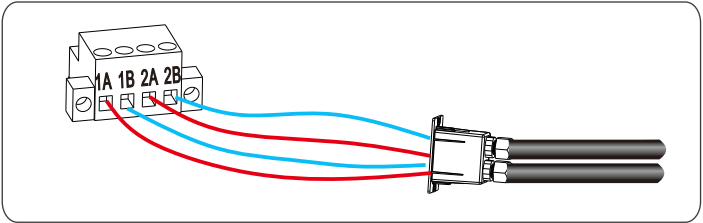
- Step 1 Remove an appropriate length of the insulation layer from the cable using a wire stripper.



- Step 2 Remove the RS485 screws at the inverter bottom to remove the metal plate.

- Step 3 Take RS485 cable out of accessory kit, and remove the locking caps from the 485 IN and 485 OUT waterproof cable connectors. Route RS485 cables through waterproof cable connectors and reserve appreciate wire length for wiring to the inverter.

- Step 4 Connect RS485 differential positive and negative signal of data logger to terminal 1A and 1B of inverter, and connect terminal 2A and 2B of the inverter to terminal 1A and 1B of another inverter.



- Step 5 Connect RS485 male terminal with its female terminal, Tighten the locking caps to a torque of 8 N·m as well as waterproof cable connectors.

System Operation

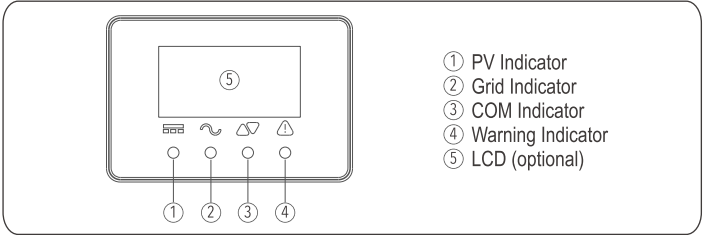
Switch ON the AC circuit breaker and set the DC SWITCH of the inverter to ON. Observe statuses of grid-connecting light on the inverter for a while, and if the lights display that the inverter has entered gridconnecting, it means the inverter is operating well. Any query during operating the PV inverter, call your dealer.

To power OFF the Inverter, switch off the circuit breaker at AC terminal, and set the DC SWITCH to OFF.

WARNING

After the inverter power is off, the remaining electricity and heat may still cause electrical shock and body burns. Please only begin servicing the inverter ten minutes after the power-off.

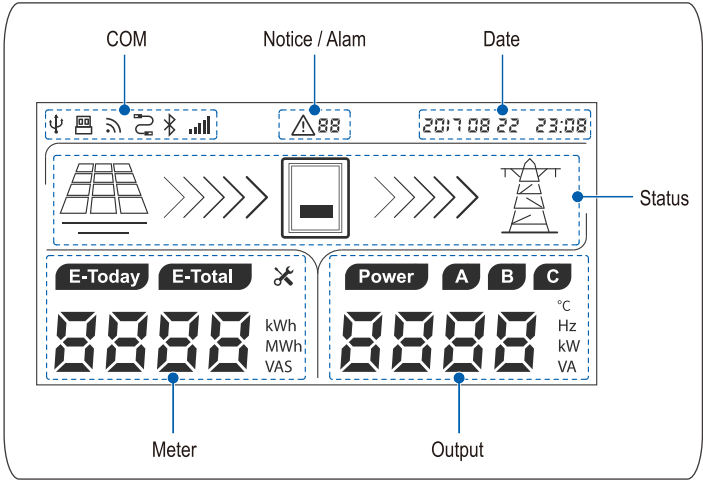
Interface



LED Indicator

| LED indicator     | status     | descriptions  |
|-------------------|------------|---|
| PV Indicator      | on         | Voltage of PV strings meets the requirements for inverter grid-connecting to generate power.  |
|                   | blink      | Voltage of PV strings can't meet the requirements for inverter grid-connecting to generate power.   |
| Grid Indicator    | blink      | Power grid abnormal, and can't meet the requirements for inverter grid-connecting to generate power.  |
|                   | on         | When grid-on, the blink (every cycle last 30s) of Grid Indicator means loading amounts: quantity of blink means power size, and after that the Indicator keeps ON. When less than 20% rated power, blink one time; 20%~40%% rated power, blink twice every 30s; 40%~60% rated power, blink three times every 30s; 60%~80% rated power, blink four times every 30s; 80%~100%% rated power, blink five times every 30s. |
| COM Indicator     | blink      | Communications data transmission is underway.   |
|                   | off        | No external communications is connected or no communications data transmission.   |
| Warning Indicator | on / blink | Refer LED status in warning table.  |
|                   | off        | No warning.   |

LCD Screen



LED status and Warning code

|                               | Warning code | PV indicator | Grid indicator | COM indicator | Warning indicator |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Normal status                 |              | ●            | ●/★            | ◎             | ○                 |
| Starting up                   |              | ●            | ○              | ◎             | ○                 |
| WLAN/WIFI/RS485 communication |              | ◎            | ◎              | ★             | ○                 |
| PV normal                     |              | ●*           | ◎              | ◎             | ○                 |
| Grid over voltage             | A0           | ◎            | ★              | ◎             | ○                 |
| Grid under voltage            | A1           |              |                |               |                   |

|                                  |    |   |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|
| Grid absent                      | A2 | ◎ | ★ | ◎ | ○ |
| Grid over frequency              | A3 |   |   |   |   |
| Grid under frequency             | A4 |   |   |   |   |
| Grid unbalance                   | A6 |   |   |   |   |
| PV over voltage                  | B0 |   |   |   |   |
| PV under voltage                 | B4 | ★ | ◎ | ◎ | ○ |
| Weak radiation                   | B5 |   |   |   |   |
| Strings abnormal                 | B3 |   |   |   |   |
| Inverter over temperature        | C5 | ◎ | ◎ | ◎ | ★ |
| Fan abnormal                     | C8 |   |   |   |   |
| Insulation resistance abnormal   | B1 | ● | ○ | ○ | ● |
| Leakage current abnormal         | B2 | ○ | ● | ○ | ● |
| Strings reverse                  | B7 | ○ | ○ | ● | ● |
| Control power abnormal           | C0 | ○ | ★ | ○ | ● |
| DC bias current abnormal         | C2 | ★ | ● | ★ | ● |
| Inverter relay abnormal          | C3 | ○ | ● | ● | ● |
| Leakage current HCT abnormal     | C6 | ● | ● | ○ | ● |
| System fault                     | C7 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● |
| DC link voltage unbalance        | C9 | ● | ○ | ● | ● |
| DC link over voltage             | CA | ○ | ● | ★ | ● |
| Internal Communications Fault    | CB | ○ | ○ | ★ | ● |
| Software version incompatibility | CC | ★ | ● | ○ | ● |
| EEPROM fault                     | CD | ★ | ○ | ● | ● |
| Sampling inconsistency           | CE | ★ | ● | ● | ● |
| Invert circuit abnormal          | CF | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Boost circuit abnormal           | CG | ★ | ○ | ○ | ● |

Note: ● light on ○ light off ★ light blink ◎ keep original status

Maintenance

25K/28K/30K there are external FAN, check periodically heat sink and the inlet / outlet of external FAN, clean them, and ensure that they are free from dust and blockage. If any abnormal with the FAN, please replace it.

PV FUSE is in-built, if any warning display that the FUSE is melt, disconnect AC breaker, and switch off DC switcher to OFF; pull out all DC input strings, wait at least 10 minutes after the inverter is powered off. Then open panels of the inverter, identify the melt FUSE using multi-meter, and replace them, install the panels, tighten the screws of invert, and restart the inverter.

DANGER

When replacing the FUSE, be sure to unplug all the dc input group terminals of the inverter, otherwise there will be a danger of electric shock.

The Inverter Troubleshooting

If any abnormal phenomena occur, refer to below table for trouble shooting. If failed, call your dealer for help.

| Issue                                  | Solution  |
|--|---|
| No display                             | 1. Check DC switch of inverter is on or off<br>2. If there is PV combiner box, check fuse, terminal, wires  |
| No generation                          | 1. Check AC breaker is on or off<br>2. Wait stronger sunshine<br>3. Check the number of PV panel<br>4. To operate according to inverter's manual  |
| Inverter abnormal                      | 1. Disconnect both AC and DC breakers<br>2. Wait as less 10 minutes and switch on AC and DC breaker<br>3. Check whether inverter run normally or not  |
| Power generation is less than expected | 1.Ensure that inverter is free from direct sun exposure and good ventilation<br>2.Check that inverter isn't dust clogging, fans run normally<br>3.Ensure enough installation distance between inverters |