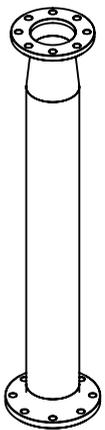
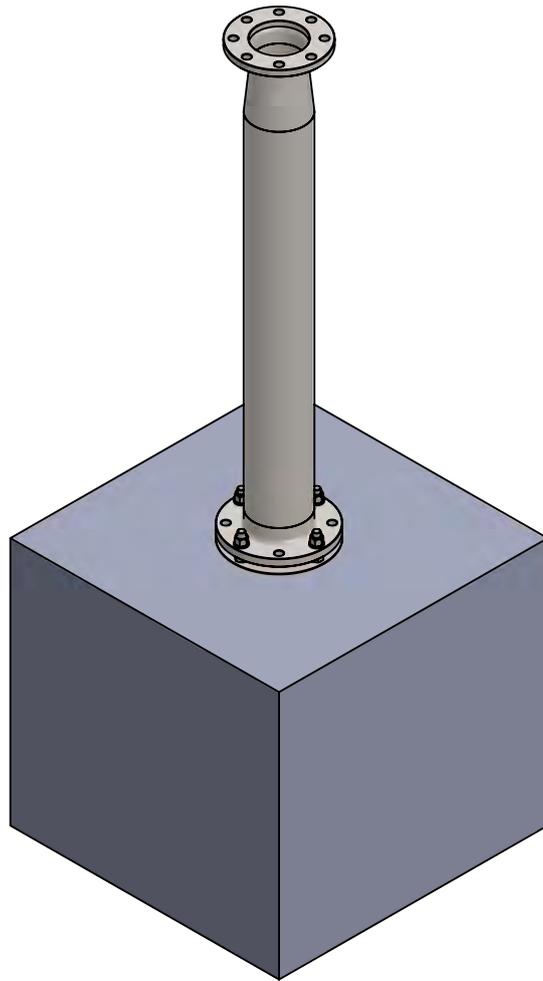


HELIOMOTION

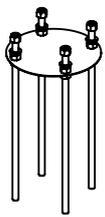
QUICK ASSEMBLY GUIDE PV-2



PART I - FOUNDATION



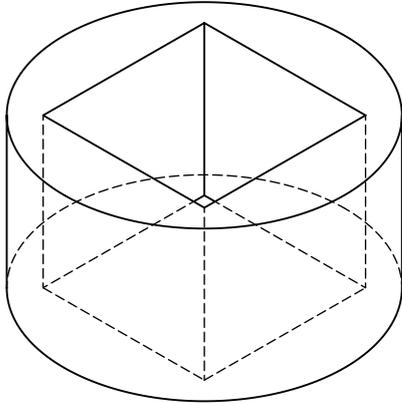
1x



1x

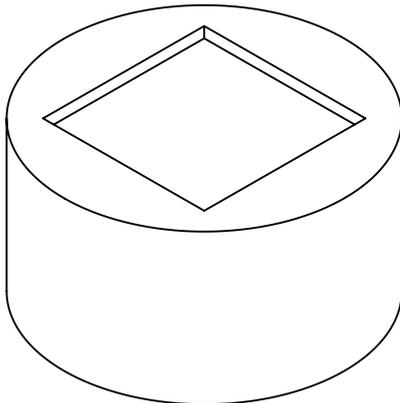
Soil foundation

1



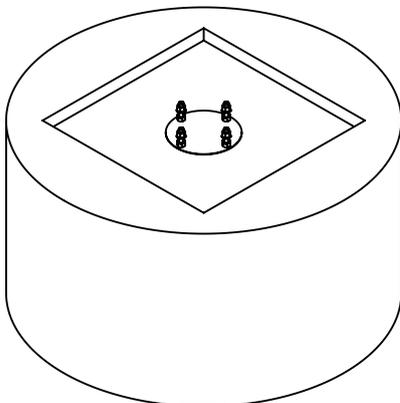
Make a hole for the concrete at your chosen location. The hole for a PV-2 should be at least 60x60cm, 60cm deep (~200 liter). Refer to the manual for more information.

2



Fill the hole with concrete up to a few centimeters below ground level.

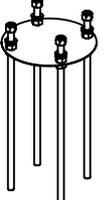
3



Push the rod unit into center of the concrete and let the flange rest on top of it. Use a spirit level to align the flange horizontally.

Allow the concrete time to harden before assembling the remainder of the power plant. Cover the concrete with soil after it has cured for 4 weeks.

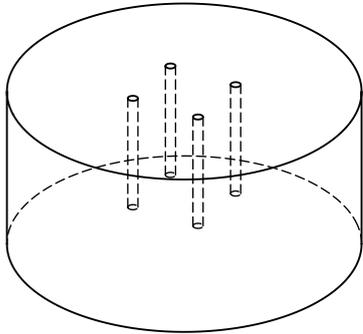
Rod unit



1x

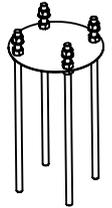
Bedrock foundation

1

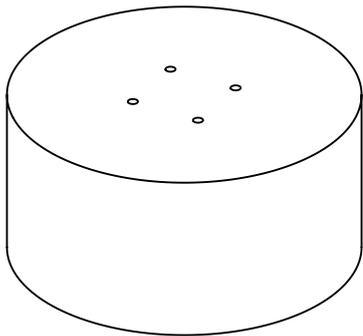


Drill four holes vertically into the bedrock using the rod unit as a template. Make the holes 20 mm wide and 250 mm deep. Use compressed air to remove any dust or water from the holes to ensure a clean bonding surface.

Rod unit

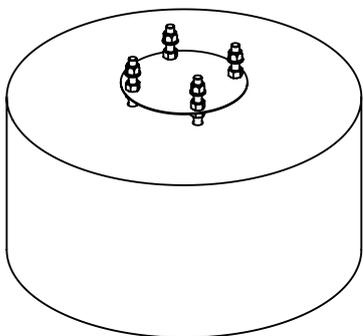


2



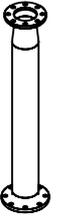
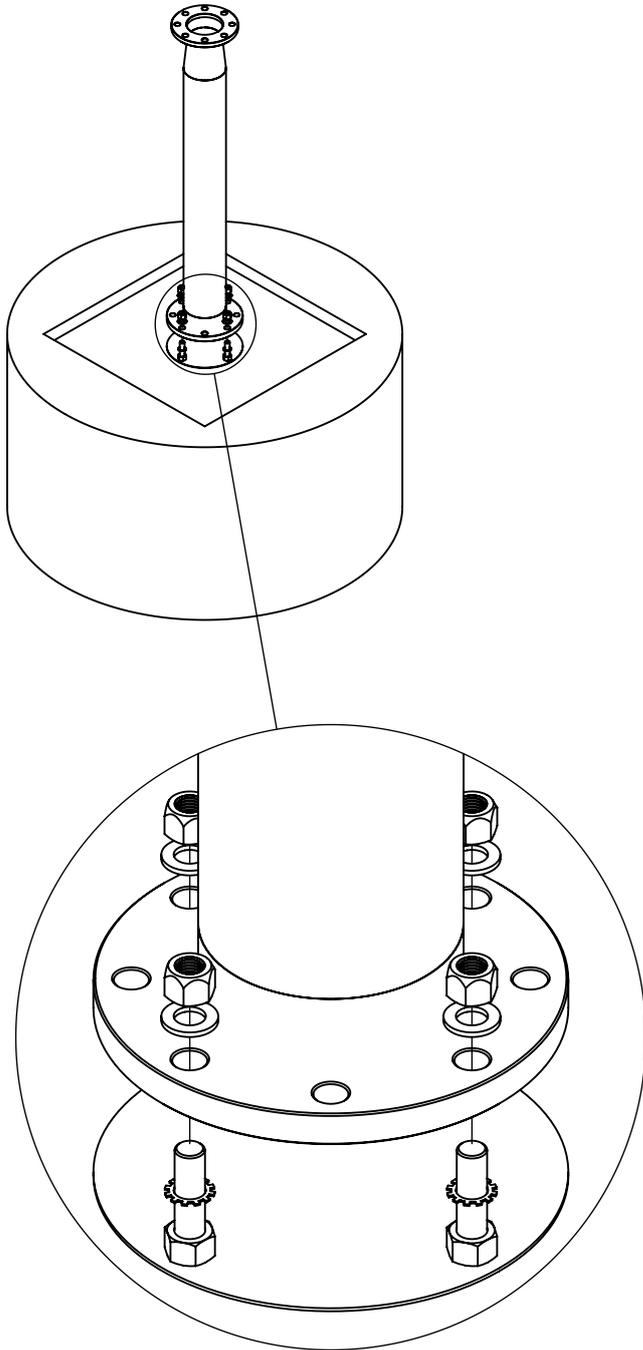
Make sure the rod unit fits well into the holes. Use an angle grinder to cut off excess length from the bottom side of the threaded rods, so that the steel plate ends up close to the bedrock.

3



Fill the holes half full with chemical anchor adhesive (1x 300ml tube). Push the rod unit into the holes and give the adhesive a few minutes to cure before continuing the assembly.

4

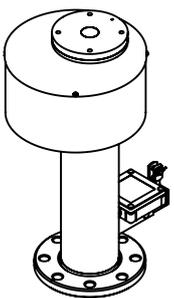
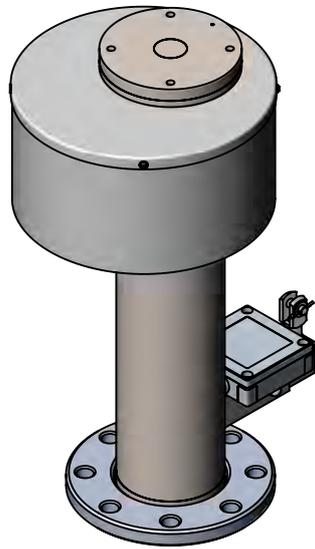


1x

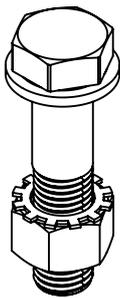
1. Adjust bottom nuts to vertically align the column.

2. Tighten both top and bottom nuts to secure the column.

PART II - TRACKER

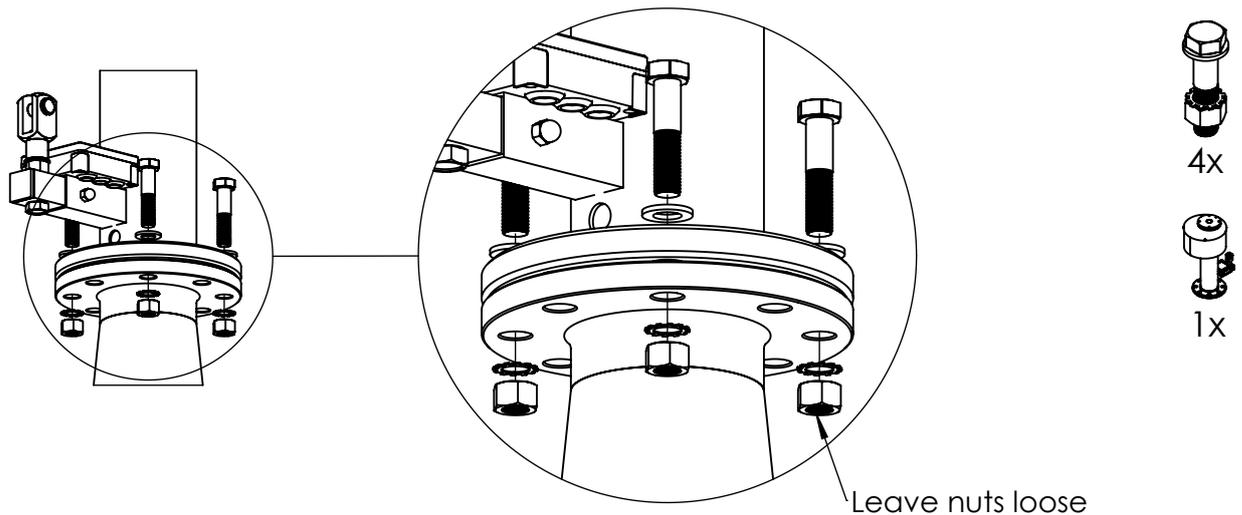


1x

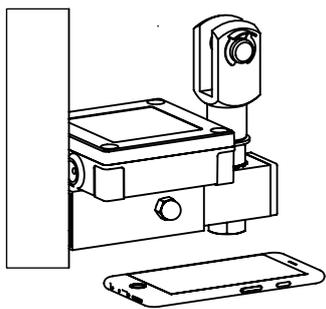


4x

1



2



The tracker needs to be turned to face true south in the northern hemisphere or true north in the southern hemisphere. To do so follow these steps.

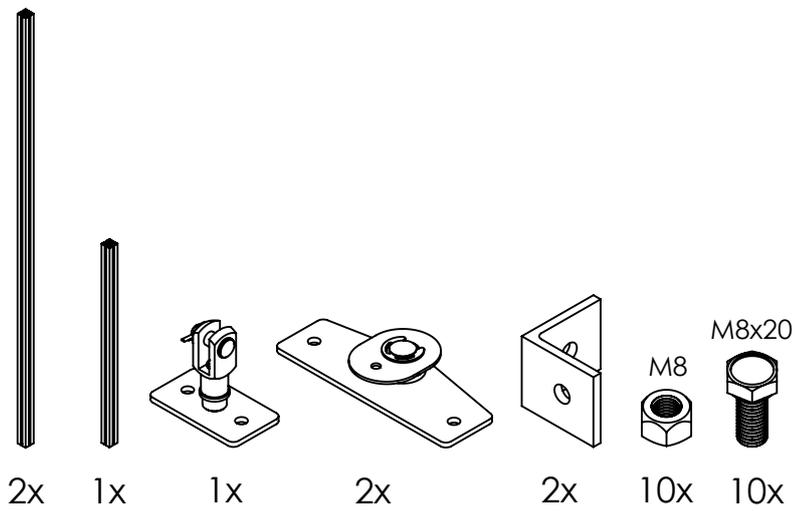
1. Launch the compass app on your smart phone. This compass is GPS compensated, making it more accurate than a regular compass.

2. Align the phone to true south (or north) according to the compass.

3. Turn the tracker so that the edge of the balk lines up with the edge of the phone. Make sure the compass is not distorted by being too close to any metal objects.

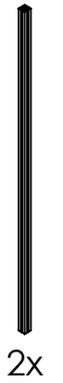
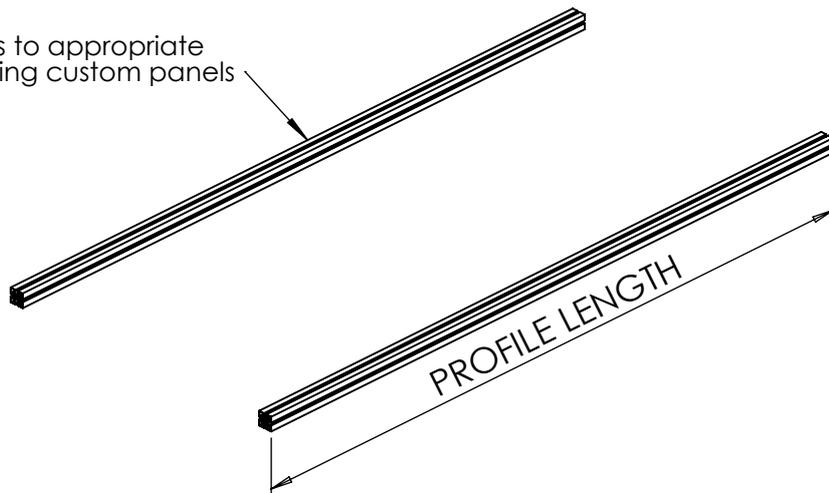
4. Tighten the bolts holding the tracker to the foundation column.

PART III - FRAMEWORK



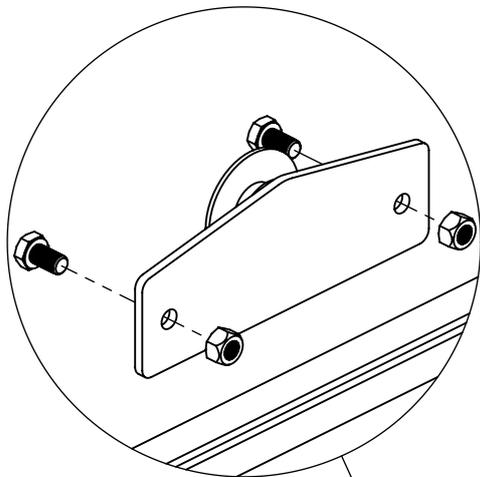
1

Cut profiles to appropriate length if using custom panels



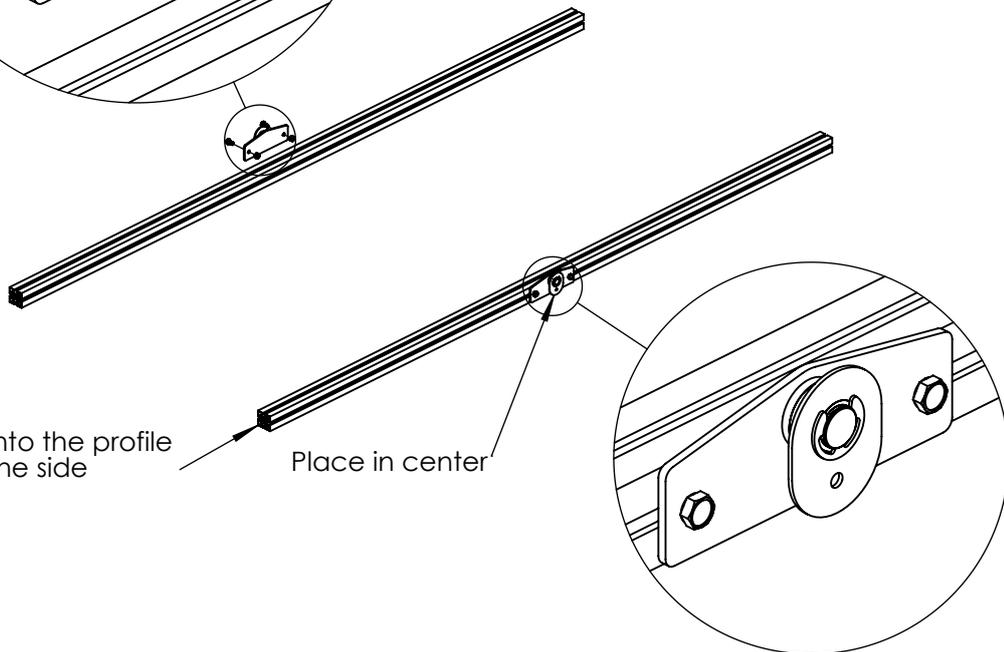
PROFILE LENGTH = SOLAR PANEL WIDTH * 2 = _____ mm

2



Slide nuts into the profile slots from the side

Place in center



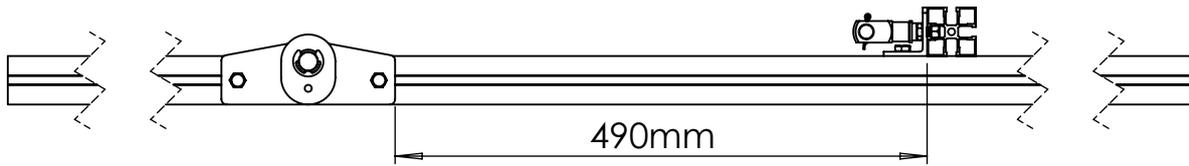
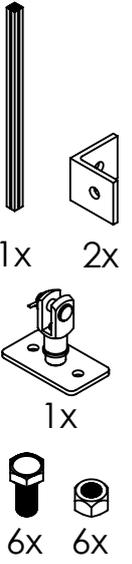
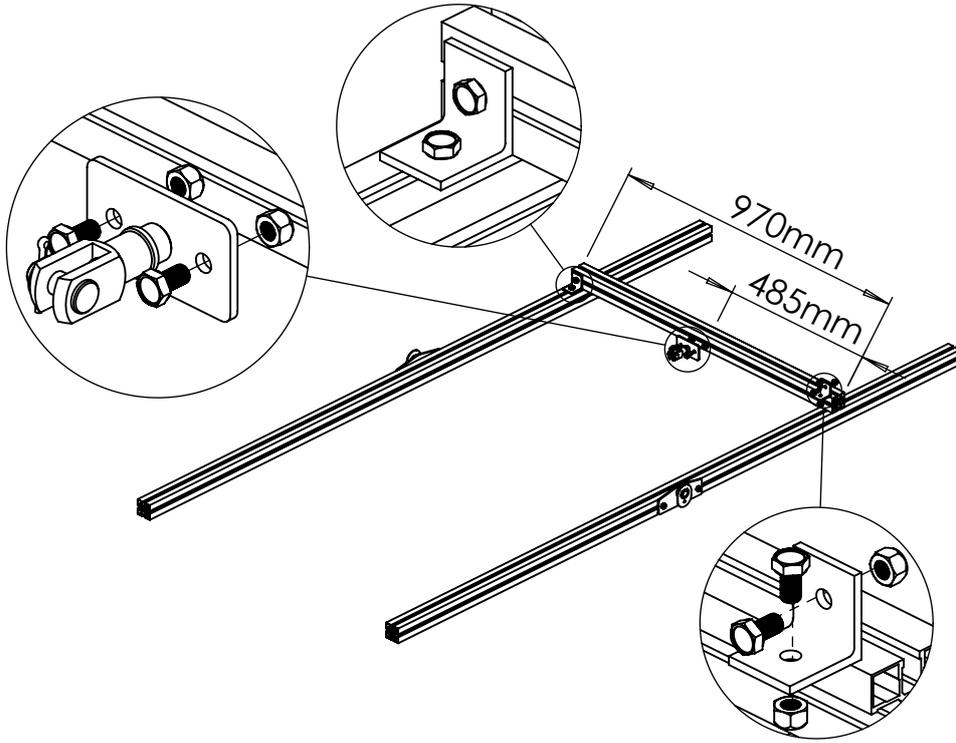
2x



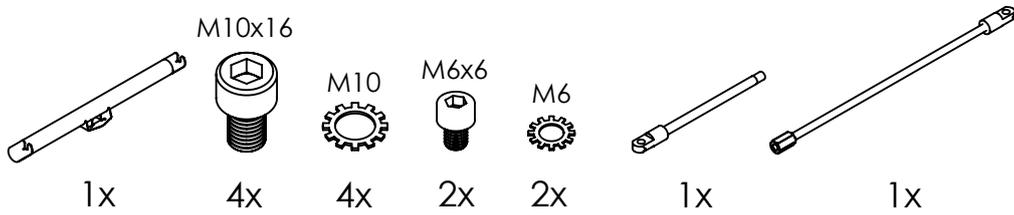
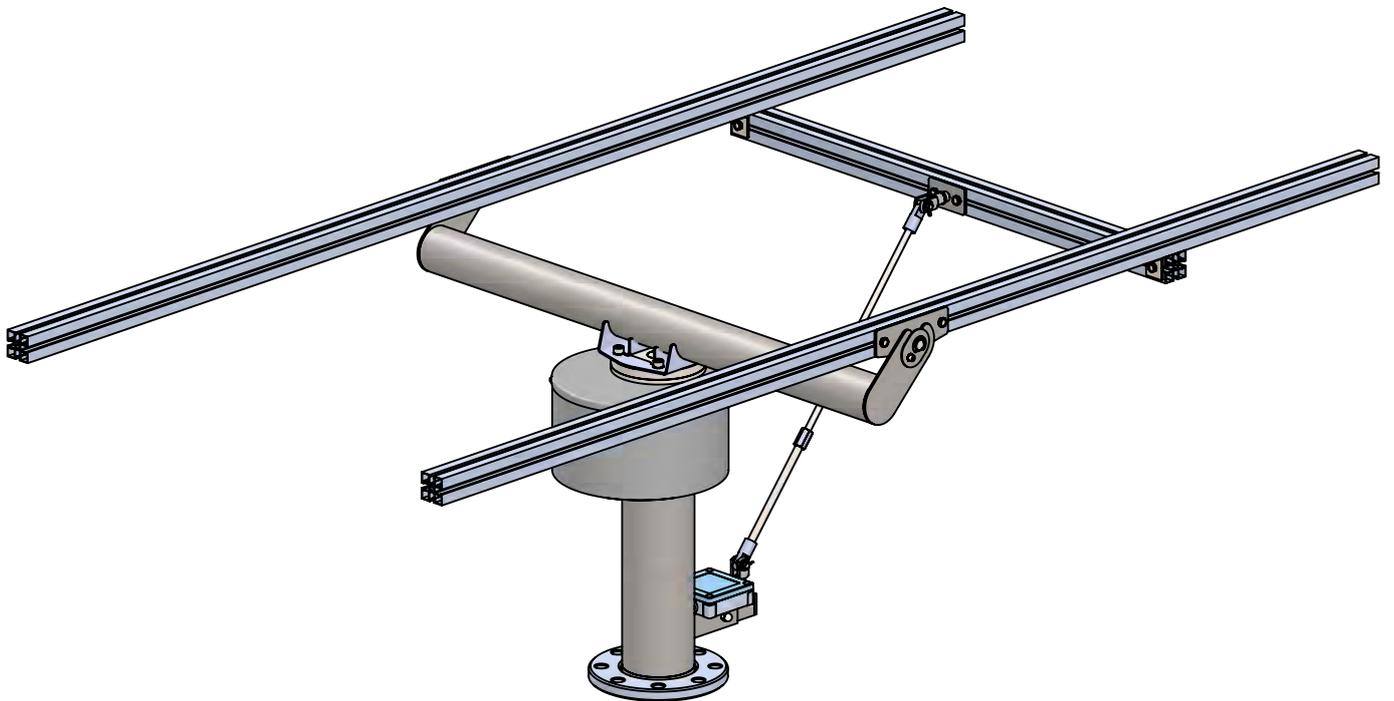
4x

4x

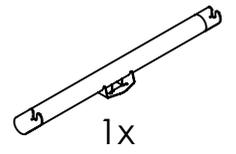
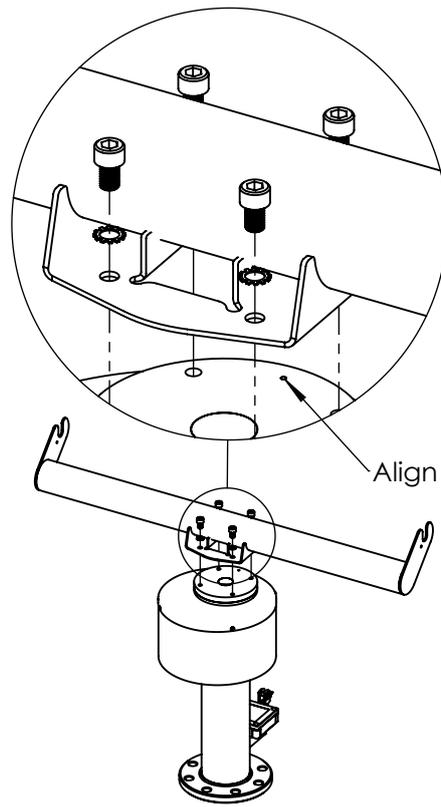
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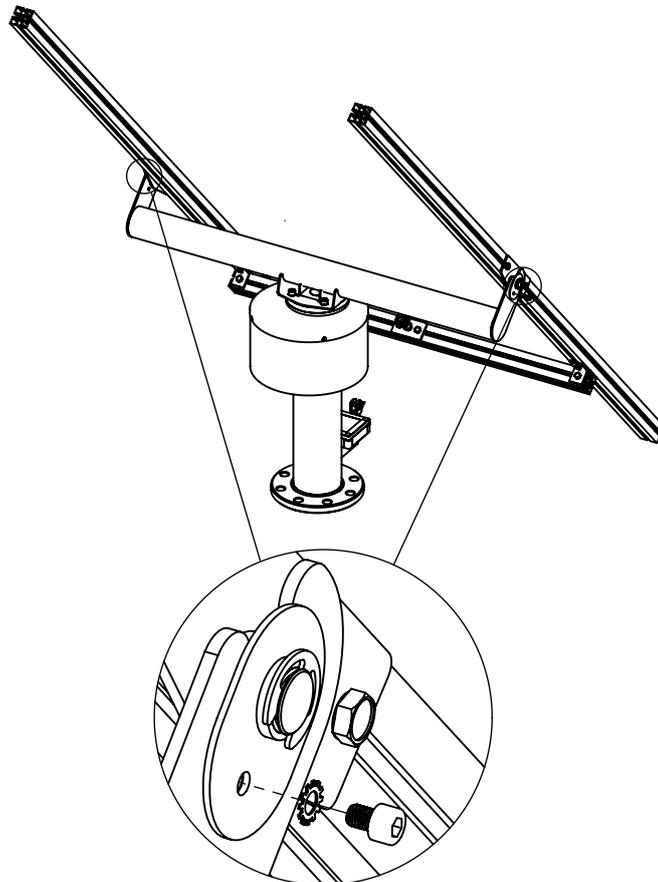
PART IV - FORK



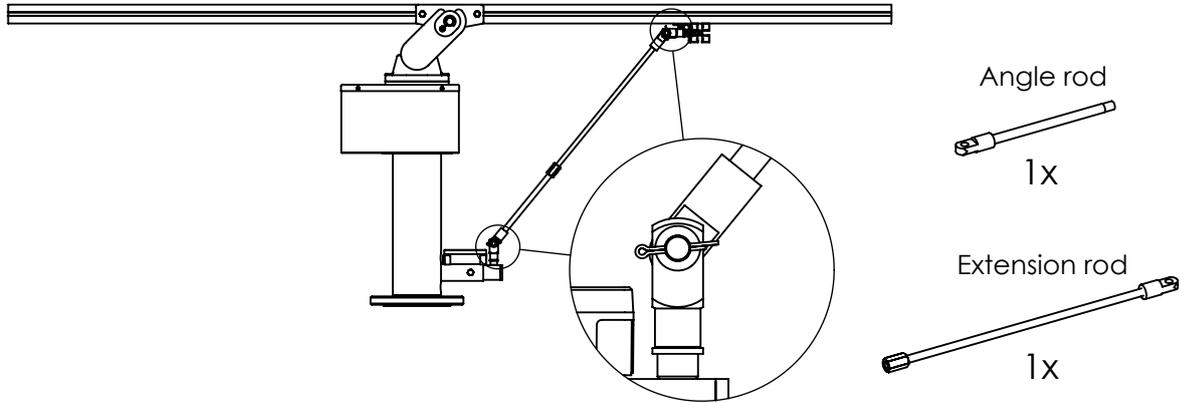
1



2

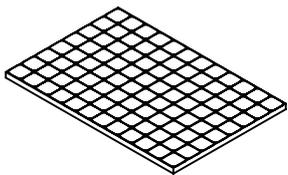
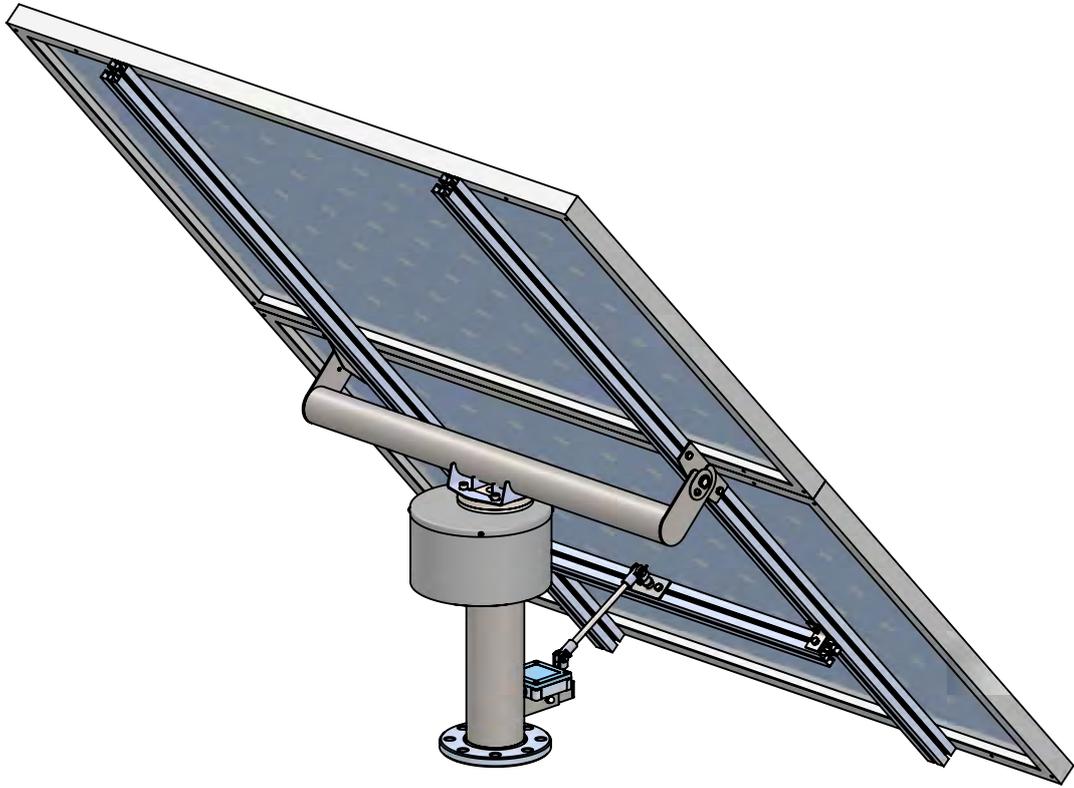


3

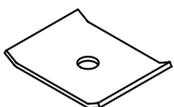


1. Combine the angle rod and the extension rod.
2. Make sure both fork joints are unscrewed half a turn.
3. Attach the rod ends to the fork joints.

PART V - PANELS



2x



8x



M8

8x

M8x20



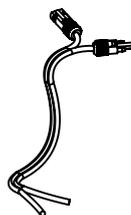
8x



8x

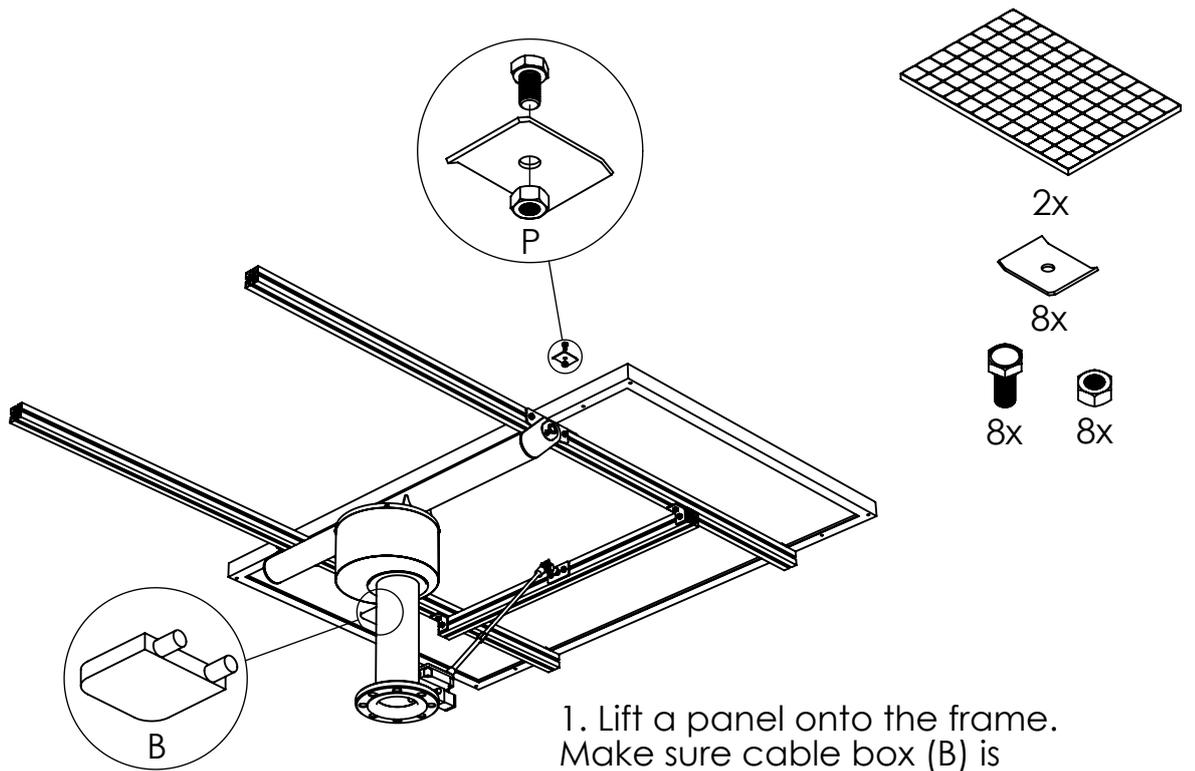


8x



1x

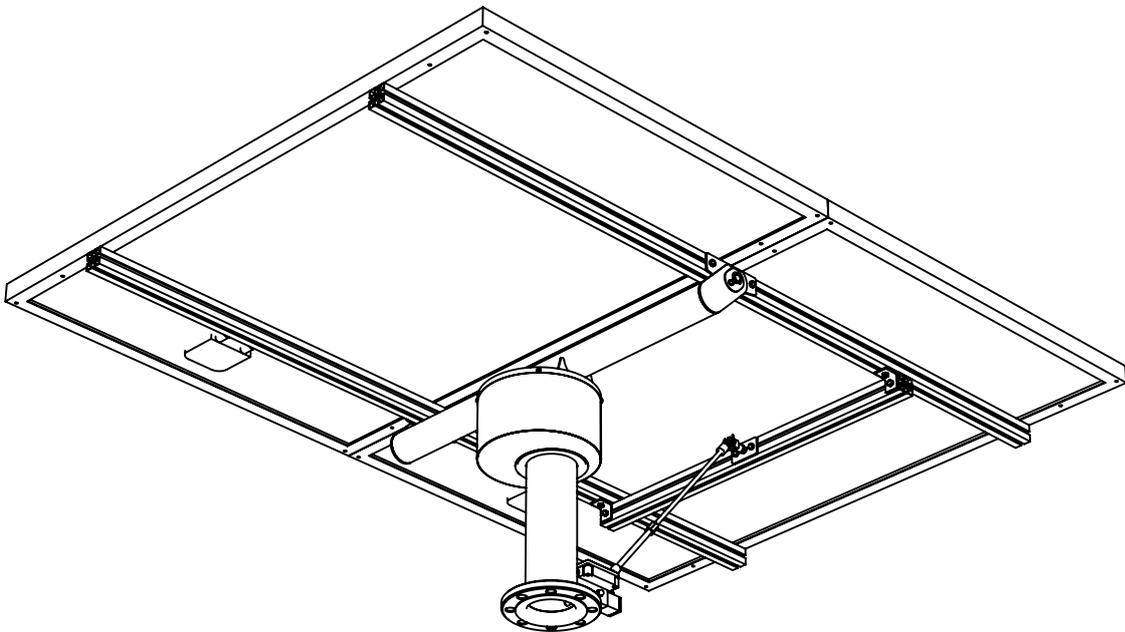
1



1. Lift a panel onto the frame. Make sure cable box (B) is facing leftwards.

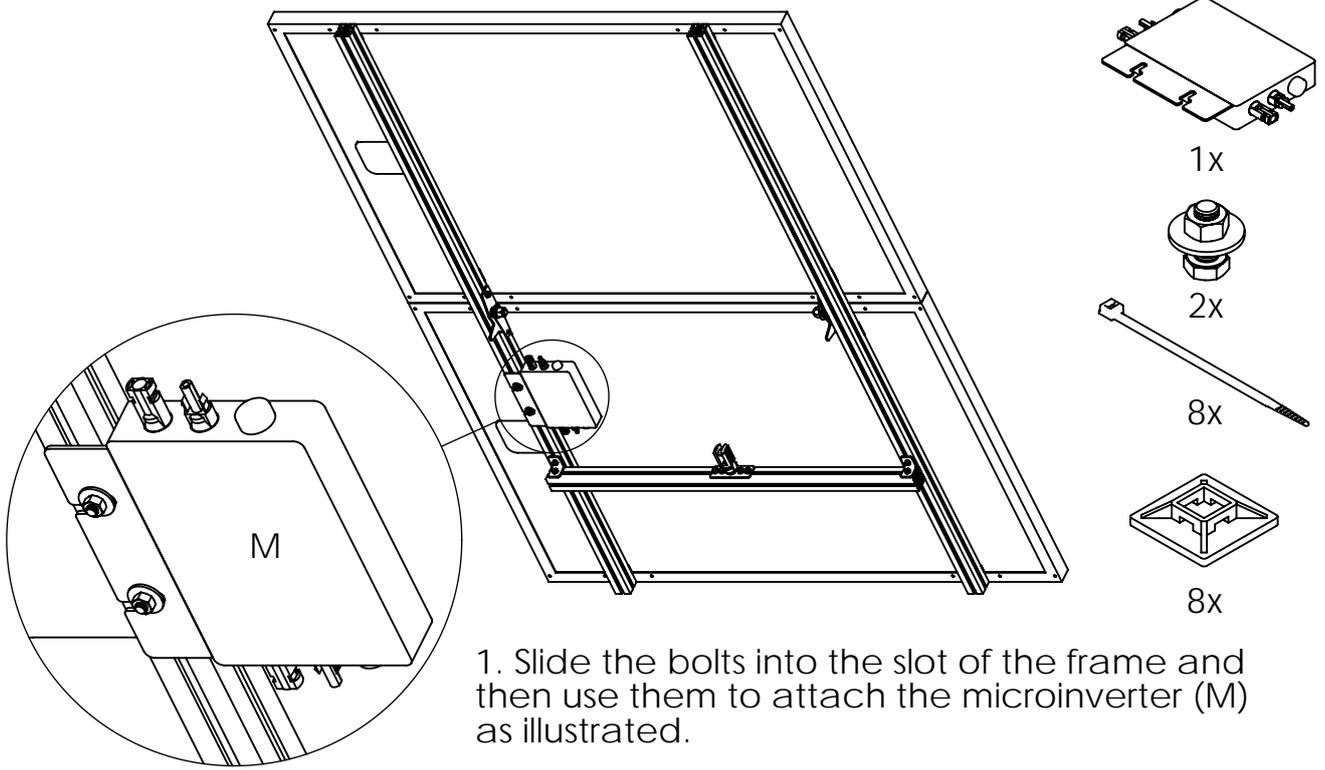
2. Lock the panel into place with four panel clamps (P).

2



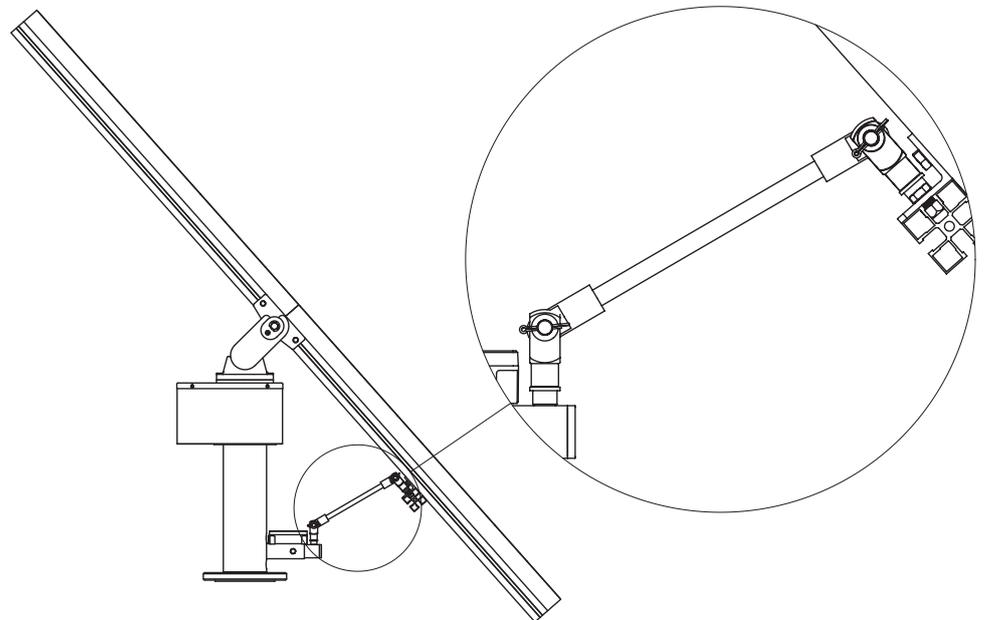
Repeat the same steps for the second panel.

3

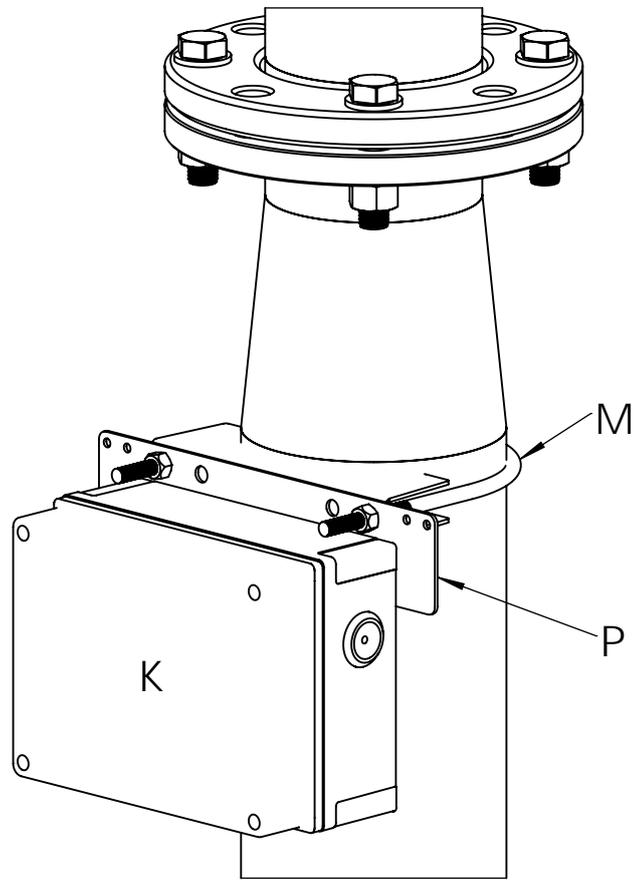


2. Attach the PV cables to the frame using clip anchors and cable ties so that they are ready to be plugged into the microinverter by the electrician.

4



Remove the extension rod and attach the angle rod.



Use included U-bolt clamp (M) and support plate (P) to mount the junction box (K) at the top of the foundation column.

Grid-tied system

1. Acquire an outdoor underground cable (MCMK) long enough to reach from the junction box (K) to the nearest fuse box inside the house. A 1-phase system needs a cable with two wires plus a surrounding shield (1-phase cable), whereas a 3-phase system needs a cable with four wires plus the shield (3-phase cable). The thickness of the wires should be at least 2.5mm² for cable lengths up to 50 meter or 6mm² for cable runs up to 100 meter. Indoor cable sections can use an indoor cable (MMJ) of the same size and with the same number of conductors. Please consult your electrician for the exact cable to use according to local code requirements.

2. Wire the cable from the junction box to the fuse box to simplify the electrician's work. It is recommended to pull underground sections through a cable duct. The duct needs to be buried so that the top of the duct is 35 cm below ground. If the cable runs over bedrock it needs to be protected by a strong hose (or a metal U-profile).

3. Make sure that all cable sections above ground are properly attached and protected so the cable cannot be accidentally moved or damaged. Sections coming out of the ground need to be protected by for example a metal U-profile.

4. Fill out and attach the included self adhesive warning labels. These labels need to be provided near the solar installation, the fuse box, and the utility meter, to indicate the presence of on-site generation and the placement of the AC switch (S).

Contact a certified electrician and have them inspect the installation and carry out the remaining tasks.

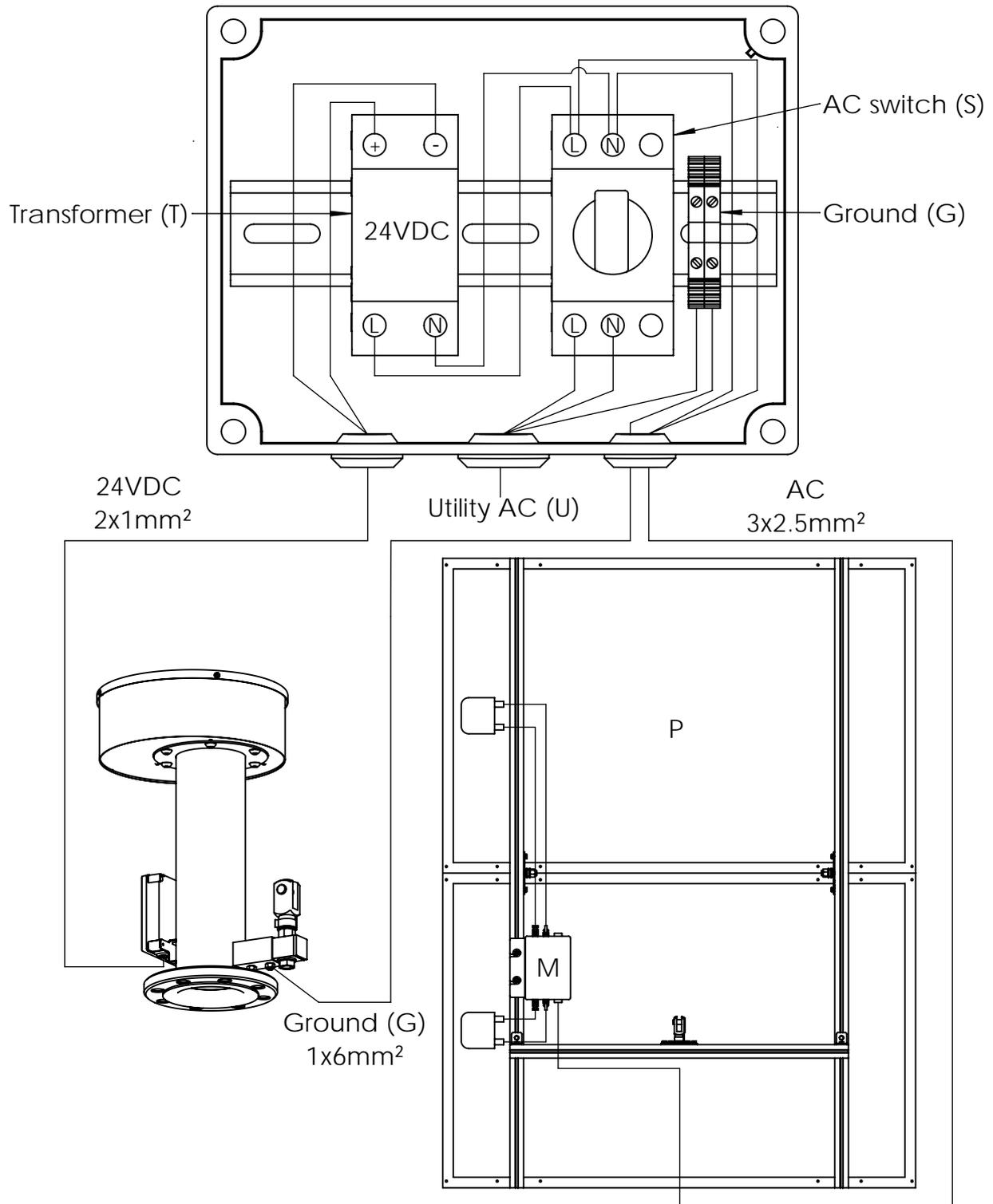
1. Make the electrical connections as illustrated on the following page.

2. Connect the AC cable to the selected phase(s) through a fuse in the fuse box.

3. Turn on the AC switch (S) in the junction box (K) to power the inverter(s) and solar tracker. It takes a few minutes for the tracker to find a GPS signal before it start to track the sun.

4. Check the status lights on the inverter. Grid feed-in starts after about 30 seconds during sunshine, and is indicated by a green light on the inverter.

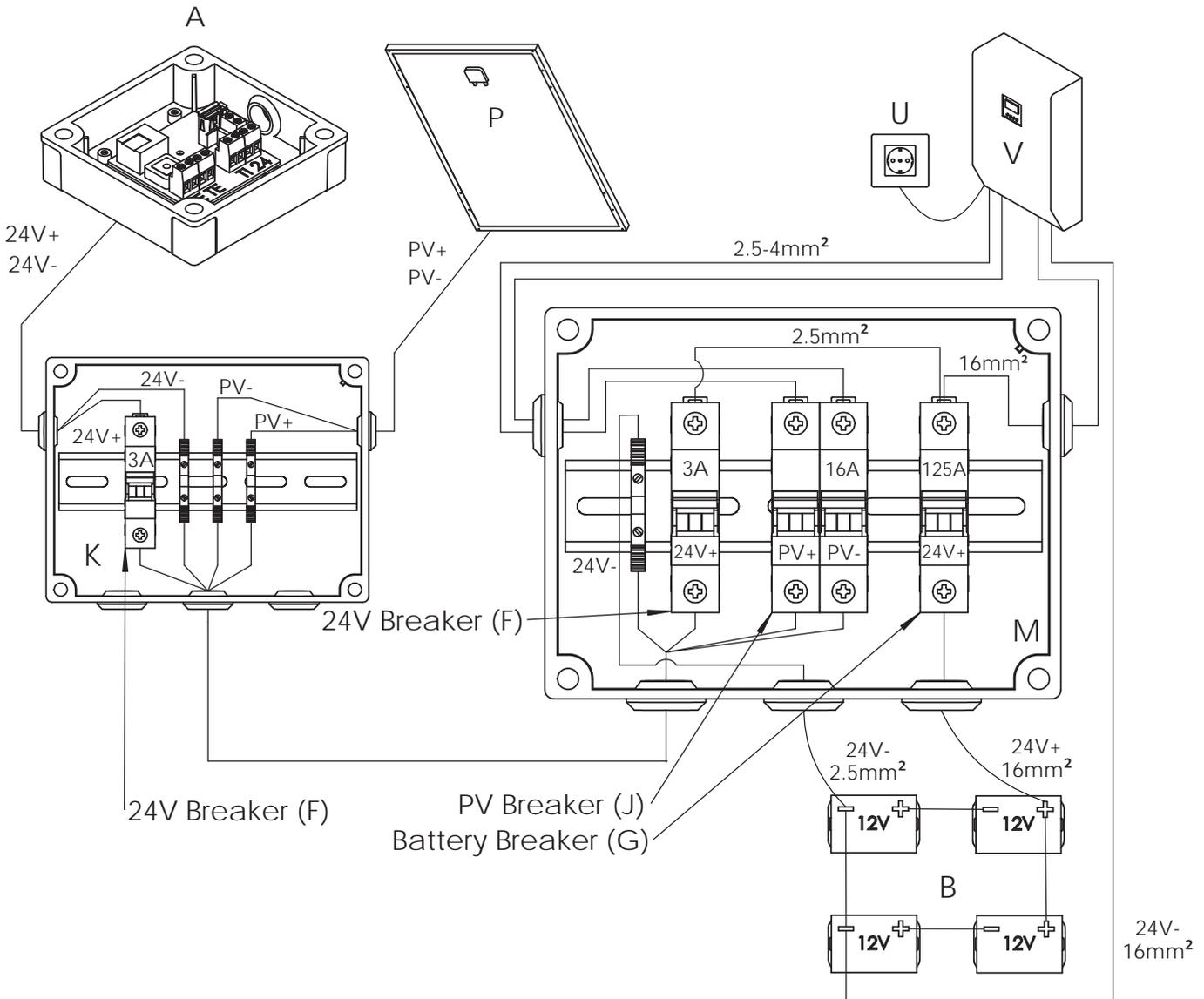
Grid-tied system



The PV solar panels (P), microinverter (M) and utility AC (U) must be connected by a certified electrician. However, preparation work may be done by a layman as long as local code requirements are followed.

AC wires must be at least 1.5mm² thick and use an outdoor cable (such as MCMK). Be mindful of the AC labels and wire colors: Neutral (N) is blue, Phase (L) brown and ground (G) green-yellow.

Battery-tied system



The solar panels (P) and AC connection (U) must be installed by a certified electrician. However, the preparation work may be done by a layman as long as local code requirements are followed. Please read the solar station's user manual for additional information on how to install and configure the station.

1. Mount the solar station (V) indoors on a wall where you want it, preferably at face level. Use a small screwdriver to remove the service panel at the bottom of the station to access its terminals.
2. Put up the junction box (M) on the wall below the solar station. Make sure all switches are turned off.
3. Connect the batteries (B) together to get the required voltage for the solar station. Be very careful to avoid short circuiting the batteries. Use a voltage meter to confirm you have wired the batteries correctly.

Battery-tied system

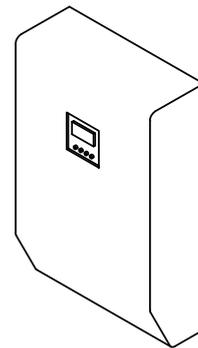
4. Wire an underground cable (MCMK) with four conductors (4x2.5mm²) from junction box (A) to junction box (K). It is recommended to pull underground sections through a cable duct. Make sure that cable sections above ground are properly attached. Sections coming out of the ground need to be protected by for example a U-profile made of metal.

Contact a certified electrician and have them inspect the installation and carry out the remaining tasks.

1. Connect the wires as illustrated on the previous page.
2. Wire the AC output from the solar station to the fuse box to distribute power to outlets (U). Bear in mind that the sine wave from the solar station is not synchronized to the utility grid and can therefore not be used to power any 3-phase loads.
3. If the building has utility power then connect it to the AC input terminal on the solar station.
4. Connect the PV cable's connectors to the solar panels (P). Make sure that the polarity is correct at the PV switch (J) and from there to the solar station (V).
5. Reattach the service panel to the bottom of the solar station.
6. Switch on the 24V breakers (F) in the junction box (K) to start the solar tracker. It takes a few minutes for the tracker to begin following the sun.
7. Turn on the battery switch (G) to power on the solar station (V). The station will beep for a few seconds.
8. Turn on the PV switch (J) to enable solar charging.
9. Turn on the solar station's inverter using the switch found at the bottom right or right side of the device.
10. Confirm that outlets (U) connected to the solar station are powered.

Battery-tied system

The solar station can be configured using the buttons below the display. To access the settings hold the enter button on the right side of the display for a few seconds. Recommended changes from the default settings are listed in red in the table below. Please refer to the solar station's manual for more information.



Number	Description	Setting
01	230VAC output source priority	SbU (solar or battery)
02	Maximum charging current	60A
03	AC input voltage range	APL
04	Power saving mode	SdS (disabled)
05	Battery type	Gel
06	Auto restart on overload	LtE (enabled)
07	Auto restart on high temperature	TtE (enabled)
12	Voltage point back to utility	22V (44V)
13	Voltage point back to battery	FUL (full charge)
16	Charge source priority	OSO (only solar)
18	Alarm control	bOF (alarm off)
19	Auto return to default screen	EPS (yes)
20	Backlight control	LON (on)
22	Beep when primary source interrupted	AOF (off)
23	Overload bypass	byE (enabled)

Keep in mind that batteries should not be left completely discharged for any longer period of time as it reduces their max capacity and lifespan. If the winter season has little or no sunshine care must be taken to prevent the batteries from being drained in one of the following ways:

1. If utility or generator power is available, setting 16 (charging priority) of the solar station can be switched from OSO (charge only from the sun) to CSO (charge from the sun if available, otherwise from utility/generator).

2. If the system is not used during winter the batteries should be left fully charged and completely disconnected from all loads.

Note: The solar station's inverter consumes power to maintain 230VAC, about 20 watt for the 24V model and 40 watt for the 48V model. It is possible to turn off only the inverter without turning off the solar charger using the button below the inverter. Alternatively, power saving mode (04) can be enabled to reduce the inverter's consumption. The inverter will then only switch on when there is a detectable load connected.