



SEA · AIR · LAND  
TECHNOLOGIES

FL Solar Contractor CVC 56734  
FL Electrical Contractor 13008657

*Serving the Florida Keys since 1989*

**Date:** March 9, 2021

**Prepared by:** Caleb Mandile

**Description:** Historic Architecture Review Commission Application for a Grid-Tied Solar PV System for the Herr Residence: 898 United Street, Key West FL 33040.

**Preferred Layout:** 10x SunPower A410 Solar Panels resulting in 4,100 watts, with 3 mounted on the back flat roof, and 7 mounted as far back from the street as possible on the Southwest roof location. This system is designed to offset roughly 25% of the property's electricity consumption.



Image 1: Preferred Layout

**HARC Guidelines:** SALT Energy believes that the Preferred Layout shown above makes use of the most efficient roof surfaces while also accommodating the guidelines put in place by the Historic Architectural Review Commission to preserve the character of Key West. Each guideline is addressed in detail below.

1. *HARC supports the introduction of new and emerging technology for renewable energy but will seek to achieve this by ensuring equipment is installed without permanent detriment to the historic fabric already established in the district and the least visual impact to buildings and streetscapes HARC's goal is high performance conservation with low public visibility. HARC recommends applicants exhaust all other ways of reducing the carbon footprint before putting forward applications for the installation of solar devices.*

The Herr Residence has already exhausted all other means to lower their carbon footprint. Since purchasing the house in January 2020, they have replaced the old A/C, ceiling fans, mini-fridge, and lightbulbs with new energy star models. They also installed a new ecobee thermostat to better regulate the temperature inside the home. Mr. and Mrs. Herr typically use their motor-scooters or bicycles as their primary source of transportation around the island. They do own one automobile that they rarely use except for long trips outside of Key West or for grocery runs.

2. *Any proposal to install solar energy collectors shall be based on a hierarchy of preferred locations starting with roofing not visible from public streets, then locations within rear gardens or on pergolas and only if none of these are viable because of orientation or overshadowing will HARC consider schemes which involve collectors on roofing areas or other locations visible from public streets.* Image 2.1 below is a reference of roof locations and how they will be referred to moving forward. The 4 solar water heater panels depicted in Image 2.1 are no longer present and were installed by the previous owner. Mr. and Mrs. Herr were not responsible for the solar water heaters and removed them since obtaining ownership in January 2020.

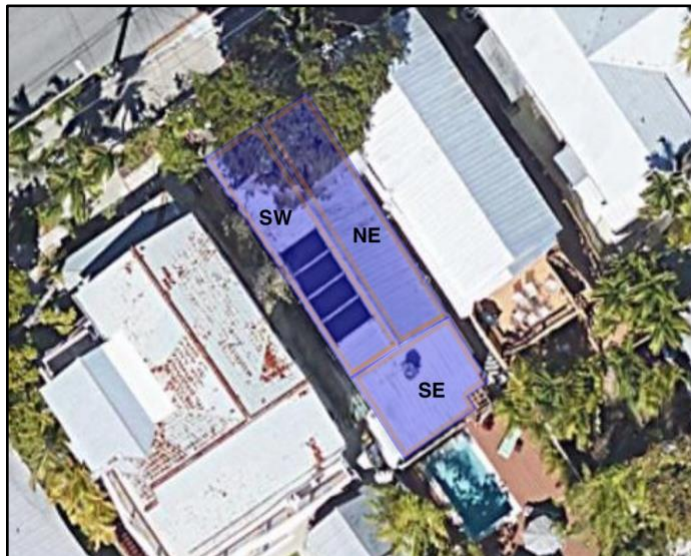


Image 2.1



Image 2.2: **Preferred Layout**, Layout 1

Image 2.2 above shows Layout 1, or the preferred layout that was decided upon using a hierarchy of roof surface preference based on maximizing efficiency while still meeting HARC guidelines. First, SE was prioritized as it has no visibility and is the most efficient location. When designing a layout, solar must allow a 36" perimeter around all rooftop equipment like A/C units for fire code, and a minimum of 10" between the edge of the array and any roof edges for wind-load requirements. Because of these limitations, only 3 panels could be mounted on SE. The remaining 7 panels could be mounted on SW or NE.

Both SW and NE are visible from United Street, but NE is obscured from view by the large tree in front of the house. However, according to criteria discussed during the pre-application meetings, trees are not considered when determining if a roof surface is visible or not. Therefore, SW and NE should be considered equally in terms of visibility from United Street.

SW is also visible from Margaret Street, as shown in Appendix 1 with 898 United circled in red. However, SALT would consider this visibility from Margaret street to be negligible due to past precedent with the solar water panels, which again Mr. and Mrs. Herr had no part in. These 4 solar water panels were never brought before HARC when they were initially installed by the previous owner and were never discovered by or reported to HARC during the duration they were on the roof. It was not until SALT provided an outdated satellite view layout of the new solar panel locations that the previous existence of these solar water panels was made known. SALT believes that the new 7 solar PV modules would have similar visibility. Unless a person had prior knowledge of their existence or saw them from a satellite view, the panels would not disrupt the view of the historic architectural landscape, even from Margaret Street. Therefore, the remaining 7 panels are mounted on SW according to Layout 1 for efficiency.

3. *Any proposals that include collectors and/or related equipment and cabling visible from public streets will be required to show (by way of calculation of energy outputs) that it is not possible to achieve similar performance from equipment located away from public view.*

The preferred layout shown again in Image 2.2 was created using a hierarchy of roof surface preference based on maximizing efficiency while still meeting the HARC guidelines. If the 7 panels on SW are still considered visible from the street, the following calculations are provided to demonstrate the loss in efficiency of moving any of these panels to NE, the only other available surface. A ratio known as the Kilowatt-Hour per Kilowatt (kWh/kWp) is used as the basis for the efficiency loss calculations. This ratio tells us the expected yearly kWh energy yield for each kW of solar installed on a particular roof surface. This value changes depending on the geographic location, tilt, and azimuth of the solar array. An azimuth greater than 90° (East) and less than 270° (West) is ideal for solar. SALT Energy has determined the values in Table 3.1 using Helioscope software which accounts for these parameters.

Roof Surface	SE	SW	NE
Azimuth	145°	235°	55°
Tilt	5°	30°	30°
kWh/kWp	1,547.6	1,537.5	1281.4
Energy Loss	N/A	0.7%	17.3%

Table 3.1

**This means that every watt of solar installed on NE will produce 16.6% less energy per year than the equivalent on SW.** Since 70% of this system is located on SW, moving those 7 panels to NE would reduce the energy output of the entire system by 13%. This is why the preferred layout utilizes SW for the remaining 7 panels.

4. *Installations shall not exceed power generation greater than that reasonably needed for the property. All applications must contain calculations of power outputs and on energy retained.*

898 United utilized 27,485 kWh of electricity between November 8<sup>th</sup> 2019 and November 7<sup>th</sup> 2020 according to Keys Energy records shown in Appendix 2. Layout I Image 2.2, using the expected energy yield values shown in table 3.1 above, would be expected to produce about 6,400 kWh of electricity per year. This equates to an electricity use offset of about 25%.

5. *Character defining features of existing buildings (i.e. roofline, chimneys, and dormers) shall not be damaged or obscured when introducing new roof or exterior wall-mounted energy conservation systems.*

The roofline of 898 United will not be affected by the addition of solar panels according to Layout I, Image 2.2. All panels will be installed a minimum of 10" from all roof edges to meet wind-load requirements.



6. *All energy collection equipment shall be screened or hidden to the greatest possible while still achieving maximum function and effectiveness.*  
Layout I maximizes the use of low visibility locations to screen or hide the panels while still prioritizing the more efficient surfaces over less efficient surfaces. The panels on SE will be hidden from view as SE is a rear facing roof section that is entirely hidden from street view. The panels on SW will be mounted as far away from the road as possible with the distance from the back edge of the array to the back edge of SW being 10". This leaves over 10 feet of space from the front of SW to the leading edge of the array.
7. *On pitched roofs, solar collector arrays shall run parallel to the original roofline and shall not rise above the peak of the roof. On flat roofs, solar collector arrays shall be set back from the parapet edge or wall/ roof conjunction and may be set at a slight pitch if not highly visible from public streets.*  
All panels will be installed a minimum of 10" from the roof peak and any roof edges to meet wind-load requirements, therefore the panels will not rise above the peak of the roof. All panels will be installed parallel to the original roofline.
8. *All energy collection equipment shall be considered part of the overall design of the structure. Color, shape and proportions of the solar collection array shall match the shape and proportions of the roof. Single installations on single-plane roofs are preferable to disjointed arrays or arrays on multiple roof planes. If more than one array is needed, it shall be limited to one panel section on each side of the structure if the arrays cannot be placed on a rear location. Scattered or disjointed arrays are not appropriate.*  
The proportions and shapes of all arrays are designed to match the shape and proportions of the roof. No arrays will exceed the proportions of the roof they are installed on. All arrays will stay within the "shape" or boundary of the roof surface it is installed on. Layout I utilizes all available space on the rear location (SE) and based on visibility from the street, qualifies as a single installation on a single plane roof as described above with the remaining 7 panels mounted on SW.
9. *All energy collection equipment shall not be mounted to project from walls or other parts of the building.*  
No equipment will be mounted to project excessively from the walls of the building. No wall-mounted equipment will be visible from the street.

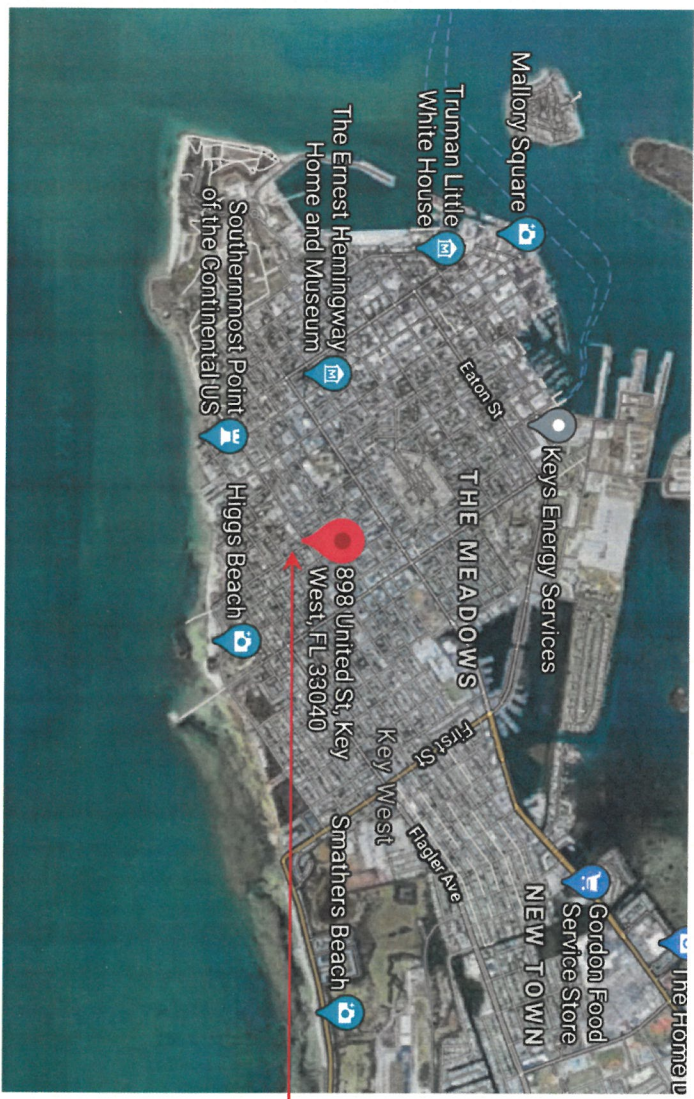
**Appendix 1:** Margaret Street Visibility



**Appendix 2:** Keys Energy Records:


ACCOUNT_NO	OCCUPANT_CODE	BILDATE	USAGE_BILLED	DEMAND_KW	ACCOUNT_NO2	OCCUPANT_CODE3	NAME	SERV_STREET_NO	SERV_STREET	SERV_UNIT
1024210	31	Nov 6, 2019 12:00:00 AM	1583		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Dec 6, 2019 12:00:00 AM	2085		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jan 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1451		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Feb 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2358		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Mar 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	3423		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Apr 9, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2991		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	May 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2206		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jun 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2428		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jul 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2189		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Aug 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1718		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Sep 9, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1783		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Oct 7, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2279		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Nov 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2574		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	

# CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR HERR RESIDENCE SOLAR PV SYSTEM



**Site Location:**  
898 United Street  
Key West FL 33040

Solar Installer:  
Salt Service Inc.  
2992 Overseas Highway  
Marathon, FL 33050  
(305) 289-1150  
FL SOLAR CONTRACTOR LICENSE: CVC56734

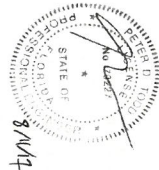
TITLE:	Herr Site	PROJECT #:	SCO 027
SHEET #:	SCO 027-100	DATE:	2/23/21
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp	<div>  <p><b>SALT ENERGY</b>  SALT SERVICE, INC.  2992 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL  (305) 289-1150  Florida Solar Contractor License CVC56734</p> </div>	
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr		
898 United Street, Key West FL 33040			



Structural Calculations - PV Loading & Attachment  
Florida Building Code 2014, ASCE 7-10, CFP Wind Tunnel Test Report 9790 (12/29/16)

Dimensions

Roof height: 30 ft  
Roof slope: 18.50 deg  
PV module long dimension: 5.12 ft  
PV module short dimension: 3.43 ft  
Rail industry width: 2.56 ft  
Gable End Width, W = 40.00 ft  
Ridge Length, L = 60.00 ft



8/1/17

Dead Loads  
Rail: 0.56 lb/ft  
Module: 0.2 pcf  
46 lb  
2.6 pcf  
2.8 pcf  
Total: 7.3 lb/ft along rail  
6.88 lb/ft along rail  
Load normal to PV surface:  
Load parallel to PV surface:  
2.30 lb/ft along rail

Wind Loads  
Ground snow load  $p_g$ : 0 pcf (ASCE 7 Figure 7-1 and Table 7-1)  
Ct: 1.20 (ASCE 7 Table 7-3)  
Ce: 0.90 (ASCE 7 Table 7-2)  
b: 1 (ASCE 7 Table 1.5-2)  
Cs: 0.94 (ASCE 7 Figure 7-2)  
Flat roof snow load  $p_f$ : 0.00 pcf (ASCE 7 Equation 7.3.1)  
Sloped roof snow load  $p_s$ : 0.00 pcf (ASCE 7 Equation 7.4.1)  
Load normal to PV surface:  
Load parallel to PV surface:  
0.00 lb/ft along rail

Wind Speed V: 130 mph (ASCE 7 Figure 7.5.1)  
Exposure: D (ASCE 7 Section 7.5.1)  
Kt: 1.16 (ASCE 7 Table 30.3-1)  
(Note: More conservative than 15% increase over  $C_{pe}$  as recommended in wind tunnel report, so ok.)  
Kz: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 26.5-2)  
Kd: 0.85 (ASCE 7 Table 26.5-1)  
 $q = 0.00256 K_z K_d V^2 = 81.94$  psf (ASCE 7 Equation 30.3-1)

GCL = 0.92 (CFR Report Figure 3-2)  
 $\gamma_s = 1.00$  (CFR Report Figure 3-3)  
 $\gamma_p = 1.00$  (CFR Report Figure 3-4)

$V_H = 1.00$  (CFR Report Figure 3-5)

Pressure Up = -75.64 psf (CFR Report Equation 8)  
Pressure Down = 40.97 psf (ASCE 7 Downforce)

Load normal to PV surface Up = -193.50 lb/ft along rail  
Load normal to PV surface Up = 104.81 lb/ft along rail

Seismic Loads  
SS: 1 g (ASCE 7 Figure 22-1)  
Site Class: D (ASCE 7 Section 11.4.2 - Assumed)

Fa: 1.1 (ASCE 7 Table 11.4-1 - Site Class D)  
Sms: 1.1 (ASCE 7 Equation 11.4-1)  
Sds: 0.73333 (ASCE 7 Equation 11.4-3)

Ip: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 13.1.3)  
ap: 1 (ASCE 7 Table 13.6-1)  
Rp: 1.5 (ASCE 7 Table 13.6-1)

Z/H: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 13.3.1)  
 $F_p = (0.4 * ap * Sds * W * (1 + 2 * Z/H)) / (R_p / I_p) = 1.66$  psf (ASCE 7 Section 13.3.1)

$F_v = 0.2 * Sds * W * L = 0.42$  psf (ASCE 7 Equation 12.4-4)  
Horizontal load  $E_h$ : 4.26 lb/ft along rail  
Vertical load  $E_v = 0.2 * Sds * W * L = 1.06$  lb/ft along rail  
Load normal to PV surface +/- 0.34 lb/ft along rail  
Load parallel to PV surface +/- 4.38 lb/ft along rail

Load Combinations - lb/ft along rail  
1.4D 9.6  
1.2D+1.6S+0.5W (All Zones) 60.7  
1.2D+0.5S+1.0W (All Zones) 113.1  
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S 7.9  
0.9D+1.0W -187.3  
1.4D 3.2  
1.2D+1.6S 2.8  
1.2D+0.5S 2.8  
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S 7.1  
0.9D 2.1

Load Combinations - lb/ft along rail			
1.4D	9.6		
1.2D+1.6S+0.5W (All Zones)	60.7	DOWN	NORMAL TO PV SURFACE
1.2D+0.5S+1.0W (All Zones)	113.1		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.9		
0.9D+1.0W	-187.3	UP	
1.4D	3.2		
1.2D+1.6S	2.8		
1.2D+0.5S	2.8		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.1		
0.9D	2.1		PARALLEL

Maximum Demands on Rail/Connections  
Worst Case Uplift -187.31 pif  
Worst Case Downward 113.07 pif  
Worst Case Seismic Demand 7.92 pif  
Worst Case Shear for Uplift Cases 2.07 pif  
Worst Case Shear for Downward Cases 3.22 pif  
Worst Case Shear for Seismic Cases 7.14 pif

Maximum Allowable Spacing  
Designed attachment spacing  
Max allowable cantilever

Check Strength of Rail  
 $M_{max} = 1/8 * W * L^2 = -375$  lb-ft  
 $M_{cantilever} = 1/8 * W * L^2 = -548$  lb-ft  
 $D/C_{max} = 0.68$  OK

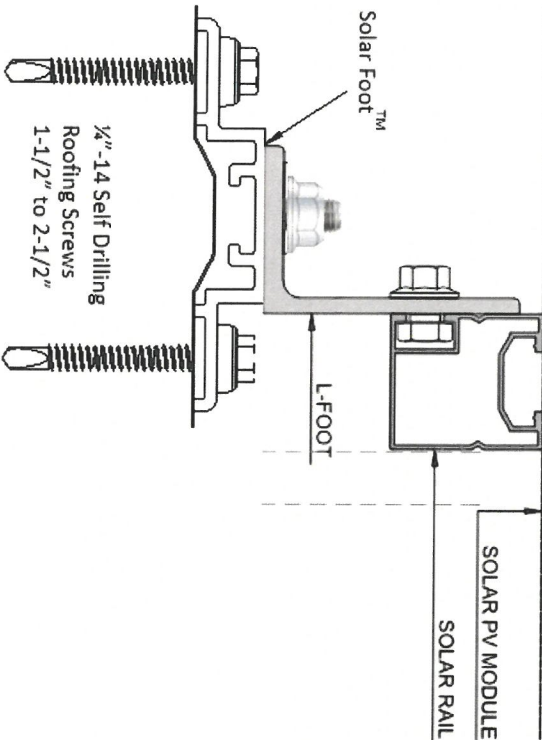
$M_{cantilever} = 1/8 * W * L^2 = 226$  lb-ft  
 $M_{max} = 1/8 * W * L^2 = 580$  lb-ft  
 $D/C_{cantilever} = 0.39$  OK

Attachment Loads  
 $T_{up} = W * L = -748$  lb  
 $P_{cantilever} = W * L = 452$  lb  
 $V_{cantilever} = W * L = 29$  lb

TITLE:	Wind Load Calculations
SHEET #:	SCO 027-200
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	SCO 027 2/23/21

SALT ENERGY

SALT Service, Inc.  
2892 Overseas Trailway, Marathon, FL  
(305) 289-1150  
Florida Solar Contractor License CXC56734



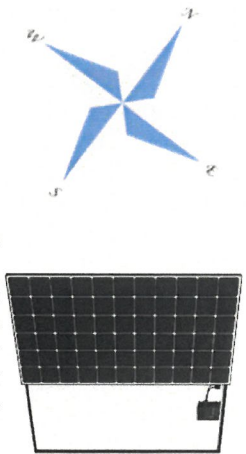
WIND LOAD CALCS		180D	Small Frame Panel A-Series
Pressure UP Wind Tunnel)	-75.64 Trib Area		Panel L (ft)
L (1/2 of 1 Panel in portrait)	3.008333	10.03	6.02
W (LB/ft on Rail)	-227.55		Panel L (in)
D (psf)	8.423333		72.2
D (psf)	2.8		Panel W (in)
0.9 D + W (psf)	-219.969 WORST CASE UPLIFT		40
ASCE 7-10 Chapter 31 (Wind Tunnel Procedure)	24 in.		Racking Weight (lbs)
Attachment Spacing (Wind Tunnel):	-455.101 lb		56.16
ATTACHMENT LOADS	558 SOLARFOOT		
Allowable Load (LB)	29.4		
Allowable Spacing (Wind Tunnel)	14		
Max Cantilever	-113.8 ft-lb		
Max up L*2 W/8	-548 ft-lb		
Load up on Rails	0.207619 OK		
CHECK			
ASCE 7-10 Chapter 30 (Components and Cladding)			
S-5 SOLARFOOT ANCHOR in MINIMUM 19/32" PLWOOD			
MAXIMUM SPACING BASED ON 2X SAFETY FACTOR			
Solarfoot with 4 x 1/4" Screws			
Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 1 (in)	42.8		
Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 2 (in)	24.6		
Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 3 (in)	16.6		
Max Allowed Load on rail is 1096 lb			
a =	4.00		

Load Test Results		
Name	Product Information	Panel Information
Test 1	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"	19/32" Plywood
Test 2	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"	19/32" Plywood
Test 3	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"	19/32" Plywood
Test 4	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"	19/32" Plywood
Mean		1115.993
Standard Deviaton		172.134
Allowable load (Safety factor of 2)		557.9965

TITLE:	Attachment Details
SHEET #:	SCO 027-300
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10's - 4100 WP
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

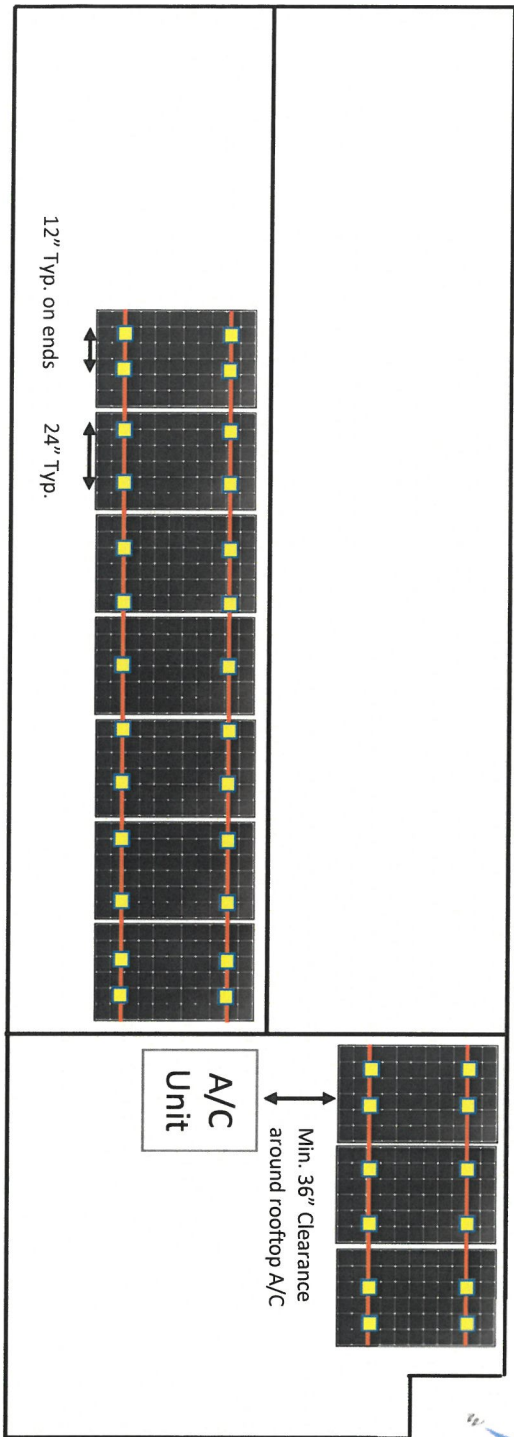
**SALT ENERGY**  
 SALT Service, Inc.  
 2992 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL  
 (305) 289-1150  
 Florida Solar Contractor License CXC 56734

SUNPOWER  
Solar PV Panel with Micro-Inverter



**Panel Technical Information**

TYPE: SPR-A410-G-AC  
 Size: 72.2 x 40 x 1.57in.  
 Nominal Power: 410 W  
 AC Output: 240V  
 Frequency: 60.0 Hz  
 AC Imax: 1.45 A @ 240V  
 Max Output: 366 VA



**Rails**

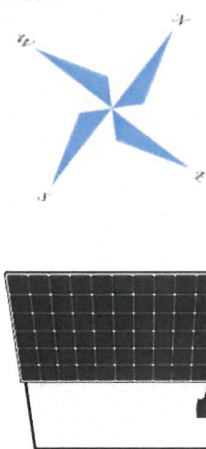
**SolarFoot Rail Attachments**

TITLE:	PV Panel & Attachment Layout
SHEET #:	SCO 027-400
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

**SALT ENERGY**

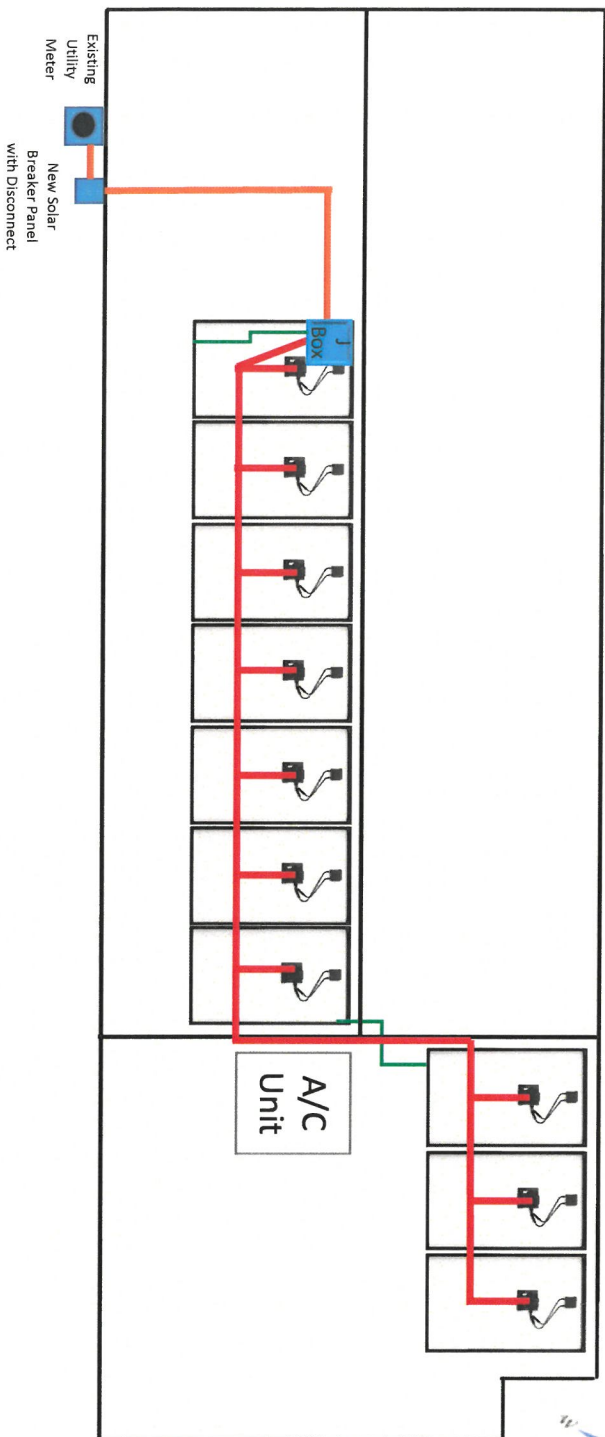
SALT Services, Inc.  
 2892 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL  
 (305) 289-1150  
 Florida Solar Contractor License CXC 58734

SUNPOWER  
Solar PV Panel with Micro-Inverter



Panel Technical Information

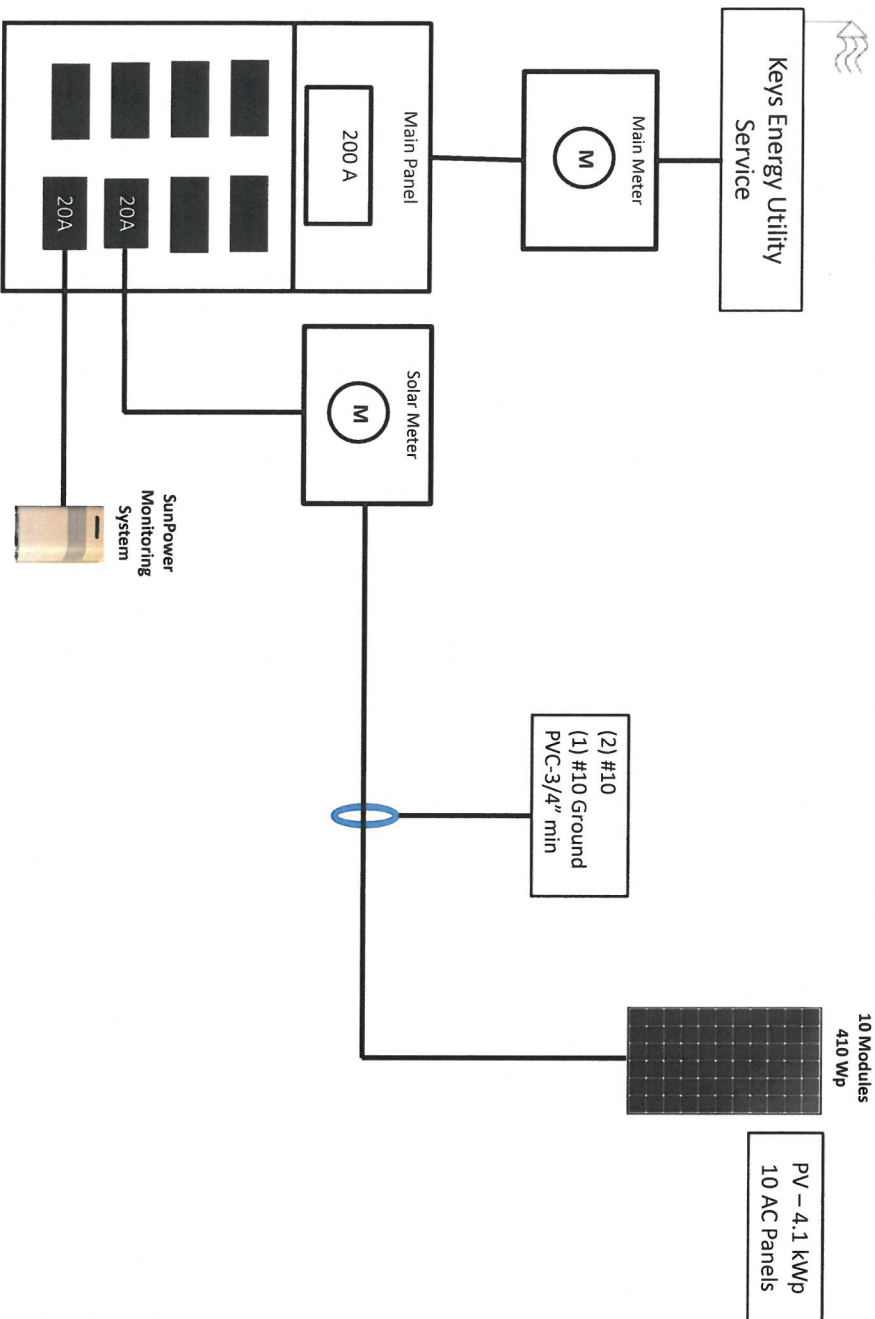
TYPE: SPR-AA10-G-AC  
Size: 72.2 x 40 x 1.57in.  
Nominal Power: 410 W  
AC Output: 240V  
Frequency: 60.0 Hz  
AC I<sub>max</sub>: 1.45 A @ 240V  
Max Output: 366 VA



- Ground Lug
- AC Home Run w/ Ground
- AC Trunk Line

TITLE:	AC Module Array Wiring
SHEET #:	SCO 027-500
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	2/23/21
<p><b>SALTENERGY</b></p> <p>SALT Services, Inc. 2392 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL (305) 288-1150 Florida Solar Contractor License CAC-56724</p>	





TITLE:	Riser Diagram - PV Grid Tie
SHEET #:	SCO 027-600
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	SCO 027 2/23/21

**SALTENERGY**

SALT Service, Inc.  
2893 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL  
(305) 289-1150  
Florida Solar Contractor License CFC56734

1

⚠

WARNING

THIS SERVICE METER  
IS ALSO SERVED BY A  
PHOTOVOLTALIC SYSTEM

2

⚠

WARNING

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

3

⚡

PHOTOVOLTALIC SYSTEM  
AC DISCONNECT

OPERATING CURRENT 14.5 A  
OPERATING VOLTAGE 240 VOLTS

4

⚠

WARNING

SOLAR ELECTRIC BREAKER IS BACKFED

5

⚠

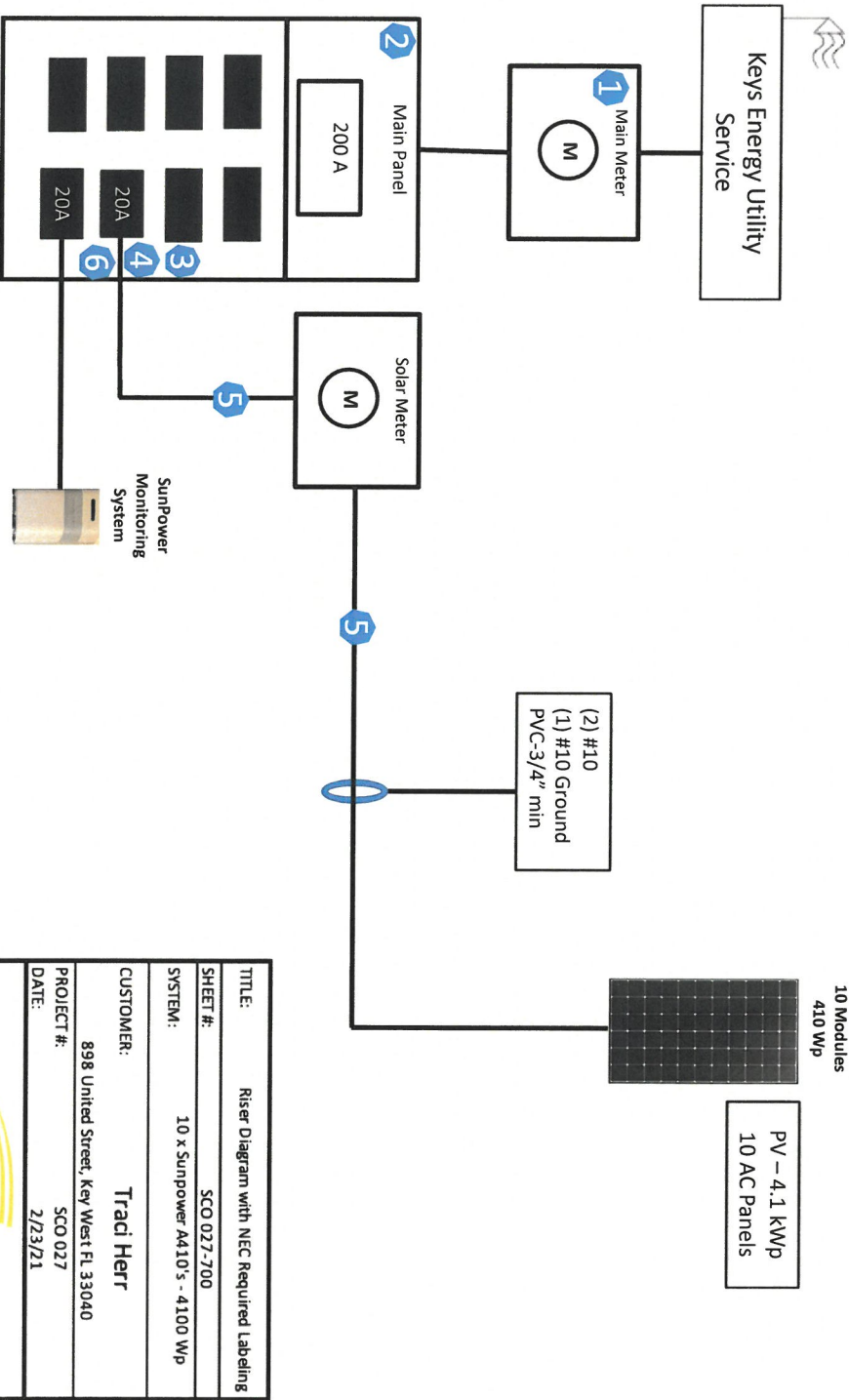
WARNING

PHOTOVOLTALIC POWER SOURCE

6

⚠

SOLAR BREAKER



TITLE:	Riser Diagram with NEC Required Labeling
SHEET #:	SCO 027-700
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	SCO 027 2/23/21

SALT ENERGY

SALT Service, Inc.

2392 Overseas Highway, Miramar, FL

(305) 289-1150

Florida Solar Contractor License CXC 56734



# SUNPOWER®

## 420-390 W Residential AC Module

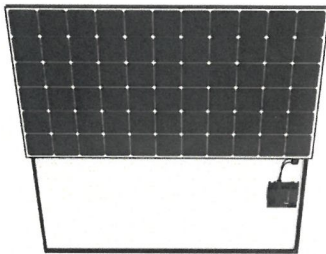
### SunPower® Maxeon® Technology

But it's not "a" for use with the SunPower Equinox™ system, the only fully integrated solar energy system and maintained by one manufacturer.



### Highest Power Density Available.

SunPower's new Maxeon® Gen 5 cell is 65% larger than first generation, delivering the most powerful cell and highest energy module in residential solar. The result is more power per square meter than any commercial available solar.



### Fundamentally Different. And Better.



- Most powerful cell in the solar
- Delivers unmatched reliability
- Patented solid metal lamination prevents breakage and corrosion

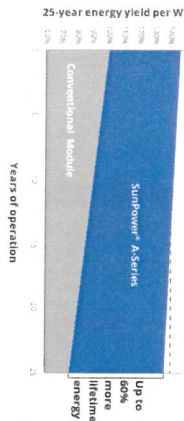


- Factory integrated Microconverter (MC)
- Higher power integration AC module
- No BIPV
- 60% lighter than prior SunPower MCs
- Factory tested and calibrated by SunPower for SunPower AC modules



### Highest Lifetime Energy and Savings.

Designed to deliver 60% more energy over 25 years in residential conditions, the panel's shape and high temperatures.



### Best Reliability. Best Warranty.

With more than 25 million modules deployed around the world, SunPower technology is proven to last. That's why we stand behind our module and microconverter with the industry's best 25-year Combined Power and Product Warranty, including the highest Power Warranty in solar.



## A-Series: A420 | A415 | A410 | A400 | A390 SunPower® Residential AC Module

Inverter Model: SPWR44 (Empire 12.7kW)		AC Electrical Data	
		@240 VAC	
Inverter Input		AC Volts	
Max. continuous input power		12.7kW	
Max. DC input voltage (V)		720VDC	
Max. continuous DC input current (A)		17.5	
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Max. continuous DC input current (A)		17.5	
Max. DC input voltage (V)		720VDC	
Max. continuous DC input current (A)		17.5	
Max. DC input voltage (V)		720VDC	
Max. continuous DC input current (A)		17.5	
Max. DC input			







## 2.1 Fire Classification

- The maximum distance between the roof deck and the bottom of the module frame is 3" (7.6 cm).
- In order to maintain the system classification, this assembly must be mounted over a fire resistant roof covering for the application.
- The system achieves a Class A fire rating when installed with modules having a Type 2 fire classification, or for modules specifically fire tested with the InvisiMount system.
- The system achieves a Class A fire rating when installed in the manner specified in these instructions.
- The system was evaluated for use on roofs having a pitch  $\geq 2/12$  (greater than or equal to 2:12).

## 3.0 System Ground Path

The InvisiMount system features:

- Integrated module-to-rail as well as adjacent-module bonding (achieved through the mid clamp and end clamp).
- Integrated rail-to-rail bonding (achieved through the self-drilling splice screws and the splice).
- System bonding achieved through the equipment ground conductor (EGC).

For arrays where the installer chooses to use row-to-row (R2R) grounding clips (refer to Section 5.6.1) instead of additional ground lugs and copper wire, system bonding is achieved through the R2R clips.

The following two diagrams illustrate the key grounding and bonding aspects of the InvisiMount system with and without the R2R grounding clip:

- the system ground path
- each component
- each bonding point
- the applicable NEC and UL references

## 5.5 Attach Ground Wire

For arrays with two or more rows, in order to achieve row-to-row grounding, you must install either:

- one ground wire, one ground lug assembly, and an R2R grounding clip (Fig. 10 and Section 5.6.1)

**Note:** An R2R grounding clip is required between each row pair—e.g., a three-row array would require two R2R clips.

or

- two ground wires and two ground lug assemblies (Fig. 11)

If your array has a standalone module (refer to Section 5.7), you must install a ground lug assembly on one of its rails as well.

**Important:** Ensure that you install the system such that the copper ground wire will never contact any aluminum! (Refer to Fig. 16.)

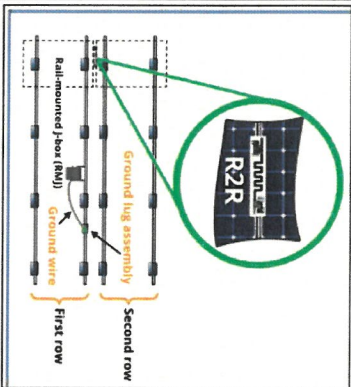


Fig. 10

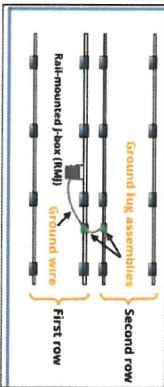


Fig. 11

