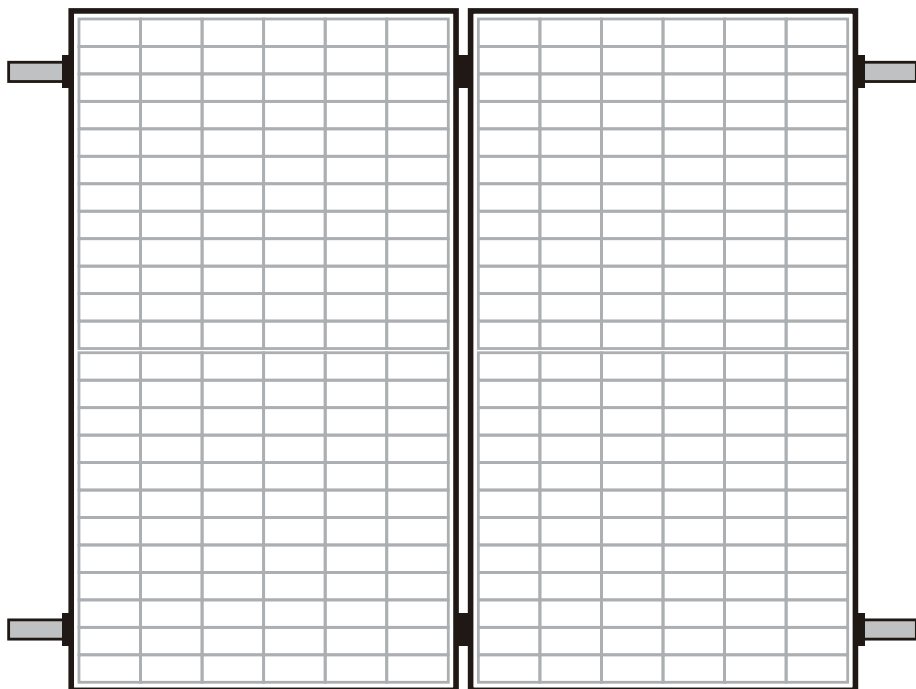




DAH Solar PV Modules

INSTALLATION MANUAL

Thanks For Reading



VERSION: 20260130

Basic Information

1.1 Overview

First of all, thank you for choosing the PV modules developed and manufactured by DAH Solar Co., LTD (hereinafter referred to as "DAH Solar").

To ensure proper operation and application safety during product use, please carefully read the "Installation Manual for DAH Solar Modules" before using this product.

To ensure that the current and voltage values generated after the product installation and connection are within the applicable range of the array, please consider the actual current and voltage limits of each array. The maximum system voltage that the PV module can withstand is 1500V DC. In special scenarios such as roof installations, the modules must be installed on fire-resistant roofs. You can consult the local construction department to determine the appropriate roof material.

The application class of the PV module specified in this manual is Class A: hazardous levels of voltage (IEC 61730: above 50V DC; EN 61730: above 120V) and power (above 240W). According to the EN IEC 61730-1 and -2 standards, the module should meet the safety requirements and be classified as Class II.

(Note: PV modules are electricity-generating products. To avoid safety hazards such as electric shock during use, it is necessary to read and understand this installation manual in advance and take necessary safety measures, such as electrical shock prevention.)

1.2 Product application

This manual applies to the following DAH Solar products:

Type	PV Module	Rated Power (W)	Dimension (mm)	Installation hole pitch (mm)
X10	DHM-54X10	400-415	1722*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHM-60X10	440-460	1903*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHM-72X10	540-555	2279*1134*30	1400; 1100
	DHM-78X10	570-590	2465*1134*30	1600; 1200
	DHM-54X10/FS	390-415	1722*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHM-60X10/FS	430-460	1903*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHM-72X10/FS	530-555	2279*1134*32	1400; 1140
	DHM-T56X10/FS	420-430	1766*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHM-T60X10/FS	430-460	1903*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHM-T72X10/FS	520-555	2279*1134*32	1400; 1140
X16	DHN-54X16/DG	430-445	1722*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-60X16/DG	475-495	1903*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-72X16/DG	575-595	2278*1134*30	1400; 1100
	DHN-78X16/DG	620-640	2465*1134*30	1600; 1200
	DHN-54X16/FS	430-445	1722*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-60X16/FS	475-495	1903*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-72X16/FS	575-595	2278*1134*32	1400; 1140
	DHN-54X16/DG/FS	430-445	1722*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-60X16/DG/FS	475-495	1903*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-72X16/DG/FS	575-595	2278*1134*28	1400; 1140

Type	PV Module	Rated Power (W)	Dimension (mm)	Installation hole pitch (mm)
R18	DHN-54R18/DG	445-465	1800*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-60R18/DG	515-530	1994*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-72R18/DG	605-630	2382*1134*30	1400; 790
	DHN-54R18/FS	450-470	1800*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-60R18/FS	500-525	1994*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-72R18/FS	610-630	2382*1134*32	1400; 790
	DHN-54R18/DG/FS	450-470	1800*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-60R18/DG/FS	500-525	1994*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-72R18/DG/FS	610-630	2382*1134*28	1400; 790
R20	DHN-54R20/DG	450-470	1762*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-60R20/DG	500-525	1994*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-72R20/DG	610-630	2382*1134*30	1400; 790
	DHN-54R20/DG/FS	450-470	1762*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-60R20/DG/FS	500-525	1994*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-72R20/DG/FS	610-630	2382*1134*28	1400; 790
Z16	DHN-48Z16	425-475	1762*1134*35	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z16	480-530	1962*1134*35	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z16	585-650	2382*1134*35	1400; 790
	DHN-48Z16/DG	425-475	1762*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z16/DG	480-530	1962*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z16/DG	585-650	2382*1134*30	1400; 790
	DHN-48Z16/FS	425-475	1762*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z16/FS	480-530	1962*1134*32	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z16/FS	585-650	2382*1134*32	1400; 790
	DHN-48Z16/DG/FS	425-475	1762*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z16/DG/FS	480-530	1962*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z16/DG/FS	585-650	2382*1134*28	1400; 790
Z20	DHN-48Z20/DG	425-475	1762*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z20/DG	480-530	1962*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z20/DG	585-650	2382*1134*30	1400; 790
	DHN-48Z20/DG/FS	425-475	1762*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z20/DG/FS	480-530	1962*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z20/DG/FS	585-650	2382*1134*28	1400; 790
High Eff. Z20	DHN-48Z20/DG	425-485	1762*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z20/DG	480-545	1962*1134*30	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z20/DG	585-670	2382*1134*30	1400; 790
	DHN-48Z20/DG/FS	425-485	1762*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-54Z20/DG/FS	480-545	1962*1134*28	1300; 1040
	DHN-66Z20/DG/FS	585-670	2382*1134*28	1400; 790

Type	PV Module	Rated Power (W)	Dimension (mm)	Installation hole pitch (mm)
Y18	DHN-66Y18/DG	690-720	2384*1303*33	1400; 790
	DHN-66Y18/DG	690-720	2384*1303*33	1400; 790
Y24	DHN-66Y24/DG	690-720	2384*1303*33	1400; 790

Note:

- 1. BW black framed, BB all black models, and colored PV modules(CC/RR/MM/AA) are also applicable;
- 2. For specific installation dimensions, please refer to the drawings of each pattern type;
- 3. Due to the R&D and product upgrades, product models will be introduced or updated without prior notice.

General Information

2.1 General safety

The PV modules designed by DAH Solar comply with international standards IEC 61215 and IEC 61730. They are rated as Class A, suitable for systems with DC voltage above 50V or power above 240W. DAH Solar's PV module series products have undergone standard environmental tests as per IEC 61730-1 and IEC 61730-2 and meet the requirements of Class II.

When the modules are installed in scenarios such as building roofs, corrugated steel sheet roofs, or home roofs, factors such as the stability, fire resistance, and load-bearing capacity of the main structure should be considered. Additionally, maintenance access channels should be reserved to ensure the safe operation and maintenance of the power plant.

PV systems on rooftops should only be installed after assessment by construction experts or engineers, with formal and complete structural analysis results confirming their ability to withstand additional system bracket pressure, including the weight of PV modules themselves.

During the construction and maintenance of the power plant, adequate safety measures must be taken while working on the roof to ensure your safety, including but not limited to fall protection, ladders or stairs, and personal protective equipment. Please do not install or handle modules in unfavorable conditions, including but not limited to strong or gusty winds, and wet or sandy roofs.

2.2 Electrical safety

PV modules generate direct current under sunlight conditions. During handling and installation, please wear rubber insulated gloves and other personal protective equipment to avoid the risk of electric shock or burns from touching the metal connectors of the modules. PV modules generate direct current under sunlight conditions and do not have a switch to directly turn off the power supply. To stop the PV modules from generating electricity under sunlight conditions, you can remove them from the sunlight environment or cover the module surface with opaque materials such as cloth or cardboard. (Note: Under direct sunlight, PV modules can generate a DC voltage of 30V or higher, so special attention must be paid to the risk of electric shock.)

To avoid arc and electric shock hazards, do not disconnect electrical connections while they are under load. Incorrect connections can also cause arc and electric shock risks. It is necessary to keep the connectors dry and clean to ensure they are in good working condition. Do not insert other metal objects into the connectors or make electrical connections in any other way. Snow and water in the surrounding environment can reflect light and increase the intensity of illumination, leading to increased current and output power. In addition, in low-temperature environments, module heat losses decrease, resulting in increased voltage and power.

Please perform construction work in dry environmental conditions and ensure the dryness of construction tools while taking insulation protection measures. Avoid construction work after rain or in high humidity conditions to prevent the risk of electric shock, unless appropriate anti-electric shock equipment is worn. When cleaning the modules, follow the cleaning requirements in this manual. (Note: If the module glass or encapsulating material is damaged, wear personal protective equipment and separate the module from the circuit.)

2.3 Operational safety

The PV modules produced by DAH Solar are packaged with film for waterproofing, moisture-proofing, and collision protection before leaving the factory. During transportation and storage, do not randomly open the packaging to avoid the risk of moisture to unconnected components or collision damage to the modules. When transporting or transferring the products, protect the packaging from damage.

When placing the products, handle them with care and avoid direct dropping of the modules. When stacking the modules, do not exceed the maximum number of layers indicated on the packaging box.

Before opening the module's packaging, place the packaging box in a ventilated, rainproof, and dry area. After opening the packaging box, follow the instructions in DAH Solar's packaging box manual.

Please handle the modules correctly. It is strictly prohibited to lift the entire module by grabbing the junction box or cables, stand or walk on the modules, or drop one module onto another. To prevent glass breakage, do not place any heavy objects on the glass. When placing a module on a surface, handle it with care, especially in the corners. Do not attempt to disassemble the module or remove the labels or components on the module. Do not paint or apply any other adhesive on the module surface. It is prohibited to repair glass-damaged modules by oneself or drill holes in the module frame, as it may reduce the frame's load capacity and cause corrosion. Do not scratch the anodized layer on the surface of the aluminum alloy frame, as scratching may cause frame corrosion and affect the load capacity. Discarded modules must be recycled and disposed of by qualified institutions.

2.4 Fire safety

Before installing the modules, please understand and consult local laws and regulations, and comply with the fire safety requirements for buildings. When installing PV modules on rooftops, a layer of fireproof material that meets the required grade must be applied to the roof. Sufficient ventilation must be ensured between the modules and the installation surface. Additionally, the structure and installation method of the roof can also affect the fire safety performance of the building. Improper installation may lead to fire hazards. To maintain the fire rating of the roof, the minimum distance between the module and the roof surface should be 10 cm, and compliant module accessories such as fuses, circuit breakers, and grounding connectors should be used as required by local regulations. (Note: Do not use modules in the presence of exposed flammable gases near the installation site to avoid potential risks.)

Installation Conditions

3.1 Installation location and working environment

The PV modules must be installed in safe, stable areas with sunlight exposure, such as deserts, ground surfaces, floating water surfaces, building rooftops, balconies, and carport tops. Also, do not install the PV modules in areas prone to water flooding to prevent the risk of electric shock.

To ensure the normal and safe operation of the PV modules, do not install them in excessive environments such as hail, snow, sandstorms, smoke, air pollution, coal smoke, or areas with strong corrosive substances such as salt, salt spray, saltwater, active chemical vapor, and acid rain. In areas with strong light reflection, such as mirrored reflections from urban glass, avoid direct sunlight reflections or concentrated sunlight from magnifying glasses onto the modules to prevent local overheating, which can cause module short circuits or breakdowns. In areas with frequent lightning activity, proper lightning protection measures must be taken for the modules. Do not install modules in areas where flammable gases are present.

All the PV modules have passed the salt mist corrosion test according to IEC 61701. However, for special environments such as those in contact with seawater, appropriate anti-corrosion measures should still be taken, as corrosion can occur on module frames, bracket connections, grounding connections, and other parts. The normal operating environment for PV modules ranges from -20°C to 46°C (monthly average temperature range), with the extreme working temperature range from -40°C to 85°C . To ensure the load safety of the modules in areas with strong winds and snow, it is necessary to reinforce the stability between the PV modules and the brackets, such as adding additional weight to the brackets or securing the mounting points.

3.2 Selection of tilt angle

To ensure efficient utilization of solar energy resources, select the optimal installation tilt angle for PV modules based on the latitude and longitude of each region during installation. For information on the optimal installation tilt angle for different regions, please refer to the installation guidelines for standard modules or consult the installation provider for the design proposal.

a) For regular PV modules (not Full-Screen), we recommends that the installation angle should not be less than 10 degrees. This way, the surface dust of the modules can be easily carried away by rainwater, reducing the cleaning cost. At the same time, it is beneficial for the accumulated water on the surface of the modules to flow away, avoiding long-term accumulation of water and leaving marks on the glass, which will affect the appearance and performance of the modules.

b) The main characteristic of Full-Screen PV modules is the frameless design on the A-side. In installations with a smaller tilt angle (e.g., corrugated steel sheet roofs, PV carports, sunrooms), it effectively reduces the accumulation of rainwater and dust at the bottom of the modules, minimizing the occurrence of hotspots and snail trails that can affect module performance and lifespan. Additionally, Full-Screen PV modules have a self-cleaning effect through natural rainwater flushing, significantly reducing the frequency of maintenance cleaning for Full-Screen PV module power plants.

(Note: PV module installation tilt angle refers to the angle between the module surface and the horizontal plane. Optimal installation tilt angle refers to the angle at which the module receives maximum power output when the angle between the module and direct sunlight is 90°.)

Mechanical Installation

4.1 General requirements

The stability of the power plant requires the design and installation of appropriate PV brackets. The bracket installation contractor must ensure that the modules can withstand all foreseeable load factors, such as strong winds, heavy rains, and other severe weather conditions. The PV brackets selected for the installation of the solar power plant must be inspected and tested by a third-party testing organization with static mechanical analysis capabilities, following local national or international standards such as DIN1055 or equivalent standards. The materials used for the brackets must be durable, corrosion-resistant, and UV-resistant to ensure the structural strength and stability of the brackets.

In areas with heavy snowfall, the installation brackets can be elevated to prevent long-term accumulation of snow, allowing more space for the fallen snow to be stored after sliding off. Furthermore, the lowest point of the modules should be sufficiently high to effectively avoid obstruction by plants, trees, or potential damage from wind-blown debris.

When installing modules on brackets parallel to the roof or wall, a minimum gap of 10 cm should be maintained between the module and the roof or wall to allow for air circulation and prevent damage to the module's wiring. Drilling holes in the glass and frame of the module is strictly prohibited. Before installing modules on the roof, ensure that the building is suitable for installation. Additionally, any roof penetrations must be properly sealed to prevent leaks.

The direction of module installation can be horizontal or vertical. Due to thermal expansion and contraction effects caused by climate and temperature, adjacent modules should have a minimum spacing of 10 mm during installation to prevent frame warping and distortion at low temperatures. It is also important to avoid lateral tension and pressure on the frame to prevent frame detachment or glass breakage due to uneven force distribution. The maximum static loads that the modules can withstand are as follows: 2400Pa on the backside (equivalent to wind pressure) and 5400Pa or 2400Pa on the front side (equivalent to snow pressure and wind pressure), depending on the installation type of the module (refer to the installation methods below). The module installation method should not cause galvanic corrosion between different metal types. The appendix of the UL1703 Standard for Flat-Plate Photovoltaic Modules and Panels recommends that the electrochemical potential difference between contacting metals should not exceed 0.6V.

4.2 Description of installation connection points

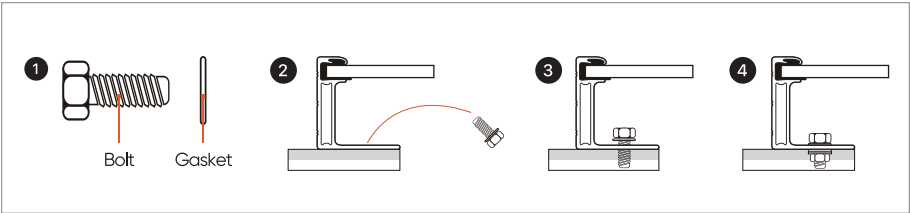
Low/normal load conditions suitable for most environmental conditions: The maximum static load the module can withstand on the backside is 2400Pa (equivalent to wind pressure), and the maximum static pressure on the front side is 2400Pa (equivalent to wind pressure and snow pressure).
Higher load conditions suitable for harsh environmental conditions (such as storms and heavy snow): The maximum static load the module can withstand on the backside is 2400Pa (equivalent to wind pressure), and the maximum static pressure on the front side is 5400Pa (equivalent to wind pressure and snow pressure). This is also the highest pressure requirement specified in the IEC standard.
For dynamic loads such as gusts, the safety factor needs to be increased by three times. This means that the maximum withstand capacity for gust wind pressure is ±800Pa, corresponding to wind speeds below 130 km/h.

4.3 Installation of the Modules

The photovoltaic module and the support system can be fixed and installed using the mounting holes on the frame and fixture, following the suggestions depicted in the figure below (Figure 1). If the installation method differs from that illustrated in Figure 1, it is not recommended to fix and install them without authorization. Prior to installation, consult the service personnel of DAH Solar to ensure that your installation solution is safe, stable, and reasonable to avoid component damage or other risks.

4.3.1 Installation with Screws

Fasten the module to the support with bolts through the mounting holes on the back frame of the module, as shown in in Figure 1.



(Figure 1 Installation Diagram)

Recommended accessories:

Accessory name	Bolt	Gasket	Spring gasket	Nut
Material	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel	Stainless steel
Size and length	M8*16mm	M8*1mm	M8*1mm	M8

Note: The torque range for tightening the screws during module installation is 14N·m to 20N·m.

4.3.2 Installation with Fixture

a) The regular module (with high eff. PV module, hybrid frame module) needs to be fixed to the photovoltaic bracket using a metal fixture (the fixture shown in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 is recommended) or other fixtures that have passed the industry tensile or environmental application test. The fixture is mainly used to secure the photovoltaic module. Therefore, when selecting the appropriate fixture, especially a custom fixture, ensure to conduct the load test on both sides to guarantee the safety and stability of the module.

Standard fixture:
Size: Fixture A length≥50mm, Fixture B length≥50mm; Thickness:≥3mm
Fixture pressing surface length:≥9mm; Material: Aluminum alloy; Bolt: M8
Torque range:16–20N·m

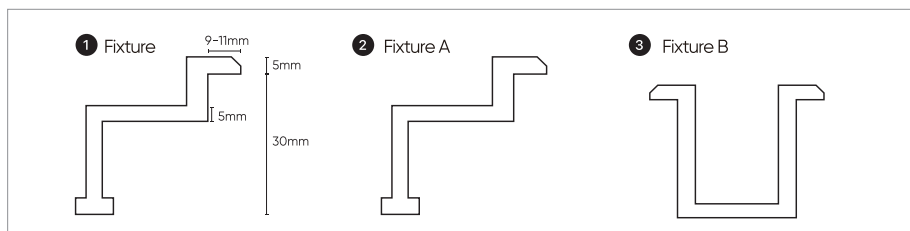


Figure 2: Fixture Diagram of regular PV Module

high eff. PV module Standard fixture:

Size: Fixture A length $\geq$ 50mm, Fixture B length $\geq$ 50mm; Thickness: $\geq$ 3mm

Fixture pressing surface length: $\leq$ 10mm; Material: Aluminum alloy; Bolt: M8

Torque range:16~20N·m

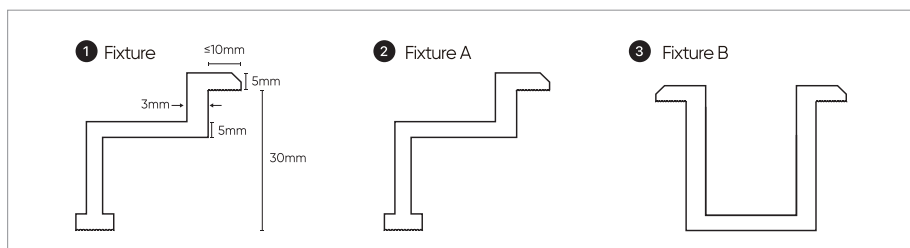


Figure 3: Fixture Diagram of high eff. PV Module

Hybrid Frame Fixture:

Size: Fixture C length $\geq$ 50mm, Fixture D length $\geq$ 50mm; Thickness: $\geq$ 3mm

Fixture pressing surface length: $\geq$ 12mm; Material: Aluminum alloy; Bolt: M8

Torque range:16~20N·m

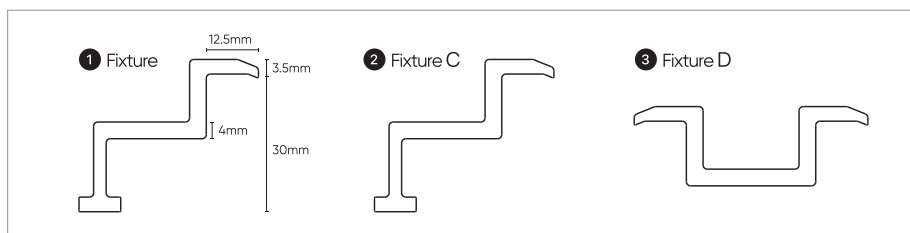


Figure 4: Fixture Diagram of hybrid frame PV Module

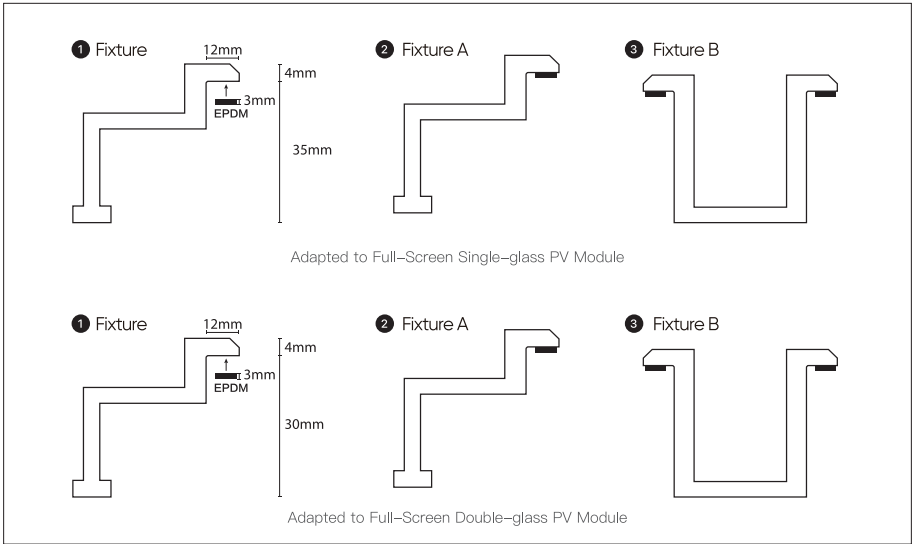
The Full-Screen module needs to be fixed to the photovoltaic bracket using a metal fixture (the fixture shown in Figure 5, Figure 6 is recommended) or other fixtures that have passed the industry tensile or environmental application test. The fixture is mainly used to secure the photovoltaic module. Therefore, when selecting the appropriate fixture, especially a custom fixture, ensure to conduct the load test on both sides to guarantee the safety and stability of the module.

Standard fixture:

Size: Fixture A length $\geq$ 60mm, Fixture B length $\geq$ 60mm; Thickness: $\geq$ 3mm

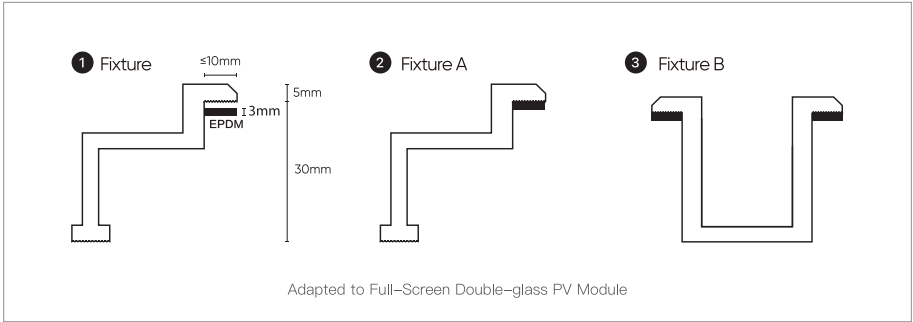
Fixture pressing surface length: $\geq$ 12mm; Material: Aluminum alloy; Bolt: M8

Rubber Gasket: EPDM; Torque range: 10~20 N·m



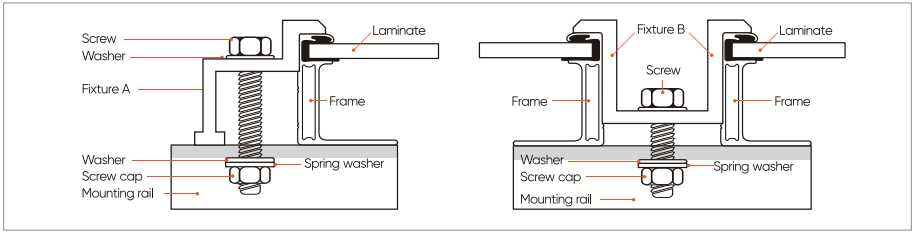
(Figure 5: Fixture Diagram of Full-Screen PV Module)

High eff. Full-Screen PV module Standard fixture:
 Size: Fixture A length $\geq$ 60mm, Fixture B length $\geq$ 60mm; Thickness: $\geq$ 3mm
 Fixture pressing surface length: $\leq$ 10mm; Material: Aluminum alloy; Bolt: M8
 Gasket: Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM), must match the clamp pressing surface length ($\leq$ 10mm);
 Torque range: 10-20N·M

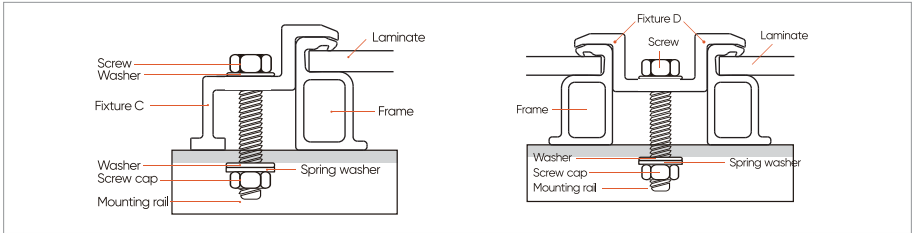


(Figure 5: Fixture Diagram of High eff. Full-Screen PV Module)

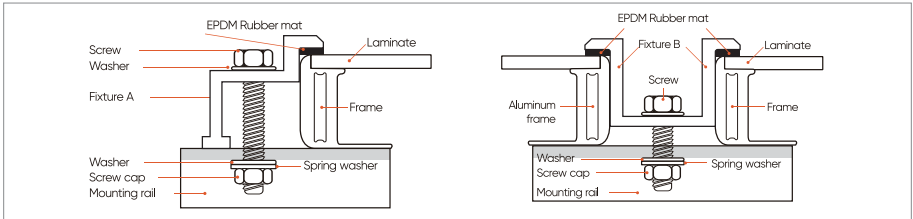
b) When installing the photovoltaic module, ensure that the fixture does not come into contact with the glass to prevent scratches, glass damage, or frame deformation from excessive torque applied. The surface of the fixture in contact with the front side of the frame must be smooth and flat to prevent uneven stress on the fixture, thus ensuring its stability. At the same time, avoid the shadow-blocking effect of the fixture, which affects the efficiency of power generation. Finally, ensure the drain holes are not blocked by the fixture.



(Figure 7: Regular PV Module Fixture Installation Diagram)



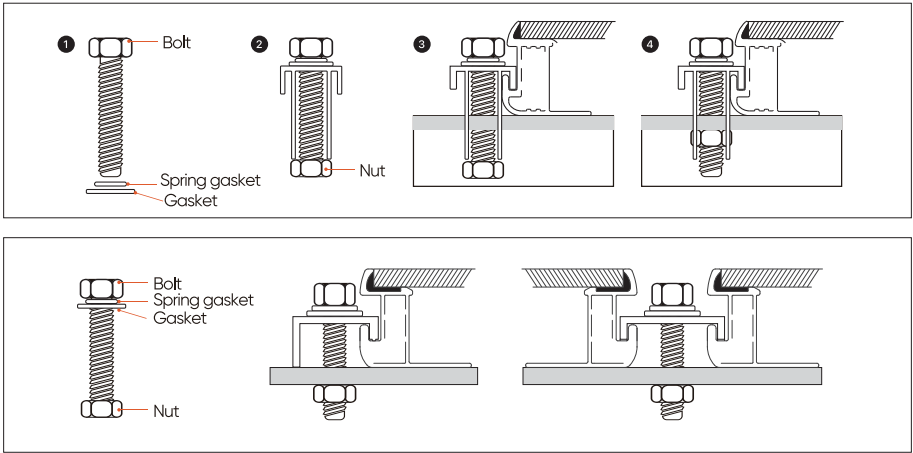
(Figure 8: Hybrid frame module Fixture Installation Diagram)



(Figure 9: Full-Screen PV Module Fixture Installation Diagram)

4.3.3 Installation with Side Fixture

Fix the module by using side fixtures through the slots on the side frame of the module. As Figure 10.



(Figure 10 Installation Detail with Side Fixture)

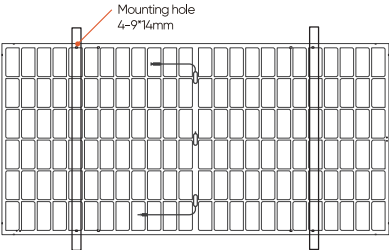
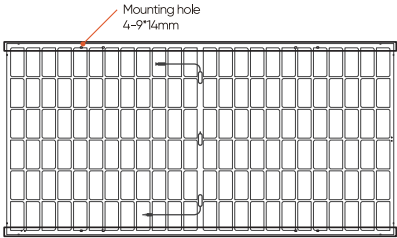
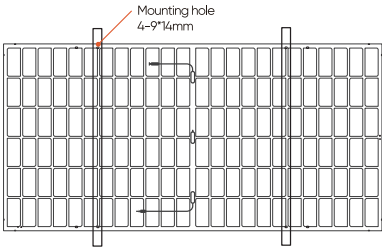
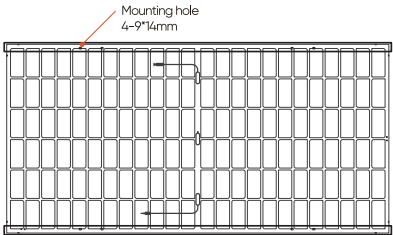
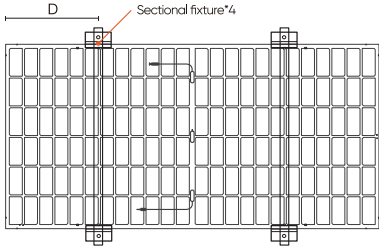
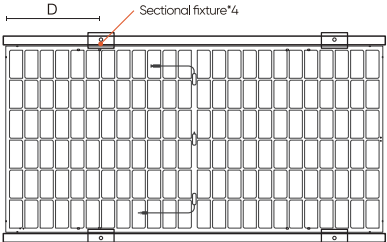
The recommended installation sequence is to install horizontally first, and then vertically; First install the string located above, then install the string below.

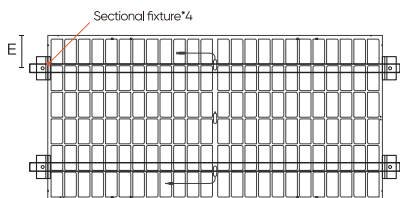
Accessory name	Bolt (three combinations)	Wing shaped nut	Side Fixture
Material	304 Stainless steel	Hot-galvanize	201 Stainless steel
Size and length	M8*35mm	M8	Middle: 40*30*2mm Side: 40*24*2mm

Note: The torque range for tightening the screws during module installation is 14~20N·m.

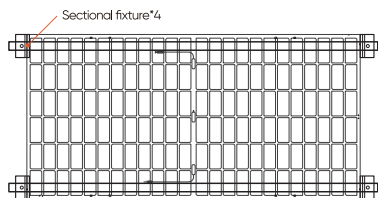
4.3.4 Installation Examples and Corresponding Loads of the Modules

The module can be installed using bolts, fixtures and side fixtures. The following table shows detailed installation positions and corresponding loads (the distances and lengths in the following table are in millimeters (mm) and the pressures are in Pa).

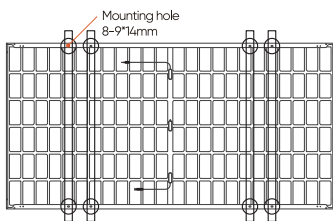
 Installed using bolts through external four mounting holes The beam is perpendicular to the long frame	 Installed using bolts through external four mounting holes The beam is parallel to the long frame
 Installed using bolts through internal four mounting holes The beam is perpendicular to the long frame	 Installed using bolts through internal four mounting holes The beam is parallel to the long frame
 Installed on the long side fixture The beam is perpendicular to the long frame	 Installed on the long side fixture The beam is parallel to the long frame



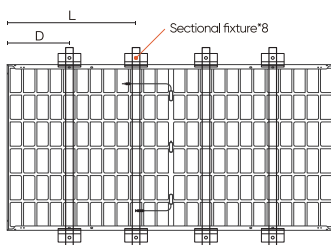
Installed on the short side fixture
The beam is perpendicular to the short frame



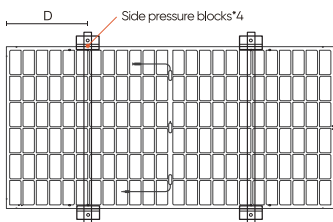
Installed on four corners of short side with fixture
(The lock block length is not less than 60 mm,
the overlapping width of lock block and frame is not less than 10 mm)



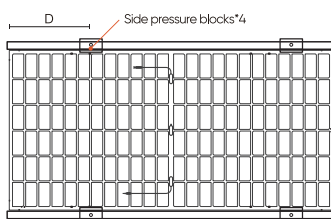
8-hole bolt installation
The beam is perpendicular to the long frame



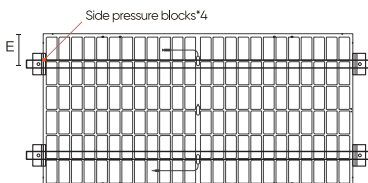
Installation of fixture at 8 points on the long side
The beam is perpendicular to the long frame



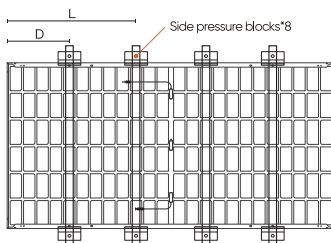
Installation of side fixtures on long frame
The beam is perpendicular to the long frame



Installation of side fixtures on long frame
The beam is parallel to the long frame



Installation of side fixtures on short frame
The beam is perpendicular to the short frame



Installation of side pressure blocks at 8 points on the long side
The beam is perpendicular to the long frame

The load information of framed module is shown in the table below::

Installation Method Module Model		Installation with Bolts		Installation with Fixtures			Installation with side fixture	
		Beam perpendicular to the long frame		Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the short frame	Four corners of short side	Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the short frame
		External four holes	Internal four holes	350≤D≤450	150≤E≤250	/	350≤D≤450	150≤E≤250
48 Modules	DHN-48Z16	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±2400	+2400/-1800	+5400/-2400	±2400
	DHN-48Z16/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-48Z16/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-48Z16/DG/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-48Z20/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-48Z20/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±2400
54 Regular Modules	DHN-54X16	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±2400	+2400/-1800	+5400/-2400	±2400
	DHN-54R18			+5400/-2400				
	DHM-54X10			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54Z16			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54X16/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54R18/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHM-54X10/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54Z16/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54Z20/DG			+5400/-2400				
54 Full-Screen Modules	DHM-54X10/FS	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±1600	±1600	+5400/-2400	±1600
	DHN-54X16/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54R18/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54Z16/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-54X16/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±1600
	DHN-54R18/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±1600
	DHN-54Z16/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±1600
56 Full-Screen Modules	DHN-T56X10/FS	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±1600	±1600		
	DHN-T56X16/FS			+5400/-2400				
60 Regular Modules	DHN-60X16	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±2400	+2400/-1800		
	DHN-60R18			+5400/-2400				
	DHM-60X10			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-60X16/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-60R18/DG			+5400/-2400				
	DHM-60X10/DG			+5400/-2400				
60 Full-Screen Modules	DHM-60X10/FS	±2400	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400	±1600	±1600		
	DHM-T60X10/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-60X16/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-T60X16/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-60R18/FS			+5400/-2400				
	DHN-60X16/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±1600
	DHN-60R18/DG/FS			+5400/-2400			+5400/-2400	±1600

Installation Method Module Model		Installation with Bolts			Installation with Fixtures		Installation with side fixture	
		Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam parallel to the long frame		Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam parallel to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam parallel to the long frame
		External four holes	External four holes	Internal four holes	450≤D≤550	500≤D≤600	450≤D≤550	500≤D≤600
72 Regular Modules	DHN-72X16	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400	±2400	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400		
	DHN-72R18							
	DHM-72X10							
	DHN-72X16/DG							
	DHN-72R18/DG							
	DHM-72X10/DG							
72 Full-Screen Modules	DHM-72X10/FS	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400	±2400	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400		
	DHM-T72X10/FS							
	DHN-72X16/FS							
	DHN-72X16/DG/FS						+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400
	DHN-T72X16/FS							
	DHN-72R18/FS							
	DHN-72R18/DG/FS						+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400
	DHN-72R18/FS							
66 Regular Modules	DHN-66Z16	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400	±2400	+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400		
	DHN-66Z16/FS							
	DHN-66Z16/DG							
	DHN-66Z16/DG/FS						+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400
	DHN-66Z20/DG							
	DHN-66Y18/DG							
	DHN-66Y18/DG							
	DHN-66Y24/DG							
	DHN-66Z20/DG/FS						+5400/-2400	+3600/-2400

Installation Method Module Model		Installation with Bolts	Installation with Fixtures	Installation with Bolts	Installation with Fixtures
		Two beams		Three beams	
		Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the long frame	Beam perpendicular to the long frame
		External four holes	550≤D≤650	External four holes	550≤D≤650
78 Regular Modules	DHN-78X16/DG	+3600/-1600	+3600/-1600	+5400/-2400	+5400/-2400

4.3.5 Precautions

a) Please note that **all** installation methods described in this installation manual are provided as a reference for installing the PV modules. For design and installation details and precautions regarding PV power plant systems, please consult the project developer or relevant technical personnel. For specific technical guidance, please consult the project's technical team.

b) Before installing the modules, please confirm the following:

i. Before installation, check for any insects, debris, or the safety performance of the junction box, and address any issues found.

ii. Check whether the serial numbers of the modules are complete and correct.

c) The front design load for the DAH Solar PV module (specific model as indicated in this document) is 3600Pa for snow/wind load, and the back design load is 1600Pa, with a safety factor of 1.5. If the environment for module installation is snowy and windy that over design load, special protection measures should be taken to meet the actual requirements.

Wiring and Connections

5.1 Before starting the installation, carefully read the operation manual of the solar power system. Based on the user's requirements for system power, current, and voltage, use multi-port connection cables to connect the modules in series or parallel.

5.2 When connecting in series, choose solar modules with the same current rating. The voltage produced by the series-connected modules should not exceed the maximum allowable voltage for the system. The number of modules connected in series depends on the system design, inverter type, and environmental conditions.

5.3 The maximum rated fuse current for each series of modules is indicated on the product label and specification sheet. The rated fuse current corresponds to the maximum reverse current that the module can withstand. Match appropriate fuses based on the maximum fuse current and local electrical installation requirements to protect the series and parallel-connected modules in the circuit.

5.4 According to the installation instructions of the PV control system, open the connectors of the control system and connect the cables of the PV array to the connectors. The cross-sectional area and capacity of the cable must meet the maximum short-circuit current of the PV array (for individual modules, the cross-sectional area of the cable is 4 mm², and the rated current should be greater than 10A). Otherwise, the cable and connector may overheat. (Note: The maximum temperature of the cable is 85°C.)

5.5 When installing the PV modules, please comply with the electrical connection regulations of the installation site.

5.6 The modules are equipped with bypass diodes. Incorrect installation may damage the diodes, cables, and junction boxes.

Maintenance

Solar PV modules need regular inspections and maintenance, especially during the warranty period. To ensure optimal performance, DAH Solar recommends the following maintenance measures:

6.1 Visual inspection

Please carefully check whether the modules for any visual defects, paying attention to the following:

- a) The corner protectors of the modules are part of the transportation protection and are not subject to visual control. Customers can choose to remove or retain them.
- b) Check if the module's glass is damaged, if there is contact with sharp objects on the module surface, and if the module is obstructed or covered by obstacles or foreign materials.
- c) Check whether there is corrosion near the cell busbars (This type of corrosion is caused by damage to the module surface encapsulation material during installation or transportation, which allows moisture to penetrate the module).
- d) Check whether the fixing screws between the module and the bracket are loose or damaged, and adjust or repair them in time.

6.2 Cleaning

- a) Accumulation of dust or dirt on the module surface will reduce power output. It is recommended to regularly clean the modules. Depending on the actual situation, it is recommended to perform regular cleaning once a year to reduce the occurrence of stubborn stains such as bird droppings. When cleaning solar PV modules, please use soft cleaning tools or equipment and avoid using mineral water or acidic water for rinsing to prevent issues such as calcium buildup on the module's surface.
- b) Under no circumstances should rough cleaning tools be used to clean the modules to avoid scratching or damaging them.
- c) PV modules generate electricity under sunlight. To reduce the risk of electric shock or burns, it is recommended to clean the modules in the early morning or evening when the sunlight is weaker or the temperature is lower, especially in areas with high temperatures.
- d) Do not attempt to clean PV modules with characteristics such as broken glass or exposed wires to avoid the risk of electric shock.

6.3 Inspection of connectors and cables

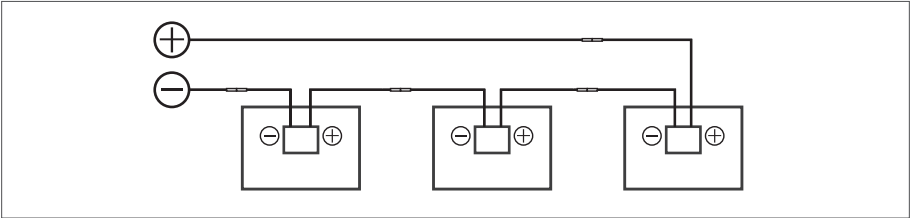
To ensure the safe, stable, and efficient operation of the power plant, we recommend performing preventive maintenance every six months, as follows:

- a) Check the sealant of the junction box to ensure there are no cracks or gaps.
- b) Check for signs of aging in the PV modules, including possible damage by rodents and weathering, and whether **all** connectors are tightly connected and free of corrosion. Check if the modules are properly grounded.

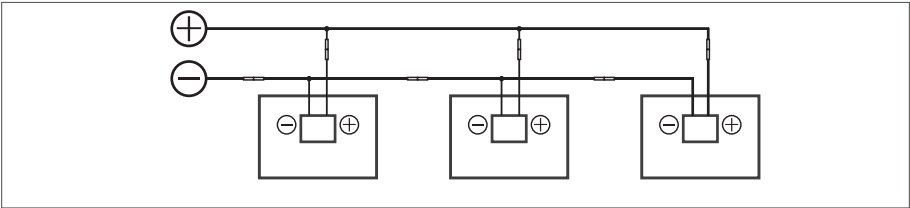
Electrical Installation

7.1 The electrical parameters of the solar PV modules, such as I_{sc} , V_{oc} , and P_{max} , have a nominal value with an error of $\pm 3\%$ under standard test conditions. Standard test conditions for the module: irradiance 1000 W/m², cell temperature 25°C, air mass AM1.5.

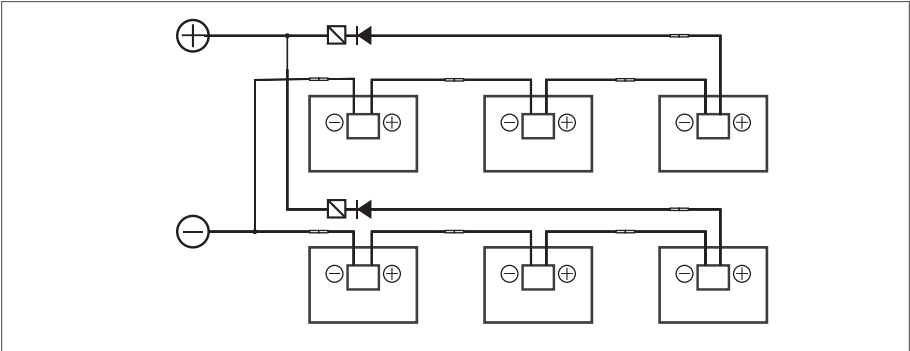
Under normal circumstances, the current and voltage values generated by the module may be higher relative to the values obtained under the standard test conditions of the module. Therefore, when determining the components of a photovoltaic power generation system related to rated voltage, cable capacity, fuse capacity, and module power output, the corresponding short-circuit current and open-circuit voltage should be amplified by a factor of 1.25 before application.



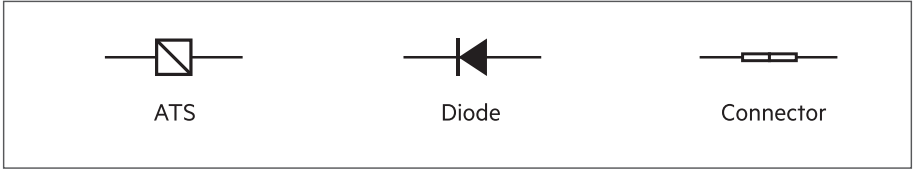
(Figure 11: Series connection diagram)



(Figure 12: Parallel connection diagram)



(Figure 13: Series-parallel connection diagram)



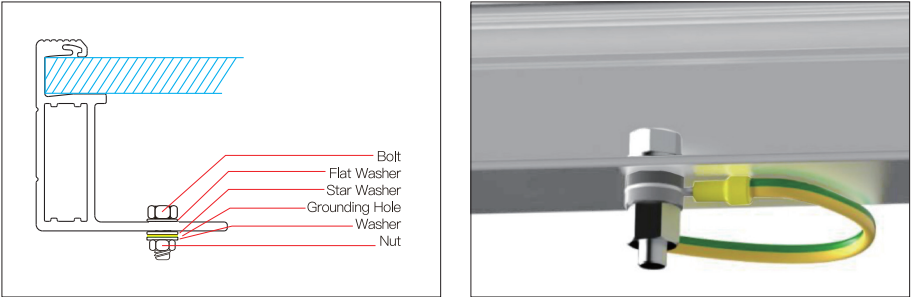
(Figure 14: Diagram of module connection terminals)

7.2 The maximum number of modules that can be connected in series in each string must be calculated according to the relevant requirements. Its open-circuit voltage value under the expected lowest temperature conditions locally cannot exceed the maximum system voltage value specified by the module (according to the IEC61730 safety test, the maximum system voltage of DAH Solar module is DC1000V) and other requirements of DC electrical modules.

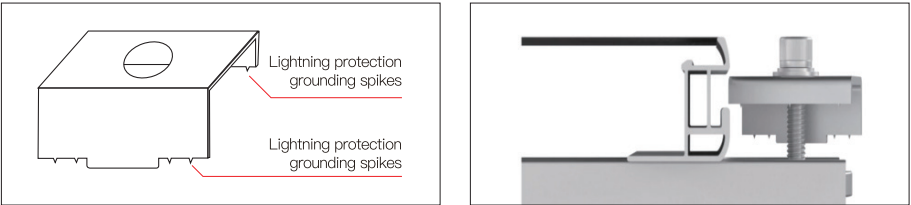
7.3 The open-circuit voltage correction factor can be calculated according to the following formula: $CV_{oc}=1-\beta (25-T)$. T is the expected lowest ambient temperature at the system installation site, and $\beta (\%/^{\circ}C)$ is the temperature coefficient of the selected module's open-circuit voltage (refer to the corresponding module parameter table).

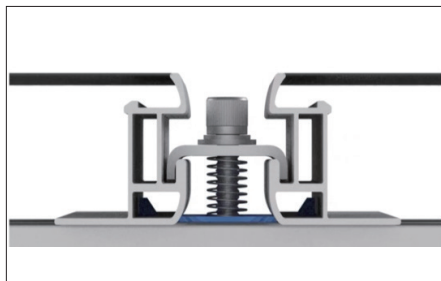
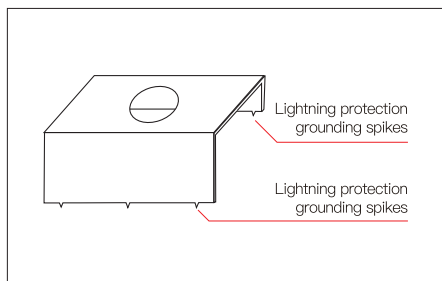
7.4 If there is a situation where the maximum rated fuse current of the module is exceeded or reverse current flows through the module, an overcurrent protection device of equal specifications must be used to protect the module. If the number of parallel connections is equal to or greater than 2 strings, there must be an overcurrent protection device on each module.

7.5 Grounding applies to framed modules, while frameless or composite-framed modules do not require grounding. Grounding must comply with local regulations, laws, and standards, and shall be performed by qualified electricians. The grounding device must penetrate the anodic oxide film to ensure good contact with the internal aluminum alloy frame. Conductors shall be connected to appropriate grounding electrodes. Grounding holes are provided along the long edge of the rear frame and comply with the IEC 61730-1:2023 standard. These holes are intended solely for grounding purposes and must not be used for mounting or securing the module. Bolts, washers, and other hardware of appropriate specifications must be used during installation, and no additional drilling is permitted. Grounding devices and materials shall be supplied by qualified vendors, with materials made of stainless steel. Grounding conductors shall be 4-16 mm² copper-core cables and comply with relevant regulations.



(Figure 15: Diagram of Bolt connection)





(Figure 16: Grounding diagram of side mounted)

DAH Solar allows other grounding methods. However, the following requirements need to be met.

- a) The installer must choose a proper grounding system that follows electrical rules.
- b) The chosen grounding methodology does not affect the DAH Solar Power and Product Warranty in any way.
- c) DAH Solar is not responsible for any failure or defect caused by the selected grounding methodology

Other Key Points for Attention

8.1 Arrival inspection

8.1.1 After the modules arrive, please carefully confirm the markings posted on the box, and confirm whether the module model, power, quantity, etc. are consistent with the order.

8.1.2 Synchronize inspection of the overall condition of the outer packaging: whether the packaging boxes, trays, etc. are damaged. If any abnormal conditions such as packaging damage, deformation, or skewness are found, please contact our after-sales service.

8.2 Forklift Loading and Unloading

8.2.1 Before transportation, inspect the PV module information and conduct a visual perimeter check to ensure the packaging is intact. Maintain a safe distance during forklift operations. Ensure the ground in the loading/unloading area is level. Check the transportation route in advance for any obstacles. When turning, the speed should not be excessive to avoid tipping over.

8.2.2 Select an appropriate forklift and wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). During transportation, the travel speed and turning speed of the forklift should be ≤ 3 km/h. Sudden braking or starting is prohibited. It is strictly forbidden to carry passengers, operate under the influence of alcohol, eat/drink, or use a phone while driving. If PV module obstruct the view, it is recommended to drive in reverse with a designated person directing. The loading/unloading platform should be kept as level as possible with the vehicle bed. Adjust the fork arm spacing as wide as possible without touching the pallet foot blocks to ensure module balance. The insertion depth of the fork arms should exceed three-fourths of the modules's length. If the fork arm length is insufficient, extension sleeves must be added.

8.3 Transportation and Secondary Transportation

8.3.1 PV module transport vehicles must be equipped with waterproof tarpaulins. The load should be covered immediately after loading to protect against moisture. Upon arrival at the designated unloading location, first confirm that the quantity of cases matches the packing list. Inspect the external packaging of the PV modules for deformation, impact damage, breakage, scratches, etc., and properly document the findings. Before unloading, provide a safety briefing to the unloading personnel. Check their mental and physical condition, ensure their Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is complete, and verify that the lifting machinery is functioning properly.

8.3.2 During all transportation, ensure the PV modules are not subjected to significant vibrations or shocks, as these may damage the modules or cause hidden cracks in the internal solar cells.

8.3.3 If secondary transportation is required, avoid opening the original packaging whenever possible to maintain the stability of the PV modules during transit. Select appropriate vehicles; prohibit the use of vehicles with poor shock absorption, such as agricultural three-wheeled vehicles. If PV modules are removed from their original packaging for secondary transportation, they must be repackaged and secured. The packing method should reference the original packaging used before unboxing.(As shown in in Figure 17)

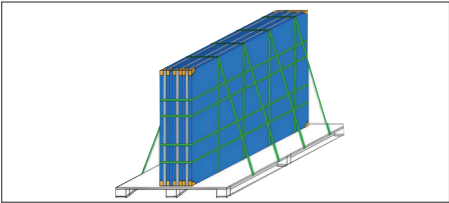
8.3.4 Packaging Requirements for Secondary Transportation

- a) If the unpacked modules need to be transported to other project sites, it is recommended to merge the scattered modules according to the number of modules per pallet before unpacking, apply internal packing tape, and finally put on the outer packaging cardboard box and use packing tape to package and fix the modules and pallets. The number of packing tapes should refer to before unpacking;
- b) If the modules are less than one tray (10 or more pieces), place the modules in the center and use internal packing tape. Finally, put on the outer packaging cardboard box and use packing tape to secure the modules and pallets. The number of packing tapes should refer to before unpacking. Do not lay down layers during the transportation of modules.

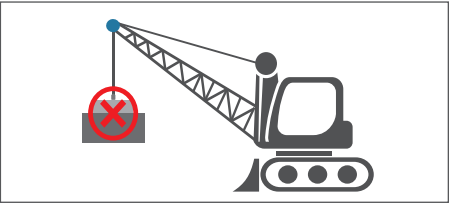
8.4 Hoisting

8.4.1 When hoisting PV modules, select a crane with an appropriate lifting capacity based on actual conditions and use lifting slings that meet strength requirements. The use of steel wire ropes is not permitted. Hoisting is prohibited during high winds, rain, or snow.

8.4.2 The length of the lifting slings used for hoisting must be no less than 8 meters. For PV modules in conventional horizontal packaging, a maximum of two pallets may be hoisted at one time. For Full-Screen PV modules in horizontal packaging, only one pallet is allowed per hoist. For PV modules in vertical packaging, only one pallet is allowed per hoist. It is strictly forbidden to place other items (such as inverters or construction materials) on top of the modules during hoisting to prevent crushing the module glass.(As shown in in Figure 18)



(Figure 17: Unsatisfied with the component packaging schematic)



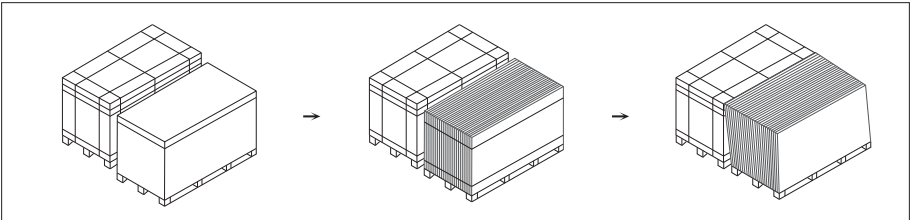
(Figure 18: Incorrect diagram illustrating transportation of stacked boxes using crane)

8.5 Unboxing

8.5.1 Unpacking is prohibited in windy, rainy, or snowy weather. Unpacking should be performed by at least two personnel working together, all of whom must wear anti-slip gloves.

8.5.2 For horizontally packaged PV modules, please follow the steps below:

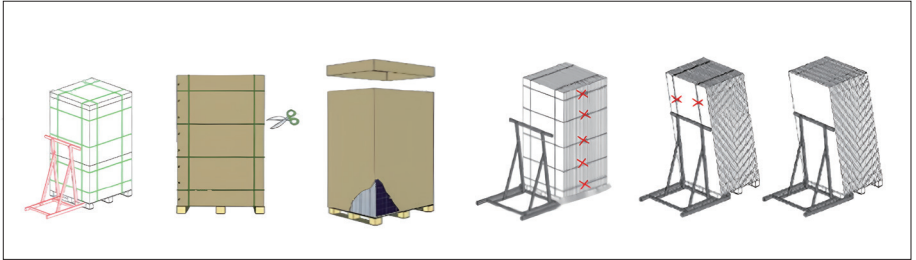
- a) Place two stacks of PV modules parallel to each other, or with their long sides leaning against a solid, stable wall or support, with a spacing of 15–20 cm between them.
- b) Remove the plastic film from the top of the box cover and cut off the packing straps on the outer box with a cutting tool. During this process, ensure personnel hold and secure the PV modules to prevent them from toppling. DO NOT pull the packing straps forcefully to avoid uneven stress on the modules.
- c) The two unpacking personnel should tilt the PV modules to make them lean against the support. Place cardboard boxes between the PV modules and the object they are leaning against to act as protection.



(Figure 19: Diagram of module placement)

8.5.3 For vertical packaged PV modules, please follow the steps below:

- a) Prepare the anti collapse bracket, adjust it to the appropriate angle, and place it in the direction that the module needs to rely on.
- b) Remove the plastic film on the top of the box cover and cut off the outer box packing tape with a cutting tool. During this period, it is necessary to ensure that there are personnel holding and securing the photovoltaic modules to prevent them from tipping over. Do not forcefully pull the packing tape to avoid uneven force on the modules.
- c) After removing the horizontal strapping of the inner packaging, two unpackers slowly leaned the modules against the anti tipping bracket to ensure stability and no risk of tipping before removing all the vertical strapping.



(Figure 20: Diagram of Unboxing Process for Vertical Packaged PV Modules)

8.5.4 Stacking of Unboxed PV Modules

Unboxed PV modules must be stacked flat on a wooden pallet with a package box lid placed underneath as a cushion. All PV modules must be oriented with the glass side facing up. Tilted or suspended placement is strictly prohibited. Do not squeeze or tug on the module cables and connectors. The maximum stack limits are 10 pieces for Full-screen PV modules and 26 pieces for conventional PV modules. Ensure that the four corners of the stack are aligned.

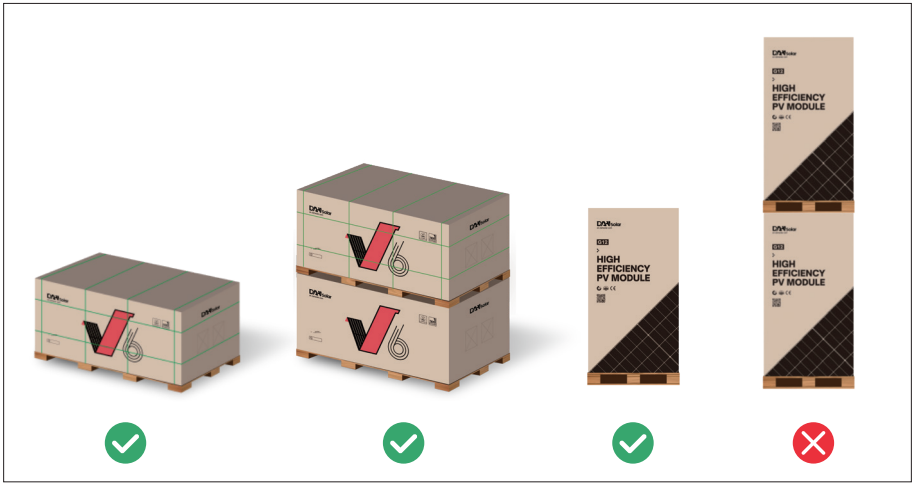
8.5.5 Video Documentation During Unboxing

It is recommended to record a complete unboxing video following these steps: Begin with a close-up shot of the PV module's shipping mark, then pull back to frame the entire module. Slowly pan around the module to clearly document its overall appearance. Proceed with the unboxing according to the manual, recording each PV module. If any damage is found, the unboxing personnel should take close-up shots of all damaged areas, followed by a shot of the corresponding serial number (SN). After documenting the issue, report it to the delivery personnel or contact the after-sales service.

8.6 Storage

8.6.1 Storage environment humidity<65%, temperature -20 °C~+50 °C. The storage environment must be kept dry and well-ventilated, with level ground and no risk of water accumulation. If long-term outdoor storage is required, do not open the original packaging. Cover the PV modules with a tarpaulin. Ensure proper drainage in the storage area to prevent the pallets from becoming waterlogged and rotting, and conduct periodic inspections.

8.6.2 Unopened, horizontally packaged PV modules can be stacked a maximum of two layers high. When stacking, the corners must be perfectly aligned at all four corners; offset stacking is not permitted. Stacking of vertically packaged PV modules is strictly prohibited.



8.6.3 Label Meaning



PV modules are fragile and not struck



No water & moisture



Not step on it



This side facing up when store



The packaging box can be recycled



The max. stacking limit

Module Disassembly and Packaging

9.1 Module disassembly

9.1.1 Before installation, ensure that each worker wears appropriate personal protective equipment and gloves. Do not touch the electrified metal parts without permission.

9.1.2 Before disassembling the modules, disconnect the power, separate the quick connectors, secure the four-square cables, take waterproof measures, and use adhesive tape to secure the positive and negative terminals on the back of the solar panel. Then proceed with module disassembly.

9.1.3 During disassembly, strictly follow the regulations. Two people stand on each side. One person should remove the screws while another person supports the module to prevent it from tipping over. When the disassembled modules are leaned against a support, avoid scratching them against the support.

9.1.4 When transporting modules, the modules should be placed vertically. Two people should hold the frame with both hands at the same time. Do not pull the cables. Avoid violent bumps and vibrations during module movement.

9.1.5 It is strictly prohibited to step on the modules or subject them to impact. Do not touch the glass side with fingers to avoid leaving fingerprints. Do not place any other items on the modules.

9.1.6 Do not attempt to disassemble the modules or remove any labels on them.

9.2 Check before packaging the modules

9.2.1 Check whether the modules are in good condition.

9.2.2 Check if the model and specifications meet the sampling requirements.

9.3 Packaging and transportation requirements for modules

9.3.1 The outer packaging should be placed on the corresponding pallet cardboard used in the construction project and securely fastened with straps.

9.3.2 Use corner protectors for inner packaging to protect the products from damage during transportation and storage.

9.3.3 The module boxes should be placed in a single layer.

9.3.4 After placing the module boxes, cover them with waterproof cloth and take waterproof and windproof measures.

9.3.5 Ensure safety measures are taken to prevent tilting, overturning, shaking, and damage to protective surfaces during lifting.

9.3.6 Take measures to prevent tipping when placing module boxes on vehicles.

Disclaimer

This manual specifies the design, installation, operation, use, and maintenance standards for DAH Solar's modules. It does not serve as a reference or limiting standard for other equipment within the photovoltaic system. DAH Solar assumes no legal liability for any personal or property damages resulting from failure to comply with the installation, operation, use, and maintenance instructions provided in this manual or for disputes unrelated to quality defects in DAH Solar products.

Intellectual property: DAH Solar does not assume any responsibility for infringement of intellectual property rights or other rights of third parties that may arise from the use of module products. Customers do not obtain any intellectual property rights or related usage authorization by using DAH Solar products, whether expressly or impliedly.

DAH Solar reserves the right to modify manuals, PV products, specifications, or product information. Any modifications to the information may arise from business requirements, technological advancements, or other objective circumstances, but they do not negate the original information.

The information in this manual is based on knowledge and experience deemed reliable by DAH Solar, including but not limited to all the information and related suggestions above. However, all such information and related suggestions, whether express or implied, do not represent the exclusive or proprietary methods and do not constitute any safety or quality assurance.



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