

CLEARVUE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CLEARVUE-HELIOS ROOF SOLAR PANELS INSTALLATION MANUAL

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Modules Covered in this Manual

This document applies to the modules listed below:

CPV-RF-144-xxxN (xxx=555-605 in steps of 5)

Table of Contents

1	About ClearVue	6
2	Introduction to the Product	7
2.1	Product Description - ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels	7
2.2	Intended Use	7
2.3	Product Variants	7
2.3.1	Steel-Backed System –Trafficable	7
2.3.2	Aluminium-Backed Lightweight System –Non-Trafficable	8
2.4	Compatible Roof Types	8
3	About the Manual	9
3.1	Purpose And Scope of This Manual	9
3.2	Who Should Use This Manual	9
3.3	Definition and Abbreviations	10
3.3.1	Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV)	10
3.3.2	Building-Related Photovoltaics (BRPV)	10
3.3.3	Photovoltaic Cell	10
3.3.4	Photovoltaic Module	10
3.3.5	Photovoltaic Array	10
3.3.6	Grid-Connected Photovoltaic System	10
3.3.7	Off-Grid Photovoltaic System	10
3.3.8	Islanding Effect	10
3.3.9	Peak Sun Hours	10
3.3.10	Installed Capacity	11
3.3.11	Watt-Peak (Wp)	11
3.3.12	Photovoltaic Cable	11
3.3.13	Solar Photovoltaic System	11
3.3.14	ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels	11
3.3.15	Trafficable System	11
3.3.16	Non-Trafficable System	11
3.3.17	Licensed Electrician	11
3.3.18	NCC	11
3.3.19	AS/NZS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4	Disclaimer and Liability	12

4.1	General Disclaimer on Use of Information	12
4.2	Responsibility of Installer / Owner.....	12
4.2.1	Responsibility of Installer.....	12
4.2.2	Responsibility of Owner.....	12
4.3	Limitations of warranty when installation instructions are not followed	12
4.4	Note Regarding Use For TÜV Certification and Local Australian Standards.....	13
4.5	Regulatory Compliance.....	13
5	Safety Information.....	14
5.1	General Safety Principles for PV and Roofing Work	14
5.2	Applicable TÜV, Iec, and Local Standards (Placeholder List to be Finalised with Clearvue)	15
5.3	Electrical Safety – Work by Licensed Electrician Only	15
5.4	Working-at-Heights Safety (Fall Protection, Roof Access)	15
5.5	Fire Safety and Emergency Procedures	16
5.6	PPE requirements	16
5.7	Special warnings.....	16
5.7.1	Trafficable steel back sheet system (safe walking zones)	16
5.7.2	Non-trafficable aluminium back sheet system (no-step zones).....	17
6	System Components, Performance and Part Identification.....	18
6.1	Mechanical components.....	18
6.1.1	Zinc-coated Steel Purlins	18
6.1.2	TYN015 π-type Aluminium Profile	18
6.1.3	TYN030 Wine-glass Type Aluminium Profile.....	19
6.1.4	High Performance Weatherproofing Silicone Sealant.....	19
6.1.5	Stainless Steel Self-Tapping Screws	20
6.2	Electrical Components (by License Electrician).....	20
6.3	Mechanical Performance Parameters	20
6.4	Electrical Performance Parameters	21
6.5	Part Identification	21
6.5.1	Photovoltaic Panels (CPV-RF-144-XXXN(=590~600)).....	22
7	Environmental Conditions and Site Selection	24
7.1	Suitable Climatic and Environmental Conditions (Temperature Range, Wind, Snow, Corrosion Environments)	24
7.2	Roof Structural Suitability and Load-Bearing Capacity	25
7.3	Roof Orientation and Shading Considerations	25

8	Installation – General Requirements	27
8.1	Qualifications Of Installers (Roofing + Licensed Electricians)	27
8.2	Tools And Materials Required	27
8.3	Handling, Storage and Transport of Modules	28
8.4	Pre-Installation Checks on Roof and Structure	29
8.5	Waterproofing Principles Common to All Systems	29
8.6	Mechanical Design Load Rating	29
8.7	Electrical Connection of Modules	30
8.8	Earthing and Grounding of PV Modules	31
9	Installation	32
9.1	Purlin Installation	32
9.2	DC Cable Placement	34
9.2.1	Cable Preparation	34
9.2.2	MC4 Connector Installation	34
9.3	Wine-glass Type Aluminium Profile Installation	35
9.4	Photovoltaic Panel Installation	36
9.4.1	Application of Butyl Tape	37
9.4.2	Panel Installation	37
9.4.3	Fixing with Self-Tapping Screws	38
9.5	Sealant Application	38
9.6	π-type Aluminium Profile Installation	40
9.7	Recommended Construction Tools	41
10	Commissioning and Handover	42
10.1	Pre-Commissioning Mechanical Checklist	42
10.2	Electrical Tests and Measurements	42
11	Operation and Maintenance	43
11.1	Routine inspection schedule (roof, sealants, fixings, wiring)	43
11.2	Cleaning procedures and acceptable cleaning agents	43
11.3	Record-keeping templates (maintenance log)	43
11.4	Shading	43
11.5	Electrical Safety	44
12	Warranty	45
	Appendix	46
	Appendix A: CPV-RF-144-xxxN(590-600) Datasheet-0331	46

1 About ClearVue

ClearVue Technologies Limited is an Australian public company based in West Perth, Western Australia, ClearVue is a global leader in development of building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) solutions. Its technology transforms conventional building elements such as façades, windows and roofs into energy-generating components that support low-carbon and net-zero building designs.

ClearVue develops a family of solar façade and glazing products, including Solar Vision Glass, spandrel panels, cladding, balustrades, skylights and greenhouse glazing, as well as metal-backed rooftop systems for car parks and building roofs. These solutions are designed to integrate with standard framing systems while maintaining architectural aesthetics and daylight performance. By bridging the gap between the construction and renewable energy industries, ClearVue provides architects and developers with a tangible pathway to Net Zero.

1 Introduction to the Product

1.1 Product Description - ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels

The ClearVue-Helios Solar Panel is a building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) solution designed to install layer over conventional metal roof while generating electricity. The panel combines a tempered glass PV laminate with a profiled metal or lightweight backing plate to form a weatherproof roofing element that is fixed directly to the supporting roof sheeting. The assembly creates a continuous PV roof surface with concealed fasteners and integrated waterproofing details based on the PV system.

When installed over compatible metal roof decks, the PV panels could sit above the existing roof and primary weatherproof layer (if required) and form a ventilated cavity. This air gap assists with heat dissipation from the PV modules and can contribute to improved thermal performance of the roof system compared with conventional overlay PV installations.

1.2 Intended Use

The ClearVue-Helios Solar Panel system is intended for use as:

- A building-integrated photovoltaic generator on pitched metal roofs; and
- A functional roof cladding element forming part of the overall roofing system.

Typical applications include industrial, commercial and institutional buildings, car parks and ancillary structures where the PV panels are installed as part of new roofing works or as an overlay on existing compatible metal roofs.

The system is designed to operate in low DC voltage and be compatible with most inverters/optimisers and microinverters, and to meet relevant TÜV / UL790 / building-material fire classification requirements when installed in accordance with this manual and the referenced design atlas.

1.3 Product Variants

The ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels are available in two main variants:

1.3.1 Steel-Backed System –Trafficable

- PV laminate bonded to an aluminium-zinc coated steel backing plate and fixed to the profiled metal roof using concealed fasteners and structural adhesive, with overlapping joints and perimeter sealing.

- Tested to achieve Class A fire performance under IEC 61730 and UL790 test regimes when used as part of the complete BRPV roof build-up.
- Tested to achieve A2-s1,d0 limited combustibility rating in accordance with GB 8624.
- Designed to be trafficable for occasional maintenance access when the roof build-up, fasteners and supporting structure are designed and installed in accordance with this manual and the project-specific structural design. Walking load capacities are strictly based on instructions in this manual.

1.3.2 Aluminium-Backed Lightweight System –Non-Trafficable

- PV laminate bonded to a lightweight aluminium alloy back sheet, providing a significantly lower mass per square metre than the steel-backed system.
- Certified with a Class C fire rating under IEC 61730 and UL 790 and intended for applications where reduced dead load is critical and routine foot traffic on the PV surface is not required.
- This variant is non-trafficable: access over the roof must be provided via designated walkways, maintenance platforms or adjacent non-PV roof areas as defined in the project design and site-specific safe-work procedures.

1.4 Compatible Roof Types

The ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels are designed for use on profiled metal roofs that match the BRPV design atlas details, including:

- Trapezoidal profiled metal roof sheeting
- Angle-seam / ribbed profiles (e.g. “angle-chase” types)
- Standing-seam metal roofs

Each roof type has specific fixings, sealant locations and waterproofing details, as shown in the referenced Helios installation drawings. Only the roof profiles and build-ups validated in those documents may be used, unless a project-specific engineering assessment is completed and approved by ClearVue.

2 About the Manual

2.1 Purpose And Scope of This Manual

The purpose of this manual is to provide installers, designers and commissioning personnel with the information required to **safely, correctly and consistently** install ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels in accordance with:

- The product's mechanical and electrical design,
- Relevant TÜV and Australian standards, and
- ClearVue's warranty and performance requirements.

This manual:

- Describes the product and its intended use,
- Sets out mandatory **safety precautions** and site requirements,
- Defines **installation procedures** for both the steel (Class A fire rated, trafficable) and aluminium (Class C fire rated, non-trafficable) systems,
- Provides guidance on **maintenance**.
- Identifies the key reference drawings and documents that must be used together with these instructions.

It is not a design handbook or a substitute for professional engineering or electrical design. The structural design of the roof, electrical system design and compliance with all applicable regulations remain the responsibility of the project designer, principal contractor and licensed electrician.

2.2 Who Should Use This Manual

This document is intended for use by:

- **Roofing contractors and installers** responsible for installing ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels and associated roof flashings and fixings.
- **Licensed electricians** responsible for DC cabling, earthing, protection devices and connection of the PV system to inverters and switchboards.
- **Designers and engineers** (architects, structural and electrical engineers) who need to understand the product limitations, fixing requirements and interface details with the building structure.
- **Supervisors, site managers and commissioning personnel** overseeing installation quality, safety and final testing.

It assumes the reader has appropriate trade qualifications, experience with metal roofing and/or PV systems, and is familiar with the relevant Australian standards and local regulatory requirements.

2.3 Definition and Abbreviations

2.3.1 Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV)

Installing photovoltaic systems on buildings and, through dedicated design, achieving good integration between the PV system and the building, where the PV components also perform building functions.

2.3.2 Building-Related Photovoltaics (BRPV)

Combining photovoltaic power generation with building materials to form inseparable building materials or structural components, providing enhanced functions such as waterproofing, fire resistance, and walkability.

2.3.3 Photovoltaic Cell

A device that directly converts solar radiation energy into electrical energy, also known as a solar cell.

2.3.4 Photovoltaic Module

The smallest indivisible photovoltaic cell assembly that has encapsulation and internal electrical connections, capable of independently providing DC output and having a load-bearing capacity.

2.3.5 Photovoltaic Array

A DC power generation unit formed by assembling multiple PV modules together mechanically and electrically in a certain arrangement and fixing them with supporting structures; also called a PV string.

2.3.6 Grid-Connected Photovoltaic System

A photovoltaic system connected to the public power grid.

2.3.7 Off-Grid Photovoltaic System

A photovoltaic system not connected to the public grid; also called a standalone PV system.

2.3.8 Islanding Effect

When the grid loses voltage, a grid-connected PV system continues supplying power to a portion of the grid circuit.

2.3.9 Peak Sun Hours

The period during which the accumulated solar irradiance over a certain time is equivalent to solar radiation at 1000 W/m².

2.3.10 Installed Capacity

The sum of the rated power of all PV modules installed in a photovoltaic power generation system. Unit: watt-peak (Wp).

2.3.11 Watt-Peak (Wp)

The unit of maximum output power of a PV module or array under standard test conditions.

2.3.12 Photovoltaic Cable

A cable used on the DC side of photovoltaic systems, featuring UV resistance, ozone resistance, acid and alkali resistance, and high/low temperature resistance; commonly referred to as “PV cable”.

2.3.13 Solar Photovoltaic System

A power generation system that uses photovoltaic cells to directly convert solar radiation energy into electrical energy; abbreviated as PV system.

2.3.14 ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels

ClearVue roof products that integrate PV generation into existing or new roof, so that the panels act both as a weatherproof roof element and as a photovoltaic generator.

2.3.15 Trafficable System

A roof system designed to safely support controlled foot traffic for inspection and maintenance, within the limits stated in the design.

2.3.16 Non-Trafficable System

A roof system that is not designed to support foot traffic. No standing, kneeling or loading is permitted on these surfaces.

2.3.17 Licensed Electrician

A person holding a current electrical licence in the jurisdiction where the work is carried out, authorised to perform electrical installation and testing.

2.3.18 NCC

National Construction Code of Australia.

3 Disclaimer and Liability

3.1 General Disclaimer on Use of Information

This manual does **not** replace project-specific engineering, local building codes, electrical regulations or site safety procedures.

It is the responsibility of the installer, designer, contractor and building owner to check that:

- The product is suitable for the intended use
- All work complies with current laws, standards and approvals
- Installation is carried out by appropriately qualified and licensed people

ClearVue is not liable for any loss, damage or injury arising from incorrect use of this information, incorrect installation, or failure to follow relevant standards and regulations.

3.2 Responsibility of Installer / Owner

3.2.1 Responsibility of Installer

- Make sure you are qualified and follow all safety rules.
- Check the roof and structure are suitable before starting.
- Install ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels exactly as shown in this manual and the project drawings.
- Use only approved components and fixings.
- Ensure all work complies with current Australian Standards, electrical regulations and building codes.

3.2.2 Responsibility of Owner

- Make sure the product is used only for its intended purpose.
- Keep this manual and all project documents for future reference.
- Arrange regular inspections and maintenance as recommended.
- Use qualified tradespeople for any repairs, changes or electrical work on the system.

3.3 Limitations of warranty when installation instructions are not followed

The ClearVue warranty only applies when the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels are:

- Installed exactly as described in this manual and the project drawings, and
- Used with approved components and within the stated limits.

If installation instructions are not followed, or non-approved methods or parts are used:

- The product warranty may be **reduced, refused or void**, and
- ClearVue will not be responsible for any leaks, damage, loss of performance, safety issues or other faults that result.

3.4 Note Regarding Use For TÜV Certification and Local Australian Standards

These manual forms part of the documentation used to support **TÜV certification** of the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels. The product must be installed in the same way as the tested roof build-ups and details. Any major change to the roof build-up, fixing method or system layout may affect products compliance and fire or safety performance.

TÜV certification **does not replace** the need to comply with:

- the National Construction Code (NCC)
- relevant Australian Standards
- local building and electrical regulations, and
- any requirements of the local authority or network operator.

It is the responsibility of the designer, installer and owner to ensure that the final installation meets **all Australian regulatory requirements**, in addition to any TÜV conditions.

3.5 Regulatory Compliance

All ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panel installations shall comply with:

- The **National Construction Code (NCC)**
- Relevant **Australian Standards** (structural, roofing, fire and electrical)
- **Work health and safety (WHS)** laws and site safety rules
- **Local council**, building authority and network operator requirements

This manual does **not** replace any of these regulations. If there is a conflict between this manual and a law, code or standard, the **law, code or standard must take priority**.

4 Safety Information

4.1 General Safety Principles for PV and Roofing Work

Working with PV systems and on roofs is hazardous. The following general principles apply to all work with ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels:

- **Work at height is high risk**
 - Use fall protection (guardrails, scaffolds, harness and lifeline) as required.
 - Keep clear of roof edges, skylights and fragile surfaces.
 - Do not work alone where there is a risk of falling.
- **PV modules can be live when exposed to light**
 - Treat all PV wiring and connectors as **live DC** when panels are in daylight.
 - Never disconnect plugs under load unless the system is safely isolated.
 - Use insulated tools and follow lock-out / tag-out procedures.
- **Use competent, trained personnel only**
 - Roof installation to be carried out by experienced roofing contractors.
 - All electrical work must be performed by a **licensed electrician**.
 - Supervisors must be familiar with PV and working-at-heights requirements.
- **Follow site WHS rules and method statements**
 - Work in accordance with the site safety plan, SWMS / JSA and risk assessments.
 - Use required PPE (helmet, harness, gloves, safety glasses, safety footwear, etc.).
 - Stop work if conditions become unsafe (high wind, storm, poor visibility).
- **Manual handling and glass handling**
 - Use correct lifting techniques and team lifts or mechanical aids for heavy panels.
 - Handle glass edges carefully to prevent cuts and damage to the modules.
 - Do not place tools or heavy objects on the panel surface.
- **Housekeeping and access**
 - Keep roof areas tidy and free of loose materials, offcuts and trip hazards.
 - Keep clear access routes to ladders, walkways and emergency exits at all times.

These general principles apply in addition to the **specific warnings and instructions** given in the following

sections of this manual and in project-specific safety documentation.

4.2 Applicable ,IEC, and Local Standards (Placeholder List to be Finalised with Clearvue)

ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels must be installed in line with all applicable **product, electrical, building and safety standards**. For each project, the exact list is to be confirmed with ClearVue, but will normally include:

- **TÜV certification and fire test standards** for the roof panel system
- **IEC standards** (e.g. PV module safety and performance)
- **Australian electrical standards** (e.g. AS/NZS 3000, AS/NZS 5033)
- **Building and fire requirements** under the NCC and referenced Australian Standards
- **Work health and safety (WHS) laws** and site safety rules

If there is any conflict between this manual and a standard or regulation, the **standard or regulation must take priority**.

4.3 Electrical Safety – Work by Licensed Electrician Only

ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels generate **DC electricity whenever exposed to light**. PV cables and connectors can be live even when the main AC supply is off.

- **All electrical design, wiring, isolation and testing must be carried out by a licensed electrician.**
- Treat all PV modules, strings and connectors as **live DC equipment**.
- Do **not** open connectors, cut cables or modify wiring unless you are a licensed electrician following a safe isolation procedure.
- Follow site lock-out / tag-out rules and all relevant electrical standards.

This manual does not provide wiring diagrams or detailed electrical procedures. The installing electrician must use project-specific electrical drawings and comply with current Australian Standards and regulations.

4.4 Working-at-Heights Safety (Fall Protection, Roof Access)

- Treat all roof work as **high-risk** and follow WHS and site rules.
- Use suitable **fall protection** (scaffolds, guardrails, harness and anchors) before going near roof edges or fragile areas.
- Use only **safe access** (fixed ladders, stairs, scaffolds) and keep access paths clear of trip hazards.
- Do **not** stand on gutters or other non-structural items.

- Do not work on the roof in **high wind, rain, storms or slippery conditions**.
- Only trained personnel with **working-at-heights competence** may work on the roof.

4.5 Fire Safety and Emergency Procedures

Keep **combustible materials** (packaging, rags, solvents) away from hot work and electrical equipment.

Follow site rules for **hot work permits** (grinding, welding, cutting) near the PV roof.

Know the location of **fire extinguishers, alarms and evacuation routes** before starting work.

In case of fire or electric shock:

- **Raise the alarm and evacuate** as per site procedure.
- Do **not** attempt to extinguish an electrical fire with water or non-rated extinguishers.
- Only trained personnel may isolate the PV system and electrical supply.

After any fire or emergency event, the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels and wiring must be inspected by a **qualified person** before the system is returned to service.

4.6 PPE requirements

The following PPE must be used as required by site rules, WHS legislation and the task being performed:

- **Head protection** – safety helmet when working on site or under overhead work.
- **Foot protection** – safety boots with non-slip soles suitable for roof work.
- **Eye protection** – safety glasses or goggles when cutting, drilling, grinding or handling metal and glass.
- **Hand protection** – gloves suitable for handling glass, metal edges and tools.
- **Fall-arrest PPE** – full-body harness, lanyard and approved anchor points when a fall risk exists.
- **Hearing protection** – when using noisy tools or equipment as required by site rules.
- **Additional PPE** – respiratory protection, high-visibility clothing or other items as specified in the project SWMS/JSA.

PPE is **not a substitute** for safe work methods or fall protection systems – it must be used together with the controls described in this manual and site safety documents.

4.7 Special warnings

4.7.1 Trafficable steel back sheet system (safe walking zones)

The **steel back sheet panel** is **trafficable for controlled maintenance access only**. It is **not** a general work

platform.

- Walk **only in the safe walking zones** shown on the project drawings or marked on site.
- Step **directly over ribs/supports**, not in unsupported areas or near panel edges.
- Do **not** jump, run or drop tools and equipment on the panels.
- Do **not** place ladders, stacked materials or heavy point loads on the PV panels.
- If there is any doubt about where it is safe to walk, **do not step on the panels** – use walkways or other access.

Incorrect walking or loading can cause damage to the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels, water leaks, electrical faults and may void the product warranty.

4.7.2 Non-trafficable aluminium back sheet system (no-step zones)

The **aluminium back sheet panel is non-trafficable**. The PV panels are **not designed to be walked on**.

- **Do not step, kneel or sit** on the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels with aluminium back sheet at any time.
- Treat all panel surfaces as **“NO STEP” zones** – use only dedicated walkways, platforms or adjacent non-PV roof areas for access.
- Do **not** place ladders, tools, materials or equipment on the panels.
- Keep clear of panel edges, junction boxes and cable entry points.

Standing or placing loads on the aluminium panels can cause cracking, water leaks, electrical damage and will likely **void the product warranty**.

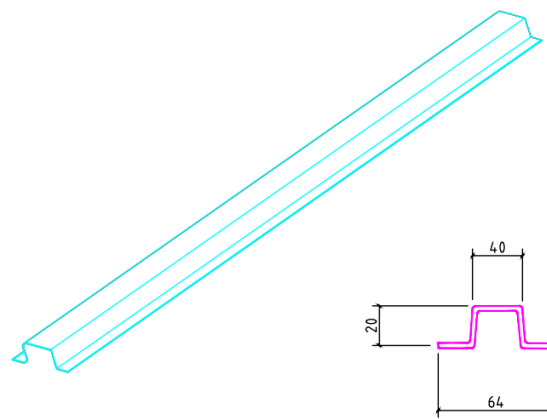
5 System Components, Performance and Part Identification

5.1 Mechanical components

Basic components for ClearVue-Helios panels installation are listed below.

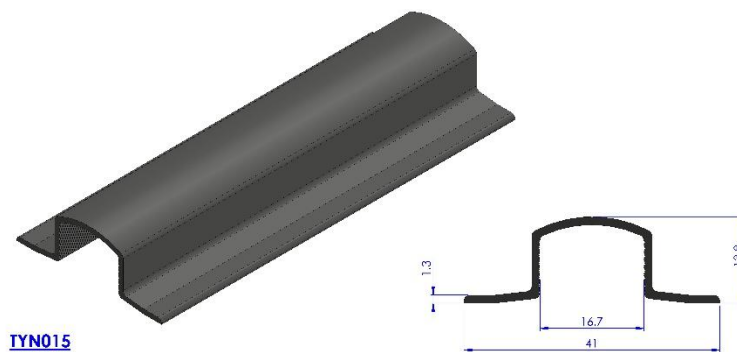
5.1.1 Zinc-coated Steel Purlins

Supplied by ClearVue.



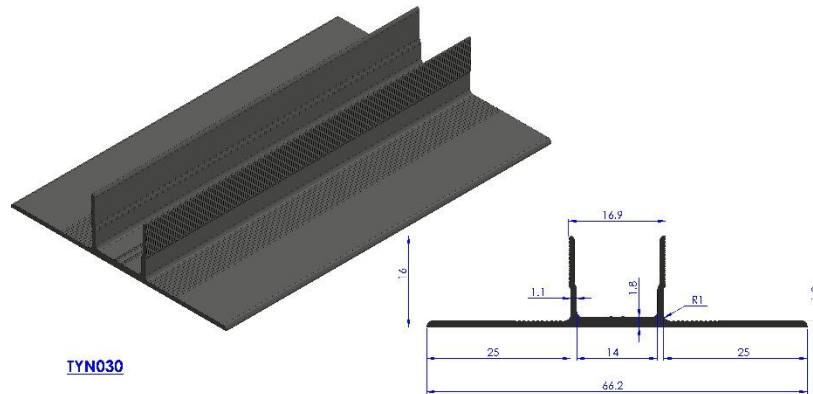
5.1.2 TYN015 π -type Aluminium Profile

Made of aluminium alloy, supplied by ClearVue.

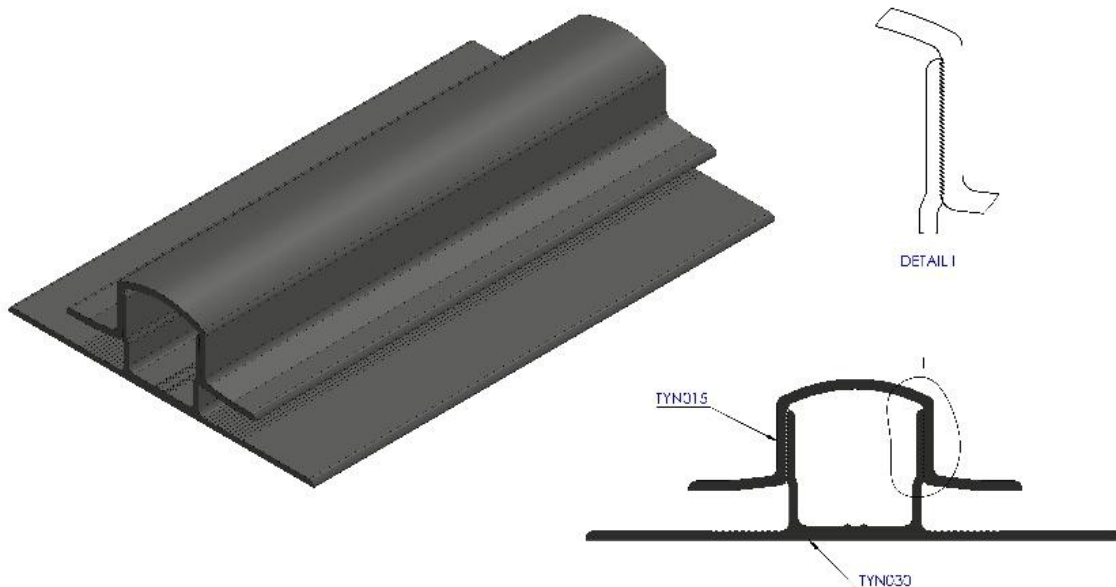


5.1.3 TYN030 Wine-glass Type Aluminium Profile

Made of aluminium alloy, supplied by ClearVue.



Assembled with TYN015 π-type aluminium profile as below



5.1.4 High Performance Weatherproofing Silicone Sealant

High performance weatherproofing silicone sealant is required for TYN015 and TYN030 connection. Guibao 1098 or similar model is recommended for application.

5.1.5 Stainless Steel Self-Tapping Screws

Min. 12g stainless steel self-tapping screws with a minimum length of 35mm.

5.2 Electrical Components (by License Electrician)

The ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panel system includes standard PV electrical components such as:

- factory-fitted junction boxes and connectors on each panel
- DC cables and terminations between panels and to the array junction points
- earthing / bonding hardware as required by the project design

This manual does **not** provide electrical design, sizing or wiring details.

All selection, layout and installation of electrical components – including cable types and sizes, connector configuration, earthing, protection devices and connection to inverters or switchboards – must be carried out by a **licensed electrician** using:

- project-specific electrical drawings, and
- the current requirements of AS/NZS electrical standards and local regulations.

5.3 Mechanical Performance Parameters

The key mechanical performance parameters for ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels are specified in the product datasheet and project schedule. As a minimum, these include:

- **Panel dimensions** – overall length, width and thickness of each panel type; glass thickness and backing plate thickness.
- **Weight** – panel mass (kg per panel and kg/m²) for steel and aluminium variants, used by the structural engineer to check roof dead loads.
- **Walking load rating** – for the steel, trafficable system only, the tested walking / point-load rating and any restrictions on safe walking zones. The aluminium system is non-trafficable and has no walking-load rating.

Installers and designers must always refer to the current ClearVue datasheet and project-specific documentation for actual values and ensure the roof structure and supports are designed for these loads.

5.4 Electrical Performance Parameters

Electrical Performance Parameters of ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels (with single crystalline N-type cells)

Model	CPV-RF-144-590N	CPV-RF-144-595N	CP-RF-144-600N
Test Condition	STC	STC	STC
Maximum Power (Pmax / W)	590	595	600
Voltage at Pmax (Vmp / V)	42.97	43.12	43.26
Current at Pmax (Imp / A)	13.73	13.8	13.87
Open Circuit Voltage (Voc / V)	53.52	53.72	53.92
Short Circuit Current (Isc / A)	14.22	14.28	14.34
Module Efficiency (%)	23.02%	23.2%	23.4%
Glass Size	2272 × 1128 × 2.0 (Finished size: 2275 × 1200 × 3.8)		
STC: Irradiance 1000 W/m², Cell Temperature 25°C, Spectrum AM1.5			

The rated electrical characteristics are within 5 percent of measured values at Standard Test Conditions (STC) of “1000 W/m², 25 °C cell temperature and solar spectral irradiation of AM 1.5 spectrum”.

Under normal conditions, a photovoltaic module is likely to experience conditions that produce more current and/or voltage than reported at Standard Test Conditions. The requirements of the National Electrical Code (NEC) in Article 690 shall be followed to address these increased outputs. In installations not under the requirements of NEC, the values of I_{sc} and V_{oc} marked on this module should be multiplied by a factor of 1.25 when determining component voltage ratings, conductor ampacities, overcurrent device ratings, and size of controls connected to PV output.

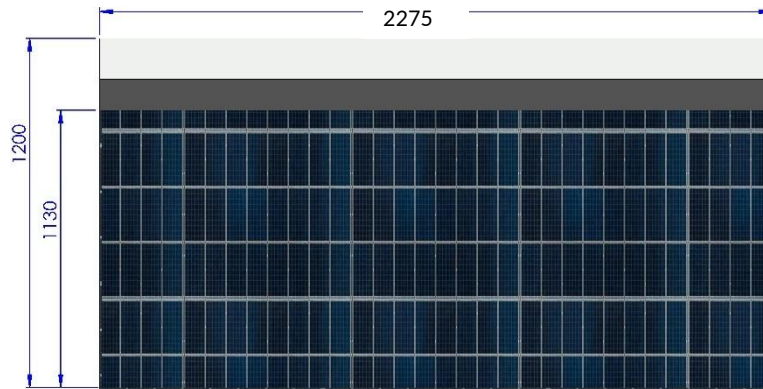
This manual does not provide string designs, wiring diagrams or detailed electrical calculations. Use of this electrical data (string sizing, inverter selection, protection devices and cable sizing) must be carried out by a licensed electrician or electrical designer in accordance with:

- the ClearVue datasheets and project electrical drawings, and
- the current AS/NZS electrical standards and local regulations.

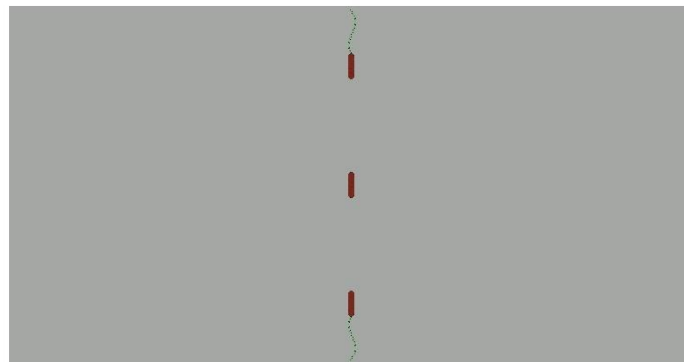
The electrical characteristics of the CPV-RF-144-590-600N photovoltaic modules are determined under Standard Test Conditions (STC) and may vary under real operating conditions. The values provided in this section are for reference and system design purposes only. Final electrical design and verification must be completed by a licensed electrician using project-specific calculations and applicable Australian Standards. The detailed electrical ratings for each module model are provided in the ClearVue datasheet (Appendix B).

5.5 Part Identification

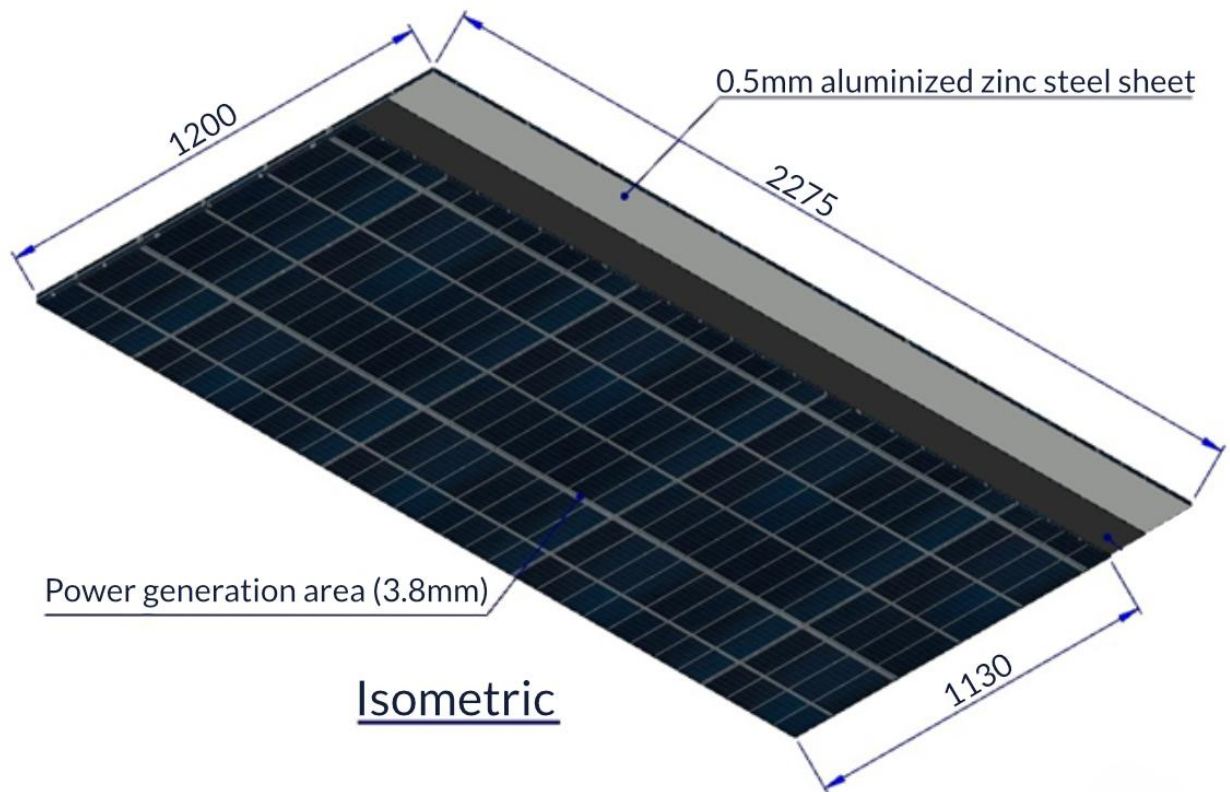
5.5.1 Photovoltaic Panels (CPV-RF-144-XXXN(=590~600))



Front View



Rear View FC-05 sOFT-Pack Silicone Gun



Note: When designing the drawing, the modulus can be designed based on the centre of the profile at 300mm, with an upper and lower modulus of 1150mm. When installing the product, the actual size of the on-site finished product shall prevail.

6 Environmental Conditions and Site Selection

6.1 Suitable Climatic and Environmental Conditions (Temperature Range, Wind, Snow, Corrosion Environments)

ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels must only be used in conditions that match the **product datasheet** and project design. In general:

- **Temperature:**
 - Use within the operating temperature range specified in the ClearVue datasheet, with a rated T98 operating temperature limit of 70°C.
 - Geographic application restrictions apply. Tropical zones, deserted regions, airtight roofs without ventilation, low-heat-dissipation color steel roofs, and other areas with year-round high ambient temperatures shall be classified as high-T98-risk zones.
 - For high-temperature zones, the following installation requirements shall apply:
 - a) A ventilation and heat dissipation gap of at least 15cm shall be maintained beneath the modules. Airtight installations, where modules are mounted directly against roofs or thermal insulation layers, are prohibited.
 - b) The number of modules connected in series per string should be appropriately reduced to minimize the DC circuit temperature rise.
 - c) Hollow heat-dissipating mounting brackets shall be used to prevent large-area contact between metal brackets and the roof, which may trap heat.
 - d) A power derating margin shall be reserved in the system design to account for the reduction in actual output performance under high-temperature conditions.
- **High Altitude:**
 - The maximum rated applicable altitude of this module is 2000 meters.
 - When the installation altitude exceeds 2000 meters, air dielectric strength decreases, so power and voltage derating shall be implemented for the system. The system DC power shall be derated by 5% for every additional 1000 meters of altitude. Meanwhile, the voltage withstand compatibility of inverters and connectors shall be rechecked. It is recommended to reduce the number of modules per string in ultra-high-altitude areas.
- **Wind and snow:**
 - Existing and new roof structures, including all fixings, must be designed to withstand site-specific wind loads and, where applicable, snow loads, in addition to the dead loads imposed by the ClearVue-Helios panel system, in accordance with the NCC and relevant Australian Standards.
 - Additional steel purlins and fixings may be required depending on local design conditions and should be confirmed through engineering assessment.

- The system must not be installed in locations where the design loads exceed the certified performance limits.
- **Corrosion environment:**
 - Select panel, backing and fixings suitable for the site corrosion category (e.g. inland, industrial, coastal, severe marine).
 - Additional protection or alternative materials may be required in harsh or marine environments. Routine inspections are strongly recommended.

If site conditions fall outside the published limits, the design must be reviewed and approved by ClearVue and the project engineer before installation.

6.2 Roof Structural Suitability and Load-Bearing Capacity

- The existing or new roof structure **must be checked and certified** by a qualified structural engineer as suitable for:
 - the **dead load** of the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels and fixings
 - **live loads** (maintenance access where applicable)
 - **wind, snow (if applicable) and seismic loads** to the relevant Australian Standards.
- Purlin spacing, sheet thickness, fixings and any secondary framing must meet the requirements of:
 - structural safety against design loads and deflection limit, and
 - not exceed the design limits given in ClearVue-Helios product technical data.
- Do not install ClearVue-Helios roof solar panels on roofs that are damaged, corroded, or inadequately secured, as such conditions may compromise structural integrity under the additional design loads.
- Confirmation of structural adequacy is the responsibility of the **project structural engineer and building owner**, not this manual.

6.3 Roof Orientation and Shading Considerations

- **Orientation**
 - For optimal energy yield in Australia, panels are typically installed on north-facing roof areas, unless otherwise specified by the project electrical designer.
 - East-, west- and south-facing orientations may be utilised where necessary, noting that these will result in reduced or time-shifted energy generation profiles.
- **Shading**
 - Avoid shading from nearby buildings, parapets, plant, trees, antennas or other rooftop equipment.

- Persistent or significant shading can adversely impact system output and may affect string configuration and inverter performance.

Final determination of roof pitch, orientation and acceptable shading conditions shall be the responsibility of the project designer or electrical engineer, based on site-specific analysis and modelling.

7 Installation – General Requirements

7.1 Qualifications Of Installers (Roofing + Licensed Electricians)

Installation of ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels must only be carried out by suitably qualified electricians:

- **Roof installation**
 - Performed by qualified **electrical contractors, preferably with roofing projects.**
 - Installers must be competent in working at heights, metal roof installation, flashing and waterproofing to Australian Standards.
- **Electrical work**
 - All electrical design, wiring, isolation, testing and commissioning must be performed by a **licensed electrician** (and, where required, an electrical engineer).
 - Electricians must be CEC listed and proficient in current AS/NZS electrical standards.
- **Training and familiarisation**
 - Installers and electricians must read this manual, relevant ClearVue datasheets and project drawings **before** starting work.
 - Any uncertainties must be clarified with ClearVue or the project designer prior to installation.

7.2 Tools And Materials Required

The exact tools and materials will depend on the roof type and project details, but as a minimum the following are typically required for installing ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels:

Hand and power tools

- Tape measure, chalk line, spirit level
- Markers, scribes and tinsnips/shears
- Cordless drill/driver with suitable bits and sockets
- Impact driver (if specified for roofing screws)
- Rivet gun (if project details require rivets)
- Sealant gun for cartridges and/or sausages
- Spanners, screwdrivers and general hand tools

Lifting and access equipment

- Roof access ladder, scaffold or platform (as per site safety plan)

- Panel lifting aids, suction lifters or team-lifting arrangements
- Fall-arrest equipment (harness, lanyard, anchor points) as required

Roofing materials

- ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels (correct types and quantities)
- Compatible metal roof sheeting (where part of the scope)
- Support profiles, trims and flashings as per project drawings
- Approved roofing fasteners (self-drilling screws, clips, washers)
- Specified butyl tapes, gaskets and neutral-cure sealants

7.3 Handling, Storage and Transport of Modules

ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels must be handled with care to avoid damage and injury.

Handling

- Always **lift panels carefully** – do not drag or slide them across hard surfaces or other panels.
- Use **two-person lifts** or suitable lifting aids for larger or heavier panels.
- Hold panels by the **frame or backing edges** where possible, not by junction boxes or cables.
- Do **not** stand, sit or place tools or materials on the glass surface.
- Inspect panels for visible damage (cracks, chips, delamination, damaged backsheets or junction boxes) before installation. Do **not** install damaged panels.

Storage

- Store panels in their **original packaging** on a firm, level surface.
- Keep pallets **dry, clean and protected** from rain, standing water, impact and direct ground contact.
- Do not stack pallets or loose panels higher than recommended on the packaging or delivery documents.
- Avoid locations with excessive dust, chemicals or corrosive atmospheres.

On-site handling and staging

- When unpacked, place panels on **soft, non-abrasive supports** (e.g. padded bearers) and secure against slipping.
- Do not leave loose panels where they may be blown over by wind or knocked by other work.
- Keep panels clear of active work areas to avoid accidental impact from tools, materials or foot traffic.

Any panel suspected of being damaged during transport, storage or handling must be **quarantined, clearly marked and reported** to the site supervisor and ClearVue before proceeding.

7.4 Pre-Installation Checks on Roof and Structure

Before starting any installation work with ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels, the installer must make sure that:

- **Working-at-heights controls are in place**
 - Roof access is safe (ladder, scaffold, stairs or platform as per site rules).
 - Fall protection (guardrails, mesh, harness and anchors) is installed where required.
- **The work area is safe and clear**
 - Roof surfaces are dry and not slippery.
 - There are no loose materials, holes, fragile areas or obvious trip hazards in the work zone.
- **Weather conditions are suitable**
 - No work is carried out in high wind, heavy rain, storms or poor visibility.
- **Site safety rules are understood**
 - All workers know the site induction, SWMS/JSA and emergency procedures.
 - Fire exits, first-aid points and rescue arrangements for roof work are known.

If any safety control is missing or conditions are not safe, **do not start installation** until the issue is corrected and confirmed by the site supervisor or principal contractor.

7.5 Waterproofing Principles Common to All Systems

- The existing roof sheeting or membrane must stay as the main waterproof layer.
- Only install panels over sound, watertight roof areas.
- All joints and flashings must shed water down-slope (no reverse laps).
- Use the sealants, tapes, flashings and fixings specified in the project details.
- Keep drainage paths (pans, gutters, valleys) clear – do not block them with brackets, cables or sealant.

If you are unsure about any roof detail or penetration, stop and confirm with the roofing designer or ClearVue before continuing.

7.6 Mechanical Design Load Rating

Here is a summary regarding the Positive (“+” or downward) and negative (“-” or upward) mechanical design load ratings in Pa, excluding test load safety factor:

- Max static design load front/snow load: +3600Pa
- Max static design load back/wind load: -2400Pa

Please refer to Appendix B: ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panel Datasheet (CPV-RF-144-XXXN) for more details.

7.7 Electrical Connection of Modules

Modules may be connected in series and/or parallel configurations. In series configuration, a maximum of 2 modules shall be connected in one string. It is strictly prohibited that the total open-circuit voltage of a single string exceeds the maximum DC input voltage of the inverter. In parallel configuration, the number of parallel branches per MPPT channel shall not exceed the rated upper limit of branches specified by the inverter. The quantity of series-connected modules within each branch shall be identical. Mix-series and mix-parallel connection of PV modules with different power ratings or models are prohibited. Reversed connection of module positive and negative poles is forbidden. The DC circuit must be disconnected prior to wiring operations.

Field wiring connectors supplied with this PV module may only be mated and plugged with connectors of the same manufacturer, identical model, and equivalent rated voltage/current specifications. Mixing connectors of other brands or different specifications is strictly prohibited. Cross-brand or cross-specification mating will lead to excessive contact resistance, overheating, arcing and insulation failure, thereby creating potential safety hazards including fire and electric shock.

The minimum specification for the DC output cable used with this PV module is a 2.5 mm² PV-specialized cable made of oxygen-free electrolytic copper with a tin-plated surface. The conductor consists of stranded, fine-wire construction and is rated for a long-term ambient temperature range of -40°C to +90°C, with a maximum long-term operating temperature of 120°C. This cable meets the requirements for current-carrying capacity, temperature rise, and voltage drop under the module's maximum short-circuit current conditions.

The minimum bending radius of cables exiting the module junction box shall be no less than 5 times the outer diameter of the cable; sharp folding and extrusion of cables are prohibited. Excessive coiling of cables inside the junction box is forbidden. The reserved cable length shall not exceed 30 cm to avoid heat accumulation within the box. Only the DC cables corresponding to this module are allowed to be laid in a single loop inside conduits and trunking; mixed laying of strong current and weak current cables in the same conduit is prohibited. Cables inside combiner boxes shall be arranged in separate zones; positive and negative cables shall be isolated in separate grooves. The tightening torque of terminals must strictly comply with accessory manual requirements, and loose connections are strictly forbidden.

This PV module is a Class II safety protection product that relies on a double insulation structure for electric shock prevention, without relying on earthing as primary insulation protection. Double insulation isolation is implemented between the module frame, backsheet and circuit layers. There is no risk of electric shock when touching the outer frame under normal operating conditions. Nevertheless, power cut-off operations must be performed before maintenance with the DC circuit disconnected, and plugging/unplugging connectors under load is prohibited.

All electrical work associated with the installation of the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels shall be carried out only by a licensed electrician.

Electrical connections must be designed, installed, inspected, and tested in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 3000 – Electrical Installations (Wiring Rules) and all other applicable Australian Standards and local regulatory requirements.

The installer is responsible for ensuring that:

- All DC and AC wiring are correctly sized, protected, and installed to suit the system rating and environmental conditions.
- Appropriate isolation devices are installed and clearly labelled to enable safe operation, maintenance, and emergency shutdown of the PV system.
- Earthing and bonding of PV modules, mounting structures, and associated equipment are completed in accordance with the Wiring Rules.
- Overcurrent protection and fault protection measures are implemented as required.
- All required inspection, testing, and verification procedures are completed before system energization.

Failure to comply with these requirements may result in unsafe operation, equipment damage, or non-compliance with Australian electrical safety regulations.

7.8 Earthing and Grounding of PV Modules

Earthing and bonding of the photovoltaic (PV) array and associated metallic components shall be performed only by a licensed electrician and must comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 3000 – Electrical Installations (Wiring Rules) published by Standards Australia, together with all applicable Australian Standards and local regulatory requirements.

This manual does not provide detailed earthing system design. The responsibility for the design, installation, and verification of the earthing system rests with the licensed electrical installer.

The installer shall ensure that:

- All exposed conductive parts of the PV system, including module frames, mounting structures, cable trays, conduits, and metallic enclosures, are effectively bonded to the installation earthing system.
- Earthing conductors are correctly sized, mechanically protected, and installed in accordance with the Wiring Rules.
- Equipotential bonding is provided to minimize touch voltage and ensure effective fault current paths.
- The complete earthing system is tested and verified before commissioning, including continuity and resistance checks using appropriate test instruments.

8 Installation

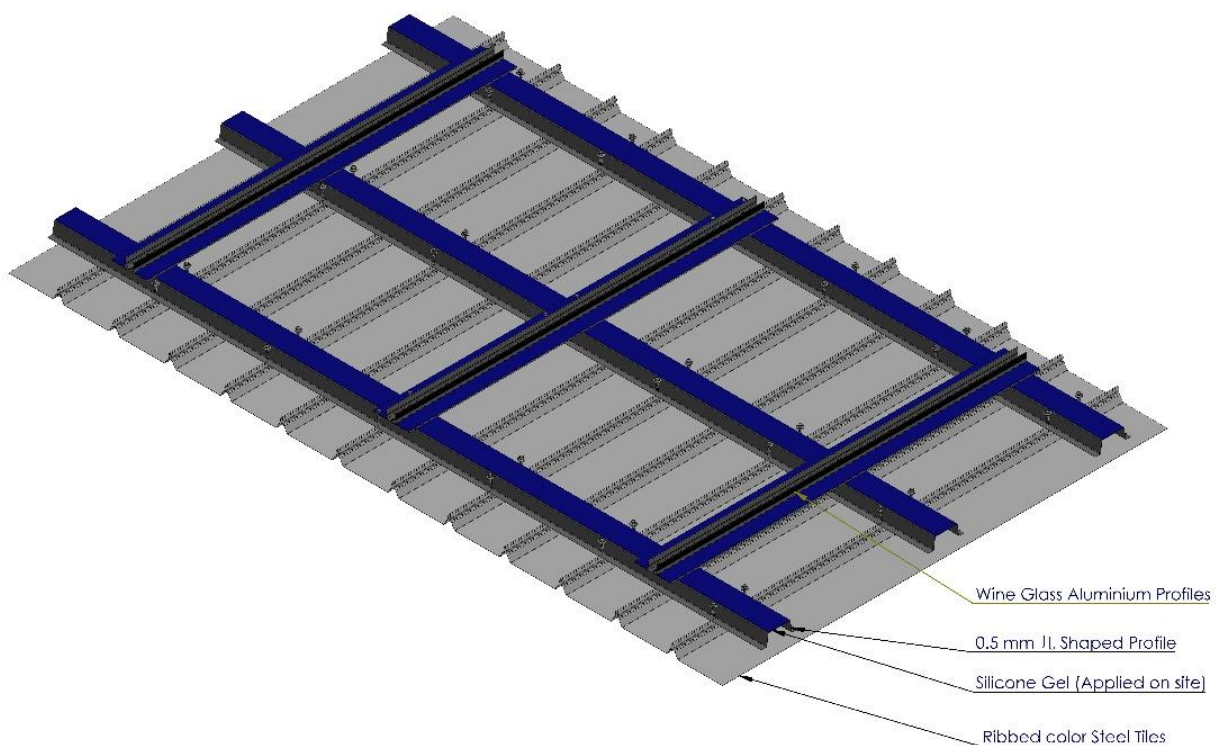
8.1 Purlin Installation

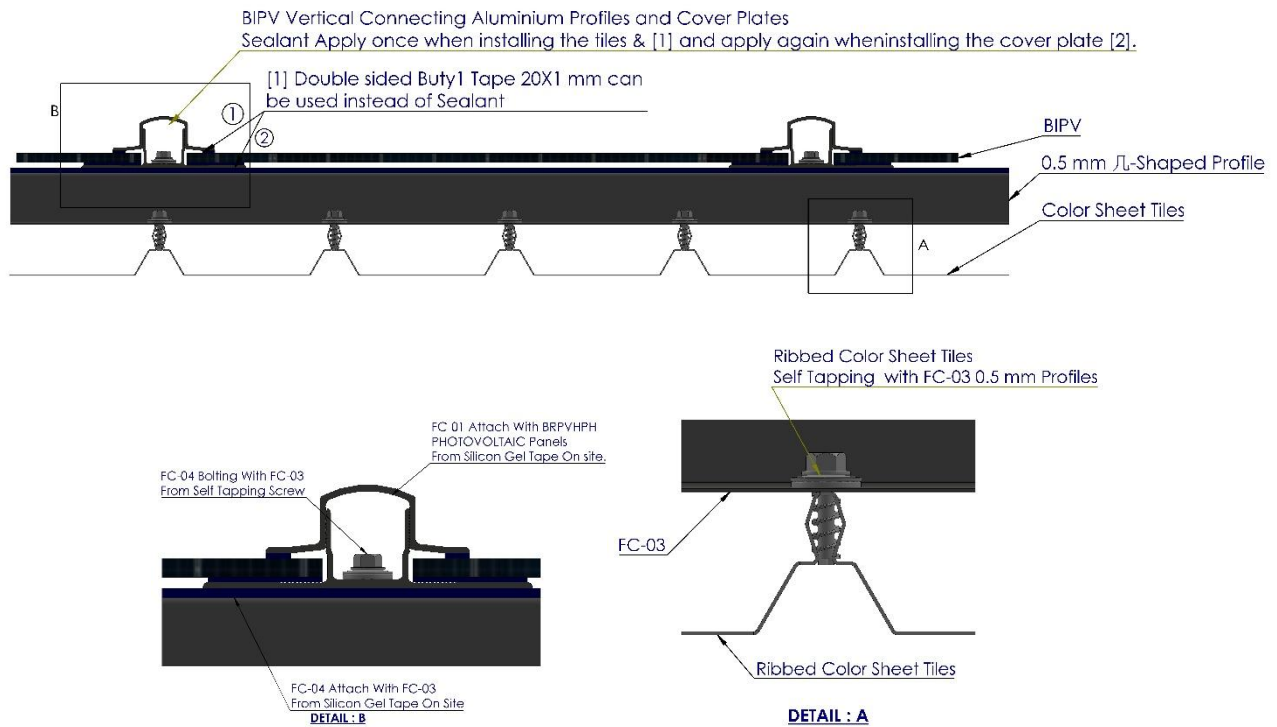
Purlins shall be installed in accordance with the approved design dimensions. A minimum of three steel purlins is required for installations in non-cyclonic regions (A1–A7 and B1 in accordance with AS 1170.2). The minimum spacing between the first and second purlins shall be 610 mm, and between the second and third purlins 540 mm, with a total centre-to-centre distance of not less than 1150 mm between the first and third purlins.

Additional purlins may be required to accommodate higher wind loads, subject to site-specific conditions. The final purlin layout and spacing must be reviewed and approved by a qualified engineer prior to installation.

The spacing of purlins shall be reviewed and approved by qualified engineer before installation.

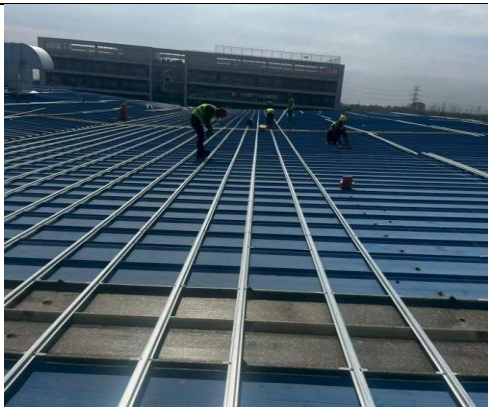
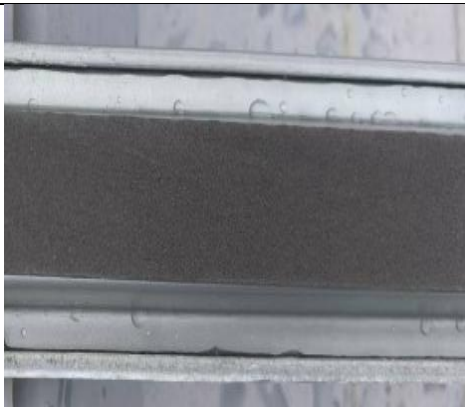
Purlins shall be fixed to the roof corrugations using self-tapping screws, with one screw installed at every second corrugation. An EVA sealing strip shall be applied to the Π-shaped purlins to ensure proper sealing and weatherproofing.





Installing Purlin on the Roof

Use purlin blocks for support and maintain a consistent pattern, proper alignment is crucial to ensure the structural integrity and a level, durable roof.

	
Overview of Purlins installed on the Roof This is how the roof look after all the purlins are installed. These Purlins act as horizontal structural members installed on roofs, running parallel to the eaves and perpendicular to rafters to provide secondary support for roofing sheets or panels	Continuous EVA Strip Install EVA seals, such as high-density foam or butyl tape, are between purlins and roofing sheets to create a watertight barrier and reduce noise from thermal expansion. These seals are crucial for preventing leaks and stopping metal-on-metal friction. They are typically applied directly to the purlin top before fastening the panels

8.2 DC Cable Placement

8.2.1 Cable Preparation

According to the drawing dimensions and the on-site distance from the BIPV output terminal to the inverter, prepare cables of the corresponding length and label them in sequence.

8.2.2 MC4 Connector Installation

First, strip the cable to the appropriate length using a wire stripper. Then crimp the conductor core using a crimping tool. Finally, insert it into the MC4 connector and tighten it using a dedicated spanner.

After completing the MC4 connections, place them at the photovoltaic panel installation location for use.



These are metal connectors used to establish a secure electrical connection to a feedthrough or plug connector. They require a specific crimp tool for installation.



The image shows a pair of MC4 solar panel wire connectors.



After the purlins are installed, the cables are laid out as shown above



This image shows the workers getting ready to install photovoltaic panels onto aluminum mounting rails.

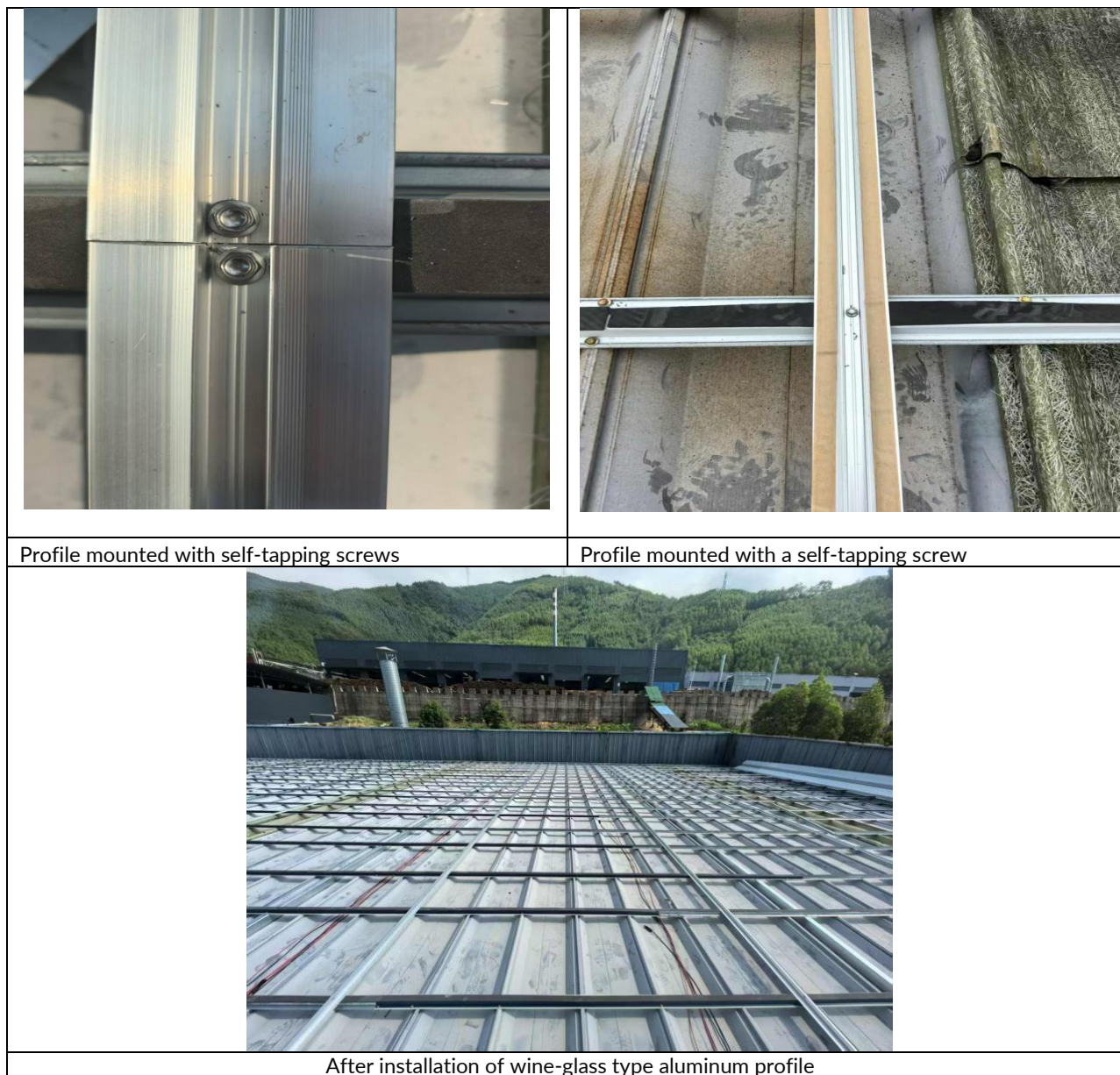
8.3 Wine-glass Type Aluminium Profile Installation

The wine-glass type aluminum profiles must be fixed onto the purlin using self-tapping screws.

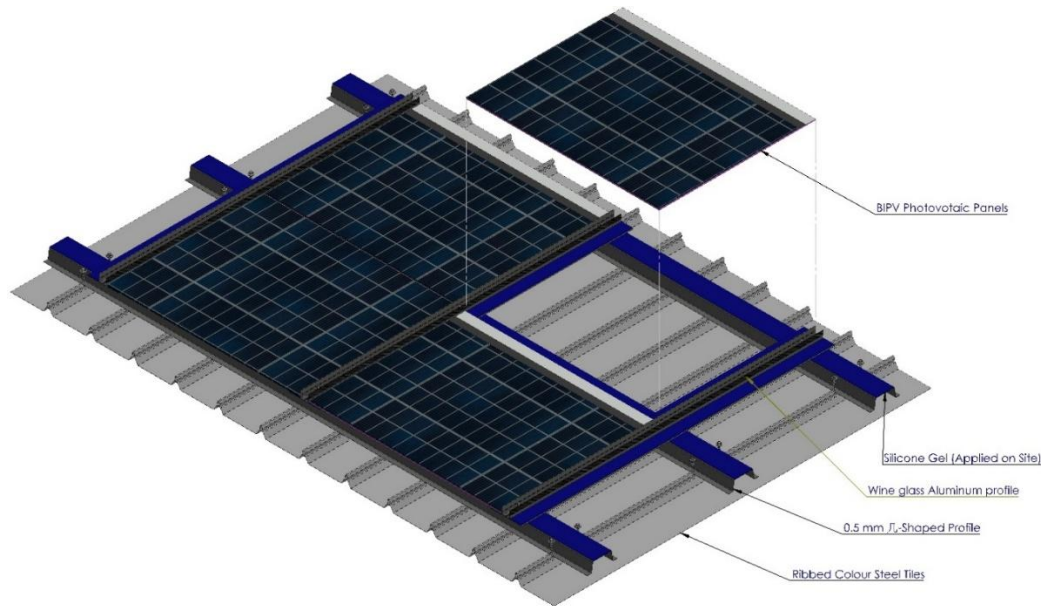
All joints must be positioned directly over the purlins.

Apply butyl sealing tape on both sides of the wine-glass type aluminum profiles (the butyl tape must be applied smoothly and firmly, without wrinkles). The inner edge-to-inner edge spacing shall be around 2278 mm for next step to place solar panels.

This step can be carried out simultaneously with the photovoltaic panel installation.



8.4 Photovoltaic Panel Installation



8.4.1 Application of Butyl Tape

Apply two continuous butyl tapes to the upper end of the photovoltaic panel. No wrinkles are permitted.

8.4.2 Panel Installation

Two workers shall lift and position the panels together. Install sequentially from bottom to top.

During installation, conduct self-checks to ensure there is no displacement, confirm that lap joints are positioned over the purlins, and verify that the panels are securely fixed. Ensure that all the solar panels will sit on the steel purlins.



Apply butyl tapes to the upper end of the photovoltaic panel



Two workers installing the panel

8.4.3 Fixing with Self-Tapping Screws

Use flat-head self-tapping screws to secure the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels to the wine-glass type aluminum profiles. After fastening, remove all metal debris to prevent electrochemical corrosion. Clamps are not recommended for installation.

After installation is completed, measure the open-circuit voltage to confirm it is correct and verify proper grounding.

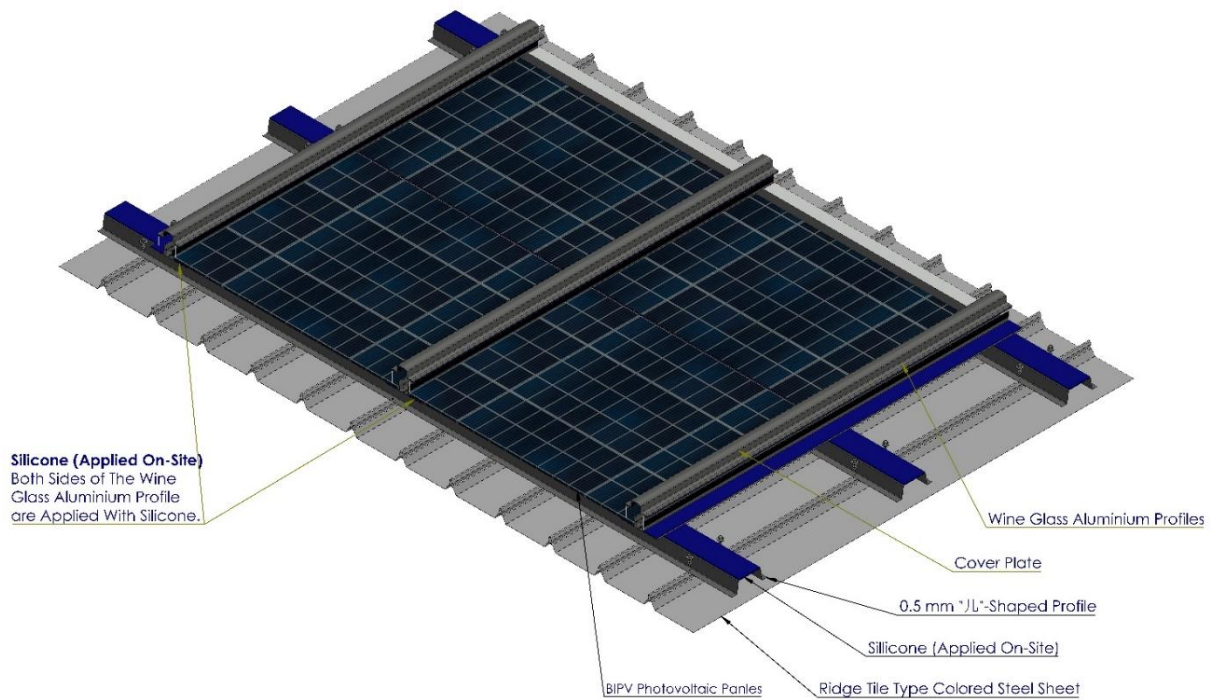


Fixing the self adhesive tape



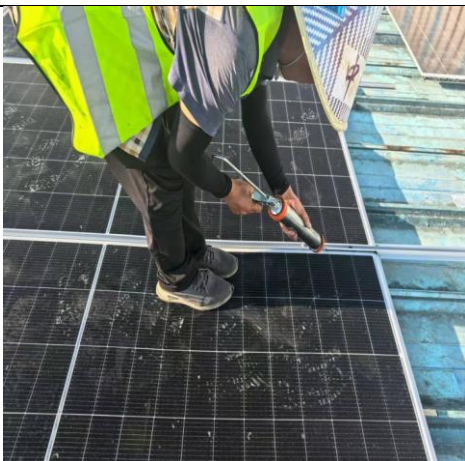
The item shown is a clamp meter to identify electrical measurements

8.5 Sealant Application



High performance weatherproof silicone sealant to be applied at the joint between the wine-glass type aluminum profiles and the solar panels.

- The silicone sealant shall be applied evenly and smoothly. The joint must be fully filled and level with the module surface.
- During application, take care to avoid applying structural sealant onto the surface of the photovoltaic panel.



This image depicts a technician applying sealant to solar panels to ensure waterproofing

8.6 π-type Aluminium Profile Installation

- The π-type cover plate must have self-tapping screws for structural connection at the ends, joints, and eaves of the roof ridge.
- The cover plate must be tightly fastened to the wine-glass type aluminum profile.



Construction Instructions:

- After installation, the BIPV panels shall be securely bonded to the roof corrugations. Panels shall not be walked on until the adhesive has fully cured; only then may access be permitted to apply the wine glass-shaped aluminium profile adhesive.

- Apply silicone sealant continuously along both sides of the interface between the wine-glass shaped aluminium profile and the BIPV panel. Install the snap-on π -shaped cover plate immediately before the sealant cures to ensure proper bonding and sealing.
- Continuous silicone sealant shall be maintained on both sides of the aluminium profile to seal the interface between the cover plate and the glass, providing long-term fixation and weatherproofing of the π -shaped cover plate.

8.7 Recommended Construction Tools

No.	Tool Name	Purpose	Remarks
1.	Crimping pliers	Terminal crimping	
2.	Automatic wire stripper	DC cable stripping	
3.	PV crimping tool	MC4 inner core crimping	
4.	MC4 spanner	MC4 connector installation	
5.	Hand drill	Self-tapping screw installation and rivet hole drilling	
6.	Heat gun	Heat shrink terminals	
7.	Multimeter	Continuity testing and grounding testing	
8.	Screwdriver, voltage tester	Temporary power connection	
9.	Angle grinder	Edge material cutting	
10.	Welding machine	Auxiliary work (fabrication of temporary ladder, cable rack, etc.)	
11.	Steel tape measure	Measurement	
12.	Sealant gun	Sealing	

9 *Commissioning and Handover*

9.1 Pre-Commissioning Mechanical Checklist

After the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels are fixed to the roof purlins with self-tapping screws, all metal debris must be removed to prevent electrochemical corrosion.

At the ends, joints, ridge and eaves, the cover strip must be structurally fixed using self-drilling screws and securely clipped onto the lower edge strip.

Structural sealant at the joint between the lower edge strip and the ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels shall be applied evenly and smoothly, fully filling the joint and remaining level with the module surface.

9.2 Electrical Tests and Measurements

After installation is completed, the open-circuit voltage of the BIPV string is measured to confirm it is correct, and proper grounding is verified.

10 Operation and Maintenance

10.1 Routine inspection schedule (roof, sealants, fixings, wiring)

Conduct annual inspections to ensure the following:

- Joints and connectors are secure and free from wear or corrosion.
- Grounding connections are intact and effective.
- Installation brackets are stable and free from loosening.
- Modules are clean and free of obstructions like dirt, leaves, or snow.

10.2 Cleaning procedures and acceptable cleaning agents

ClearVue-Helios solar products feature the advantage of operation & maintenance-free performance. The frameless design of the modules prevents dust accumulation.

For modules installed at an angle, natural rainfall often suffices to clean the surface. If additional cleaning is required:

- Use a soft cloth or sponge with water to clean the glass surface gently.
- Avoid using abrasive materials or tools to prevent scratches that could impact power output.
- If using high-pressure cleaners, follow these guidelines:
 1. **Cleaning Fluid:** Use clean water at ambient temperature; avoid chemical cleaners.
 2. **Water Pressure:** ≤ 13.1 MPa.
 3. **Flow Rate:** ≤ 7 L/min.
 4. **Nozzle Distance:** Maintain a distance of ≥ 30 cm from the module surface.
 5. **Spraying Angle:** Keep the angle $\geq 15^\circ$ to avoid damage.
 6. **Timing:** Clean during low-light conditions, such as at night or early morning, to reduce the risk of thermal stress.

10.3 Record-keeping templates (maintenance log)

The smart inverter enables remote monitoring of the operating status of each individual module, allowing real-time observation of module performance.

10.4 Shading

Partially blocking a single module can cause reverse voltage, affecting current flow through other modules and increasing the risk of damage.

- Ensure modules are free from obstructions (e.g., dirt, shading, or debris) to prevent reverse voltage build-up.

10.5 Electrical Safety

- Do not disassemble the junction box or modify internal components. Wiring methods must maintain the factory settings to avoid damage or safety risks.
- Never leave junction box connectors in a short-circuit condition.
- During maintenance, use appropriate safety devices such as:
 - **Insulated Tools and Gloves:** To prevent electric shocks.
 - **Shading Materials:** Cover the module's glass surface to reduce voltage production under sunlight.
- Be cautious when working on modules exposed to sunlight, as they can produce high voltage. Always observe proper safety protocols to avoid electric shocks.

11 Warranty

- **Product Warranty: 15-years**
- **Linear Performance Warranty: 30-years**

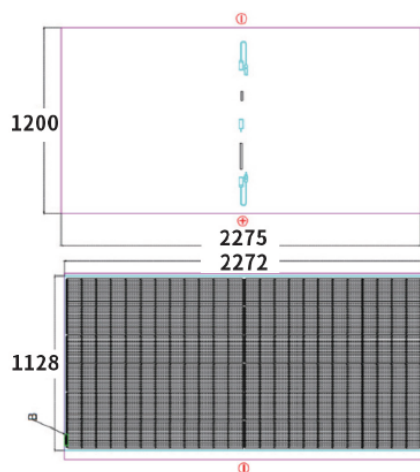
Appendix

Appendix A: CPV-RF-144-xxxN (590-600) Datasheet-0331

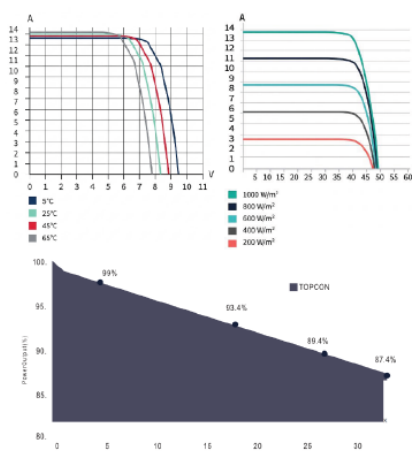
ClearVue-Helios Roof Solar Panels

CPV-RF-144-XXXN (XXX=590~600)

Dimensional Drawing (±5mm tolerance)



IV Curve & Linear Performance Warranty



Mechanical Specs

Model Numbers	CPV-RF-144-590N CPV-RF-144-595N CPV-RF-144-600N
Dimensions (±5mm)	2272 x 1200mm
Thickness (±0.5mm)	3.9mm
Gross Weight (±1kg)	28Kg
Glass Size	2272 x 1128mm
Junction box	IP68, 3 bypass diodes
Connector	Changshu Friends Connector Technology Co., Ltd PV5e/PV3e Staubli Electrical Connectors AG PV-KST4/xy_UR, PV-KBT4/xy_UR PV-KST4-EVO 2/xy_UR, PV-KBT4-EVO 2/xy_EU
Cell Type	Mono-crystalline silicon, TOPCon
Cell Arrangement	144
Front Glass	2.0mm AR-coated heat-strengthened glass
Backsheet	0.5mm high-strength Alu-Zinc steel sheet
Per 40ft HC container	690 pcs
Per pallet	23 pcs

Warranty:

Product Warranty: 15-years
Linear Performance
Warranty: 30-years

Fire Rating:

Class A according to
IEC61730 and UL790

Electrical Specs

Power Sorting	0-5W
Test Conditions	STC*
Max Power (Pmax/W with tolerance ±3%)	590/595/600
Open circuit voltage (Voc/V ±3%)	53.52/53.72/53.92
Short circuit current (Isc/A ±3%)	14.22/14.28/14.34
Voltage at max power (Vmp/V)	42.97/43.12/43.26V
Current at max power (Imp/A)	13.73/13.80/13.87
Module efficiency (%)	23.02%/23.2%/23.4%

*Standard Test Conditions (STC): Irradiance=1000W/m², Cell Temperature=25°C, AM=1.5 *Test Tolerance (±3.0%)

Operating Specs

Max. system voltage	1000V
Max. Fuse Rating	25A
Max static test load front/snow load	+5400Pa
Max static test load back/wind load	-3600Pa
Hail test passed	25mm dia, 23m/s impact speed

*Clamps not recommended for installation

Temp Coefficient (STC)

Operation temperature	T98max=70 degree
Temp. Coeff. (Pmax)	-0.29%/°C
Temp. Coeff. (Voc)	-0.25%/°C
Temp. Coeff. (Isc)	0.045%/°C
NMOT	41±3°C

*Operating temperature in accordance with requirements of IEC 61215-1 for photovoltaic (PV) modules

Certificate Holder: ClearVue Technologies Ltd.
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