

Model MNE250XW

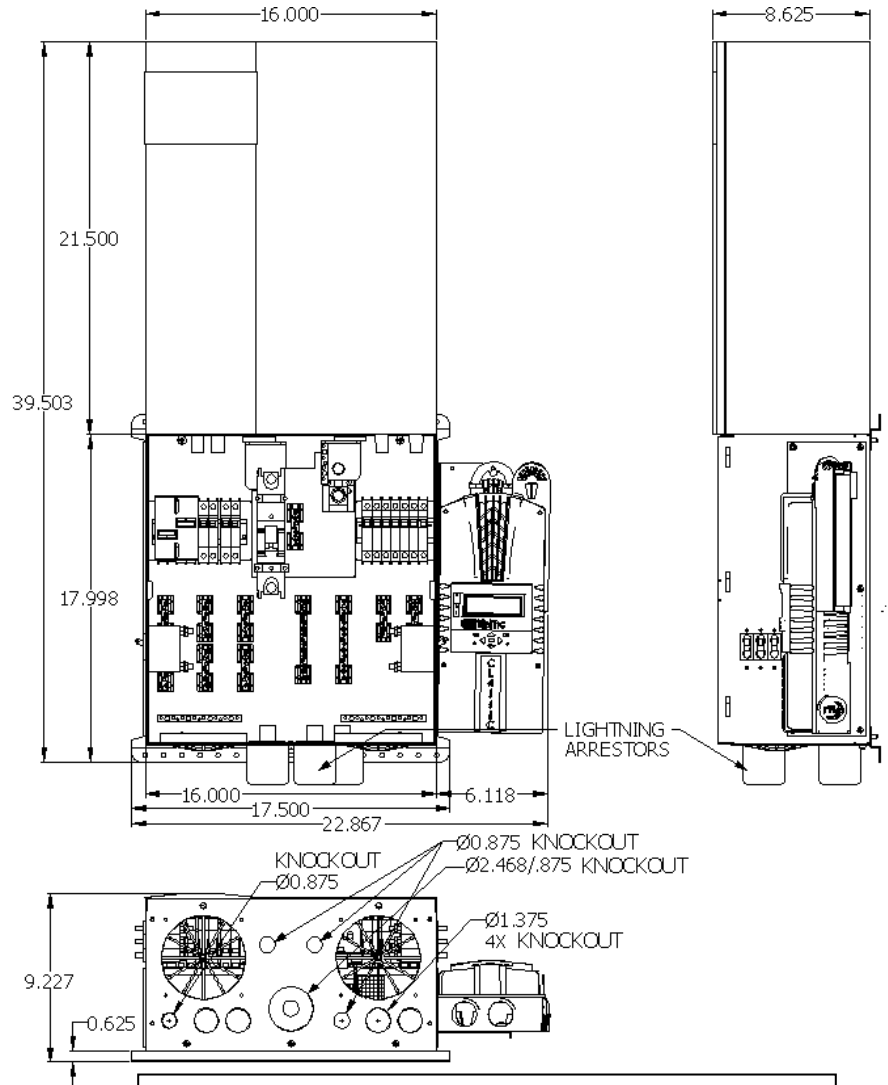
The MidNite Solar XW E-Panel is designed for a single XW inverter installation. Use this installation manual to aid in installation. The installation of an electrical system such as this fall under the guidelines of the NEC in the USA. Canadian electrical codes have jurisdiction in Canada. These instructions are not intended to be used in lieu of these local and federal codes, but rather are used as specific to this product. You may need to consult with a professional Solar installer or electrical inspector when in doubt on code specific questions and system installation issues. Even though the E-Panel incorporates and simplifies numerous separate electrical circuits into one enclosure, an inverter system such as this is still a very sophisticated and somewhat complicated electrical system.

The XW inverter should be mounted to the wall prior to installing the E-Panel. Pay attention to the total height of the system. Refer to the dimensioned drawing on page 2.

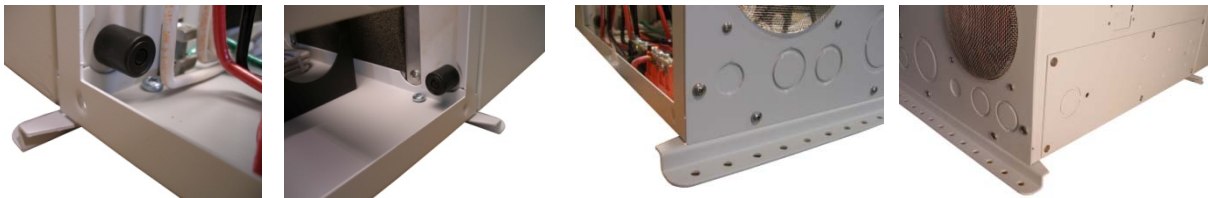
Installing the E-Panel to the inverter: To install the E-Panel, remove the door and deadfront. Attach top and bottom wall mounting brackets to the E-Panel using four M6 x 10mm tap-tite

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screws supplied. The top mounting bracket slides up behind the inverter to space the inverter out the proper distance from the wall. The top mounting bracket does not screw to the wall, but rather just acts as a spacer. Refer to pictures on page 2 for bracket placement.

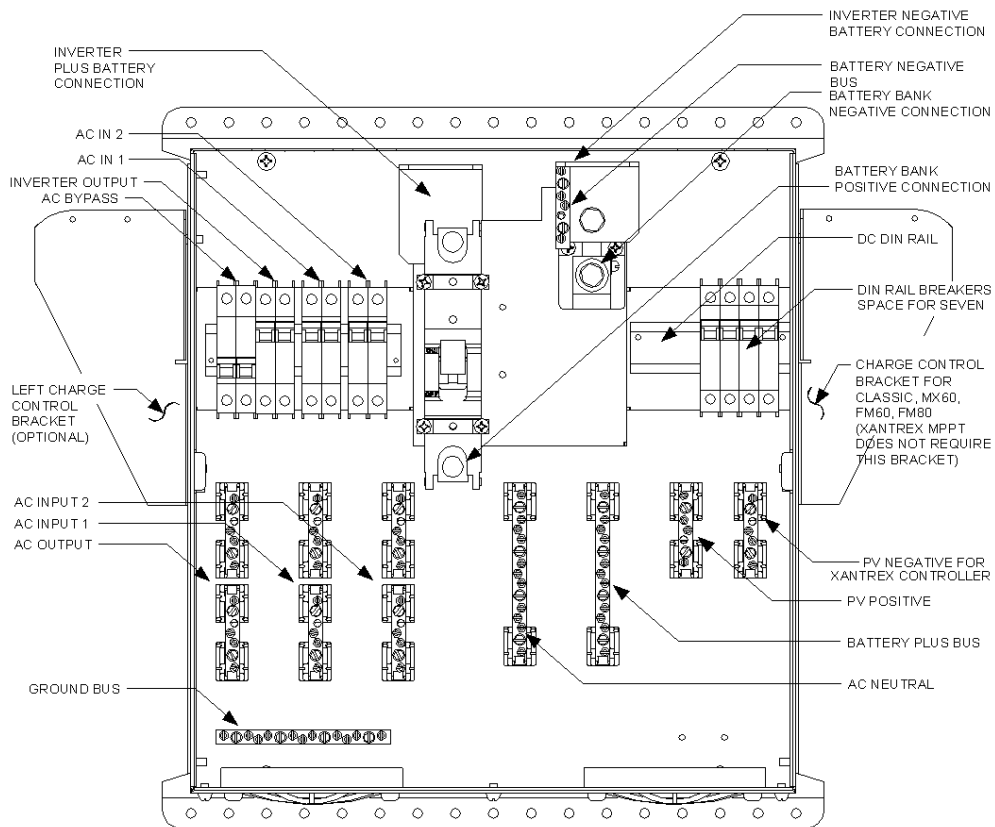
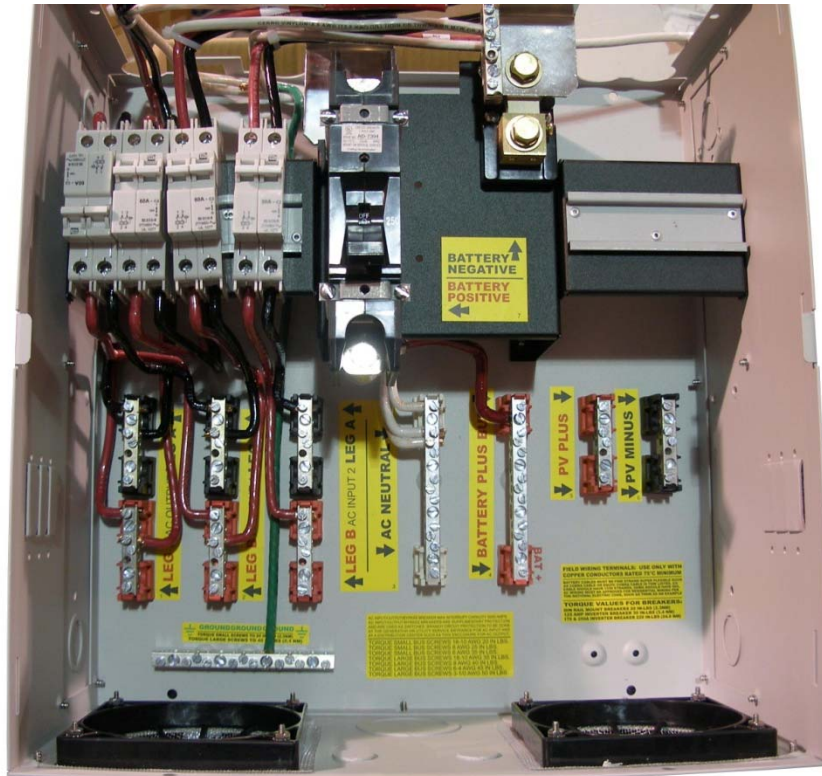


Dimensions of XW E-Panel and inverter



Top left Top right Bottom left Bottom right
 Each mounting bracket is held on using two 6mm x 10mm thread forming screws.
 Use a #3 Philips screwdriver for these four screws.

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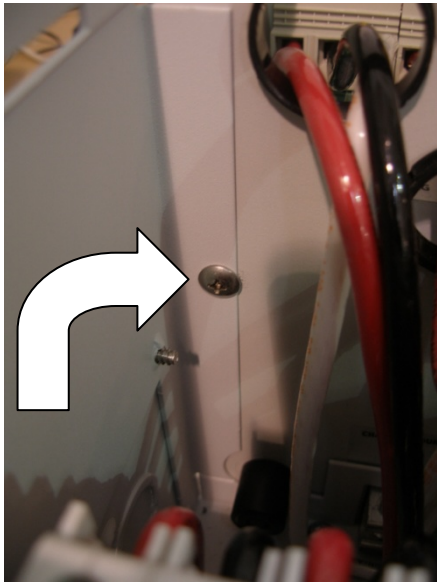


Main component placement

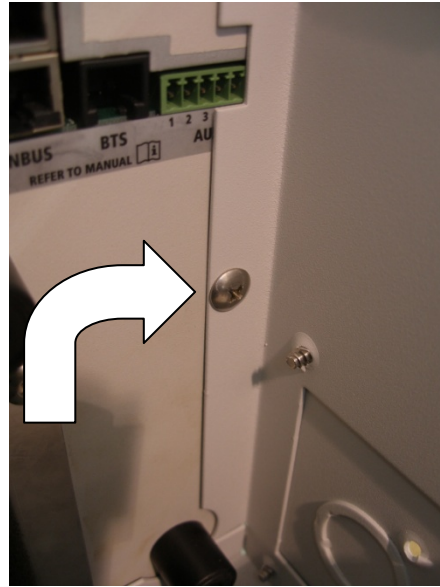
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Installing the E-Panel to the inverter continued:

Remove two 5mm #2 Philips tip screws from the bottom of the inverter that will be used to attach the E-Panel. These two screws are the only attachment to the inverter. The bottom wall mounting bracket also needs to be secured to the wall. You must also remove the battery terminal bolts prior to setting the E-Panel in place. Note: 10-32 UNF screws are interchangeable with the 5mm screws if you should misplace them.

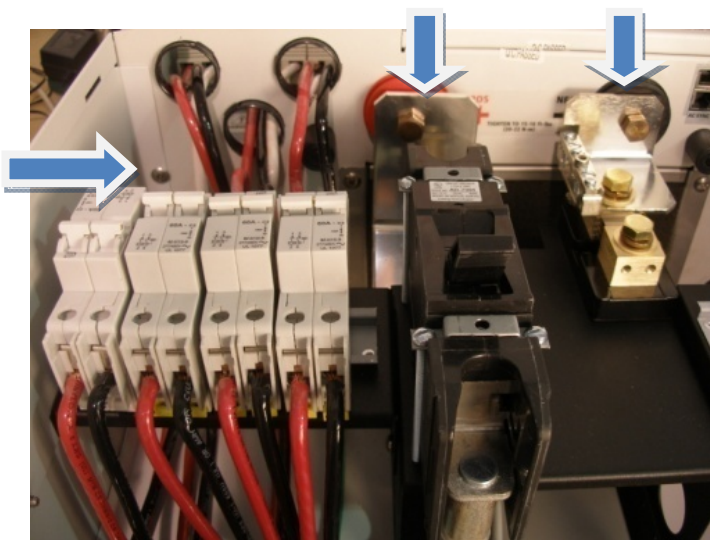


Left attachment. E-Panel to inverter



Right attachment. E-Panel to inverter

To gain access to these two main mounting screws, you will need a long #2 Philips screwdriver. The tip must be at least 9 inches long. Most tool boxes do not have a Philips screwdriver this long, so consider adding it to your arsenal of tools. Slide the AC breakers to the right a bit to



allow the screwdriver to line up with the screw. Move them back after the E-Panel is secured to the inverter. Install the battery terminal bolts as shown to the left. Remove the left side plate of the E-Panel. This allows access to tighten the bottom of the battery plus bus bar located on the 250 amp circuit breaker. Both the Plus and Minus battery busbars are shipped loose for ease of alignment and must be tightened. Use a 9/16" wrench for these connections. (Note: some earlier bus bars may require enlarging the slot for battery terminals). If required, use a 3/8" drill and a strong pair of pliers to

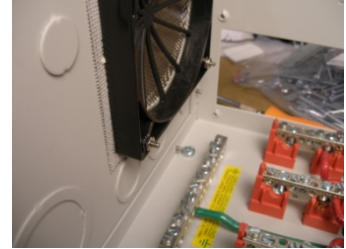
hold it while drilling.

Wiring: Start with the grounds. Wiring the system will be easier if grounds are done first.

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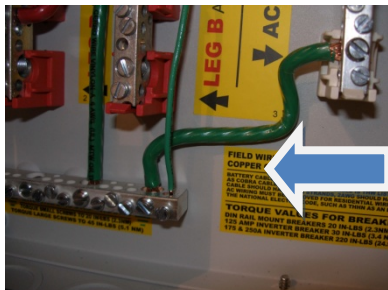
Chassis ground connection to inverter



E-Panel earth ground bus (AC & DC)

The E-Panel comes with a 6AWG green ground wire shown above. The ground chassis lug on the bottom of the inverter is the same electrical connection as the three inside the wiring compartment of the inverter. You may use this large terminal as the one single ground connection to the inverter and then connect all other grounds to the E-Panel ground bus. Since the E-Panel ground, inverter chassis ground and wiring compartment grounds are all at the same potential, you may use any and all as required although electrical inspectors are used to finding all grounds on just one busbar. The E-Panel ground bus is the proper place for this single point ground on an off-grid system. Your main distribution panel ground is the proper AC ground for utility connected systems. Use the E-Panel ground bus for the DC grounds in a utility connected system. Inspectors will want to see a separate ground wire from AC and DC on a utility connected system. You can use a single ground wire from the E-Panel for AC and DC for an off-grid installation.

Neutral to ground bond: All AC electrical systems in North America must have an AC Neutral to Earth Ground bonding connection. A typical distribution panel such as Square D makes this bond by use of a bonding screw. That green screw grounds the neutral busbar when installed. Electrical inspectors are used to looking in the main distribution panel for this electrical bond. In a battery backed up grid tie or power back up installation, this bond has already been made in the main distribution / service entrance panel. Do not add it inside the E-Panel when the utility is connected. In an off-grid installation where there is no utility connection, the bond should be done inside the E-Panel as shown here.



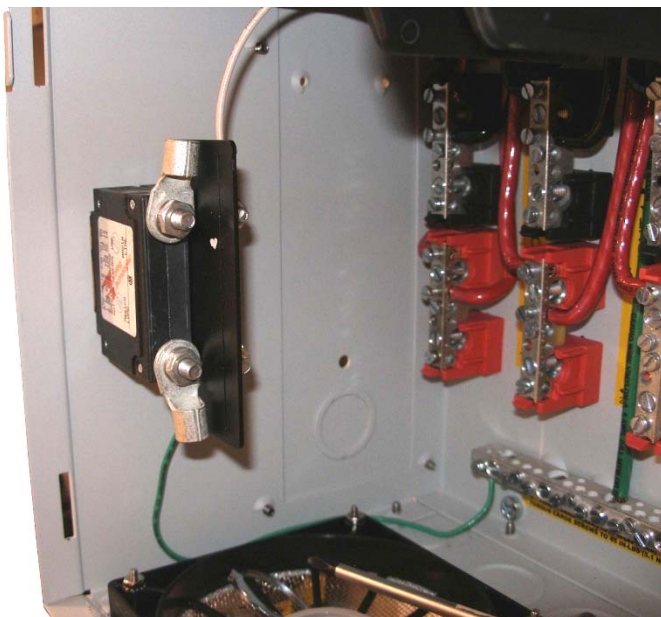
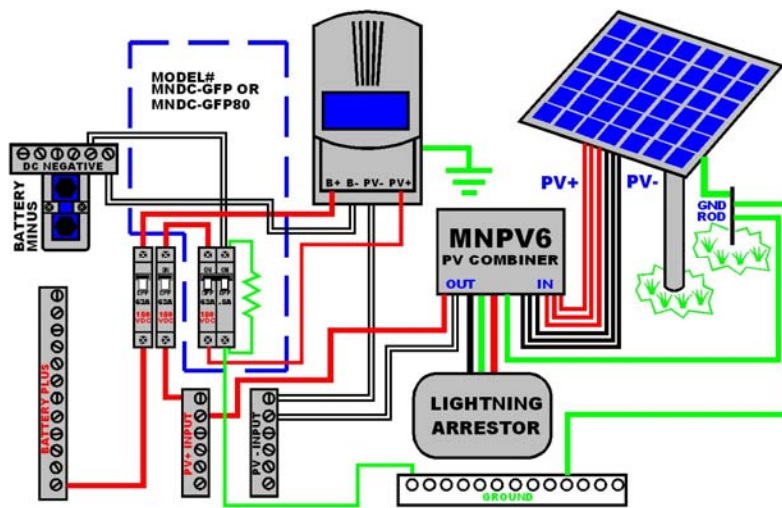
6AWG Neutral to Ground bonding wire. The bond should be done at the power source and since the E-Panel is central to the power generation, it is considered the source. Some electrical inspectors are used to looking for this bond to be accomplished in the distribution panel. They may ask you to move it to where they feel comfortable finding it. Don't fight it. The bond will work just fine in a Square D box too.

DC-GFP installation: The NEC 2008 requires a DC-GFP in all US systems!

When installing a DC-GFP in the PV circuit, make sure there is no battery minus to ground connection. That would effectively short out the sense circuit on the DC-GFP. MidNite solar has two DC-GFP devices that fit the E-Panel. One is a 63 amp single circuit din rail mount device

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while the other is an 80 amp single circuit panel mount device. OutBack Power offers a two circuit 80 amp panel mount DC-GFP that also fits inside the E-Panel. The Xantrex DC-GFP's will not fit in the E-Panel. The MidNite Solar single circuit DC-GFP's are designed for a single PV array. Two MidNite DC-GFP's may be used to accommodate two arrays although the dual OutBack would for dual arrays and dual controllers cost less and take up less room. DC-GFP's are a very misunderstood device. When looking at a wiring diagram you will notice that part of the DC-GFP is a high current breaker. Connected in series with the GFP is yet another high current DC breaker. It is a common mistake to think the second breaker is unnecessary. NEC2008 requires a DC-GFP on all systems whether mounted on the roof top of a residence or not. The NEC also does not allow the DC-GFP to be the PV disconnect. When the DC-GFP is turned off, it leaves the battery negative ungrounded. The only time it is allowed that the system be ungrounded is during a fault condition. This requirement necessitates a PV disconnect in series with the DC-GFP.



80 amp panel mount DC-GFP ready for the high current wires.

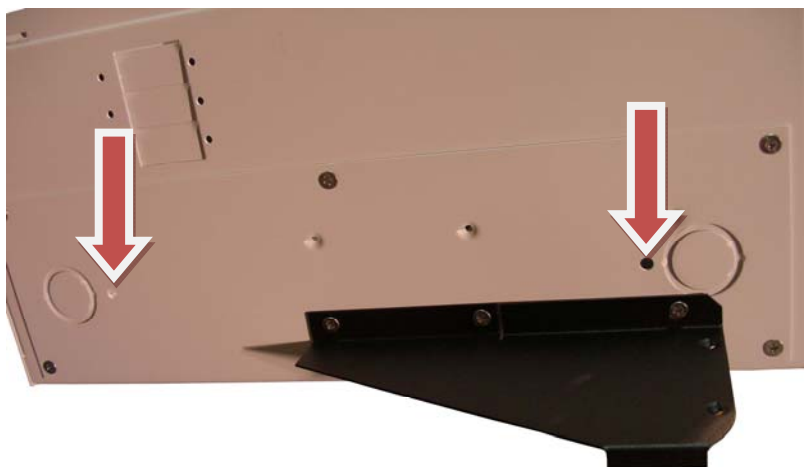


63 amp din rail DC-GFP wired with a 63 amp PV disconnect and a 63 amp controller output breaker.

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The DC-GFP device monitors current flowing between battery negative and earth ground and will trip when more than ½ amp is present. There should be no current flowing in this circuit under normal circumstances. In the event your DC-GFP trips, it is usually on a new installation. One of two things is happening. 1: There is an actual ground fault in the wiring, or 2: there is an excess of current flowing through the large 63 or 80 amp breaker. The first thing an installer usually suspects in the case of this device tripping is that the device is faulty. Sorry, but this will not be the reason for a DC-GFP tripping, so **check your wiring!** Refer to the wiring diagram in these instructions or on the inside of the door. These wiring diagrams show a PV disconnect breaker connected directly after the PV array + busbar and before the DC-GFP. It doesn't matter which order these two devices are connected. The DC-GFP can be connected to the Array plus output before the PV disconnect just as well. Make sure the polarity of all DC breakers are correct. The din rail mount breakers have a + sign at the bottom terminal. Panel mount breakers have a "Line" marking on the top connection. The + and Line connections need to be connected to the most positive point in the circuit. Since the DC-GFP is acting as a switch and not as a breaker, the PV disconnect is the device that polarity needs to be observed. It is much easier to wire the din rail mount devices as shown in the picture, but the DC-GFP + connection is furthest away from the PV+ array. In the case of the panel mount 80 amp PV disconnect breaker and 80 amp DC-GFP, connect the PV+ array output to the top of the PV disconnect breaker. The DC-GFP polarity will not be important. The polarity of the PV disconnect breaker is important! The output of the PV charge controller also requires over-current protection. Most installations will use either a 63 amp din rail mount breaker or an 80 amp panel mount breaker. The + or "Line" side of this breaker must be connected to the Battery+ busbar. Use a red 6AWG wire for the 63 amp breaker and 4AWG wire for an 80 amp breaker. The charge controller output breaker must be sized large enough for the expected output. You can always use a larger breaker and wire than the array output though. The breaker is there to protect the wire, not the controller, so you can use a 63 amp breaker even if the controller is not capable of outputting more than 30 amps.

Solar Controller hook up: The E-Panel is set up to accept numerous controllers. These controllers may be installed on either side of the enclosure using brackets like shown below. The bracket below is the standard bracket that comes with every E-Panel. If your controller must mount to the opposite side, then order a MNCCB-Left. This bracket directly accepts the MidNite



Classic controller, OutBack MX60, FM60 and FM80. Some PWM controllers such as the Xantrex C40/C60 and the Morningstar Tristar 60 can also mount to this bracket by adding an additional mounting hole. The Xantrex MPPT controller does not require a bracket. It mounts to the two holes marked with arrows.

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Wires pass through a 1" conduit knockout in the side plate. Install a 1" Close nipple, three 1" locknuts and two bushings to complete the wire passage. One of the locknuts is placed between the two enclosures to act as a spacer. The picture to the right shows the MidNite Classic installed. Note the two 80 amp panel mount breakers. The E-Panel can accept up to three panel mount breakers on either side and up to seven din rail mount breakers. Din rail breakers go up to 63 amps at the present. Panel mount breakers are available in 80 amps and even higher. Most controllers are too large to allow panel mount breakers to be mounted in front of the controller as is shown with the Classic here. Each charge controller must have a breaker/disconnect coming in from the PV combiner and also a breaker on the output of the controller. The need for breakers on both sides of the controller is an NEC requirement. Refer to the wiring diagram on page 6. A more complete wiring diagram is at the end of these instructions and on the inside of the door.

Inverter wiring compartment:

The E-Panel comes wired with 6AWG wire for all AC circuits. The left three terminals on the inverter are the AC output terminals. The output of the inverter terminals are wired to the E-Panel AC output terminal busbars. Wires are supplied and marked AC out. AC in 1 and AC in 2 are supplied and marked as such. These wires also connect to the E-Panel terminal busbars of the same name. Cut and strip these wires as required to hook up as shown. Refer to the inverter manual for torque values.

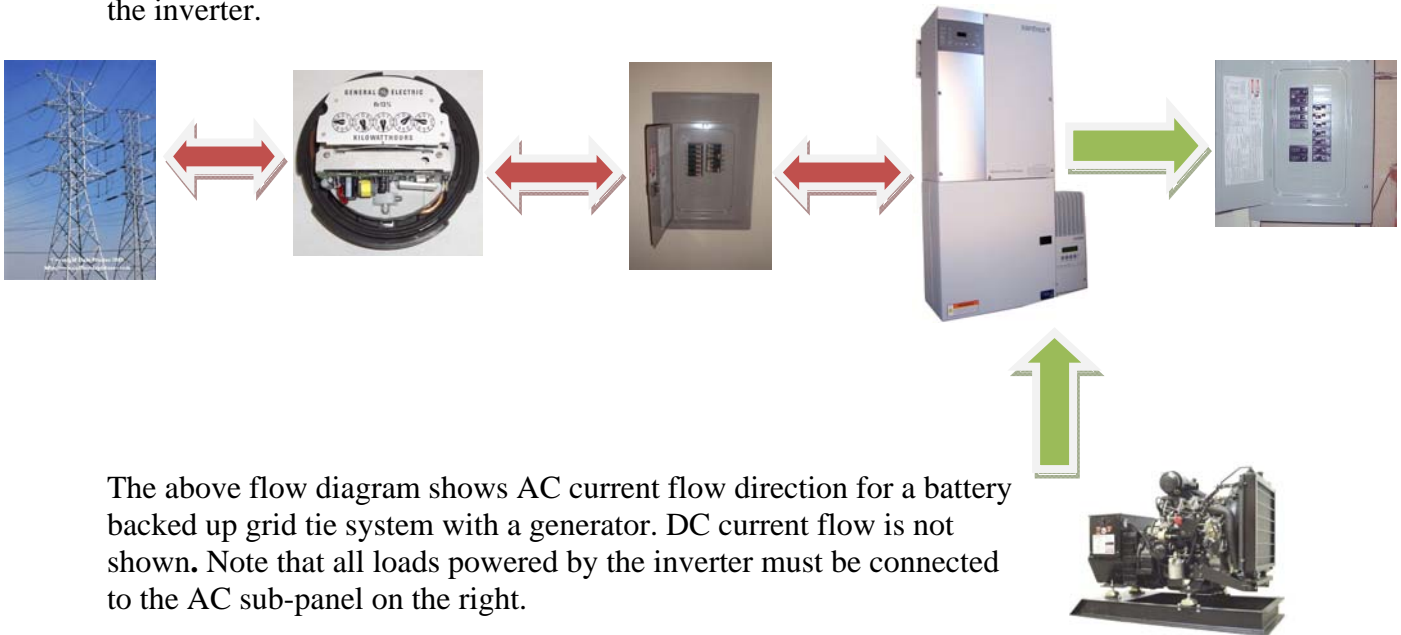


AC hook up: The E-Panel is supplied with 2 pole 60 amp continuous breakers

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for the generator input, utility input and AC input/output bypass switch. Most generators come with a UL489 branch circuit output breaker. All main distribution/service entrance panels such as Square D utilize UL489 branch circuit rated breakers. The AC breakers supplied in the E-Panel are supplementary protection listed to UL1077. These breakers are used as disconnects or switches, but not as branch circuit devices. Branch circuit breakers made for a residential service entrance panels are typically thermal breakers. These breakers are not allowed under NEC guidelines to normally carry more than 80% of their rating. That means a 60 amp Square D QO stab in breaker may only be sized for 48 amps continuous power. The MidNite breakers are a hydraulic/magnetic variety and are allowed under NEC guidelines to carry full rated current. The XW E-Panel comes with 60 amp hydraulic/magnetic breakers.

Bus bars are provided for easy hook up from a generator and or the utility and also for an AC sub-panel. The AC input and output busbars are also the ideal place to connect lightning or surge arrestors. The output busbar must not be connected to the main distribution panel in a utility connected installation. The main utility connected distribution panel will go dead during an outage. Only circuits connected to the AC output busbar (sub-panel) will have power during a power outage. Do not try to back feed a utility connected distribution panel from the output of the inverter.



The above flow diagram shows AC current flow direction for a battery backed up grid tie system with a generator. DC current flow is not shown. Note that all loads powered by the inverter must be connected to the AC sub-panel on the right.

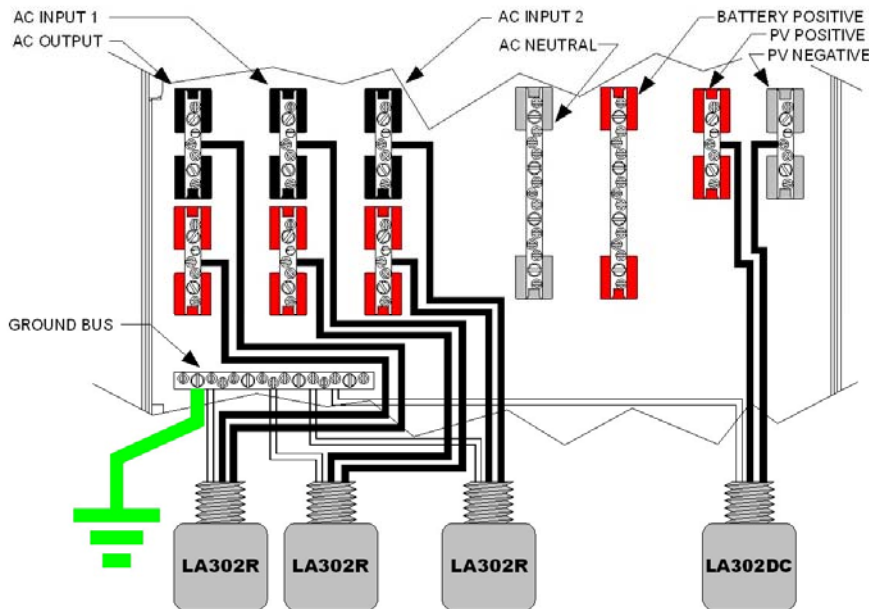


The above flow diagram shows AC current flow in an off-grid system. DC current flow is not shown.

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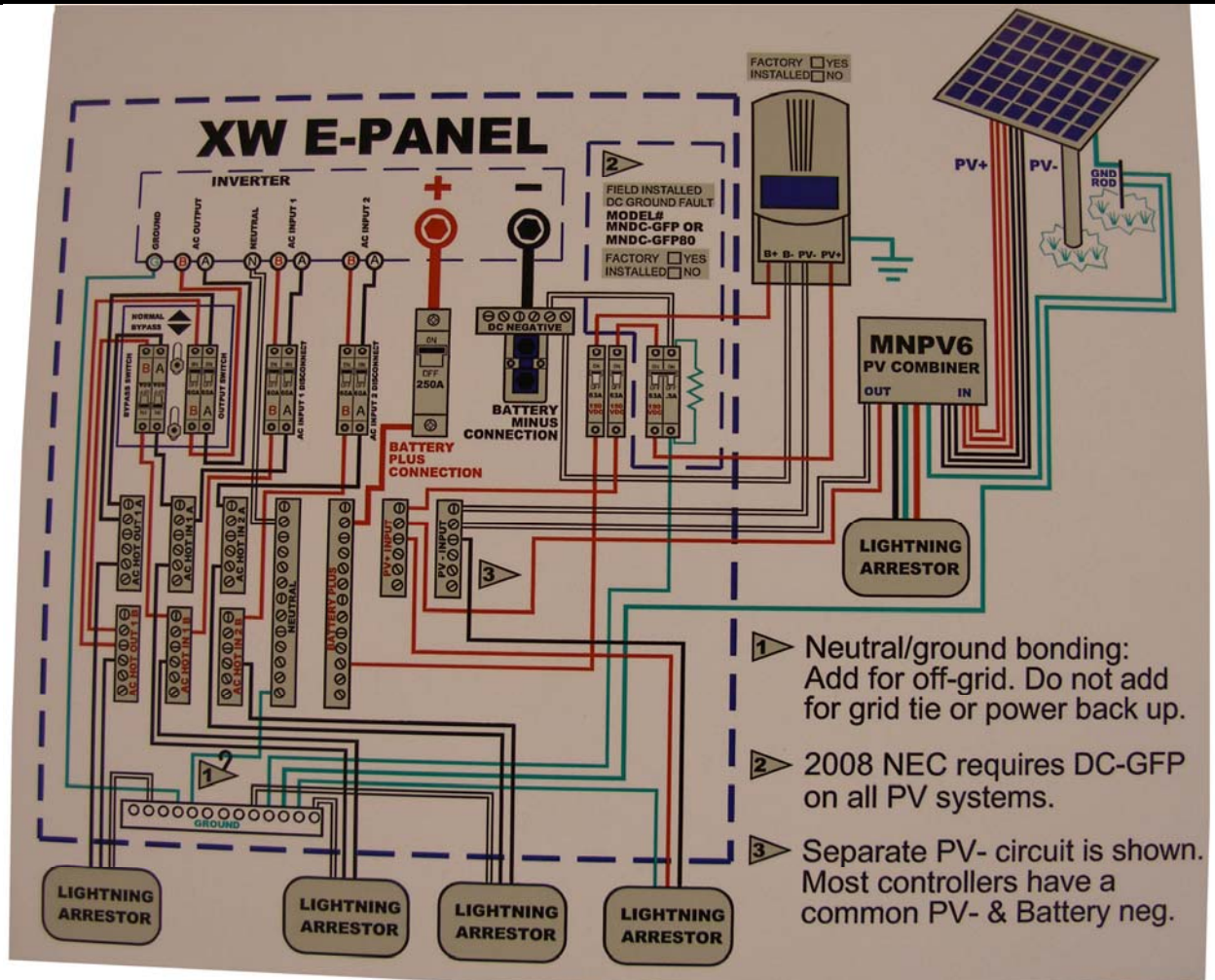
This is a pictorial explanation of the main AC circuits. AC input1, AC input2 and AC output.

In a utility connected system, only the loads connected to the AC output Sub-panel will have power during an outage. The main service entrance loads will have no power.



Lightning arrester hook up. Note there is no arrester on the battery bank. The Battery + lightning arrester has marginal value since the batteries make a pretty large arrester themselves. MidNite Solar does not endorse the Delta lightning arrestors shown. These are for reference only.

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Door label, located on the inside of the door.

Other MidNite Solar components that may be included in the XW installation include: PV combiner MNPV3, MNPV6, MNPV12 or MNPV16

Battery enclosures MNBE-A, MNBE-B, MNBE-C, MNBE-D

DC din rail mount breakers: MNEPV1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,15,20,30,40,50,63

DC panel mount breakers: MNEDC80

AC din rail mount single pole 120VAC breakers: MNEAC10,15,20 UL489 listed

AC din rail mount single pole 277VAC breakers: MNEAC30,40,50 or 60QZD

AC din rail mount 2 pole 20 amp 120/240VAC breakers: MNEAC20QZD2P

AC din rail mount 2 pole 30 amp 120/240VAC breakers: MNEAC30QZD2P

AC din rail mount 2 pole 50 amp 120/240VAC breakers: MNEAC50QZD2P

AC din rail mount 2 pole 60 amp 120/240VAC breakers: MNEAC60QZD2P