



Non-flow-through wiring of NS and DNS series inverters: Quick installation guide



Principle and wiring

The CT measuring ring is used to indicate overflows into the distribution network. The CT is 'clipped' onto one phase of the supply cable and connected to the inverter. The maximum cable length is 5 m.

The CT's transformation ratio is 1:1000. Power regulation accuracy is approximately 3%. (e.g. GW1000-NS: if the Power Limit is set to 10%, power overflow into the grid will be around 70W–130W; therefore, even if you set the Power Limit to 000%, the inverter will still supply a small amount of power to the grid)

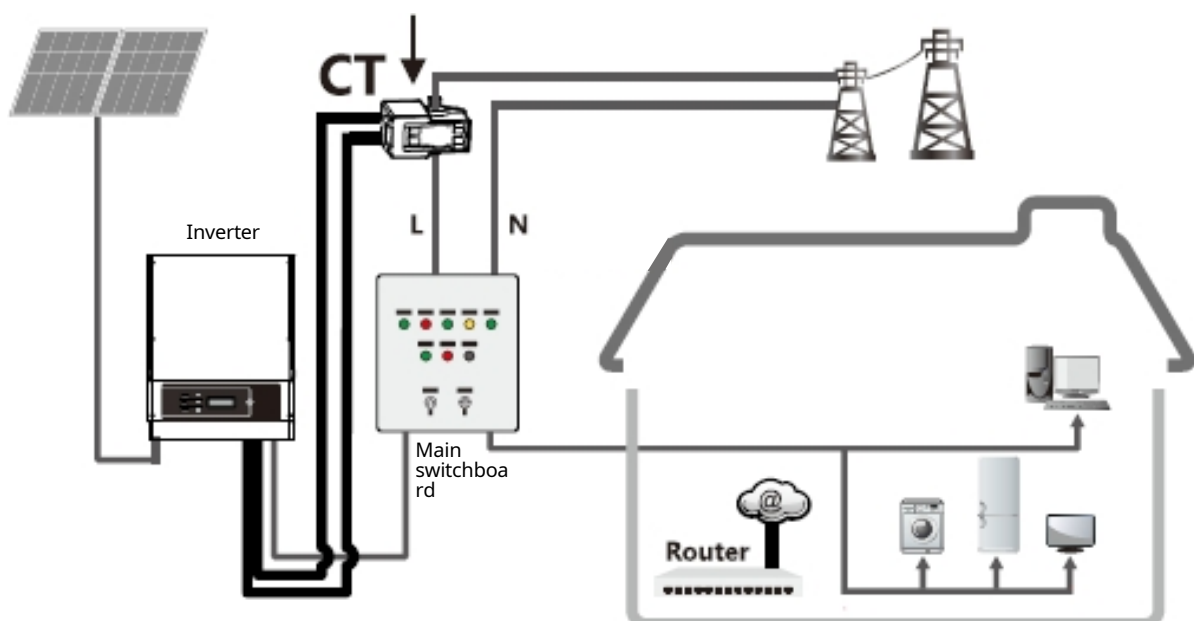
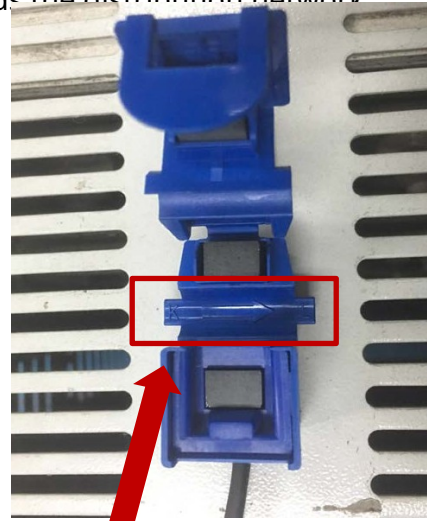
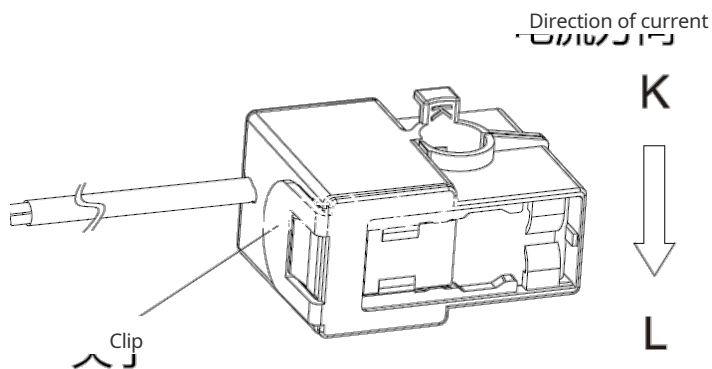


Fig. 1



Principle and wiring

Open the CT and clip it onto the phase of the supply cable feeding the house. The markings K and L on the CT indicate the direction towards the distribution network



Direction K → L (House → Mains)

Fig. 2

Connect the white wire from the CT to terminal no. 1 and the black wire to terminal no. 2. Ensure that everything is connected as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Note: The terminal block is included in the package.

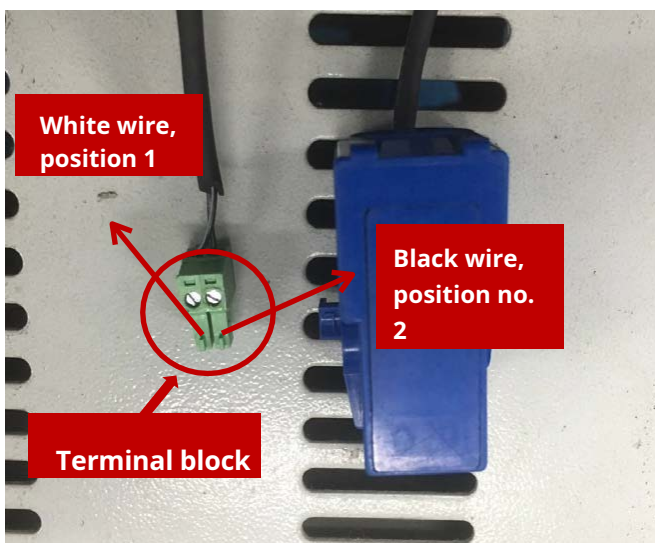


Fig. 3

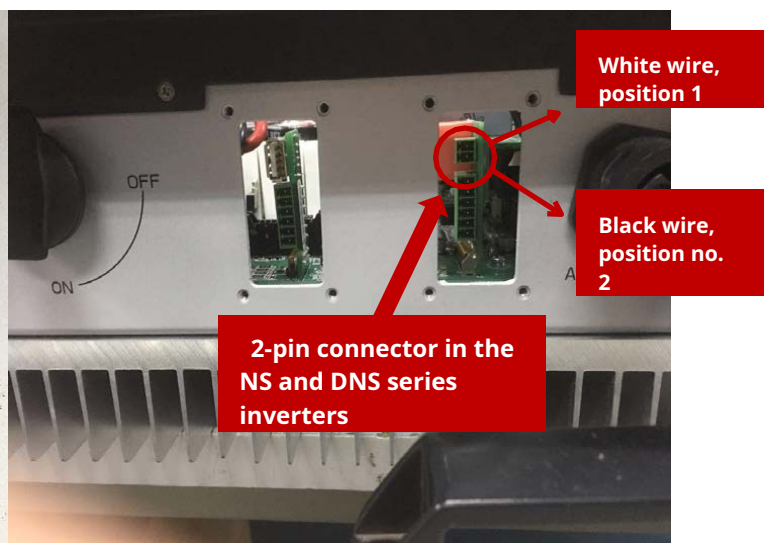


Fig. 4



Power Limit setting

Press the 'Enter' button several times to access the menu (see Fig. 5). Press and hold the 'Enter' button to set 'Power Limit OFF/ON' (the default setting is 'Power Limit OFF') (see Figs. 5 and 6).



Fig. 5

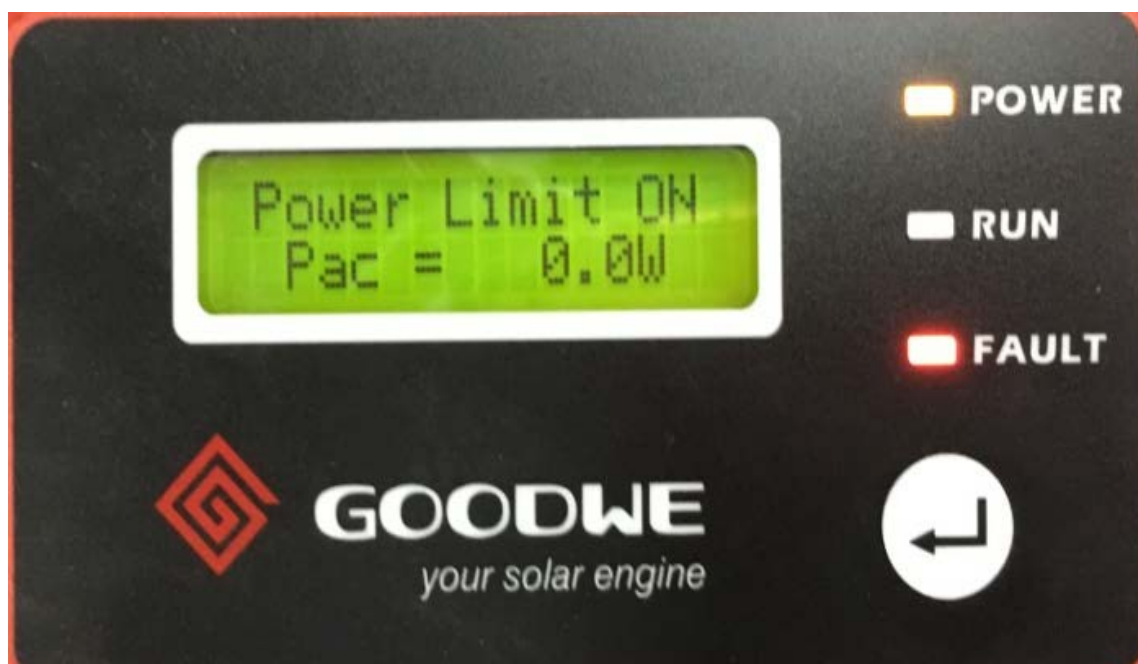


Fig. 6

After setting the “Power Limit ON” parameter, briefly press the “Enter” button and set the power you wish to allow the inverter to feed into the distribution network. Once you have set the limit within the range of 0%–100% of the inverter’s power, save the setting by holding down the “Enter” button.



Fig. 7

Once the CT has been installed and the Power Limit function has been set, the inverter’s output power will be displayed (see Fig. 8).

P_{ac} = household consumption + permitted power output to the grid

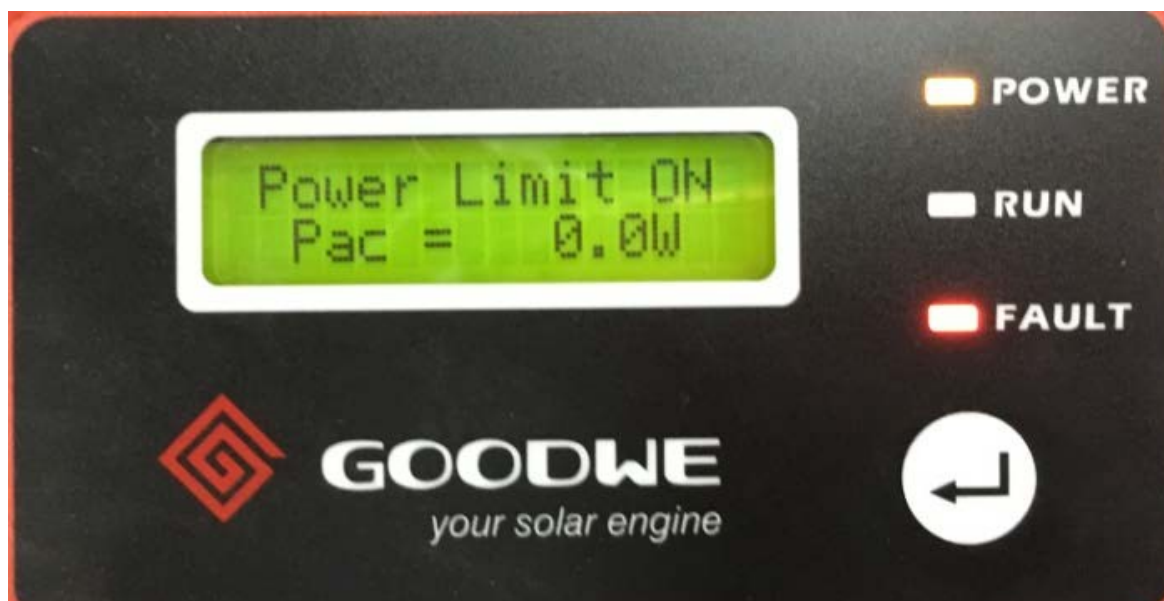


Fig. 8