Smart Systems
for Solar Power

IBC SOLAR

Installation manual

IBC TopFix 200

Version 15.02, as of: 07/21/2015

Dear customer,

Congratulations, you have chosen an IBC product! Experience for yourself the quality and reliability of the IBC TopFix 200 module mounting system.

To simplify the installation and commissioning of your IBC TopFix 200 mounting system, we have included these detailed installation instructions. They are intended to help you to become familiar with how to fit the frame and the modules quickly.

Please read these instructions carefully before starting the installation. In case of any questions, please get in touch with your IBC SOLAR contact who will be pleased to help.

Sunny greetings
Your IBC SOLAR AG team

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01. What you will need: tool list

- Cordless screwdriver with a variety of bits (Torx, Phillips, etc.)
- Drill bits (up to Ø 15 mm)
- Pencil
- Tape measure
- Folding rule
- Plumb line
- Open-ended spanner
- Power drill or cordless screwdriver with wrench socket and torque control
- Angle grinder with diamond cutting disc
- Torx screwdriver with T-grip, size TX40, TX25
- Torque wrench

Section “Required tools/auxiliary agents” lists any additional tools required exclusively for our IBC trapezoidal sheet metal assembly system as the mounting system fastener type differs from some other fasteners. For this reason, we have described these in a separate section.

02. General information, standards and regulations

The IBC TopFix 200 mounting system is used for installing your solar modules. The modules are fastened by means of clamps and carrier rails.

The number of components varies according to the size of the system.

Important information:

- Your IBC TopFix 200 mounting system is supplied completely with all accessories.
- Before you begin, please check that all parts are included using the packing list and bill of materials.
- Electrical work must be carried out by qualified electricians only!
- Comply with the processing guidelines and – in individual cases – specific guidelines from the relevant roofing and module manufacturers.
- Condition for the 10-year guarantee to be granted: this applies with the use of IBC SOLAR AG components only. No guarantee claims can be accepted if third-party components are used.

General important information and standards relating to dimensioning

The entire photovoltaic (PV) system must be installed in accordance with the generally recognised engineering standards. Comply with accident prevention regulations of the German employer's liability insurance associations (Berufsgenossenschaften), in particular:

- BGV A1 General instructions
- BGV A2 Electrical systems and equipment
- BGV C22 Construction work
- BGV D36 Ladders and steps

Please ensure that installation work takes account of the actual conditions at the installation site and is in accordance with the generally recognised engineering standards. Local regulations must be complied with.

Please observe all regulations and guidelines under public law during planning, erection, operation and maintenance of PV plants connected to grids including the following: EN standards, DIN standards, TAB, accident prevention regulations, the guidelines from the association of property insurers (VDS – fire protection guidelines), the trade guidelines of the German roofing association (Fachregeln des Deutschen Dachdeckerhandwerks) and general guidelines (e.g. timber structures, roofing and roof-sealing works).

Please note in particular (this is not an exhaustive list):

- DIN/VDE 0100, particularly part 712 (erection of power installations with nominal voltage up to 1000V)
- DIN/VDE 0298 (electrical wiring)
- VDI 6012 (distributed energy systems in buildings – photovoltaic)
- DIN/VDE 0126 (solar energy systems for domestic use)
- DIN/VDE 0185 parts 1 to 4 (lightning protection)
- DIN 18338 Roof covering and roof sealing works
- DIN 18451 Scaffolding works
- DIN 18015 Planning and erection of electrical installations in residential buildings
- TAB (utility companies' technical low-voltage grid connection conditions)
- VDEW standard (standards for the connection and parallel operation of independent generation systems on low-voltage grids)
- Information on manufacture, planning and implementation of solar plants from the German Institute of Civil Engineering (DIBt), in the current edition
- DIBt building regulation list, in the current edition
- DIN 4102-1:1998 Fire behaviour of building materials and elements – part 1: building materials; classification, requirements and tests
- DIN EN 13501-1:2010-01 Fire classification of construction products and building elements – part 1: classification using the results from fire behaviour tests on construction products
- EN 1991-1-3 (General actions – snow loads)
- EN 1991-1-4 (General actions – wind loads)
- EN 1993-1-1 Design of steel structures: general rules and rules for buildings
- EN 1995-1-1 Design of timber structures
- EN 1999-1-1 Design of aluminium structures
- General certificate of building approval Z-30.3-6: products, connecting devices and structural components made from stainless steel
- General building authority approval for individual system components

Solar modules
Solar modules may only be used if they hold the following valid certification:

- IEC 61215/IEC 61646 and protection class II/IEC 61730

Framed solar modules
Please note that the guarantee for the solar modules will be rendered void if modifications are made to the module frames (e.g. by drilling additional holes). In order to comply with warranty conditions, the installation instructions of the respective solar module manufacturer must be strictly observed.

Lightning and overvoltage protection
The lightning and overvoltage protection of the PV system must comply with the current specifications of

- DIN/VDE 0185 parts 1 to 4
- DIN/VDE 0100 part 712
- VdS 2010.

Please refer to the specified directives and standards for detailed information. We generally recommend integrating the mounting system and the module frame into the on-site equipotential bonding and using overvoltage protective equipment.

Equipotential bonding is always required if the solar modules used do not comply with protection class II and/or transformerless inverters are used.

The cross-section of the equipotential bonding conductor must correspond to the cross-section of the DC main cable; however, it must be at least 6mm² (copper).

If the building is equipped with a lightning protection system and the PV generator is not located within the protective area of the interception device, the module frame and the mounting system must be integrated into the external lightning protection system and additional overvoltage protective equipment must be installed.

The electrically conducting connection must have a minimum core size of 16mm² (copper). Please obtain information on the currently applicable, technological standards!

Laying the cables

Starting with the frame installation, several points concerning the direction of power lines and laying of cables should be observed.

- To avoid overvoltage couplings from lightning strikes, the resulting conductor loop must be kept to a minimum.
- Routed cables must not obstruct any potential snow and ice from sliding down.
- Water must not collect around routed cables, ensure continuous water drainage.
- Route cables with maximum possible UV and weather protection.

Dimensioning

Our TopFix 200 mounting system is dimensioned using our very own PV Manager software, used to determine the degree of utilisation and hence the suitability of the components to be mounted on your roof. The software is designed as a planning tool. It does not substitute official, static calculations.

If you do not have the PV Manager available for PV plant dimensioning, please contact your responsible sales representative to determine and dimension the mounting system.

Important!

Any calculations for the roof construction as well as any existing superstructures do not form part of the static calculations as part of the PV substructure dimensioning. A structural engineer must inspect and approve of the increased and rearranged loads caused by the PV plant on site.

03. Mounting diagram

There are various possibilities for the arrangement of the mounting system and the modules on the roof. The most common option is to horizontally assemble type TF50+ carrier rails and arrange solar modules vertically. For this reason, any further mounting procedures describe such an arrangement.

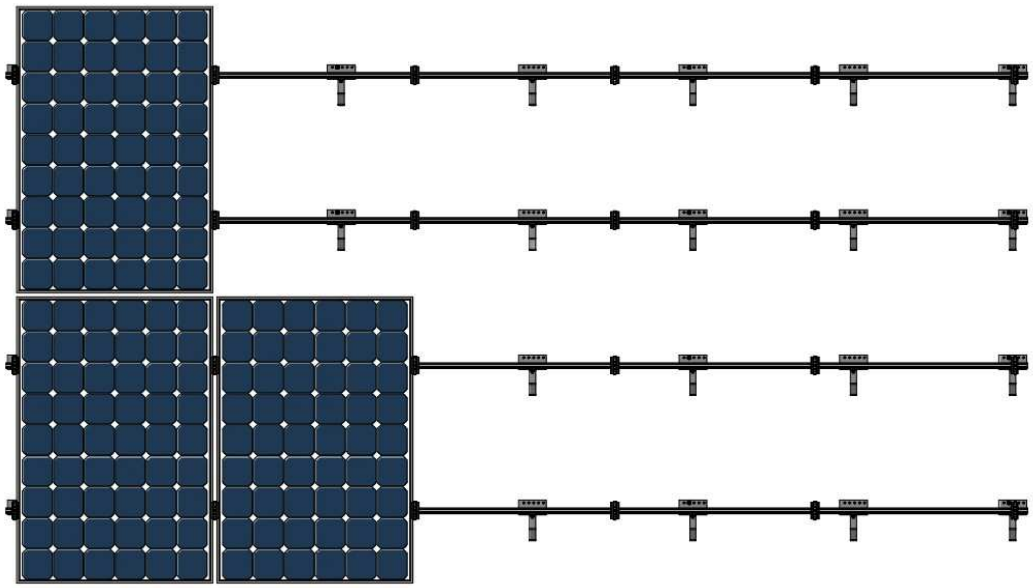


Figure 1: View of the IBC TopFix 200 pitched roof mounting system

Important!
We would like to once again point out that the applicable accident prevention regulations (UVV) must be observed when working on the roof (including VBG 37 construction work, paragraph 12 "Fall protection equipment").

We have illustrated the layout of the IBC TopFix 200 mounting system to improve transparency:

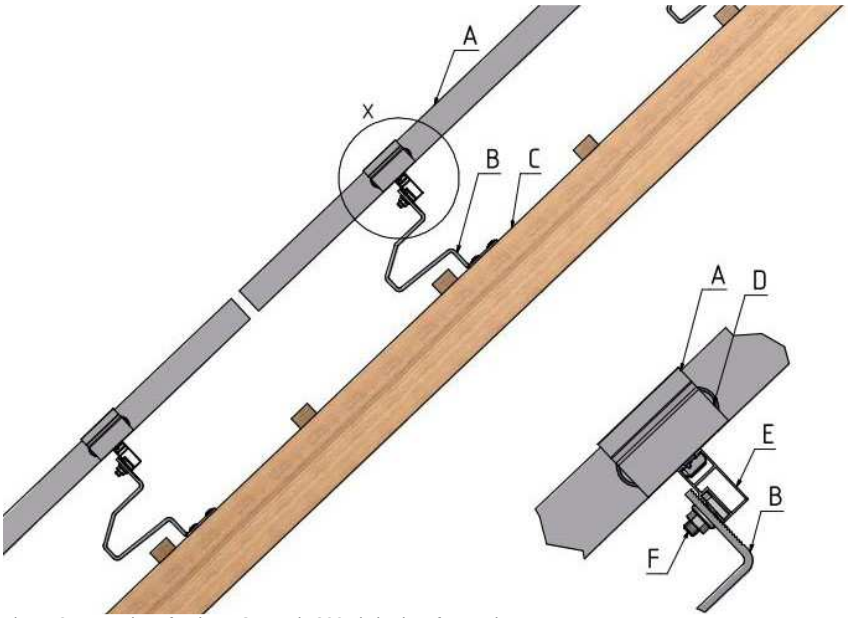


Figure 2: Fastenings for the IBC TopFix 200 pitched roof mounting system

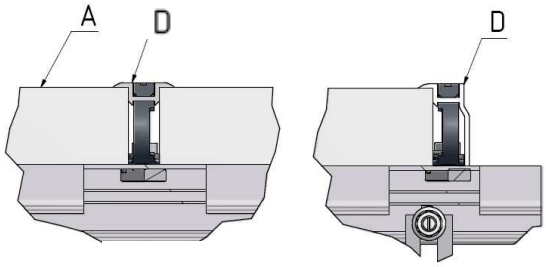


Figure 3: Module fastening of the IBC TopFix 200 pitched roof mounting system

	Description
A	Solar module
B	Roof hooks
C	Rafters
D	module clamp
E	Type TF50+/TF50m/TF60 carrier rail
F	M10x25 A2 T-head screw and M10 A4 locking nut

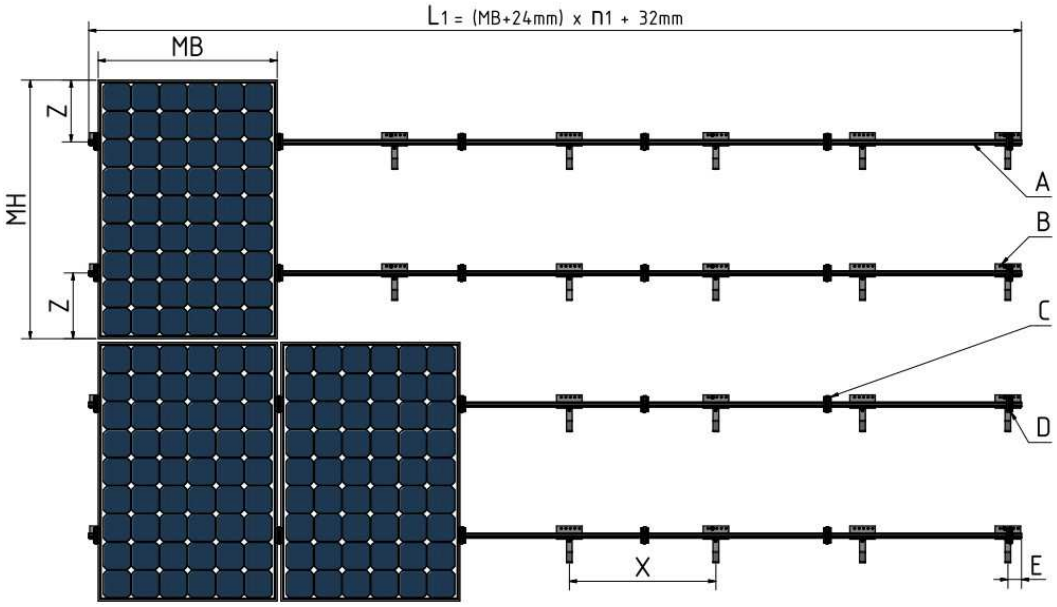


Figure 4: Layout of the IBC TopFix 200 pitched roof mounting system

	Description
L = (MB + 24 mm) × n + 32 mm	Carrier rail length = (MB + 24 mm) × number of modules per row + 32 mm
MB	Module width
MH	Module height
A	Type TF50/TF50m/TF60 carrier rail
B	Roof hooks
C	Middle clamp
D	Outside clamp
E	Max. 400mm
X	X – selected fixing interval (dimensioned using PV Manager software)
Z	Max. ¼ of the module height (please observe module manufacturer specifications)

Important!

- We would like to point out that the corresponding solar module manufacturers' installation instructions and specifications must be complied with for warranty reasons.
- Please see the PV Manager for the degree of utilisation and hence the specific suitability of the corresponding mounting components for your roof and take into account on-site conditions as well as applicable standards and regulations.
- We recommend a clearance of 20 mm between individual modules

04. Fitting the various mounting systems

4.1 General dimensioning information

The PV system on your roof is subject to considerable forces caused by snow and, most of all, wind. Improper fastening of the PV system, particularly the modules, may cause significant damage to objects as well as personal injury. For this purpose, it is crucial you observe the following section.

The number of fixing points on the roof is always dependent on the particular design of the roof, building height, roof pitch, the wind and snow load zone and a large number of other factors.

Edges and corner areas must be particularly taken into account as per DIN 1055-4 or EN 1991-1-4 (Euro code 1) as increased loads may apply due to wind dynamics, depending on the building type. For more detailed information, please see the graphical indications of fixing points in our PV Manager software. Calculate and verify any specific details according to the applicable standards. In this process, we recommend you consult a structural engineer.

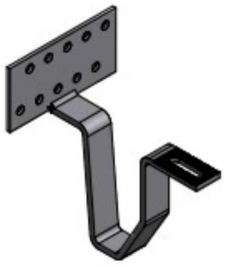
Before starting installation, the existing wooden substructure must be checked for sufficient stability. The wooden substructure must have a service life of more than 20 years. In case of doubt, consult a roofer or joiner and a structural engineer.
As a rule, verify on-site static conditions and whether or not the outer roofing in conjunction with the substructure (steel beams/purlins) is able to bear the additional pressure and dynamic loads of the PV plant.

We shall not assume any system liability for the integrity of the roof as this mainly depends on the quality of mounting or subsequent sealing procedures. The rules of the building trade as well as guidelines and instructions of the roofing manufacturer are to be observed. Mounting system parts must not be treated with additional anti-corrosion protection in normal, atmospheric conditions (mainland atmosphere). Take additional, suitable anti-corrosion protection measures in the event of other assembly locations (e.g. contact with grit, direct vicinity to the coast, acidic or alkaline environments).
Modifications that are not permitted and improper use of our components during assembly and construction shall render and liability and guarantee claims void.

4.2 Fitting the roof hooks

In order to comply with warranty conditions (rain-proofing etc.) we recommend having the roof hooks fitted by a roofing firm. Please also take into account the manufacturer's regulations and specifications for the corresponding roofing, in particular with regard to the use of manufacturer accessories for roofing as well as the overview in section 11 containing data on the rafter dimensions required as per EN 1995-1-1.

Fitting steps:



- Remove the roof tile above the rafter.
- Place the roof hook in the depression in the pantile and align it centrally.
- Screw the roof hook to the rafter using two flat head screws. There is no need to drill holes beforehand.
- Align other roof hooks using a piece of string.
- Reinsert roofing tile.

Figure 5: Roof hook

Important!
Do not use fitted roof hooks as a step ladder, as the pantile below could be damaged by the extreme concentrated load!

Figure 6: Roof hook on the rafter

Figure 7: Fitted roof hook

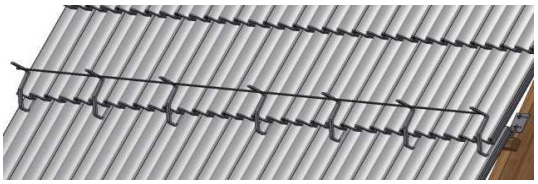


Figure 8: Fitted roof hook

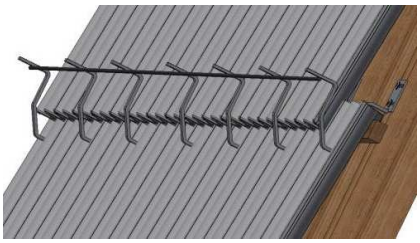


Figure 9: Alignment with piece of string

If the roof hook cannot be fitted as shown above due to the form of the tile or the position of the depression, it is imperative that a roofer is engaged. Changes to roof covering materials (roof tiles, clay tiles, roof panels, cast stone, etc.) may only be made in accordance with the applicable roofing trade regulations and the manufacturer's guidelines.

Important!
The leg of the roof hook lies in the depression in the pantile and must have a clearance of 5mm from the surface of the tile. If necessary an underlay of suitable material should be installed in the space between the rafter and the roof hook's base plate as per Figure 10.

The roofing must not be damaged by loads arising from the fitted roof hooks! If there is a risk of this occurring, additionally install suitable supports to distribute the load. Especially with older tiles, plain tiles and slate roofs and where the installation site is in a high snow load zone, the use of sheet metal supports or tin tiles is recommended. The guidelines of the roofing manufacturer must be observed.

The securing screws in the rafters and the rafters themselves are extremely important for the overall system stress. Chipboard screws are not suitable owing to their smaller head diameter. We recommend screwing the roof hook to the rafter using two approved 8x100 flat head screws from our product range, where no pre-drilling is required, or using the optionally available DIN 571 8x100 wood screws. Grease screws to facilitate fastening.

Roof hooks are suitable for most tile types. In individual cases, it may be necessary to remove small pieces from the roof tiles using an angle grinder and suitable cutting disc to ensure that the tile sits flush. The guidelines of the roofing manufacturer must be observed. Particular attention must be paid to the accident prevention regulations when undertaking this work. If applicable, use wooden base blocks on eccentric roof hook connections to distribute the load according to the following figure.

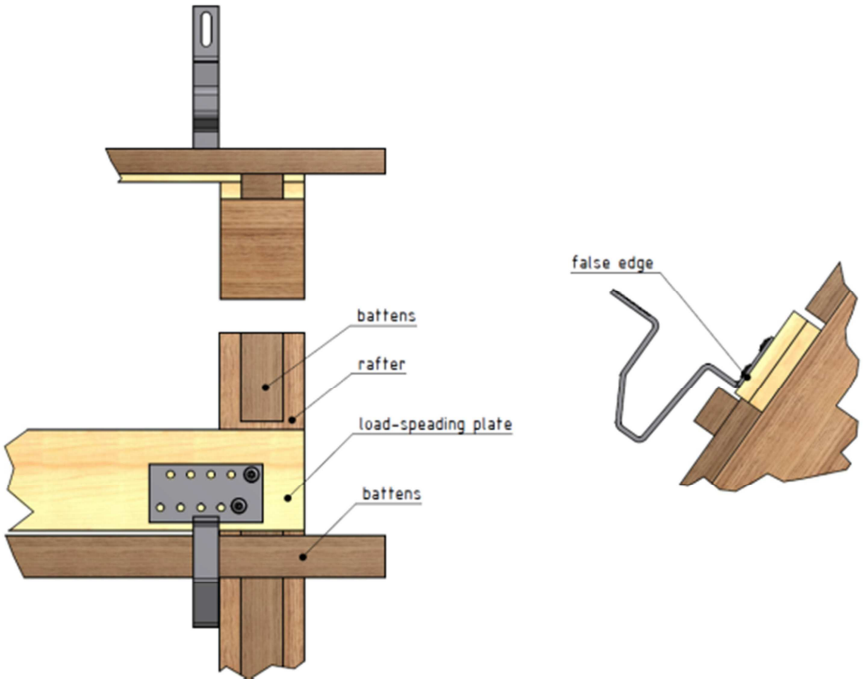


Figure 10: Roof hook load distribution

4.3 Roof hook types

Important!

The specifications of the general building approval Z-14.4.-661 for steel roof hooks and Z-14.4.-515 for aluminum roof hooks have to be considered.

4.3.1 "Standard S+" roof hook

Generally the "Standard" S+" roof hook is used.

It is suitable for the most commonly used types of pantiles.

Figure 11: "Standard S+" roof hook

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	135/ 70/ 4 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	30/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	45 mm		
weight	0,830 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 12: Parameters roof hook Standard S+

4.3.2 "Standard S+ 35 mm" roof hooks

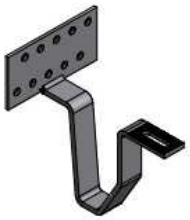


Figure 13: roof hook “Standard S+ 35 mm“

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	135/ 70/ 4 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	30/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	35 mm		
weight	0,820 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 14: parameters roof hook “Standard S+ 35 mm“

4.3.3 "Mammut S+" roof hooks

"Mammut S+" roof hooks are used to ensure the safety of the structure under high snow loads. This roof hook provides improved static characteristics compared with the "STANDARD S+" roof hook. In certain conditions (e.g. low snow load zone), it may be possible to install "Mammut S+" roof hooks only on every second rafter and consequently reduce the number of roof hooks.

Figure 15: "Mammut S+" roof hook

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	135/ 70/ 5 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	35/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	45 mm		
weight	0,985 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 16: parameters roof hook “Mammut S+”

4.3.4 “Mammut SV+” roof hooks

For vertical installation of the carrier profile in the 1st layer.

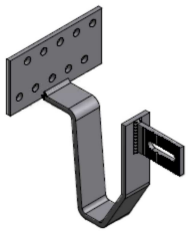


Figure 17: “Mammut SV+” roof hook

parameters	values		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	157/ 65/ 5 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	35/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	45 mm		
weight	1,02 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 18: parameters roof hook „Mammut SV+“

4.3.5 “Vario S+” roof hooks

For horizontal and vertical adjustability at the base plate.

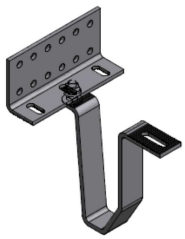


Figure 19: roof hook “Vario S+“

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	155/ 75/ 5 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	35/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	42 mm – 55 mm		
Horizontal adjustment at the base plate	± 55,5 mm		
weight	1,355 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Incl. 1x coach bolt M10x25 A2 / 70 Incl. 1x hexagon nut M10 A4 / 70 with locking teeth			
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 20: parameters roof hook “Vario S+”

4.3.6 “Schiefer S+” roof hooks

Special roof hooks designed for the particular roofing tile shape are used for slate tiles.

Figure 21: "Schiefer S+" slate tile roof hook

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	280/ 30/ 6 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	30/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 8,5 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	not specified		
weight	0,55 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
countersunk screw 8x100 A2 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 22: parameters roof hook “Schiefer S+”

4.3.7 Plain tile roof hooks

Plain tiles have a different shape from normal roofing tiles. For this reason, a different roof hook type is used.

Figure 23: "Biber S+" plain tile roof hook

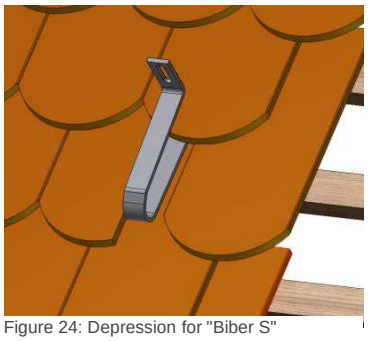


Figure 24: Depression for "Biber S"

parameters	value		
Material	Stainless steel 1.4301 S460		
yield strength	$f_{y,k}$ = 460 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	135/ 70/ 4 mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	30/ 6 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 11 mm, L=30 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	45 mm		
weight	0,970 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-661		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	not specified	not specified	not specified
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 25: parameters roof hook „Biber S+“

4.3.8 “Alu-Vario S+” roof hooks

4-way adjustable aluminum roof hooks

Figure 26: roof hook “Alu-Vario S+“

parameters	value		
Material	hook: Alumnium EN AC-42100 (DIN EN 1706) base plate: Alumnium EN AC-43000 (DIN EN 1706)		
yield strength	hook: $f_{y,k}$ = 210 N/mm² base plate: 220 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	100/ 70/ (9) mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	35/ 6-8 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 7 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 9 mm, L=25 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	40,6 – 55,6 mm		
Horizontal adjustment at the base plate	70 mm stufenlos		
weight	0,465 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-515 (in preparation)		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	pressure $F_{R,k,-x}$= 2,06	suction $F_{R,k,+x}$= 2,15	shear $F_{R,k,y}$= 1,96
Incl. coach bolt M10x40 A2/70 + locking nut			
Accessories			
Flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
connection piece for roof hook profile M8			

Figure 27: parameters roof hook “Alu-Vario S+”

4.3.9 “Alu-Mammut S+” roof hooks

Figure 28: roof hook “Alu-Mammut S+”

parameters	value		
Material	Alumnium EN AC-42100 (DIN EN 1706)		
yield strength	hook: $f_{y,k}$ = 210 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	150/ 63,5/ (12) mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	35/ 6-8 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 7 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 9 mm, L=25 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	46 mm		
weight	0,465 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-515		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	pressur $F_{R,k,-x}$= 3,04	suction $F_{R,k,+x}$= 3,14	shear $F_{R,k,y}$= 3,17
Accessories			
Flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
connection piece for roof hook profile M8			

Figure 29: parameters roof hook “Alu-Mammut S+”

4.3.10 “Alu-Mammut SV+” roof hooks

For vertical installation of the carrier profile in the 1st layer.

Figure 30: roof hook “Alu-Mammut SV+”

parameters	value		
Material	Alumnium EN AC-42100 (nach DIN EN 1706)		
yield strength	hook: $f_{y,k}$ = 210 N/mm²		
Dimensions base plate (length / width / height)	181/ 71/ (12) mm		
Dimensions hook (width / height)	40/ 6-8 mm und 35/ 6-8 mm		
Drilling holes baseplate	ø 9 mm		
Drilling holes hook	slot ø 9 mm, L=25 mm		
Hook distance from the base plate	46 mm		
weight	0,500 kg		
General construction approval	Z-14.4.-515		
Maximum ch. load / roof hook [kN]	pressure $F_{R,k,-x}$ = 2,85	suction $F_{R,k,+x}$= 1,90	shear $F_{R,k,y}$= 2,20
Accessories			
flat head screw 6x100-A2 TX25			
flat head screw 8x100-A2 TX40			
flat head screw 8x140-A2 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x240-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x280 TX40			
flat head screw ASD 8x300-A2 TX40			
countersunk screw 8x340 TX40			
connection piece for roof hook profile M10			

Figure 31: parameters roof hook “Alu-Mammut SV+”

4.4 ASD screws- Mounting on rafter-mounted insulation systems

ASD screws are designed to install roof hooks on roofs with rafter-mounted insulation roofing. They are designed so the insulation is fitted on the rafters, between the layer of rafters and the battens. This insulation layer must not be subjected to static, individual loads, such as roof hooks. The loads from the roof hooks are diverted through the space between the insulation to the load-bearing rafter design using the ASD screws.

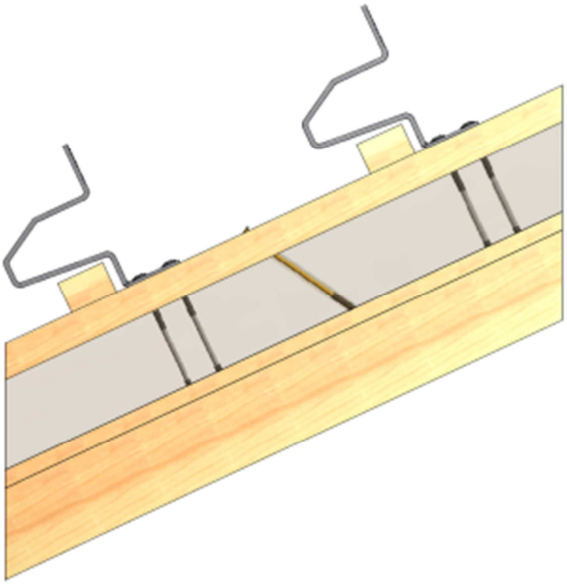


Figure 32: Roof hooks on rafter-mounted insulation systems

Proceed as follows during mounting:

- Two ASD flat head screws are required to fasten one roof hook.

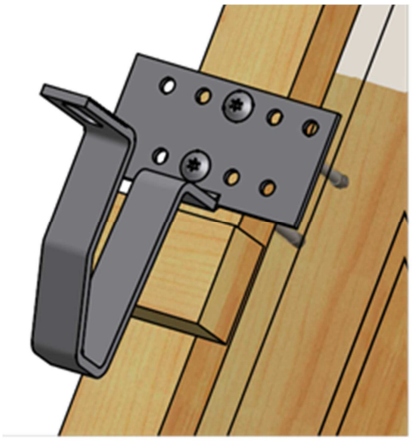


Figure 33: Inserting flat head screws

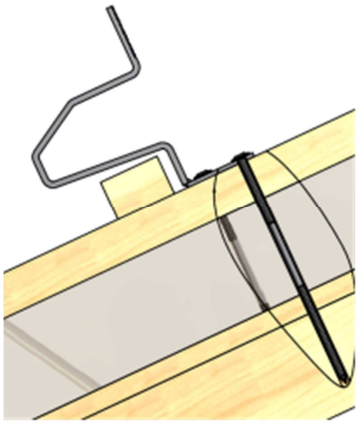


Figure 34: Inserted flat head screws

- Each roof hook connection must additionally be secured by a countersunk screw to absorb sliding forces at an angle of 60°.

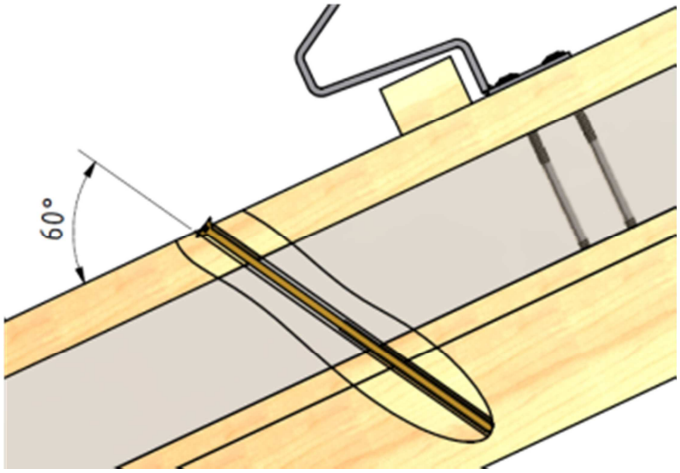


Figure 35: Inserting countersunk screws to absorb sliding forces

Select the required screw length according to Figure 36 or using the IBC SOLAR AG PV Manager dimensioning software. It is not required to drill bores before inserting the screws.

Description	Item number	Roof installation height* (190-239 mm)	Roof installation height* (240-260 mm)
8x240-A2 ASD flat head screw	6900300014	X	
8x300-A2 ASD flat head screw	6900300015		X
8x280-A2 countersunk screw	6900300016	X	
8x340-A2 countersunk screw	6900300017		X

Figure 36: Overview of screw lengths

*) formwork + insulation + counter batten + integration depth 50 mm

4.5 "Mammut Form S+" roof hook

The same conditions and prerequisites as described in section 4.1 apply. "Mammut Form S+" roof hooks are suitable for 30×50mm and 40×60 mm battens.

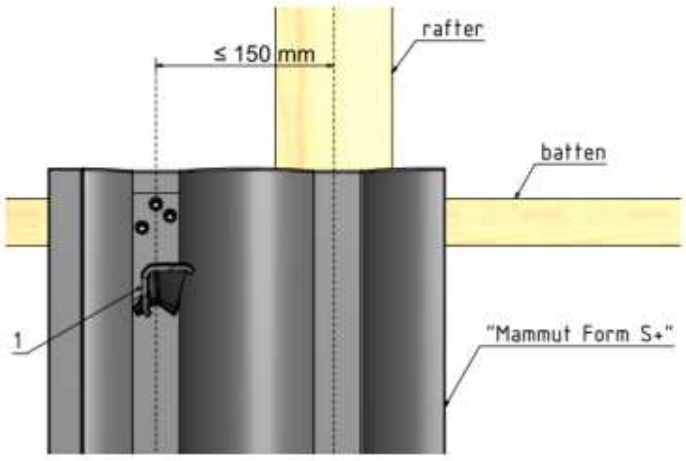
For available types and colours of tiles, please refer to the IBC Premium Partner portal. Your personal IBC SOLAR AG contact person will of course also be happy to help.

Note:
Superficial damage to the surfaces (scratches) that affect neither static, nor anti-corrosion properties of the roof hook shall not be accepted as a valid reason for complaints.

IBC SOLAR AG recommends to test one "Mammut Form S+" on the available roof tiles as there may be manufacturer-specific dimensions despite the designations being identical (e.g. Tegalit prior to 1996).

4.5.1 Fitting "Mammut Form S+" roof hooks

Step 1:



Legend:
(1) Hook
(2) Reinforcing runner
(3) Support member
(4) 4.2×32 mm drilling screw
(5) 5.0×120 mm drilling screw
(6) 5.0×60 mm drilling screw

Figure 37: "Mammut Form S+" roof hook

- Specify the roof hook position so that you do not exceed a distance of 150 mm between fastener element (1) and the centre of the rafter.

Step 2:

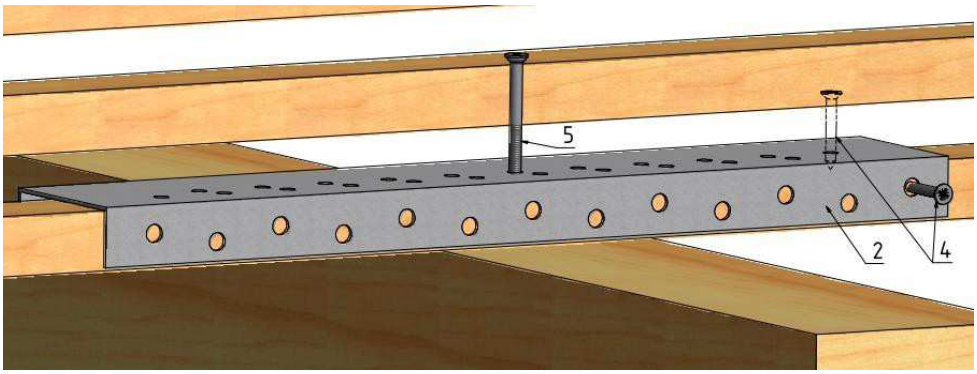


Figure 38: Fastening the batten rail

- Remove roof tile from the specified area
- Horizontally move the reinforcing runner (2) horizontally until the slot on the support member (3) covers the hole of the reinforcing rail. Secure the reinforcing runner using one screw (4) (screw may alternatively be fastened from the top).
- Remove the roof hook once again and fasten the reinforcing runner to the rafter using screws (5).

Step 3:

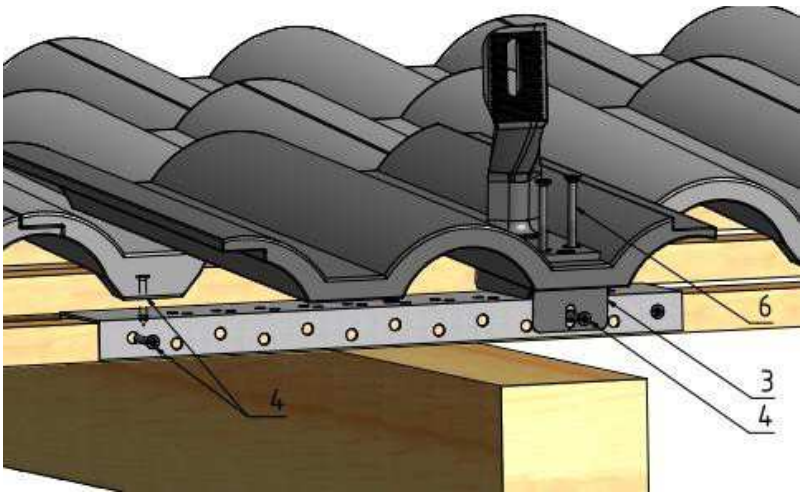


Figure 39: Connecting sheet metal roof tiles with batten rail

- Fit roof hooks using screws (6) and (4) and additionally secure the reinforcing runner to the batten using screw (4) (may alternatively be fastened from the top).

4.5.2 Fitting "Mammut Form S+" roof hooks on bitumen roofs

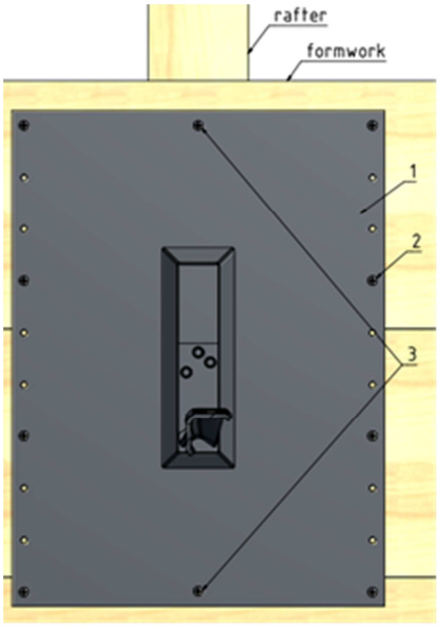


Figure 40: "Mammut Form S+ Bitumen"

Legend:
(1) Roof hook
(2) 4.8×32 mm drilling screw
(3) 4.8×60 mm drilling screw

- Specify the roof hook position so that the roof hook (1) can be attached to the rafter using screws (3).
- Secure roof hooks to the roofing substructure using screws (2+3).
- In accordance with the valid specialist professional code and directives governing flat roofs set out by the association of German roofers (Deutsches Dachdecker Handwerk) the roof sealing must be certified by a specialist.
- The seal may be applied as follows:
    - Separately (polymer bitumen shingles)
    - Using self-adhesive components (roof sealing)
    - Thermally activated (gassed roof seal)

4.5.3 Fitting "Mammut Form S+" roof hooks on plain tile roofing

Figure 41: "Mammut Form S+" plain tile dual roofing

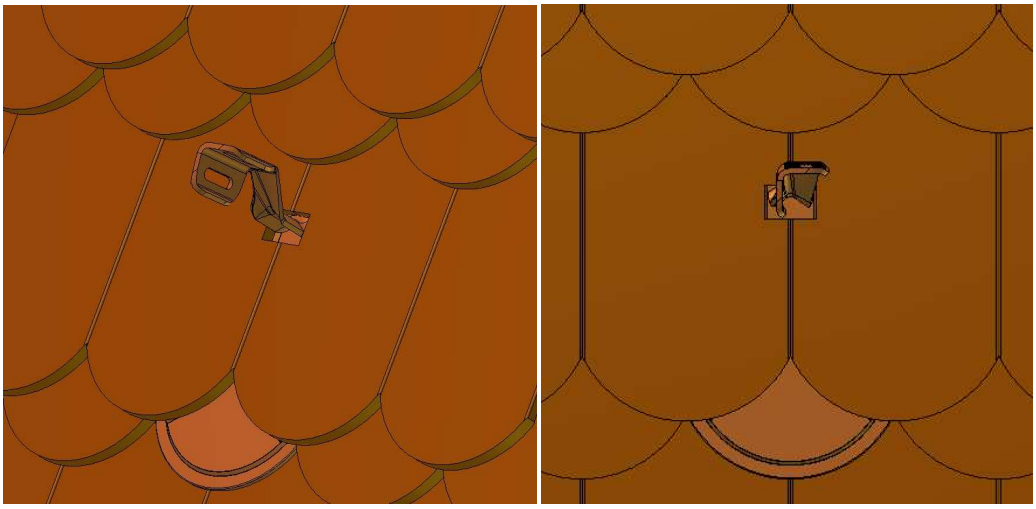


Figure 42: Mammut Form S+" plain tile crown roofing

4.6 Installation using M12×300 hanger bolts and M10x200 hanger bolts on the timber substructure.

Hanger bolts are used on corrugated eternit and trapezoidal sheet metal roofs as well as bitumen roofs to attach the carrier rails. The load bearing roof construction to which the hanger bolt is secured consists of timber purlins or timber rafters.

Compensate for any difference in height of the purlins/rafters using the thread of the hanger bolts.

Comply with the valid, generally applicable building surveillance certificate Z-14.4-602 and the regulations contained therein for the use on trapezoidal roofs.

Figure 43: Hanger bolt

The roofing must not be damaged by pressure from the installed hanger bolts. If there is a risk of this, suitable measures must be taken to spread the load. Furthermore, the penetration point of the hanger bolts through the water conducting level should be sealed in accordance with roofing trade regulations. For this reason, we recommend having hanger bolts fitted by a roofing company. Please also observe the guidelines and regulations of the manufacturer of the respective roofing.

Proceed as follows during mounting:

- Do not drill into the water bearing depressions, but into the protruding parts.
- Use the pre-drilling diamters and screwing depths illustrated in Figure 44.

Hanger bolt	pre-drilling diameter [mm]	Screwing depth l_{ef} [mm]
Hanger bolt M12x300 A2	8,4	48…100
Hanger bolt M10x200 A2	7,0	40…67

Figure 44: pre-drilling diameters for plate and substructure; screwing depths for substructure

- Determine the rafter position (potentially mark using a piece of string). Drill the bores into the outer roofing (e.g. sheet metal, corrugated eternit) and rafters. Subsequently drill 15mm bores into the outer roofing.
- Tighten the lower nut on the machine thread to press the rubber seal against the outer roofing, thus sealing the hole.
- Carefully press down the seal. Risk of cracks and deformation!
- For stress reasons, the distance to the roofing must be kept as small as possible.

- Cut hanger bolts using an angle grinder if they protrude too far (comply with accident prevention regulations).
- For stress reasons, the universal connector must always be mounted in the direction of the roof ridge.

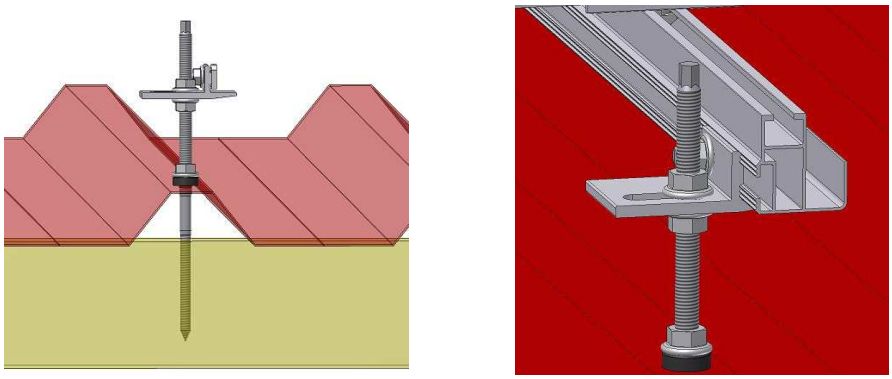
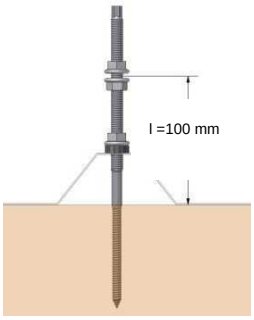


Figure 45: Correctly fitted hanger bolt with universal connector

Important!



The stress values for the M12x300 hanger bolt relate to a fixing distance l = 100mm for a use of corrugated eternit panels. Exceeding the fixing distance has a detrimental effect on static values. The calculation in the PV Manager software is based on a fixing distance of l = 100 mm.

If you use trapezoidal roofing, the application rules as per the general Z-14.4-602 building surveillance certificate apply.

Figure 46: Corrugated eternit fixing distance

Important!
Always install universal connectors in each row of modules, as shown on the figure.

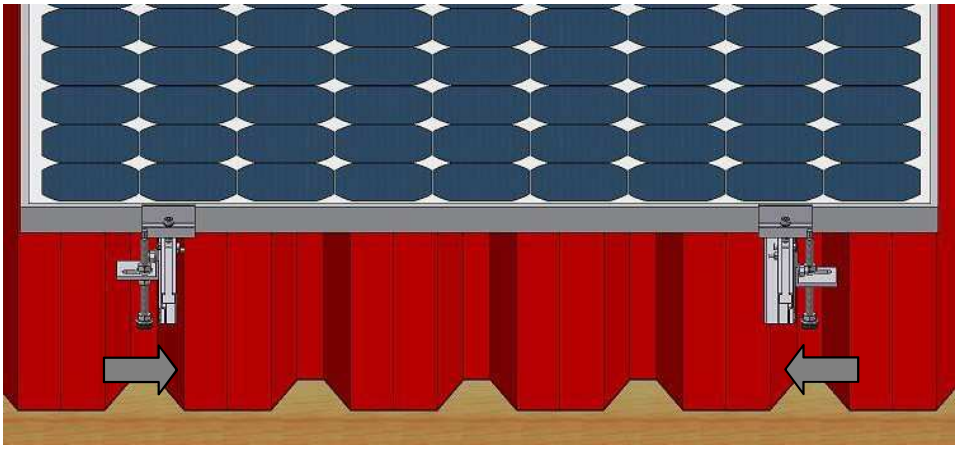


Figure 47: Mounted hanger bolt with "universal connector"

4.7 Assembly with solar fasteners on a steel substructure

Solar fasteners are intended for attachment to metal purlin or rafter structures with roofing made of trapezoidal profiles and sandwich profiles. In this process, the outer shell is made either of steel or aluminium.

Just as with hanger bolts, solar fasteners are inserted through the roofing and fastened to the substructure.

Comply with the valid, generally applicable building surveillance certificate Z-14.4-638 and the regulations contained therein for the use on trapezoidal sheet metal and sandwich roofs.

Figure 48: Solar fastener

- Proceed as follows during mounting:
- Do not drill into the water bearing depressions, but into the protruding parts.
- Determine the rafter/purlin position (potentially mark using a piece of string).
- Drill 11 mm bores into the outer roofing (sheet metal).
- Depending on the thickness of the steel, drill into the metal substructure accordingly to fasten the solar fasteners. For this purpose, take into account the data illustrated in Figure 49 below.

	Thickness of the steel substructure [mm]			
	1.5 < 5.0	5.0 < 8.0	8.0 < 10	> 10
Pre-drilling diameter [mm]	6.8	7	7.2	7.4

Figure 49: Steel substructure pre-drilling diameter

- Screw the solar fastener into the steel substructure to safeguard it demonstrates secure static properties.
- Tighten the lower nut on the machine thread to press the rubber seal against the outer roofing, thus sealing the hole.

- Carefully press down the seal. Risk of cracks and deformation!
- For stress reasons, the universal connector must always be mounted in the direction of the roof ridge.
- Adapt the required length of the solar fastener to the height of the roof structure. Use IBC SOLAR AG's very own "PV Manager" planning software to ensure you select the right solar fastener.

Please note:
Comply with the following requirements regarding the roof profile type:

- The nominal sheet metal profile panel thickness around the fasteners is ≥ 0.4 mm for steel and ≥ 0.5 mm for aluminium.
- The nominal width of the outer layer of the sandwich element around the fasteners is ≥ 0.4 mm.
- The nominal width of the steel substructure (rafters/purlins) around the fasteners is ≥ 1.5 mm.
- The available rib height h for sandwich roofs is 35 mm ≤ h ≤ 45 mm
- The available upper belt width b for sandwich roofs is 20 mm ≤ b ≤ 40 mm
- When putting a load on solar fasteners in a transverse direction to the profile panels, the profile panels must be fastened to the corrugated elements on the substructure that are in the vicinity and at the same height.
- For additional framework conditions, see the valid version of the Z-14.4-638 certificate.

4.8 Mounting plate duo

The mounting plate duo is used for fixing with two hanger bolts or two solar fasteners. The two screws are connected through the mounting plate duo. The rooftop connector profile is then fixed on the mounting plate duo.

There are two different variants for connecting the profiles. For fixing a TF60 profile, only a RH-profile connecting element is required in accordance with Figure 51. For fixing the profiles TF50, TF50+ and TF50m, on the other hand, a universal connector and additional screws for fixing the universal connector are required in accordance with Figure 50.

The mounting plate duo can be used for trapezoidal sheet or corrugated eternit roof coverings. The maximum high-beading space must be 330 mm.

Component length mounting plate duo: 370 mm

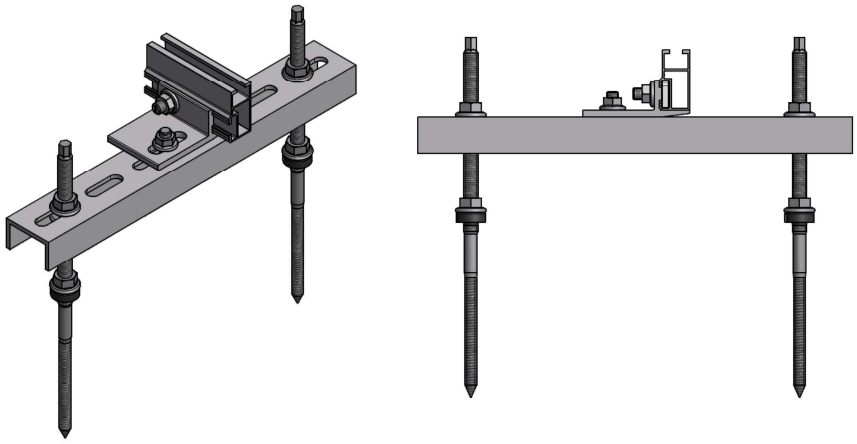


Figure 50: Mounting plate Duo with universal connector

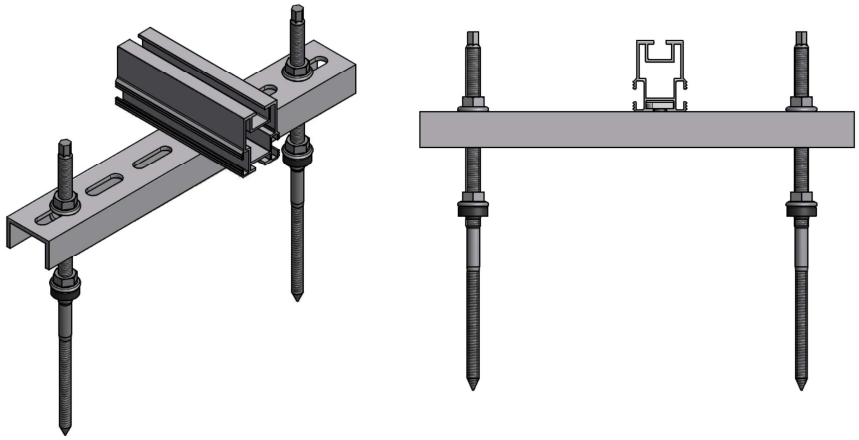


Figure 51: Mounting plate duo with connecting element RH-profile

4.9 Mounting with trapezoidal sheet metal clamps

4.9.1 Introduction

IBC SOLAR AG trapezoidal sheet metal mounting in combination with the IBC TopFix 200 mounting system is a fast, universal and structurally tested solution for attaching solar modules onto trapezoidal sheet metal roofs.

Please note:

- The minimum trapezoidal sheet metal or aluminium thickness must be 0.5 mm.
- The enclosed special 4.8×15 blind rivets with flat, round head are certified for a sheet metal thickness of between 0.5 mm and 1.9 mm.
- Do not fall below the raised bead support width of 15 mm.
- The maximum width b of the raised bead must not exceed 40 mm.
- Because additional loads are created by the PV system in connection with the IBC mounting system and fixing points (fixed-points) and wind suction, the installer (contractor) has to check the statics of the load capacity of the roofing and the substructure, which normally requires the services of a structural engineer.
- Special-purpose assembly on narrow raised beads, sandwich elements and elevations must be verified on-site as part of individual statics inspections and a certificate for sandwich profiles may have to be obtained from building surveillance authorities.

Important: Do not mount trapezoidal sheet clamps on the trapezoidal sheet metal panel blocks (two layers of sheet metal)!

4.9.2 Required tools/auxiliary agents

- Riveter
- Drill, Ø 5.0 mm
- Cleaning agent (isopropyl alcohol, acetone 6000300002)
- Lint-free paper towels
- Cleaning fleece for badly contaminated roofs (6000300003)

* The listed tools and auxiliary agents are required exclusively for installation and processing of the trapezoidal sheet metal panels.
Information about tools for module and carrier rail mounting is provided in section 1 in these installation instructions.

4.9.3 Dimensioning

The mounting system is dimensioned in our very own PV Manager software, taking into account local conditions.

Important:
Do no exceed a maximum carrier profile length of 3 beams (approximately 15.60 m) for continuous carrier rails due to thermal expansion.

4.9.4 Mounting trapezoidal sheet metal panels

Step 1: Dimensioning using "PV Manager"

Step 2: Mark the fixing points of the clamp

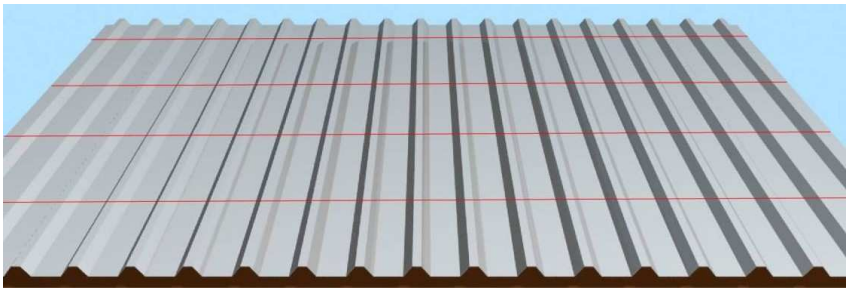


Figure 52: Marking fixing points

Step 3: Clean the roofing
Exclusively clean the roofing in areas where you intend to affix trapezoidal clamps at a later point. The surfaces must be dry and free from grease, oil or silicone as well as dirt particles to safeguard optimum integrity. In the event of heavy-duty contamination, we recommend to carefully roughen up the surface with suitable materials (e.g. fleece cleaning cloth) to subsequently clean it. We recommend using isopropyl alcohol or acetone in combination with lint-free paper towels for cleaning.

Important: Please observe the safety regulations when handling solvents and chemicals.

Step 4: Affix the TRAPEZOIDAL CLAMP

Note:
The heavy-duty adhesive tape can be used from an object and working temperature of 0° C; final adhesio n occurs after approx. 72 h at an ambient temperature of 20° C. The higher the temperatures, the faster this process is complete.

We do not recommend to bond surfaces below these temperatures as the adhesive agent may become too hard and prevent adequate adhesion. After adhesion has taken place, low temperatures do not normally create any problems. Prevent the formation of condensation to safeguard appropriate adhesive properties, for instance in the event that the materials to be bonded together are at very different temperatures.

- TRAPEZOIDAL CLAMPS are aligned with the adjustable element towards the ridge and affixed to the surface so that the type TF27 carrier rail can be mounted without tension and it is in contact with the trapezoidal sheet clamp. Please fully remove the protective foil!

Figure 53: Removing the protective foil

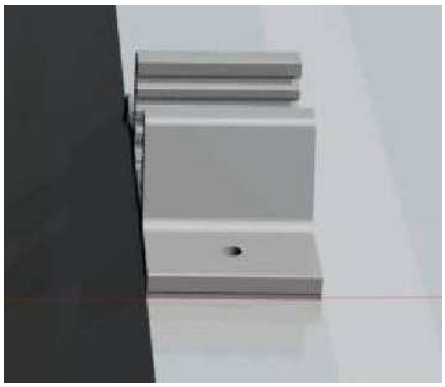


Figure 54: Affixing the trapezoidal clamp

Step 5: Distribute the clamps according to the instructions

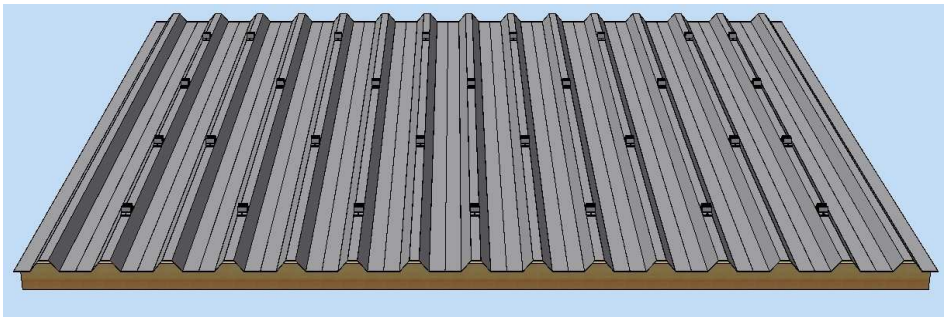


Figure 55: Distribute the clamps according to the instructions

Step 6: Insert and align the TF27-T carrier rail

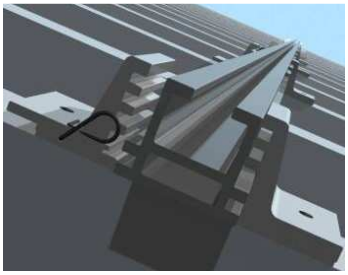


Figure 56: Insert the carrier rail

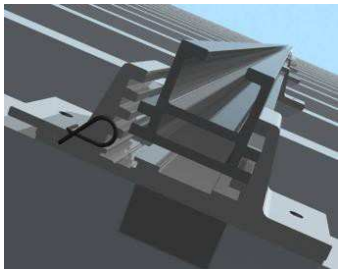


Figure 57: Align the carrier rail

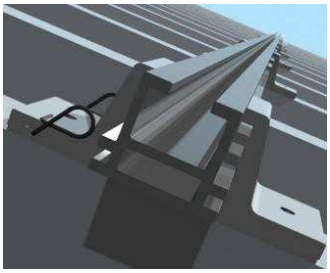


Figure 58: Close the clamp

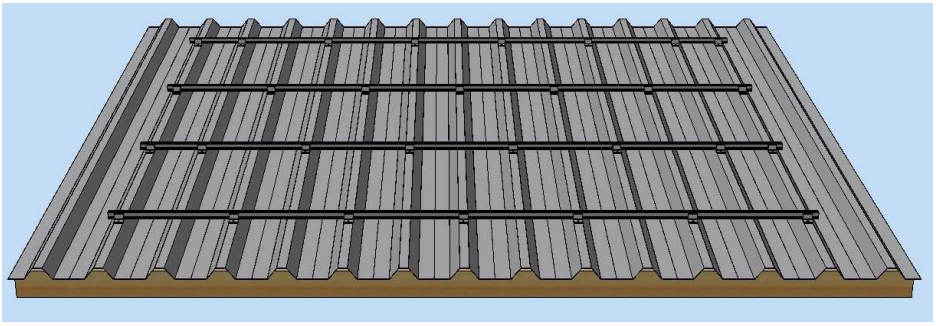


Figure 59: Mount carrier rail

Step 7: Rivet the TRAPEZOIDAL CLAMP to the outer roofing

- Drill two bores with a diameter of 5.0 mm per TRAPEZOIDAL CLAMP . In this process, make sure you drill carefully to maintain static properties.

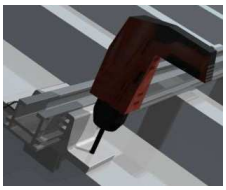


Figure 60: Drilling clamps

Important:
A drill with a diameter of 5.0 mm
is mandatory to maintain static properties!

- Now insert the 4.8x15mm sheet blind rivets into the bores and rivet.
- The enclosed 4.8x15 mm sheet blind rivets are approved for a sheet thickness of between 0.5 mm and 1.9 mm.

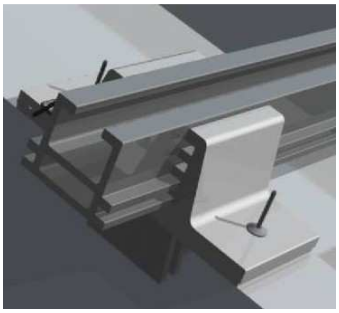


Figure 61: Inserting blind rivets

Figure 62: Riveting using a standard rivet head

Step 8: Insert and rivet the transverse securing clamp

- The transverse securing clamps are affixed next to the trapezoidal clamp on the left and right with a clearance of approximately 20 mm.
- There must be a minimum of two transverse securing clamp per string (15.60 m).

Important:
Mount additional transverse securing clamps on roofs that are particularly exposed to wind.

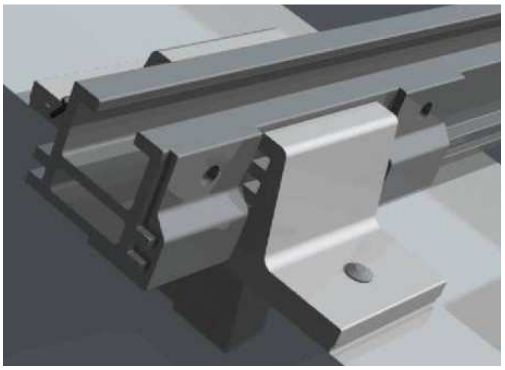


Figure 63: Insert transverse securing clamps

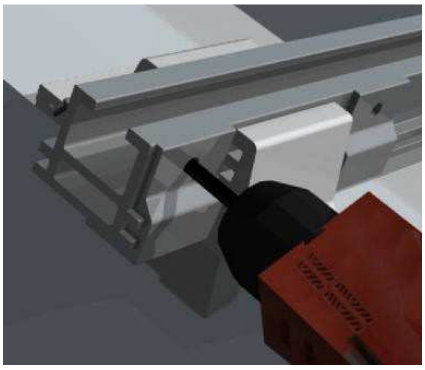
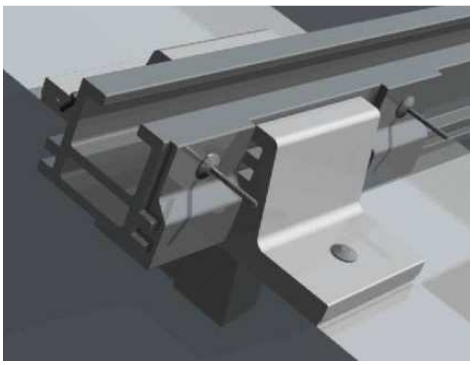


Figure 64: Drilling transverse securing clamps

- Now insert the 4.8x15mm sheet blind rivets into the bores and rivet.



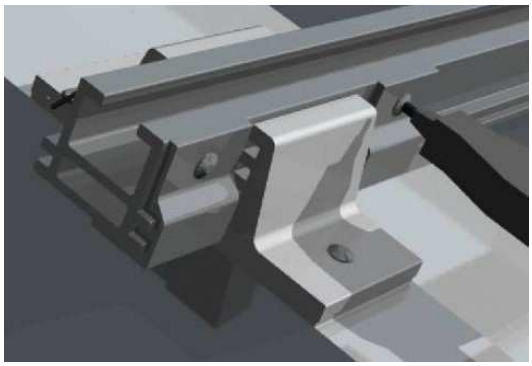


Figure 65: Rivet transverse securing clamps

Step 9: If required: Insert butt connector

- Butt connectors are inserted via the TF27 carrier rail and riveted

Figure 66: Insert butt connectors

Figure 67: Joining together the carrier rails

- The butt connector is attached using two 4.8x15mm sheet blind rivets.

4.9.5 Eco trapezoidal system

The ECO trapezoidal system is a pre-assembled, short-rail system to which trapezoidal profiles are riveted.

Important:
Thermal expansion dictates a thermal separation after 15 modules in one row.

Step 1: Dimensioning using "PV Manager"

Step 2: Mark the fixing points of the clamp

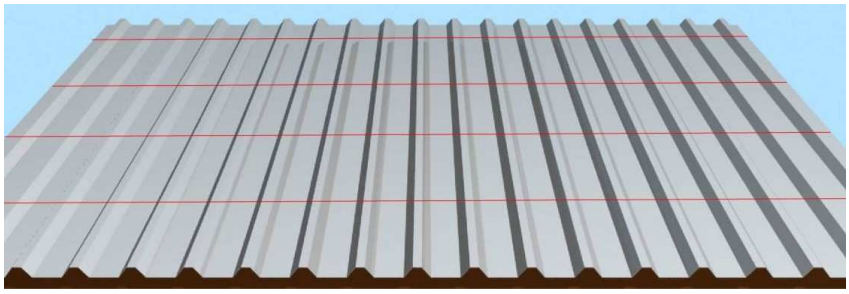


Figure 68: Marking fixing points

Step 3: Clean the roofing
Exclusively clean the roofing in areas where you intend to affix trapezoidal clamps at a later point. The surfaces must be dry and free from grease, oil or silicone as well as dirt particles to safeguard optimum integrity. In the event of heavy-duty contamination, we recommend to carefully roughen up the surface with suitable materials (e.g. fleece cleaning cloth) to subsequently clean it. We recommend using isopropyl alcohol or acetone in combination with lint-free paper towels for cleaning.

Important: Please observe the safety regulations when handling solvents and chemicals.

Step 4: Affixing the "ECO trapezoidal system"

Figure 69: Removing the protective foil

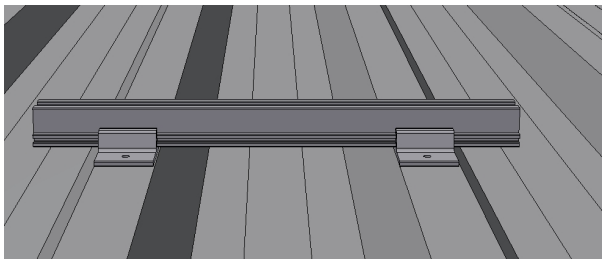


Figure 70: Affixing the "ECO trapezoidal system"

Step 5: Distributing the "Eco trapezoidal system" as specified

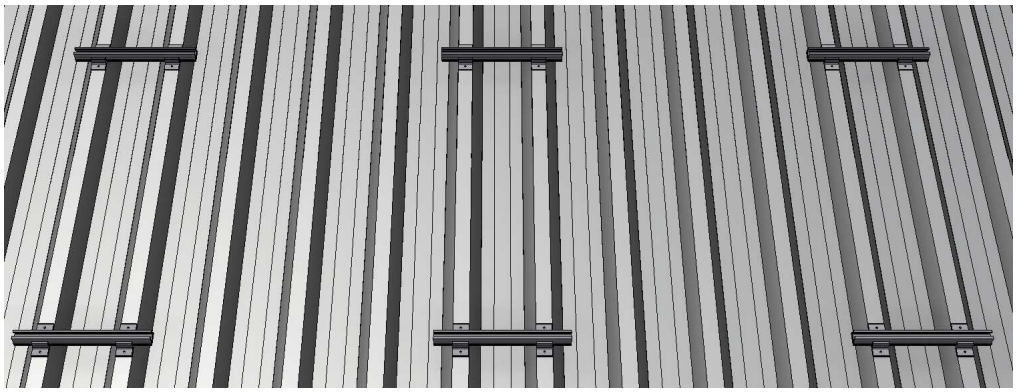


Figure 71: "Eco trapezoidal system" distributed as specified

Step 6: Rivet "Eco trapezoidal system" to the outer roofing

- Drill two bores with a diameter of 5.0 mm per "clamp base". In this process, make sure you drill carefully to maintain static properties.

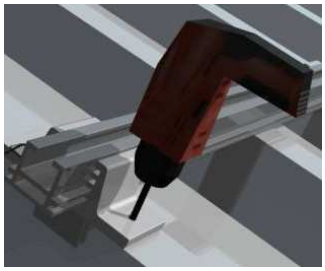


Figure 72: Drilling clamps

Important:
A drill with a diameter of 5.0 mm
is mandatory to maintain static properties!

- Now insert the 4.8x15mm sheet blind rivets into the bores and rivet.

- The enclosed 4.8x15 mm sheet blind rivets are approved for a sheet thickness of between 0.5 mm and 1.9 mm.

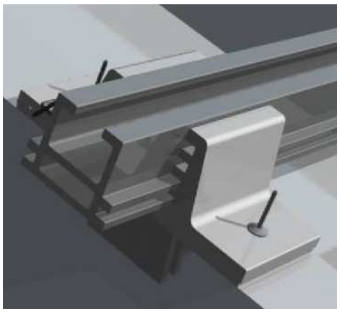


Figure 73: Inserting blind rivets

Figure 74: Riveting using a standard rivet head

Step 7: Alignment of PV modules

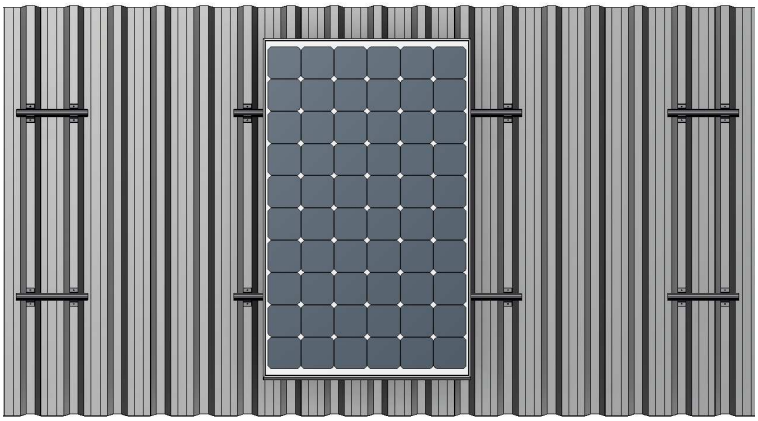
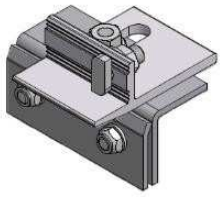


Figure 75: Aligning PV modules

4.10 Installation of sheet seam clamps

Special fastening elements are used to fasten PV modules on standing seam roofs, which are then attached to the carrier rails.

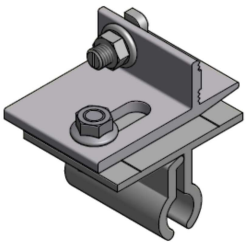
The roofing must not be damaged by the load on the installed clamps. For this reason, we recommend having sheet seam clamps fitted by a roofing company.



The clamps are mounted vertically according to the number of carrier rails. As a rule, fit one standing seam to each clamp. On each side the carrier rail must protrude by a maximum of 0.3 m.

Figure 76: Sheet seam clamp with universal connector

4.11 Installation of Kalzip® clamps



Use "Kalzip® clamps" to fasten the system on so-called Kalzip® roofs. The clamps are distributed vertically according to the number of cross girders. As a rule, fit one standing seam to each clamp. On each side the carrier rail must protrude by a maximum of 0.3 m.

Figure 77: Kalzip® clamp with universal connector

Important!
Clarify on site whether the roof and the substructure are able to withstand the additional forces caused by installing the PV system. If you intend to assemble PV plants on standing seam roofs, the roof must not only carry the additional loads, it must also withstand the additional wind dynamics. A structural engineer must check the number of fixing points (sheet seam clamps) according to the on-site conditions. Keep the alternator size to a minimum to minimise occurring voltage values.

Please also take into account the manufacturer's specifications for the corresponding roofing, as well as the specifications of the corresponding general building approval Z-14.4-560!

05. Fitting carrier rails

- Insert the pre-assembled securing screw (M10 connection piece for roof hook profile) through the roof hook slot. Rotate by 90° and insert into the m ounting groove of the TF50 carrier rail. Connect TF50 carrier rail to the roof hooks at the required height and tighten the screw.

Important: Please ensure all teeth of the type TF50 carrier rail have engaged in the recess!

- Start with the top or the bottom carrier rail. Align the screws with the fixing points (roof hooks) and secure them. See Figure 78.
- If required, extend the carrier profiles using butt connectors. Butt connectors enable ideal alignment of the carrier rails.
- Do no exceed a maximum carrier rail length of 3 rods (approximately 15,60 m) for continuous carrier rails due to thermal expansion.
- Prevent any water from collecting in the carrier rails to prevent frost damage.

Figure 78: Carrier rail, fitted

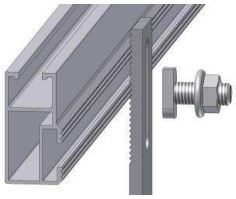
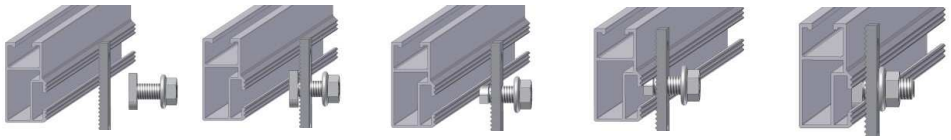


Figure 79: Mounting carrier rails



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Figure 80: Fitting carrier rails

Important! Do not use fitted carrier rails as step ladders!

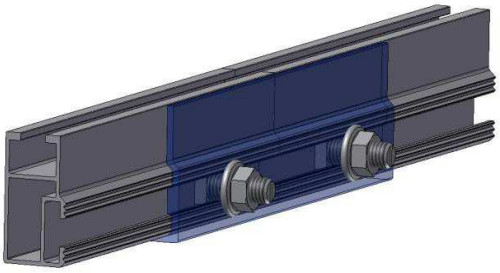


Figure 81: Butt connectors for type TF50 carrier rails

Important!
Ensure that all T-head screws and hammer nuts have engaged with the rail so they are completely inserted.

Note:

- Interlocking has been provided on roof hooks and type TF50 carrier rails to compensate for differences in height on uneven roofs.
- Any carrier rails installed above each other must be in parallel. For this purpose, align the bottom carrier rail horizontally first.
- The ends of the rows must be aligned at an exact right angle (90°) to the bottom rail, as otherwise it will not be possible to align the joints between the modules.
- Once the carrier rails have been aligned, re-tighten IBC SOLAR AG screws to the corresponding tightening torque and re-check.

06. Fitting PV modules

The middle and outside clamp are delivered pre-assembled.
The middle clamp covers a clamping area of 30–50mm. However, order the outside clamp to match each module height.

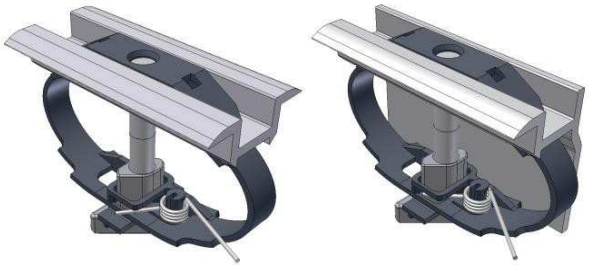
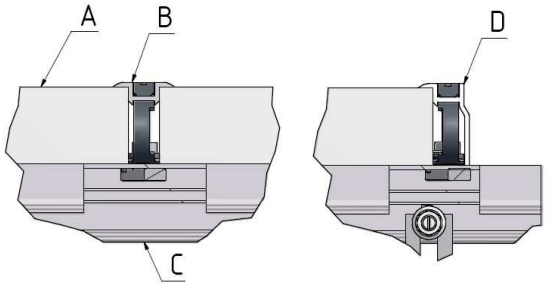


Figure 82 Middle and outside clamp

Important!
Depending on the height of the module frame, a different version of the outside clamp will be required.

The tightening torque of the clamps must not exceed 15Nm.
Do not use a ratchet or a wrench with a high degree of leverage as the maximum tightening torque could easily be exceeded.
Exclusively use a Torx screwdriver with T-grip or a cordless screwdriver with the appropriate torque settings.



A	Solar module
B	Middle clamp
C	TF50 carrier rail
D	Outside clamp

Figure 83: Assembled clamps (sectional view)

- The middle and outside clamps can be inserted into the TF50 carrier rail directly from the top, into the position where they are required.

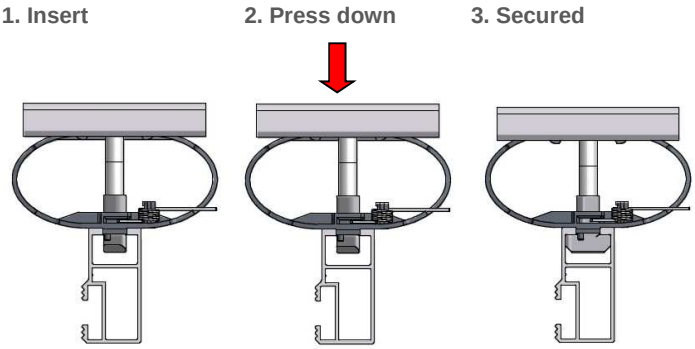


Figure 84: Inserting middle clamps

- Subsequently place the first module onto both carrier rails, loosely tighten it to the outside clamps and align with the row of roof tiles. You may also use a piece of string to facilitate alignment. Then tighten the clamps to the tightening torque specified in Figure 104 in the Appendix. For this purpose, we recommend using a torque wrench with TX40 Torx bit size.

- Also tighten all remaining modules in this way. We recommend you start with the bottom row of modules. Assemble all other rows above once it has been exactly aligned.

- Please observe the specifications of the currently valid Z-14.4-660 building surveillance certificate.

07. Fitting cable clips

The cable clips are used to fix the module connector cables and prevent sagging of the cable. The clips can be clamped to the carrier rails of the mounting system TopFix 200 or to the photovoltaic module frames without any tools. Figure 85 shows the attachment of the cable clips 0° at the PV-module frame. In Figure 86 the cable clip is shown schematically 90° on a support profile.

Figure 85: cable clip 0° on module frame

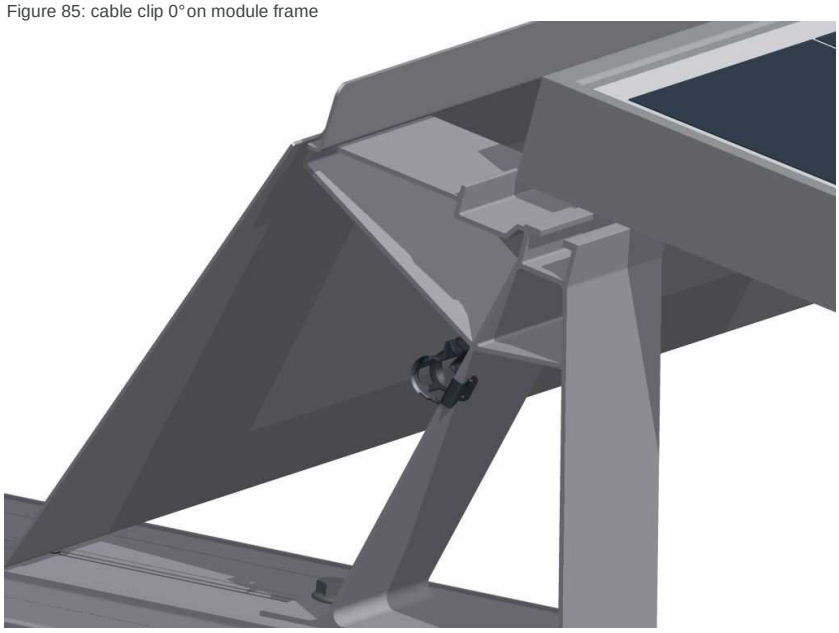


Figure 86: cable clip 90° on support profile

08. Fitting the two-layer carrier system

8.1 General information

In contrast to single-layer carrier rails, this method additionally employs carrier rails as so-called roof hook connecting rails before the actual carrier rail is fitted.

8.2 Type TF50 roof hook connecting rails

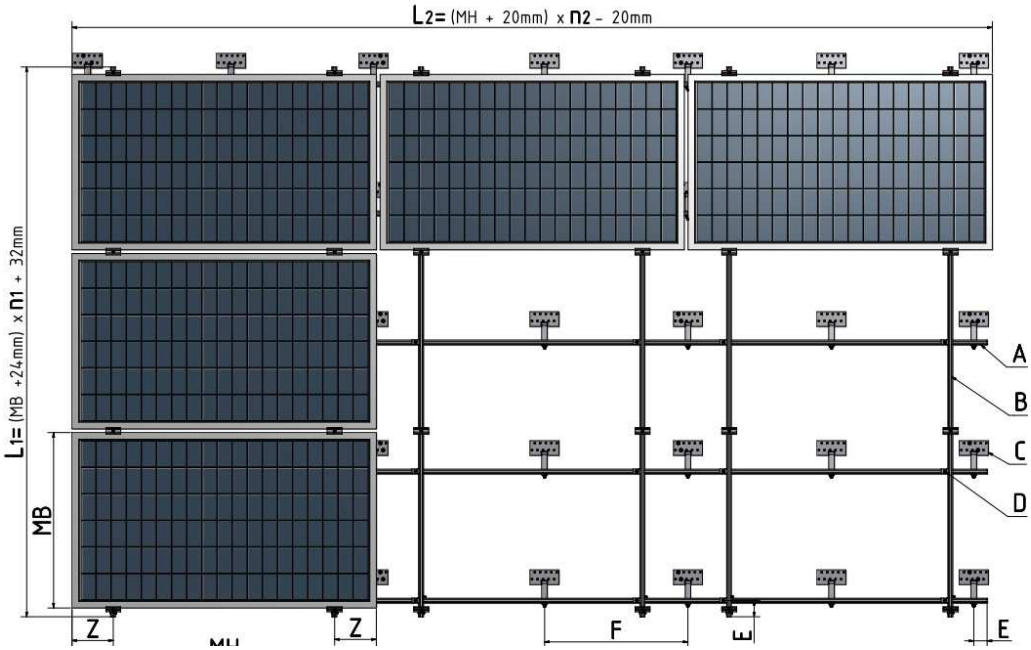


Figure 87: Roof hook connecting rails and carrier rails as a unit

	Description
L = (MB + 24 mm) × n + 32 mm	Carrier rail length = (MB + 24 mm) × number of modules per row + 32 mm
L2 = (MH +20 mm) × n2 – 20 mm	Roof hook connecting rail length = (MH + 20 mm) × number of module rows – 20 mm
MB	Module width
MH	Module height
A	TF50/TF50m/TF60 roof hook connecting rails
B	Type TF50/TF50m/TF60 carrier rail

C	Roof hook
D	Two-layer connector
E	Max. 400mm
F	As per PV Manager
Z	Max. ¼ of the module height (please observe module manufacturer specifications)

Dimensioning:
Two-layer systems are dimensioned in the same way as single-layer systems. However, the following special features must be taken into account:

- Plan for one roof hook per area where carrier rail and roof hook connecting rail meet.
- Please also take into account the static values of roof hook connecting rails in addition to the roof hooks and carrier profiles. Use the PV Manager software to determine the static dimensions.
- We do not recommend you exceed a maximum carrier rail length of 3 rods (approximately 15,60 m) due to thermal expansion.

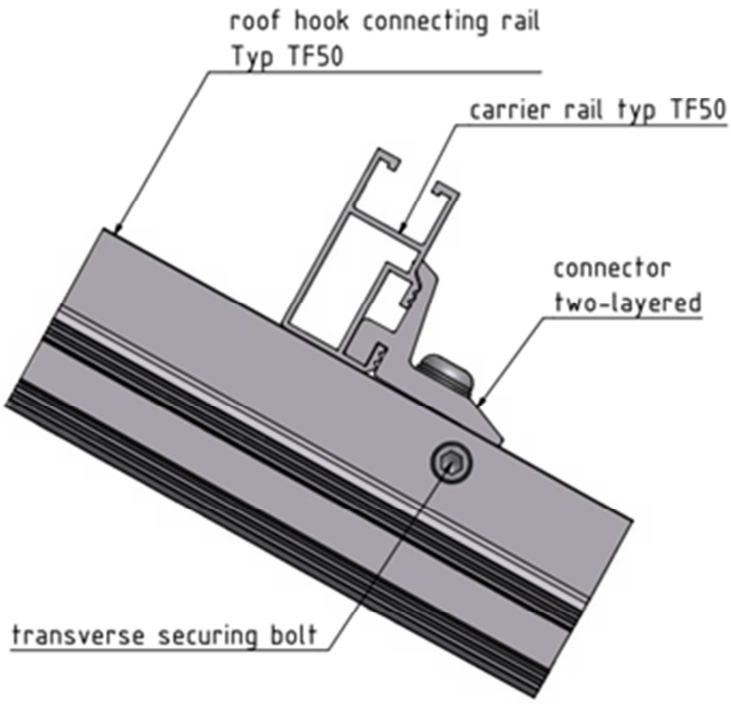


Figure 88: Cross section of a two-layer system structure

09. Delta support

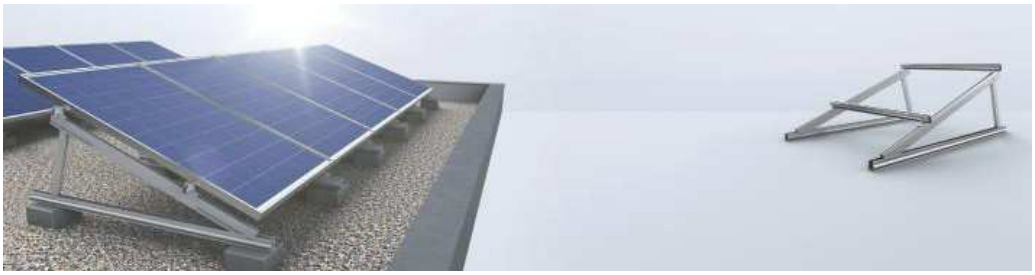


Figure 89: Delta support

9.1 General information

Delta supports enable to use the IBC TopFix 200 mounting system as an elevated mounting system and achieve optimum module inclination.

Delta supports are available with single as well as continuous base rails. Inclination angles between 10° and 45° can be adjusted in 5° steps.

Figure 90: Delta support with single base rail

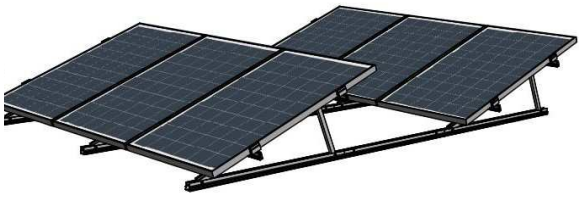


Figure 91: Delta support with continuous base rail

9.2 Assembly

Assembling single Delta supports

Figure 92: Assembling Delta supports using single base rails

Delta supports with single base rails are supplied as complete, folded and pre-assembled units, including three M8×50 hex screws with self-locking nut and tube sleeves. Secure the unfolded support using screw connections. After having finished assembling, all screw connections must be tightened to 15 Nm.

Assembling continuous Delta support

Figure 93: Delta support with continuous base rail

Delta supports with continuous base rail are delivered as pre-assembled units without base rail. The continuous base rail is individually manufactured according to the project. Connect pre-assembled Delta supports to the base rail using two screw connections. After having finished assembling, all screw connections must be tightened to 15 Nm.

9.3 Connection to the roof

We offer the following connection types to connect Delta supports, depending on the available roof seal and roof substructure:

- Fixation by hanger bolt
- Fixation by universal connector
- Fixation by additional weight (e.g. positioning walkways, etc.)
- Fixation by trapezoidal clamps (double-layer connection with TF27)
- Fixation by roof hooks (single or double-layer connection)

Figure 94: Fixation by hanger bolt

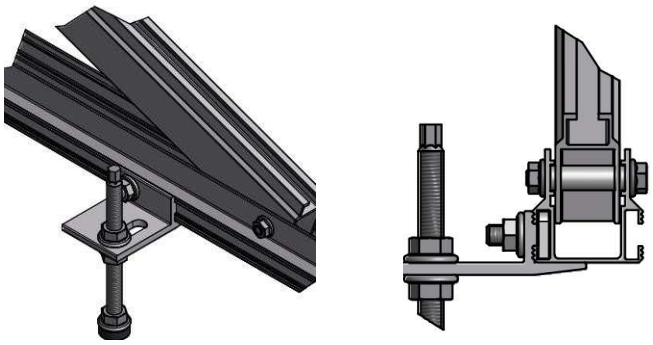


Figure 95: Fixation by universal connector

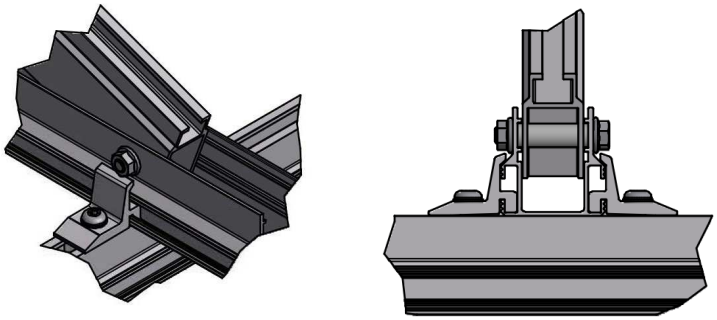
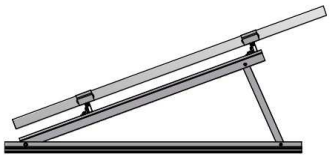


Figure 96: Double-layer fixation (two-layer connector)

9.4 Mounting modules

Modules can be mounted either horizontally or vertically using Delta supports. Modules up to a module size of 1.7 m can are suitable for vertical mounting.

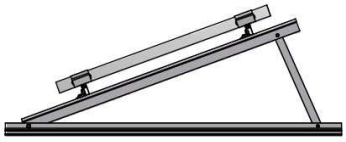
- Vertical module – clamps on the long sides



In this case, Delta supports are connected using two carrier rails (TF50/TF50m/TF60). Modules are then mounted on said carrier rails.

Figure 97: Vertically mounted modules with module carrier rail

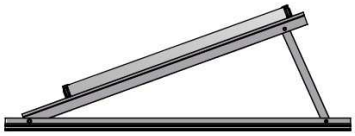
- Horizontal module – clamps on the short sides



In this case, Delta supports are connected using two carrier rails (TF50/TF50m/TF60). Modules are then mounted on said carrier rails. Please ensure that the modules have been approved for clamping on the short sides.

Figure 98: Horizontally mounted modules with module carrier profiles

- Horizontal module – clamps on the long sides



In this assembly process, modules are mounted directly on the Delta support. In this case, no further carrier rails are used. However, two Delta supports are required per module.

Figure 99: Horizontally mounted modules without module carrier rail

10. IBC FrameFix module frame reinforcements

We recommend retrofitting IBC FrameFix frame reinforcements in regions with a high degree of snow loads. A high degree of snow loads on vertically mounted modules may deform the frame and hence render the module unusable.

IBC FrameFix counteracts this and reinforces the frame from the rear. The structure is not visible and it does affect the mounting system.

- Frame reinforcement for large-scale, vertically mounted PV modules (modules with 60 cells)
- For module frame dimensions: Length 1660–1680 mm/width 990 mm/height 40–50 mm
- Cable capacity up to 8 kN (800 kg)
- Mounting in a few simple steps
- Module frame not affected by additional drilling
- In the event of subsequent repairs to the PV generator it is merely required to remove the module, not the entire mounting system

Figure 100: Assembled FrameFix

- Insert FrameFix corner bracket into the module frame from the rear
- Align the cable structure
- Pull the tensioning piece over the frame
- Pre-tighten FrameFix to 5 Nm

Figure 101: Corner bracket

Figure 102: Tensioning piece

Important!
Prevent advance frame deformation caused by FrameFix.

11. Bill of materials

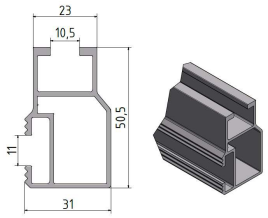
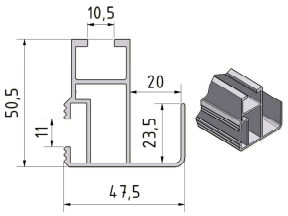
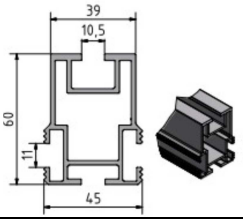
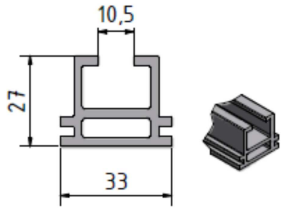
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6800100022	**Type TF50+ aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 5200 mm)
	6800100023	**Type TF50+ aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 3100 mm)
	6800100027	**Type TF50+ aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 2100 mm)
	6800100024	**Type TF50+ aluminium carrier rail** (cut to length)
	6800100019	**TF50-m aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 5200 mm)
	6800100010	**TF50-m aluminium carrier rail** (cut to length)
	6800100020	**Type TF60 aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 5200 mm)
	6800100017	**Type TF60 aluminium carrier rail** (cut to length)
	6800100021	**Type TF27 aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 5200 mm)
	6800100015	**Type TF27 aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 3100 mm)
	6800100030	**Type TF27 aluminium carrier rail** (uncut length L = 2100 mm)
	6800100012	**Type TF27 aluminium carrier rail** (cut to length)

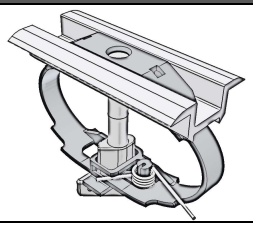
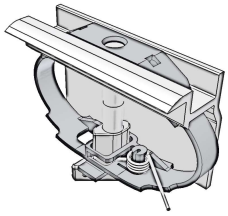
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
		**G3 IBC TopFix 200 middle clamp**
	6700400125	G3 middle clamp, 30-50 mm
	6700400126	G3 middle clamp, 30-50 mm, black
		**G3 IBC TopFix 200 outside clamp**
	6700400127	Outside clamp G3 31 mm
	6700400128	Outside clamp G3 31 mm black
	6700400129	Outside clamp G3 33 mm
	6700400130	Outside clamp G3 35mm
	6700400131	Outside clamp G3 35 mm black
	6700400132	Outside clamp G3 38 mm
	6700400133	Outside clamp G3 38 mm black
	6700400134	Outside clamp G3 40 mm
	6700400135	Outside clamp G3 40 mm black
	6700400136	Outside clamp G3 42 mm
	6700400137	Outside clamp G3 42 mm black
	6700400138	Outside clamp G3 45 mm
	6700400139	Outside clamp G3 45 mm black
	6700400140	Outside clamp G3 46 mm
	6700400141	Outside clamp G3 46mm black
	6700400142	Outside clamp G3 50 mm
	6700400143	Outside clamp G3 50 mm black
	6700500005	**Laminate middle clamp for TopFix200**

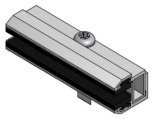
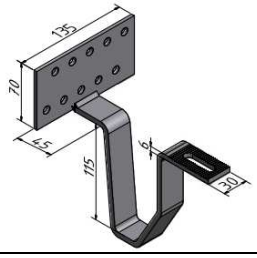
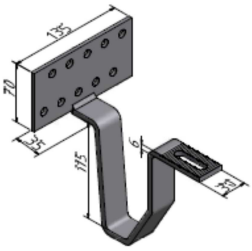
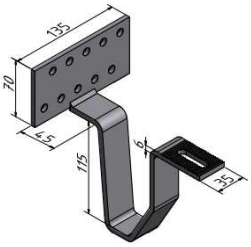
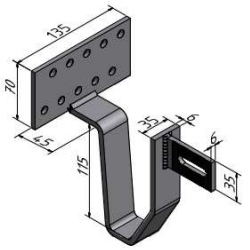
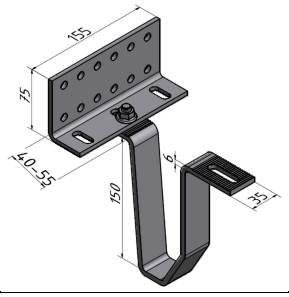
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700500006	**Laminate outside clamp for TopFix200**
	6700100026	**"Standard S+" roof hook**
	6700100032	**"Standard S+, 35mm" roof hook**
	6700100027	**"Mammut S+" roof hook**
	6700100028	**"Mammut SV+" roof hook**
	6700100029	**"Vario S+" roof hook**

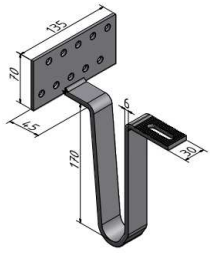
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700100030	**"Biber S+" plain tile roof hook**
	6700100031	**"Schiefer S+" slate tile roof hook**
		"Mammut Form S+" roof hook Includes: 1x roof hook with sheet metal tile 1x reinforcing runner 3x 4.2x32 mm drilling screw (tallow-drop screw, galvanised, AW 20) 1x 5.0x120 mm drilling screw (self-tapping, countersunk screw, galvanised, AW 20 type 2) 2x 5.0x60 mm drilling screw (self-tapping screw, A2 stainless steel, AW 20 type 2) For available types see "Mammut Form S+" leaflet
	6700700020	More types and colours
	6700700021	**"Mammut Form S+" roof hook for bitumen roofs** Includes: 1x roof hook with sheet metal tile 8x 4.8x32 mm drilling screw (tallow-drop screw, galvanised, AW 25) 2x 4.8x60 mm drilling screw (tallow-drop screw, galvanised, AW 25)

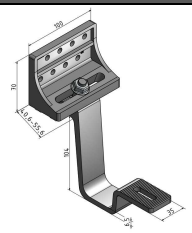
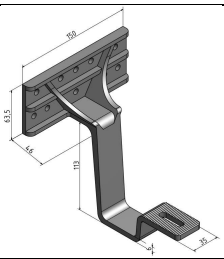
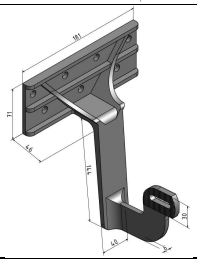
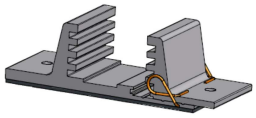
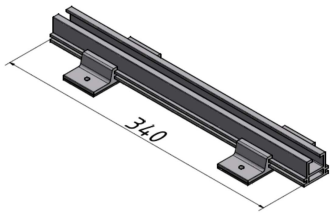
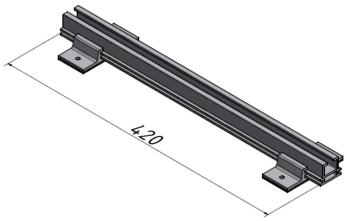
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700100036	**“Alu-Vario S+” roof hook**
	6700100038	**“Alu-Mammut S+” roof hook**
	6700100039	**“Alu-Mammut SV+” roof hook**
	6700200015	**Trapezoidal sheet clamp** Includes: 3x blind rivet, mushroom head, 4.8x15
	6700200016	**ECO trapezoidal system, 340 mm** Including accessories
	6700200017	**ECO trapezoidal system, 420 mm** Including accessories

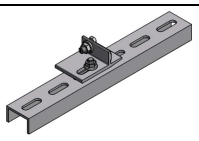
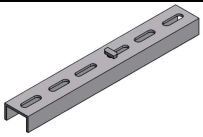
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700200001	**M12x300 A2 hanger bolt** Including 1x EPDM seal 3x M12 A2 self-locking nuts → completely pre-assembled
	6700200002 6700200026	**M10x200 A2 hanger bolt** **M10x200 A2 SW7 hanger bolt**
	6700200018	**8/M10x80/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700200019	**8/M10x100/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700200020	**8/M10x125/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700200021	**8/M10x150/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700200022	**8/M10x160/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700200023	**8/M10x200/50 solar fastener** Including bell-type seal and nuts, pre-assembled
	6700300050	**Mounting plate duo** Incl. screws + universal connector
	6700300051	**Mounting plate duo** Incl. Connecting element RH-profile

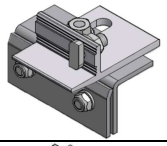
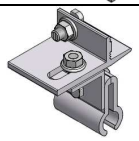
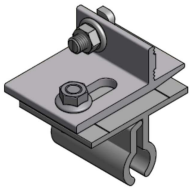
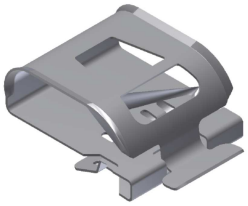
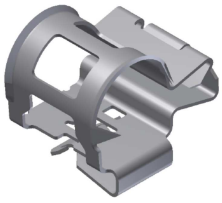
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700200011	**TopFix200 sheet seam clamp** Including universal connector
	6700200012	**TopFix200 Kalzip clamp** Including universal connector
	6700200027	**TopFix200 Kalzip® clamp original** Including universal connector
	6700300003	**Module retaining angle, stainless steel**
	6101100027	**Cable clip 0°**
	6101100028	**Cable clip 90°**

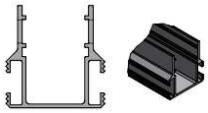
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
		Delta support, single Pre-assembled
	6100300024	Delta support, 10°
	6100300025	Delta support, 15°
	6100300026	Delta support, 20°
	6100300027	Delta support, 25°
	6100300028	Delta support, 30°
	6100300029	Delta support, 35°
	6100300030	Delta support, 40°
	3100300031	Delta support, 45°
		Delta support, continuous Pre-assembled, without base rail
	6100300032	Delta support, 10°, continuous
	6100300033	Delta support, 15°, continuous
	6100300034	Delta support, 20°, continuous
	6100300035	Delta support, 25°, continuous
	6100300036	Delta support, 30°, continuous
	6100300037	Delta support, 35°, continuous
	6100300038	Delta support, 40°, continuous
	6100300039	Delta support, 45°, continuous
	6100300040	**Base rail for continuous Delta support**

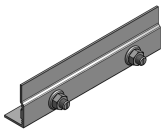
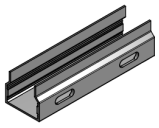
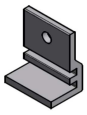
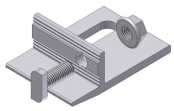
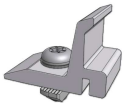
Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700300046	**TF50+ / TF50-m butt connector, pre-assembled** Including 2x M10x25 A2 T-head screws 2x DIN 6923 M10 A4 locking nuts -> completely pre-assembled
	6700300044	**TF60 butt connectors, pre-assembled** Including 2x M10x25 A2 T-head screws 2x DIN 6923 M10 A4 locking nuts
	6700300038	**Trapezoidal sheet metal system butt connectors** Including accessories
	6700300047	**D-S base rail butt connectors** Including 2x M10x25 A2 T-head screws 2x DIN 6923 M10 A4 locking nuts
	6700300039	**Set of transverse securing clamps for trapezoidal sheet metal system** Including accessories
	6700300035	**Universal connector** Including 1x M10x35 A2 T-head screw 1x M10 A4 locking nut -> completely pre-assembled
	6700300037	**Two-layer connector**
	6700300041	**Rail end cap** for TF50+ and TF50m

Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700300045	**Rail end cap** for TF60
	6900300007	**6 x 100 A2 flat head screw**
	6900300008	**8 x 100 A2 flat head screw**
	6900300010	**8 x 140 A2 flat head screw**
	6900300011	**8x 100 A2 countersunk screw**
	6900300014	**8x240-A2 ASD flat head screw** With thread under the screw head
	6900300015	**8x300-A2 ASD flat head screw** With thread under the screw head
	6900300016	**8x280 countersunk screw**
	6900300017	**8x340 countersunk screw**

Illustration	Item no.:	Item
	6700300032	**M10 connection piece for roof hook-profile**
	6700300053	**M8 connection piece for roof hook-profile**
	6700200013	**Clamp for equipotential bonding**
	6700300042	**FrameFix, 60 cell unit, 6"**
	6700300043	**FrameFix, 60 cell unit, 6", black**
	6700300049	**FrameFix, 48 cell unit, 6"**
	6700300052	**FrameFix, 72 cell unit, 5"**

Figure 103: Bill of materials

12. Appendix

12.1 Notes on IBC TopFix 200

Tightening torques for screw connections
The tightening torques for the screw connections used in the IBC TopFix200 mounting system must be dimensioned in accordance with DIN ISO 3506. Due to the difficulty in determining the outdoor friction coefficients, dimensioning in accordance with DIN ISO 3506 can prove difficult.
We therefore recommend the following tightening torques:

Screw connection	Tightening torque
M8	15 Nm
M10	30 Nm

Figure 104: Pre-tension for screws

We do not recommend using a wrench as this may quickly cause you to exceed the tightening torque. It is sufficient to use a torque wrench or a hex spanner with T-grip.

Important!
When using laminate clamps, please clarify the tightening torque for the corresponding assembly situation with the laminate manufacturer.

Required rafter and purlin dimensions

Comply with the following minimum dimensions for rafters and purlins as per EN 1995-1-1.

structural element	stress		title edge distance		diameter d [mm]	miniumum depth [mm]	minimum dimension width "b" [mm] (pre-drilled)	edge distances not pre-drilled ρ_k < 420 kg/m³	not pre-drilled 420 kg/m³ < ρ_k < 500 kg/m³	pre-drilled ρ_k > 500 kg/m³
		1		type of wood				soft wood - solid wood C24 – C40 laminated timber GL24 - GL28 and GL32c	laminated timber GL32h, GL36	hard wood - solid wood D30 – D60
rafter	vertikal (roof hook)	2		formula		4 x d	2 x $a_{2,c}$ + 15 mm*	$a_{2,c}$ = 5 x d	$a_{2,c}$ = 7 x d	$a_{2,c}$ = 3 x d
		3	$a_{2,c}$	unstressed edge	6	24 mm	51 mm	30 mm	42 mm	18 mm
					8	32 mm	63 mm	40 mm	56 mm	24 mm
					10	40 mm	75 mm	50 mm	70 mm	30 mm
					12	48 mm	87 mm	60 mm	84 mm	36 mm
purlin	horizontal (Hanger bolt)	4		formula		4 x d	$a_{2,t}$ + $a_{2,c}$	$a_{2,t}$ = (5 + 5 x sin α) x d	$a_{2,t}$ = (7 + 5 x sin α) x d	$a_{2,t}$ = (3 + 4 x sin α) x d
		5	$a_{2,t}$	stressed edge	6	24 mm	60 mm	60 mm	72 mm	42 mm
					8	32 mm	80 mm	80 mm	96 mm	56 mm
					10	40 mm	100 mm	100 mm	120 mm	70 mm
					12	48 mm	120 mm	120 mm	144 mm	84 mm

*) 15 mm = center distance between flat head screws
α angle between direction of force and direction of fiber (purlins 90°)
pre-drill with 0,7 x d

Figure 105: Minimum distance and required timber component dimensions

The minimum rafter/purlin height must be 100 mm.

The minimum distance between fastened flat head screws and the edges of rafters and purlins must be three times the flat head screw diameter. Position hanger bolts in the centre of rafters and outside the centre on purlins.

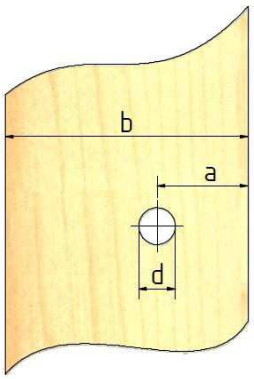


Figure 106: Defining the distance to the edge of rafters

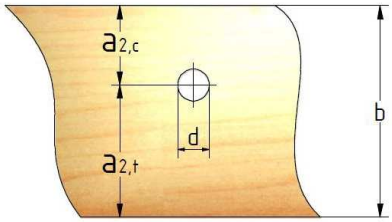


Figure 107: Defining the distance to the edge of purlins

12.2 Weights/installation times for pitched roof installations

	Weight per m² of module surface	Weight per kWp
Thin-film solar modules	10 … 17 kg/m²	130 … 300 kg/kWp
Crystalline solar modules	11 … 21 kg/m²	70 … 175 kg/kWp
Single-layer mounting system	*2.4 … 5 kg/m²	*18 … 35 kg/kWp
Double-layer mounting system	*5 … 7 kg/m²	*35 … 50 kg/kWp

* Values are based on crystalline solar modules, the weight of the mounting system increases with thin-film solar modules.

Installation times:
It will take two installers approximately 1-2 hours to install a PV system with an output of 1 kWp (under normal conditions).

All specified values are theoretical values. In practical application, installation times and weights may vary, depending on the system version. Weights and installation times for DC cabling, ground and lightning protection have not been taken into account.

12.3 Notes on maintenance

The IBC TopFix 200 mounting system is largely maintenance-free thanks to the materials used.

In addition to the electrical inspections prescribed for the entire PV system, we recommend inspections of the PV generator every two years, considering the following points.

Check:

- Solar modules for damage and dirt
- All mechanical connections are firmly secured (re-tightening screw connections)
- Mounting system and module frame for mechanical damage caused by snow and ice loads
- Integrity of the outer roofing
- All electrical cables for damage (e.g. by animals)
- All electrical plug and screw connections are secure and protected against accidental contact

If it becomes necessary to clean the modules, this must be done without chemical cleaning products and using clear water only.

The modules can easily be replaced by removing the module cabling and undoing the corresponding module clamps. In this process, please observe the relevant safety requirements.

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