



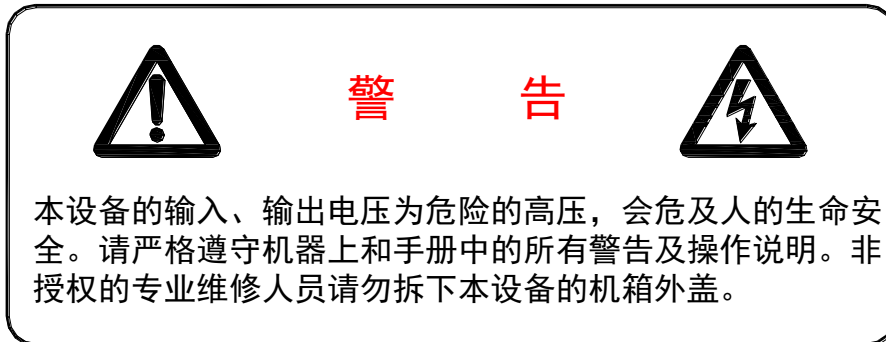
Solar Controller-SCM48100/200

User Manual

Shenzhen JingFuYuan Tech. Co., Ltd.

[Attention]

Please read the user manual carefully before operation in order to comprehend the correct usage of the equipment. This manual shall be properly preserved after reading for future reference.



警告	Warning
本设备的输入、输出电压为危险的电压，会危及人的生命安全。请严格遵守机器上和手册中的所有警告及操作说明。非授权的专业维修人员请勿拆下本设备的机箱外盖。	The input and output voltage of this equipment is dangerous voltage which can endanger people's life safety. Please strictly abide by all warnings and operation instructions in the machine and this manual. Only professional repair personnel are allowed to disassemble the outer cover of crate of this equipment.

- 1. Please read this user manual carefully before use of the equipment. Use the equipment according to the requirements of user manual.**
- 2. Please do not touch power input/output line during operation of this equipment to prevent electric shock.**
- 3. Please do not open the outer cover of the equipment by yourself. Otherwise, danger of electric shock exists.**
- 4. Disconnect solar panel switch first and then backup battery switch under any emergency.**
- 5. Make sure the equipment is reliably grounded before connection.**
- 6. The backup battery pack shall be kept far away from combustion source and all electrical equipment easily causing spark to avoid danger or unnecessary losses.**
- 7. Do no open or damage the backup battery, for the overflowing electrolyte is corrosive and harmful to human body.**
- 8. The charging voltage required by backup battery with different brands and of different types differs. Therefore, it is required to confirm that the charging voltage of equipment is matched with backup battery. Please consult with the manufacturer for support if you have any doubt.**
- 9. Please consult with the professionals of distributor or an authorized service shop if you**

have any question. Do not handle the equipment without authorization.

10. This equipment must be installed and repaired by professionals.

11. Parameters in equipment menu shall not be set at will. They shall be set by professionals, or the user may consult with the manufacturer.

12. Changes of system configuration, structures and components will affect the performance of the equipment. Please consult with the manufacturer first before making such changes.

13. Make sure the return temperature is within the range of normal working temperature before use of the product. It is recommended to keep the product still for 24 hours within the range of working temperature before startup.

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Chapter 1 Overview

1.1 Product Characteristics

- ◆ Provide 2 channels of solar sub-array interface, 1 channel of backup -48Vdc power input interface and 2 channels of battery input interface;
- ◆ Complete battery management, oil engine management and power system monitoring functions, e.g. power-off of primary load and secondary load, power-off of battery, conversion of equalized charging and float charging of battery, battery charge current-limiting, battery temperature compensation, etc.;
- ◆ Configure monitoring unit, realize functions of detection of analog quantity of the system as well as status reporting and control, and have RS485/RS232 communication interfaces;
- ◆ The monitoring module stores abundant historical alarm records and is able to gather statistics on daily generating capacity, monthly generating capacity and annual generating capacity;
- ◆ Detection of ambient temperature and humidity, battery temperature and environmental variables; access control, water immersion, fan failure alarm, etc. and detection of input dry contacts. Dry contacts are output in 6 channels to report alarm information;
- ◆ Heat dissipating method of cabinet: The opening and closing of fan is intelligently controlled;
- ◆ Lightning protection: Each channel of PV component input is fitted with lightning protection with protection level of 20KA(8/20us);
- ◆ Wiring method: Incoming and outgoing lines on front panel and full front maintenance

1.2 Technical Indexes of Product

TABLE 1-1 MAIN TECHNICAL INDEXES OF SCM48100 MODEL

Technical characteristics and parameters Description	SCM48100	Remark
Default rated output voltage (V)	54.0	/
Rated output current (A)	100	/
Maximum photovoltaic input power (kW)	5.7	/
Maximum current of photovoltaic array (A)	44	Single channel of PV input
Maximum photovoltaic input voltage (V)	260	The module starts when the input is not lower than 70Vdc.
Range of MPPT working voltage (V)	70~250	Number of single channel PV input groups: Three serial connections and three parallel connections
Range of output voltage (settable V)	42.0~58.0	Adjusted through monitoring module
Input overvoltage protection point (V)	260±5	Input overvoltage protection of MPPT module
Input overvoltage protection recovery point (V)	250±5	Self-recoverable
Output overcurrent protection range (A)	101~110	/
Output overvoltage protection range (V)	58.5~60	Input overvoltage protection of MPPT module (default: 59Vdc)
MPPT module efficiency	>95%	150Vdc input; load test above 50^
Utilization rate of photovoltaic module	>99%	The output power is tested within load range with rated power of 5% and above, including when the input power is quickly changed.
Service ambient temperature (°C)	-20~+55	/
Service altitude (m)	≤3000	When the altitude exceeds 3,000m, the output power is de-rated by 10% for each 50mm ascended.

Indexes and specifications are subject to change without notice.

Chapter 2 Basic Principle and Structure

2.1 Block Diagram of Working Diagram

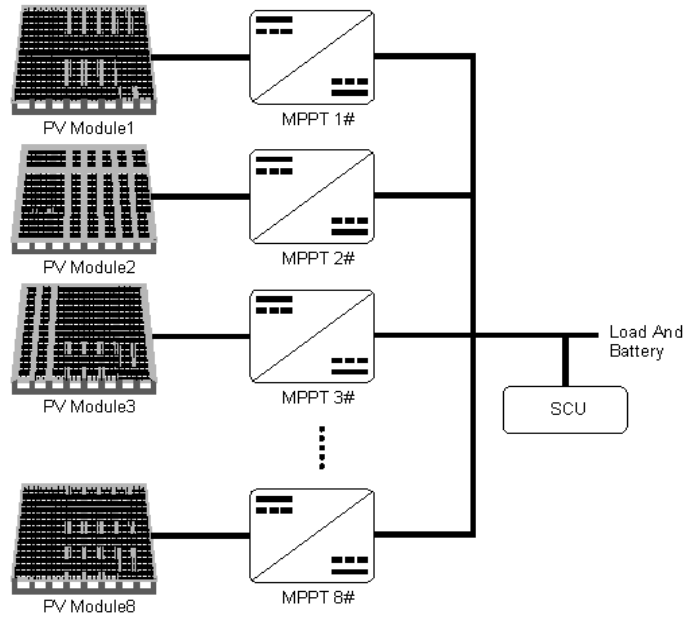
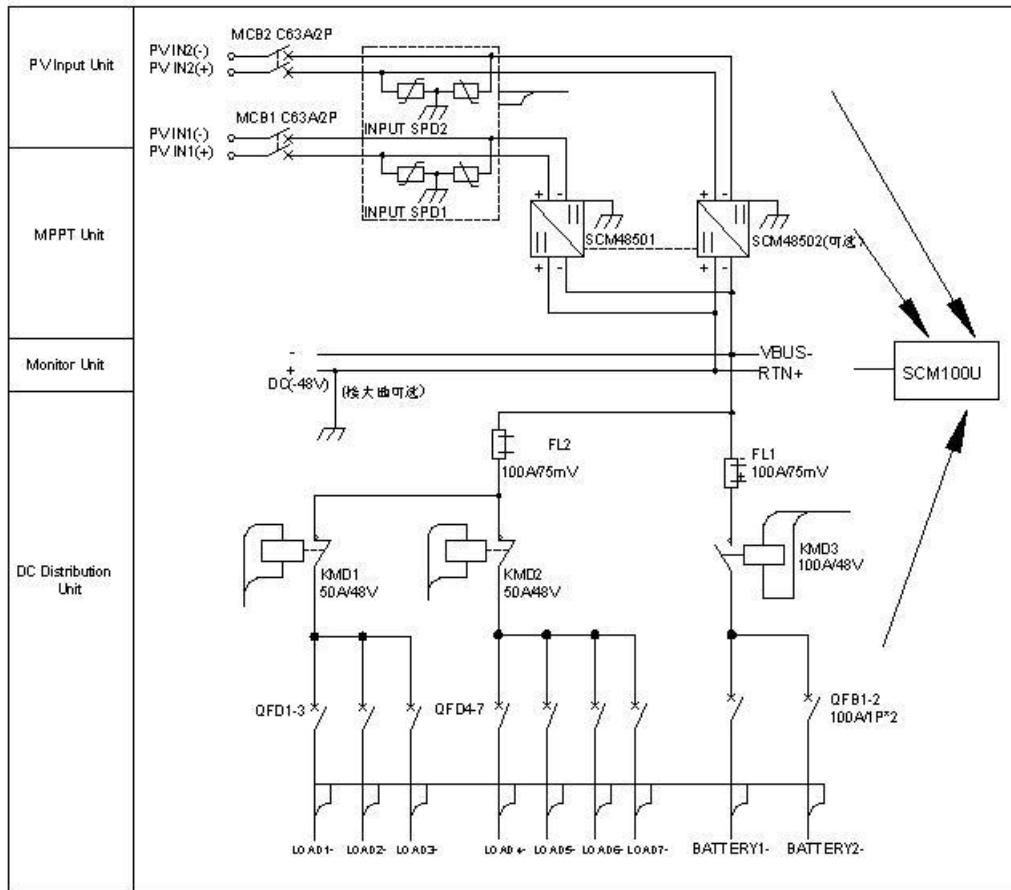


FIGURE 2-1 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF WORKING PRINCIPLE OF SCM SERIES SOLAR CONTROLLER

2.2 Block Diagram of Principle of Controller

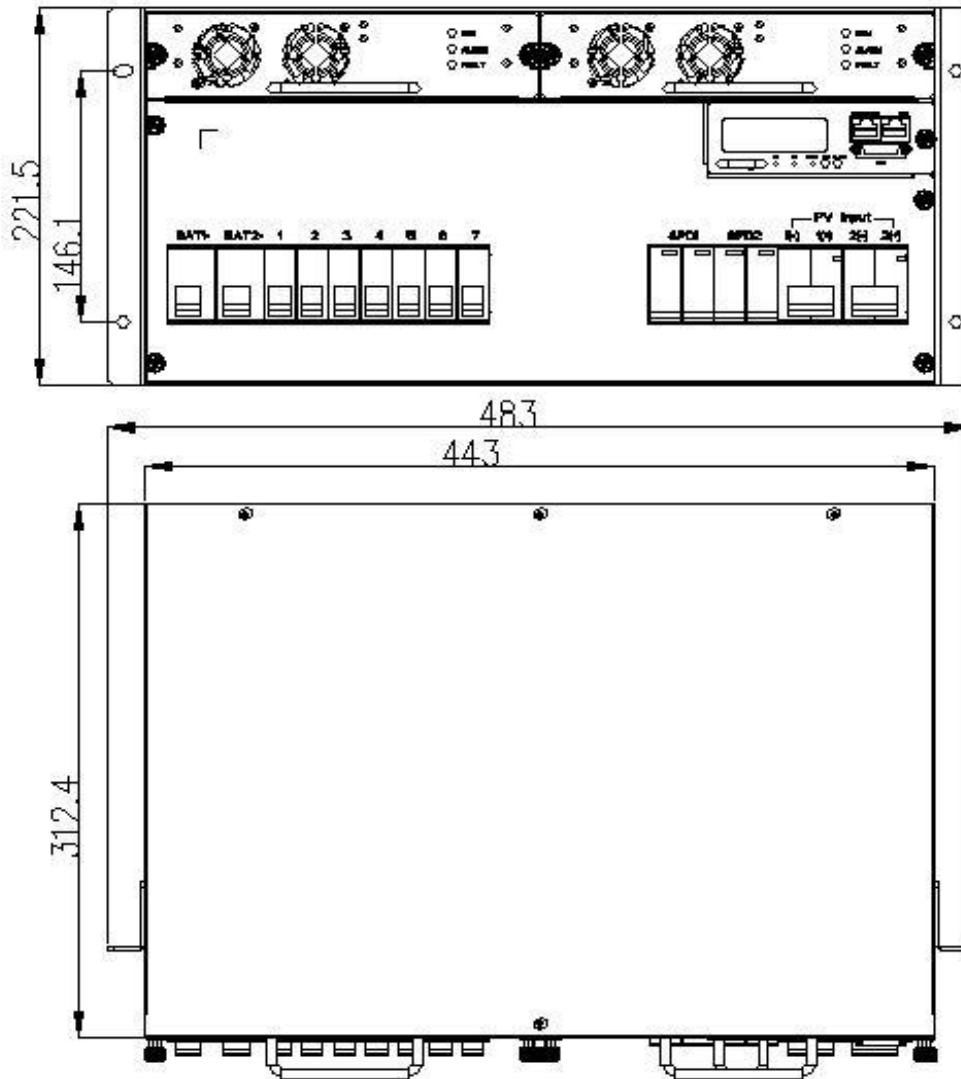
The principle of SCM48100 solar controller is shown in the following diagram:



- ◆ As shown in the diagram above: 2 channels of sub-array input are directly output to RTN+ and VBUS- bus bar via circuit breaker protection, surge protection and MPPT module conversion.
- ◆ The cathodes of 2 channels of battery are connected to BATTERY1- and BATTERY2- input interfaces respectively. They gather together through two 100A circuit breakers. Then, they are connected to VBUS- bus bar via battery power-off DC contactor (100A/48V) and battery shunt (100A/75mA); the anodes of 2 channels of battery are directly connected to RTN+ bus bar. Single group of battery access port has reverse connection protection function.
- ◆ After cathode of backup DC power supply is connected to DC- input interface, it is directly connected to VBUS- bus bar (M6 self-clinching nut); backup power supply DC+ is directly connected to RTN+ bus bar (M6 self-clinching nut).
- ◆ One terminal of load shunt (100A/75mV) is directly connected to VBUS- bus bar, while the other terminal is connected to secondary load normally closed DC contactor KMD1. The other terminal of the contactor is connected to “Secondary Load” air switch (LOAD1~3) and provides 3 channels of “Secondary Load” user shunt; meanwhile, the other terminal of load shunt is connected to secondary load normally closed DC contactor KMD2. The other terminal of the contactor is connected to “Primary Load” air switch (LOAD4~7) and provides 4 channels of user shunt. The anodes of 7 channels of

- k1. Secondary Load: 3 channels of DC output secondary load;
- k2. Battery1和Battery2: Cathode interface of storage battery;

2.4 Outer Structure of Cabinet and Installation Instructions



Unit	Parameter	Allowable error	Remark
Height	221.5mm	±0.3mm	
Width	482.6mm	±0.5mm	
Depth	350.0mm	±0.3mm	
Weight	25.0kg	±1.5Kg	

System Installation Method:

SCM48100 is an embedded solar controller system. During installation, the plug-in frame of solar controller is horizontally jacked up and inserted in a designated position. Make sure the plug-in frame is properly installed. 4 mounting holes of suspension loop correspond to the installation holes of cabinet. Four M6 cross recess round head combination screw (fitted with

spring washer and flat washer) are screwed. The installation is finished after the screws are tightened using relevant tool.

2.5 Wiring and Operation

2.5.1 Attentions

- ①. Please confirm that the backup battery is in a disconnected status before wiring. In other words, the power supply is already disconnected.
- ②. Please carefully check the polarity identification of connector bar before wiring (this equipment is common-cathode).
- ③. Upon connection of photovoltaic input, please confirm the anode and the cathode of photovoltaic input. It is strictly forbidden to connect the anode and the cathode reversely.
- ④. Cathodes of backup battery and photovoltaic modules are forbidden to be grounded.
- ⑤. Before wiring, please confirm that the voltage of backup battery is in line with the voltage of backup battery of this machine (this machine is a 48VDC system).
- ⑥. Before wiring, please confirm that the voltage of photovoltaic input is in line with the voltage of photovoltaic input of this machine.
- ⑦. The ground terminal must be reliably grounded.
- ⑧. Please connect in order. Connect backup battery and electrical equipment first and PV input later.
- ⑨. Please elect the wire diameter of PV input according to the following table. Make sure the contact of wiring terminal is favorable during wiring to prevent overheating due to relatively big current.

2.5.2 Description of Terminal Blocks

No.	Item	Technical requirement	Unit	Remark
1	PV1 input	63	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 6AWG or 12mm ² and above.
2	PV2 input	63	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 6AWG or 12mm ² and above.
3	Output Load1	25	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 10AWG or 5mm ² and above.
4	Output Load2	25	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 10AWG or 5mm ² and above.
5	Output Load3	20	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 12AWG or 4mm ² and above.
6	Output Load4	20	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 12AWG or 4mm ² and above.
7	Output Load5	10	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 14AWG or 2mm ² and above.
8	Output Load6	10	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 14AWG or 2mm ² and above.
9	Output Load6	10	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 14AWG or 2mm ² and above.
10	Battery BAT1	100	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 4AWG or 20mm ² and above.
11	Battery BAT2	100	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 4AWG or 20mm ² and above.
12	Backup power supply DC-	100	A	1 pair of output terminals: It is recommended to use wire rod with specification of 4AWG or 20mm ² and above.
13	Note: On RNT+ anode output copper bar three M6*12 screws, three M5*12 screws and three M4*12 screws used to fasten copper lug terminals are distributed. Please select screws with relevant sizes according to the current during wiring (big current corresponds to big-size screw). Cathode output control method is adopted in the system. The output anode shares RNT+ Copper bar.			

1. Connect anode of solar panel at PV+ and cathode of solar panel at PV- (the polarity of solar cell shall not be reversely connected).
2. The ground wire is a yellow-green wire, requiring reliable grounding. The wire diameter shall be at least 6mm². The shorter the ground wire is the better effect will be.

2.5.3 Operation

Confirm all the wires are correctly connected and the polarity is correct.

Switch on solar cell input circuit breaker and RUN light will be on.

Make sure LCD and parameter setting are correct.

Each parameter is already set upon delivery of this product. The factory set values are defaulted after startup if there is no special demand. Customers may set relevant parameters by themselves if they have any demand.

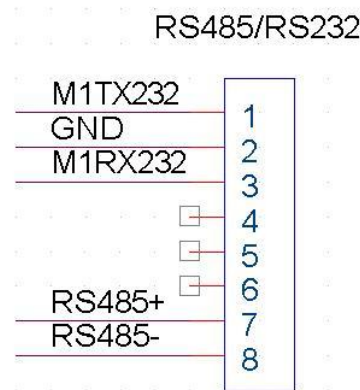
To shut down the product, please disconnect photovoltaic input first in order and then disconnect backup battery and electrical equipment to complete shutdown action.

2.6 Description of Signal Interfaces

2.6.1 Monitoring RJ45 Signal Interface

Communication interface with external part: One RS485/RS232 serial port communicates with upper computer of user. Power bus protocol is adopted (default: Baud rate: 9600bps).

Definitions of Serial Port RJ45 Pins



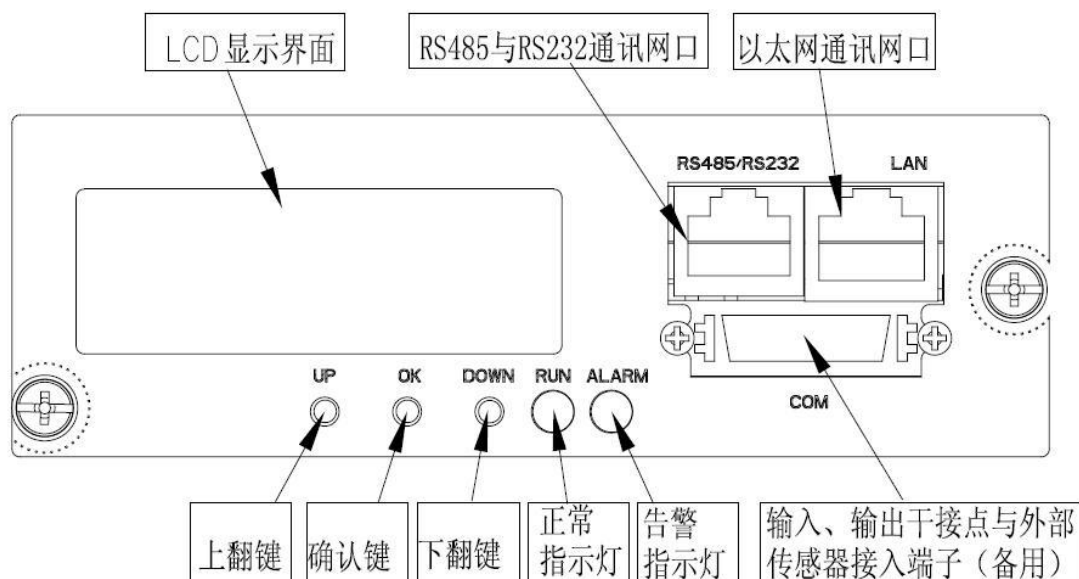
2.6.2 Definitions of Sockets on Signal Adapter Plate

Connector	Corresponding pin	Nature of signal	Grade
T/H (Temperature/humidity sensor interfaces)	1	5V power supply anode	5V
	2	Temperature/humidity sensor (voltage) signal	VTEM
	3	5V power supply reference ground	AGND
T_E (Battery temperature 1 sensor)	1	5V power supply anode	5V
	2	NTC temperature sensor (voltage) signal	SM4A
T_BAT (Battery temperature 2 sensor)	1	12V power supply anode	12V+
	2	Temperature sensor 2 (current) signal	SM3A
IN-1~IN-4 (Input dry contact)	1. 2	IN1 water immersion, IN2 access control, IN3 equipment cabin fan alarm and IN4 backup power supply	IN1~IN4
OUT-1~OUT-6	1. 2	All output dry contacts: Closed upon alarm;	

(Output dry contact)		<p>corresponding outputs can be set as upon alarm: 6 channels are defined as follows:</p> <p>OUT1: Output overvoltage/under-voltage alarm (DC output fault);</p> <p>OUT2: Secondary load power-off alarm; primary load power-off alarm and battery power-off alarm;</p> <p>OUT3: Load circuit breaker alarm; battery fuse alarm; battery temperature too low or too high alarm; ambient temperature and humidity too low or too high alarm; SPD alarm; battery under-capacity alarm;</p> <p>OUT4: MPPT module communication failure alarm and MPPT module failure alarm;</p> <p>OUT5: Control backup power supply start or stop (when dry contact is connected, the backup power supply starts; when dry contact is disconnected, the backup power supply stops);</p> <p>OUT6: Start the fan (the fan is started when the temperature of equipment compartment reaches 40°C; the fan is closed when the temperature of equipment compartment recovers to 30°C);</p>
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Remarks: 1. Ambient temperature sensor is a NTC temperature sensor with accuracy of 10K 1% (if it is required to acquire ambient humidity, 5V digital temperature sensor can be selected); 2. Battery temperature 1 sensor and battery temperature 2 sensor are different types of sensor interface inputs. Battery temperature sensor 1 is a NTC temperature sensor with accuracy of 1-10K 1% while battery temperature 2 sensor is a 2-12V power supply current temperature sensor. If the distance from the battery to the controller is less than 5m, battery temperature 1 interface can be selected to acquire battery temperature. Otherwise, please use battery temperature 2 interface to acquire battery temperature. Meanwhile, if 2 groups of battery are connected, please ensure the consistency of capacity of these 2 groups. as for battery temperature, it is only required to acquire temperature of a group of battery.

2.7 Description of Human-machine Interface Displayed in LCD Display Panel



LCD 显示界面	LCD display interface
RS485 与 RS232 通讯网口	RS485 and RS232 communication ports
以太网通讯网口	Ethernet communication port
上翻键	UP button
确认键	OK button
下翻键	Down button
正常指示灯	RUN indicator lamp
告警指示灯	ALARM indicator lamp
输入、输出干接点与外部传感器接入端子(备用)	Input/output dry contacts and access terminals of external sensor (standby)

2.7.1 LED Indicator Lamps on Monitoring Panel

Sign	Indicated content	Color	Description
ALM	Fault indicator lamp	Red	The following alarms lighten alarm lamps: Primary load power-off alarm; secondary load power-off alarm; lightning protection alarm; battery fuse alarm; load fuse alarm; module alarm; module protection. If the alarm level set is critical or emergent, the red indicator lamp will be on; during general alarm, the yellow lamp is on; no lamp is on if there is no alarm.
RUN	Monitoring run lamp	Green	When the monitoring module of the system works normally, the run lamp is on for 1s and then off for 1s, i.e. blinking; when the monitoring module hardware of system is free from fault and it does not normally communicate with the upper computer, the run lamp is on for 0.125s and then off for 0.125s, i.e. blinking (4Hz). If it fails to communicate with the upper computer for 1

			consecutive minute, it will be viewed as communication failure.
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2.7.2 Operation Instructions of Functions of Button on Front Panel

a) UP——UP button: The menu turns up and the value is increased during setting of parameter;

Press 3S UP button for a long time to quickly adjust status.

b) OK——OK button: Enter the menu and return to previous menu;

Single click—> Confirm (save data);

c) Down——Down button: The menu turns down and the value is decreased during setting of parameter;

Press 3S DOWN button for a long time to enter quick adjustment status.

2.8 Configuration of Monitoring Parameters

The monitoring module is already configured according to the default parameters specified in “Table of Setting of Battery Management Parameters”. If you need to change the configuration, you may conduct parameter setting through RS485/RS232 communication or using buttons on the display panel of LCD. Refer to the following table for details:

Table of Setting of Battery Management Parameters

Display of monitoring panel	Description of display	Setting range	Default value
Equalized charging voltage	/	42.0~58.0Vdc, and greater than and equal to float charging voltage but less than (overvoltage alarm point-1) Vdc	57.6Vdc
Float charging voltage	/	42.0~56.0Vdc, and greater than (DC under-voltage alarm point+2) Vdc but less than and equal to equalized charging voltage	54Vdc
Equalized charging cycle	/	30 days~240 days	60 days
Charging coefficient	Charging current-limiting coefficient of storage battery	0.05 ~0.25C10	0.10 C10
Number of battery packs	Number of battery packs	1 ~2	1
Battery capacity 1	Capacity of battery pack 1	30~2000Ah	200Ah
Battery capacity 2	Capacity of battery pack 2	30~2000Ah	200Ah
Temperature compensation	Battery charging temperature	0~500mV	120mV

	compensation coefficient		
Overvoltage power-off	/	Allow/forbid	Allow
Upper limit of input voltage	/	200~260Vdc	256Vdc
Lower limit of input voltage	/	80~120Vdc	90Vdc
Upper limit of output voltage	/	45.2~60Vdc, and greater than overvoltage recovery voltage but greater than (equalized charging voltage+2Vdc)	59Vdc
Lower limit of output voltage	/	35.0~59Vdc, and greater than secondary load power-off	47Vdc
Under-voltage power-off	/	Allow/forbid	Allow
Battery power-off protection	/	40~50Vdc, and less than primary load power-off voltage	43Vdc
Battery power-on recovery	/	40~50Vdc, and less than primary load power-off voltage	44Vdc
Primary load power-off	/	43~54Vdc, and less than secondary load power-off voltage	45Vdc
Primary load power-on recovery	/	43~54Vdc, and greater than under-voltage alarm but less than secondary load recovery voltage	49Vdc
Secondary load power-off	/	43~54Vdc, and less than under-voltage alarm voltage	46Vdc
Secondary load power-on recovery	/	43~54Vdc, and greater than primary load recovery voltage but less than equalized charging voltage	50Vdc
Battery over-temperature power-off	/	Allow/forbid	Allow
Battery over-temperature protection	/	-20~80℃	53℃
Battery over-temperature recovery	/	-20~80℃	48℃
Upper limit of ambient temperature	/	40~80℃	60℃
Lower limit of ambient temperature	/	0~20℃	0℃

Chapter 3 Instructions to Maintenance

3.1 Preventive Periodical Maintenance

In order to improve the working reliability of solar controller, please complete the following preventive maintenance operations:

1. Keep the environment sanitary and avoid dust or dropping water on the controller.
2. Check if the contact of input/output terminal blocks is favorable once every several months.
3. Check the working environment of the equipment and use the controller in a clean place with good ventilation.
4. When multiple power supplies are simultaneously used, the front space of the power frame shall be expanded as much as possible. Equipment like air conditioner or fan shall be better installed in places where the condition allows.
5. Daily operation shall be properly recorded.
6. Check the historical records of controller on a regular basis.

3.2 Steps of Fault Maintenance

1. Check historical records of faults in LCD.
2. Check if relevant parameters are wrongfully or unreasonably set.
3. Check if the photovoltaic input voltage is within the stipulated range.
4. Check if any error exists between actual battery voltage and displayed voltage.
5. Check the charging circuit to see if it is normal.
6. Reset the system to see if it can recover to normality.

3.3 Steps of Maintenance Operation

1. Disconnect photovoltaic input circuit breaker first and then disconnect battery input circuit breaker.
2. Use tools like screwdriver to disassemble connecting wires like ground wires connected to photovoltaic input, backup battery and rack. Mark anode and cathode and use insulated rubber tape (or heat-shrinkable tubing, fiber casing pipe) to properly wrap the connecting wire to prevent the occurrence of short circuit with other leads.
3. Disassemble the set screws on the crate of controller and then repair or replace the machine.
4. After the machine is repaired, or a new controller is replaced, the screws shall be used to lock the crate of controller again and connect wires like ground wires connected to photovoltaic input, backup battery and rack. Then, power-on operation can be conducted again according to wiring

and operation steps indicated in 2.5 above.

3.4 Maintenance of Solar Photovoltaic Panel

Solar photovoltaic panel is an important part of the whole photovoltaic power generation system. It is related to the photovoltaic utilization efficiency of the whole system. Therefore, the installation firmness of photovoltaic panel and the surface cleanness of photovoltaic panel must be ensured.

1. Make sure the photovoltaic panel is disconnected first. Then, output and backup battery can be disconnected. The order shall not be turned reverse.
2. Check if the photovoltaic plane is firm constantly.
3. Check the electric leakage at the connection of conductor to prevent electric leakage in rainy and snowy days.
4. Clean and maintain the surface of panel on a regular basis.

3.5 Other Maintenance

Handling measures after occurrence of faults:

1. As for some general faults of the equipment, user may read the instruction manual carefully and judge and eliminate such faults according to the manual under the precondition that the user fully grasps the method.
2. If faults not eliminable occur, professional technical personnel shall be requested to repair. Or the user may directly contact us.

3.6 Diagnosis of Common Abnormal Problems

After you start the controller, you may find the possible causes by referring to Table 3-1 if the controller cannot work or abnormality occurs after the controller works for a certain period of time. Meanwhile, check if the faults are caused by external environment, for example, if temperature and humidity do not meet the requirements. If the controller still cannot work normally after methods indicated in Table 3-1 are followed, please hand over it to the professionals for repair. This chapter only contains some simple fault diagnosis procedures. If the diagnosis answers are not very clear, or the information obtained is not enough to solve the problem, please contact with local agency or distributor.

No.	Phenomenon	Cause	Handling method
1	There is no display on LCD after PV input switch is turned on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The power supply circuit of PV is not connected; b. The voltage direction of PV power supply is reversely connected; c. The plug becomes loose due to shock in transport; d. LCD is damaged due to squeezing and impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connect PV power supply circuit; b. Adjust PV supply voltage to normal value; c. Correctly connect PV power supply; d. Disassemble crate and plug again; e. Repair it in local agency.
2	Under-voltage alarm and protection are immediately triggered after power-on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The voltage of backup battery is too low; b. The DC circuit wiring is loose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adjust the voltage of backup battery; b. Check if the wiring is firm.
3	Overvoltage alarm is immediately triggered after power-on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The voltage of backup battery is not matched with battery voltage of this equipment. 	Adjust the voltage of backup battery to normal value.

Table 3-1 Comparison Table of Fault Diagnosis

Chapter 4 Transport and Storage

4.1 Transport

Handle with care when moving the equipment. The warning marks on the packing case shall be strictly followed. During transport, the equipment shall be placed in strict accordance with the direction marked on the packing case during transport to avoid damage of device due to vibration. The equipment shall not be loaded in any convertible vehicle or ship during long-distance transport. It is not allowed to mix the equipment with combustible and explosive articles. The equipment shall not be stored in the open air during transshipment on route. The equipment shall be free from rain, snow or other liquid substances as well as long-time sun exposure and mechanical damage during transport.

4.2 Storage

During storage, the equipment shall be placed in strict accordance with the direction marked on the packing case. The packing case shall be bedded above the ground for 20cm and shall be kept away from wall, heat source, cold source, window, or air entrance for at least 50cm.

During storage, the ambient temperature and the relative humidity shall be $-40\sim 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\leq 93\%$ respectively. There shall be no hazardous gases, combustible and explosive articles and corrosive chemicals as well as strong mechanical vibration, impact and action of high-intensity magnetic field inside the warehouse. The storage period under the conditions stipulated here usually lasts for 6 months if there is no other regulation stipulating otherwise. Recheck is required 6 months later.

Chapter 5 About JFY

If you have any question about this product, please contact us and remember our contact information below:

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