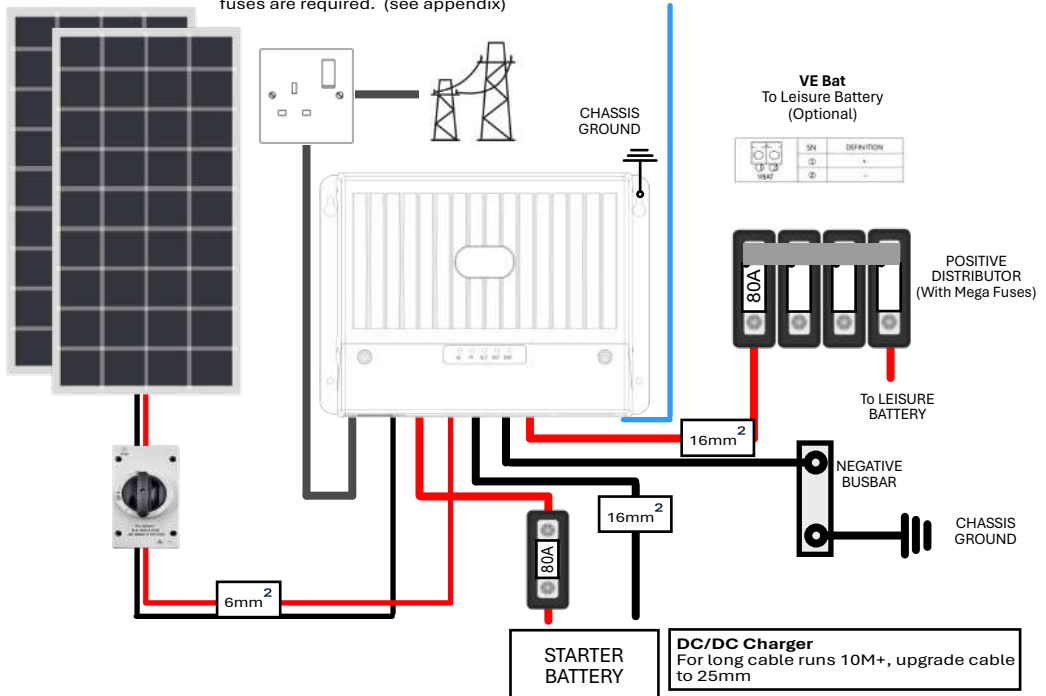


SRNE SAA

If you are installing more than 1 panel we advise installing the panels in parallel, please check if inline fuses are required. (see appendix)

Can Bus Data Cable to CU Data system (Where Applicable)



INSTALLATION

- 1: Install the SRNE SAA charger in a ventilated space with at least 150mm space at the top and bottom.
- 2: When installing the solar panels use 6mm solar cable and ensure you install an isolator switch so that the solar energy can be isolated from the system for maintenance work. Make sure to connect the solar panels into the circuit once you have fitted the isolator.
- 3: Ensure the isolator switch is OFF and connect the 6mm cable into the MD1250 using T6-6 battery lugs.
- 4: Run 16mm cables (positive and negative) from the SRNE SAA to the starter battery. If your installation is over 10m long increase cable size to 25mm².
- 5: Ensure you fit a 80A mega or midi fuse on the positive wire near the starter battery. Use T16-8 terminal lugs for mega fuse holder or T16-6 terminal lugs for midi fuse holder.
- 6: Now run 16mm² positive cable from the SRNE SAA to the Positive Distributor "Flexifuse" and install 80A Mega fuse. Alternatively, run the cable to the Leisure battery but install an 80A Mega or Midi fuse.
- 7: Now run 16mm² negative cable from the SRNE SAA to the negative busbar. Alternatively, run the cable direct to the Leisure battery.

Please also reference the manufacturers manual.

Adding and configuring device

1: Load the SRNE app

2: Adding device - Select [+] and select the device from the list of devices.

3: Add device and follow and password notifications. The default password is 123456.

4: Once the device is added, select the device and press the setup cog  in the top right corner.

5: Complete the configuration. Items marked with * need your input. Please note some fields are fixed based on battery chemistry type. If you need to enter specific settings then change to custom options

Battery	Value
System Voltage	Fixed, 12v or 24v
House Battery Type*	Select the correct battery chemistry
Max Charge Current (A)	Max charge current applied. Check battery max charge current up to 50A
Over voltage	Fixed setting unless you select Custom Options
Charge limit voltage (V)	Max battery voltage to charge to. (Fixed unless custom options set)
Equalisation Charge Voltage	Is a charging stage mainly used on lead-acid batteries (especially flooded batteries) where the charger deliberately raises the voltage above the normal absorption charge level for a short period.
Absorption Voltage (V)	Once the battery reaches the absorption voltage, bulk charging will stop and go into absorption mode. This value is fixed in certain battery type, but check you battery manufacturer recommendation
Recharge Voltage	Also know as Re bulk It is designed to ensure that if a significant load is applied after the battery is fully charged (and has entered float mode), the charger switches back to maximum power (bulk) to replenish the power consumed. Fixed setting unless you select Custom Options
Float Charge Voltage	"Float Charge Voltage" is the lower maintenance voltage a charger drops to after the battery is fully charged.
Overdischarge Return Voltage	In case of over discharge this is the voltage the battery should return to before commencing further discharge. Check battery manufacturers recommendation or leave default
Overdischarge Voltage	Check battery manufacturers recommendation or leave default.
Under Voltage Warning Voltage	Fixed setting unless you select Custom Options
Max Absorbtion Time	is the maximum amount of time the charger will stay at the bulk/absorption voltage before dropping down to float voltage. Check battery manufacturers recommendation or leave default
Equalisation Charge Time	Check battery manufacturers recommendation or leave default.
Equalisation Charge Interval	Equalisation Charge Interval is the number of days between automatic equalisation charging cycles in a charge controller or MPPT. Used for Lead Acid Batteries. Leave as default
Temp Compensation coefficient	Temperature compensation in MPPT controllers automatically adjusts the battery charging voltage based on the battery temperature. This is important because battery chemistry behaves differently at varying temperatures. Most controllers use a compensation factor of approximately -4 mV per cell per $^{\circ}\text{C}$. For a typical 12 V lead-acid battery (6 cells) this equates to around -24 mV per $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The standard reference temperature used for battery charging is 25°C. When the battery temperature deviates from this point, the controller adjusts the charging voltage accordingly: Below 25°C (colder conditions): Charging voltage is increased to ensure the battery reaches full charge. Above 25°C (hot conditions): Charging voltage is reduced to prevent overcharging and excessive gassing. Temperature compensation becomes particularly important when battery temperatures fall below 10°C or rise above 30°C, where the impact on charging behaviour becomes more significant. Many modern MPPT controllers achieve this automatically through an external temperature sensor or a built-in temperature probe, ensuring optimal charging performance and extending battery lifespan. Leave as default
Activate	Activate charging
Full cut-off current (A)	This is the current level that the charger assumes the battery is full. Leave as default normally
Charging Lower Limit Temp.	Do not charge below this temperature. Certain batteries chemistry's will determine charging temp.

Solar Panel & Alternator	Value
Alternator Type*	We recommend setting this option to Traditional alternator . Alternatively, you can use User Defined settings. Intelligent alternator settings we believe are a little low for Euro 6 alternators
Alternator Voltage*	Select Voltage
Start Charging Voltage	Input Startup Voltage is the minimum alternator voltage required for the DC controller to wake up and begin operating.Fixed setting unless you select Custom Options
Stop Charging Voltage	Input Stop Voltage is the alternator battery voltage at which the DC controller stops charging because the charge voltage has fallen too low. Fixed setting unless you select Custom Options
Charging Priority	Select Alternator priority to charge via alternator. Priority given to solar increases economy by charging from solar on the move. Works in combination with Stop Current for Solar Charging
Stop Current for Solar Charge	If above is set to Priority given to solar. When Amp value set is lower then charge from Alternator
Manually Charge the Starter Battery	If starter battery is flat select this option to charge starter battery at 10A max. Note: If the starter battery is very low on charge this function will allow you to charge the starter battery from the leisure battery. The starter battery needs to be around 10.7V before this process will begin and will charge the starter battery to around 12V. Alternatively, if the vehicle is stood for sometime, and the starter battery is low, solar power is available and the leisure battery is fully charged. Solar power will charge the starter battery to 13.2V, automatically.