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(54) Title: PANEL MOUNTING BRACKET WITH GROUNDING MID-CLAMP AND RELATED METHODS

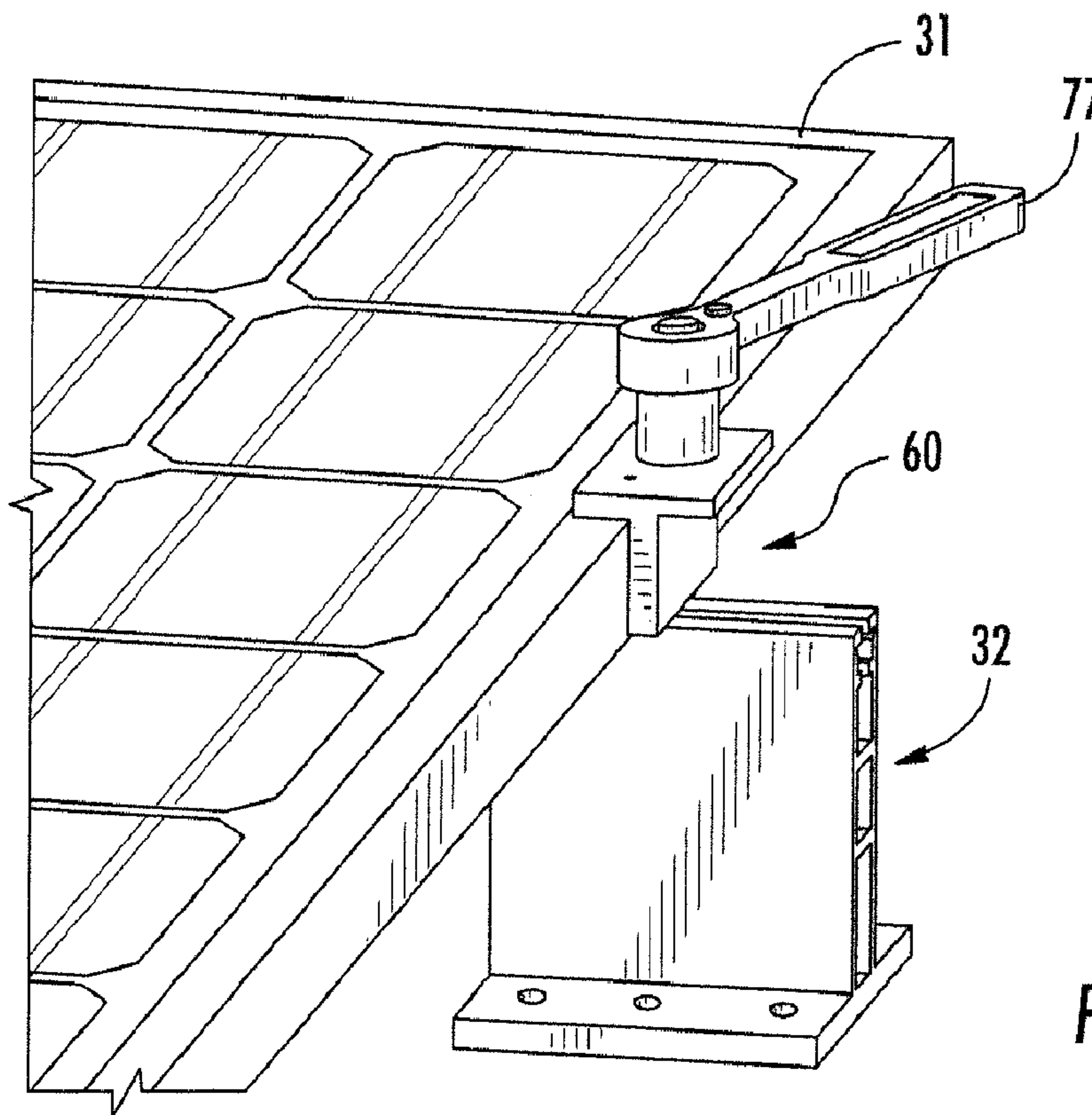


FIG. 14

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A system for mounting a plurality of solar panels (31) on a building may include mounting brackets (32) each including a base (39) to be positioned on the building and a vertical extension (36) coupled to the base (39). A plurality of interior mounting clamps (60)

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

may each include a leg (61) to be coupled to the vertical extension (36) of a given panel mounting bracket (32). Each interior mounting clamp (60) may also include a first lateral arm (64) coupled to a distal end (63) of the leg (61) on a first side thereof for securing a first panel to the given panel mounting bracket (32) with the first lateral arm (64) having a first thickness, and a second lateral arm (65) coupled to the distal end (63) of the leg (61) on a second side thereof opposite the first side for securing a second panel to the given panel mounting bracket (32) with the second lateral arm (65) having a second thickness less than the first thickness.

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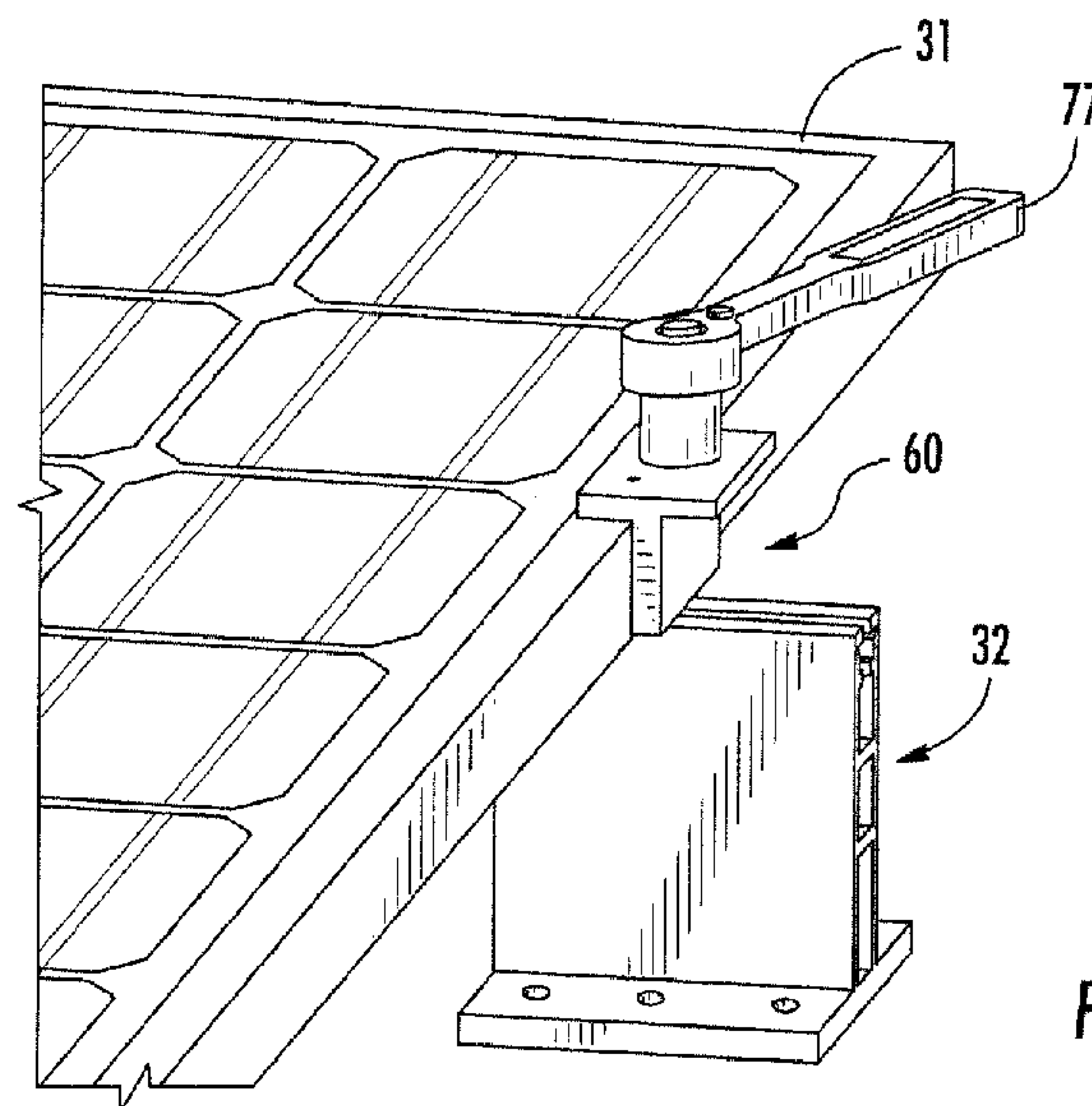


FIG. 14

(57) Abstract: A system for mounting a plurality of solar panels (31) on a building may include mounting brackets (32) each including a base (39) to be positioned on the building and a vertical extension (36) coupled to the base (39). A plurality of interior mounting clamps (60) may each include a leg (61) to be coupled to the vertical extension (36) of a given panel mounting bracket (32). Each interior mounting clamp (60) may also include a first lateral arm (64) coupled to a distal end (63) of the leg (61) on a first side thereof for securing a first panel to the given panel mounting bracket (32) with the first lateral arm (64) having a first thickness, and a second lateral arm (65) coupled to the distal end (63) of the leg (61) on a second side thereof opposite the first side for securing a second panel to the given panel mounting bracket (32) with the second lateral arm (65) having a second thickness less than the first thickness.

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PANEL MOUNTING BRACKET WITH GROUNDING MID-CLAMP AND RELATED METHODS

Related Applications

[0001] This application claims the benefit of utility application serial no. 15/729,125 filed October 10, 2017 which claims benefit to provisional application serial no. 62/406,527 filed October 11, 2016, which are hereby incorporated herein in their entireties by reference.

Technical Field

[0002] The present disclosure generally relates to mounting fixtures, and, more particularly, to mounting fixtures for rooftop panel installations, such as for solar panels, for example.

Background

[0003] Solar panels, such as photovoltaic (PV) and solar water heating panels, are frequently used to take advantage of electrical power generation and heating properties of sunlight. To provide space savings and potentially enhanced efficiency, solar panels are in many cases installed on rooftops of buildings (e.g., office buildings, houses, pavilions, free-standing structures with or without walls, etc.). However, because of winds and storms, the mounting fixtures used for installing solar panels on buildings need to be sufficiently strong and durable to reduce the chances of damage or injury from a panel coming loose during a storm, etc.

[0004] Various mounting fixtures have been developed for solar panel installation. For example, one particularly advantageous system for mounting a solar panel(s) on a building is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 9,628,018 to Stapleton, which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. The system may include a plurality of panel mounting brackets each including a base to be positioned on the building, and a vertical extension having a proximal end coupled to the base and a distal end vertically spaced apart from the base, with the distal end defining a fastener channel therein. The system may also include a plurality of mounting clamps each including a bottom flange, and a top flange spaced apart from the bottom flange and partially overhanging the bottom flange and defining a slot therebetween to receive a lip of the solar panel. An end extension may couple respective ends of the bottom flange and top flange together, and a fastener channel connector may be coupled to the bottom flange and configured to be slidably received within the fastener channel. Other solar panel mounting fixtures and systems are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 9,484,853; 9,397,605; 9,145,685; and 9,057,545, also to Stapleton, all of which are hereby incorporated herein in their entireties by reference.

[0005] Despite the existence of such mounting fixtures, further enhancements may be desirable in some applications to help simplify and expedite the installation of solar panels on buildings or rooftops.

Summary

[0006] A system for mounting a plurality of solar panels on a building may include a plurality of panel mounting brackets each including a base to be positioned on the building and a vertical extension having a proximal end coupled to the base and a distal end vertically spaced apart from the base. The system may also include a plurality of interior mounting clamps each including a leg having a proximal end to be coupled to the distal end of the vertical extension of a given panel mounting bracket and a distal end. Each interior mounting clamp may also include a first lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a first side thereof for securing a first solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket with the first lateral arm having a first thickness, and a second lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a second side thereof opposite the

first side for securing a second solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket, with the second lateral arm having a second thickness less than the first thickness.

[0007] By way of example, the second thickness may be in a range of 60% to 80% of the first thickness. Furthermore, the system may also include at least one first set screw carried by the first lateral arm to be screwed into contact with the first solar panel, and at least one second set screw carried by the second lateral arm to be screwed into contact with the second solar panel. In addition, bottom surfaces of the first and second lateral arms may be serrated.

[0008] In accordance with one example embodiment, one or more grounding wires may be coupled between at least some of the panel mounting brackets. Furthermore, the distal end of the vertical extension may have a fastener channel therein, and a respective fastener may be used to couple the proximal end of each interior mounting clamp to the distal end of the vertical extension.

[0009] In one example implementation, the system may also include a plurality of end mounting clamps to couple an outer edge of solar panels on a periphery of the plurality of solar panels to the distal ends of the vertical extensions of respective panel mounting brackets. By way of example, each end mounting clamp may include a bottom flange, a top flange spaced apart from the bottom flange and partially overhanging the bottom flange and defining a slot therebetween to receive the outer edge of the respective solar panel with the top flange to be connected to the distal end of the vertical extension of the respective panel mounting bracket, and an end extension coupling respective ends of the bottom flange and top flange together.

[0010] In accordance with an example embodiment, each panel mounting bracket and each interior mounting bracket may comprise aluminum. Furthermore, the base may have a plurality of mounting holes on opposing sides of the vertical extension.

[0011] A related mounting clamp for use with a panel mounting bracket, such as those described briefly above, is also provided. Moreover, a related method for mounting a plurality of solar panels on a building may include positioning a plurality of panel mounting brackets on the building, such as those described briefly above. The method may also include positioning a first solar panel on a given panel mounting bracket, and coupling an interior mounting clamp to the given panel mounting bracket, with the interior mounting clamp including a leg having a proximal end to be coupled to the distal

end of the vertical extension of the given panel mounting bracket and a distal end, a first lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a first side thereof for securing the first solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket with the first lateral arm having a first thickness, and a second lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a second side thereof opposite the first side, with the second lateral arm having a second thickness less than the first thickness. The method may further include positioning a second solar panel on the given panel mounting bracket beneath the second lateral arm.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0012] FIG. 1 is an end view of a panel mounting bracket in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the invention including an under-mounting clamp.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a top view of the mounting bracket of FIG. 1 with mounting holes for securing the bracket to a structure.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a side view of the mounting bracket with a single mounting clamp for attaching to the exterior sides of panels located at the perimeter of a panel array.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a side view of a mounting bracket attached to the frame of the underside of a panel at the perimeter of a panel array.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a side view of a mounting bracket with two mounting clamps for attaching to respective frames of two adjacent modules.

[0017] FIG. 6 is an end view of a mounting bracket with two mounting clamps respectively connected to two adjacent modules.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a three-dimensional perspective view of a pair of mounting brackets as shown in FIG. 4 each having a respective mounting clamp coupled to a same panel.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a top view of two panels as they would appear installed on a rooftop using a plurality of the bracket assemblies illustrated in FIGS. 4 and 6.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of an intermediate mounting clamp which may be used in a solar panel mounting system in accordance with another example embodiment.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a side view of the mounting clamp of FIG. 9.

[0022] FIG. 11 is a top view of the mounting clamp of FIG. 9.

[0023] FIG. 12 is a bottom view of the mounting clamp of FIG. 9.

[0024] FIGS. 13-15 are perspective views illustrating attachment of the intermediate mounting clamp of FIG. 9 to the panel mounting bracket of FIG. 1.

[0025] FIGS. 16-20 are perspective views illustrating installation and removal of a solar panel array using the panel mounting brackets and mounting clamps described herein in accordance with an example embodiment.

Detailed Description

[0026] The present description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which exemplary embodiments are shown. However, many different embodiments may be used, and thus the description should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

[0027] Referring initially to FIGS. 1-8, an assembly **30** for mounting one or more solar panels **31** on a building (e.g., on a roof) is first described. The assembly **30** illustratively includes a mounting bracket **32** (which is also referred to as a “foot” herein) for installing solar panels or modules **31**. By way of background, solar modules or panels are typically mounted to racking using clamps that grip the module and hold it tight to rails which are mounted to rooftops by “L” shaped feet. The foot **32** illustrated in FIG. 1 advantageously avoids the need for such rails and clamps by mounting panels to roofs through the use of multiple feet (e.g., four feet, although other numbers of feet may be used), which are attached to the underside of each panel. More particularly, each panel **31** may include an outer frame **33** defining a lip **34** on the underside thereof, and in the example embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8 the outer frame carries a photovoltaic cell array **35** therein (although the assembly **30** may also be used for mounting solar hot water heating panels as well, for example).

[0028] In the illustrated example, the foot **32** has a generally rectangular-shaped central vertical extension portion **36** with one or more hollow central area(s) or channel(s) **37** therethrough. A proximal end **38** of the vertical extension **36** is coupled to a flange or base **39** of the foot **32**, and a distal end **40** of the vertical extension is vertically spaced apart from the proximal end, as seen in FIG. 1. An upper fastener channel slot or groove **41** is defined in the distal end **40** (see FIG. 2), though grooves may instead or in

addition be provided on either or both sides of the vertical extension **36** in some embodiments, if desired. The foot **32** has a height h and a width w , which in an example embodiment may both be three inches, but other dimensions may also be used in different embodiments.

[0029] The base **39** illustratively includes two side extensions **42**, **43** that extend outwardly away from the vertical extension **36** so that the vertical extension is centered on the base (although it need not be centered in all embodiments). Thus, when the bottom surface of the base **39** sits flat on a rooftop or roof deck **44** upon installation, the vertical extension **36** points upward or normal to the surface of the roof (although the vertical extension may form different angles with respect to the base besides 90° in different embodiments). Serrations or other surface features may optionally be included on portions of the upper surface of the distal end **40** and/or the bottom surface of the base **39**, if desired. The serrations may advantageously provide for improved electrical grounding with the frame of the panel, as well as increased grip or friction, for example, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.

[0030] In the illustrated example, the feet **32** are attached to the underside lip **34** of each panel frame **33**, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 7. While still on the ground, the installation technician may advantageously attach the feet **32** to the bottom of each panel on their longer sides (e.g., top and bottom sides) with the front edge of the foot facing out from the panel using an under-mounting clamp **50**. However, the feet **32** may be attached to the other sides of the panels **31** as well in some embodiments, and the panels may also be attached to the feet after the feet have been installed on the rooftop **44**, if desired.

[0031] The mounting clamp **50** illustratively includes a bottom flange **51**, a top flange **52** spaced apart from the bottom flange and partially overhanging the bottom flange (see FIG. 3) to define a slot therebetween, and an end extension **53** coupling respective ends of the bottom flange and top flange together. The slot is configured to engage or receive the lip **34** of the solar panel **31** on the outside edges of the solar panels at the end of each row of panels, as seen in FIG. 7. The mounting clamp **50** further illustratively includes a fastener channel connector **54** coupled to the bottom flange **51** and configured to be slidably received within the fastener channel **41**.

[0032] In the present example, the fastener channel connector **54** illustratively includes a T-shaped connector or slide bar coupled to the bottom flange **51** on a side thereof

opposite the top flange **52** (i.e., on its bottom side). The T-shaped connector **57** is configured to be slidably received within the fastener channel **41**, as seen in FIGS. 1 and 2. The fastener channel connector **54** may first be attached to the solar panel **31**, and then the feet **32** connected to respective mounting clamps **50**. Another approach is that the mounting clamps **50** may be coupled to respective feet **32**, and the entire assembly **30** (i.e., mounting clamp plus foot) may then be connected to the solar panel **31**. The mounting clamp **50** further illustratively includes a retaining set screw(s) **55** which may be tightened to secure the lip **34** within the slot between the bottom and top flanges **51**, **52**, and a slide bar retaining bolt **58** and a corresponding nut **59**. The set screws **55** may also advantageously facilitate an electrical grounding connection with the foot **32**, as will be discussed further below.

[0033] A first column of panels **31** may then be attached on the roof **44** with deck screws **60** through mounting holes **61** in the side extensions **42**, **43** on the outward or perimeter side of the array, typically in a straight line. In some instances, a sealant may be used under each foot **32**, if desired. Various types of sealant may be used, such as caulking, tar, Butyl tape, etc. An adjacent column of solar panels **31** may then be attached with additional feet **32** adjacent to the first column of solar panels so as to share the second set of feet (see FIGS. 5 and 6) between them. That is, the fastener channel **41** of each vertical extension portion may be of sufficient dimensions or length to slidably receive two (or more) fastener channel connectors **54** therein. While the feet **32** are shared between adjacent panels, the mounting clamps **50** retain each solar panel **31** independently. This allows each solar panel **31** to be installed and secured individually, and in the event that a solar panel is to be removed from an array, this can be done independently without loosening the adjacent solar panel, which is generally not possible with typical panel or panel mounting arrangements.

[0034] The installation process may be repeated for each column of solar panels **31** to be installed, until the last column of solar panels is reached. On the outer perimeter of the last solar panel **31**, one mounting clamp **50** may be used per foot **32** to attach to the outer edge of each of the perimeter solar panels (see, e.g., FIGS. 4 and 7).

[0035] A significant advantage of the assembly **30** is that it may advantageously be connected or coupled to a respective solar panel **31** on the ground, rather than having to be coupled to the solar panel on the roof **44** where this is more difficult (and

potentially more dangerous), and where it is much harder to recover dropped tools, screws, nuts, washers, or other parts. Moreover, this may also help expedite the installation process.

[0036] The hollow channels or passageways **37** in the vertical extension **36** may serve as wire management channels, which may be used for keeping electrical transmission wires (e.g., for PV panels) or temperature sensor wires (e.g., for a water heater panels) secured in place. However, the cross-support members **56** which define the channels **37** need not be included in all embodiments, although even when the channels are not used for routing wires the cross-support members may provide added rigidity and/or stability to the feet **32**. It should also be noted that the vertical extension **36** of the foot **32** need not be hollow in all embodiments, and that different shapes beside a rectangular shape may also be used for the base **39** and/or the vertical extension in some embodiments. One example material for the foot **32** and the mounting clamp **50** is aluminum, which may be extruded into the desired shape, although other suitable materials may also be used in different embodiments. The various screws and fasteners described herein may be stainless steel, brass, galvanized steel, etc.

[0037] Here again, a sealant may optionally be used under each foot **32** so that the screws **60** are screwed through the foot **32** and sealant into the roof or decking **44** at desired locations. By way of example, two or more feet **32** may be secured to the roof **44** to receive one side of the panel, i.e., two (or more) feet are used on each of the top and bottom sides or edges of the solar panel **31**, as shown in FIG. 7, although in some embodiments a single foot may be used.

[0038] It should be noted that the above-described mounting assembly **30** may be used with a variety of roof types, including flat and sloped roofs, and over different types of roof coverings (e.g., shingles, tiles, panels, etc.). Moreover, the mounting feet may be used for installations other than on rooftops, such as where mounting to the side of a building or other structure is required.

[0039] Turning to FIGS. 9-15, another example clamp **60** which may be used with the mounting bracket **32** is now described. Generally speaking, the clamp **60** is an interior mounting clamp in that it may be used between two adjacent solar panels **31** to couple them both to the same mounting bracket **32** (similar to the configuration shown in FIG. 6), as opposed to an end clamp which is only connected to the outer edge of panels on

the periphery of a panel array (see FIG. 4). The interior mounting clamp **60** may in this respect also be referred to as a "mid clamp" herein, as it is suited for connection in the middle between two adjacent solar panels **31** on a given bracket **32**.

[0040] In the illustrated example, the mid clamp **60** has the basic profile of an upright "T", with a leg **61** having a proximal end **62** to be coupled to the distal end **38** of the vertical extension **36** of a given panel mounting bracket **32**, and a distal end **63**. Each mid clamp **60** also illustratively includes a first lateral arm **64** coupled to the distal end **63** of the leg **61** on a first side thereof for securing a first solar panel **31** to a panel mounting bracket **32**, and a second lateral arm **65** coupled to the distal end of the leg on a second side thereof opposite the first side for securing a second solar panel to the same panel mounting bracket. It should be noted the in the illustrated example, the arms **64**, **65** are straight and extend perpendicularly out from the leg **61**, but that the arms may take other shapes (e.g., curves or arcs) and extend outward at other angles as well.

[0041] Furthermore, the first lateral arm **64** has a first thickness T_1 , while the second lateral arm **65** has a second thickness T_2 less than the first thickness. Considered alternatively, the second lateral arm **65** is thinner than the first lateral arm **65**. This advantageously allows a first solar panel **31** to be installed and tightened in place beneath the first lateral arm **64** before the next adjacent solar panel is installed, to provide enhanced flexibility in installation as well as helping to prevent movement or shifting of the modules in a row during the installation process, as will be discussed further below.

[0042] By way of example, the second thickness T_2 may be in a range of about 60% to 80% of the first thickness T_1 . In accordance with one example implementation, the bracket **32** may be 3" long and 3-3/8" wide, and the mid clamp **60** may be 1-1/2" tall and 1-1/2" wide, with a width of the leg of 1/4", although other dimensions may be used in different embodiments. In an example embodiment, the first thickness T_1 may be 0.25 inches, while the second thickness T_2 may be in a range of .156 - .1875 inches, although here again other thicknesses may be used in different embodiments. Because of the reduced second thickness T_2 relative to the first thickness T_1 , a second solar panel **31** advantageously may be slid underneath the second lateral arm **65** after the mid clamp **60** is already in place over the first solar panel, which would not be possible if

the two arms were of the same thickness.

[0043] The mid clamps **60** may advantageously be used to attach the solar panels **31** to the panel mounting brackets **32** (or other suitable brackets or rails in different embodiments) independent to the installation of subsequent mounts. This means that each panel **31** may be tightened and secured before the next adjacent panel is installed, allowing the installer to install each panel exactly where he or she wants it to be secured. This helps to eliminate movement or shifting of panels **31**, which often occurs as installers are positioning the next panel or module of a series of modules in a row, and therefore helps insure straighter and more efficient installs.

[0044] Furthermore, a pair of first set screws **66** (e.g., 10-32 stainless sharp point set screws) is carried by the first lateral arm **64** in holes **67** to be screwed into contact with the first solar panel **31**, and a second set screw **67** (e.g., 5/16-18 cup point screws) is carried by the second lateral arm **65** to be screwed into contact with the second solar panel, as will be discussed further below. In addition, bottom surfaces **70**, **71** of the first and second lateral arms **64**, **65** may be serrated, scored, or otherwise textured, if desired (see FIG. 12). This may advantageously help provide enhanced grip as well as electrical grounding.

[0045] As described above, the distal end **40** of the vertical extension **36** has a fastener channel **41** therein. A respective fastener **75** (e.g., a bolt and nut, as shown in FIG. 13) may be used to couple the proximal end **62** of each mid clamp **60** to the distal end **40** of the vertical extension **36** through a hole **76** extending vertically through the leg **61**, as will be discussed further below.

[0046] The mid clamp **60** may also have integrated bonding to meet the applicable bonding requirements (such as UL 2703), and thereby eliminate running mechanical grounding leads from panel to panel. The mid clamp **60** may accordingly help reduce costly time on the roof, as well as added expense of extra grounding wire and lay in lugs.

[0047] An example approach for installing the system **30** using the mid clamps **60** on a roof **90** is now described. As noted above, the panel mounting brackets **32** may be sealed using either butyl tape or other suitable sealant. By way of example, when using a sealant, the installer may add a liberal amount to the bottom of each bracket **32** just prior to attaching them to the roof. When using butyl tape, an assistant on the ground

may prepare the brackets **32** ahead of time by pre-applying the tape, for example.

[0048] The installer marks the location of the first panel **31** on the roof and measures over from the edge of the first module the width of the module (e.g., 39-1/8") plus 3/8" (i.e., 39-1/2"). A mark may be made opposite the location of the first mounting feet **32**. The perimeter edge mounting feet **32** may be secured to the outside marks with four #10 deck screws, for example.

[0049] Next, the mid clamps **60** with bolts and kept nuts through the top groove **41** of each of the mounting feet **32** opposite the outside edge of the panel **31**. The bolts may be tightened so the first lateral arm **64** is snug to the first panel **31**, and the panel secured with the two set screws **66** tightened against the panel. By way of example, the fastener **75** of each mid clamp **60** may be tightened to 10 ft.-lbs. with a torque wrench **77** so that the two sharp-point set screws **66** bite into the frame of the panel **31**, piercing the anodized coating and securing the panel tight against the mounting feet **32** (see FIGS. 14 and 15).

[0050] In a next step, the installer may measure over from the frame of the first panel **31** the width of the panel plus 3/8" (i.e., 39-1/2") and make another mark for each of the next feet **32** (FIG. 16), although other dimensions may be used in different embodiments. The next set of mounting feet **32** may be centered over the marks and sealed with sealant or butyl tape, and secured with four #10 screws (or other suitable screw) for each location (FIG. 16). Then, a next panel **31** may be set on the four mounting feet **32** by sliding it under the second lateral arms **65** of the first set of mid clamps **60**, and the second panel may be secured with the mid clamps along the outside leading edge similar to the first panel (FIG. 17).

[0051] Next, the set screw **67** from the mid clamps **60** of the leading edge of the first panel **31** may be tightened into the trailing edge of the second panel by turning it clockwise one full turn so that it bites through the anodized coating on the module (FIG. 18), e.g., with an Allen wrench **78**. This action helps secure the second panel **31** as well as bond it electrically to the first panel. The process may then continue with each subsequent panel **31** following the steps described above until the final panel. For the final panel **31**, the above steps are followed after securing the final two clamps (which may be end clamps **50** or mid clamps **60**) to the outer frame edge to secure the outside edge of the final panel.

[0052] Electrical grounding connections between rows of feet **32** may be accomplished by running a wire **80** (e.g., solid #10 copper wire) from one row to the next, as shown in FIG. 19. By way of example, lugs **81** (such as Ilco SGB-4 lay in grounding lugs **81** or other suitable lugs) may be coupled through the top slot of one mounting foot **32** and connected to each end panel per row.

[0053] In the event that a panel **31** needs to be removed from the array, the mid clamp **60** allows this to be relatively easily accomplished without having to remove other panels in the array. First, the electrical leads should be disconnected from the panel **31** to be removed and the adjacent panels in compliance with the applicable solar module manufacturer's guidelines. The mid clamps **60** may then be loosened and removed from the leading edge of the panel **31** to be removed. This is the edge which has the two set screws **66** of each mid clamp **60** secured to it. The mid clamps **60** removed in the previous step may then be turned 180 degrees and reinstalled, insuring the two set screws **66** on each clamp **60** are facing toward the opposite panel **31** being secured. The fastener **75** may then be tightened to 10 ft.-lbs. of torque (or other suitable value for the given fastener). A conductor **79** (e.g., solid copper wire) may optionally be secured between one set of mounting feet **32** per module using lugs such as those described above (FIG. 20) so that there is not a break in the electrical grounding circuit.

[0054] As such, it will be appreciated that the mid clamp **60** advantageously provides for integrated bonding to facilitate electrical grounding between adjacent panels **31** in a same row, yet without the necessity for running a separate grounding wire between them. Instead, grounding wires may simply be run between mounting brackets in different rows, as described above, to advantageously simplify and expedite the installation process.

[0055] It should be noted that the various dimensions provided herein are exemplary, and that other dimensions and sizes may be used in different embodiments. It should also be noted that the mid clamp **60** may also be used with a variety of different mounting brackets or assemblies, and not just the mounting bracket **32**.

[0056] Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to the mind of one skilled in the art having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings, which are provided by way of example. Therefore, it is understood that the disclosure is not to be limited to the

specific embodiments disclosed, and that other modifications and embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system for mounting a plurality of solar panels on a building and comprising:
a plurality of panel mounting brackets each comprising
a base to be positioned on the building, and
a vertical extension having a proximal end coupled to the base and
a distal end vertically spaced apart from the base; and
a plurality of interior mounting clamps each comprising
a leg having a proximal end to be coupled to the distal end of the
vertical extension of a given panel mounting bracket, and a distal end,
a first lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a first side
thereof for securing a first solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket,
the first lateral arm having a first thickness, and
a second lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a
second side thereof opposite the first side for securing a second solar
panel to the given panel mounting bracket, the second lateral arm having
a second thickness less than the first thickness.
2. The system of Claim 1 wherein the second thickness is in a range
of 60% to 80% of the first thickness.
3. The system of Claim 1 further comprising at least one first set
screw carried by the first lateral arm to be screwed into contact with the first solar panel,
and at least one second set screw carried by the second lateral arm to be screwed into
contact with the second solar panel.
4. The system of Claim 1 wherein bottom surfaces of the first and
second lateral arms are serrated.
5. The system of Claim 1 further comprising at least one grounding
wire coupled between at least some of the panel mounting brackets.

6. The system of Claim 1 wherein the distal end of the vertical extension has a fastener channel therein; and further comprising a respective fastener to couple the proximal end of each interior mounting clamp to the distal end of the vertical extension.

7. The system of Claim 1 further comprising a plurality of end mounting clamps to couple an outer edge of solar panels on a periphery of the plurality of solar panels to the distal ends of the vertical extensions respective panel mounting brackets.

8. The system of Claim 7 wherein each end mounting clamp comprises:

a bottom flange;

a top flange spaced apart from the bottom flange and partially overhanging the bottom flange and defining a slot therebetween to receive the outer edge of the respective solar panel, the top flange to be connected to the distal end of the vertical extension of the respective panel mounting bracket; and

an end extension coupling respective ends of the bottom flange and top flange together.

9. The system of Claim 1 wherein each panel mounting bracket and each interior mounting bracket comprises aluminum.

10. The system of Claim 1 wherein the base has a plurality of mounting holes on opposing sides of the vertical extension.

11. A mounting clamp for use with a panel mounting bracket for mounting a plurality of solar panels on a building and comprising:

a leg having a proximal end to be coupled to the panel mounting bracket, and a distal end;

a first lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a first side thereof for securing a first solar panel to the panel mounting bracket, the first lateral arm having a first thickness; and

a second lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a second side thereof opposite the first side for securing a second solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket, the second lateral arm having a second thickness less than the first thickness.

12. The mounting clamp of Claim 11 wherein the second thickness is in a range of 60% to 80% of the first thickness.

13. The mounting clamp of Claim 11 further comprising at least one first set screw carried by the first lateral arm to be screwed into contact with the first solar panel, and at least one second set screw carried by the second lateral arm to be screwed into contact with the second solar panel.

14. The mounting clamp of Claim 11 wherein bottom surfaces of the first and second lateral arms are serrated.

15. A method for mounting a plurality of solar panels on a building comprising:

positioning a plurality of panel mounting brackets on the building, each panel mounting bracket comprising a base to be positioned on the building and a vertical extension having a proximal end coupled to the base and a distal end vertically spaced apart from the base;

positioning a first solar panel on a given panel mounting bracket;

coupling an interior mounting clamp to the given panel mounting bracket, the interior mounting clamp comprising a leg having a proximal end to be coupled to the distal end of the vertical extension of the given panel mounting bracket and a distal end, a first lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a first side thereof for securing the first solar panel to the given panel mounting bracket with the first lateral arm having a first thickness, and a second lateral arm coupled to the distal end of the leg on a

second side thereof opposite the first side with the second lateral arm having a second thickness less than the first thickness; and

positioning a second solar panel on the given panel mounting bracket beneath the second lateral arm.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein the second thickness is in a range of 60% to 80% of the first thickness.

17. The method of Claim 15 wherein the interior mounting clamp further comprises at least one first set screw carried by the first lateral arm and at least one second set screw carried by the second lateral arm; and further comprising screwing the at least one first set screw into contact with the first solar panel and the at least one second set screen into contact with the second solar panel.

18. The method of Claim 15 further comprising coupling at least one grounding wire between at least some of the panel mounting brackets.

19. The method of Claim 15 wherein the distal end of the vertical extension has a fastener channel therein; and further comprising coupling the proximal end of each interior mounting clamp to the distal end of the vertical extension using a respective fastener.

20. The method of Claim 15 further comprising coupling an outer edge of solar panels on a periphery of the plurality of solar panels to the distal ends of the vertical extensions of respective panel mounting brackets using a plurality of end mounting clamps.

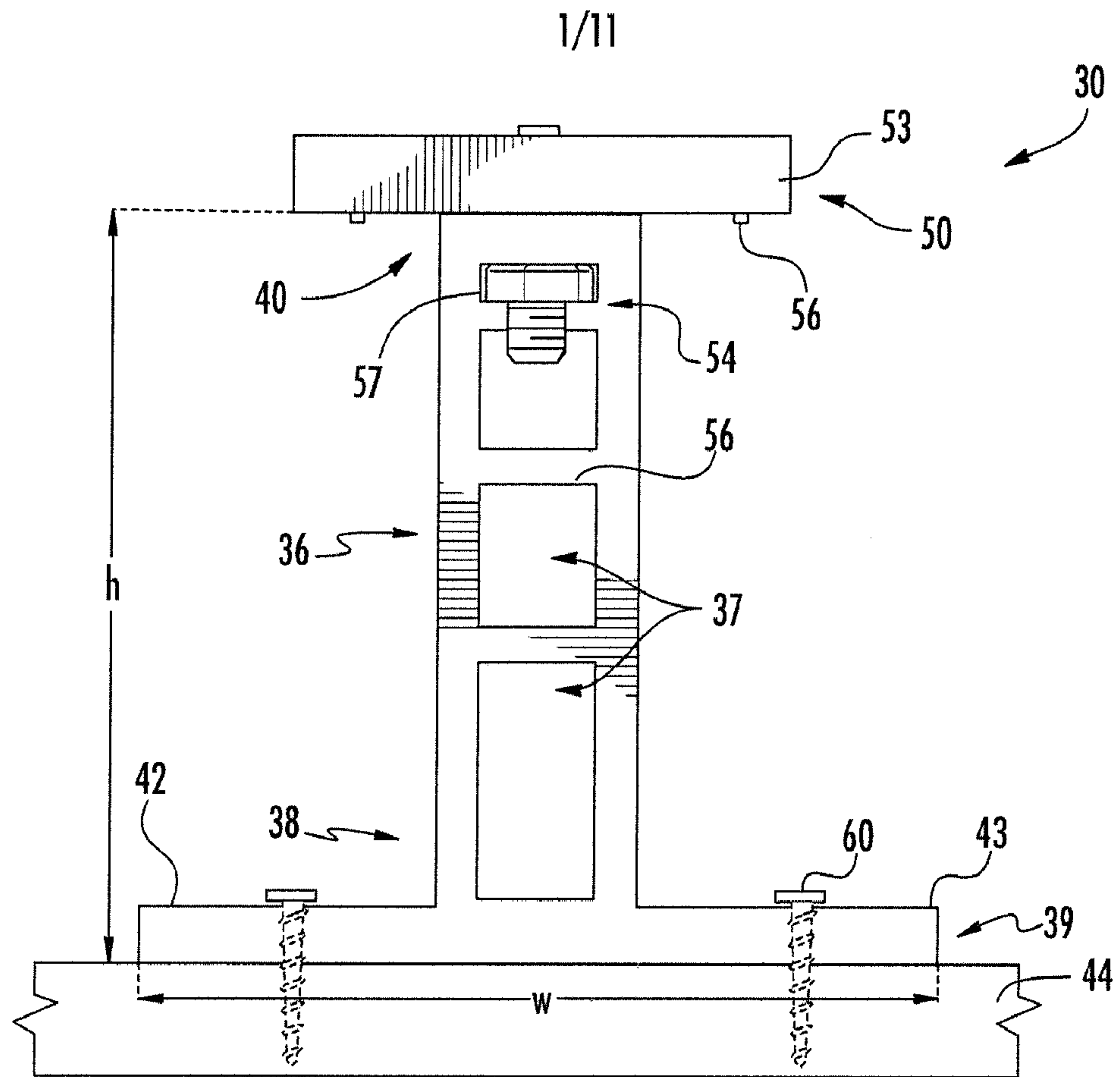


FIG. 1

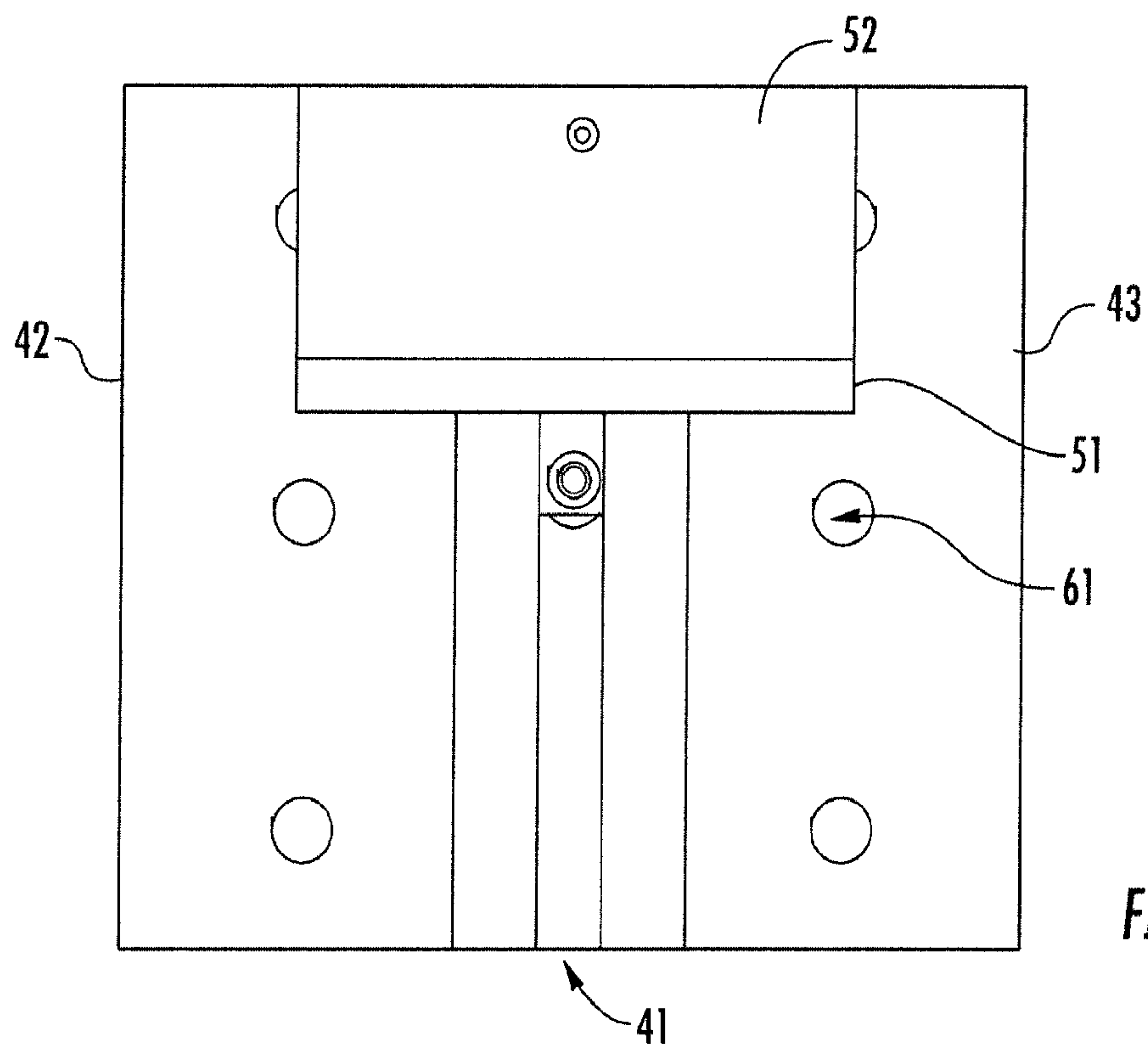
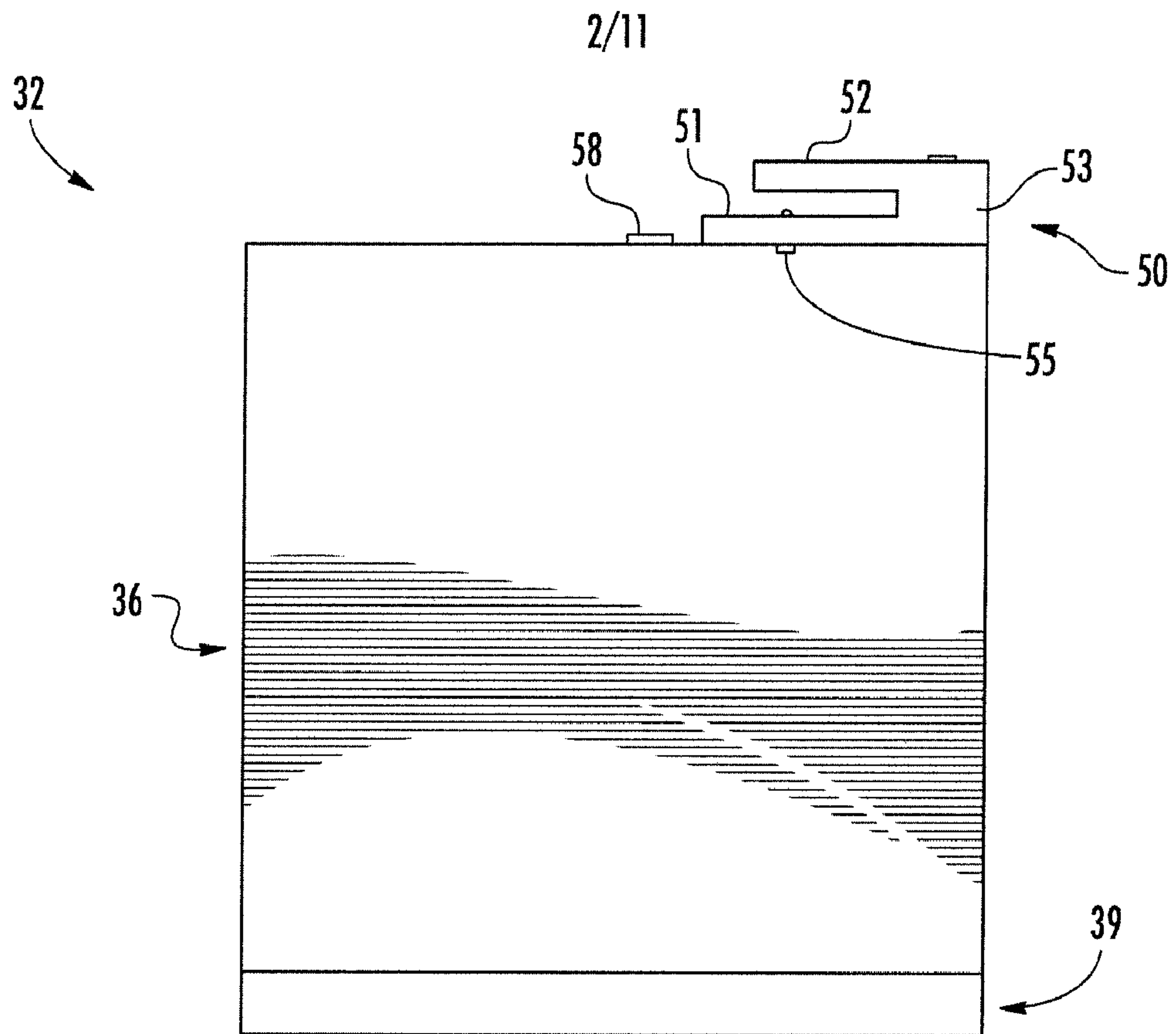
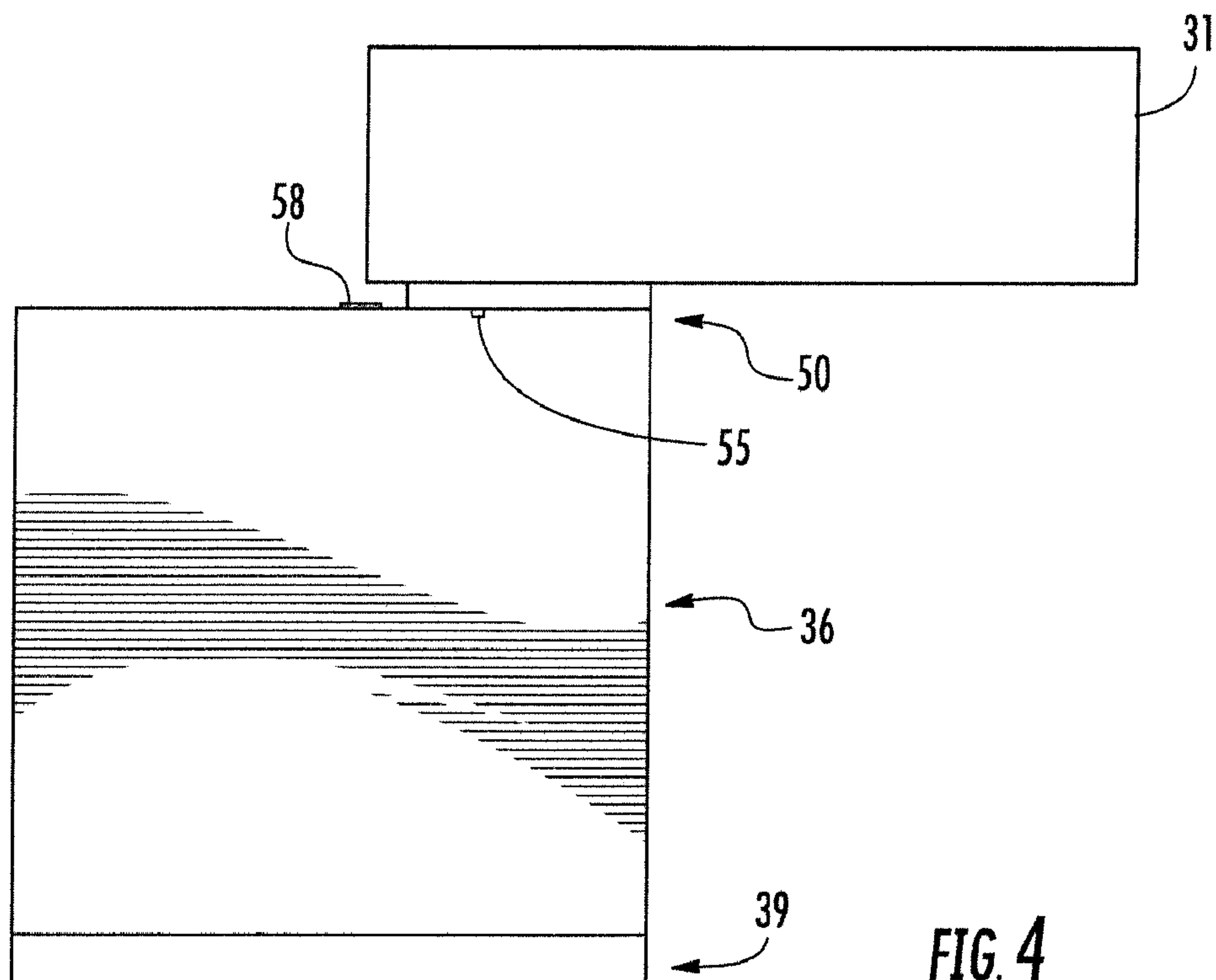
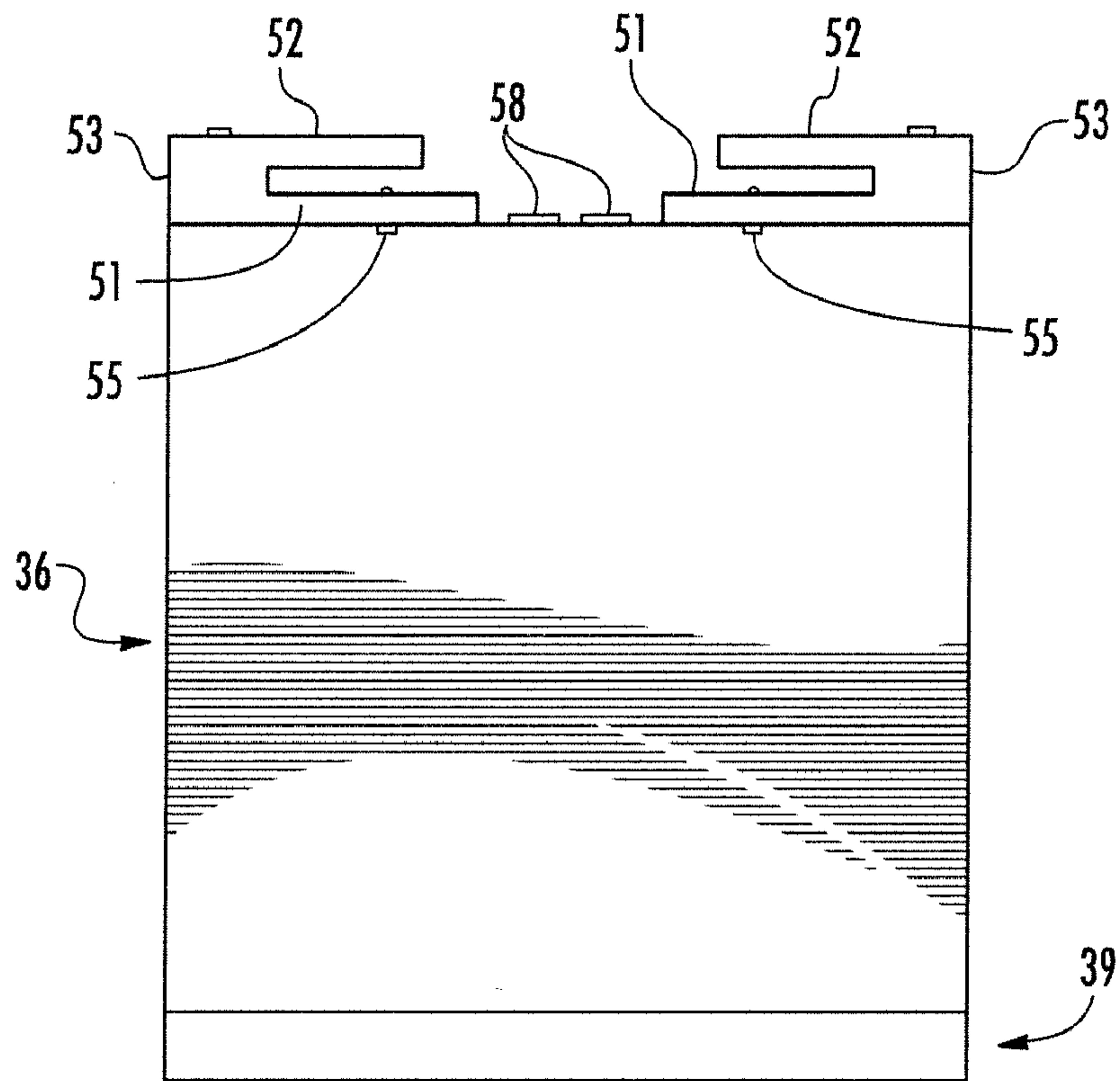
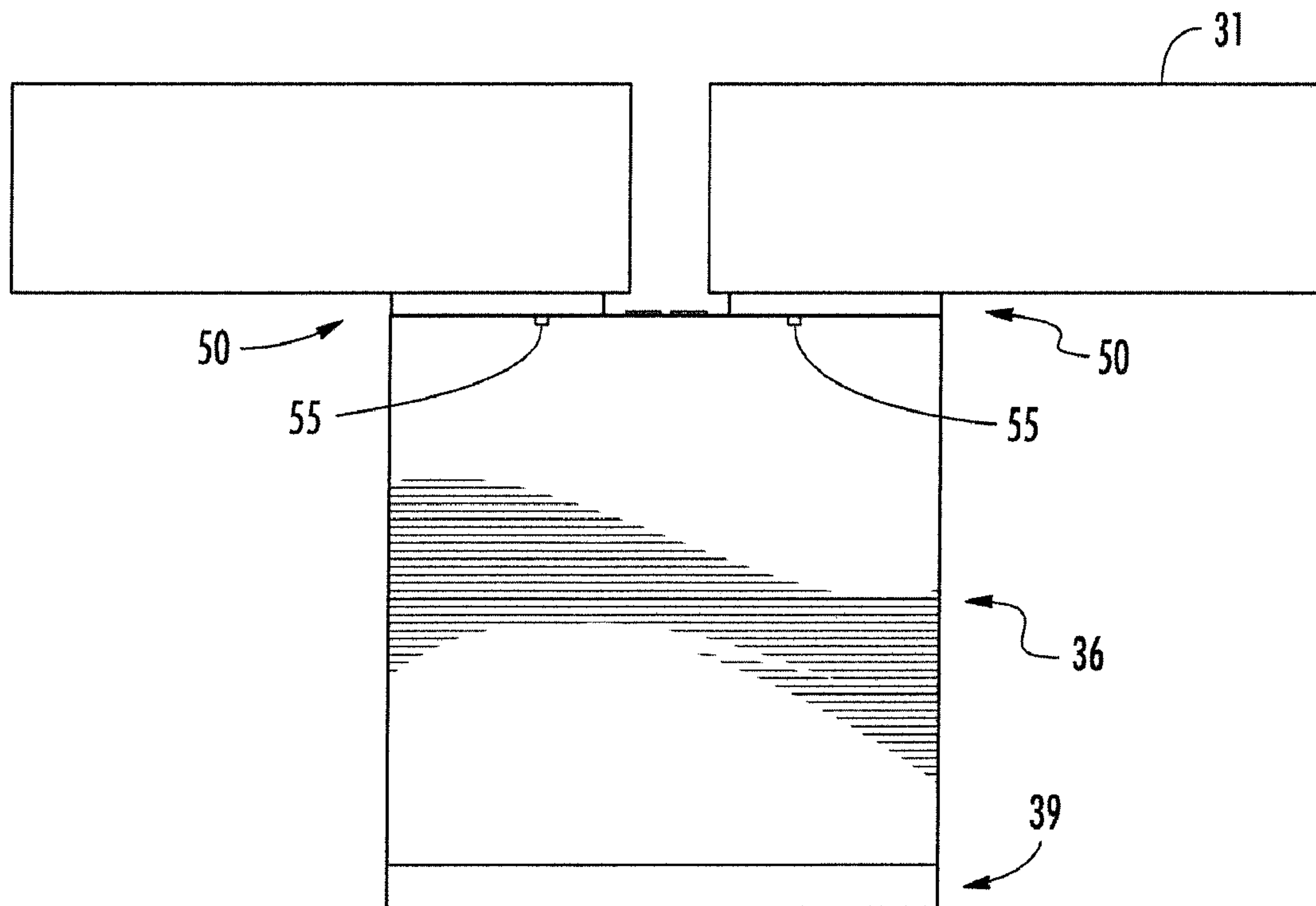


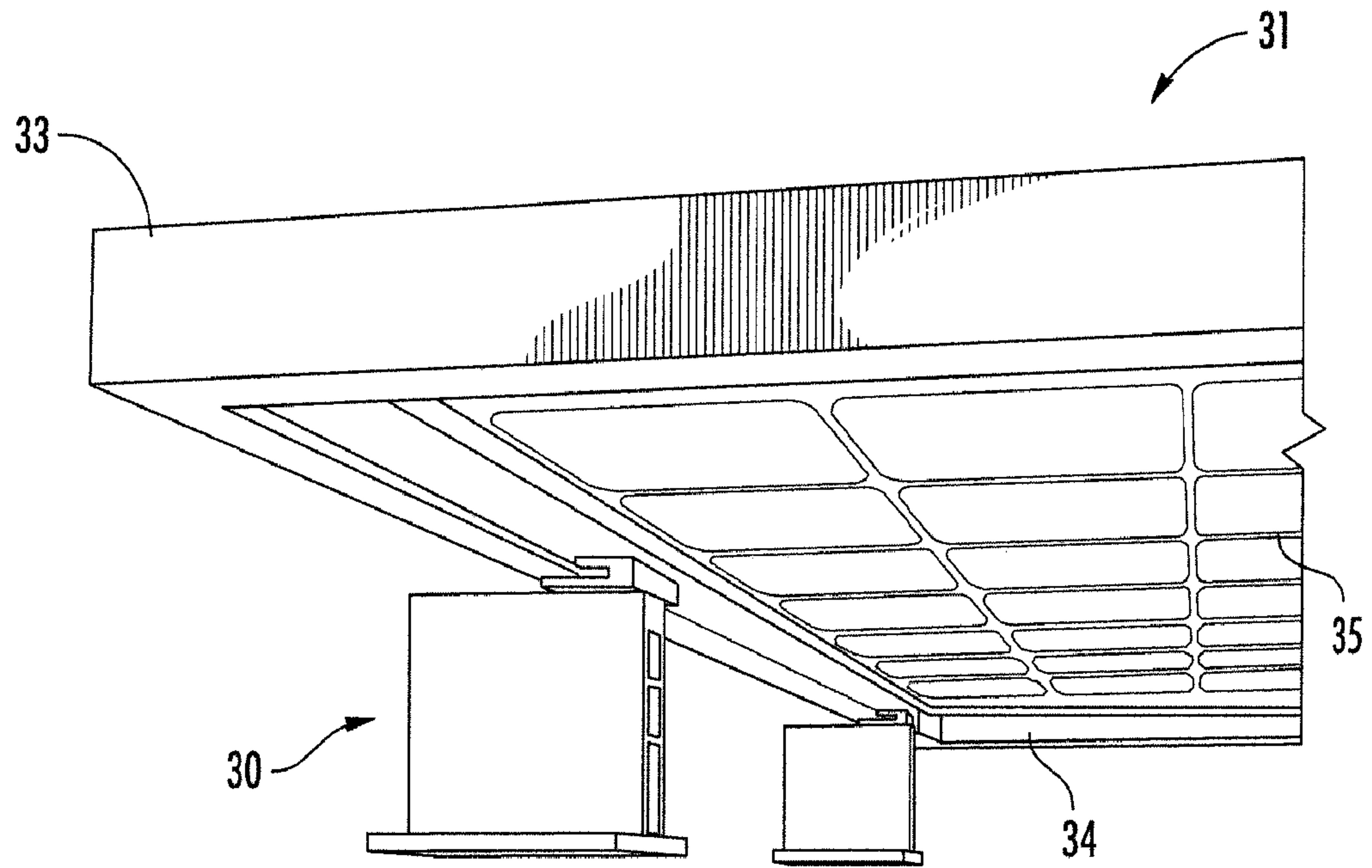
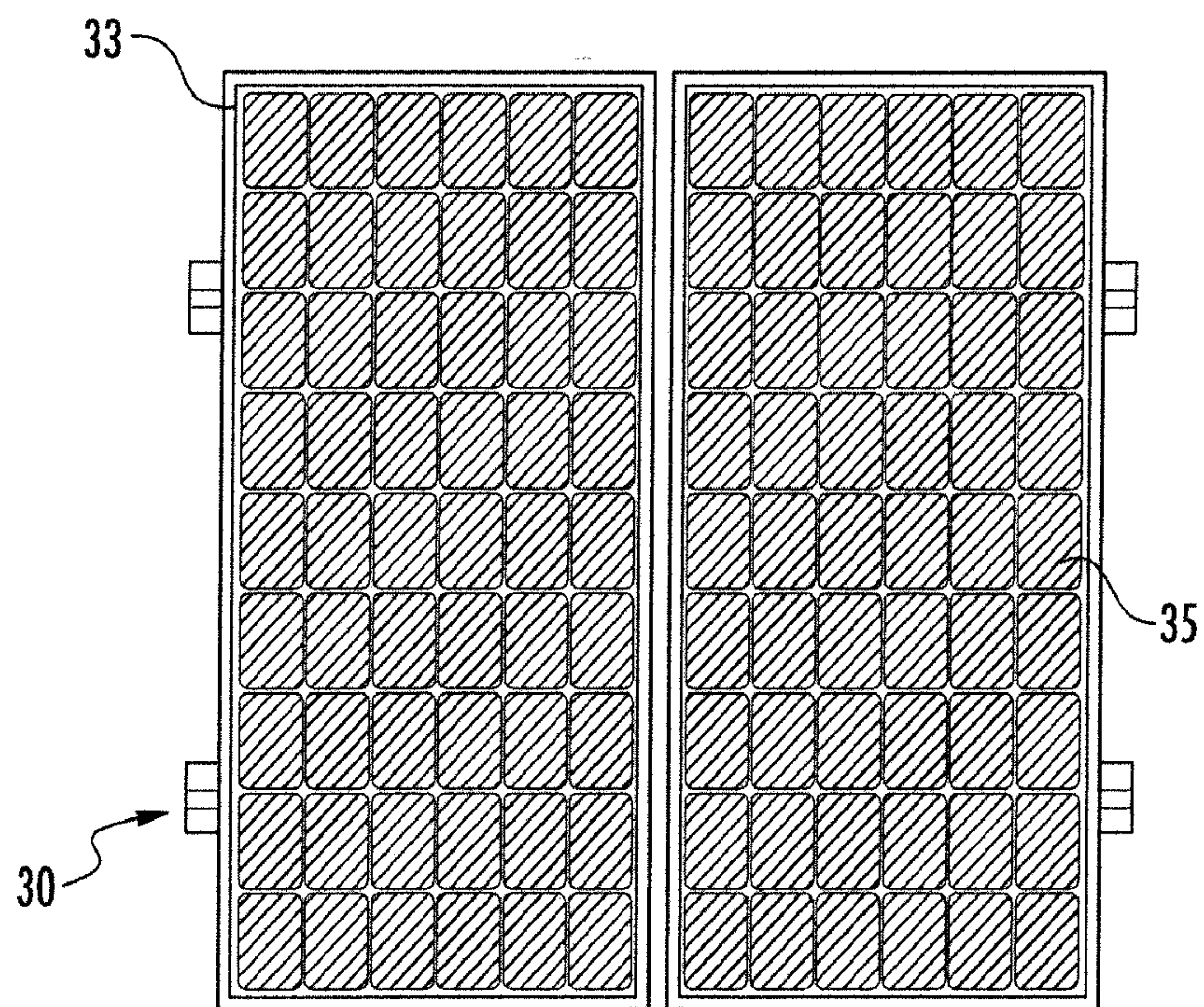
FIG. 2

**FIG. 3****FIG. 4**

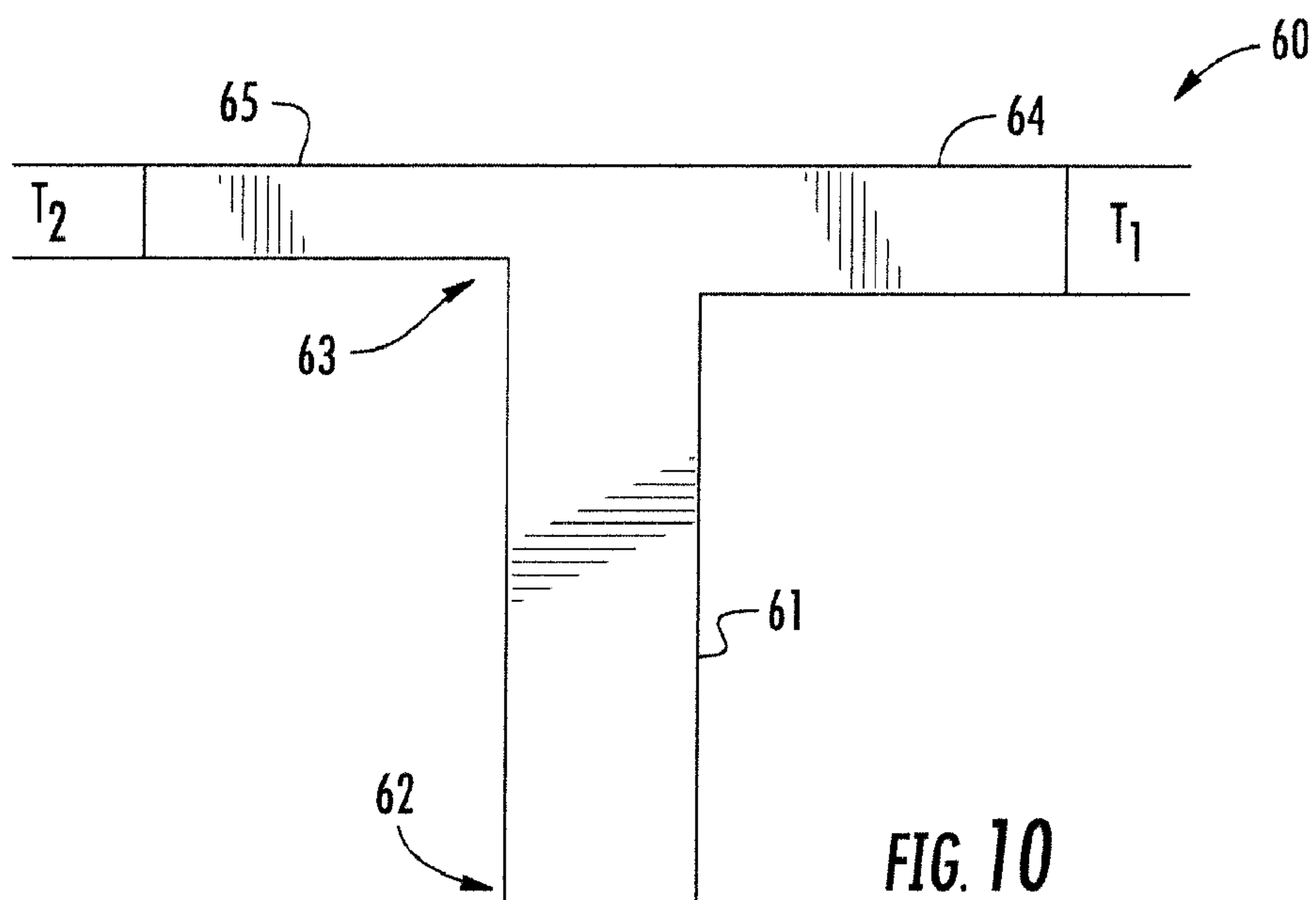
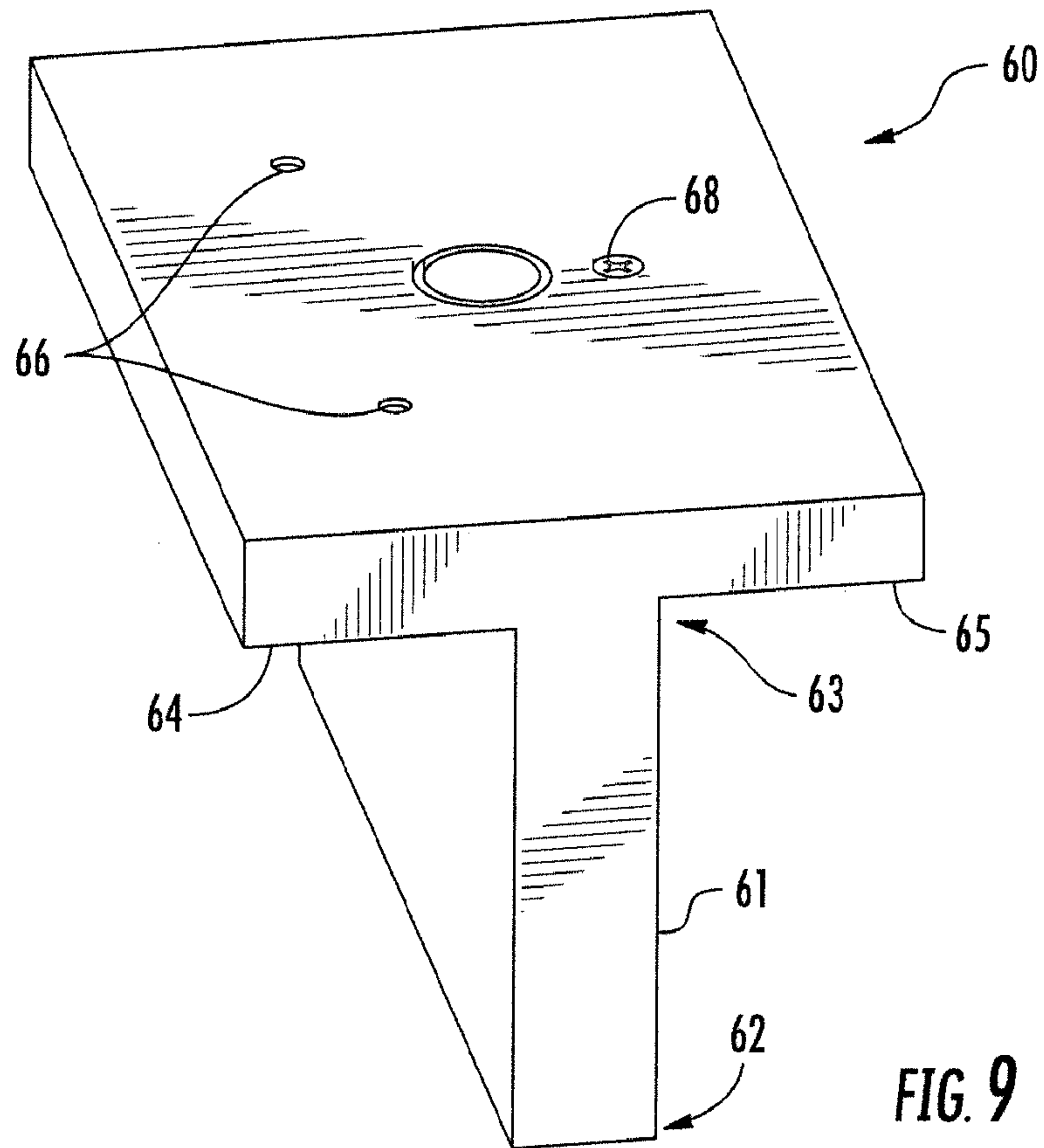
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**FIG. 5****FIG. 6**

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**FIG. 7****FIG. 8**

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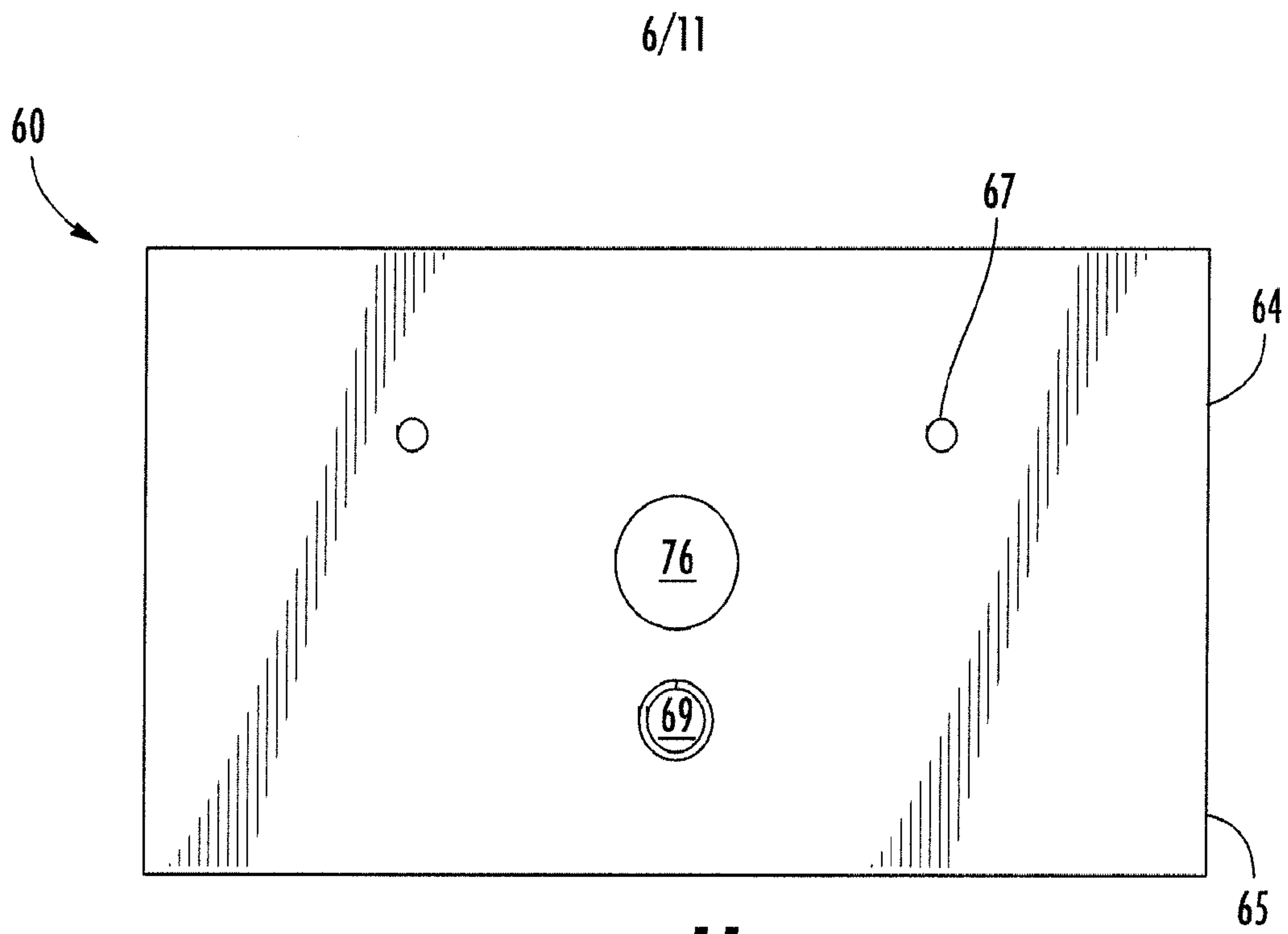


FIG. 11

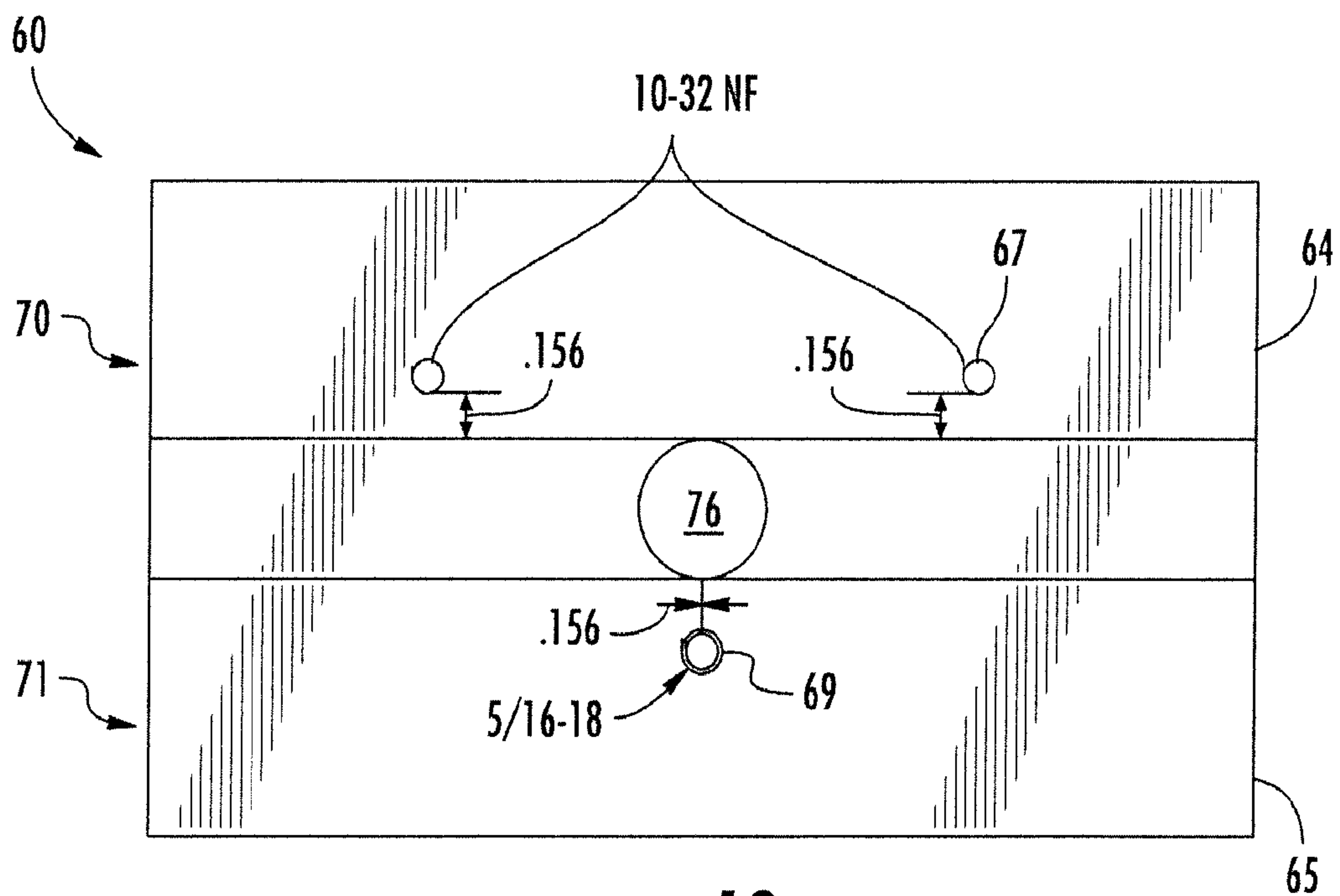
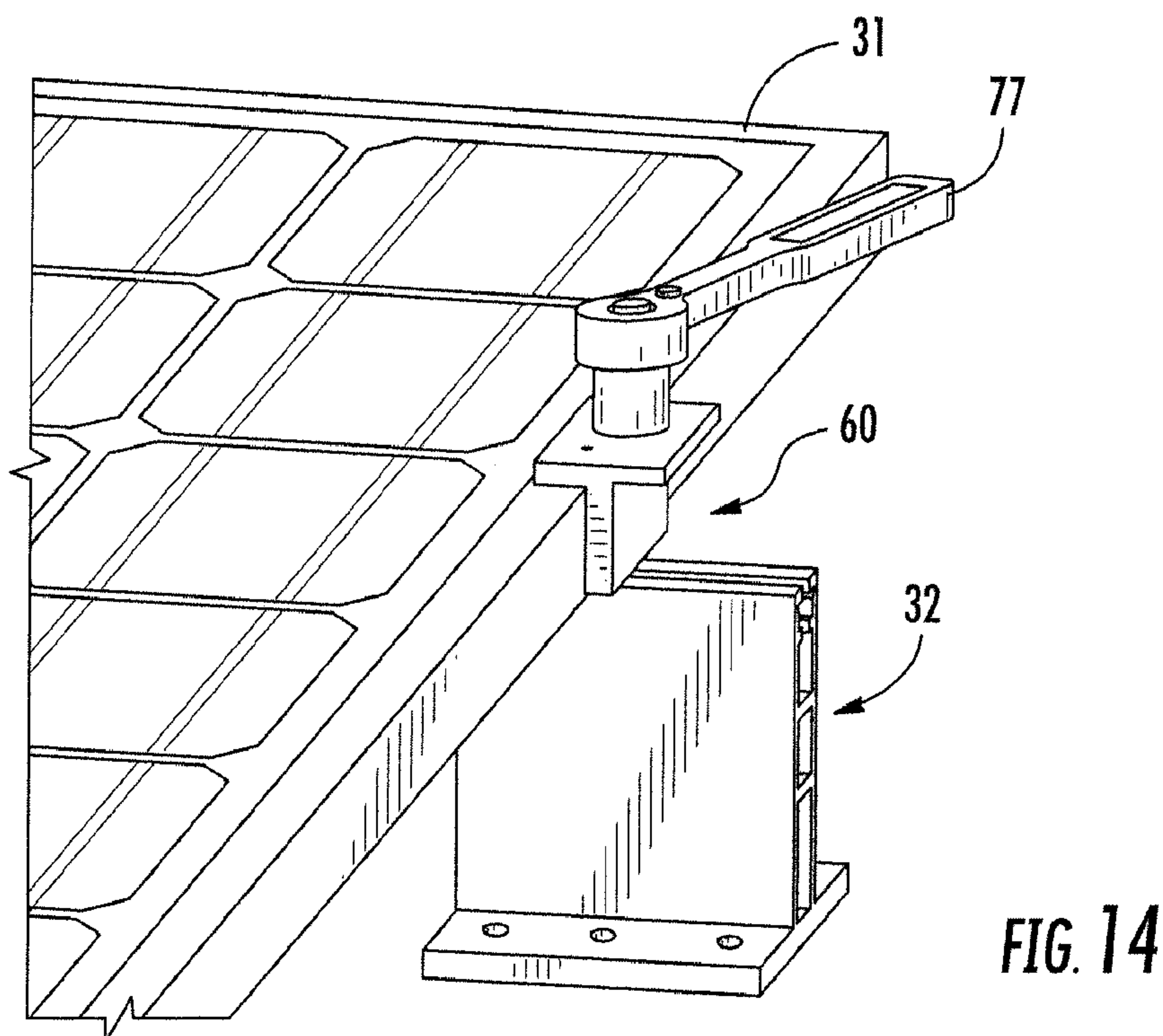
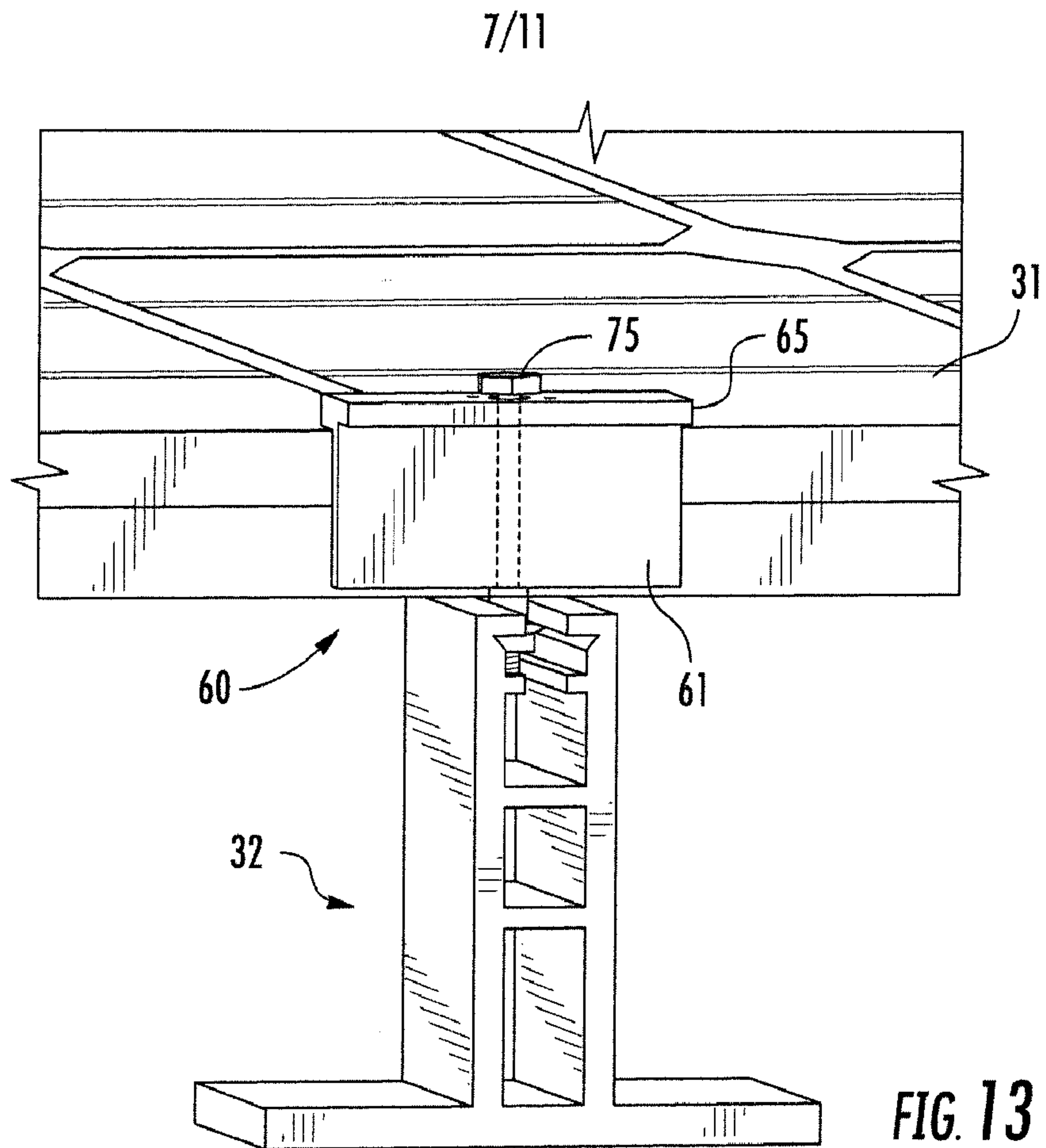


FIG. 12



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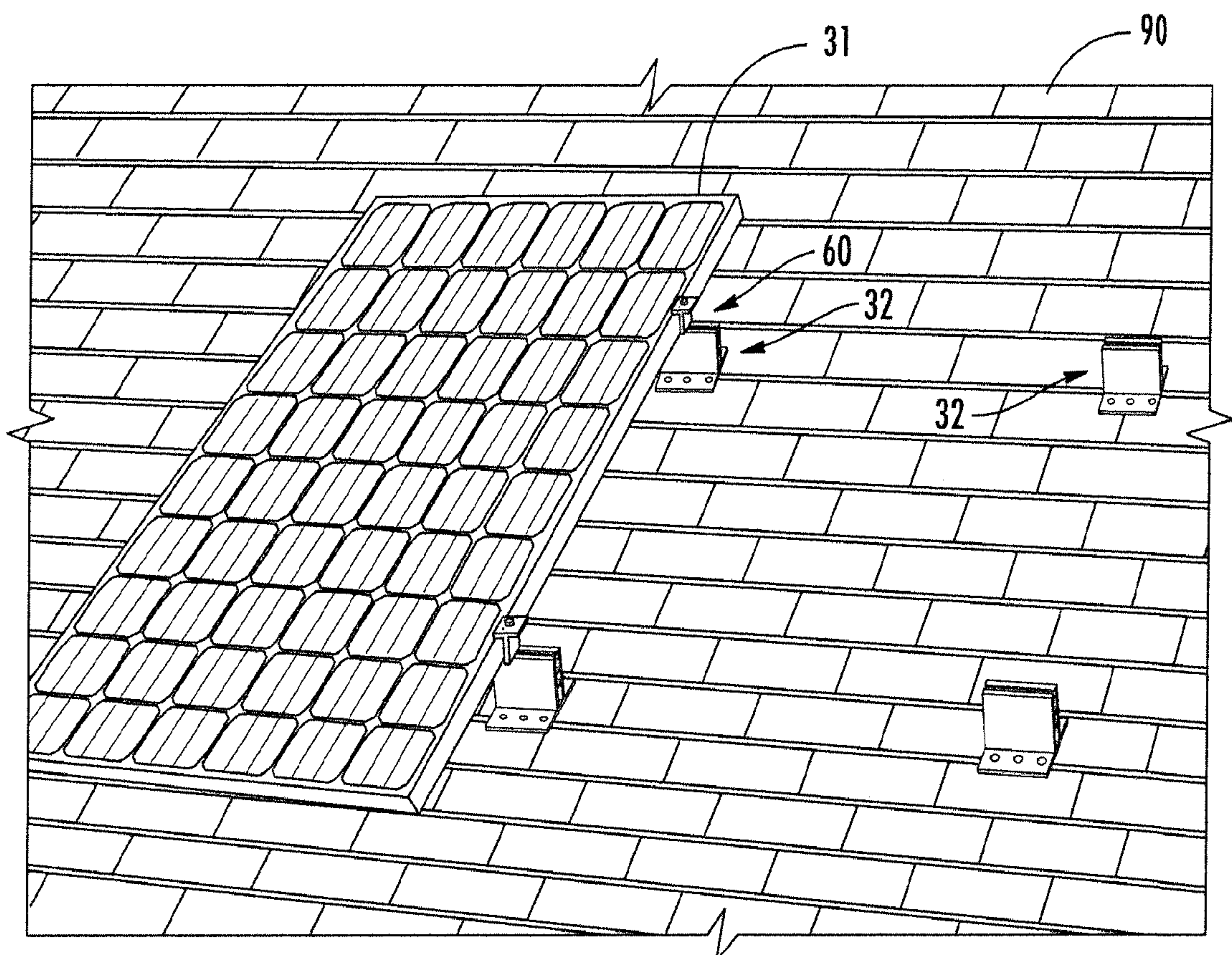
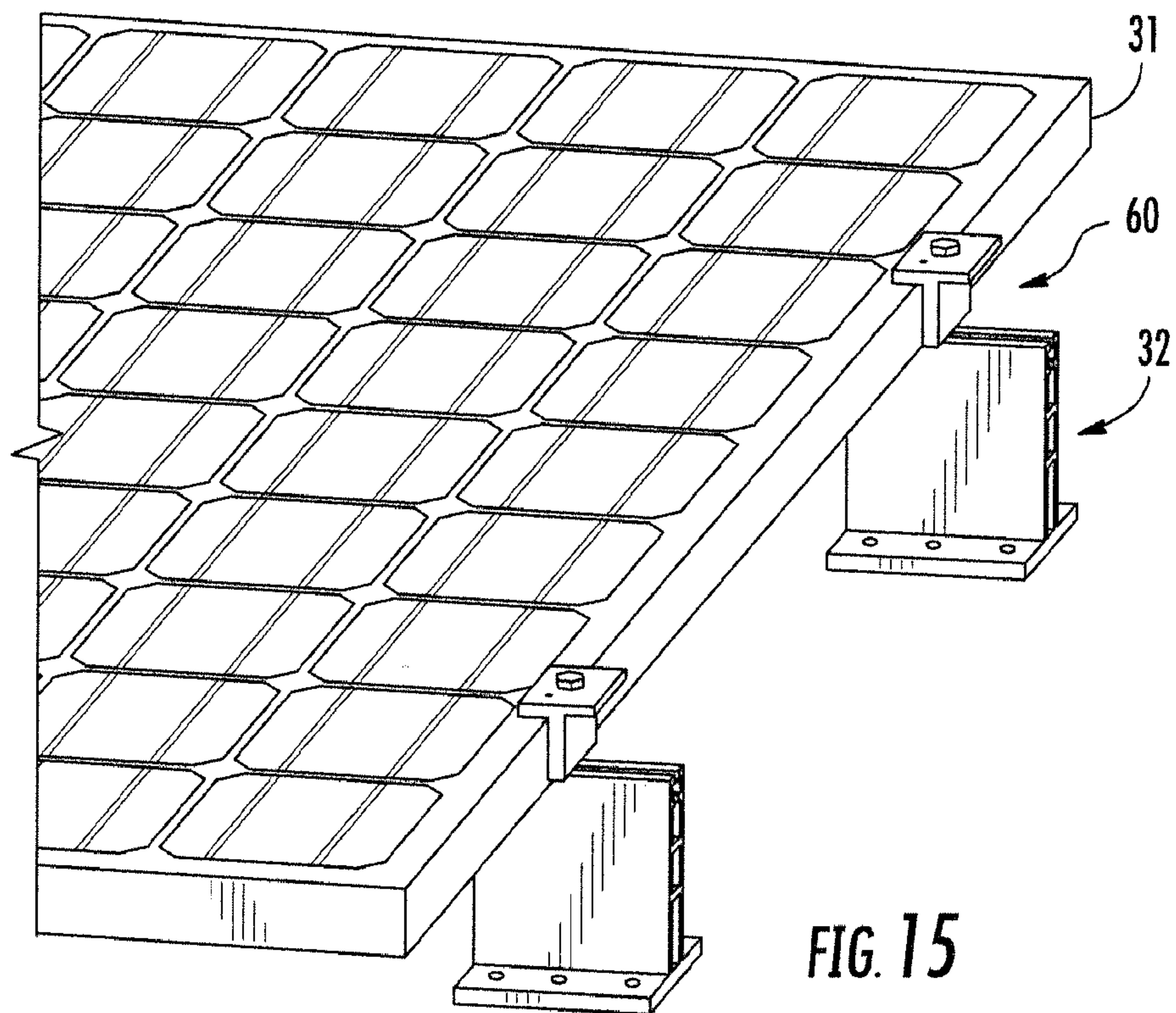
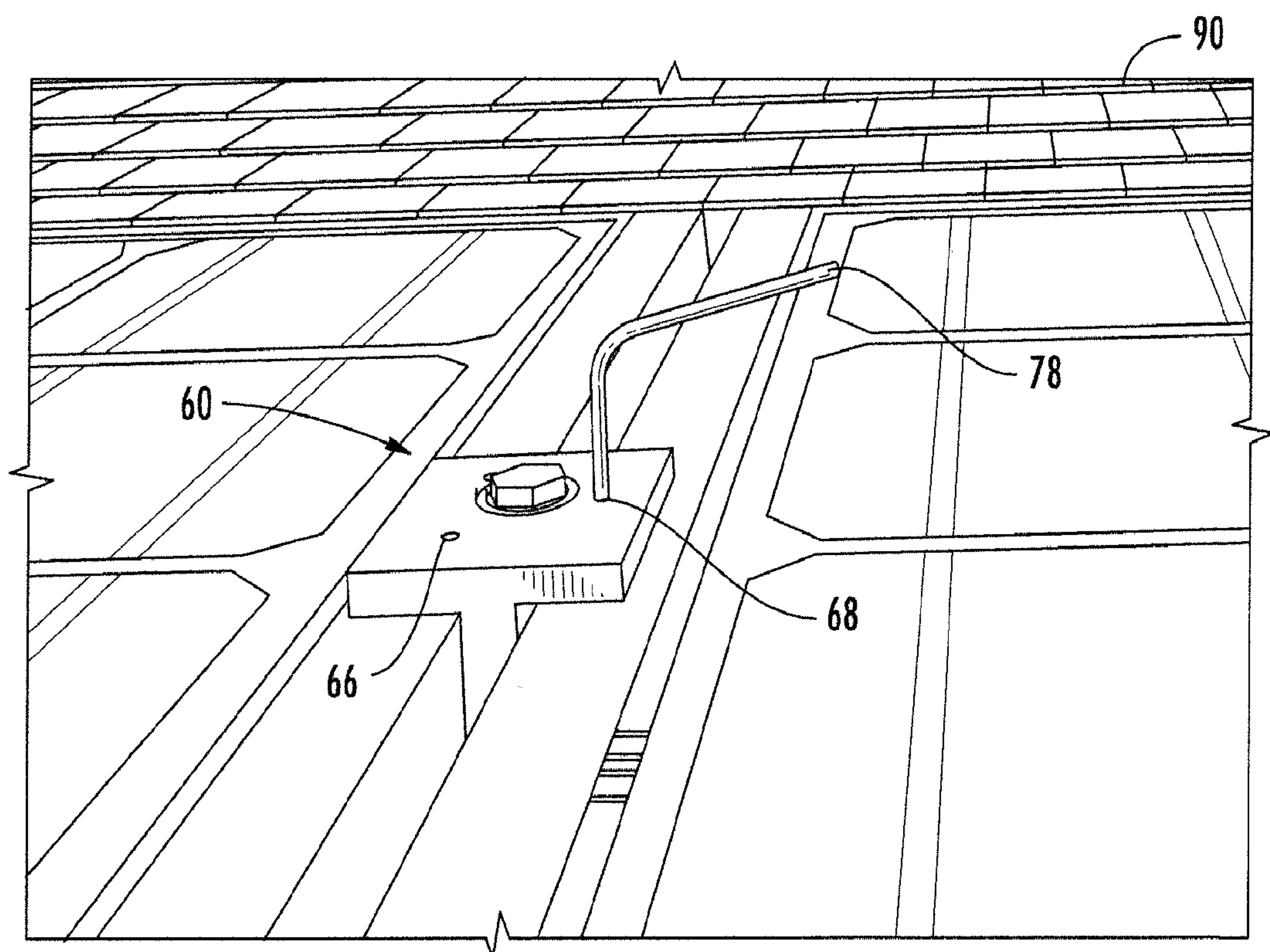
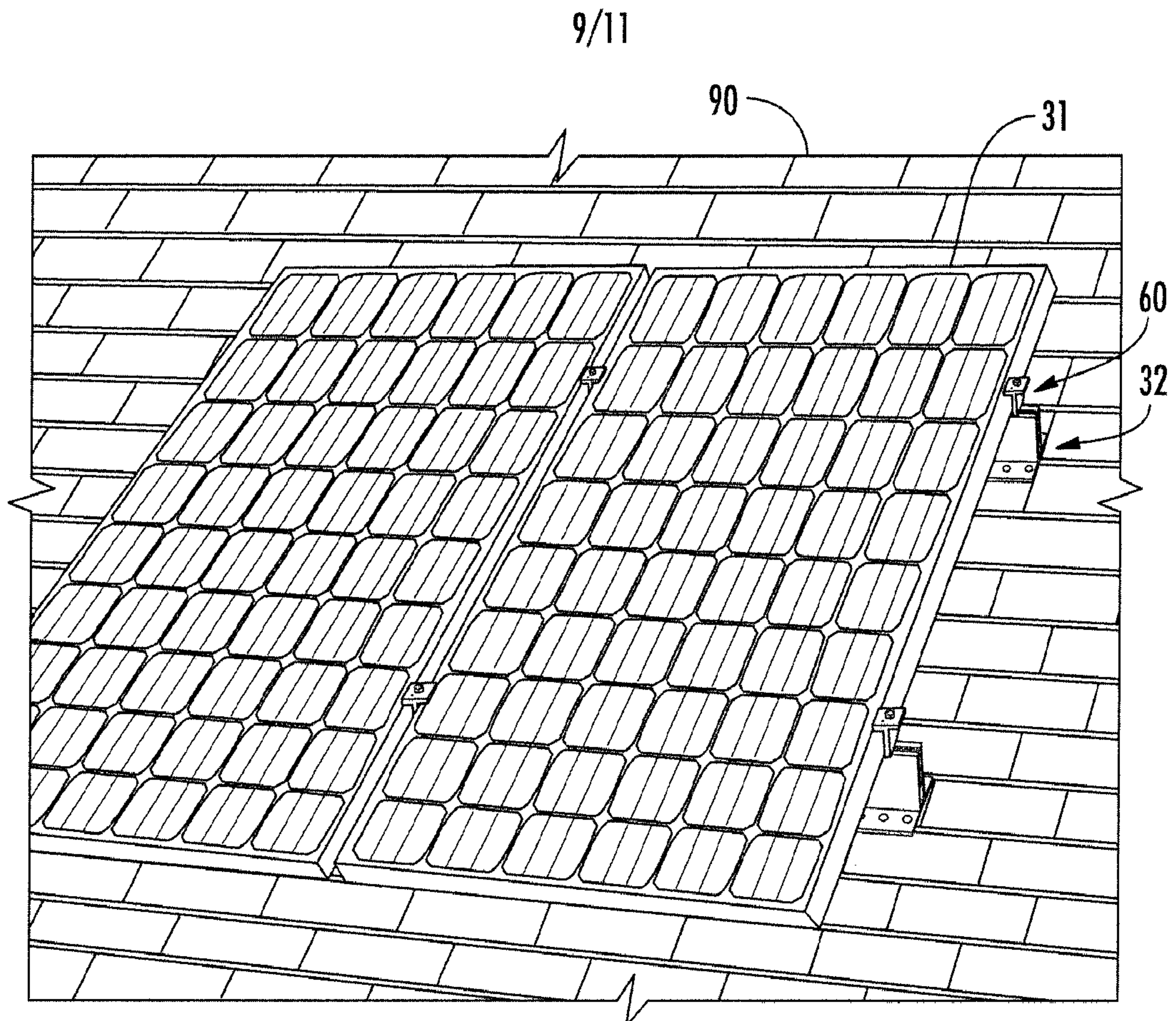


FIG. 16



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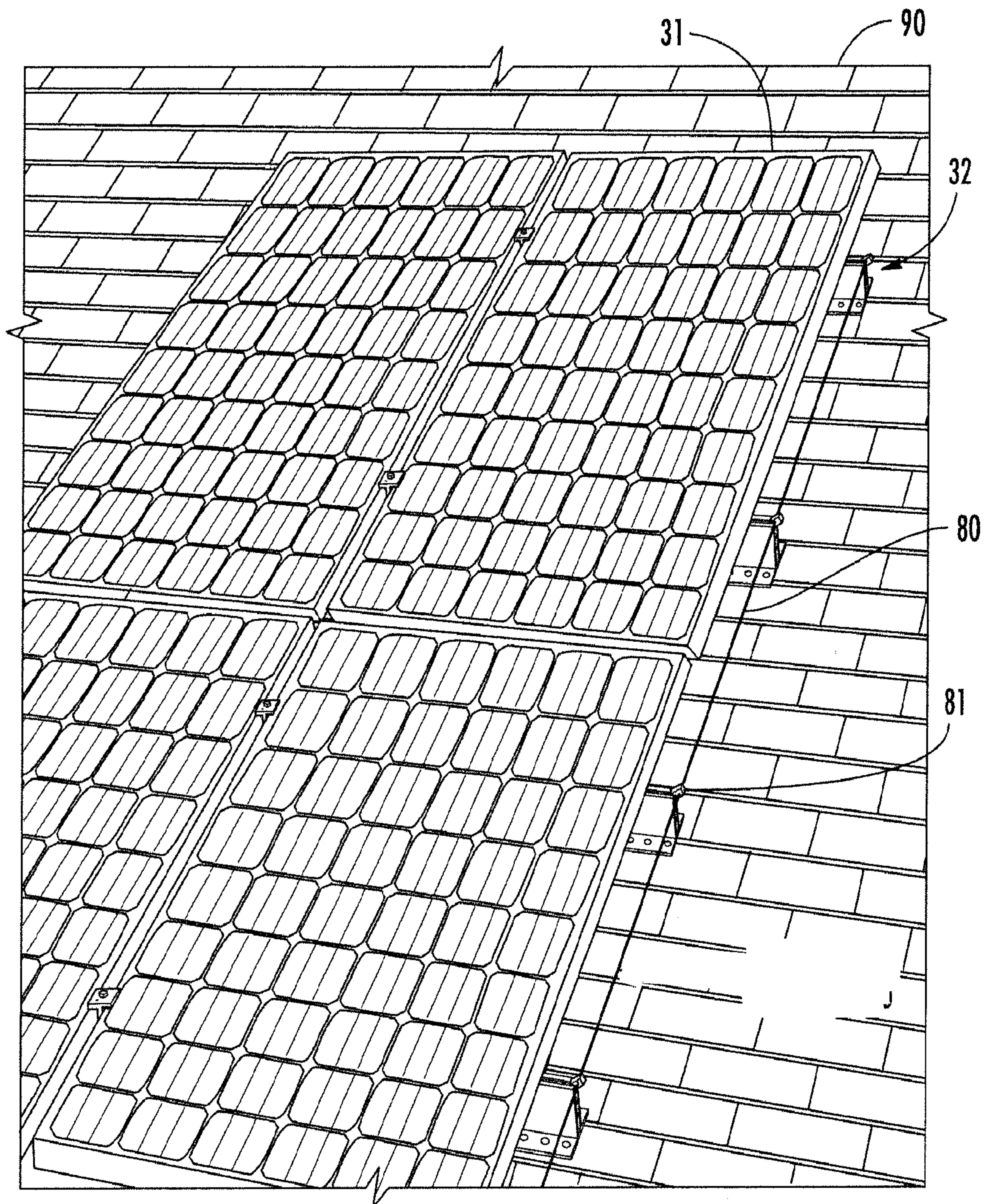


FIG. 19

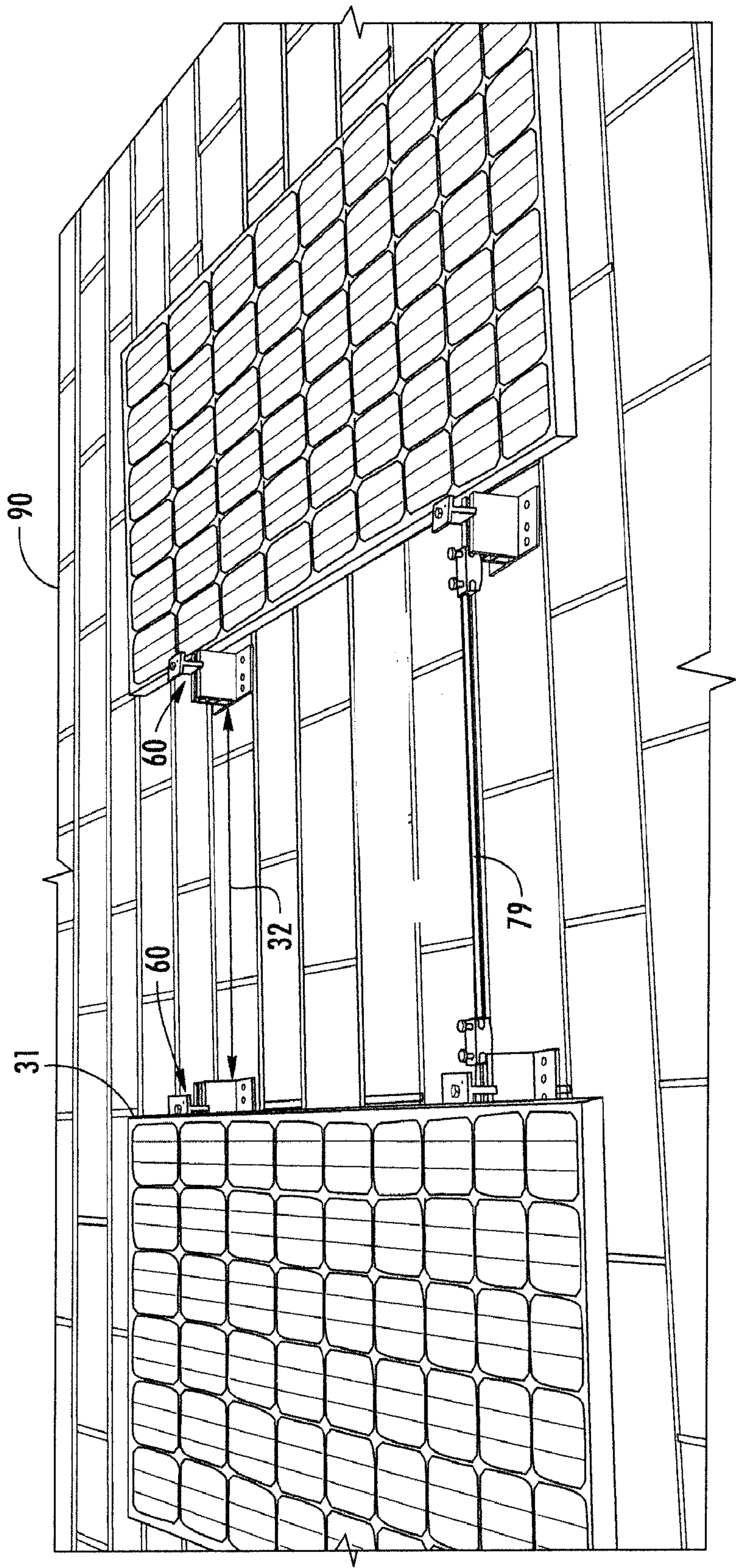


FIG. 20

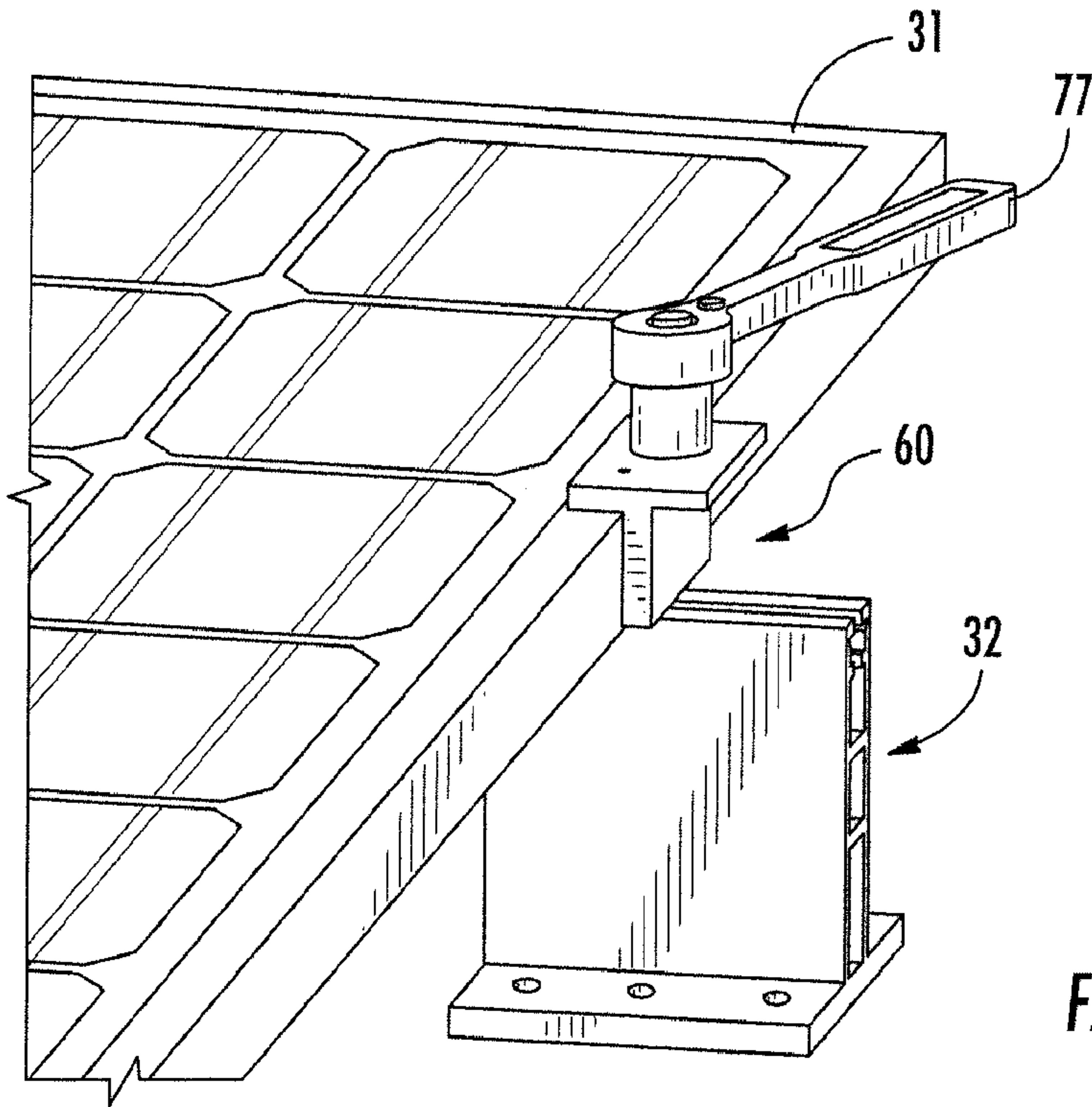


FIG. 14