TEST TERMINALS



FEATURES

Simplified calibration and testing procedures

Our test terminals allow you to perform calibration and testing procedures with instrument and relays connected in place, resulting in great labor saving.

Broad range of applications

Our test terminals are available in a broad range of types including the stud type and insertion type to meet your current capacity requirements ranging from 5 to 30 A and your applications.

Safe structure

Our test terminals for CT circuits are designed to prevent the circuit from being opened. Both of the insertion type

test terminals for PT and CT circuits assure safety with their structure that prevents wrong insertion.

High insulation and inflammability For the housing material, high-performance engineering plastics is used to provide high insulation, inflammability, and impact resistance.

Protective treatment for use in tropical regions

To ensure high durability in harsh use under climatic conditions of tropical regions, special protective treatment is applied to some products, which are available in the same ratings, performance, and dimensions as those of the standard products.

SPECIFICATION (RATINGS AND PERFORMANCE)

Specification	B-TYPE	K-TYPE	A-TYPE	
Rated insulation voltage	600 VDC, AC	500 VDC, AC	250 VDC, AC	
Rated current	30 A	10 A	5 A	
Max. connectable wire	8 mm ²	5.5 mm²	2 mm²	
Withstand voltage	1 minute at	1 minute at 2,500 VAC		
Lightning impulse	±7,000 V mi	n. 1.2/50 μs	±3,000 V min. 1.2/50 μs	
Operating ambient temperature	–25 tc	–25 to 50°C		
Insulation resistance	Insulation-resistance meter (1,000 VDC) 1,000 M Ω min.		Insulation-resistance meter (500 VDC) 1,000 M Ω min.	
Overload capacity		1 second at 200 A AC	•	



[B-type test terminal] Basic type Color (Munsell-like) Symbol 4/1.5 Symbol Structure/use 7.5BG4/1.5 PTT Single-contactor structure 3/3.5 7.5BG3/3.5 СТТ Dual-contactor structure R 7.5R4.5/14 Y Cover (colorless transparent) С 2.5Y8/12 sv В N1.5 SB Short bar LB [K-type test terminal] **TT-AW3B** Basic type Test terminal Color (Munsell-like) Symbol 4/1.5 7.5BG4/1.5 Symbol Contactor structure В N1.5 Α For current Mono-structured contactor (only test terminals for voltage) S V For voltage Symbol No.of poles Symbol No.of poles W Dual-structured contactor 1 pole^(*) 1 4 4 poles 2 2 poles 6 6 poles 3 8 8 poles^(*) 3 poles (*): only test terminals for current [K-type test plug] K TP-A 3 H AG Basic type Symbol No.of poles Symbol No.of poles 1 pole^(*) Α For current 1 4 4 poles TP ۷ 2 2 poles 6 Test plug For voltage 6 poles 3 8 poles (*) TQ 8 Test plug 3 poles (*): only test terminals for current [A-type test terminal or plug] Т-АЗ Д L Basic type Symbol No.of poles Symbol No.of poles Α For current 2 2 poles 6 4 poles V TT Test terminal For voltage 3 3 poles 8 6 poles For voltage sconnection prevention) TP Test plug ٧L 4 4 poles uit dieco Test plug (screw-type) TQ

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Please refer to the type organization.

TYPE ORGANIZATION

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STANDARD MODELS



ACCESSORIES

Protective cover

•B-cover [B-C]



* The B-cover is applicable when test terminals are mounted at pitches of 40 mm. If the B-LB short bar is mounted, the B-cover cannot be used.

φ12

1







Short bars

43

28.5

-| |-



Mounting hole







STANDARD MODELS (TERMINALS)





Color

T-VW



No. of poles	1	2	3	4	6	8
A-size	44	62	80	98	134	170



(For voltage) ofp - Circuit disconnection prevention type -Terminal cover (transparent) erminal No. (X)50 ----2 \otimes Γ**ν**†⊤ Pin position / M4×10_ •Combinations with plugs No. of poles 2 3 6 4 KTQ-V 🗌 H A-size 62 80 98 134



Combinations of test terminals and plugs, and applications

Test terminal	Test plug	Application
	KTQ-A□H	Combination of circuit disconnection prevention types (highly reliable)
KII-AWL	КТР-А□Н	Combination of circuit disconnection prevention types (highly reliable)
KTT-VW	KTQ-V⊟H	Combination of circuit disconnection prevention types (highly reliable)
KTT-VS□	KTP-V□H	Combination of power-source contact prevention types

- To insert a test plug, be sure to lock the relay.
- If another power source is used when a voltage circuit is tested, select the combination of KTT-VS□ and KTP-V□H to prevent any contact with the test power source.
- In order to prevent any contact with the test power source, be sure to turn OFF the power switch when inserting a plug.
- For the purpose of preventing a current circuit from momentary disconnection, $\text{KTT-AW}\square$ and KTQ-A□ H are combined for 2-point contact resulting in improved reliability.



STANDARD MODELS (PLUGS)



B-TYPE

A-TYPE



SHORT BARS SUPPLIED WITH TEST PLUGS



Short bars



•Short bars are shipped in the state of being assembled to plugs.

Usage ID seal [common to KTT and ATT]



•The material is single-side coated paper (white). (Ordering unit: 100 pieces)

Marking	CT secondary	PT secondary	GPT secondary	GPT third	CT2RY
Marking	PT2RY	VT2RY	GPT2RY	GPT3RY	None

B-TYPE

KT short bar B

z = 0.8



o transformer

instrument





R C

Combination of KTT-VS and KTQ (special combination) The KTT-VS has a single-contactor structure consisting of a However, the KTQ has a long conductive part for contact up to its leading end. Therefore when the plug is inserted, the contact (B) of the terminal is closed before the contact (C) is opened.

This ensures that the circuit never be opened when the plug is inserted or removed. Therefore, when the circuit voltage is measured using a test instrument, the relay will not malfunction due to the momentary disconnection of the circuit. However, if you try to insert another power source from the plug, a temporary connection with the power source will occur.



PANEL CUTOUT DIMENSIONS



Illustration of

(KTT-AW)

being opened.

To instrument or

power source for tes

To instrument or

power source for test

contactor for current



To transformer

or instrument

Size	1P	2P	3P	4P	6P	8P
Α	36	54	72	90	126	162
В	44	62	80	98	134	170

(Min. mounting pitch)

Illustration of contactor for voltage (KTT-VS)

STRUCTURES AND ACTION OCCURRING IN EACH COMBINATION

er terminal

Auxiliary contactor

When a plug is inserted and the auxiliary contactor is opened,

the main contactor will not be opened. The auxiliary contactor

Either the auxiliary contactor or the main contactor always re-

mains closed, preventing the CT circuit from being disconnected.

The KTT-AW terminal has a dual-contactor structure

consisting of main and auxiliary contactors. In addition, the

KTQ plug has a long conductive part for contact up to its

leading end. Therefore, when the plug is inserted, the contact

is completed at two contacts (A) and (B) before the contact

(C) of the terminal is opened. Thus, this combination

provides excellent function for preventing the circuit from

conductive part for contact than the KTQ. However, when it is

inserted, the contact (A) of the terminal is closed before the

contact (C) is opened (the contact (B) starts being closed

after the contact (C) has been opened).

closes before the plug releases the main contactor.

Combination of KTT-AW and KTQ



When the plug is inserted, the contactor is opened. This state will be maintained until the contactor makes contact with the contact point of the plug. This eliminates the possibility of making contact with the power source.

Combination of KTT-VS and KTP

The KTT-VS has a single-contactor structure consisting of a main contactor only. The KTP has a long conductive part for contact up to 10 mm before its leading end (the leading 10 mm part is an insulator). When the plug is inserted, the contact (C) of the terminal is opened before the contact (B) is closed.

Therefore, even if another power source is inserted from the plug when the plug is inserted or removed, there will be no possibility of making contact with the power source. However, when the circuit voltage is measured with a test instrument, the relay will malfunction due to the momentary disconnection of the circuit. For this reason, the relay must be locked.



DIRECTIONS FOR HANDLING

Mounting procedure



HANDLING AND TESTING

Measuring current and voltage

Measuring voltage



- 1. Short-circuit each phase (each set of the upper and lower terminals represents the same phase) with the KT short bar A.
- 2. Connect a voltmeter circuit between the phases to be measured.
- After the connection has been completed, insert the plug into the terminal.
- Note: Short-circuiting the PT secondary circuit creates a dangerous situation. Therefore, take care not to insert the plug when different phases are short-circuited by mistake. The KT short bar B (for short-circuiting different phases) does not come with the KTP-V and KTQ-V.



Measuring current



- 1. Connect an ammeter circuit between the poles to be measured.
- 2. Short-circuit the other phases with the KT short bar A.
- 3. After the connection has been completed, insert the plug.
- Note: Opening the CT circuit creates a dangerous situation. Be sure to avoid inserting the plug without ensuring the proper connection.







Calibrating a meter and testing a relay with the test power source

Note: Before connecting the power source for test, carefully check that it is being connected to the correct terminals (not the vertically reverse ones). To inset the plug, be sure to turn OFF the power switch.

Checking for electrical discontinuity or breakdown in internal wiring of switchboard



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INSERTION TYPE

TEST TERMINALS

ATT-A Number (For current) - Circuit disconnection prevention type -

STANDARD MODELS (TERMINALS)

YPE

ATT-V	Number of poles	(For voltage)	
Power-sou	irce con	tact prevention type) –









Item supplied together

ATP color NP



ø5 (red, blue, white, black, green, and yellow) ×1 ×2 (6P, 8P)

• Combinations with plugs ATP-A , ATQ-A

	2P	3P	4P	6P	8P
A-size	39	48	57	75	93

Panel cutout dimensions



	2P	3P	4P	6P	8P
B-size	35	44	53	71	89







Item supplied together

ATP color N



ø5 (red, blue, white, black, green, and yellow) ×1 ×2 (6P, 8P)

 Combinations with plugs ATP-V, VL, ATQ-V, VL



g

Panel cutout dimensions





STANDARD MODELS (PLUGS)



INSERTION TYPE

TEST TERMINALS





PLUGS

Plug-in type eliminating hot-line work (ATP type)

The conventional short bar connection type has been changed to the plug-in type, which provides a safer structure eliminating dangerous hot-line work.



Short-circuit preventive structure against wiring mistakes (ATP type)

The selective stopper permits only either the lead plug or the shot jack to be inserted.

Short jack

Lead plug



Selective stopper

Locking structure to prevent disconnection

The locking structure prevents any disconnection between the lead plug, short jack, and terminal.

> Lock lever (on main unit)



Output State St (for plug ATP only)

Guide pins for safe insertion

This safety feature prevents any wrong insertion into the voltage or current plug, any mistake in the number of poles, and the vertically reversed wrong connection.



TERMINALS

Compact design with a completely new internal structure

The size of the panel rear has been downsized to approximately a half of our former one by isolating the separable section from the jointed section.



Sliding protective cover free from misplacement

The protective cover, which was often misplaced, has been redesigned as a sliding type to enable work without removing it.



Highly reliable dual-contactor structure

The dual-contactor structure has been adopted for contact in the terminal. The triple-contactor structure has been used to provide more reliable contact between the terminal and the plug.



Chromatic discrimination between units for current and voltage

The units for current are colored in black and those for current in gray to discriminate them. This allows you to carry out wiring while identifying the units for current and voltage.



oltage (gray)

•INSERTION TYPE TEST TERMINALS

Box sets of ATPB plugs





Model	ATPB-A2-V2	ATPB-A3-V3	ATPB-A4-V4	ATPB-A6-V6	ATPB-A8	ATPB-V8	ATPB-A8-V8
Items included	ATP-A2 ATP-V2 4 lead plugs 4 short jacks 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-A3 ATP-V3 6 lead plugs 6 short jacks 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-A4 ATP-V4 8 lead plugs 8 short jacks 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-A6 ATP-V6 12 lead plugs 12 short jacks 4 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-A8 8 lead plugs 8 short jacks 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-V8 8 lead plugs 8 short jacks 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATP-A8 ATP-V8 16 lead plugs 16 short jacks 4 color NP (ATPB box)

Box sets of ATQB plugs





Model	ATQB-A2-V2	ATQB-A3-V3	ATQB-A4-V4	ATQB-A6-V6	ATQB-A8	ATQB-V8	ATQB-A8-V8
ltems included	ATQ-A2 ATQ-V2 4 short bar A 4 short bar B 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-A3 ATQ-V3 6 short bar A 6 short bar B 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-A4 ATQ-V4 8 short bar A 8 short bar B 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-A6 ATQ-V6 12 short bar A 12 short bar B 4 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-A8 8 short bar A 8 short bar B 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-V8 8 short bar A 8 short bar B 2 color NP (ATPB box)	ATQ-A8 ATQ-V8 16 short bar A 16 short bar B 4 color NP (ATPB box)

ATP lead plug





ATP short jack





ATP color NP



ATQ knob





Test terminal	Test plug Description				
ATT-A	ATP-A□ ATQ-A□	Combination of circuit disconnection prevention types			
	ATP-V□ ATQ-V□	Combination of power-source contact prevention types			
ATT-V	ATP-VL	Combination of circuit disconnection prevention types (lap types)			

Combinations of test terminals and plugs, and their descriptions

ACTION THAT OCCURS IN EACH COMBINATION WHEN PLUG IS INSERTED

Combination of ATT-A and ATP-A or ATQ-A

The ATP-A plug has such a long plug terminal that the plug terminal closes before the contact of the ATT-A terminal opens when the plug is inserted. Therefore, the CT circuit never be opened when the plug is inserted or removed.



Combination of ATT-V and ATP-V or ATQ-V

The ATP-V plug has a shorter plug terminal than the ATP-VL plug. Therefore, when the plug is inserted, the plug terminal closes after the contact of the ATT-V terminal has opened. Thus, even if another power source is inserted from the plug when the plug is inserted or removed, there will be no contact with the power source.

However, when the circuit voltage is measured using a test instrument, the relay malfunctions due to the momentary disconnection of the circuit and therefore requires itself to be locked in advance. This combination should be chosen according to your application.



Combination of ATT-V and ATP-VL or ATQ-VL

The ATP-VL plug has a long plug terminal as in the case with the ATP-A plug. Therefore, when the plug is inserted, the plug terminal closes before the contact of the ATT-V terminal opens. For this reason, the circuit never be opened when the plug is inserted or removed. When the circuit voltage is measured using a test instrument, the relay does not malfunction due to the momentary disconnection of the circuit. However, if you try to insert another power source from the plug, contact with the power source will occur temporarily. Before inserting the external power source, therefore, be sure to turn it OFF.



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FEST TERMINALS

B-TYPE

INSERTION TYPE TEST TERMINALS A-TYPE

DIRECTIONS FOR HANDLING

Mounting onto panel (ATT)

- 1) Remove two fittings from the terminal.
- 2) Insert the terminal into the mounting slot from the panel front, and then lock it with the fittings.



Connecting lead wire to lead plug (ATP)

- Insert a transparent cap into the leading end of the lead wire of 2 mm² (to be purchased separately).
- 2) Strip off the leading end of the lead wire and then clamp the supplied L-shaped solderless terminal on it.
- 3) Retain the clamped lead wire to the plug jack using the supplied M3 screw.
- 4) Fit the transparent cap to the plug jack.



Mounting and removing short jack and lead plug

- Mount the short jack and lead plug in place while holding down the unlocking lever with your finger. After mounting them, check that they will not fall off or otherwise loosen.
 - * For connecting a circuit, refer to the typical procedures for connections and the typical procedure for use.



Typical procedure for use (ATP)

To measure current or voltage, use the test plug (ATP) for the test terminal (ATT).

- 1) Slide the front transparent cover on the test terminal upward until it clicks, so that it is locked.
- Insert the short jack and lead plug into the slots indicated in the following figures. (In this case, before inserting them, be sure to press the unlocking lever that can be found below the test plug.)



- 3) Connect a measurement instrument using the lead wire connected to the lead plug.
- 4) After the connection has been completed, insert the test plug into the test terminal and then start the test. For the connections including those for the test terminal, see the following diagrams:



⚠Precautions on use

- A connection mistake can result in an accident. Before the test, carefully check the connections.
- Before use, be sure to check that the lead wires are free from any anomaly such as electrical discontinuity.
- Do not pull the protective cover toward the front.
- To insert or remove the test terminal or plug, carefully do it in parallel with the test terminal.
- After inserting the plug, take care not to give force to the lead wire.
- Never open the CT circuit, which would otherwise result in creating a dangerous situation.
- Be sure to close the protective cover in normal cases other than a test using the test plug.
- Purchase usage ID seals separately.
- To store the connection plug, take care that its contactors are not bent or otherwise deformed.
- The test plug is available in two types, V (power-source contact prevention type) and VL (circuit disconnection prevention type), which should be chosen according to your applications.



TYPICAL PROCEDURES FOR CONNECTIONS (USING ATT AND ATP)

•Connections for measuring voltage and current (be sure to lock relays)

•Connections for calibrating voltmeter and ammeter (turn OFF the power switch at insertion)

