



# XLA

## Test Equipment and Accessories

### GE Protective Relays

#### Test Plugs for Drawout Relays

#### APPLICATION

The test plug provides a quick and easy means of testing drawout case relays or meters without removing them from their cases. The test plug is substituted for the regular connecting plug and there is nothing to disconnect. The **XLA12A** enables power to be applied to the relay from either a separate source or the source that feeds the equipment. The **XLA13A** can only be used when a separate source of power is available.

To insure low-contact resistance the test plug contact fingers are silver plated.

#### XLA12A 20-POINT PLUG

The XLA12A test plug consists of a black and red Testolite® molding with twenty electrically separate contact fingers connected to ten concentric binding posts. The ten contact fingers on the black side are connected to the inside binding posts with the black thumb nuts and engage the relay internal connections. The contact fingers on the red side are connected to the outer binding posts with the red thumb nuts and engage the drawout case stud connections. When using the test plug in the bottom of the relay, numbers one to ten, corresponding to the relay studs, appear upright, while numbers eleven to twenty are upside down. It is impossible, due to its construction, to insert the plug into the bottom of a relay with numbers one to ten upside down. By the same token, numbers eleven to twenty will always appear in the upright position when the plug is inserted in the top of a relay.

**NOTE:** Links and test clips are provided with each XLA12A in the quantities shown in Fig. 4.



(Photo 8043221)  
Fig. 1. Drawout relay with XLA12A test plug inserted

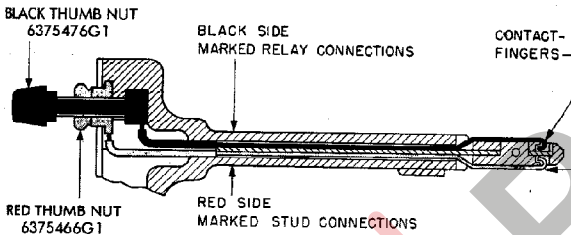
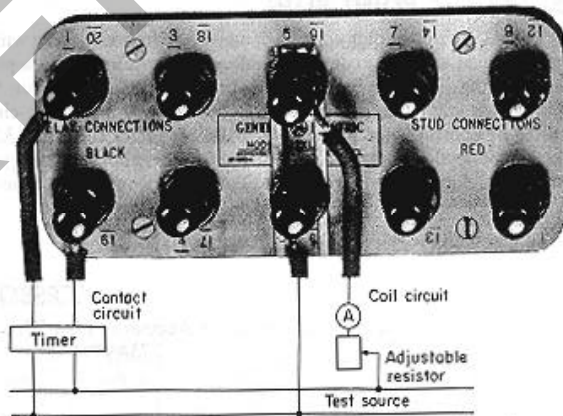


Fig. 2. Sectional view of XLA12A test plug showing internal wiring

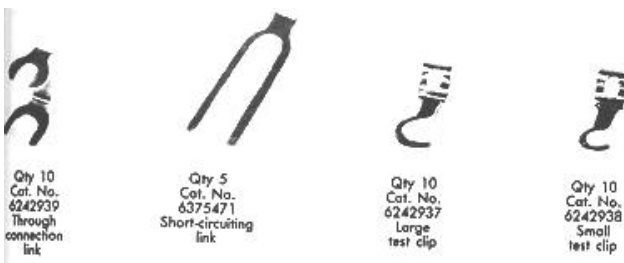
#### SELECTION GUIDE

Model No.	Number of Points	Approx Wt in lb (kg)	
		Net	Shipping
XLA12A1	20	3 (1.4)	6 (2.7)
XLA13A1	10	2 (0.4)	4 (1.8)



(Photo 8004359)  
Fig. 3. Typical separate source connections and wiring diagram for testing an IAC overcurrent relay using the XLA12A test plug

#### ACCESSORY LINKS



(Photo 1236837)

Fig. 4. Accessory links are provided with the test plugs for jumper connections and for connections to terminal studs

Accessory Link Kit 273A9598G1 = (10)-6242939P1 thru-links  
 (5)-6375471P1 short-circuit links  
 (10)-6242937P1 test clip  
 (10)-6249938P1 test clip



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### GE Protective Relays

#### Test Plugs and Clip

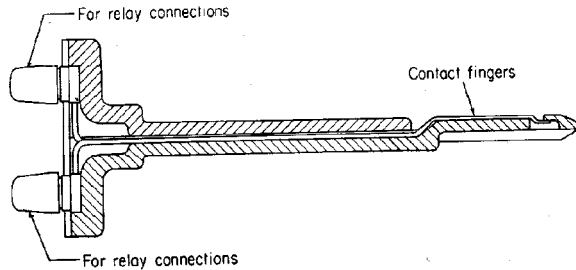


Fig. 5. Sectional view of XLA13A test plug showing internal wiring

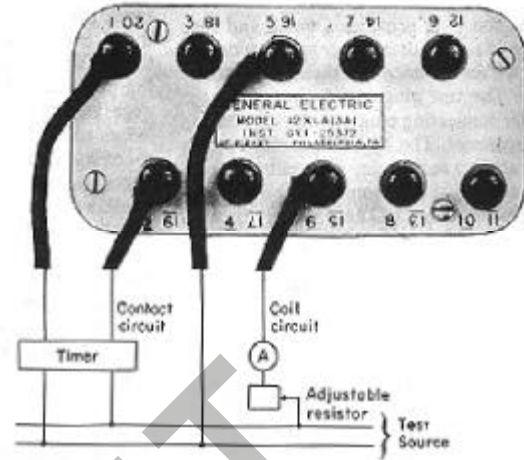


Fig. 6. Typical separate source connections and wiring diagram for testing an IAC overcurrent relay using the XLA13A test plug

#### XLA13A 10-POINT PLUG

The XLA13A test plug consists of a black Textolite molding with ten electrically separate contacts. Each contact terminates at a separate binding post. See Fig. 6. When the relay connecting plug is withdrawn any current-transformer secondaries will be short-circuited by shorting bars in the case. The insertion of the XLA13A test plug does not disturb the current transformer shorting arrangement. The diagonally staggered binding posts are numbered. Num-

bers one to ten, corresponding to the relay stud connections, appear upright when using this plug in the bottom of a relay, while number eleven to twenty appear up-side down. Because of its design, the XLA13 test plug **cannot be inserted** into the bottom of a relay with numbers one to ten up-side down. Thus, the contacts of the inserted plug will always be toward the relay.

**NOTE:** Ten test clips are provided with each XLA13A as shown in Fig. 7.

#### ACCESSORY TEST CLIP

Accessory Link Kit = (10)-6242938P1 test clip  
273A9598G2



Qty 10  
Cat. No.  
6242938  
Small  
test clip  
(photo 1236837)

Fig. 7. Accessory test clip

### Test Equipment and Accessories