

APPLICATION NOTE

ETK (Earth Test Kit) for Earth (Ground) Testing



When considering earth (ground) testing, people will often ask about what type of test leads should be used. This includes questions about the type of wire used, the resistance of the leads and the length of the leads, as well as concerns over safety. Fortunately, most of the answers to these questions are addressed by the design of the earth tester itself.

Because Megger earth testers output a maximum of 50 volts and a maximum current of 50 mA, there are no electrically demanding specifications on the type of wire that can be used for test leads. Any wire size down to approximately 18 gauge can be used. However, if there is a requirement to meet IEC61010-1 CAT IV 100V specifications, then the wire used is part of the system and this must be considered. In this case, there are specific test leads available which will meet this specification. The low test voltage and current also allay safety concerns relative to the test leads and the tester.

The earth testers also provide specifications for the maximum resistance in each circuit (between 50k Ω and 200k Ω for both current and potential) – because this resistance is so high, there is no *practical* limitation to the resistance and length of the test leads. It is important to note that most of the resistance comes from the spike (or probe) in the ground rather than the wire itself – that is, compared to the resistance of the probe, the wire resistance is insignificant. In addition, Megger earth testers will notify the user of any poor connections and whether the unit is meeting required parameters. So, while the resistance and length of the test leads are important considerations, the design features of the tester have accounted for this, therefore the user does not have to do anything to compensate.

It should be noted that stranded wire is used for the test leads. This is to allow ease of use since solid wire would be difficult to maneuver, especially when long distances are required. Because individual strands can sometimes break with usage over time, it is recommended that a loop test be performed to ensure that the leads are in good working condition prior to conducting testing.

Another consideration in earth testing is the test spikes. Some users mistakenly believe that the spikes must be driven deep into the ground. However, the spikes simply need to be deep enough for the earth tester to recognize them. Megger earth testers will provide a warning to the user if the spikes are not deep enough or if they are not making sufficient contact with the soil to satisfy the tester's measurement parameters.

APPLICATION NOTE

ETK (Earth Test Kit) for Earth (Ground) Testing

In addition to designing earth testers that address the above concerns, Megger has created new earth test kits (ETK) which are designed to be practical and allow easy and efficient completion of earth testing. These kits are compatible with all Megger earth tester models (except clamp-on models). A carrying bag allows the kits to be protected, neatly stored, and easily transported.

The test leads are fitted and stored on lightweight reels which have handles and a smooth action for easy reeling and unreeling. Previous models made it difficult to reel in the test leads because they had no handles and the reeling action was not smooth. There was also a tendency for the leads to become tangled inside the reel – this has been solved with the new larger reel design.

The new design also allows the user to connect a lead to the tester, then carry the reel away to the reference point. The cable easily unreels as you walk away.

Each reel has clips for holding earth test probes and for securing the ends of the test leads. These reels can be connected together in a daisy chain to accommodate extra-long lengths for longer distance applications, such as large substations. The physically large area of a substation/power station ground system results in a large “resistance area” and, consequently, long distances to the test probes. Ideally, the current test probe should be placed 10 times the maximum distance of the ground system (e.g. 3000 feet for a 300 ft² ground grid) to find the “flat” portion of the characteristic resistance curve when conducting a Fall of Potential test. The position of the current probe is critical for getting proper measurements; if the distance between the ground electrode being tested and the current test probe is too short, then the electrical fields of each will overlap and distort the measurement.



APPLICATION NOTE

ETK (Earth Test Kit) for Earth (Ground) Testing

Other accessories in the kit include: a calibration checker for the tester and one for the test clamps – this allows the user to ensure functionality and accuracy of the tester and clamps prior to and following testing; a tape measure to ensure accurate placement of earth test probes; and test leads with clips for performing continuity tests.

The earth test kits are available in five different combinations to meet a variety of needs and applications.

Kit combinations include an option for voltage and current test clamps. These allow the user to perform “stake-less” testing and ART (Attached Rod Technique) methods as well as measuring leakage currents.

Megger has been a pioneer of earth (ground) testing since the 1930s. Over the decades, the knowledge and techniques developed by Megger have provided the most accurate and trusted testers in the market. The new ETK models provide the most practical and innovative accessory kits available, which will allow easy and efficient completion of Earth testing.