

Defined Correspondence Test - Point Control, Detection and Correspondence Tests

These tests confirm the correct functioning of the signaller's point control and detection indications.

These tests may be combined with the Local Function Tests, if they have not already been performed.

NOTE When describing the position of points, the term *left (or right) hand switch closed when facing the points* must always be used. The points should be operated by the signaller's switch / lever / control device (referred to throughout as the signaller's control), and the indications confirmed at the signaller's display.

Screen Display systems do not necessarily define a 'Normal' lie; points may be described in the interlocking as set LEFT or RIGHT.

1 POINT POSITION CHECK

1. Check that the point number of point end to be tested, as shown on the Signalling Plan, corresponds with the number on the point identification plate.
2. Check that the actual layout of the points relative to adjacent track / points / signals corresponds with the Signalling Plan.
3. Ensure that you have a correct understanding of the lie of the points in their normal and reverse positions as follows:
 - a. Check that the normal position of the points, as shown on the Signalling Plan, agrees with the normal position as indicated by the identification plate at the points.
 - b. Check that the normal position of the points, as shown on the signaller's display, agrees with the normal position as indicated by the identification plate at the points.

2. CORRESPONDENCE TEST

1. Check that the signaller's control and indication, all control and detection relays (or SSI telegrams) and the point switch blades are in correspondence for the Normal lie.
2. Check that the signaller's control and indication, all control and detection relays (or SSI telegrams) and the point switch blades are in correspondence for the Reverse lie.

3. DETECTION TEST

For each point end in turn, for both normal and reverse detection:

- Break each detection contact (NOT individual springs) once to Check the correct detection.
- Break one of the detection contacts again and retain in the disconnected position for longer than the prescribed time delay, to Check that the detection is not being masked by any contactor relay back-proving.

NOTE For Clamp Locks "detection contacts" refers to the open switch microswitch in one mechanism and the closed switch microswitch in the other mechanism.

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4. OUT OF CORRESPONDENCE TESTS

Where supplementary detectors are provided, they must be treated as additional point ends.

4.1 INTERLOCKING

On single and multiple ended points, *Test* the interlocking correspondence.

- With all ends controlled, detected and indicated normal, isolate all ends.
- Operate the signaller's control to reverse.
- After the prescribed time delay, *Check* that the point end(s) have not moved and an Out Of Correspondence indication is displayed.
- Restore all ends to power operation.
- *Check* that the switches do not move (unless otherwise identified in the Test Plan).
- Operate the signaller's control to normal.
- *Check* that the Normal indication is displayed immediately.
- Operate the signaller's control to reverse.
- Confirm all ends are controlled, detected and indicated reverse, isolate all ends.
- Operate the signaller's control to normal.
- After the prescribed time delay, *Check* that the point end(s) have not moved and an Out Of Correspondence indication is displayed.
- Restore all ends to power operation.
- Operate the signaller's control to reverse.
- *Check* that the Reverse indication is displayed immediately.
- *Check* that all point ends have been restored to power operation by performing one cycle of power operation of the points.