

WIDRC MEETING 10/17/25

REMOVING BARRIERS TO DUAL LUG TAP KIT INTERCONNECTIONS

A safe and cost effective interconnection method for larger
residential solar installations



MIDWEST
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ABOUT US

- Local solar installer
- Focus on quality and safety
- Environmental concerns motivate us
- Want quality, safe, timely, and affordable solar
- Solar benefits everyone!

Note: Midwest Solar Power does not speak for every solar installer

AGENDA

- Background
- Interconnections and Design Constraints
- Tap Kits vs Termination Cabinets
- Equipment Lists and Service Rules
- What can be done

Utilities should allow field installed dual lug tap connectors

What is an Interconnection?

- **Interconnection** - The process by which a solar system is integrated into a home electrical system and by extension to the electric grid .
- **Point of Interconnection** - The single, physical connection location within the home electric system that the interconnection takes place.

Residential Solar Interconnection Methods

- **Two main types of interconnections for residential systems**

Load Side

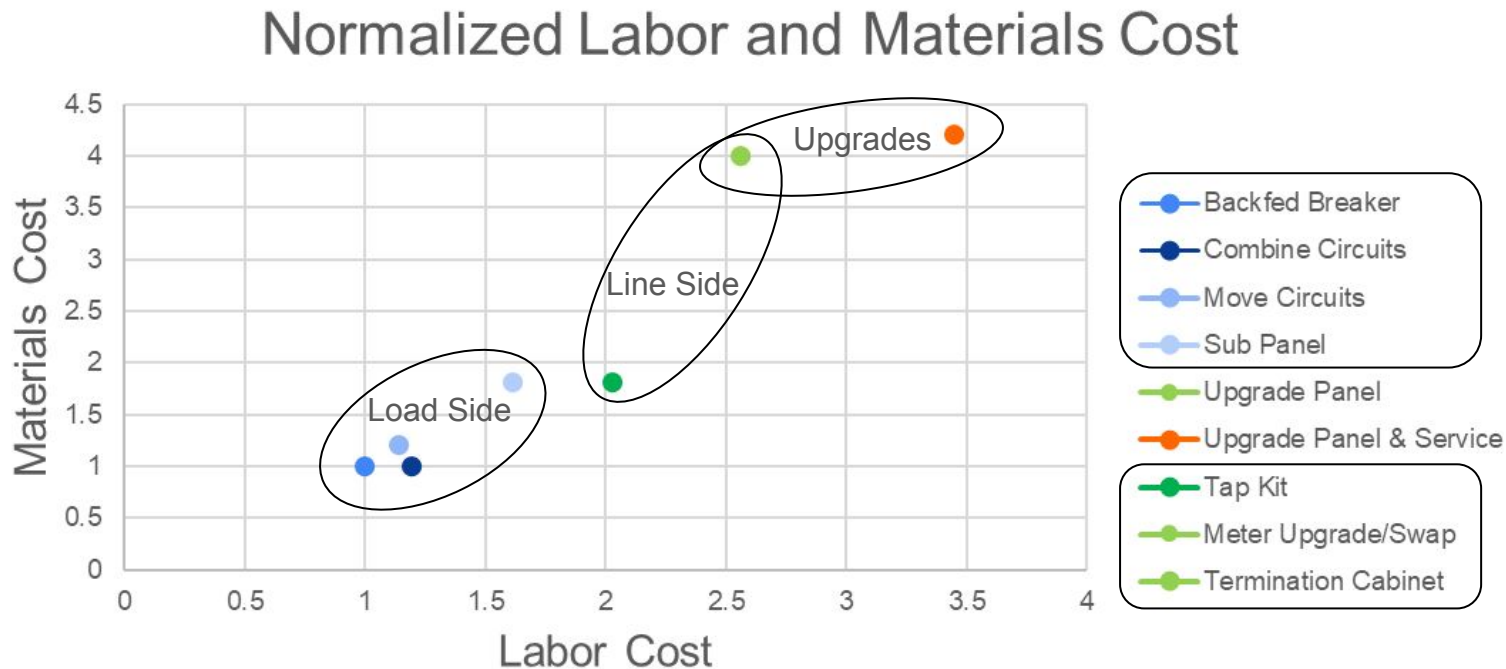
- Load Side of the service disconnect
- Easier, Faster, Cheaper
- No outage required*
- Electrically Limited
 - Smaller Solar Systems

Line Side

- Line Side of the service disconnect
- Harder, Longer, More Expensive
- Outage required
- Less Electrically Limited
 - Larger Solar Systems

Load Side = Smaller Systems
Line Side = Bigger Systems

Residential Solar Interconnection Methods



*Costs are illustrative only all pricing is project specific

Load Side: 120% Rule

- NEC 705.12(B)(2)(b)
- Solar Breaker + Main Breaker = 120% of busbar ampacity or less

Common Examples

- **100 Amp Bus + 100 Amp Main** = 20 Amp Solar = ~4.5 kW DC = ~3.8kW AC = ~5,500 kWh
- **125 Amp Bus + 100 Amp Main** = 50 Amp Solar = ~11.3kW DC = ~9.5kW AC = ~13,750 kWh
- **200 Amp Bus + 200 Amp Main** = 40 Amp Solar = ~9.0 kW DC = ~7.6kW AC = ~11,000 kWh
- **225 Amp Bus + 200 Amp Main** = 70 Amp Solar = ~15.8kW DC = ~13.3kW AC = ~19,000 kWh

Most Common

*Sites with poor solar access need more solar to produce the same kWh

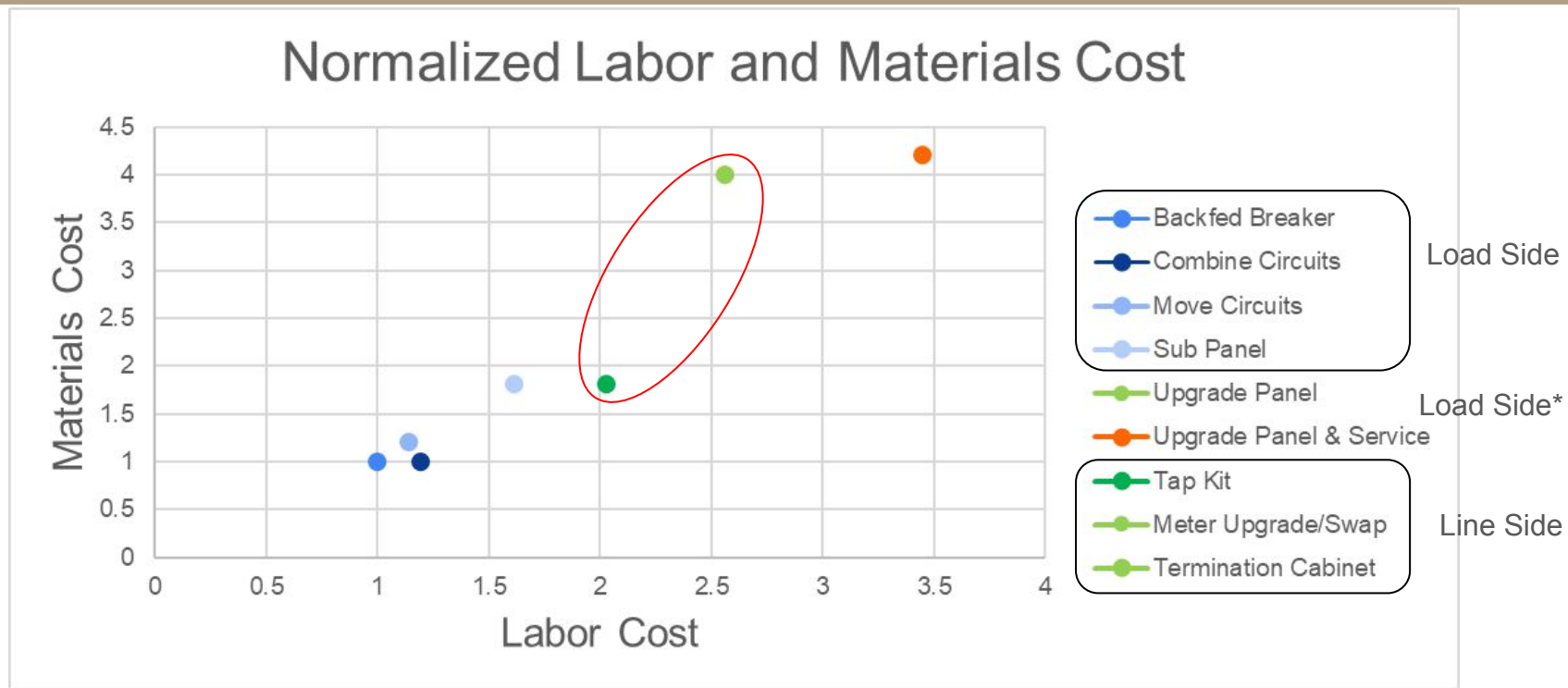


What if you need more solar than you can get with a Load Side connection?

Line Side Connections

- Not limited by the 120% rule = bigger systems
- New Design Limitations:
 - Category 1 vs Category 2
 - Net Metering Thresholds: 20kW or 100kW

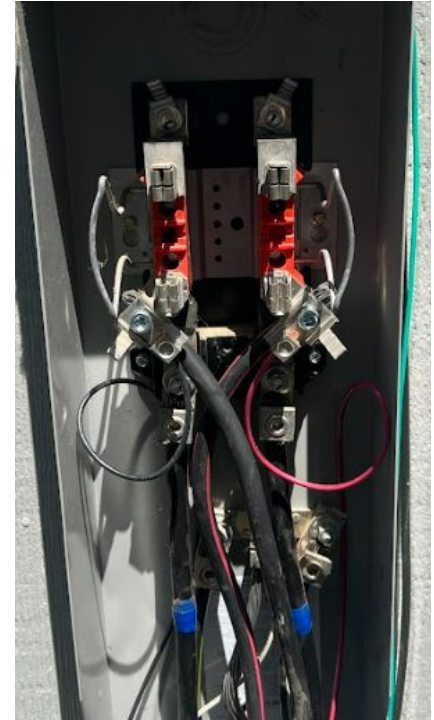
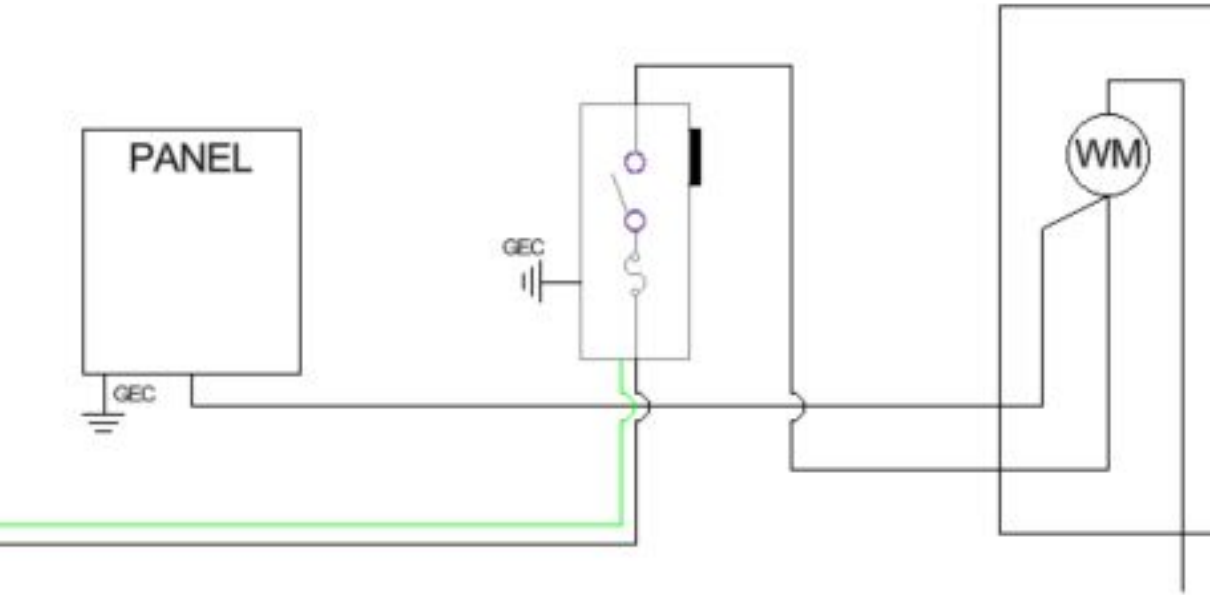
Residential Solar Interconnection Methods



Tap Kits are an affordable and safe method of Line Side connection

Line Side Interconnection Methods

Tap Kits



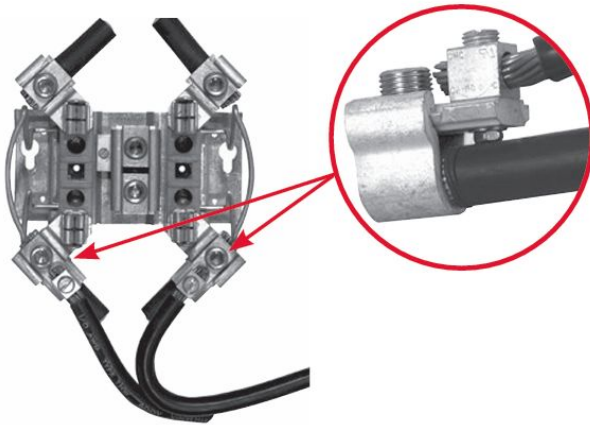
Line Side Interconnection Methods



Dual Lug Tap Kits are easy and straightforward!

Line Side Interconnection Methods

Tap Connectors (3 per set)



Replaces the load or line side slide-in nut assembly on Milbank 200 Amp sockets. Allows for a 100 Amps tap location in addition to the #6-350 kcmil load-side connector.

K5022 includes safety barrier extensions for applications over 300 VAC. Three lugs per kit.

K4977-INT - Internal Hex

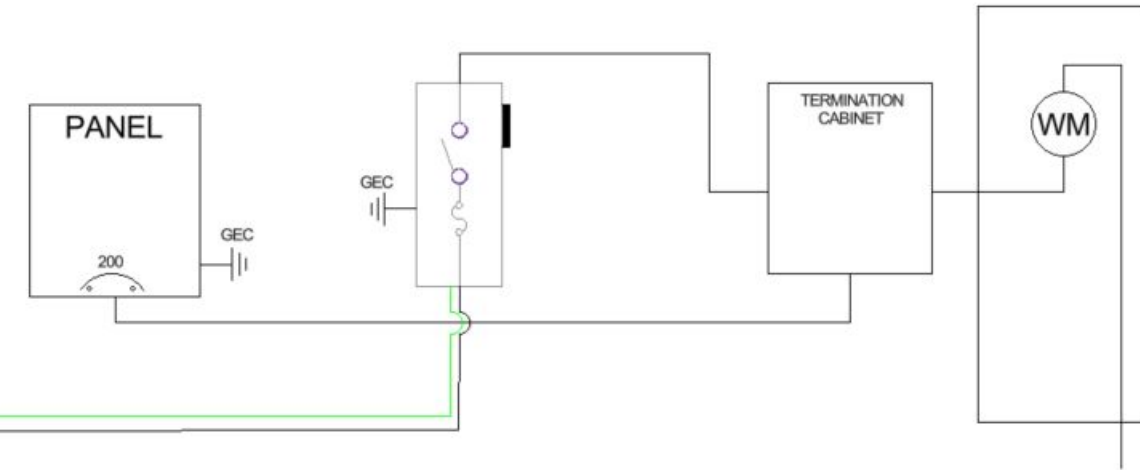
K4977-EXT - External Hex

K5022-INT - Internal Hex (set of 4 w/ barrier)

- Milbank K4977-INT
 - [Catalog](#)
 - [Datasheet](#)

Line Side Interconnection Methods

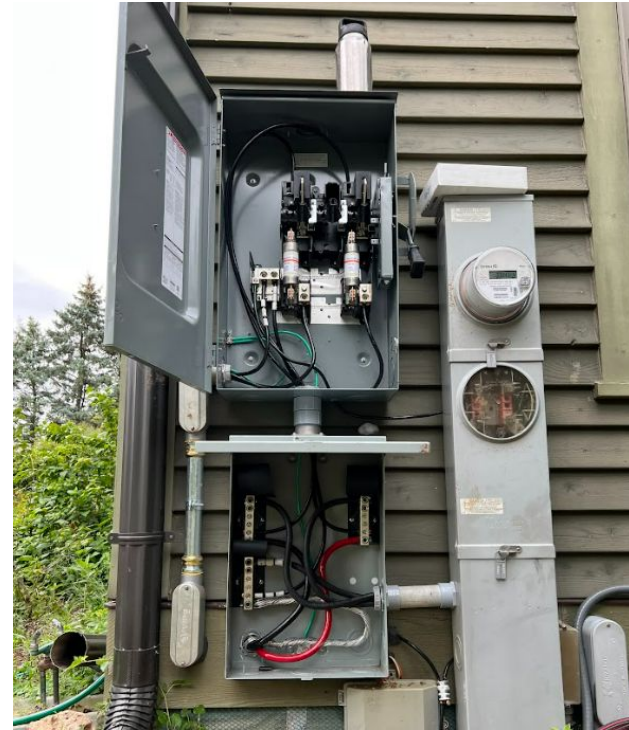
Termination Cabinets



Termination Cabinets are a lot of work!

Line Side Interconnection Methods

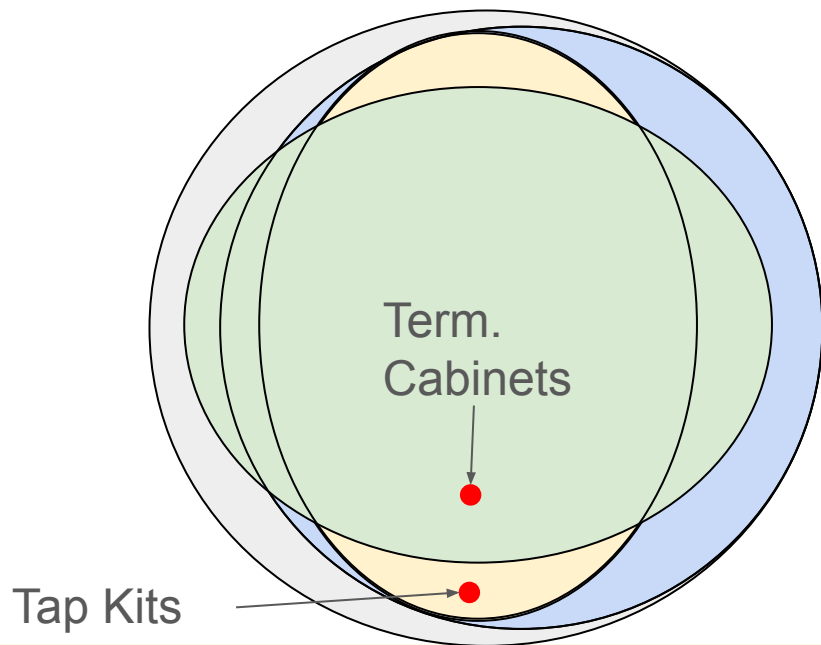
Termination Cabinets



Termination Cabinets are a lot of work!

Authority: Overlapping Jurisdictions

- Good Design = Most affordable interconnection **allowed** that meets customer's needs
- Who decides what is allowed?
 - NEC: NFPA 70
 - State of WI
 - Municipalities/Inspectors
 - Utilities
 - Electric Service Rules
 - Approved Equipment Lists



Tap Kits are not allowed by every utility but they should be

Equipment List Example

- Some utilities approve meters with factory installed dual lugs
 - [U1797-O-K3L-K2L](#)
- However they may not approve field installing the lugs
 - [U3358-O-KK](#) + [K4977-INT](#)
- All field installed connections must be inspected before being re-energized

Service Rules Example

510. POINT OF INTERCONNECTION

A. Preferred Methods

1. DG connected via properly sized sub-breaker downstream from the main in-service panel
2. Meter socket with Main (See ESE e-manual E102 and E106)
3. Meter socket with factory installed dual lugs, 320A (See ESE e-manual E106B)
4. Terminated on available factory installed lugs on load side in metering transformer cabinet

B. Permitted when connecting DG on the line side of customer's service entrance overcurrent protective device (Breaker/Fuse) Refer to drawing 514 and 521.

1. Terminated on available factory installed lugs in properly sized UL Listed NEMA 3R sealable bussed gutter, termination box, or other UL Listed enclosure installed outside.

C. Not Permitted when connecting DG on the line side of customer's service entrance overcurrent protective device (Breaker/Fuse).

1. Splices
2. Split bolts
3. Tap connectors
4. Insulation piercing connectors
5. Installing more cables than lugs are designed to handle

Manufacturer	Use	Catalog Number	Bypass	Mount	SCCR	Notes
E106B. Commercial/Residential with Dual Lug Sockets - 250V Max						
120/240V 1PH 4-Terminal 300 Amp						
Milbank						
	UG	U1797-O-K3L-K2L-ALT	Lever	WALL	10kA	
	UG	U3000-O-K3L-K2L-ALT	Lever	WALL	10kA	
120/208V 3PH 7-Terminal 300 Amp						
Siemens/Talon						
	OH/UG	48707-82	Lever	WALL	10kA	
E106C. Communications Meter Disconnet Combo						
120/240V 1PH 4-Terminal 60 Amp						
Milbank						
	OH/UG	U6419KK	Horn	WALL	10kA	

Spas and Hot Tubs

- Other electrical equipment has historically used this interconnection - even in utility territories where it is now disallowed for solar
 - Hot Tubs
 - Spas
 - Service to detached garage

What Can Utilities Do?

- Update Electric Service Rules and Equipment Lists to:
 - Remove comments that prevent installation of field installed dual lug taps such as K4977-INT
 - Add comments that explicitly allow for field installed dual lug taps such as K4977-INT
 - Update approved equipment lists to specifically note that accessories such as K4977-INT that facilitate Dual Lug interconnections are allowed

What Can WIDRC Do?

- Solicit feedback on barriers to allowing dual lug tap kit interconnections
- Work as a group to overcome barriers
- Solicit input on other barriers and costs for solar and battery installation:
 - Additional interconnection concerns
 - Local Ordinances
 - Permit fee increases
 - Export Limiting Software

Conclusion

- Dual Lug Tap Connectors:
 - Safe
 - Do not harm utility infrastructure or interests
 - Keep costs down for solar customers
 - Reduce material waste
 - Minimize outage time
- Let's work together to keep costs down and improve installation experiences for solar customers