



Explosion Protection to ATEX 95 and 137

Standard Programme with Hazardous Area Protection







8030 Ex-i Flow sensor with paddlewheel



8635/2712 Process valve with integral position controller

8643 I/O-Box Binary switchbox for FF H1 signals



The 4 important selection parameters of explosion-proof devices

| Components ma | anufacturer ATEX 95 | Installation company ATEX 137 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Standards: | Equipment CX | Workplace Ex |
| Responsibility: | Producer | Operator |
| EU guidelines: | 94 / 9 / EG | 99 / 92 / EG |
| Responsibilites for Standards: | Type approval, quality assurance, manufacturing control | Risk analysis, classification of zones, conformance testing, measures |
| Documentation: | EU Type approval certification, conformance review | Explosion protection document |

Zone Classifications

Atmosphere: Gas, fumes or mist

Zone 0 (Equipment category 1G)

Area in which there is an explosive atmosphere with an excessive mixture of air and combustible gases, fumes or mist is present over long periods or is frequently present.

Zone 1 (Equipment category 2G)

Area in which there is an explosive atmosphere with an excessive mixture of air and combustible gases, fumes or mist which can occasionally build up during normal operation.

Zone 2 (Equipment category 3G)

Area in which explosive atmosphere is not likely to occur in normal operation and if it occurs will exist only for a short time.

Atmosphere: Combustible Dust

Zone 20 (Device category 1D)

Area in which combustible dust, in the form of a cloud, is present continuously or frequently during normal operation.

Zone 21 (Device category 2D)

Area in which an explosive atmosphere, in the form of a cloud of combustible dust in the air, can build up occasionally during normal operation.

Zone 22 (Device category 3D)

Area in which during combustible gas, as a cloud, is not normally present and persists only for a short period.

More concrete guidance on the terms long, frequently, occasional and short Long/frequent (Zone 0/20): Occasional (Zone 1/21):

Example of classification of gases and fumes in explosion groups and temperature classes

Short (Zone 2/22):



Incidence of explosive atmosphere (annual): higher than Zone 1 (e.g. >1000 times

2. Gas Group

Incidence of explosive atmosphere (periodic): higher than Zone 1 (e.g. >2 times/day) Duration of explosive atmosphere (annual): longer than 10 hours

Incidence of explosive atmosphere (annual): 10 times, <1000 times Incidence of explosive atmosphere (periodic): 1 time/month, <3 times/day Duration of explosive atmosphere (annual): >0.5 hours, <10 hours

Incidence of explosive atmosphere (annual): 1 time/year, <10 times Incidence of explosive atmosphere (periodic): 1 time/year, <1 time/month Duration of explosive atmosphere (annual): <0.5 hours

8650 Remote I/O-system pneumatic outputs; based on Siemens SIMATIC ET 200iSP®

8640 Valve block with modular construction in various sizes and functions

0780 Pivoted armature valve for aggressive or contaminated media



3. Temperature classes and Ambient Temperatures

Where the maximum ambient temperature is not defined a value of 40°C is assumed

| Gas group: | | T6 | T5 | T4 | ТЗ | T2 | T1 |
|---|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Approved surface temperature of electrical equipment: | | 0° C | 85° C | 100° C | 135° C | 200° C | 300° C |
| | | to 85° C | to 100° C | to 135° C | to 200° C | to 300° C | to 450° C |
| | | | | | | | |

5281 2/2-way valve



8030 SE30 Ex-i Oval gear flow sensor for viscous media



(Ex)

4. Electrical connection

Ex-i input via barrier; Ex-e 24V or 115/230V via junction box or moulded-in cable







Conforms to Device group I = Mining appropriate II = All except Directive 94 / 9 / EG mining

Category 2 for installation in Zone 0, (1) =connection of sensors and actuators out of Zone 0



ment

Explosion-proof

electrical equip-



Type of protection of device

e = increased protection

mb = encapsulation









Intrinsically safe sensor Assigned for gas and actuator connection groups IIA, IIB and IIC

Maximum surface temperature of the device

| GAS GROUP | T1 | T2 | Т3 | T4 | T5 | Т6 | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Ignition tempera- | > 450°C | > 300°C | > 200°C | > 135°C | > 100°C | > 85°C | | |
| ture of mixture | | | | | | | | |
| II A | Acetone, ethane, ethyl acetate, ammonia, benzene (pure), acetic acid, carbon oxide, methane, methanol, propane, toluene | Ethyl alcohol i-Amyl acetate n-Butane N-Butyl alcohol | Benzene, diesel, aviation fuel, heating oil, n-hexane | Acetalhyde, ethyl ether | Devices with higher tem- perature classes can also always be accepted for use in applications in which lower temperature classes are required | Devices with higher tem- perature classes can also always be accepted for use in applications in which lower temperature classes are required | | |
| II B | Town gas (coal gas) | Ethylene | | | | | | |
| II C* | Hydrogen | Acetylene | | | | Carbon disulphide | | |
| *Encapsulated devices without declaration of gas group are suitable for gas group IIC | | | | | | | | |