

(Wolf) ATEX Explained

Wolf Safety Lamp Company

www.wolf-safety.co.uk



EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER

X Suffix denotes special conditions of certification **U** Suffix denotes Ex component approval

Year Certificate Issued

IP67

0084

EC NOTIFIED BODIES

Notified Bodies have been appointed

or all of the functions specified in the

type examination of equipment and

quality assurance assessment of

equipment production.

ATEX Equipment Directive, such as EC

countries as responsible to carry out part

Notified body

responsible for ____

EC-Type

Examination

(Test House)

MARKING FOR DUST PROTECTION

to EN 61241-0 and EN 61241-1

GROUP II GAS SUBDIVISION

Explosion

Protected

Equipment

Equipment

-20°C



Temperature

Classification

Ambient

ATEX MARKING EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER Supplementary approval, IECEx Certificate Number Explosion Protection mark (ATEX Marking) - Safety measures to CE mark (ATEX Marking) -**CERTIFICATION CODE CERTIFICATION CODE** explosive dusts explosive gases, vapours & mists

Typical Hazard

Methane

Ethylene

All Gases

Concept

General reg.

Flameproof

Powder filled

Oil immersion

Intrinsic safety

Non-incendive

Encapsulation

Zone 0

Zone 2

Symbol

Ex o

Ex e

Ex ma

one 20

one 21

one 22

Ex mb

Protection concept identifies the means by which explosion protection is achieved

intrinsically safe Ex ia/ib equipment only.

PROTECTION CONCEPTS FOR ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

Description

General requirements

anition within the apparatus

enclosure is contained and

will not ignite surrounding

by surrounding ignition

source with pressurised

explosive gas excluded

by immersing ignition

explosive gas excluded by immersing ignition

source in oil

design excludes

incendive arcs, sparks

or hot surfaces

energy in circuit and

temperature on components reduced

will not ignite explosive

faults unlikely to occur

flammable gas excluded

by encapsulating the

ignition source in resin

present continuously or for long periods

likely to occur in normal operation occasionally

(>1000hrs per annum)

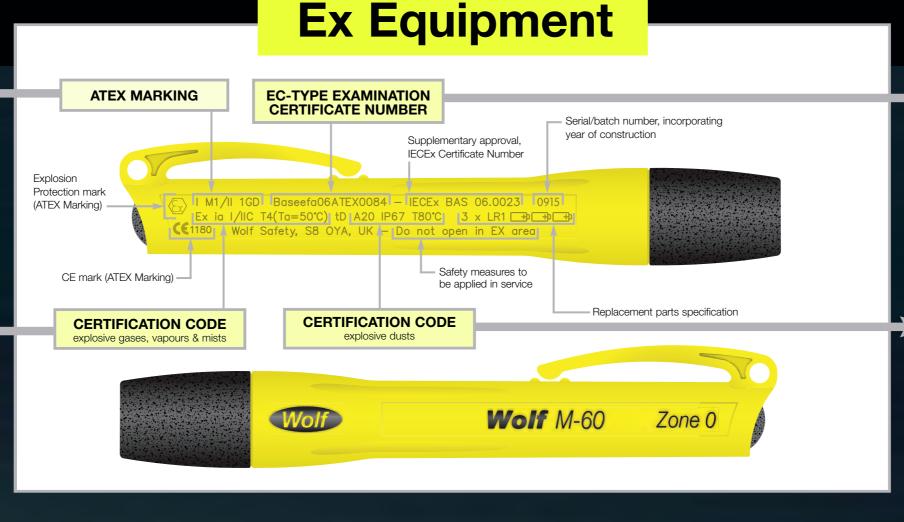
(<10hrs per annum)

(>10hrs, <1000hrs per annum)

unlikely to occur in normal operation.

if it does will only be for short periods

Hydrogen/Acetylene



Maximum Safe Gap

Ex e, Ex m, Ex p Ex o, Ex q, Ex n

Temperature class relates to the hot surface ignition temperature of a particular explosive

atmosphere. It must not be exceeded by the temperature classification of the equipment

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

CENELEC standard have T. class

-20°C to +40°C unless otherwise

INSPECTION PIT

based on use in an ambient of

Equipment approved to the

stated i.e. (Ta = 50° C)

TEMPERATURE CLASS

intended to be used in that atmosphere.

Hot surfaces can ignite explosive atmospheres

GAS GROUP

Equipment sub-grouping segregates gases according to ease of ignitability by sparks or flames. These apply to flameproof Ex d and

Category EN Standard

EN 60079-0

EN 60079-1

EN 60079-2

EN 60079-5

EN 60079-6

EN 60079-7

EN 60079-11

EN 60079-15

EN 60079-18

CLASSIFICATION OF

HAZARDOUS AREAS

Hazardous areas are classified

into zones on the basis of the

frequency and duration of the

occurrence of an explosive

atmosphere. Durations on

To EN 60079-10

table are typical.

300°C -

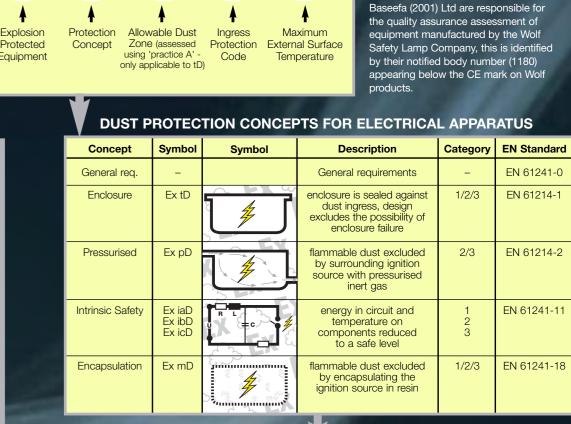
200°C ---

135°C •••

100°C ---

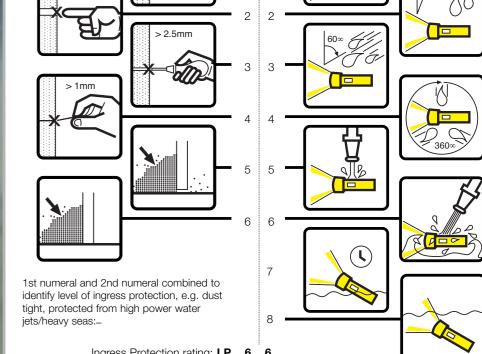
Sparking Energy

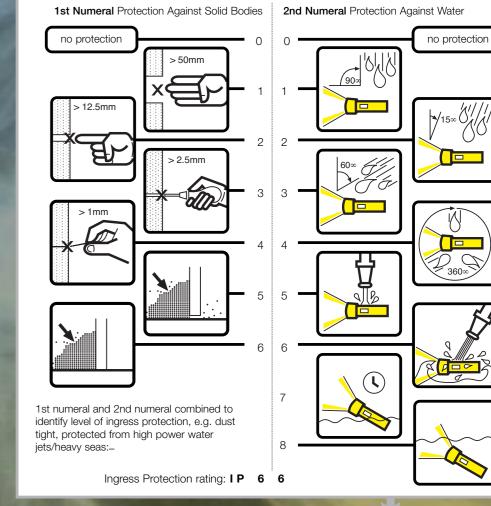
Intrinsic Safety Ex ia/ib



T80°C

Ex equipment selection for use in gases, vapours, mists or dusts must take into consideration the environmental conditions of the area in which it is to be used. Apparatus resistance to ingress of both solid bodies and water is identified by use of an "IP rating". **1st Numeral** Protection Against Solid Bodies **2nd Numeral** Protection Against Water no protection no protection





Explosion Protected

INGRESS PROTECTION (IP) CODE to EN 60529

Ingress Protection rating: I			
APPARATUS GROUPS AND TEMPERATURE CLASSES FOR COMMON EXPLOSIVE GASES AND VAPOURS			
Gas/Vapour Temperature	Gas Group	Temperature Class	
Acetic acid Acetone Acetylene Ammonia Benzene Butane Cumene Cychlohexane Ethanol (ethyl alc Ethylene Hydrogen Methane (industri Methanol Petroleum Propane Toulene Turpentine Xylene	, IIB IIC	T1 T1 T2 T1 T1 T2 T1 T2 T2 T2 T3 T2 T2 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1 T1	

Dust type	Dust Layer – minimum ignition temperature (°C)	Dust Cloud – minimum ignition temperature (°
Aluminium Coal Flour Grain Iron PVC Rubber Sawdust (Wood) Soot Starch Sugar	280 270 470 290 300 430 220 300 385 530 360	530 590 410 420 310 680 460 400 620 380 450
Characteristics	'Combustion and E: s of Dusts' is availab de/e/bia/fac/expl/	•

IGNITION TEMPERATURES

	A more comprehensive list is provided in IEC 60079-20		and vapours
			ASSOCIA
-	KEY		Explosive A
			Basic conce
	Explosive atmosphere consisting of a		Electrical e
	mixture with air of flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour or mist, or a cloud of combustible dust in air.		Classification Electrical ins Inspection a Repair and o
10	4	1	Data for flam
			Electrical a
	Spark		Classification Selection, in
	Zulk		Inspection a
e18	The state of the s		Standards avail
· 93	Ignition		
1)		

Flameproof flange gap on

Ex d equipment < = less than

> = more than

ASSOCIATED STANDARDS			
Explosive Atmospheres. Explosion prevention & protection			
Basic concepts and methodology	EN 1127-1		
Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive gase vapours and mists			
Classification of hazardous areas Electrical installations Inspection and maintenance of electrical installations Repair and overhaul of apparatus Data for flammable gases and vapours	EN 60079-10 EN 60079-14 EN 60079-17 IEC 60079-19 IEC 60079-20		
ctrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust			
Classification of areas Selection, installation and maintenance Inspection and maintenance of electrical installations	EN 61241-10 EN 61241-14 EN 61241-17		
tandards available from: British Standards Institution, 369 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL www.bsi-global.com			

EQUIPMENT GROUP & EQUIPMENT CATEGORY

Groups

		Equipment Protection Level	Hazard		Use	
			Level	Gas	Dust	
		M1	Very high protection	1	1	Operable in Ex atmosphere
Mining		M2	High protection	-	-	De-energised in Ex atmosphere
	2	1	Very high protection	G		Zones 0,1,2,
					D	Zones 20,21,22
		2	High protection	G		Zones 1,2
					D	Zones 21,22
Industrial		3	Normal protection	G		Zones 2
aastiidi					D	Zones 22
Equipment Group and Category identify the areas in which equipment may be safely used						

'CE' MARKING AND THE 94/9/EC ATEX DIRECTIVE ON EQUIPMENT AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS INTENDED FOR USE IN POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES.

MANDATORY WITHIN THE EU. 'CE' marking has been introduced as part of the European Union's new approach to

Explosion

Protection

Concept

Note: 'Ex' and Protection Concepts are not marked if a 'Technical File' from first principles is applied.

technical harmonisation as a means of identifying products that comply with all relevant Subject to certain safeguards, products bearing the 'CE' mark are permitted to be sold throughout the EU without interference from national regulatory authorities. The Directives have been put in place in order to remove artificial trade barriers within the European Union previously caused

by individual countries' national standards, a secondary function is as a means of regulating safety. The Explosive Atmospheres 94/9/EC ATEX (Equipment) Directive became mandatory on 1 July 2003. On this date the existing Explosive Atmospheres and Gassy Mines Directives were repealed. Since then only equipment and systems 'CE' marked as compliant with the ATEX Equipment Directive (and all other relevant mandatory directives) may placed on the market within the EU.

The Directive applies to all equipment and systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres within the EU. The scope of the Directive includes electrical and mechanical equipment for use in Group I (mining) or Group II (industrial) applications, both on and offshore and considers risks of ignition of potentially explosive gas, vapour, mist and dust atmospheres. In addition, devices intended for use outside potentially explosive atmospheres that contribute to the safe functioning of equipment and systems with regard to explosion risk

Compliance of products to the ATEX Equipment Directive, through conformity assessment, takes a modular approach, and is generally in two stages; design and production. A common route to product design compliance is to apply to a Notified Body (Ex. Test House) for an EC Type Examination Certificate. To comply, the equipment or system must meet the Essential Health and Safety

Requirements (EHSRs) listed in the Directive. Harmonised EU standards have been adopted by CENELEC and CEN, relating to the design, construction and testing of equipment; a product complying with these standards is deemed to meet the EHSRs to which the standards relate. Where apparatus follows a protection concept not covered by these standards, compliance to the 94/9/EC Directive is still possible by compiling a 'Technical File' from first principles, demonstrating compliance through test and assessment to the EHSRs relating to design and construction of equipment for use in explosive atmospheres. The production quality stage of the conformity assessment procedures ensure continued product compliance

in manufacturing. Typically a manufacturer should have a certified ISO 9000 quality management system and comply with one of the quality modules in the ATEX Equipment Directive, however this will vary depending on product equipment category; equipment used in higher risk areas will require more onerous conformity

may require to be compliant with other Directives including the 2004/108/EC Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive. This Directive applies to virtually all electrical and electronic apparatus potentially able to generate interfering emissions or exhibit an undue sensitivity to interference sources Once compliance with the relevant Directives is complete and an EC Declaration of Conformity issued by the

In addition to the 94/9/EC ATEX (Equipment) Directive, products for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

manufacturer, the 'CE' mark may be applied and the product placed on the market. The ATEX Equipment Directive in full, and EC Commission guidance on the Directive, may be found on the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/atex/direct/text94-9-en.pdf 99/92/EC ATEX (WORKPLACE) DIRECTIVE ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

FOR IMPROVING THE SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION OF WORKERS POTENTIALLY AT RISK FROM EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES. MANDATORY WITHIN THE EU.



The Directive covers both Group I and Group II activities, on shore and offshore within the EU, and aims to provide a better level of protection for the health and safety of workers in potentially explosive gas, vapour, mist and dust atmospheres It lists a set of obligations and safety measures for employers, requiring the adoption of a coherent risk assessment based strategy for the prevention of explosions. These obligations include:

• Generation of an explosion protection document, evaluating explosion risk, including: likelihood of the presence of the explosive atmosphere, the presence of ignition sources (including electrostatic discharge), identification of the substances and processes in use, definition of specific measures taken to safeguard the health and safety of workers.

- Classification of areas into zones and marking points of entry with safety signs. Appropriate training and supervision for workers.
- Use of written instructions and permits to work
- Special requirements for work equipment:-Equipment in service before 30 June 2003 may continue to be used after this date if it has been risk
- assessed and the explosion protection document indicates it can be safely used. - Equipment brought into service after 30 June 2003 must be CE marked as compliant with the 94/9/EC ATEX (Equipment) Directive. • Due consideration of explosion protection measures, encompassing issues such as:
- Use of protective measures appropriate to the greatest potential risk.
- Selection of appropriate equipment by referencing the explosion protection document.
- Minimising the risk of explosion and the effect of explosion in the workplace.

 Provision of suitable warning and escape facilities. 99/92/EC is a separate directive specifically covering workers in explosive atmospheres, working within the more general 89/391/EEC Directive on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work.

The ATEX Workplace Directive in full may be found on the following website:

DSEAR - THE DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES REGULATIONS 2002. In the UK the 99/92/EC ATEX Workplace Directive has been implemented as The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulation 2002 (DSEAR). These regulations also include the safety aspects

of the 98/24/EC Chemical Agents Directive, resulting in flammable and dangerous substances being covered by a single set of regulations, thus reducing the volume of legislation covering this area. A copy of the DSEAR regulations is available at: http://www.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2002/20022776.htm

A guide to DSEAR, published by the Health and Safety Executive can be downloaded at:

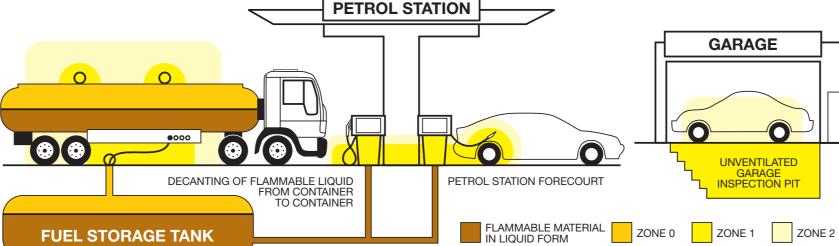
This diagram shows how hazardous area zones may occur in typical circumstances.

FUEL STORAGE TANK

Wolflite Primary Cell Handlamp H-4DCA

II 2 GD EEx e ib IIC T4 IP66 T135°C

EXAMPLE OF HAZARDOUS AREA ZONES



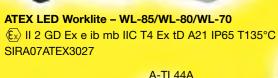
Ex Environment

IN LIQUID FORM

This guide is provided to aid in the selection of Wolf lighting products for use in potentially explosive atmospheres. Information given is based on practice within the EU, as specified in the requirements of the 94/9/EC ATEX (Equipment) Directive and the 99/92/EC ATEX (Workplace) Directive.













BAS02ATEX2220X

Wolf ATEX Safety Torches

IP67 T95°C (Tamb=55°C)

X II 2 GD EEx e ib IIC T6 IP67 T65°C

X II 2 GD EEx e ib IIC T4 (Tamb=40/55°C)

olf Flameproof Leadlamp II 2 G EEx d e IIC T4/T3 BVS03ATEXE279



Ex II 2 GD Ex ib IIC T4 tD A21 IP67 T85°C (R-30/R-50)



Wolf 'Zone 0' Headtorch HT-200 €x II 1 G EEx ia IIC T4/T3 Baseefa04ATEX0398



Wolf ATEX LED Torch I M2/II 2 GD Ex ib I/IIC T4/T3 tD A21 IP67 T85°C (TR-40/ TR-40+) x I M1/II 1 G Ex ia I/IIC T4/T3 IP67 (TR-45) Baseefa07ATEX0091



 \nearrow I M1/II 1 GD Ex ia I/IIC T5 (Ta=+50°C) tD A20 IP67 T80°C (M-10)

 (E_x) I M1/II 1 GD Ex ia I/IIC T4 (Ta=+50°C) tD A20 IP67 T80°C (M-40/M-60)

I M2/II 2 GD Ex ib I/IIC T4 tD A21 IP67 T80°C (M-20)

Wolflite LED Rechargeable Handlamp H-251A/LED Ex II 2 GD EEx e ib IIC T4 IP66 T135°C BAS00ATEX2176



Fluorescent Leadlamp IP66/67/68 T100°C IP66 T100°C (Linkable)



Ex II 1 G EEx ia IIC T4 BAS99ATEX1044



II 2 GD Ex emb II T3/T4 Ex tD A21 IP66/67/68 T100°C **GRP Transforme** ⟨€x⟩ II 2 GD Ex de IIC T3 (Ta=55°C) DIP A21 IP66 T=200°C LCIE02ATEX6248X Stainless Steel Transformer ⟨Ex⟩ II 2 GD Ex de IIC T4 A21 IP66 T135°C SIRA08ATEX3182X





tel: +44 (0) 114 255 1051 fax: +44 (0) 114 255 7988 e-mail: info@wolf-safety.co.uk www.wolf-safety.co.uk It is the user's responsibility to ascertain if a particular product is safe and without risk to health and safety by virtue of its location in a hazardous area, i.e. classification of zones, gas groups, ignition temperatures, etc. Both the specifier and user should be thoroughly familiar with the standards mentioned in this guide. Whilst every care has been taken in the compilation of this document, the Company regrets that it cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions contained in this document without seeking specific safety advice and ensuring that their own particular circumstances are in accordance with the matters set ou

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