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SOROBLE DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CON Industrial-process control - Safety of analyser houses



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 61285:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 61285:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 23.02.2005 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 10.12.2004.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 61285:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 61285:2004.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 23.02.2005 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard text 10.12.2004.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 13.110, 25.040.40

Võtmesõnad:

Standardite reprodutseerimis- ja levitamisõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonilisse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel on keelatud ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse poolt antud kirjaliku loata.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 61285

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2004

ICS 25.040.40; 13.110

Supersedes EN 61285:1994

English version

Industrial-process control - Safety of analyser houses

(IEC 61285:2004)

Commande des processus industriels -Sécurité des bâtiments pour analyseurs (CEI 61285:2004) Prozessautomatisierung -Sicherheit von Analysengeräteräumen (IEC 61285:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2004-11-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 65D/107/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61285, prepared by SC 65D, Analyzing equipment, of IEC TC 65, Industrial-process measurement and control, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61285 on 2004-11-01.

This European Standard replaces EN 61285:1994.

This new edition includes minor updates to several sections and references.

The following dates were fixed:

 latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement

(dop) 2005-08-01

 latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn

(dow) 2007-11-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61285:2004 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60079-10 NOTE Harmonized as EN 60079-10:2003 (not modified).

IEC 61115 NOTE Harmonized as EN 61115:1993 (not modified).

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE Where an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60079-16	1990	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres Part 16: Artificial ventilation for the protection of analyser(s) houses	-	-
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61285

Second edition 2004-10

Industrial-process control pr, anal, Safety of analyser houses



Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

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The IEC is now publishing consolidated versions of its publications. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61285

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Industrial-process control – Safety of analyser houses

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PRICE CODE



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS CONTROL - SAFETY OF ANALYSER HOUSES

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61285 has been prepared by subcommittee 65D: Analysing equipment, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement and control.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1994. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

- a) incorporation of previously issued corrigendum;
- b) minor updates to several sections and references

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting	
65D/107/FDIS	65D/110/RVD	

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- a revise.

 Common tis a constituent consti replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Process analysers measure the characteristics of a process stream continuously and automatically. The process sample is introduced automatically and the system is designed for unattended operation and minimal maintenance.

This document is designed to set forth minimum safety requirements for typical analyser houses (AHs). It shall be superseded in all cases by national, local, or corporate requirements, which may be more stringent.

The measured output is transmitted continuously for process control, operator action or documentation. Process analysers are used for

- environmental analysis;
- personnel protection;
- equipment protection;
- quality measurement/control;
- process control (plant optimization);
- energy conservation.

In the simplest case, the analyser sensor is mounted directly in the material to be measured, and there is no need to extract a sample. In other cases, a sample is extracted from the main stream and transported to the analyser. The system may include many functional elements such as

- sample extraction;
- sample transport;
- sample conditioning;
- sample stream disposal and/or return to process
- utilities and auxiliary materials supply;
- stream switching;
- automatic or manual calibration and validation system;
- signal processing;
- performance monitoring and control.

(See IEC 61115.)

Analyser elements can be arranged modularly and located separately. There are advantages in grouping analysers and systems and further advantages in enclosing them. Advantages include

- lower cost of installation of utilities and signals;
- protection of personnel and complex modules and equipment from adverse ambient conditions;
- ease of maintenance;
- safety.

Analysers are constructed to various standards: some are ex-proof, some intrinsically safe, some suitable for Zone 2 and some suitable only for a non-hazardous area. Not all analysers are available in all variants.

Process plants usually include all zones -0, 1, 2 and non-hazardous.

The selection of the AH location, the source of ventilation air, and the classification of the house interior and its analysers is an economic exercise.

Factors include the distance from the sample point to the AH, classification of the area Occument is a previous senerated by tills around the AH, distance from the AH to the source of non-hazardous air, and the cost of analysers of classification appropriate to the house interior.

INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS CONTROL – SAFETY OF ANALYSER HOUSES

1 Scope

This International Standard describes the physical requirements for the safe operation of the process analyser measuring system installed in an AH in order to ensure its protection against fire, explosion and health hazards. This standard extends beyond IEC 60079-16 to include houses with Zone 2 interiors and to apply to toxic hazards. (Appropriate national guidelines on toxic hazards are to be followed.)

This standard does not address facilities where dust is the hazard.

Clause 4 addresses the location of the AH and connection within the process plant areas.

Clause 5 addresses the design, construction and layout of the AH. It does not address parts of the analyser measuring system installed in other locations such as sample conditioning rooms (SCR) or switchgear rooms.

Clause 6 addresses measures for reducing the danger of explosion for AHs while permitting maintenance of equipment with the power on and the case open.

NOTE For most fluids, the major constraint is that the concentration of vapours, which are hazardous for personnel, is lower than the lower explosive (flammable) limit (LEL) (see Clause 7).

Using n-Pentane as an example, the LEL is 1,4 % or 14 000 \times 10⁻⁶. The level immediately dangerous to life or health (which is the maximum level from which a worker could escape within 30 min without any escape-impairing symptoms or any irreversible health effects) is only 0,5 % or 5 000 \times 10⁻⁶.

Classification of a house interior as Zone 1 may imply that no technician can enter without protective equipment such as breathing gear. Placing an AH in a Zone 1 area would usually imply that no technician could approach the house without wearing protective equipment.

Clause 7 addresses those measures for protecting personnel from materials in the atmosphere of AHs that are hazardous to health.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-16:1990, Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 16: Artificial ventilation for the protection of analyser(s) houses