

**Plahvatusohtlikud keskkonnad. Osa 14:
Elektripaigaldiste kavandamine, seadmete valik ja
paigaldamine**

**Explosive atmospheres -- Part 14: Electrical installations
design, selection and erection**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 60079-14:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 60079-14:2014 ja selle paranduse AC:2016 inglisekeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 60079-14:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 60079-14:2014 and its corrigendum AC:2016.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 28.03.2014, parandus AC:2016 avaldati 05.02.2016.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 28.03.2014, for corrigendum AC:2016 05.02.2016
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 29.260.20

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

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

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:
Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Eesti; www.evs.ee; telefon 605 5050; e-post info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:
Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Estonia; www.evs.ee; phone 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

English version

**Explosive atmospheres -
Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection
(IEC 60079-14:2013)**

Atmosphères explosives -
Partie 14: Conception, sélection et
construction des installations électriques
(CEI 60079-14:2013)

Explosionsgefährdete Bereiche -
Teil 14: Projektierung, Auswahl und
Errichtung elektrischer Anlagen
(IEC 60079-14:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2014-01-02. 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

CENELEC

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 31J/225/FDIS, future edition 5 of IEC 60079-14, prepared by SC 31J "Classification of hazardous areas and installation requirements" of IEC/TC 31 "Equipment for explosive atmospheres" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 60079-14:2014.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2014-10-02
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2017-01-02

This document supersedes EN 60079-14:2008.

EN 60079-14:2014 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 60079-14:2008:

		Type		
Explanation of the significance of the changes	Clause	Minor and editorial changes	Extension	Major technical changes
Introduction of initial inspection	Scope		X	
Introduction of definition "electrical equipment"	3.1.3	X		
Introduction of definition "hybrid mixture"	3.2.4		X	
Note added to the definition "associated apparatus"	3.5.2	X		
Introduction of definition "radio frequency identification"	3.15	X		
List for documents improved and extended: site, equipment, installation and personnel	4.2	X		
New clause for initial inspection	4.3		X	
Specific requirements given in this standard based on the current edition of the EN standards in the EN 60079 series.	4.4.1.2	X		
New selection criteria for radiating equipment according to EN 60079-0	5.7		X	
New selection criteria for ultrasonic equipment according to EN 60079-0	5.8		X	
Specific requirements for cells and batteries used in transportable, portable and personal equipment aligned with EN 60079-11	5.10			C1
New structure for the selection of rotating electrical machines	5.11	X		
New selection criteria for cells and batteries	5.14		X	
New selection criteria for radio frequency identification tags	5.15		X	
New selection criteria for gas detection equipment	5.16		X	
The requirements for material composition of metallic installation material aligned with the requirements for light metal according to EN 60079-0	6.1		X	
Above hazardous area, the restriction of 3,5 m deleted	6.3.7	X		

		Type		
Explanation of the significance of the changes	Clause	Minor and editorial changes	Extension	Major technical changes
New structure of the requirements for static electricity according to EN 60079-0 added	6.5		X	
New requirements for electromagnetic radiation in accordance with EN 60079-0	6.7		X	
Improvement of the text for cables, cables for fixed and flexible cables for fixed installation for easier reading	9.3.1 9.3.2 9.3.3	X		
New structure of the requirements for cable entry system and blanking elements with subclauses - General - Connections of cables to equipment - Selection of cable glands with the new Table 10 - Additional requirements for cable glands other than Ex "d", Ex "t" or Ex "nR" - Additional requirements for Ex "d" - Additional requirements for Ex "t" - Additional requirements for Ex "nR"	10 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.8		X	
New structure for the requirements for rotating electrical machines for all types of protections	11		X	
New structure for the requirements for electric heating systems including temperature monitoring, limiting temperature, safety device and additional requirements for electrical heat tracing system	13		X	
New clause to limit the dissipation power of terminal boxes as a function of the numbers of wire in relation to the cross-section and the permissible continuous current with an example.	15.4		X	
Improvement of the text for simple apparatus with its definition, limits and the variation in maximum power dissipation based on the ambient temperature and an alternative equation to calculate the max. surface temperature.	16.4		X	
New requirements for terminal boxes if containing more than one intrinsically safe circuits to avoid short circuits between independent intrinsically safe circuits.	16.5			C2
Improvement of the text for terminal boxes with non-intrinsically and intrinsically safe circuits	16.5.4	X		
New subclause for pressurized rooms and analyser houses	17.4		X	
New clause for optical radiation	22		X	
New annex for initial inspection with the equipment specific inspection schedule for all type of protections	Annex C		X	
New annex for electrical installations in extremely low ambient temperature	Annex D		X	
New annex for the restricted migration of gas through cables	Annex E		X	
New annex for installation of electrical trace heating systems	Annex F		X	
New annex for the requirements for type of protection "op" – Optical radiation	Annex K		X	
New annex for hybrid mixtures	Annex M		X	

Explanation of the types of significant changes:	
A) Definitions	
1 Minor and editorial changes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarification - Decrease of technical requirements - Minor technical change - Editorial corrections
These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change, or a reduction in level of existing requirement.	
2 Extension:	- Addition of technical options
These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing the requirements for the design, selection and erection of existing installations that are fully compliant with the previous standard. Therefore, these will not have to be considered for existing installations in conformity with the preceding edition.	
3 Major technical changes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - addition of technical requirements - increase of technical requirements
These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal) made in a way that an existing installation in conformity with the preceding edition will not always be able to fulfil the requirements given in the later edition. These changes have to be considered for existing installations in conformity with the preceding edition, for which additional information is provided in B) below.	
These changes represent the latest state-of-the-art technology. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on existing installations.	
B) Information about the background of "major technical changes"	
C1	Due to the risk of gassing producing hydrogen from all cell types, adequate provision for venting is required as the gassing can create an explosive condition in small enclosures. This condition would apply to torches, multi meters, pocket gas sensors and similar items. Alternatively, where the equipment meets the requirements for Equipment Group IIC, the requirement of degassing apertures or limitation of hydrogen concentration does not apply.
C2	An individual intrinsically safe circuit is also safe under short-circuit conditions. The short-circuit between two independent intrinsically safe circuits is not considered. Therefore the terminal boxes have to meet additional requirements for IP rating as well for the mechanical impact to make sure that the integrity of the enclosure is given also under worst case conditions.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-14:2013 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 60034-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60034-5.
IEC/TS 60034-17	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TS 60034-17.
IEC/TS 60034-25	NOTE	Harmonized as CLC/TS 60034-25.
IEC 60079-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-2.
IEC 60079-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-5.
IEC 60079-29-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-29-2.
IEC 60079-30-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-30-2.
IEC 60079-31	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60079-31.
IEC 60332-2-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60332-2-2.
IEC 60332-3 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60332-3 Series (partly modified).
IEC 60529	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60529.
IEC 60742	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60742.

IEC 61008-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61008-1.
IEC 61010-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61010-1.
IEC 61241 Series	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61241 Series (not modified).
IEC 61241-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61241-1 ¹⁾ .
IEC 61241-4	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61241-4.
IEC 61241-11	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61241-11.
IEC 61439-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61439-1.
ISO 10807	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 10807.

¹⁾ Superseded by EN 60079-31.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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

NOTE When 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>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60034-1	-	Rotating electrical machines - Part 1: Rating and performance	EN 60034-1	-
IEC 60060-1	-	High-voltage test techniques - Part 1: General definitions and test requirements	EN 60060-1	-
IEC 60079	Series	Explosive atmospheres	EN 60079	Series
IEC 60079-0	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General requirements	EN 60079-0	-
IEC 60079-1	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"	EN 60079-1	-
IEC 60079-6	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 6: Equipment protection by oil immersion "o"	EN 60079-6	-
IEC 60079-7	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e"	EN 60079-7	-
IEC 60079-10-1	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 10-1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres	EN 60079-10-1	-
IEC 60079-10-2	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 10-2: Classification of areas - Combustible dust atmospheres	EN 60079-10-2	-
IEC 60079-11	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"	EN 60079-11	-
IEC 60079-13	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 13: Equipment protection by pressurized room "p"	EN 60079-13	-
IEC 60079-15	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n"	EN 60079-15	-
IEC/TR 60079-16	-	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 16: Artificial ventilation for the protection of analyzer(s) houses	-	-
IEC 60079-17	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 17: Electrical installations inspection and maintenance	EN 60079-17	-
IEC 60079-18	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation "m"	EN 60079-18	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60079-19	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation	EN 60079-19	-
IEC 60079-26	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 26: Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga	EN 60079-26	-
IEC 60079-28	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 28: Protection of equipment and transmission systems using optical radiation	EN 60079-28	-
IEC 60079-29-1	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 29-1: Gas detectors - Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases	EN 60079-29-1	-
IEC 60079-29-4	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 29-4: Gas detectors - Performance requirements of open path detectors for flammable gases	EN 60079-29-4	-
IEC 60079-30-1	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 30-1: Electrical resistance trace heating - General and testing requirements	EN 60079-30-1	-
IEC 60243-1	-	Electric strength of insulating materials - Test methods - Part 1: Tests at power frequencies	EN 60243-1	-
IEC 60332-1-2	-	Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions - Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable - Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame	EN 60332-1-2	-
IEC 60364	Series	Low voltage electrical installations	HD 60364	Series
IEC 60364-4-41 (mod)	2005	Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 4-41: Protection for safety - Protection against electric shock	HD 60364-4-41 + corr. July	2007 2007
IEC 60950	Series	Information technology equipment - Safety	EN 60950	Series
IEC 61010-1	-	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 1: General requirements	EN 61010-1	-
IEC 61285	-	Industrial-process control - Safety of analyser houses	EN 61285	-
IEC 61558-2-6	-	Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V - Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers	EN 61558-2-6	-
IEC 62305-3 (mod)	2010	Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard	EN 62305-3	2011

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	11
INTRODUCTION.....	16
1 Scope.....	18
2 Normative references	19
3 Terms and definitions	20
3.1 General.....	20
3.2 Hazardous areas.....	21
3.3 Flameproof enclosure	22
3.4 Increased safety	22
3.5 Intrinsic safety	23
3.6 Intrinsic safety parameters.....	24
3.7 Pressurization.....	24
3.8 Type of protection “n”	24
3.9 oil-immersion “o”	25
3.10 powder filling “q”	25
3.11 encapsulation “m”	25
3.12 protection by enclosure “t”	25
3.13 Electrical supply systems.....	25
3.14 Equipment	25
3.15 radio frequency identification RFID	26
4 General.....	26
4.1 General requirements	26
4.2 Documentation.....	27
4.3 Initial inspection.....	28
4.4 Assurance of conformity of equipment.....	28
4.4.1 Equipment with certificates according to IEC standards	28
4.4.2 Equipment without certificates according to IEC standards	28
4.4.3 Selection of repaired, second hand or existing equipment.....	29
4.5 Qualifications of personnel.....	29
5 Selection of equipment	29
5.1 Information requirements	29
5.2 Zones	30
5.3 Relationship between equipment protection levels (EPLs) and zones.....	30
5.4 Selection of equipment according to EPLs	30
5.4.1 General	30
5.4.2 Relationship between EPLs and types of protection.....	30
5.4.3 Equipment for use in locations requiring EPL “Ga” or “Da”	32
5.4.4 Equipment for use in locations requiring EPL “Gb” or “Db”	32
5.4.5 Equipment for use in locations requiring EPL “Gc” or “Dc”	32
5.5 Selection according to equipment grouping	32
5.6 Selection according to the ignition temperature of the gas, vapour or dust and ambient temperature	33
5.6.1 General	33
5.6.2 Gas or vapour.....	33
5.6.3 Dust.....	34
5.7 Selection of radiating equipment	36
5.7.1 General	36

5.7.2	Ignition process	36
5.8	Selection of ultrasonic equipment	36
5.8.1	General	36
5.8.2	Ignition process	37
5.9	Selection to cover external influences	37
5.10	Selection of transportable, portable and personal equipment	38
5.10.1	General	38
5.10.2	Transportable and portable equipment	39
5.10.3	Personal equipment	39
5.11	Rotating electrical machines	39
5.11.1	General	39
5.11.2	Environmental Factors for “Ex” machine installation	40
5.11.3	Power and accessory connections, grounding	40
5.11.4	Motors fed from a converter supply	41
5.11.5	Switching motors above 1kV	41
5.12	Luminaires	42
5.13	Plugs and socket outlets	42
5.13.1	General	42
5.13.2	Specific requirements for explosive dust atmospheres	42
5.13.3	Location	42
5.14	Cells and batteries	42
5.14.1	Charging of secondary cells and batteries	42
5.14.2	Ventilation	43
5.15	RFID tags	43
5.15.1	General	43
5.15.2	Passive RFID tags	43
5.15.3	Mounting RFID tags	43
5.16	Gas detection equipment	43
6	Protection from dangerous (incendive) sparking	44
6.1	Light metals as construction materials	44
6.2	Danger from live parts	44
6.3	Danger from exposed and extraneous conductive parts	44
6.3.1	General	44
6.3.2	TN type of system earthing	45
6.3.3	TT type of system earthing	45
6.3.4	IT type of system earthing	45
6.3.5	SELV and PELV systems	45
6.3.6	Electrical separation	45
6.3.7	Non Ex electrical equipment above hazardous areas	45
6.4	Potential equalization	46
6.4.1	General	46
6.4.2	Temporary bonding	47
6.5	Static electricity	47
6.5.1	General	47
6.5.2	Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge on construction and protecting parts for locations requiring EPL “Ga”, “Gb” and “Gc”	47
6.5.3	Avoidance of a build-up of electrostatic charge on construction and protecting parts for locations requiring EPL “Da”, “Db” and “Dc”	49

6.6	Lightning protection	49
6.7	Electromagnetic radiation.....	49
6.7.1	General	49
6.7.2	Radio frequency received in hazardous areas.....	49
6.8	Cathodically protected metallic parts.....	50
6.9	Ignition by optical radiation	50
7	Electrical protection	51
8	Switch-off and electrical isolation.....	51
8.1	General.....	51
8.2	Switch-off.....	51
8.3	Electrical isolation.....	51
9	Cables and wiring systems	52
9.1	General.....	52
9.2	Aluminium conductors	52
9.3	Cables	52
9.3.1	General	52
9.3.2	Cables for fixed installations	52
9.3.3	Flexible cables for fixed installations (excluding intrinsically safe circuits).....	53
9.3.4	Flexible cables supplying transportable and portable equipment (excluding intrinsically safe circuits)	53
9.3.5	Single insulated wires (excluding intrinsically safe circuits).....	54
9.3.6	Overhead lines	54
9.3.7	Avoidance of damage	54
9.3.8	Cable surface temperature.....	54
9.3.9	Resistance to flame propagation.....	54
9.4	Conduit systems	55
9.5	Additional requirements	56
9.6	Installation requirements	56
9.6.1	Circuits traversing a hazardous area.....	56
9.6.2	Terminations.....	56
9.6.3	Unused cores	56
9.6.4	Openings in walls	56
9.6.5	Passage and collection of flammables	56
9.6.6	Accumulation of dust	57
10	Cable entry systems and blanking elements	57
10.1	General.....	57
10.2	Selection of cable glands	57
10.3	Connections of cables to equipment.....	58
10.4	Additional requirements for entries other than Ex “d”, Ex “t” or Ex “nR”	59
10.5	Unused openings	59
10.6	Additional requirements for type of protection “d” – Flameproof enclosures	59
10.6.1	General	59
10.6.2	Selection of cable glands.....	60
10.7	Additional requirements for type of protection “t” – Protection by enclosure.....	60
10.8	Additional requirements for type of protection “nR” – Restricted breathing enclosure.....	61

11	Rotating electrical machines	61
11.1	General	61
11.2	Motors with type of protection “d” – Flameproof enclosures	61
11.2.1	Motors with a converter supply	61
11.2.2	Reduced-voltage starting (soft starting)	62
11.3	Motors with type of protection “e” – Increased safety	62
11.3.1	Mains-operated	62
11.3.2	Winding temperature sensors	63
11.3.3	Machines with rated voltage greater than 1 kV	64
11.3.4	Motors with converter supply	64
11.3.5	Reduced-voltage starting (soft starting)	64
11.4	Motors with type of protection “p” and “pD” – Pressurized enclosures	64
11.4.1	Motors with a converter supply	64
11.4.2	Reduced-voltage starting (soft starting)	65
11.5	Motors with type of protection “t” – Protection by enclosures supplied at varying frequency and voltage	65
11.5.1	Motors with a converter supply	65
11.5.2	Reduced-voltage starting (soft starting)	66
11.6	Motors with type of protection “nA” – Non-sparking	66
11.6.1	Motors with converter supply	66
11.6.2	Reduced-voltage starting (soft starting)	66
11.6.3	Machines with rated voltage greater than 1 kV	66
12	Luminaires	67
13	Electric heating systems	67
13.1	General	67
13.2	Temperature monitoring	67
13.3	Limiting temperature	68
13.4	Safety device	68
13.5	Electrical trace heating systems	69
14	Additional requirements for type of protection “d” – Flameproof enclosures	69
14.1	General	69
14.2	Solid obstacles	70
14.3	Protection of flameproof joints	70
14.4	Conduit systems	71
15	Additional requirements for type of protection “e” – Increased safety	71
15.1	General	71
15.2	Maximum dissipated power of terminal box enclosures	72
15.3	Conductor terminations	72
15.4	Maximum number of conductors in relation to the cross-section and the permissible continuous current	73
16	Additional requirements for types of protection “i” – Intrinsic safety	73
16.1	General	73
16.2	Installations to meet the requirements of EPL “Gb” or “Gc” and “Db” or “Dc”	74
16.2.1	Equipment	74
16.2.2	Cables	75
16.2.3	Earthing of intrinsically safe circuits	79
16.2.4	Verification of intrinsically safe circuits	80
16.3	Installations to meet the requirements of EPL “Ga” or “Da”	81

16.4	Simple apparatus	82
16.5	Terminal boxes	84
16.5.1	General	84
16.5.2	Terminal boxes with only one intrinsically safe circuit	84
16.5.3	Terminal boxes with more than one intrinsically safe circuit	84
16.5.4	Terminal boxes with non-intrinsically safe and intrinsically safe circuits	85
16.5.5	Plugs and sockets used for external connections	85
16.6	Special applications	85
17	Additional requirements for pressurized enclosures	85
17.1	General	85
17.2	Type of protection “p”	86
17.2.1	General	86
17.2.2	Ducting	86
17.2.3	Action to be taken on failure of pressurization	87
17.2.4	Multiple pressurized enclosures with a common safety device	89
17.2.5	Purging	89
17.2.6	Protective gas	90
17.3	Type of protection “pD”	90
17.3.1	Sources of protective gas	90
17.3.2	Automatic switch-off	91
17.3.3	Alarm	91
17.3.4	Common source of protective gas	91
17.3.5	Switching on electrical supply	91
17.4	Rooms for explosive gas atmosphere	91
17.4.1	Pressurized rooms	91
17.4.2	Analyser houses	92
18	Additional requirements for type of protection “n”	92
18.1	General	92
18.2	“nR” equipment	92
18.3	Combinations of terminals and conductors for general connection and junction boxes	93
18.4	Conductor terminations	93
19	Additional requirements for type of protection “o” – Oil immersion	93
19.1	General	93
19.2	External connections	94
20	Additional requirements for type of protection “q” – Powder filling	94
21	Additional requirements for type of protection “m” – Encapsulation	94
22	Additional requirements for type of protection “op” – Optical radiation	94
23	Additional requirements for type of protection “t” – Protection by enclosure	95
Annex A (normative)	Knowledge, skills and competencies of responsible persons, operatives/technicians and designers	96
A.1	Scope	96
A.2	Knowledge and skills	96
A.2.1	Responsible persons	96
A.2.2	Operatives/technicians (selection and erection)	96
A.2.3	Designers (design and selection)	96
A.3	Competencies	97

A.3.1	General	97
A.3.2	Responsible persons	97
A.3.3	Operatives/technicians	97
A.3.4	Designers	97
A.4	Assessment	98
Annex B (informative)	Safe work procedure guidelines for explosive gas atmospheres	99
Annex C (normative)	Initial inspection – Equipment-specific inspection schedules	100
Annex D (informative)	Electrical installations in extremely low ambient temperature	105
D.1	General	105
D.2	Cables	105
D.3	Electrical trace heating systems	105
D.4	Lighting systems	105
D.4.1	General	105
D.4.2	Emergency lights	105
D.5	Electrical rotating machines	105
Annex E (informative)	Restricted breathing test for cables	106
E.1	Test procedure	106
Annex F (informative)	Installation of electrical trace heating systems	107
F.1	General	107
F.2	Definitions	107
F.2.1	Electrical trace heating system	107
F.2.2	System components	107
F.2.3	Site-fabricated trace heaters	107
F.2.4	Location of sensors	108
F.2.5	Thermal insulation	108
F.2.6	Personnel aspects	108
F.3	General requirements	108
F.4	Requirements for EPL “Gb”, “Gc”, “Db” and “Dc”	109
F.4.1	General	109
F.4.2	Stabilized design	109
F.4.3	Controlled design	109
F.5	Design information	110
F.5.1	Design information drawings and documents	110
F.5.2	Isometric or heater configuration line lists and load charts	110
F.6	Incoming inspections	111
F.6.1	Receiving materials	111
F.6.2	Pre-installation testing	112
F.6.3	Visual examination	112
F.6.4	Insulation resistance test	112
F.6.5	Component substitution	112
F.6.6	Location of power supply	112
F.7	Installation of trace heaters	113
F.7.1	General	113
F.7.2	Connections and terminations	114
F.7.3	Conductor terminations	115
F.8	Installation of control and monitoring equipment	115
F.8.1	Verification of equipment suitability	115
F.8.2	Sensor considerations	115

F.8.3	Controller operation, calibration, and access	119
F.9	Installation of thermal insulation system	120
F.9.1	General	120
F.9.2	Preparatory work	120
F.10	Installation of distribution wiring and coordination with branch circuits	120
F.10.1	General	120
F.10.2	Tagging/identification	120
F.11	Final installation review	120
F.11.1	Necessary modifications	120
F.11.2	Field (site work) circuit insulation resistance test	121
F.11.3	Visual inspection	121
F.12	Commissioning	121
F.12.1	Pre-commissioning check	121
F.12.2	Functional check and final documentation	121
Annex G (normative)	Potential stator winding discharge risk assessment – Ignition risk factors	124
Annex H (normative)	Verification of intrinsically safe circuits with more than one associated apparatus with linear current/voltage characteristics	125
H.1	General	125
H.2	Intrinsic safety with level of protection “ib”	125
H.3	Intrinsic safety with level of protection “ic”	125
Annex I (informative)	Methods of determining the maximum system voltages and currents in intrinsically safe circuits with more than one associated apparatus with linear current/voltage characteristics (as required by Annex H)	126
I.1	Intrinsically safe circuits with linear current/voltage characteristics	126
I.2	Intrinsically safe circuits with non-linear current/voltage characteristics	128
Annex J (informative)	Determination of cable parameters	129
J.1	Measurements	129
J.2	Cables carrying more than one intrinsically safe circuit	129
J.2.1	General	129
J.2.2	Type A cables	129
J.2.3	Type B cables	130
J.2.4	Type C cables	130
J.3	FISCO	130
Annex K (normative)	Additional requirements for type of protection “op” – Optical radiation	131
K.1	General	131
K.2	Inherently safe optical radiation “op is”	131
K.2.1	General	131
K.2.2	Change of cross sections	131
K.2.3	Coupler	131
K.3	Protected optical radiation “op pr”	131
K.3.1	General	131
K.3.2	Radiation inside enclosures	132
K.4	Optical radiation interlocked with optical breakage “op sh”	132
Annex L (informative)	Examples of dust layers of excessive thickness	133
Annex M (informative)	Hybrid mixtures	134
M.1	General	134
M.2	Concentration limits	134

M.3	Energy/temperature limits	134
M.4	Selection of equipment.....	134
M.5	Use of flameproof equipment	134
M.6	Electrostatic hazard	134
M.7	Installation requirements	135
Bibliography.....		136
Figure 1 – Correlation between the maximum permissible surface temperature and depth of dust layers		35
Figure 2 – Earthing of conducting screens		76
Figure F.1 – Typical installation of control sensor and sensor for temperature limiting control		117
Figure F.2 – Limiting device sensor on sheath of trace heater.....		118
Figure F.3 – Limiting device sensor as artificial hot spot		119
Figure I.1 – Series connection – Summation of voltage		127
Figure I.2 – Parallel connection – Summation of currents.....		127
Figure I.3 – Series and parallel connections – Summations of voltages and summations of currents		128
Figure L.1 – Examples for dust layers of excessive thickness with the requirement of laboratory investigation		133
Table 1 – Equipment protection levels (EPLs) where only zones are assigned		30
Table 2 – Default relationship between types of protection and EPLs.....		31
Table 3 – Relationship between gas/vapour or dust subdivision and equipment group		33
Table 4 – Relationship between gas or vapour ignition temperature and temperature class of equipment.....		34
Table 5 – Limitation of surface areas		48
Table 6 – Maximum diameter or width.....		48
Table 7 – Limitation of thickness of non-metallic layer		48
Table 8 – Radio frequency power thresholds.....		50
Table 9 – Radio-frequency energy thresholds		50
Table 10 – Selection of glands, adapters and blanking elements type of protection according to the enclosure type of protection		58
Table 11 – Level of protection, equipment group and ingress protection relationship		61
Table 12 – Requirements for the temperature monitoring systems		68
Table 13 – Minimum distance of obstruction from the flameproof flange joints related to the gas group of the hazardous area.....		70
Table 14 – Example of defined terminal/conductor arrangement – Maximum number of wires in relation to the cross-section and the permissible continuous current		73
Table 15 – Variation in maximum power dissipation with ambient temperature for Equipment Group II.....		83
Table 16 – Determination of type of protection (with no flammable release within the enclosure).....		86
Table 17 – Use of spark and particle barriers		87
Table 18 – Summary of protection requirements for enclosures without an internal source of release		88
Table 19 – Summary of protection requirements for enclosures		90

Table C.1 – Inspection schedule for Ex “d”, Ex “e”, Ex “n” and Ex “t”	100
Table C.2 – Initial inspection schedule for Ex “I” installations	102
Table C.3 – Inspection schedule for Ex “p” and “pD” installations	103
Table F.1 – Pre-installation checks	113
Table F.2 – Electrical trace heating systems installation record – Example	123
Table G.1 – Ignition risk factors	124

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Explanation of the significance of the changes	Clause	Type		
		Minor and editorial changes	Extension	Major technical changes
Introduction of initial inspection	Scope		X	
Introduction of definition "electrical equipment"	3.1.3	X		
Introduction of definition "hybrid mixture"	3.2.4		X	
Note added to the definition "associated apparatus"	3.5.2	X		
Introduction of definition "radio frequency identification"	3.15	X		
List for documents improved and extended: site, equipment, installation and personnel	4.2	X		
New subclause for initial inspection	4.3		X	
Specific requirements given in this standard based on the current edition of the IEC standards in the IEC 60079 series.	4.4.1.2	X		
New selection criteria for radiating equipment according to IEC 60079-0	5.7		X	
New selection criteria for ultrasonic equipment according to IEC 60079-0	5.8		X	
Specific requirements for cells and batteries used in transportable, portable and personal equipment aligned with IEC 60079-11	5.10			C1
New structure for the selection of rotating electrical machines	5.11	X		
New selection criteria for cells and batteries	5.14		X	
New selection criteria for radio frequency identification tags	5.15		X	
New selection criteria for gas detection equipment	5.16		X	
The requirements for material composition of metallic installation material aligned with the requirements for light metal according to IEC 60079-0	6.1		X	
Above hazardous area, the restriction of 3,5 m deleted	6.3.7	X		
New structure of the requirements for static electricity according to IEC 60079-0 added	6.5		X	
New requirements for electromagnetic radiation in accordance with IEC 60079-0	6.7		X	
Improvement of the text for cables, cables for fixed and flexible cables for fixed installation for easier reading	9.3.1 9.3.2 9.3.3	X		
New structure of the requirements for cable entry system and blanking elements with subclauses	10			
– General	10.1			
– Connections of cables to equipment	10.2			
– Selection of cable glands with the new Table 10	10.3			
– Additional requirements for cable glands other than Ex "d", Ex "t" or Ex "nR"	10.4			
– Additional requirements for Ex "d"	10.5			
– Additional requirements for Ex "t"	10.6			
– Additional requirements for Ex "t"	10.7			
– Additional requirements for Ex "nR"	10.8			
New structure for the requirements for rotating electrical machines for all types of protections	11		X	

		Type		
Explanation of the significance of the changes	Clause	Minor and editorial changes	Extension	Major technical changes
New structure for the requirements for electric heating systems including temperature monitoring, limiting temperature, safety device and additional requirements for electrical heat tracing system	13		X	
New subclause to limit the dissipation power of terminal boxes as a function of the numbers of wire in relation to the cross-section and the permissible continuous current with an example	15.4		X	
Improvement of the text for simple apparatus with its definition, limits and the variation in maximum power dissipation based on the ambient temperature and an alternative equation to calculate the max. surface temperature.	16.4		X	
New requirements for terminal boxes if containing more than one intrinsically safe circuit to avoid short-circuits between independent intrinsically safe circuits	16.5			C2
Improvement of the text for terminal boxes with non-intrinsically and intrinsically safe circuits	16.5.4	X		
New subclause for pressurized rooms and analyser houses	17.4		X	
New clause for optical radiation	22		X	
New annex for initial inspection with the equipment specific inspection schedule for all types of protections	Annex C		X	
New annex for electrical installations in extremely low ambient temperature	Annex D		X	
New annex for the restricted migration of gas through cables	Annex E		X	
New annex for installation of electrical trace heating systems	Annex F		X	
New annex for the requirements for type of protection "op" – Optical radiation	Annex K		X	
New annex for hybrid mixtures	Annex M		X	

Generated by EVS

Explanation of the types of significant changes:	
A) Definitions	
1. Minor and editorial changes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clarification – Decrease of technical requirements – Minor technical change – Editorial corrections
These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change, or a reduction in the level of existing requirement.	
2. Extension:	– Addition of technical options
These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing the requirements for the design, selection and erection of existing installations that are fully compliant with the previous standard. Therefore, these will not have to be considered for existing installations in conformity with the preceding edition.	
3. Major technical changes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Addition of technical requirements – Increase of technical requirements
<p>These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal) made in a way that an existing installation in conformity with the preceding edition will not always be able to fulfil the requirements given in the later edition. These changes have to be considered for existing installations in conformity with the preceding edition, for which additional information is provided in B) below.</p> <p>These changes represent the latest state-of-the-art technology. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on existing installations.</p>	
B) Information about the background of “major technical changes”	
<p>C1 Due to the risk of gassing producing hydrogen from all cell types, adequate provision for venting is required as the gassing can create an explosive condition in small enclosures. This condition would apply to torches, multi meters, pocket gas sensors and similar items. Alternatively, where the equipment meets the requirements for Equipment Group IIC, the requirement of degassing apertures or limitation of hydrogen concentration does not apply.</p> <p>C2 An individual intrinsically safe circuit is also safe under short-circuit conditions. The short-circuit between two independent intrinsically safe circuits is not considered. Therefore the terminal boxes have to meet additional requirements for IP rating as well for the mechanical impact to make sure that the integrity of the enclosure is given also under worst case conditions.</p>	

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

FDIS	Report on voting
31J/225/FDIS	31J/230/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60079 series, under the general title *Explosive atmospheres*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Preventive measures to reduce the explosion risk from flammable materials are based on three principles, which are normally applied in the following order:

- 1) substitution
- 2) control
- 3) mitigation

Substitution involves, for example, replacing a flammable material by one which is either not flammable or less flammable.

Control involves, for example:

- a) reducing the quantity of flammables;
- b) avoiding or minimising releases;
- c) controlling the release;
- d) preventing the formation of an explosive atmosphere;
- e) collecting and containing releases; and
- f) avoiding ignition sources.

NOTE 1 With the exception of item f), all of the above are part of the process of hazardous area classification.

Mitigation involves, for example:

- 1) reducing the number of people exposed;
- 2) providing measures to avoid the propagation of an explosion;
- 3) providing explosion pressure relief;
- 4) providing explosion pressure suppression; and
- 5) providing suitable personal protective equipment.

NOTE 2 The above items are part of consequence management when considering risk.

Once the principles of substitution and control (items a) to e)) have been applied, the remaining hazardous areas should be classified into zones according to the likelihood of an explosive atmosphere being present (see IEC 60079-10-1 or IEC 60079-10-2). Such classification, which may be used in conjunction with an assessment of the consequences of an ignition, allows equipment protection levels to be determined and hence appropriate types of protection to be specified for each location.

For an explosion to occur, an explosive atmosphere and a source of ignition need to co-exist. Protective measures aim to reduce, to an acceptable level, the likelihood that the electrical installation could become a source of ignition.

By careful design of the electrical installation, it is frequently possible to locate much of the electrical equipment in less hazardous or non-hazardous areas.

When electrical equipment is installed in areas where explosive concentrations and quantities of flammable gases vapours or dusts may be present in the atmosphere, protective measures are applied to reduce the likelihood of explosion due to ignition by arcs, sparks or hot surfaces, produced either in normal operation or under specified fault conditions.

Many types of dust that are generated, processed, handled and stored, are combustible. When ignited they can burn rapidly and with considerable explosive force if mixed with air in the appropriate proportions. It is often necessary to use electrical equipment in locations where such materials are present, and suitable precautions should therefore be taken to

ensure that all such equipment is adequately protected so as to reduce the likelihood of ignition of the external explosive atmosphere. In electrical equipment, potential ignition sources include electrical arcs and sparks, hot surfaces and frictional sparks.

Dust can be ignited by equipment in several ways:

- by surfaces of the equipment that are above the minimum ignition temperature of the dust concerned. The temperature at which a type of dust ignites is a function of the properties of the dust, whether the dust is in a cloud or layer, the thickness of the layer and the geometry of the heat source;
- by arcing or sparking of electrical parts such as switches, contacts, commutators, brushes, or the like;
- by discharge of an accumulated electrostatic charge;
- by radiated energy (e.g. electromagnetic radiation);
- by mechanical sparking or frictional sparking associated with the equipment.

In order to avoid dust ignition hazards it is important that:

- the temperature of surfaces on which dust can be deposited, or which would be in contact with a dust cloud, is kept below the temperature limitation specified in this standard;
- any electrical sparking parts, or parts having a temperature above the temperature limit specified in this standard:
 - are contained in an enclosure which adequately prevents the ingress of dust, or
 - the energy of electrical circuits is limited so as to avoid arcs, sparks or temperatures capable of igniting dust;
- any other ignition sources are avoided.

Several types of protection are available for electrical equipment in hazardous areas (see IEC 60079-0), and this standard gives the specific requirements for design, selection and erection of electrical installations in explosive atmospheres.

This part of the IEC 60079 series is supplementary to other relevant IEC standards, for example IEC 60364 series as regards electrical installation requirements. This part also refers to IEC 60079-0 and its associated standards for the construction, testing and marking requirements of suitable electrical equipment.

This standard provides the specific requirements for the design, selection, erection and the required initial inspection of electrical equipment in hazardous areas. This standard is also based on manufacturer's instructions being followed. On-going inspection, maintenance and repair aspects also play an important role in control of hazardous area installations and the user's attention is drawn to IEC 60079-17, IEC 60079-19 and manufacturer's instructions for further information concerning these aspects.

In any industrial installation, irrespective of size, there may be numerous sources of ignition apart from those associated with electrical equipment. Precautions may be necessary to ensure safety from other possible ignition sources, but guidance on this aspect is outside the scope of this standard.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection

1 Scope

This part of the IEC 60079 series contains the specific requirements for the design, selection, erection and initial inspection of electrical installations in, or associated with, explosive atmospheres.

Where the equipment is required to meet other environmental conditions, for example, protection against ingress of water and resistance to corrosion, additional protection requirements may be necessary.

The requirements of this standard apply only to the use of equipment under standard atmospheric conditions as defined in IEC 60079-0. For other conditions, additional precautions may be necessary, and the equipment should be certified for these other conditions. For example, most flammable materials and many materials which are normally regarded as non-flammable might burn vigorously under conditions of oxygen enrichment.

NOTE 1 The standard atmospheric conditions defined in IEC 60079-0 relate to the explosion characteristics of the atmosphere and not the operating range of the equipment i.e.

- Temperature: –20 °C to 60 °C;
- Pressure: 80 kPa (0,8 bar) to 110 kPa (1,1 bar); and
- air with normal oxygen content, typically 21 % v/v.

These requirements are in addition to the requirements for installations in non-hazardous areas.

NOTE 2 For voltages up to 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. requirements of this standard are based on installation requirements in the IEC 60364 series, but other relevant national requirements can apply.

This standard applies to all electrical equipment including fixed, portable, transportable and personal, and installations, permanent or temporary.

This standard does not apply to

- electrical installations in mines susceptible to firedamp;

NOTE 3 This standard can apply to electrical installations in mines where explosive gas atmospheres other than firedamp can be formed and to electrical installations in the surface installation of mines.

- inherently explosive situations and dust from explosives or pyrophoric substances (for example explosives manufacturing and processing);
- rooms used for medical purposes;
- electrical installations in areas where the hazard is due to flammable mist.

NOTE 4 Additional guidance on the requirements for hazards due to hybrid mixtures of dust or flyings and flammable gas or vapour is provided in Annex M.

No account is taken in this Standard of the toxic risks that are associated with flammable gases, liquids and dusts in concentrations that are usually very much less than the lower explosive limit. In locations where personnel may be exposed to potentially toxic concentrations of flammable material, appropriate precautions should be taken. Such precautions are outside the scope of this Standard.