

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Explosive atmospheres –
Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e"**

**Atmosphères explosives –
Partie 7: Protection de l'équipement par sécurité augmentée «e»**

IEC 60079-7:2006

<https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/iec/25398a00-d8cf-444c-9ba5-8e53c2f5521e/iec-60079-7-2006>

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –**Part 7: Equipment protection
by increased safety "e"**

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International Standard IEC 60079-7 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2001, and constitutes a technical revision.

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

- requirements for electrical connections expanded and clarified,
- requirements for luminaire ballasts expanded and clarified,
- requirements for evaluation and testing of motor rotors clarified.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
31/623/FDIS	31/639/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.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/CEI, Partie 2.

The list of all parts of 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 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

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WITHDRAWN

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e"

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 specifies the requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of electrical apparatus with type of protection increased safety "e" intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. This standard applies to electrical apparatus where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. Additional measures are applied to ensure that the apparatus does not produce arcs, sparks, or excessive temperatures in normal operation or under specified abnormal conditions.

This standard supplements and modifies the general requirements of IEC 60079-0. Where a requirement of this standard conflicts with a requirement of IEC 60079-0, the requirement of this standard takes precedence.

NOTE Increased safety "e" can provide Equipment Protection Levels (EPL) Mb or Gb. For further information, see Annex I.

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 60034-1, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance*

IEC 60034-5, *Rotating electrical machines – Part 5: Degrees of protection provided by the internal design of rotating electrical machines (IP code) – Classification*

IEC 60044-6, *Instrument transformers – Part 6: Requirements for protective current transformers for transient performance*

IEC 60050(426), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 426: Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres*

IEC 60061-1, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 1: Lamp caps*

IEC 60061-2, *Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety – Part 2: Lampholders*

IEC 60064, *Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes – Performance requirements*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-27:1987, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-42, *Environmental testing – Part 2-42: Tests – Test Kc: Sulphur dioxide test for contacts and connections*

IEC 60079-0:2004, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 0: General requirements*

IEC 60079-1, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 1: Flameproof enclosures "d"*

IEC 60079-11, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60085, *Electrical insulation – Thermal classification*

IEC 60112, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60228, *Conductors of insulated cables*

IEC 60238, *Edison screw lampholders*

IEC 60317-3:2004, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 3: Polyester enamelled round copper wires, class 155*

IEC 60317-7:1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 7: Polyimide enamelled round copper wire, class 220*

IEC 60317-8:1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 8: Polyesterimide enamelled round copper wire, class 180*

IEC 60317-13:1990, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 13: Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled round copper wire, class 200*

IEC 60364-3, *Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-55: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Other equipment*

IEC 60400, *Lampholders for tubular fluorescent lamps and starterholders*

IEC 60432-1, *Incandescent lamps – Safety specifications – Part 1: Tungsten filament lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60664-1:1992, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements, and tests*

IEC 60947-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 1: General rules*

IEC 60947-7-1, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 7: Ancillary equipment – Section 1: Terminal blocks for copper conductors*

IEC 60947-7-2, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 2 – Ancillary equipment – Section 1: Protective conductor terminal blocks for copper conductors*

IEC 60999-1, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm² up to 35 mm² (included)*

IEC 60999-2, *Connecting devices – Electrical copper conductors – Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units – Part 2: Particular requirements for clamping units for conductors above 35 mm² up to 300 mm² (included)*

IEC 61195:1999, *Double-capped fluorescent lamps – Safety specifications*

IEC 61347-2-3:2000, *Lamp controlgear – Part 2-3: Particular requirements for a.c. supplied electronic ballasts for fluorescent lamps*
Amendment 1(2004)
Amendment 2 (2006)

IEC 62086-1, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Electrical resistance trace heating – Part 1: General and testing requirements*

ISO 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes – Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions used in IEC 60079-0, together with the following terms and definitions apply.

For the definitions of any other terms, particularly those of a more general nature, reference should be made to IEC 60050(426) or other appropriate parts of the IEV (International Electrotechnical Vocabulary).

3.1

clearance

shortest distance in air between two conductive parts

3.2

connections, factory

terminations intended for connection during a manufacturing process under controlled conditions

3.3

connections, field-wiring

terminations intended for connection by the installer in the field

3.4

creepage distance

shortest distance along the surface of an electrically insulating material between two conductive parts

3.5

increased safety "e"

type of protection applied to electrical apparatus in which additional measures are applied so as to give increased security against the possibility of excessive temperatures and of the occurrence of arcs and sparks in normal service or under specified abnormal conditions

NOTE 1 This type of protection is denoted by "e". The "additional measures" are those required for compliance with this standard.

NOTE 2 Apparatus producing arcs or sparks in normal service is excluded by this definition of increased safety.

3.6

initial starting current

I_A

highest r.m.s. value of current absorbed by an a.c. motor when at rest or by an a.c. magnet with its armature clamped in the position of maximum air gap when supplied at rated voltage and rated frequency

NOTE Transient phenomena are ignored.

3.7

limiting temperature

maximum permissible temperature for apparatus or parts of apparatus equal to the lower of the two temperatures determined by

- a) the danger of ignition of the explosive gas atmosphere,
- b) the thermal stability of the materials used

NOTE This temperature may be the maximum surface temperature (see both 3.18 and Clause 5 of IEC 60079-0) or a lower value (see 4.7).

3.8

normal service, motors

continuous operation at the nameplate rating (or set of ratings) including starting conditions

3.9

rated dynamic current

I_{dyn}

peak value of the current, the dynamic effect of which the electrical apparatus can sustain without damage

3.10

rated short-time thermal current

I_{th}

r.m.s. value of the current required to heat up the conductor within 1 s from the temperature reached in rated service at the maximum ambient temperature to a temperature not exceeding the limiting temperature

3.11

rated voltage

value of voltage assigned by the manufacturer to a component, device or equipment and to which operation and performance characteristics are referred

3.12**resistance-heating devices and resistance-heating units****3.12.1****resistance-heating device**

part of a resistance heating unit comprising one or more heating resistors, typically composed of metallic conductors or an electrically conductive material suitably insulated and protected

3.12.2**resistance-heating unit**

apparatus comprising an assembly of one or more resistance heating devices associated with any devices necessary to ensure that the limiting temperature is not exceeded

NOTE It is not intended that the devices necessary to ensure that the limiting temperature is not exceeded should have type of protection "e", or any type of protection when they are located outside the hazardous area.

3.12.3**workpiece**

object to which a resistance-heating device or unit is applied

3.12.4**temperature self-limiting characteristic**

characteristic whereby the thermal output of a resistance-heating device at its rated voltage decreases as the temperature of its surroundings increases until the device reaches a temperature at which its thermal output is reduced to a value at which there is no further rise in temperature

NOTE The temperature of the surface of the element is then effectively that of its surroundings.

3.12.5**stabilized design**

concept where the temperature of the resistance-heating device or unit will, by design and use, stabilize below the limiting temperature, under the most unfavourable conditions, without the need for a safety device to limit the temperature

3.13**short-circuit current** I_{sc}

maximum r.m.s. value of the short-circuit current to which the apparatus may be subjected in service

NOTE This maximum value is recorded in the documentation according to Clause 24 of IEC 60079-0.

3.14**starting current ratio** I_A/I_N

ratio between initial starting current I_A and rated current I_N

3.15**time** t_E

time, in seconds, taken for an a.c. rotor or stator winding, when carrying the initial starting current I_A , to be heated up to the limiting temperature from the temperature reached in rated service at the maximum ambient temperature (see Figure A.1)

3.16**trace heater**

device designed for the purpose of producing heat on the principle of electrical resistance and typically composed of one or more metallic conductors or an electrically conductive material suitably electrically insulated and protected

3.17**working voltage**

highest r.m.s. value of the a.c. or d.c. voltage across any particular insulation which can occur when the equipment is supplied at rated voltage

NOTE 1 Transients are disregarded.

NOTE 2 Both open-circuit conditions and normal operating conditions are taken into account.

4 Constructional requirements for all electrical apparatus**4.1 General**

The requirements of this clause apply, unless otherwise stated in Clause 5, to all electrical apparatus with type of protection "e" and are themselves supplemented for certain electrical apparatus by the supplementary requirements in Clause 5.

4.2 Electrical connections**4.2.1 General**

Electrical connections are sub-divided into those for field-wiring and for factory wiring and into permanent types and re-connectable / re-wirable types for convenience in detailing the appropriate requirements.

Each type shall, as applicable:

- a) be constructed in such a way that the conductors cannot slip out from their intended location during tightening of a screw or after insertion;
- b) provide a means to avoid loosening of the connection in service;
- c) be such that contact is assured without damage to the conductors such that would impair the ability of the conductors to fulfil their function, even if multi-stranded conductors are used in connections intended for direct clamping of a single conductor;
- d) provide a positive compression force to assure contact pressure in service;
- e) be constructed in such a way that the contact they assure is not appreciably impaired by temperature changes occurring in normal service;
- f) except as permitted by the earth continuity test of IEC 60079-0, provide contact pressure that is not applied through insulating materials;
- g) not be specified to accommodate more than one individual conductor in a clamping point unless specifically designed and assessed for doing so;
- h) if intended for stranded conductors, employ a means to protect the conductors and distribute the contact pressure evenly. The method of applying contact pressure shall be capable, on installation, of reliably forming the stranded conductor into an effectively solid shape that does not subsequently change in service. Alternatively, the method of applying the contact pressure should be such that it is designed to accommodate any settlement of the strands in service;
- i) for screw connections, have a specified torque value;