EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

EN 62086-1

October 2005

ICS 29.260.20

English version

Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – **Electrical resistance trace heating** Part 1: General and testing requirements (IEC 62086-1:2001 + corrigendum 2003)

Matériel électrique pour atmosphères explosives gazeuses -Traçage par résistance électrique Partie 1: Règles générales et d'essais (CEI 62086-1:2001 + corrigendum 2003)

Elektrische Betriebsmittel für gasexplosionsgefährdete Bereiche -Elektrische Widerstands-Begleitheizungen Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen und Prüfanforderungen

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 62086-1:2005

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323-

c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005 This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2005-02-01. 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

© 2005 CENELEC - All rights of exploitation in any form and by any means reserved worldwide for CENELEC members.

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 62086-1:2001 and its corrigendum February 2003, prepared by IEC TC 31, Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres, was submitted to the CENELEC Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62086-1 on 2005-02-01 without any modification.

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)	2006-05-01
_	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2008-02-01
Ar	nex ZA has been added by CENELEC.		

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62086-1:2001 and its corrigendum February 2003 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification. (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 62086-1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005

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.

Publication	<u>Year</u>	Title	<u>EN/HD</u>	Year
IEC 60050-151	1978 ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices	-	-
IEC 60050-426	_ ²⁾	Chapter 426: Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres	-	-
IEC 60079-0	1998 ³⁾ IT	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres DARD PREVIE Part 0: General requirements	Ŵ	-
IEC 60364-3 (mod)	_ 2) https://sta	Electrical installations of buildings Part 3: Assessment of general characteristics indards.iteh.al/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40al c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005	HD 384.3 S2 p-a323-	1995 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ IEC 60050-151:1978 is superseded by IEC 60050-151:2001.

²⁾ Undated reference.

 $^{^{3)}\,}$ IEC 60079-0:1998 is superseded by IEC 60079-0:2004, which is harmonized as EN 60079-0:2005 (mod).

⁴⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 62086-1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005

NORME INTERNATIONALE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

CEI **IEC** 62086-1

Première édition First edition 2001-01

Matériel électrique pour atmosphères explosives gazeuses – Traçage par résistance électrique –

Partie 1: Règles générales et d'essais EW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - 2005 https://sandards.iteh.arcatolog/sandards/sist/377/5ee7-8573-40ab-a323-Electrical resistance/trace heating -

Part 1: General and testing requirements

© IEC 2001 Droits de reproduction réservés — Copyright - all rights reserved

Aucune partie de cette publication ne peut être reproduite ni utilisée sous quelque forme que ce soit et par aucun procédé, électronique ou mécanique, y compris la photocopie et les microfilms, sans l'accord écrit de l'éditeur. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission3, rue de Varembé Geneva, SwitzerlandTelefax: +41 22 919 0300e-mail: inmail@iec.chIEC web site http://www.iec.ch



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale International Electrotechnical Commission Международная Электротехническая Комиссия CODE PRIX PRICE CODE



Pour prix, voir catalogue en vigueur For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	5
INTRODUCTION	7

Clause

1	Scope	. 9
2	Normative references	. 9
3	Definitions	. 9
4	General requirements	19
5	Testing	23
6	Marking	45
Bibl	iography	49
Figure 1 – Flammability test		
Figu	are 1 – Flammability test	25
Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test	25 29
Figu Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test ure 3 – Cold bend test et type test NDARD PREVIEW	25 29 31
Figu Figu Figu Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test ure 3 – Cold bend testertype test NDARD PREVIEW ure 4 – Moisture resistance test andards.itch.ai)	25 29 31 33
Figu Figu Figu Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test ure 3 – Cold bend testehtype test NDARD PREVIEW ure 4 – Moisture resistance test and ards.itch.ai) ure 5 – Verification of rated output – Type test	25 29 31 33 37
Figu Figu Figu Figu Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test ure 3 – Cold bend testertype test NDARD PREVIEW ure 4 – Moisture resistance test anclards.itch.ai) ure 5 – Verification of rated output – Type test ure 6 – Verification of sheath temperature using system approach	25 29 31 33 37 41
Figu Figu Figu Figu Figu Figu	ure 1 – Flammability test ure 2 – Impact test ure 3 – Cold bend test et type test NDARD PREVIEW ure 4 – Moisture resistance test anclards.itch.ai) ure 5 – Verification of rated output – Type test ure 6 – Verification of sheath temperature using system approach ure 7 – Maximum sheath temperature using the product classification approach	25 29 31 33 37 41 43

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERES – ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE TRACE HEATING –

Part 1: General and testing requirements

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the 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, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested National Committees.
- 3) The documents produced have the form of recommendations for international use and are published in the form of standards, technical specifications, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense of STANDADD DDEVIEW.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) The IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with one of its standards 75ee7-8573-40ab-a323-
- 6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this international Standard may be the subject of patent rights. The IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62086-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 31: Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
31/343/FDIS	31/348/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 3.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2003. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the corrigendum of February 2003 have been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62086 is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the essential requirements and testing appropriate to electric surface heating equipment used in explosive gas atmospheres. The requirements of this standard are considered to be the minimum requirements for zone 1 or zone 2. While some of this work already exists in national standards or international standards, this standard has collated much of this existing work and added considerably to it. This standard should be read in conjunction with IEC 62086-2: Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Electrical resistance trace heating – Part 2: Application guide for design, installation and maintenance^{*}.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST EN 62086-1:2005</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005

^{*} To be published.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERES – ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE TRACE HEATING –

Part 1: General and testing requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62086 specifies general and testing requirements for electrical resistance trace heaters for application in explosive gas atmospheres. The standard covers trace heaters that may comprise either factory- or field- (work-site) assembled units, and which may be series heating cables, parallel heating cables or heating pads and heating panels that have been assembled and/or terminated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

This standard also includes requirements for termination assemblies and control methods used with trace heating. The hazardous areas referred to by this standard are those defined in IEC 60079-10.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 62086. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 62086 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60050(151):1978, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 151: Electrical and magnetic devices

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

IEC 60079-0:1998, Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 0: General requirements

IEC 60364-3, Electrical installations of buildings – Part 3: Assessment of general characteristics

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this part of IEC 62086, the following definitions as well as the definitions given in IEC 60050(426) and IEC 60079-0 apply.

3.1

ambient temperature

temperature surrounding the object under consideration. Where electrical trace heaters are enclosed in thermal insulation, the ambient temperature is the temperature exterior to such thermal insulation

3.2

branch circuit

that portion of the wiring installation between the overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the trace heater unit(s)

3.3

connections

(terminations)

3.3.1

cold lead

electrically insulated conductor or conductors used to connect a trace heater to the branch circuit and designed so that it does not produce significant heat

3.3.2

end termination

termination, which may be heat producing, applied to a trace heater at the end opposite that where the power is supplied

3.3.3

power termination

termination applied to the end of a trace heater at which the power is supplied

3.4

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

tee electrical connection of trace heaters, in series of in parallel, to accommodate a tee or branch

3.5

<u>SIST EN 62086-1:2005</u>

dead leg https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323-

segment of process piping segregated of the the 200 mail of low pattern for the purpose of providing a heat-loss reference

3.6

design loading

minimum power that will meet the design requirements, in the worst conditions, after voltage and resistance tolerances and appropriate safety factors have been considered

3.7

factory fabricated

trace heating cable, tape or device, including the necessary terminations and connections, assembled into units or sets

3.8

field-assembled

trace heaters supplied in bulk with terminating components to be assembled at the work site

3.9

heat loss

energy flow from a pipe, vessel or equipment to its surroundings

3.10

heat sink

part that conducts and dissipates heat away from a workpiece

NOTE Typical heat sinks are pipe shoes, pipe supports and items of large mass such as valve actuators or pump bodies.

3.11

heat-transfer aids

thermally conductive materials, such as metallic foils or heat-transfer compounds used to increase the heat-transfer efficiency from trace heaters to the workpiece

3.12

heating pad

trace heater comprising series- or parallel-connected elements having sufficient flexibility to conform to the shape of the surface to be heated

3.13

heating panel

non-flexible trace heater comprising series- or parallel-connected elements fabricated to conform to the general shape of the surface to be heated

3.14

high-limit temperature

maximum allowable temperature of the system, including piping, fluid and heating system

3.15

(standards.iteh.ai)

maximum ambient temperature

highest ambient temperature at whighs the trace heating is operable and should perform according to specified requirements (catalog/standards/sist/377f5ee7-8573-40ab-a323-

c85aa0806001/sist-en-62086-1-2005

3.16

maximum withstand temperature

maximum operating or exposure temperature that will not adversely effect the thermal stability of the heater and its component parts

3.17

metallic covering

metal sheath or braid used to provide physical protection for a trace heater, and/or an electrical earth path

3.18

minimum ambient temperature

lowest ambient temperature specified at which trace heating is operable and performs according to specified requirements (and on which heat-loss calculations are based)

3.19

operating voltage

actual voltage applied to the trace heater when in service

3.20

overjacket

continuous layer of insulating material applied outside the metallic sheath, screen or armouring to protect against corrosion

3.21

power density

power output in watts per linear metre for trace heater cables and cable units, and in watts per square metre for trace heater pads and panels and trace heater pad and panel units

3.22

rated output

total power or power per unit length of heating cable or trace heater, at rated voltage, temperature and length, which is normally expressed in watts per metre or watts per square metre

3.23

rated voltage

voltage to which operating and performance characteristics of trace heaters are referred

3.24

routine test

test to which each individual device is subjected during or after manufacture to ascertain whether it complies with certain criteria [IEV 151-04-16]

3.25

series trace heater(s)

heating elements electrically connected in series with a single current path and with a specific resistance at a given temperature for a given length

(standards.iteh.ai)

3.26

sheath

SIST EN 62086-1:2005

uniform and continuous metallic or non-metallic outer covering enclosing the heating tape or cable used to provide protection for the cable against influence from the surroundings (corrosion, moisture etc.). See overjacket, 3.20

3.27

sheath temperature

temperature of the outermost continuous covering that may be exposed to the surrounding atmosphere

3.28

stabilized design

concept where the temperature of the trace heater will, by design and use, stabilize below the limiting temperature, under the most unfavourable conditions, without the need for a protective system to limit the temperature

3.29

start-up current

current of a trace heater immediately upon energizing

3.30

system documentation

information provided by the supplier to allow satisfactory understanding, installation and safe use of the trace heating system