

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN IEC 60079-42:2024

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Eksplozivne atmosfere - 42. del: Električne varnostne naprave za nadzor potencialnih virov vžiga ex- opreme

Explosive atmospheres - Part 42: Electrical safety devices for the control of potential ignition sources for ex-equipment

Teh Standards

Atmosphères explosive - Partie 42: Dispositifs électriques de sécurité pour la commande des sources potentielles d'inflammation des appareils ex

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Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres

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IEC TC 31 : EQUIPMENT FOR EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES SECRETARY: SECRETARIAT: United Kingdom Mr Tom Stack OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES: HORIZONTAL FUNCTION(S): ASPECTS CONCERNED: SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING **NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING** Attention IEC-CENELEC parallel voting The attention of IEC National Committees, members of CENELEC, is drawn to the fact that this Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) is submitted for parallel voting. The CENELEC members are invited to vote through the CENELEC online voting system.

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TITLE:

Explosive atmospheres - Part 42: Electrical safety devices for the control of potential ignition sources for Ex-Equipment

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2029

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70		sources	s from Ex Equipme	ent, Type of	Protect	ion "f"	
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73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	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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110	10 The text of this Technical Specification is based on the following documents:						
]	FDIS	Report on v	voting		
		ľ	31/1418/DTS	31/1441/R\	/DTS		
111	Fu	Ill information on the	voting for the approval	of this Techni	cal Specifi	cation can be found in	

the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

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- 117 reconfirmed,
- 118 withdrawn,
- 119 replaced by a revised edition, or
- 120 amended.

121 This International Technical Specification is to be read in conjunction with the International 122 Standards for the specific types of protection listed in the ISO 80079-37 and the IEC 60079

123 series.

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INTRODUCTION

Generally, the probability of potential ignition sources becoming effective is mitigated by applying the protection measures according to the IEC 60079 and the ISO 80079 series. If the probability of an ignition source becoming effective and none of the aforementioned protection measures can be applied, this probability could be reduced by using a suitable safety device. The combination of the safety device and the Ex Equipment could then comply with the relevant standards of the IEC 60079 series and the ISO 80079 series with respect to the Equipment Protection Level.

Safety devices, which are used as part of the protection of Ex Equipment for control of potential ignition sources, should consider reliability for the intended purpose to recognise the principles for the classification of hazardous areas and explosion protection techniques. This document provides requirements for the application of safety functions to provide a reduction of ignition risk for Ex Equipment as part of the IEC 60079 series and ISO 80079 series. It relies on relevant IEC and ISO standards for safety related control systems. However, some of the Functional Safety concepts can't be related directly to the Hazardous Area classification.

This document does not specify the standard that will be used for the assessment of the integrity of the safety function (for example, IEC 61508, IEC 61511, IEC 62061 or ISO 13849-1/2) to give the manufacturer of the equipment and the safety device the opportunity to choose the relevant standard. The main requirements are based on risk reduction factors. This addresses the plurality of safety functions and different types of reaction to different situations (energize to trip, de-energize to trip, immediate reaction, delayed reaction, ...).

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147 148 **EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES**

Part 42: Electrical safety devices for the control of potential ignition sources from Ex Equipment, Type of Protection "f"

151 **1 Scope**

This part of IEC 60079 specifies the construction and testing of electrical safety devices to reduce the likelihood of potential ignition sources becoming effective in Ex Equipment located in Explosive Atmospheres. In the context of this document electrical safety devices perform a safety function to control potential ignition sources from both, electrical or non-electrical Ex Equipment in explosive atmospheres.

In the context of this document, a safety device could be an element of a safety function, for
 example, sensor, logic or final element, or a combination of elements performing a complete
 safety function.

160 A safety function can be a manual or an automatic action.

161 This document can also be used for assessing the safety device independently, without being 162 designed for a specific Ex Equipment.

A safety device can be a measure to achieve a required Equipment Protection Level (EPL) of the Ex Equipment with respect to a potential ignition source. The combination of the safety device and the Ex Equipment could then comply with the relevant standards of the IEC 60079 series and the ISO 80079 series with respect to the Equipment Protection Level. Increasing the EPL of Ex Equipment by the simple addition of a safety device is not within the scope of this document.

169 This document does not apply to:

mechanical control equipment such as pressure relief valves, mechanical governors and
 other mechanical safety devices;

- the use of gas detection;
- safety devices to prevent the occurrence of explosive atmospheres, for example inerting
 systems, pressurization systems and ventilation systems; or
- mitigation of an explosion.
- 176 NOTE Some potential ignition sources might not be practicably controlled by safety devices.

For electrical safety devices, where the level of safety integrity is identified under other parts of the IEC 60079 series, this document can be used as a reference for the realization of the level of safety integrity.

180 Electrical safety devices could be installed either as part of or separate to the Ex Equipment 181 under control (ExEUC) and could be located inside or outside the hazardous area.

This document is not applicable where another Type of Protection requires a Specific Condition of Use for a safety device but does not reference this document. For example an overload protective device for and Ex "e" motor.

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185 **2** Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

- 190 IEC 60079-0, Explosive atmospheres Part 0: Equipment General requirements
- 191 IEC 61508-4, Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related 192 systems – Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations (see http://www.iec.ch/functionalsafety)
- 193 IEC 61511-1, Functional safety Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector -194 Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and application programming requirements
- ISO 80079-37, Non Electrical Equipment for Explosive Atmospheres Non electrical Type of
 Protection constructional safety 'c', control of ignition Source 'b', liquid immersion 'k'

197 **3 Terms and definitions**

- For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60079-0, IEC 61508-4,
 IEC 61511-1, ISO 80079-37 and the following apply.
- ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following
 addresses:
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

204 **3.1**

control of potential ignition source "f" NIEC 60079-42:2024

- Type of Protection whereby the potential ignition source of an ExEUC needs to be controlled 9-42-2024 by a safety device
- 208 **3.2**
- 209 safety device
- device intended for use inside or outside explosive atmospheres but required for or
- 211 contributing to the safe functioning of Ex Equipment and protective systems with respect to
- the risks of explosion
- Note 1 to entry: For the context of this document safety devices differ from the term devices used in the IEC 61508 and IEC 61511 series. Safety devices can be compared to the terms like "safety-related system (IEC
- 215 61508)" or "safety instrumented system (IEC 61511)".

216 [SOURCE: IEC 60079-0:202X with Note 1 to entry added.]

217 **3.3**

218 Ex Equipment under control

- 219 **ExEUC**
- equipment which contains a potential ignition source and requires a safety device
- 221 **3.4**

222 risk reduction factor

- 223 **RRF**
- factor by which the probability of the occurrence of a hazardous condition is reduced by the
- 225 safety device