

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Electrical apparatus for use in the
presence of combustible dust**

Part 0: General requirements

STANDARDS
Australia

AS/NZS 61241.0:2005

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL-014, Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Areas. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 8 April 2005 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 15 April 2005.
This Standard was published on 3 May 2005.

The following are represented on Committee EL-014:

Auckland Regional Chamber of Commerce
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Australian Industry Group
Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd
Certification Interests (Australia)
Department of Natural Resources and Mines (Qld)
Department of Primary Industries, Mine Safety (NSW)
Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
Energy Networks Association
Engineers Australia
Institute of Electrical Inspectors
Institute of Instrumentation, Control and Automation Australia
Ministry of Economic Development (New Zealand)
National Electrical and Communications Association
New Zealand Association of Marine, Aviation and Power Engineers
New Zealand Employers and Manufacturers Association
New Zealand Hazardous Areas Electrical Coordinating Committee
The Australian Gas Association
WorkCover New South Wales

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Standards are living documents which reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued. Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments which may have been published since the Standard was purchased.

Detailed information about joint Australian/New Zealand Standards can be found by visiting the Standards Web Shop at www.standards.com.au or Standards New Zealand website at www.standards.co.nz and looking up the relevant Standard in the on-line catalogue.

Alternatively, both organizations publish an annual printed Catalogue with full details of all current Standards. For more frequent listings or notification of revisions, amendments and withdrawals, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand offer a number of update options. For information about these services, users should contact their respective national Standards organization.

We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 05071.

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust

Part 0: General requirements

Originally as AS C358—1965.
Revised and redesignated as AS 2236—1979.
1994 Australian edition AS 2236—1994.
Jointly revised and redesignated as AS/NZS 61241.1.1:1999.
Revised and renumbered (in part) as AS/NZS 61241.0:2005.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 1 (July 2005).

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher.

Jointly published by Standards Australia, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL-014, Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Areas to supersede, in part, AS/NZS 61241.1.1:1999.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (July 2005). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC 61241-0, Ed. 1 (2004), *Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust – Part 0: General requirements*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify general requirements for the design, construction and testing of electrical apparatus to be used in areas where combustible dusts are or may be present.

This first edition of AS/NZS 61241.0, together with AS/NZS 61241.1, cancels and replaces AS/NZS 61241.1.1:1999.

This Standard (and other parts within this Series) was developed to align protection methods associated with electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust and those similar protection methods associated with the AS/NZS 6009 series of Standards, where possible.

AS/NZS 61241 consists of the following parts under the general title: *Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust*:

Part 0:	General requirements
Part 1:	Protection by enclosures 'tD'
Part 2:	Type of protection 'pD'*
Part 10:	Classification of areas where combustible dusts are or may be present
Part 11:	Protection by intrinsic safety 'iD'†
Part 14:	Selection and installation
Part 17:	Inspection and maintenance of electrical installations in hazardous areas (other than mines)†
Part 18:	Protection by encapsulation 'mD'
Part 20:	Test methods‡
Part 20.1:	Methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures of dust
Part 20.2:	Method for determining the electrical resistivity of dust in layers
Part 20.3:	Method for determining minimum ignition energy of dust/air mixtures

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- In the source text 'this international standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand standard'.
- A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

* To be published (to supersede current AS/NZS 61241.4).

† To be published.

‡ Under consideration (to supersede current Parts 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3).

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Construction	8
4.1 General	8
4.2 Principles for design and testing of apparatus for use in Zone 20	9
4.3 Opening enclosures	9
4.4 Environmental conditions	9
5 Temperatures	10
5.1 Maximum surface temperature	10
5.2 Maximum surface temperature with respect to dust layers above 50 mm	10
5.3 Ambient temperature	10
6 Enclosure materials	10
6.1 Non-metallic enclosures and non-metallic parts of enclosures	10
6.2 Enclosures containing light metals	12
7 Fasteners	12
7.1 Access to live parts	12
7.2 Compatible material	12
8 Interlocking devices	12
9 Bushings	12
9.1 Prevention of turning	12
9.2 Torque tests	12
10 Materials used for cementing	13
10.1 Documentation	13
10.2 Thermal stability	13
10.3 Verification	13
11 Ex components	13
11.1 General	13
11.2 Mounting	13
11.3 Internal mounting	13
11.4 External mounting	13
12 Connection facilities and terminal compartments	14
12.1 Attached cables	14
12.2 Terminal access	14
12.3 Creepage and clearance	14
13 Connection facilities for earthing or bonding conductors	14
13.1 Internal connection	14
13.2 External connection	14
13.3 Facility not required	14
13.4 Effective connection	14
13.5 Effective contact	15
13.6 Environmental	15
13.7 Use of light metal	15

14	Cable and conduit entries	15
14.1	Intended use.....	15
14.2	Construction	15
14.3	Integral part of the apparatus.....	15
14.4	Prevention of twisting.....	16
14.5	Method of attaching	16
14.6	Blanking elements.....	16
14.7	Branching point temperatures	16
15	Radiating equipment.....	17
15.1	Lasers and other continuous wave source.....	17
15.2	Ultrasonic sources	17
16	Supplementary requirements for specific electrical apparatus – Rotating electrical machines	17
16.1	Ventilation openings for external fans	17
16.2	Construction and mounting of the ventilating systems.....	18
16.3	Clearances for the ventilating system for use in Zone 20 and Zone 21.....	18
16.4	Materials for external fans and fanhoods.....	18
17	Switchgear.....	18
17.1	Flammable dielectric.....	18
17.2	Interlocking.....	18
17.3	Indication of open position	19
17.4	Openings	19
18	Fuses.....	19
19	Plugs and sockets.....	19
19.1	Plugs and sockets construction.....	19
19.2	Bolted plugs and sockets.....	21
19.3	For Zone 21 and Zone 22.....	21
19.4	Plugs remaining energized.....	21
20	Luminaires	22
20.1	Light transmitting covers.....	22
20.2	Guards.....	22
20.3	Mounting.....	22
20.4	Covers	22
20.5	Parts remaining energized	22
20.6	Types of lamps	22
21	Candles, caplamps and handlamps	22
21.1	Leakage.....	22
21.2	Separate enclosures	23
22	Apparatus incorporating cells and batteries.....	23
22.1	General.....	23
22.2	Connection of cells	23
22.3	Characteristics.....	23
22.4	Compatibility.....	24
22.5	Limits.....	24
22.6	Mixture of cells	24

22.7	Interchangeability	24
22.8	Re-charging	24
22.9	Different cells	24
22.10	Leakage	24
22.11	Method of connection	24
22.12	Orientation	25
22.13	Identification of replacement	25
23	Verification and tests	25
23.1	General	25
23.2	Verification of documents	25
23.3	Compliance of prototype or sample with documents	25
23.4	Type tests	25
24	Routine verifications and tests	31
25	Manufacturer's responsibility	31
26	Verifications and tests on modified or repaired electrical apparatus	32
27	Clamping tests of cable entries for non-armoured and braided cables	32
27.1	Cable entries with clamping by the sealing ring	32
27.2	Cable entries with clamping by filling compound	32
27.3	Cable entries with clamping by means of a clamping device	33
27.4	Tensile test	33
27.5	Mechanical strength	33
28	Clamping tests of cable entries for armoured cables	34
28.1	Clamping tests where the armourings are clamped by a device within the gland	34
28.2	Clamping tests where the armourings are not clamped by a device within the gland	34
29	Marking	35
29.1	General	35
29.2	Marking of all electrical apparatus	35
29.3	Multiple protection techniques	36
29.4	Order of marking	36
29.5	Reduced marking	36
30	Examples of marking	36
30.1	Apparatus type of protection "mD" for use in Zone 20	36
30.2	Apparatus type of protection "iaD" for use in Zone 20	37
30.3	Apparatus type of protection "pD" for use in Zone 21	37
30.4	Apparatus type of protection "tD", Practice A (see IEC 61241-1); temperature tested under 500 mm dust layer, for use in Zone 21	37
30.5	Apparatus type of protection "tD", Practice B (see IEC 61241-1) for use in Zone 22	37
30.6	Apparatus type of protection "tD", Practice A (see IEC 61241-1) for use in Zone 22	38
	Bibliography	39

INTRODUCTION

Many dusts 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 apparatus in locations where such combustible materials are present, and suitable precautions must therefore be taken to ensure that all such apparatus is adequately protected so as to reduce the likelihood of ignition of the external explosive atmosphere. In electrical apparatus, potential ignition sources include electrical arcs and sparks, hot surfaces and frictional sparks.

Areas where dust, flyings and fibres in air occur in dangerous quantities are classified as hazardous and are divided into three zones according to the level of risk.

Generally, electrical safety is ensured by the implementation of one of two considerations, i.e. that electrical apparatus be located where reasonably practicable outside hazardous areas, and that electrical apparatus be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with measures recommended for the area in which the apparatus is located.

Combustible dust can be ignited by electrical apparatus in several ways:

- by surfaces of the apparatus 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 or heating associated with the apparatus.

In order to avoid ignition hazards it is necessary 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 IEC 61241-11:
 - 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 combustible dust;
- any other ignition sources are avoided.

Compliance with this standard will only provide the required level of safety if the electrical apparatus is operated within its rating and is installed and maintained according to the relevant codes of practice or requirements, for example in respect of protection against over-currents, internal short-circuits, and other electrical faults. In particular, it is essential that the severity and duration of an internal or external fault be limited to values that can be sustained by the electrical apparatus without damage.

Several techniques are available for the explosion protection of electrical apparatus in hazardous areas. This standard describes the safety features of these types of explosion-protection techniques and specifies the installation procedures to be adopted. It is most important that the correct selection and installation procedures be followed to ensure the safe use of electrical apparatus in hazardous areas.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust**
Part 0: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61241 specifies general requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of electrical apparatus protected by any recognized safeguard technique for use in areas where combustible dust may be present in quantities that could lead to a fire or explosion hazard.

This standard is supplemented or modified by the following parts of IEC 61241 concerning specific types of protection:

- Part 1: Protection by enclosures 'tD'
- Part 2: Protection by pressurization 'pD' (under consideration)
- Part 11: Intrinsically safe apparatus 'iD'
- Part 18: Protection by encapsulation 'mD'

NOTE IEC 61241 gives guidance on the selection and installation of the apparatus. Apparatus within the scope of this standard may also be subjected to additional requirements in other standards – for example, IEC 60079-0.

The application of electrical apparatus in atmospheres which may contain explosive gas as well as combustible dust, whether simultaneously or separately, requires additional protective measures.

This standard does not specify requirements for safety, other than those directly related to the explosion risk.

Where the apparatus has to meet other environmental conditions, for example, protection against ingress of water and resistance to corrosion, additional methods of protection may be necessary. The method used does not adversely affect the integrity of the enclosure.

This standard does not apply to dusts of explosives that do not require atmospheric oxygen for combustion, or to pyrophoric substances.

This standard is not applicable to electrical apparatus intended for use in underground parts of mines as well as those parts of surface installations of such mines endangered by fire damp and/or combustible dust.

This standard does not take account of any risk due to an emission of flammable or toxic gas from the dust.

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.