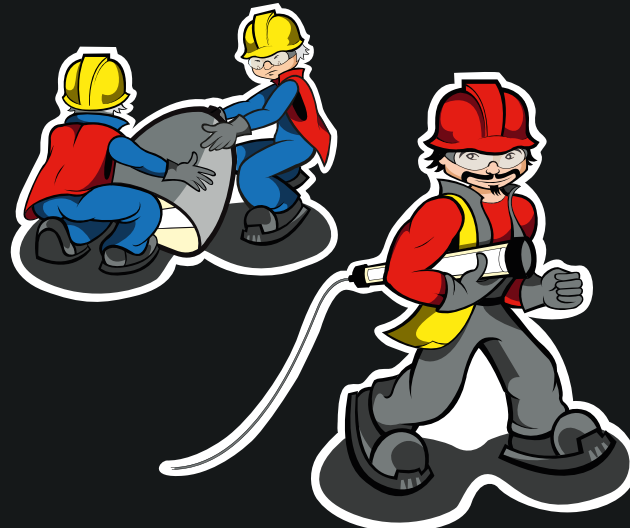


## Selection of equipment

### Steps for safe choosing

#### 1 INTENDED PURPOSE OF EQUIPMENT

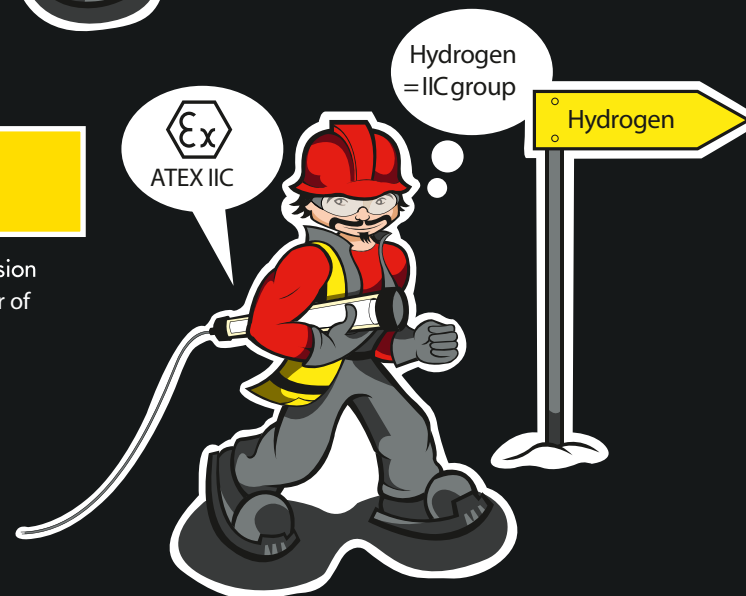
- In case the equipment is used as portable, the certificate should state this in the description of equipment.
- If not mentioned it is likely that the unit is not tested or accepted for portable use.
- Portable Ex-luminaire and non-portable Ex-luminaire have different requirements.



#### 2 CLASSIFICATION OF EX-AREA

- Compare the equipment certificate with the area classification.
- Examples:
  - Equipment category 2 = Zone 1 and 2
  - EPL marking Gb = Zone 1 and 2

Make sure that the equipment CATEGORY is suitable for the particular Ex-area classification.



#### 3 SUBSTANCE EXPLOSION GROUP

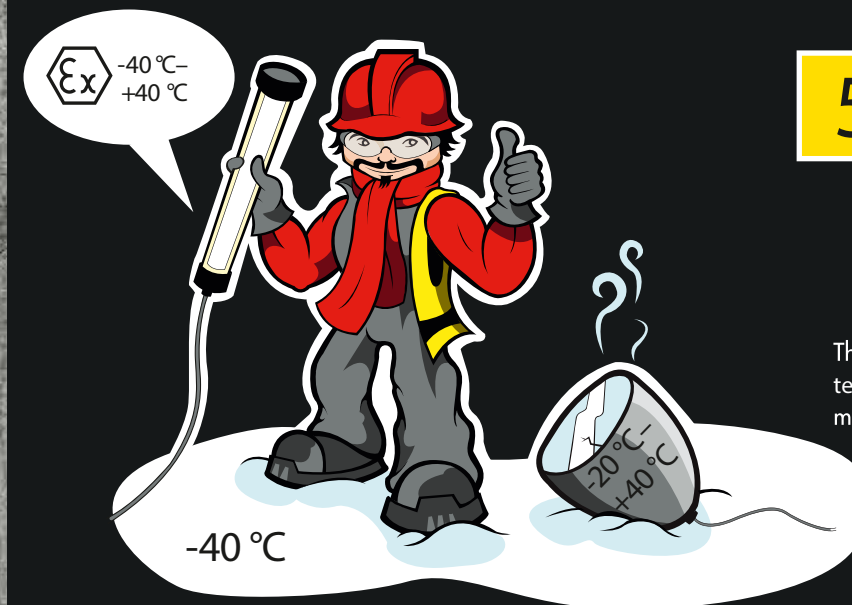
- Compare the equipment certification to the explosion group of the substance that is creating the danger of explosion.
- Examples:
  - Hydrogen → Explosion group IIC
  - Ethylene → Explosion group IIB
  - Naphtha → Explosion group IIA

Make sure that the equipment EXPLOSION GROUP is suitable for the particular Ex-area classification.

#### 4 TEMPERATURE RATING OF EQUIPMENT

- Compare the equipment certification to the highest acceptable temperature of substance that is creating the danger of explosion.
- Examples:
  - Hydrogen → Ignition temp 560 °C = T1
  - Ethylene → Ignition temp 425 °C = T1
  - Diesel → Ignition temp 230 °C = T3
  - Diethyl ether → Ignition temp 195 °C = T4

Make sure the equipment's HIGHEST TEMPERATURE POINT is suitable for the particular Ex-area classification.



#### 5 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

- Notice the ambient temperature of the application of use.
- Notice also other criteria e.g. heavy mechanical stress and effect of chemicals.

The Ex-certificate is valid between ambient temperatures of -20 °C to +40 °C if not otherwise mentioned in the certificate.

#### 6 TURN-KEY SOLUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR YOU

- Further questions?
- Atexor is at your disposal

We are there for you

