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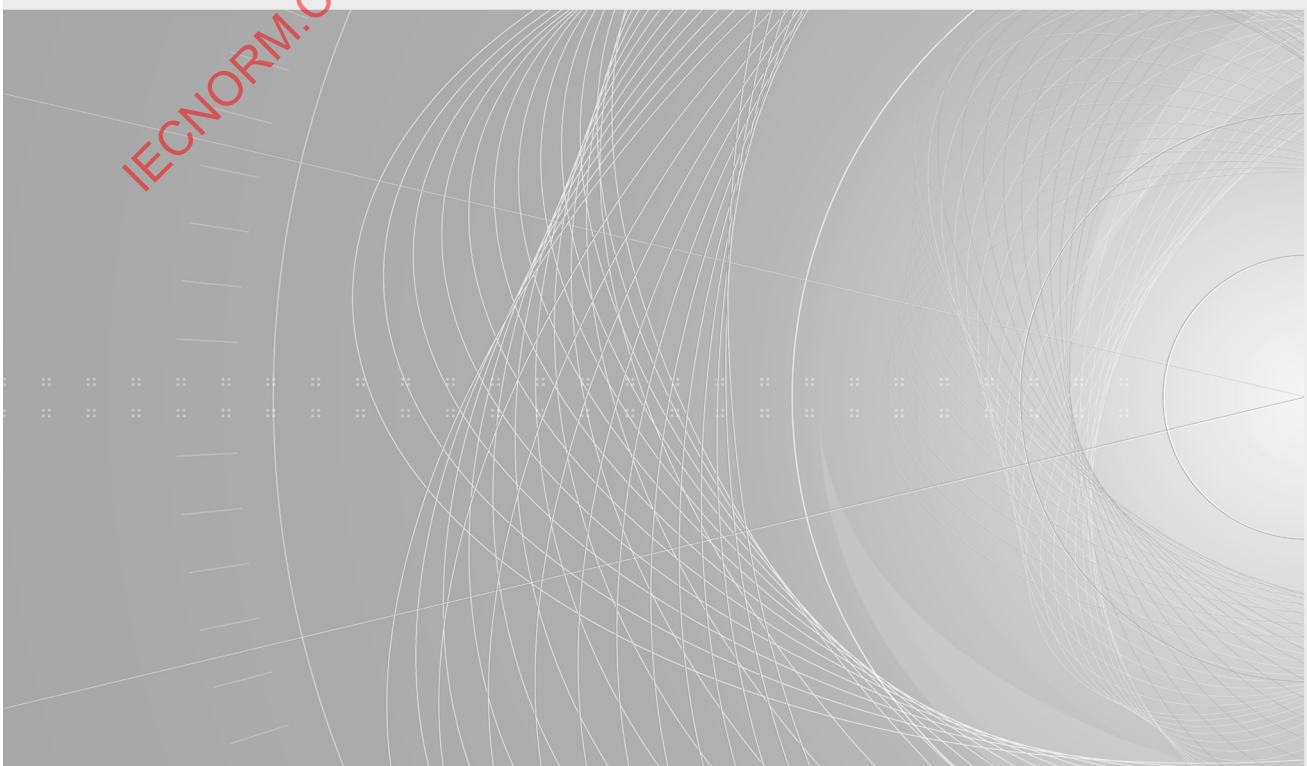
Edition 4.0 2014-12
REDLINE VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Explosive atmospheres –
Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”



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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”

FOREWORD

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

The contents of the corrigendum of July 2018 have been included in this copy.

Standard IEC 60079-18 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition of IEC 60079-18 (2009), and constitutes a technical revision.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment-General requirements*.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

		Type		
Explanation of the significance of the changes	**Clause**	**Minor and editorial changes**	**Extension**	**Major technical changes**
Definitions deleted and moved to IEC 60079-0	3	X		
Heading modified /added to clarify which requirements are additional requirements for “ma” level of protection only	4	X		
Thermal conductivity added	5.2		X	
Note added that it is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the compound needs to be verified	5.3.2	X		
Clarification added	6.2.2	X		
Clarification added	7.1	X		
For the determination of faults options added and clarification given	7.2		X	
Additional information included in Figure 1	7.4.1	X		
“Varnish and similar coatings are not considered to be solid insulation.” was added in this section and deleted in the definition on 3.8	7.4.2	X		
For rigid, multi-layer printed wiring boards with through connections additional standards added	7.4.3.1		X	
Protection against inadmissible temperatures and damage to the cells	7.8.3			C1
Electrical protective devices clarified and additional possibilities added	7.9.2		X	
Thermal protective devices clarified and additional possibilities added	7.9.3		X	
2/3 voltage limitation deleted	7.9.3		X	
Determination of the maximum temperature for “Da” fixed	8.2.2			C2
Stabilization of the temperature	8.2.2			C3
Thermal endurance to heat	8.2.3.1		X	
Temperature fixed as reference service temperatures and tests given as alternatives	8.2.3.1.1		X	
For the dielectric strength test procedure alternative possibilities added	8.2.4.1		X	
Alternative test methods for the required pressure test for Group I and Group II electrical equipment added	8.2.6		X	
Sealing test for build-in protective devices	8.2.8		X	
For the dielectric strength test procedure alternative possibilities added	9.2		X	
Marking	10	X	X	

Explanation of the Types of Significant Changes:

A) Definitions

1. **Minor and editorial changes:**
   - Clarification
   - Decrease of technical requirements
   - Minor technical change
   - Editorial corrections

These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change, or a reduction in level of existing requirement.

2. **Extension:**
   - Addition of technical options

These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing requirements for equipment that was fully compliant with the previous standard. Therefore, these will not have to be considered for products in conformity with the preceding edition.

3. **Major technical changes:**
   - addition of technical requirements
   - increase of technical requirements

These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal) made in a way that a product in conformity with the preceding edition will not always be able to fulfil the requirements given in the later edition. These changes have to be considered for products in conformity with the preceding edition. For these changes additional information is provided in item B) below.

Note These changes represent current technological knowledge. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on equipment already placed on the market.

B) Information about the background of 'Major technical changes'

C1 Clause 7.8.3 modified and additional requirements added for cells or batteries

C2 The flexibility given in IEC 60079-0 is replaced by a min. requirement. For level of protection "ma" equipment, designed for EPL "Da" the maximum surface temperature shall be determined with the equipment mounted in accordance with the manufacturer`s instructions, and surrounded on all available surfaces by dust with a layer thickness of at least 200 mm

C3 The increase of the temperature during the test can be a very slow process. The final temperature shall be considered to have been reached when the rate of rise of temperature does not exceed 1 K/24 h

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

FDIS	Report on voting
31/1152/FDIS	31/1168/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.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60079 series, published 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 stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 gives the specific requirements for the construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components with the type of protection encapsulation “m” intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres or explosive dust atmospheres.

This part applies only for encapsulated electrical equipment, encapsulated parts of electrical equipment and encapsulated Ex components (hereinafter always referred to as “m” equipment) where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV.

The application of electrical equipment in atmospheres, which may contain explosive gas as well as combustible dust simultaneously, may require additional protective measures.

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

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

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 ~~shall take~~ takes precedence.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*

IEC 60079-7, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety “e”*

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety “i”*

IEC 60079-15, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n"*

IEC 60079-26, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 26: Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga*

IEC 60079-31, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 31: Equipment dust ignition protection by enclosure “t”*

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60243-1, *Electrical strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60691, *Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide*

IEC 60730-2-9, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls*

IEC 60738-1, *Thermistors – Directly heated positive temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification*

~~IEC 61241-11, *Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust – Part 11: Protection by intrinsic safety 'iD'*~~

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 61558-1, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Safety of ~~power~~ transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers ~~for general use~~ and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers*

IEC 62326-4-1, *Printed boards – Part 4: Rigid multilayer printed boards with interlayer connections – Sectional specification – Section 1: Capability detail specification – Performance levels A, B and C*

~~ISO 62, *Plastics – Determination of water absorption*~~

ANSI/UL 248~~-1, *(all parts)*~~, *Standard for low-voltage fuses ~~– Part 1: General requirements~~*

ANSI/UL 746B, *Standard for polymeric materials – Long term property evaluations*

ANSI/UL 796, *Printed-Wiring Boards*

IPC-A-600, *Acceptability of Printed Boards*

IPC-6012, *Qualification and Performance Specification for Rigid Printed Boards*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60079-0 and the following definitions ~~specific to encapsulation "m"~~ apply.

NOTE Additional definitions applicable to explosive atmospheres can be found in IEC 60050-426.

3.1
encapsulation "m"
type of protection whereby parts that are capable of igniting an explosive atmosphere by either sparking or heating are fully enclosed in a compound or other non-metallic enclosure with adhesion in such a way as to avoid ignition of a dust layer or explosive atmosphere under operating or installation conditions

~~**3.2**~~
~~**compounds**~~
~~any thermosetting, thermoplastic, epoxy resin or elastomeric materials with or without fillers and/or additives, in their solid state~~

3.2
temperature range of the compound
range of temperatures within which the properties of the compound, in either operation or storage, permit compliance with the requirements of IEC 60079-18

~~**3.4**~~
~~**continuous operating temperature (COT) of the compound**~~
~~temperature range within which, according to the details given by the manufacturer, the properties of the compound, during operation, satisfy the requirements of this standard on a permanent basis during the foreseen lifetime of the equipment~~

~~**3.5**~~
~~**encapsulation**~~
~~process of applying the compound to enclose any electrical device(s) by suitable means~~

3.3
free surface
compound surface exposed to the explosive atmospheres and/or dust layers

~~**3.7**~~
~~**normal operation**~~
~~operation of equipment conforming electrically and mechanically with its design specification and used within the limits specified by the manufacturer~~

~~NOTE 1 The limits specified by the manufacturer may include persistent operational conditions, for example operation of a motor on a duty cycle.~~

~~NOTE 2 Variation of the supply specifications within stated limits and any other operational tolerance is part of normal operation.~~

~~**3.8**~~
~~**void**~~
~~unintentional space created as a consequence of the encapsulation process~~

~~**3.9**~~
~~**free space**~~
~~intentionally created space surrounding components or space inside components~~

3.4
switching contact
mechanical contact, which makes and breaks an electrical circuit

3.5
adhesion
moisture, gas and dust tight permanent bonding of a compound to a surface

3.6
countable fault
fault which occurs in parts of electrical equipment conforming to the constructional requirements

3.7
infallible separation ~~or insulation~~
separation ~~or insulation~~ between electrically conductive parts that is considered as not subject to short circuits ~~as specified in IEC 60079-18. The probability of such fault modes occurring in service or storage is considered to be so low that they are not to be taken into account.~~

~~**3.14**~~
~~**non-countable fault**~~
~~fault, which occurs in parts of electrical equipment not conforming to the constructional requirements of IEC 60079-18~~

3.8
solid insulation
insulation material which is extruded or moulded, but not poured

Note 1 to entry: Insulators fabricated from two or more pieces of electrical insulating material, which are solidly bonded together may be considered as solid. ~~Varnish and similar coatings are not considered to be solid insulation.~~

4 General

4.1 Level of protection (equipment protection level (EPL))

Electrical equipment with encapsulation “m” shall be either:

a) level of protection “ma” (EPL “Ma, Ga, Da”),

b) level of protection “mb” (EPL “Mb, Gb, Db”), or

c) level of protection “mc” (EPL “Gc, Dc”).

The requirements of this standard ~~shall~~ apply to all levels of protection for encapsulation “m” ~~(EPL`s)~~ unless otherwise stated.

4.2 Additional requirements for levels of protection “ma” and “mb”

~~The working voltage at any point in the circuit shall not exceed 1 kV.~~

Components without additional protection shall be used only if they cannot damage the encapsulation mechanically or thermally in the case of any fault conditions specified in this standard.

Alternatively, where a fault of an internal component may lead to failure of encapsulation “m” due to increasing temperature, the requirements of 7.9 shall apply.

4.3 Additional requirements for level of protection “ma”

The working voltage at any point in the circuit shall not exceed 1 kV.

4.4 Rated voltage and prospective short circuit current

The rated voltage and the prospective short circuit current shall be specified such that the limiting temperature is not exceeded for the relevant level of protection “ma”, “mb” or “mc”.

5 Requirements for compounds

5.1 General

The documentation shall specify the compound(s) used and the processing method(s), including measures to prevent the formation of voids.

As a minimum, those properties of the compound(s) on which encapsulation “m” depends shall be provided.

NOTE ~~Due consideration should be given in the~~ Proper selection of the compound allows for the expansion of components during operation and in the event of allowable faults.

5.2 Specification

The specification for the compound shall include the following:

a) the name and address of the manufacturer of the compound,

b) the exact and complete reference of the compound and if relevant, percentage of fillers and any other additives, the mixture ratios and the type designation,

c) if applicable, any treatment of the surface of the compound(s), for example varnishing,

d) if applicable, to obtain correct adhesion of the compound to a component, any requirement for pre-treating of the component for example cleaning, etching,

e) the dielectric strength in accordance with IEC 60243-1 at the maximum service temperature of the ~~equipment~~ compound determined according to 8.2.2 a) if available; if not available, the requirements of 5.3.2 shall be applied,

f) temperature range of the compound(s) (including maximum continuous operating temperature (COT) and minimum continuous operating temperature (COT)),

g) in the case of “m” equipment where the compound is part of the external enclosure, the temperature index TI value as defined by IEC 60079-0. As an alternative to the TI, the relative thermal index (RTI-mechanical ~~impact~~) may be determined in accordance with ANSI/UL 746B,

h) the colour of the compound used for the test samples, where the compound specification will be influenced by changing the colour,

i) Thermal conductivity if utilizing the alternative test method in 6.2.2.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer’s specification of the compound needs to be verified.

5.3 Properties of the compound

5.3.1 Water absorption

~~If the equipment is to be exposed to dampness,~~ Either the compound shall be tested in accordance with 8.1.1 or, if this test is not performed, the certificate number for the equipment shall ~~be marked~~ include the “X” suffix in accordance with the marking requirements of IEC 60079-0 and the ~~restriction of use to dry environments clarified in the instructions~~ specific conditions of use listed on the certificate shall detail the precautions necessary.

5.3.2 Dielectric strength

Where the dielectric strength according to IEC 60243-1 ~~is not available~~ at the maximum service temperature ~~of the equipment as defined~~ according to 8.2.2 a) ~~see 5.2 e)~~, of the compound is not available from the material manufacturer, a test shall be performed in accordance with 8.1.2.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the compound needs to be verified.

6 Temperatures

6.1 General

~~The maximum value of the continuous operating~~ The service temperature of the compound, determined in accordance with IEC 60079-0 shall not ~~be exceeded under normal operation~~ exceed the maximum value of the COT of the compound. The maximum surface temperature

shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60079-0 ~~shall not be exceeded~~ under normal operation and under fault conditions as defined in 7.2.1. The "m" equipment shall be protected in such a way that encapsulation "m" is not adversely affected under these fault conditions.

~~NOTE Normal operation includes operation at the extremes of voltage tolerances of the supply normally 90 % to 110 % if not otherwise specified.~~

6.2 Determination of the limiting temperatures

6.2.1 Maximum surface temperature

The maximum surface temperature shall be determined using the test method given in 8.2.2 in accordance with the supply conditions specified in 4.4. ~~This temperature shall be used to determine the temperature class for explosive gas atmosphere or the maximum surface temperature in degrees Celsius for explosive dust atmosphere of the equipment.~~

NOTE This temperature is used to determine either the temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmospheres of the equipment, or both.

6.2.2 Temperature of the compound

The hottest component shall be determined. The maximum temperature in the compound, adjacent to the hottest component, shall be determined using the test method given in 8.2.2 for normal operation.

As an alternative the determination of the temperature of the hottest component in normal operation may be done by calculation, manufacturer's specification or by ~~a practical test~~ testing the component under intended application conditions prior to encapsulating the component~~s~~ if the thermal conductivity of the compound is greater than that of air.

NOTE Thermal conductivity of air is most often defined as 0.25 W/m*K (standard conditions).

6.3 Temperature limitation

Where the equipment may be subject to fault in accordance with 7.2.1, or where there is the possibility of an increased temperature, for example by an unfavourable input voltage in accordance with 7.2.1 or an unfavourable load, this shall be taken into account in determining the limiting temperatures.

When a protective device is required to limit temperatures for safety reasons, it shall be an ~~internal or external~~ electrical or thermal device external to the equipment or directly integrated into the equipment, as defined in 7.9.

7 Constructional requirements

7.1 General

Where the compound forms part of the external enclosure it shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60079-0 for non metallic enclosures and non metallic parts of enclosures.

If the surface of the compound is totally or partly surrounded by an enclosure and the enclosure is part of the protection, the enclosure or parts of the enclosure shall comply with the enclosure requirements of IEC 60079-0.

~~If~~ Additional protective measures ~~are~~ may be required to be provided by the user in the installation in order to comply with the requirements of this standard. For example, additional mechanical protection~~, to indicate this specific condition of use the equipment shall be in accordance with the "specific conditions of use" marking requirements of IEC 60079-0~~ may be required to protect the equipment from a direct impact. In such cases, the certificate number for the equipment shall include the "X" suffix in accordance with the marking requirements of

IEC 60079-0 and the specific conditions of use listed in the certificate shall detail the precautions necessary.

Appropriate action shall be taken to accommodate the expansion of components during normal operation and in the event of faults according to 7.2.

In 7.2 to 7.9 the requirements differ according to whether the compound adheres to the enclosure. Where adhesion is specified, the aim is to prevent the ingress of explosive atmospheres and moisture at the boundary surfaces (for example enclosure-compound, compound-parts that are not completely embedded in the compound, such as printed wiring boards, connection terminals, etc.). Where adhesion is required to maintain the type of protection, it shall be maintained after completion of all the prescribed tests.

~~NOTE~~ The choice of the compound(s) to be used for a specific application is dependent on the task each compound has to perform. ~~In general,~~ Testing a compound once ~~is not sufficient for universal use for encapsulation "m"~~ for a given application will not qualify that compound for all applications.

NOTE Tests for adhesion are under consideration.

7.2 Determination of faults

7.2.1 Fault examination

When tested in accordance with IEC 60079-0, encapsulation "m" shall ~~not be invalidated even under the most adverse input rating, but between 90 % and 110 % of the rating and~~ be maintained in the case of

a) the most ~~adverse~~ unfavourable output load and

b) up to two internal countable faults for level of protection "ma", and up to one internal countable fault for level of protection "mb", taking into account 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.4.

No faults are taken into account for level of protection "mc".

NOTE Examples of faults are: a short circuit in any component, the failure of any component and a fault between tracks in the printed wiring board, ~~but not the opening of a track~~.

~~Components meeting the requirements of are not considered to fail and infallible separation distances shall only be considered to fail in accordance with .~~

The failure of some components may result in an unstable condition, for example, alternating between high and low resistance. In those cases, the most onerous condition shall be considered.

If a fault leads to one or more subsequent faults, for example, due to the overload of a component, the primary and subsequent fault(s) shall be considered to be a single fault.

7.2.2 Components considered as not subject to fail

For levels of protection "ma" and "mb" the following components shall be considered as not to fail if they are encapsulated according to the requirements of this standard, if they are suitable for the service temperature and if they are not operated at more than 2/3 of their rated voltage, rated current and rated power ~~specified by the manufacturer of the respective component~~ related to the rating of the device, the mounting conditions and the temperature range specified:

– resistors~~, if they comply with the current limiting resistors of IEC 60079-11~~,
– single-layer, spirally wound coils,

– plastic foil capacitors,

– paper capacitors,

– ceramic capacitors,

~~– shunt semiconductors, if they are used in accordance with the shunt safety assemblies of IEC 60079-11,~~

~~– series semiconductor devices used to limit current,~~

~~– a single device is adequate for level of protection "mb"~~

~~– two devices shall be used for level of protection "ma".~~

– semiconductors,

– semiconductor devices used as a protective device according to 7.9,

– resistors used as a protective device according to 7.9, if they comply with the current limiting resistors of IEC 60079-11 for level of protection "ia" or "ib".

For levels of protection "ma" and "mb" ~~coils, motor~~ windings ~~and transformers~~ that comply with IEC 60079-7, including also those that have wire diameters of less than 0,25 mm shall be considered as not subject to failure if they are encapsulated according to the requirements of this standard.

7.2.3 Isolating components

The following components for the segregation of different circuits shall be considered to provide isolation and are not considered to fail across the segregation:

- Galvanically separating components (e.g. optocouplers and relays),
  - if the rated insulation voltage conforms to $2U$ + 1 000 V r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % or 1 500 V r.m.s. whichever is greater (U is the sum of the rated r.m.s. voltages of both circuits), or
  - for a rated insulation voltage across the segregation of more than 60 V (sum of the rated r.m.s. voltages of both circuits), optocouplers and relays providing a double or reinforced insulation between the circuits per IEC 61140, or
  - complying with IEC 60079-11 for level of protection "ia" or "ib".
- Transformers,
  - complying with IEC 61558-2-6 ~~or IEC 60079-11~~
  - providing a double or reinforced insulation between the circuit per IEC 61558-1, or
  - complying with IEC 60079-11 for level of protection "ia" or "ib".

NOTE 1 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the above standards per the manufacturer´s specification regarding segregation needs to be verified.

NOTE 2 Galvanically separating components providing double or reinforced insulation according to a product standard are considered to meet the requirements of IEC 61140 e.g. IEC 60747-5-5 for optocouplers.

7.2.4 Infallible separation distances

7.2.4.1 General

It is not necessary to consider the possibility of a fault occurring as described in 7.2.1 in respect of voltage breakdown, if the distances between bare current-carrying parts:

– of the same circuit, or

– of a circuit and earthed metal parts, or

– of two separate circuits (sum of the working voltages shall be taken as the voltage for Table 1; where one of the working voltages is less than 20 % of the other, it shall be ignored),

comply with the requirements of 7.2.4.2 and if applicable 7.2.4.3.

7.2.4.2 Distances through the compound

Distances through compound shall be considered to be infallible against short circuit for level of protection “ma” and level of protection “mb” if they comply with the values in Table 1, provided that the distances in the compound are fixed or secured mechanically before encapsulation.

NOTE When a suitably adhered non-metallic enclosure of a given specific minimum thickness permits a zero thickness of compound per Key letter c of Table 4 and Figure 1, then the separation distances for the associated current carrying parts are still considered infallible against short circuit

Distances between the minimum distances given for level of protection “mc” and the infallible distances given for level of protection “ma” and “mb” are not considered infallible and shall be assessed as a “countable fault”. Distances less than those given for level of protection “mc” are considered as short-circuits if this impairs the type of protection “m”.

For level of protection “mc” the values of Table 1 are the constructional requirements and may be achieved by mechanically fixing before encapsulation.

Table 1 – Distances through the compound

Voltage U r.m.s. or d.c. (see ~~note~~[a]) V	**Minimum distance** mm		
	“ma”	“mb ”	“mc ”
≤ 32	0,5	0,5	0,2
≤ 63	0,5	0,5	0,3
≤ 400	1	1	0,6
≤ 500	1,5	1,5	0,8
≤ 630	2	2	0,9
≤ 1 000	2,5	2,5	1,7
≤ 1 600	-	4	4
≤ 3 200	-	7	7
≤ 6 300	-	12	12
≤ 10 000	-	20	20

~~NOTE~~[a] Voltages shown are derived from IEC 60664-1 ~~For all voltages, the actual voltage may exceed the value given in the table by up to 10 %. This is based on the rationalisation of supply voltages given in Table F.3b of IEC 60664-1~~ and are based on the rationalization of supply voltages given in Table 3b of IEC 60664-1. When determining the required distance, the working voltage may be higher than the voltage in the table by a factor of 1,1.

NOTE The factor of 1,1 recognizes that at many places in a circuit, the working voltage equals the rated voltage and that there are a number of rated voltages in common use that can be accommodated by the 1,1 factor.

7.2.4.3 Distances through solid insulation

The distance through solid insulation, on which the type of protection “m” depends, shall be at least 0,1 mm and shall comply with the dielectric strength test of 0.

7.3 Free space in the encapsulation

7.3.1 Group III “m” equipment

~~The compound shall be free of voids.~~

The sum of the free spaces is not limited, but the volume of each individual free space is limited to 100 cm^3. The thickness of the compound surrounding such free spaces shall meet the requirements of Table 2.

Table 2 – Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space for Group III “m” equipment

Level of protection	Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space to:	Free space ≤ 1 cm^3	Free space > 1 cm^3 ≤ 100 cm^3
“ma”	Free space or free surface	3 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	3 mm	3 mm
“mb”	Free space or free surface	1 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	3 mm
“mc”	Free space or free surface	1 mm	1 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	1 mm (enclosure + compound)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	1 mm
[a] Wall thickness of the enclosure ≥ 1 mm.			
~~NOTE~~ The thickness of the materials quoted in this table does not imply compliance with other mechanical tests required by IEC 60079-0. NOTE A metal enclosure with adhesion is permitted to have no compound thickness to a free space provided there are no live parts in the free space.			

7.3.2 Group I and Group II “m” equipment

~~The compound shall be free of voids.~~

The sum of the free spaces shall not exceed:

- 100 cm^3 for level of protection “mb” and “mc”;
- 10 cm^3 for level of protection “ma”.

The minimum thickness of the compound surrounding such free spaces shall comply with Table 3.

Table 3 – Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space for Group I and Group II "m" equipment

Level of protection	Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space to:	Free space ≤ 1 cm³	Free space > 1 cm³ ≤ 10 cm³	Free space > 10 cm³ ≤ 100 cm³
"ma"	Free space or free surface	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a] (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
"mb"	Free space or free surface	1 mm	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a] (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
"mc "	Free space or free surface	1 mm	1 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound) See note
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	1 mm	3 mm

[a] Wall thickness of the enclosure ≥ 1 mm.

~~NOTE~~ The thickness of the materials quoted in this table does not imply compliance with other mechanical tests required by IEC 60079-0.

NOTE A metal enclosure with adhesion is permitted to have no compound thickness to a free space provided there are no live parts in the free space.

7.4 Thickness of the compound

7.4.1 "m" equipment

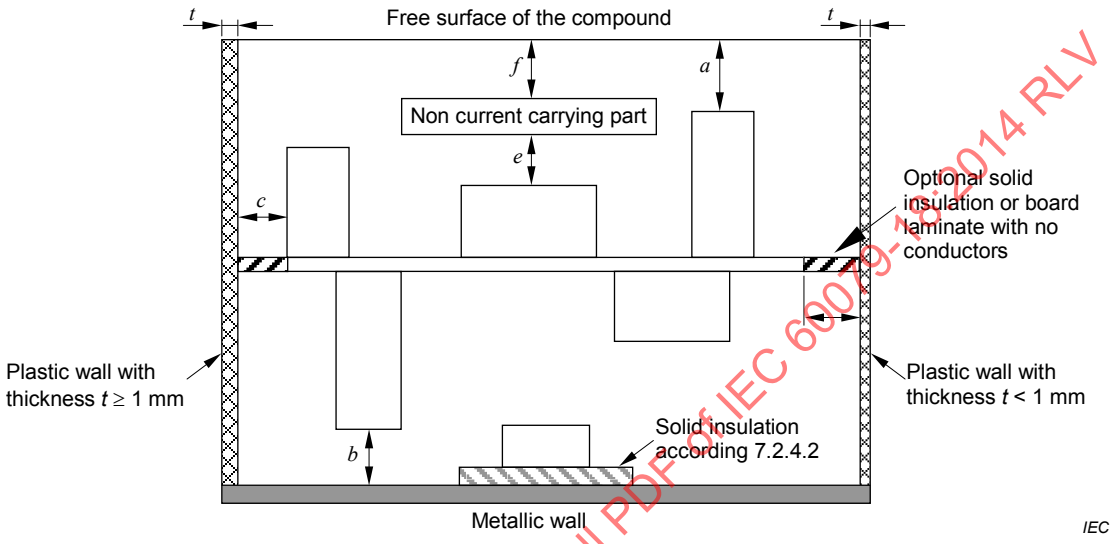
The minimum thickness of compound surrounding the electrical components and circuit shall be in accordance with Table 4 and Figure 1.

If solid insulation according to ~~7.2.4.2~~ 7.2.4.3 is used in an enclosure with metallic walls as shown in Figure 1, the compound shall adhere to the wall.

NOTE 1 Figure 1 does not necessarily represent a practical construction, but is intended to assist in understanding Table 4 by showing an encapsulated circuit ~~with all of:~~ that includes a free surface; a metallic enclosure; a plastic enclosure with different wall thicknesses.

When a suitably adhered non-metallic enclosure of a given specific minimum thickness permits a zero thickness of compound per Key letter c of Table 4 and Figure 1, then the separation distances for the associated current carrying parts are still considered infallible against short circuit.

NOTE 2 Separation distances (creepages and clearances) associated with such current carrying parts that are permitted to have zero thickness of compound and still be considered infallible against short circuit, are evaluated in accordance with the applicable safety requirements of the relevant industrial standards.



Key

a distance to free surface

b distance to metall~~ic~~ enclosure

c distance to ~~plastic~~ non metallic enclosure with wall thickness $t \geq 1$ mm

d distance to ~~plastic~~ non metallic enclosure with wall thickness $t < 1$ mm

e distance to non current carrying part within the compound

f distance from non current carrying part to free surface

Figure 1 – Dimensional key for thickness through the compound

In all cases the compound shall be subjected to the dielectric strength test of 8.2.4.

Table 4 – Thickness of the compound

	Level of protection "ma"	Level of protection "mb" or "mc"
Free surface ≤ 2 cm^2	$a \geq 3$ mm	$a \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Free surface > 2 cm^2	$a \geq 3$ mm	$a \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 3 mm
~~Plastic housing~~ Non metallic enclosure with adhesion (wall thickness $t < 1$ mm)	$d \geq 3$ mm	$d \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
~~Plastic housing~~ Non metallic enclosure with adhesion (wall thickness $t \geq 1$ mm)	$c \geq$ (3 mm – t) [a]	$c \geq$ (distance according to Table 1 – t) [a]
~~Plastic housing~~ Non metallic enclosure without adhesion	$c = d \geq 3$ mm	$c = d \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Metal ~~housing~~ enclosure	$b \geq 3$ mm	$b \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Non current carrying part	$e \geq 3$ mm	$e \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Non current carrying part – free surface	$f + e \geq a$	$f + e \geq a$
[a] In the case of ~~plastic housing~~ non metallic enclosure with adhesion and wall thickness ≥ 1mm if the application of the formula allows $c = 0$ the component may be placed against the wall.		

7.4.2 Windings for electrical machines

For electrical machines with windings in slots, the solid slot insulation shall have:

a) for level of protection "ma" only, a minimum thickness of 0,1 mm and shall be extended by at least 5 mm beyond the end of the slot;

b) for levels of protection "ma" and "mb", the end of the slot and the end-winding shall be protected by the minimum thickness of compound in accordance with 7.4.1. A dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4 shall be passed with a test voltage $U = 2U +$ 1 000 V r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % with a minimum of 1 500 V a.c. at 48 Hz to 62 Hz.

Varnish and similar coatings are not considered to be solid insulation.

7.4.3 Rigid, multi-layer printed wiring boards with through connections

7.4.3.1 General

Multi-layer printed wiring boards complying with the requirements of IEC 62326-4-1, performance level C or IPC-A-600 and IPC-6012 or ANSI/UL 796, operated at working voltages less than or equal to 500 V, shall be considered to be encapsulated providing they meet 7.4.3.2

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s performance specification of the printed wiring board needs to be verified.

7.4.3.2 Minimum distances

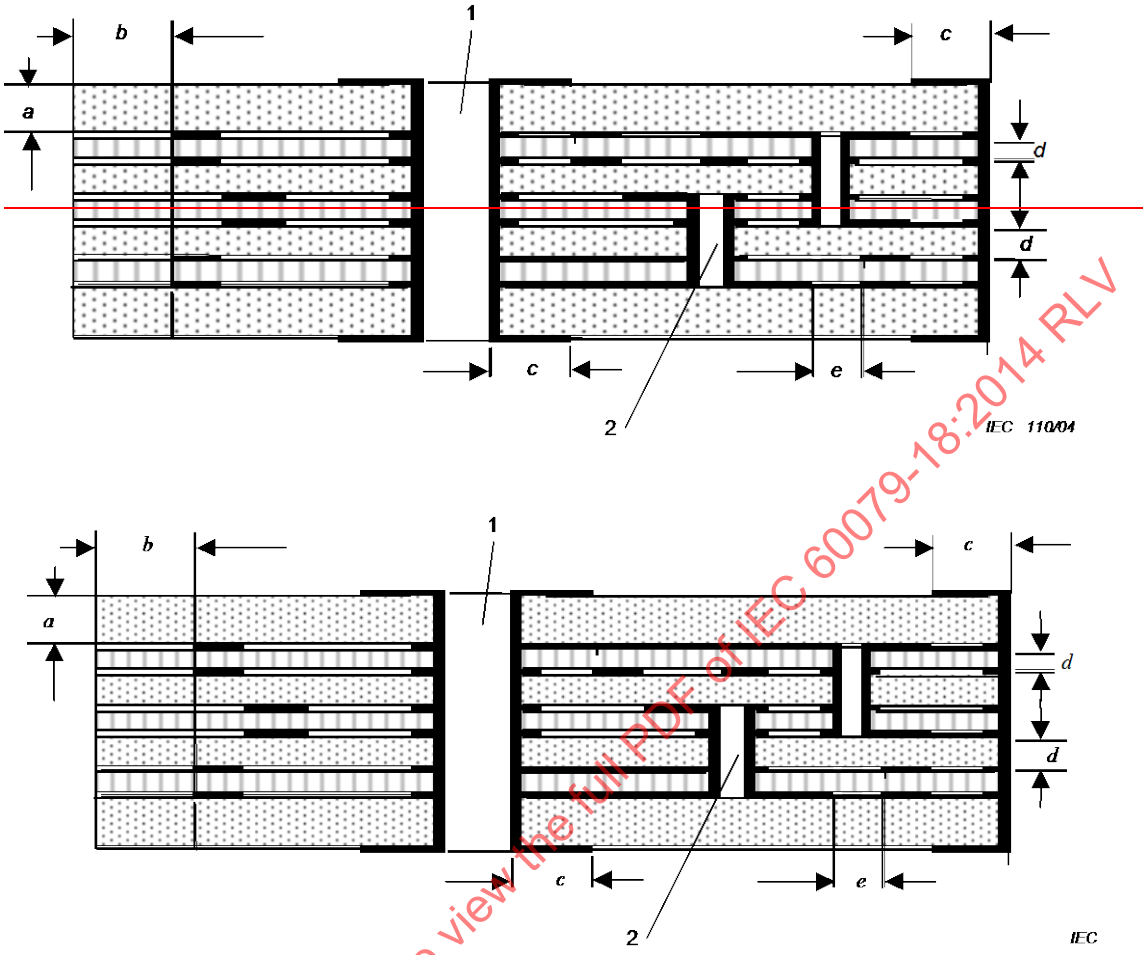
The insulation thickness of both, the copper-clad laminates and the adhesive films shall comply with the requirements of 7.2.4.3.

NOTE The insulation thickness is the combination of the laminate and the adhesive film when they are not separated by copper.

The minimum distance between the printed circuit conductors and the edge of the multi-layer printed wiring board or any hole in it shall be at least distance b of Table 5. If the edges or holes are protected with metal or insulating material extending at least 1 mm along the surface of the board from the edges or holes, the distance between the printed wiring conductors and the metal or insulating material may be reduced to distance c of Table 5. Metal coating shall have a minimum thickness of 35 μm (see also Figure 2 and Table 5).

Table 5 – Minimum distances for multi-layer printed wiring boards

Distance	Level of protection "ma"	Level of protection "mb"	Level of protection "mc"
a	3 mm	0,5 mm	0,25 mm
b	3 mm	3 mm	1 mm
c	3 mm	1 mm	0,5 mm
d	0,1 mm, see ~~7.2.3.2~~ 7.2.4.3	0,1 mm, see ~~7.2.3.2~~ 7.2.4.3	0,1 mm, see ~~7.2.3.2~~ 7.2.4.3
e	In accordance with Table 1	In accordance with Table 1	In accordance with Table 1
where *a* is the distance between the current carrying part and the outside surface through the cover layer; *b* is the distance between the current carrying part and the outside surface along the cover layer; *c* is the length of metal or insulation extending along the surface of the board from the edge or the hole; *d* is the thickness of the adhesive film or the core where segregation is required; *e* is the distance between two circuits inside the multilayer where segregation is required.			



Key

core and cover layer

adhesive filmcopper

copper

1 Through contact for termination

2 Through contact to connect the printed conductors to the layers

Figure 2 – Minimum distances for multi-layer printed wiring boards

7.5 Switching contacts

7.5.1 General

Switching contacts shall be provided with an additional enclosure.

NOTE Entering of compound ~~should not enter~~ in the enclosure of the switching contacts during the encaspulation process can interfere with the function of the device

7.5.2 Level of protection “ma”

~~Switching contacts shall be provided with an~~ This additional enclosure shall be in accordance with the requirements for hermetically-sealed devices as defined in IEC 60079-15 before encapsulation.

~~NOTE This additional enclosure should withstand all stresses during potting and all stresses expected during lifetime of the equipment.~~

NOTE Damage to the hermetically-sealed enclosure due to stresses during potting can invalidate the type of protection of the device.

The rating of switching contacts shall be less than or equal to 60 V and 6 A. The additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 2/3 of the rated current specified by the manufacturer of the component.

7.5.3 Level of protection “mb”

~~Switching contacts shall be provided with an additional enclosure before encapsulation.~~ This additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 2/3 of the rated current specified by the manufacturer of the component or if the current exceeds 6 A.

7.5.4 Level of protection “mc”

~~Switching contacts shall be provided with an additional enclosure before encapsulation.~~ This additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 6 A.

7.6 External connections

7.6.1 General

~~The entry of all electric conductors, including cables, into the compound shall be designed in such a way that the ingress of an explosive atmosphere into the “m” equipment under normal operating conditions and fault conditions in is prevented.~~

~~NOTE This may be achieved by a bare conductor path in the compound that is at least 5 mm long.~~

When compounds are used to secure a permanently connected cable, the cable shall be suitably protected against damage from flexing and the pull test shall be carried out according to 8.2.5.

This test shall not be performed on Ex Components or where the enclosure of the “m” protected device does not serve as an external enclosure.

7.6.2 Additional requirements for “ma” equipment

~~External connections shall meet the following requirements~~ The Ex ma equipment shall either be supplied by a circuit in accordance with level of protection “ia” according to IEC 60079-11 or have a connection in accordance with one of the following requirements:

- ~~for EPL Ma, level of protection “ia” ;~~
- for EPL Ga~~, the “Ga”~~ requirements of IEC 60079-26;
- for EPL Da,~~ the “Da” requirements~~ level of protection “ta” of IEC 60079-31~~ or IEC 61241-11, level of protection “iaD”~~.

~~NOTE IEC 61241-11 specifies “category” “iaD” and “ibD” and refers to Clause 5 of IEC 60079-11 where “ia” and “ib” are identified as “levels of protection”. For the purposes of IEC 60079-18, the terms “category” and “level of protection” should be considered to be synonymous.~~

7.7 Protection of bare live parts

Depending on the required EPL bare live parts that pass through the surface of the compound shall be protected by another type of protection as listed in IEC 60079-0 for the required EPL.

NOTE In this case, the equipment is marked ~~as combined~~ with multiple types of protection in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

7.8 Cells and batteries

7.8.1 General

When evaluating battery control arrangements with respect to the potential release of gas, the full range of operating temperatures, internal resistance and voltage capability shall be considered. It shall be assumed that batteries can become unbalanced, but cells with negligible resistance or voltage capability need not be taken into account.

Subclause 7.8 applies to all levels of protection, unless specifically excluded.

For level of protection “ma” cells and batteries shall additionally comply with the cell and battery requirements of IEC 60079-11 except for the relaxation for parallel cells, which are not permitted in equipment solely protected by encapsulation.

7.8.2 Prevention of gassing

Electrochemical systems that can release gas during normal operation are not permitted. If for levels of protection “ma” and “mb” the release of gas in the event of a fault cannot be precluded, the gassing shall be minimised by a control device in accordance with 7.8.8. With secondary cells, the control device shall be effective not only during charging, but also during discharging. This also applies for charging outside the hazardous area.

In particular,

a) vented cells shall not be used,

b) sealed valve regulated cells shall not be used,

c) sealed gas-tight cells that, within the range of the ambient temperature of the electric equipment, do not release gas under any operating or fault conditions may be used without a control device in accordance with 7.8.8.

Gas-tight cells that do not fulfil the requirements of 7.8.2 c) shall have a control device in accordance with 7.8.8.

7.8.3 Protection against inadmissible temperatures and damage to the cells or batteries

~~Cells or batteries under worst case load shall comply with either a) or b):~~

~~a) in normal service, the surface temperature of the cells shall not exceed either the temperature specified by the manufacturer of the cells or batteries, or 80 °C if not specified by the manufacturer, at the maximum ambient temperature of the equipment, and the maximum charging and discharging current shall not exceed the safe value specified by the manufacturer, or~~

~~b) cells or batteries shall be provided with one or more control devices as described in 7.8.5 or 7.8.8, to prevent unacceptable overheating or gassing inside the compound.~~

The maximum service temperature of the cells or batteries under worst case load (see 7.8.5) shall not exceed either the temperature specified by the manufacturer of the cells or batteries, or 80 °C if not specified by the manufacturer and the maximum charging and discharging current shall not exceed the safe value specified by the manufacturer by one of the following means:

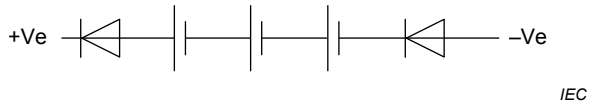
a) shall be provided with one or more control devices as described in 7.8.8 to prevent unacceptable overheating or gassing inside the compound,

b) shall be provided with a series resistor to limit current to the cell rating and a blocking diode to preclude reverse charging.

In either case, the requirements in 7.8.4 through 7.8.7 apply as applicable.

7.8.4. Reverse current

For levels of protection “ma” and “mb” where there is another voltage source in the same enclosure, the encapsulated cell or battery and its associated circuits shall be protected against charging by circuits other than those specifically designed for charging. For example, by separating the cell or battery and its associated circuits from all other voltage source(s) inside the enclosure, using the distances specified in Table 1 for the highest voltage capable of causing the reverse current. Alternatively, the cell or battery only may be separated, from the other voltage source(s) using the distances specified in Table 1, but with one blocking diode for level of protection “mb”, or two blocking diodes for level of protection “ma”, fitted as shown in Figure 3, and so arranged as to reduce the risk of a single fault causing both diodes to be short-circuited.



NOTE Figure shows arrangement for Level of Protection “ma”.

Figure 3 – Fitting of blocking diodes

7.8.5 Current limitation

The maximum surface temperature shall be determined using the highest discharge current permitted by the maximum load specified by the equipment manufacturer, or by the protective device, see 7.9, for example 1,7 times the rating of the fuse, or at short circuit if neither a load nor a protective device is specified.

A resistor, a current limiting device or a fuse according to IEC 60127 or ~~an equivalent standard~~ IEC 60691 or ANSI/UL 248 series may be used to ensure the maximum discharge current specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery is not exceeded. If replaceable fuses are used the equipment shall be marked to show their rating and function.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the resistor, current limiting device or fuse needs to be verified.

7.8.6 Protection against the polarity inversion and deep discharge of the cells

For level of protection “ma” and “mb” when more than 3 cells are used in series, the cell voltage shall be monitored. During discharging, if the voltage falls below the limit value for the cell voltage specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery, the control device shall disconnect the cells or battery. For level of protection “mc”, if more than three cells are connected in series, precautions shall be taken to prevent reverse polarity charging of the cell.

NOTE 1 If several cells are connected in series, cells can change polarity during discharge due to the various capacities of the cells in a battery. These "reversed pole“ cells can enter an inadmissible gassing range.

Where a deep discharge protection circuit is used to prevent reverse polarity charging of cells during discharge, the minimum cut-off voltage shall be that specified by the cell or battery manufacturer. After disconnecting the load, the current shall be no more than the discharge capacity at the 1 000 h rate.

~~NOTE 2 If too many cells are connected in series, there may be no safe protection due to the tolerances of the individual cell voltages and the deep discharge protection circuit. Generally no more than six cells (in series) should be protected by one deep discharge protection circuit.~~

NOTE 2 Such protection is often used to prevent cells going into a state of “deep discharge”. If an attempt is made to monitor too many cells connected in series, the protection will sometimes not function reliably due to tolerances in individual cell voltages and the protection circuit. Generally, monitoring of more than six cells (in series) by one protection unit is not effective.

7.8.7 Charging of cells or batteries

7.8.7.1 Level of protection “ma” and “mb”

The charging circuits shall be fully specified as part of the equipment. The charging system shall be such that either:

a) with one fault condition of the charging system, the charging voltage and current shall not exceed the limits specified by the manufacturer;

or

b) if, during charging, it is possible for the limit values specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery for the cell voltage or the charging current to be exceeded, a separate protective device in accordance with 7.9 shall be provided to minimize the possibility of a release of gas and also exceeding the manufacturer’s maximum rated cell temperature during charging.

7.8.7.2 Level of protection “mc”

The charging system shall be such that in normal operation the charge voltage and current do not exceed the limits specified by the manufacturer based on the specified temperature range of the equipment. If cells and batteries, which are an integral part of the electrical equipment are to be charged in the hazardous area, the charger shall be fully specified as part of the equipment design. If cells or batteries, which are an integral part of the electrical equipment or can be separated from the equipment are charged outside of the hazardous area, the charging shall be within the limits specified by the manufacturer of the equipment.

7.8.8 Requirements for control safety devices for cells or batteries

Where required, the control devices shall form safety related parts of a control system. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to provide the information necessary to maintain the integrity of the system.

NOTE Safety related parts meeting the requirements of PL c of ISO 13849-1 “Safety of machinery – Safety related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design” ~~would~~ will satisfy this subclause.

7.9 Protective devices

7.9.1 General

~~Where~~ If relying on a protective device to limit maximum surface temperature when the “m” equipment is ~~not able to withstand~~ subjected to a single fault for level of protection “mb” or two faults for level of protection “ma” ~~without exceeding”, the COT of the compound, or the temperature class for explosive gas atmosphere or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmosphere,~~ the protective device shall be provided either external to the equipment or directly integrated into the equipment. Protective devices for level of protection “ma” shall be non resettable. Thermal protective devices for level of protection “mb” may be resettable.

~~NOTE 1 For level of protection “mc” the equipment operating under normal conditions should not exceed the COT of the compound or the temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmosphere.~~

The protective device shall be capable of interrupting the maximum fault current of the circuit in which it is installed. The rated voltage of the protective device shall at least correspond to the working voltage of the circuit in which it is installed.

Where the “m” equipment contains a cell or battery and a control device is provided to prevent excessive overheating (see 7.8.5), this control device can also be considered as a protective device, providing it also protects all other components inside the same compound from exceeding ~~the COT or temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres or~~ the maximum surface temperature ~~in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmospheres~~.

NOTE 1 The use of protective devices is to protect against faults and unforeseen overloads, which overheat and/or permanently damage or compromise the operational life of the equipment. Where resettable devices are used, the instructions ~~should be provided~~ include information to guide the user in the desirability of re-setting the devices. These instructions ~~should consider~~ are considering external operational conditions under which they might be reset and also any subsequent monitoring that might be desirable.

NOTE 2 Both, self-resetting and manually resettable devices are considered to be resettable devices for the purpose of this standard.

For level of protection "ma", if the non resettable protective device complies with the IEC 60127 series or IEC 60691 or ANSI/UL 248~~-1~~ series, only one device is necessary. This applies to 7.9.2 and 7.9.3.

NOTE 3 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the non resettable protective device needs to be verified.

NOTE 4 ANSI/UL 248-1 contains the applicable general safety requirements for low-voltage fuses, including the requirements to establish breaking capacity or interrupting rating. The other parts of the ANSI/UL 248 series provide additional specific safety requirements based on the intended application of the fuse, such as ANSI/UL 248-14 for supplemental low-voltage fuses.

7.9.2 Electrical protective devices

7.9.2.1 General

~~Fuses~~ Protective devices shall have a voltage rating not less than that of the circuit in which they are installed and shall have a breaking capacity not less than the fault current of the circuit.

Unless otherwise specified, a fuse shall be assumed to be capable of passing 1,7 times the rated current continuously. The time-current characteristic of the fuse, as stated by the manufacturer of the fuse, shall ensure that the ~~GOT of the compound and the temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmospheres are not exceeded~~ maximum surface temperature is not exceeded. For electrical protective devices two devices normally in series are required for level of protection "ma" and one device is required for level of protection "mb". If for level of protection "ma", the two devices are not in series, the activation of either device shall de-energize the circuitry relying on the protection. The two devices for level of protection "ma" shall be the same type of protective device (while not necessarily the same manufacturer and part number), so as to provide duplicated protection.

~~For electrical protective devices two devices are required for level of protection "ma" and one device is required for level of protection "mb".~~

An electrical protective device is not required for level of protection "mc".

NOTE In the case of electrical supply networks where the rated voltage does not exceed 250 V, the prospective short-circuit fault current is usually 1 500 A.

7.9.2.2 Protective devices that are connected to the "m" equipment

If the protective device is external to the "m" equipment it shall be seen as equipment required for the safety of the "m" equipment, in accordance with 7.9.2. This specific condition of use shall appear on the certificate and the equipment shall be marked in accordance with the "specific conditions of use" marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

The use of an external protective device and its connection to "m" equipment requires the device to ~~have a suitable type of Ex protection~~ be compatible with "ma", "mb", or "mc" as appropriate.

NOTE Failure to use such a device in the intended manner will lead to loss of level of protection. Where an external protective device is used to control the correct application of voltage, current and power to equipment with level of protection "ma", the performance of the external protective device or protective circuit ~~should be~~ is safe with one countable fault. The permitted levels of voltage, current and power ~~should be~~ are determined by the thermal characteristics of the "m" equipment.

7.9.3 Thermal protective devices

Thermal protective devices shall be used to protect the compound from damage caused by local heating, for example, by faulty components, or from exceeding the maximum surface temperature ~~(temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres, or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmospheres)~~.

Non-resettable devices have no provision for being reset and open a circuit permanently after being exposed to a temperature higher than their operating temperature for a given maximum period. Adequate thermal coupling shall be achieved between the monitored component and the thermal protective device. The switching capability of the device shall be defined and shall be not less than the maximum possible load of the circuit.

~~NOTE Additional resettable devices may be used for functional reasons. If these devices are used, they should operate at temperatures lower than the operating temperature of the thermal protective device.~~

If resettable thermal protective devices are used, two devices normally in series are required for ~~type~~ level of protection "mb" and one device is required for ~~type~~ level of protection "mc". If for level of protection "mb" the two resettable thermal protective devices are not in series, the activation of either device shall de-energize the circuitry relying on the protection. The two devices for level of protection "mb" shall be the same type of thermal protective device (while not necessarily the same manufacturer and part number), so as to provide duplicated protection.

Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts shall not be operated at more than 2/3 of their rated current ~~and voltage~~ specified by the manufacturer of the device.

Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts shall either comply with IEC 60730-2-9, or shall be tested according to 8.2.7.1.

Resettable thermal protective devices without switching contacts shall either comply with IEC 60738-1, or shall be tested according to 8.2.7.2.

NOTE 1 Often for functional reasons, additional resettable devices other than the thermal protective devices addressed by this clause are used. These devices typically operate at temperatures lower than the operating temperature of the thermal protective device.

NOTE 2 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the resettable thermal protective device needs to be verified.

7.9.4 Built-in protective devices

Protective devices integral with the "m" equipment shall be of the enclosed type such that no compound can enter during the encapsulation process.

The suitability of the protective device for encapsulation shall be confirmed either by:

a) a documentation from the manufacturer of the device;

or

b) testing of samples according 8.2.8.

NOTE Devices in glass, plastic, ceramic or otherwise sealed are regarded as enclosed types.

8 Type tests

8.1 Tests on the compound

8.1.1 Water absorption test

When required by 5.3.1 the test shall be carried out ~~only~~ on samples of the compound(s) used in "m" equipment~~, which are intended to be used in a moist environment during operation of the "m" equipment~~.

Three dry samples~~, see ISO 62,~~ of the compound(s) shall be tested. The samples shall be circular with a diameter of 50 mm ± 1 mm and a thickness of 3 mm ± 0,2 mm. The samples shall be weighed then immersed for at least 24 h in water, at a temperature of 23 °C $^{+2}_{0}$ K. They shall then be taken out of the water, wiped dry and weighed again within 1 minute. The increase in mass shall not exceed 1 %.

~~NOTE~~ It is not required to use distilled water for this test.

8.1.2 Dielectric strength test

The sample shall be circular with a diameter of 50 mm ± 1 mm and a thickness of 3 mm ± 0,2 mm. The sample shall be symmetrically placed between electrodes 30 mm ± 1 mm in diameter, within a temperature controlled oven, set to achieve the ~~highest~~ maximum service temperature ~~defined in 3.3~~ of the compound.

A voltage of 4 kV r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % and with frequency between 48 Hz and 62 Hz shall be applied for not less than 5 min. No flashover or breakdown shall occur during the test.

8.2 Tests on the apparatus

8.2.1 Test sequence

The test sequence and number of samples are given in Annex B.

8.2.2 Maximum temperature

A sample of "m" equipment shall be subjected to a type test to ensure that:

a) the temperature limits specified in 6.1 are not exceeded in normal operation;

b) for level of protection "ma" and "mb" the maximum surface temperature is not exceeded under fault conditions as defined in 7.2.1.

For "m" equipment without an external load, the test shall be carried out in accordance with the temperature measurements of IEC 60079-0 taking into account the supply conditions given in 4.4.

For "m" equipment with an external load, the test shall be carried out for level of protection "ma" and "mb" by adjusting the current to the highest value, which does not cause the protective device to operate, and for level of protection "mc" at the specified load parameters in normal operation and in the case of regular expected occurrences.

For level of protection "ma" equipment, designed for EPL "Da" the maximum surface temperature shall be determined with the equipment mounted in accordance with the manufacturer`s instructions, and surrounded on all available surfaces by dust with a layer thickness of at least 200 mm. The final temperature shall be considered to have been reached when the rate of rise of temperature does not exceed 1 K/24 h.

NOTE Testing, simulation and analysis ~~may be necessary~~ is sometimes used in order to achieve ~~safety~~ the required temperature limitations under malfunction conditions for equipment with characteristics such as non-linear external loads, input power control, or difficult to define failure modes.

8.2.3 Thermal endurance test

8.2.3.1 Thermal endurance to heat

8.2.3.1.1 Level of protection “ma” and “mb”

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0. The temperature to be used as the reference service temperature for the test shall be ~~the higher of the following~~ either:

a) the maximum surface temperature of the test sample ~~taking into account fault conditions, see~~ under normal operation plus 20 K;

or

b) the maximum temperature at the component surface in the compound under normal operation, see 6.2.2.

8.2.3.1.2 Level of protection “mc”

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

The temperature to be used as the reference service temperature for the test shall be the maximum surface temperature under normal operation, see 6.2.1~~, of the test sample plus at least 20 K~~.

8.2.3.2 Thermal endurance to cold

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

8.2.3.3 Acceptance criteria

After each test the sample shall be subjected to a visual inspection. No visible damage to the compound that could impair the type of protection shall be evident, for example cracks in the compound, exposure of encapsulated parts, failure of adhesion, inadmissible shrinkage, discoloration, swelling, decomposition or softening. A discoloration on the surface of the compound is permissible (for example oxidation in the case of epoxy resin).

In addition, any electrical protective device on which safety depends, other than thermal fuses, shall be verified as remaining functional.

8.2.4 Dielectric strength test

8.2.4.1 Test procedure

The test shall be carried out on the following arrangements of circuits as applicable:

a) between galvanically isolated circuits;

b) between each circuit and all earthed parts;

c) between each circuit and the surface of the compound or the non-metallic enclosure that, if necessary, can be clad with a conductive foil.

For arrangement a), the voltage U to be used shall be the sum of the rated voltages of the two circuits being tested and for arrangements b) and c), the voltage U to be used shall be the rated voltage of the circuit being tested.

For arrangement b), circuits that contain transient suppression components connected between the circuit and the earthed parts, a special test sample without these components shall be permitted for the type test.

Dielectric strength shall be verified by test:

- either as given in a relevant industrial standard for the individual items of electrical equipment or,
- at the test voltage according to 1) or 2) below, and increased steadily within a period of not less than 10 s until it reaches the prescribed value, and it shall then be maintained for at least 60 s without dielectric breakdown occurring.

1) For equipment where the voltage U does not exceed 90 V peak, the test voltage shall be 500 V r.m.s. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %) at 48 Hz to 62 Hz. Alternatively, the test voltage shall be 700 V d.c. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %).

2) For equipment where the voltage U exceeds 90 V peak, the test voltage shall be $2U$ + 1 000 V r.m.s. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %), with a minimum of 1 500 V r.m.s. at 48 Hz to 62 Hz. Alternatively, the test voltage shall be $2U$ + 1 400 V d.c. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %) with a minimum of 2 100 V d.c.

The test voltage shall be increased steadily within a period of not less than 10 s until it reaches the prescribed value, and it shall then be maintained for at least 60 s.

NOTE 1 In the case of equipment that, for electro-magnetic compatibility reasons, contain components connected to the enclosure for the suppression of interference pulses and which could be damaged during the tests, a partial discharge test ~~may be considered~~ is sometimes used as an alternative.

NOTE 2 If the circuit under test is not accessible from the exterior it ~~may be necessary~~ is possible to prepare a specific test sample with additional connections

8.2.4.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if no breakdown or arcing occurs during testing.

NOTE Typically the current flowing during the test will not exceed 5 mA r.m.s..

8.2.5 Cable pull test

8.2.5.1 Test procedure

The test shall be carried out on one sample, previously unstressed and at 21 °C ± 2 °C.

A further test sample shall be subjected to the cable pull test after conditioning according to 0 at the maximum temperature at the cable entry point.

The tensile force applied shall be derived in the following way:

— Measure the diameter of the cable (mm), multiply this value by 20

— Measure the mass (kg) of the ‘m’ apparatus and multiply this value by 50

— Take the lower numerical value of these calculations and apply it (in Newtons) as tensile force for the cable pull test.

This value may be reduced to 25 % of the required value in the case of fixed installations. The minimum tensile force shall be 1 N and the minimum duration shall be 1 h. The force shall be applied in the least favourable direction.

~~This test shall not be performed on "Ex" components.~~

8.2.5.2 Acceptance criteria

After testing, the sample shall be subjected to a visual inspection. Visible displacement of the cable, which affects the type of protection, shall not be evident. No damage to the compound or cable that could impair the type of protection shall be evident, for example, cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated components or failure of adhesion.

8.2.6 Pressure test for Group I and Group II electrical equipment

8.2.6.1 Test procedure

For level of protection “ma” with any individual free spaces between 1 cm^3 and 10 cm^3 and level of protection “mb” with any individual free spaces between 10 cm^3 and 100 cm^3, two test samples shall be prepared with a pressure connection. Where there is more than one free space of a size requiring testing, the pressure test shall be carried out simultaneously in all those free spaces.

The pressure test shall be carried out on samples that have already been submitted to the thermal endurance tests (see 8.2.3).

The test shall be carried out with a pressure as shown in Table 6 applied for at least 10 s.

Table 6 – Test pressure

Minimum ambient temperature °C	Test pressure kPa
≥ –20 (a)	1 000
≥ –30	1 370
≥ –40	1 450
≥ –50	1 530
≥ –60	1 620
a) This covers equipment designed for the standard ambient temperature range specified in IEC 60079-0.	

As an alternative for ‘mb’ equipment if the component with a free space up to 100 cm^3, prior to encapsulation, passes the Leakage test on sealed devices specified in IEC 60079-15 (without the conditioning, voltage, or dielectric withstand testing) it can be encapsulated without requiring the pressure test.

8.2.6.2 Acceptance criteria

After testing, the samples shall be visually inspected. No compound damage (such as cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated components or failure of adhesion) that could impair the type of protection shall be evident. For constructions that are permitted to have no thickness of compound between a free space and a non-metallic enclosure wall, there shall also be no damage to the non-metallic enclosure wall(s)

8.2.7 Test for resettable thermal protective device

8.2.7.1 Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts

8.2.7.1.1 Test procedure

The function of the protective device shall be verified. This test shall be performed after the thermal endurance test. The device ~~must~~ shall be capable switching its rated current ≥ 5 000 times.

8.2.7.1.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if the protective device acts correctly after the test in the range specified in its datasheet.

8.2.7.2 Resettable thermal protective devices without switching contacts

8.2.7.2.1 Test procedure

The function of the protective device shall be verified. This test shall be performed after the thermal endurance test. The device shall be capable of acting (direct or indirect limiting the temperature rise) ≥ 500 times.

8.2.7.2.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if the protective device acts correctly after the test in the range specified in its datasheet.

8.2.8 Sealing test for built-in protective devices

The test is to be performed on five samples. With the test samples at an initial temperature of (25 ± 2) °C, they are suddenly immersed in water at a temperature of (~~65~~ 50 ± 2) °C to a depth of not less than 25 mm for at least 1 min. The devices are considered to be satisfactory if no bubbles emerge from the samples during this test~~, they are considered to be "sealed" for the purposes of this standard~~. Alternatively, a test can be applied where five samples are examined after the encapsulation to ensure that the compound has not entered the interior.

9 Routine verifications and tests

9.1 Visual inspections

Each piece of “m” equipment shall be subjected to a visual inspection. No damage shall be evident, such as cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated parts, flaking, inadmissible shrinkage, swelling, decomposition, failure of adhesion (separation of any adhered parts) or softening.

9.2 Dielectric strength test

For circuits, which are accessible from the exterior the dielectric strength test shall be used to test the isolation of circuits from each other and from their environment. The test shall be carried out on these circuits in accordance with 8.2.4.

The test voltage shall be applied for at least 1 s.

Alternatively, 1,2 times the test voltage may be applied and maintained for at least 100 ms.

~~NOTE~~ In some cases, the actual test period ~~could~~ may need to be significantly longer than 100 ms as a sample with a large distributed capacitance ~~may take~~ takes some additional time to reach the ~~actual~~ required test voltage.

The test shall be deemed as passed if no breakdown or arcing occurs during testing.

NOTE Typically the current flowing during the test will not exceed 5 mA r.m.s..

Contrary to the above, the dielectric strength test for cells or batteries shall be carried out in accordance with the routine dielectric test requirements of IEC 60079-7.

In the case of equipment that employs circuits that contain transient suppression components connected between the circuit and the earthed parts, the equipment need not be subjected to routine dielectric strength tests, if intended for use only with a galvanically isolated circuit, and shall be marked “X” to indicate this specific condition of use in accordance with the “specific conditions of use” marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

For level of protection “mc”, where there is a routine dielectric strength test in the relevant industrial standard for the individual items of the electrical equipment, this test shall be permitted to be used to satisfy the routine dielectric test requirement for level of protection “mc”.

10 Marking

In addition to the requirements of IEC 60079-0, the marking shall include:

a) the rated voltage,

b) the rated current,

c) the prospective short-circuit current of the external electric supply source if less than 1 500 A, for example “Permitted supply short-circuit current: 500 A”.

d) optionally, the permitted prospective short-circuit current of the external electrical supply if the equipment is designed for a short-circuit current of 1 500 A or more, for example “Permitted supply short-circuit current: 3 500 A”.

e) ~~other information necessary for safe operation of the particular equipment~~ for levels of protection “mb” and “mc” for EPL Db and EPL Dc, tested without a dust layer, the maximum surface temperature in degrees Celsius and the unit of measurement °C preceded with the letter “T”, (e.g. T 90 °C). For level of protection “ma” for EPL Da, and where appropriate for level of protection “mb” and “mc” for EPL Db and EPL Dc tested with dust layer, the maximum surface temperature TL shall be shown as a temperature value in degrees Celsius and the unit of measurement °C, with the layer depth L indicated as a subscript in mm, (e.g. T200 320 °C). In the case of Levels of Protection “mb” and “mc” for EPL Db or Dc, tested with a dust layer, The maximum surface temperature without the dust layer is not required to be marked. Alternatively the marking indicated in c), d) and e) above can be included in the instructions and the equipment shall be marked “X” to indicate this specific condition of use in accordance with the “specific conditions of use” marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

Annex A
(informative)

Basic requirements for compounds for “m” equipment

Figure A.1 shows basic requirements for compounds for "m" equipment.

NOTE This Annex only provides a general overview. Specific attention needs to be paid to the detailed text of the applicable requirements when developing the test program for specific equipment.

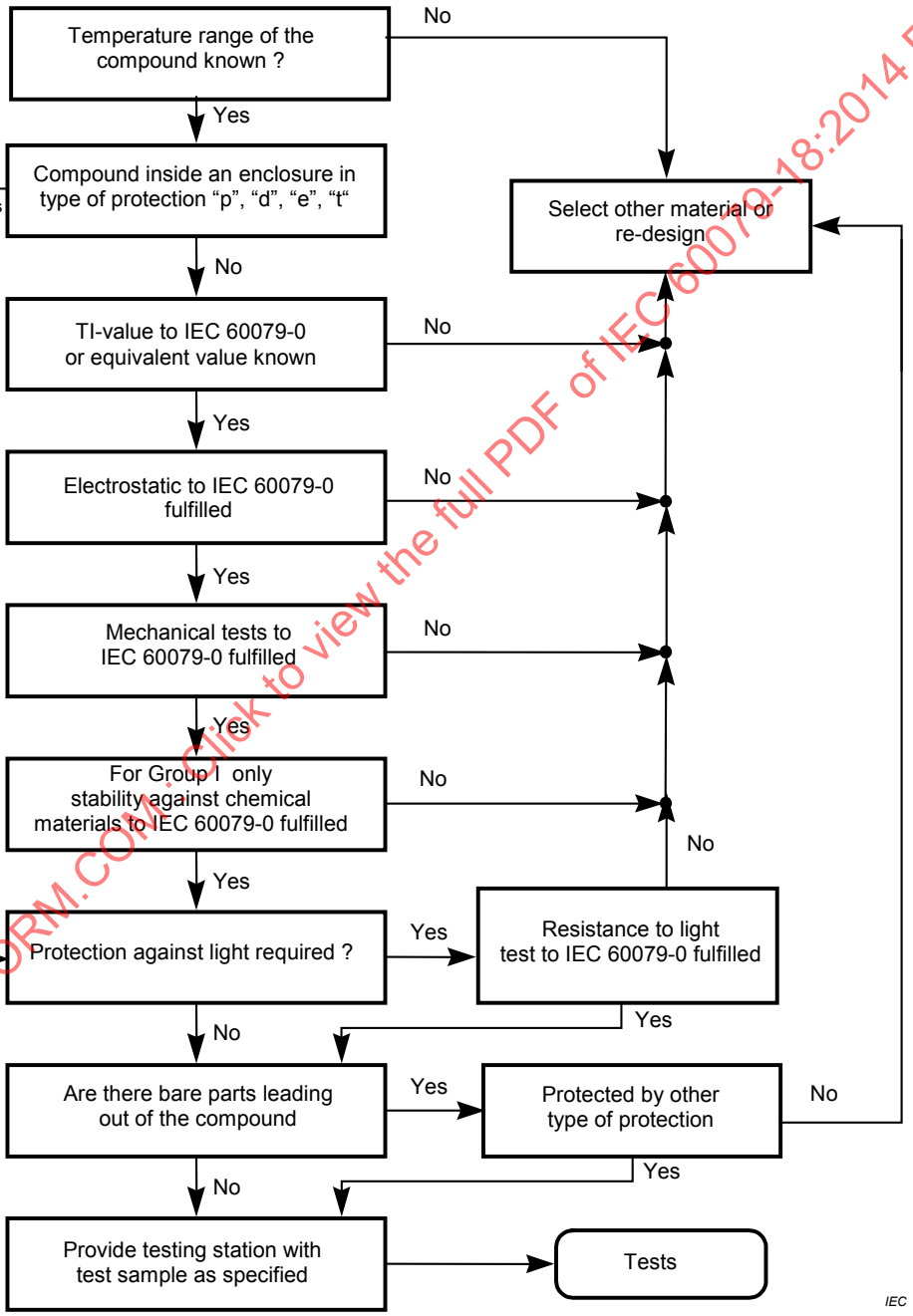


Figure A.1 – Basic requirements for compounds for “m” equipment

Annex B
~~(normative)~~ (informative)

Allocation of test samples

Table B.1 shows allocation of test samples.

NOTE This Annex only provides a general overview. Specific attention needs to be paid to the detailed text of the applicable requirements when developing the test program for specific equipment.

Table B.1 – Allocation of test samples

Standard tests		Additional tests	
Sample 1	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**	**Sample 4**
Determination of limiting temperature in accordance with 6.3			
		Cable pull test in accordance with 8.2.5	Thermal endurance test based on the service temperature determined at the point where the cable enters the compound in accordance with 8.2.3.1
Thermal endurance to heat in accordance with 8.2.3.1	Thermal endurance to heat in accordance with 8.2.3.1		
Thermal endurance to cold in accordance with 8.2.3.2	Thermal endurance to cold in accordance with 8.2.3.2		
Resettable thermal protective device test in accordance with 8.2.7	Resettable thermal protective device test in accordance with 8.2.7		Cable pull test in accordance with 8.2.5
Dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4	Dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4		
Pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6 (if required)	Pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6 (if required)		
Mechanical tests in accordance with IEC 60079-0 (if required)	Mechanical tests in accordance with IEC 60079-0 (if required)		
~~Note:~~ The tests are carried out in the order they appear in each column.			

Bibliography

IEC 60050-426~~:2008~~, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 426: Equipment for explosive atmospheres*

IEC 60079-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"*

IEC 60079-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosures "p"*

IEC 60079-5, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 5: Equipment protection by powder filling "q"*

IEC 60079-6, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 6: Equipment protection by oil immersion "o"*

~~IEC 60079-10, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 10: Classification of hazardous areas*~~

IEC 60079-10-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres*

IEC 60079-10-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-2: Classification of areas – Combustible dust atmospheres*

IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

~~IEC 60079-26, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 26: Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga*~~

IEC 60079-28, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 28: Protection of equipment and transmission systems using optical radiation*

IEC 60086-1, *Primary batteries – Part 1: General*

IEC 60622, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Sealed nickel-cadmium prismatic rechargeable single cells*

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

~~IEC 61241-10, *Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust – Part 10: Classification of areas where combustible dusts are or may be present*~~

IEC 60747-5-5, *Semiconductor devices – Discrete devices – Part 5-5: Optoelectronic devices – Photocouplers*

IEC 61951-1, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Portable sealed rechargeable single cells – Part 1: Nickel-cadmium*

IEC 61951-2, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Portable sealed rechargeable single cells – Part 2: Nickel-metal hydride*

~~IEC 61960-1, *Secondary lithium cells and batteries for portable applications – Part 1: Secondary lithium cells*~~

ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

IEC 60079-18

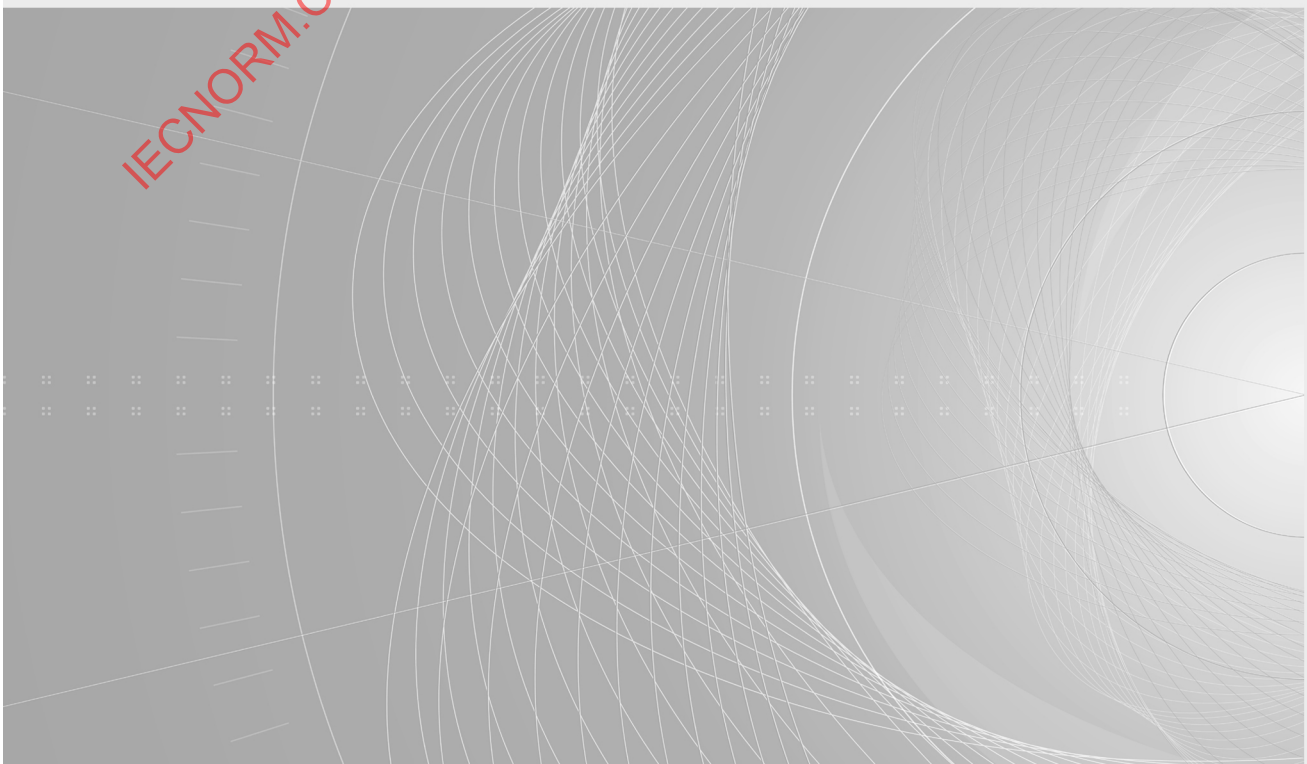
Edition 4.0 2014-12

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Explosive atmospheres –
Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”

Atmosphères explosives –
Partie 18: Protection du matériel par encapsulage "m"



IEC 60079-18:2014-12(en-fr)

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”

FOREWORD

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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Standard IEC 60079-18 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition of IEC 60079-18 (2009), and constitutes a technical revision.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment-General requirements*.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

		Type		
Explanation of the significance of the changes	**Clause**	**Minor and editorial changes**	**Extension**	**Major technical changes**
Definitions deleted and moved to IEC 60079-0	3	X		
Heading modified /added to clarify which requirements are additional requirements for “ma” level of protection only	4	X		
Thermal conductivity added	5.2		X	
Note added that it is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the compound needs to be verified	5.3.2	X		
Clarification added	6.2.2	X		
Clarification added	7.1	X		
For the determination of faults options added and clarification given	7.2		X	
Additional information included in Figure 1	7.4.1	X		
“Varnish and similar coatings are not considered to be solid insulation.” was added in this section and deleted in the definition on 3.8	7.4.2	X		
For rigid, multi-layer printed wiring boards with through connections additional standards added	7.4.3.1		X	
Protection against inadmissible temperatures and damage to the cells	7.8.3			C1
Electrical protective devices clarified and additional possibilities added	7.9.2		X	
Thermal protective devices clarified and additional possibilities added	7.9.3		X	
2/3 voltage limitation deleted	7.9.3		X	
Determination of the maximum temperature for “Da” fixed	8.2.2			C2
Stabilization of the temperature	8.2.2			C3
Thermal endurance to heat	8.2.3.1		X	
Temperature fixed as reference service temperatures and tests given as alternatives	8.2.3.1.1		X	
For the dielectric strength test procedure alternative possibilities added	8.2.4.1		X	
Alternative test methods for the required pressure test for Group I and Group II electrical equipment added	8.2.6		X	
Sealing test for build-in protective devices	8.2.8		X	
For the dielectric strength test procedure alternative possibilities added	9.2		X	
Marking	10	X	X	

Explanation of the Types of Significant Changes:

A) Definitions

1. **Minor and editorial changes:**
   - Clarification
   - Decrease of technical requirements
   - Minor technical change
   - Editorial corrections

These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change, or a reduction in level of existing requirement.

2. **Extension:**
   - Addition of technical options

These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing requirements for equipment that was fully compliant with the previous standard. Therefore, these will not have to be considered for products in conformity with the preceding edition.

3. **Major technical changes:**
   - addition of technical requirements
   - increase of technical requirements

These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal) made in a way that a product in conformity with the preceding edition will not always be able to fulfil the requirements given in the later edition. These changes have to be considered for products in conformity with the preceding edition. For these changes additional information is provided in item B) below.

Note These changes represent current technological knowledge. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on equipment already placed on the market.

B) Information about the background of 'Major technical changes'

C1 Clause 7.8.3 modified and additional requirements added for cells or batteries

C2 The flexibility given in IEC 60079-0 is replaced by a min. requirement. For level of protection "ma" equipment, designed for EPL "Da" the maximum surface temperature shall be determined with the equipment mounted in accordance with the manufacturer`s instructions, and surrounded on all available surfaces by dust with a layer thickness of at least 200 mm

C3 The increase of the temperature during the test can be a very slow process. The final temperature shall be considered to have been reached when the rate of rise of temperature does not exceed 1 K/24 h

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

FDIS	Report on voting
31/1152/FDIS	31/1168/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.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60079 series, published 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 stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

The contents of the corrigendum of July 2018 have been included in this copy.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 18: Equipment protection by encapsulation “m”

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 gives the specific requirements for the construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components with the type of protection encapsulation “m” intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres or explosive dust atmospheres.

This part applies only for encapsulated electrical equipment, encapsulated parts of electrical equipment and encapsulated Ex components (hereinafter always referred to as “m” equipment) where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV.

The application of electrical equipment in atmospheres, which may contain explosive gas as well as combustible dust simultaneously, may require additional protective measures.

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

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

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.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*

IEC 60079-7, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety “e”*

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety “i”*

IEC 60079-15, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n"*

IEC 60079-26, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 26: Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga*

IEC 60079-31, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 31: Equipment dust ignition protection by enclosure “t”*

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60243-1, *Electrical strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60691, *Thermal-links – Requirements and application guide*

IEC 60730-2-9, *Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 2-9: Particular requirements for temperature sensing controls*

IEC 60738-1, *Thermistors – Directly heated positive temperature coefficient – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

IEC 61558-1, *Safety of power transformers, power supplies, reactors and similar products – Part 1: General requirements and tests*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Safety of transformers, reactors, power supply units and similar products for supply voltages up to 1 100 V – Part 2-6: Particular requirements and tests for safety isolating transformers and power supply units incorporating safety isolating transformers*

IEC 62326-4-1, *Printed boards – Part 4: Rigid multilayer printed boards with interlayer connections – Sectional specification – Section 1: Capability detail specification – Performance levels A, B and C*

ANSI/UL 248 *(all parts)*, *Standard for low-voltage fuses*

ANSI/UL 746B, *Standard for polymeric materials – Long term property evaluations*

ANSI/UL 796, *Printed-Wiring Boards*

IPC-A-600, *Acceptability of Printed Boards*

IPC-6012, *Qualification and Performance Specification for Rigid Printed Boards*

3 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE Additional definitions applicable to explosive atmospheres can be found in IEC 60050-426.

3.1
encapsulation "m"
type of protection whereby parts that are capable of igniting an explosive atmosphere by either sparking or heating are fully enclosed in a compound or other non-metallic enclosure with adhesion in such a way as to avoid ignition of a dust layer or explosive atmosphere under operating or installation conditions

3.2
temperature range of the compound
range of temperatures within which the properties of the compound, in either operation or storage, permit compliance with the requirements of IEC 60079-18

3.3
free surface
compound surface exposed to the explosive atmospheres and/or dust layers

3.4
switching contact
mechanical contact, which makes and breaks an electrical circuit

3.5
adhesion
moisture, gas and dust tight permanent bonding of a compound to a surface

3.6
countable fault
fault which occurs in parts of electrical equipment conforming to the constructional requirements

3.7
infallible separation
separation between electrically conductive parts that is considered as not subject to short circuits

3.8
solid insulation
insulation material which is extruded or moulded, but not poured

Note 1 to entry: Insulators fabricated from two or more pieces of electrical insulating material, which are solidly bonded together may be considered as solid.

4 General

4.1 Level of protection (equipment protection level (EPL))

Electrical equipment with encapsulation “m” shall be either:

a) level of protection “ma” (EPL “Ma, Ga, Da”),

b) level of protection “mb” (EPL “Mb, Gb, Db”), or

c) level of protection “mc” (EPL “Gc, Dc”).

The requirements of this standard apply to all levels of protection for encapsulation “m” unless otherwise stated.

4.2 Additional requirements for levels of protection “ma” and “mb”

Components without additional protection shall be used only if they cannot damage the encapsulation mechanically or thermally in the case of any fault conditions specified in this standard.

Alternatively, where a fault of an internal component may lead to failure of encapsulation “m” due to increasing temperature, the requirements of 7.9 shall apply.

4.3 Additional requirements for level of protection “ma”

The working voltage at any point in the circuit shall not exceed 1 kV.

4.4 Rated voltage and prospective short circuit current

The rated voltage and the prospective short circuit current shall be specified such that the limiting temperature is not exceeded for the relevant level of protection “ma”, “mb” or “mc”.

5 Requirements for compounds

5.1 General

The documentation shall specify the compound(s) used and the processing method(s), including measures to prevent the formation of voids.

As a minimum, those properties of the compound(s) on which encapsulation “m” depends shall be provided.

NOTE Proper selection of the compound allows for the expansion of components during operation and in the event of allowable faults.

5.2 Specification

The specification for the compound shall include the following:

a) the name and address of the manufacturer of the compound,

b) the exact and complete reference of the compound and if relevant, percentage of fillers and any other additives, the mixture ratios and the type designation,

c) if applicable, any treatment of the surface of the compound(s), for example varnishing,

d) if applicable, to obtain correct adhesion of the compound to a component, any requirement for pre-treating of the component for example cleaning, etching,

e) the dielectric strength in accordance with IEC 60243-1 at the maximum service temperature of the compound determined according to 8.2.2 a) if available; if not available, the requirements of 5.3.2 shall be applied,

f) temperature range of the compound(s) (including maximum continuous operating temperature (COT) and minimum continuous operating temperature (COT)),

g) in the case of “m” equipment where the compound is part of the external enclosure, the temperature index TI value as defined by IEC 60079-0. As an alternative to the TI, the relative thermal index (RTI-mechanical) may be determined in accordance with ANSI/UL 746B,

h) the colour of the compound used for the test samples, where the compound specification will be influenced by changing the colour,

i) Thermal conductivity if utilizing the alternative test method in 6.2.2.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer’s specification of the compound needs to be verified.

5.3 Properties of the compound

5.3.1 Water absorption

Either the compound shall be tested in accordance with 8.1.1 or, if this test is not performed, the certificate number for the equipment shall include the “X” suffix in accordance with the marking requirements of IEC 60079-0 and the specific conditions of use listed on the certificate shall detail the precautions necessary.

5.3.2 Dielectric strength

Where the dielectric strength according to IEC 60243-1 at the maximum service temperature according to 8.2.2 a), of the compound is not available from the material manufacturer, a test shall be performed in accordance with 8.1.2.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the compound needs to be verified.

6 Temperatures

6.1 General

The service temperature of the compound, determined in accordance with IEC 60079-0, shall not exceed the maximum value of the COT of the compound. The maximum surface temperature shall be determined in accordance with IEC 60079-0 under normal operation and under fault conditions as defined in 7.2.1. The “m” equipment shall be protected in such a way that encapsulation “m” is not adversely affected under these fault conditions.

6.2 Determination of the limiting temperatures

6.2.1 Maximum surface temperature

The maximum surface temperature shall be determined using the test method given in 8.2.2 in accordance with the supply conditions specified in 4.4.

NOTE This temperature is used to determine either the temperature class for explosive gas atmospheres or the maximum surface temperature in degree Celsius for explosive dust atmospheres of the equipment, or both.

6.2.2 Temperature of the compound

The hottest component shall be determined. The maximum temperature in the compound, adjacent to the hottest component, shall be determined using the test method given in 8.2.2 for normal operation.

As an alternative the determination of the temperature of the hottest component in normal operation may be done by calculation, manufacturer’s specification or by testing the component under intended application conditions prior to encapsulating the component if the thermal conductivity of the compound is greater than that of air.

NOTE Thermal conductivity of air is most often defined as 0.25 W/m*K (standard conditions).

6.3 Temperature limitation

Where the equipment may be subject to fault in accordance with 7.2.1, or where there is the possibility of an increased temperature, for example by an unfavourable input voltage in accordance with 7.2.1 or an unfavourable load, this shall be taken into account in determining the limiting temperatures.

When a protective device is required to limit temperatures for safety reasons, it shall be an electrical or thermal device external to the equipment or directly integrated into the equipment, as defined in 7.9.

7 Constructional requirements

7.1 General

Where the compound forms part of the external enclosure it shall comply with the requirements of IEC 60079-0 for non metallic enclosures and non metallic parts of enclosures.

If the surface of the compound is totally or partly surrounded by an enclosure and the enclosure is part of the protection, the enclosure or parts of the enclosure shall comply with the enclosure requirements of IEC 60079-0.

Additional protective measures may be required to be provided by the user in the installation in order to comply with the requirements of this standard. For example, additional mechanical

protection may be required to protect the equipment from a direct impact. In such cases, the certificate number for the equipment shall include the “X” suffix in accordance with the marking requirements of IEC 60079-0 and the specific conditions of use listed in the certificate shall detail the precautions necessary.

Appropriate action shall be taken to accommodate the expansion of components during normal operation and in the event of faults according to 7.2.

In 7.2 to 7.9 the requirements differ according to whether the compound adheres to the enclosure. Where adhesion is specified, the aim is to prevent the ingress of explosive atmospheres and moisture at the boundary surfaces (for example enclosure-compound, compound-parts that are not completely embedded in the compound, such as printed wiring boards, connection terminals, etc.). Where adhesion is required to maintain the type of protection, it shall be maintained after completion of all the prescribed tests. The choice of the compound(s) to be used for a specific application is dependent on the task each compound has to perform. Testing a compound once for a given application will not qualify that compound for all applications.

NOTE Tests for adhesion are under consideration.

7.2 Determination of faults

7.2.1 Fault examination

When tested in accordance with IEC 60079-0, encapsulation “m” shall be maintained in the case of

a) the most unfavourable output load and
b) up to two internal countable faults for level of protection “ma”, and up to one internal countable fault for level of protection “mb”, taking into account 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.4.

No faults are taken into account for level of protection “mc”.

NOTE Examples of faults are: a short circuit in any component, the failure of any component and a fault between tracks in the printed wiring board, but not the opening of a track.

The failure of some components may result in an unstable condition, for example, alternating between high and low resistance. In those cases, the most onerous condition shall be considered.

If a fault leads to one or more subsequent faults, for example, due to the overload of a component, the primary and subsequent fault(s) shall be considered to be a single fault.

7.2.2 Components considered as not subject to fail

For levels of protection “ma” and “mb” the following components shall be considered as not to fail if they are encapsulated according to the requirements of this standard, if they are suitable for the service temperature and if they are not operated at more than 2/3 of their rated voltage, rated current and rated power related to the rating of the device, the mounting conditions and the temperature range specified:

– resistors,
– single-layer, spirally wound coils,
– plastic foil capacitors,
– paper capacitors,
– ceramic capacitors,
– semiconductors,
– semiconductor devices used as a protective device according to 7.9,

– resistors used as a protective device according to 7.9, if they comply with the current limiting resistors of IEC 60079-11 for level of protection “ia” or “ib”.

For levels of protection “ma” and “mb” windings that comply with IEC 60079-7, including also those that have wire diameters of less than 0,25 mm shall be considered as not subject to failure if they are encapsulated according to the requirements of this standard.

7.2.3 Isolating components

The following components for the segregation of different circuits shall be considered to provide isolation and are not considered to fail across the segregation:

- Galvanically separating components (e.g. optocouplers and relays),
  - if the rated insulation voltage conforms to $2U$ + 1 000 V r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % or 1 500 V r.m.s. whichever is greater (U is the sum of the rated r.m.s. voltages of both circuits), or
  - for a rated insulation voltage across the segregation of more than 60 V (sum of the rated r.m.s. voltages of both circuits), optocouplers and relays providing a double or reinforced insulation between the circuits per IEC 61140, or
  - complying with IEC 60079-11 for level of protection “ia” or “ib”.
- Transformers,
  - complying with IEC 61558-2-6, or
  - providing a double or reinforced insulation between the circuit per IEC 61558-1, or
  - complying with IEC 60079-11 for level of protection “ia” or “ib”.

NOTE 1 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the above standards per the manufacturer´s specification regarding segregation needs to be verified.

NOTE 2 Galvanically separating components providing double or reinforced insulation according to a product standard are considered to meet the requirements of IEC 61140 e.g. IEC 60747-5-5 for optocouplers.

7.2.4 Infallible separation distances

7.2.4.1 General

It is not necessary to consider the possibility of a fault occurring as described in 7.2.1 in respect of voltage breakdown, if the distances between bare current-carrying parts:

– of the same circuit, or

– of a circuit and earthed metal parts, or

– of two separate circuits (sum of the working voltages shall be taken as the voltage for Table 1; where one of the working voltages is less than 20 % of the other, it shall be ignored),

comply with the requirements of 7.2.4.2 and if applicable 7.2.4.3.

7.2.4.2 Distances through the compound

Distances through compound shall be considered to be infallible against short circuit for level of protection “ma” and level of protection “mb” if they comply with the values in Table 1, provided that the distances in the compound are fixed or secured mechanically before encapsulation.

NOTE When a suitably adhered non-metallic enclosure of a given specific minimum thickness permits a zero thickness of compound per Key letter c of Table 4 and Figure 1, then the separation distances for the associated current carrying parts are still considered infallible against short circuit

Distances between the minimum distances given for level of protection “mc” and the infallible distances given for level of protection “ma” and “mb” are not considered infallible and shall be

assessed as a “countable fault”. Distances less than those given for level of protection “mc” are considered as short-circuits if this impairs the type of protection “m”.

For level of protection “mc” the values of Table 1 are the constructional requirements and may be achieved by mechanically fixing before encapsulation.

Table 1 – Distances through the compound

Voltage U r.m.s. or d.c. (see [a]) V	Minimum distance mm		
	“ma”	“mb ”	“mc ”
≤ 32	0,5	0,5	0,2
≤ 63	0,5	0,5	0,3
≤ 400	1	1	0,6
≤ 500	1,5	1,5	0,8
≤ 630	2	2	0,9
≤ 1 000	2,5	2,5	1,7
≤ 1 600	-	4	4
≤ 3 200	-	7	7
≤ 6 300	-	12	12
≤ 10 000	-	20	20

[a] Voltages shown are derived from IEC 60664-1 and are based on the rationalization of supply voltages given in Table 3b of IEC 60664-1. When determining the required distance, the working voltage may be higher than the voltage in the table by a factor of 1,1.

NOTE The factor of 1,1 recognizes that at many places in a circuit, the working voltage equals the rated voltage and that there are a number of rated voltages in common use that can be accommodated by the 1,1 factor.

7.2.4.3 Distances through solid insulation

The distance through solid insulation, on which the type of protection “m” depends, shall be at least 0,1 mm and shall comply with the dielectric strength test of 8.2.4.

7.3 Free space in the encapsulation

7.3.1 Group III “m” equipment

The sum of the free spaces is not limited, but the volume of each individual free space is limited to 100 cm^3. The thickness of the compound surrounding such free spaces shall meet the requirements of Table 2.

Table 2 – Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space for Group III "m" equipment

Level of protection	Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space to:	Free space ≤ 1 cm³	Free space > 1 cm³ ≤ 100 cm³
"ma"	Free space or free surface	3 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	3 mm	3 mm
"mb"	Free space or free surface	1 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound)[a]
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	3 mm
"mc"	Free space or free surface	1 mm	1 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	1 mm (enclosure + compound)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	1 mm
[a] Wall thickness of the enclosure ≥ 1 mm.			
The thickness of the materials quoted in this table does not imply compliance with other mechanical tests required by IEC 60079-0. NOTE A metal enclosure with adhesion is permitted to have no compound thickness to a free space provided there are no live parts in the free space.			

7.3.2 Group I and Group II "m" equipment

The sum of the free spaces shall not exceed:

- 100 cm³ for level of protection "mb" and "mc";
- 10 cm³ for level of protection "ma".

The minimum thickness of the compound surrounding such free spaces shall comply with Table 3.

Table 3 – Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space for Group I and Group II "m" equipment

Level of protection	Minimum thickness of compound adjacent to free space to:	Free space ≤ 1 cm³	Free space > 1 cm³ ≤ 10 cm³	Free space > 10 cm³ ≤ 100 cm³
"ma"	Free space or free surface	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a] (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)	Not permitted
"mb"	Free space or free surface	1 mm	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a]	3 mm (enclosure + compound) [a] (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	3 mm	3 mm (pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6)
"mc "	Free space or free surface	1 mm	1 mm	3 mm
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure with adhesion	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	1 mm (enclosure + compound)	3 mm (enclosure + compound) See note
	Non-metallic or metal enclosure without adhesion	1 mm	1 mm	3 mm

[a] Wall thickness of the enclosure ≥ 1 mm.

The thickness of the materials quoted in this table does not imply compliance with other mechanical tests required by IEC 60079-0.

NOTE A metal enclosure with adhesion is permitted to have no compound thickness to a free space provided there are no live parts in the free space.

7.4 Thickness of the compound

7.4.1 "m" equipment

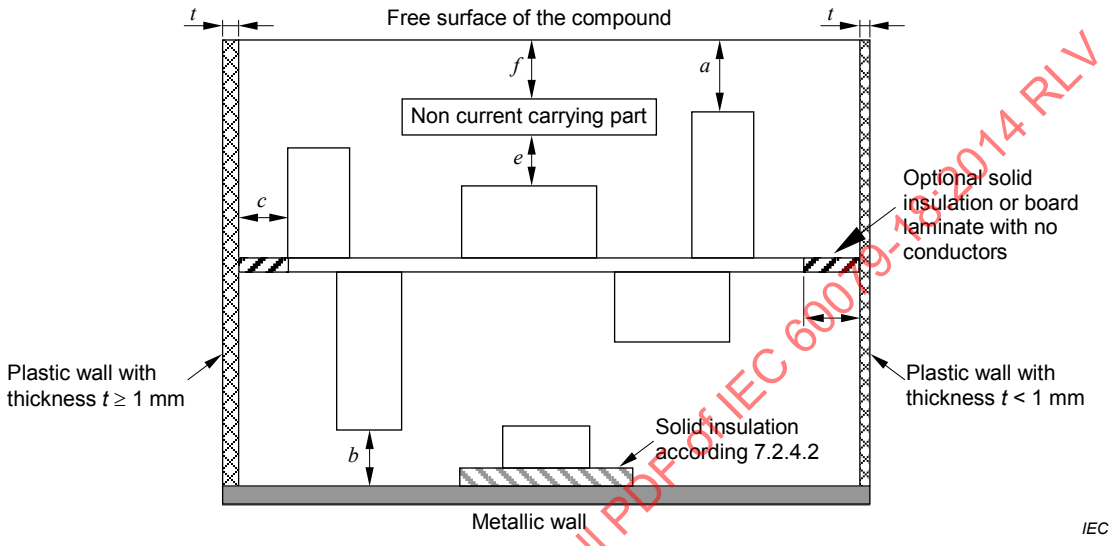
The minimum thickness of compound surrounding the electrical components and circuit shall be in accordance with Table 4 and Figure 1.

If solid insulation according to 7.2.4.3 is used in an enclosure with metallic walls as shown in Figure 1, the compound shall adhere to the wall.

NOTE 1 Figure 1 does not necessarily represent a practical construction, but is intended to assist in understanding Table 4 by showing an encapsulated circuit that includes a free surface; a metallic enclosure; a plastic enclosure with different wall thicknesses.

When a suitably adhered non-metallic enclosure of a given specific minimum thickness permits a zero thickness of compound per Key letter c of Table 4 and Figure 1, then the separation distances for the associated current carrying parts are still considered infallible against short circuit.

NOTE 2 Separation distances (creepages and clearances) associated with such current carrying parts that are permitted to have zero thickness of compound and still be considered infallible against short circuit, are evaluated in accordance with the applicable safety requirements of the relevant industrial standards.



Key

a distance to free surface

b distance to metal enclosure

c distance to non metallic enclosure with wall thickness $t \geq 1$ mm

d distance to non metallic enclosure with wall thickness $t < 1$ mm

e distance to non current carrying part within the compound

f distance from non current carrying part to free surface

Figure 1 – Dimensional key for thickness through the compound

In all cases the compound shall be subjected to the dielectric strength test of 8.2.4.

Table 4 – Thickness of the compound

	Level of protection "ma"	Level of protection "mb" or "mc"
Free surface ≤ 2 cm^2	$a \geq 3$ mm	$a \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Free surface > 2 cm^2	$a \geq 3$ mm	$a \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 3 mm
non metallic enclosure with adhesion (wall thickness $t < 1$ mm)	$d \geq 3$ mm	$d \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
non metallic enclosure with adhesion (wall thickness $t \geq 1$ mm)	$c \geq (3\text{ mm} - t)$ [a]	$c \geq$ (distance according to Table 1 $- t$) [a]
non metallic enclosure without adhesion	$c = d \geq 3$ mm	$c = d \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Metal enclosure	$b \geq 3$ mm	$b \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Non current carrying part	$e \geq 3$ mm	$e \geq$ distance according to Table 1 but not less than 1 mm
Non current carrying part – free surface	$f + e \geq a$	$f + e \geq a$
[a] In the case of non metallic enclosure with adhesion and wall thickness ≥ 1mm if the application of the formula allows $c = 0$ the component may be placed against the wall.		

7.4.2 Windings for electrical machines

For electrical machines with windings in slots, the solid slot insulation shall have:

a) for level of protection "ma" only, a minimum thickness of 0,1 mm and shall be extended by at least 5 mm beyond the end of the slot;

b) for levels of protection "ma" and "mb", the end of the slot and the end-winding shall be protected by the minimum thickness of compound in accordance with 7.4.1. A dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4 shall be passed with a test voltage $U = 2U +$ 1 000 V r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % with a minimum of 1 500 V a.c. at 48 Hz to 62 Hz.

Varnish and similar coatings are not considered to be solid insulation.

7.4.3 Rigid, multi-layer printed wiring boards with through connections

7.4.3.1 General

Multi-layer printed wiring boards complying with the requirements of IEC 62326-4-1, performance level C or IPC-A-600 and IPC-6012 or ANSI/UL 796, operated at working voltages less than or equal to 500 V, shall be considered to be encapsulated providing they meet 7.4.3.2

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s performance specification of the printed wiring board needs to be verified.

7.4.3.2 Minimum distances

The insulation thickness of both, the copper-clad laminates and the adhesive films shall comply with the requirements of 7.2.4.3.

NOTE The insulation thickness is the combination of the laminate and the adhesive film when they are not separated by copper.

The minimum distance between the printed circuit conductors and the edge of the multi-layer printed wiring board or any hole in it shall be at least distance b of Table 5. If the edges or holes are protected with metal or insulating material extending at least 1 mm along the surface of the board from the edges or holes, the distance between the printed wiring conductors and the metal or insulating material may be reduced to distance c of Table 5. Metal coating shall have a minimum thickness of 35 μm (see also Figure 2 and Table 5).

Table 5 – Minimum distances for multi-layer printed wiring boards

Distance	Level of protection "ma"	Level of protection "mb"	Level of protection "mc"
a	3 mm	0,5 mm	0,25 mm
b	3 mm	3 mm	1 mm
c	3 mm	1 mm	0,5 mm
d	0,1 mm, see 7.2.4.3	0,1 mm, see 7.2.4.3	0,1 mm, see 7.2.4.3
e	In accordance with Table 1	In accordance with Table 1	In accordance with Table 1

where

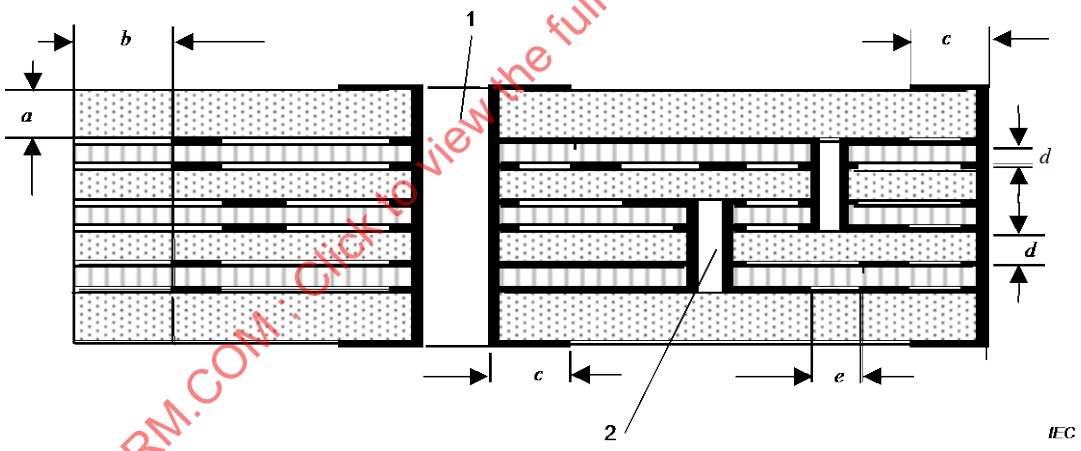
a is the distance between the current carrying part and the outside surface through the cover layer;

b is the distance between the current carrying part and the outside surface along the cover layer;

c is the length of metal or insulation extending along the surface of the board from the edge or the hole;

d is the thickness of the adhesive film or the core where segregation is required;

e is the distance between two circuits inside the multilayer where segregation is required.



Key

core and cover layer

adhesive film

copper

1 Through contact for termination

2 Through contact to connect the printed conductors to the layers

Figure 2 – Minimum distances for multi-layer printed wiring boards

7.5 Switching contacts

7.5.1 General

Switching contacts shall be provided with an additional enclosure.

NOTE Entering of compound in the enclosure of the switching contacts during the encapsulation process can interfere with the function of the device

7.5.2 Level of protection “ma”

This additional enclosure shall be in accordance with the requirements for hermetically-sealed devices as defined in IEC 60079-15 before encapsulation.

NOTE Damage to the hermetically-sealed enclosure due to stresses during potting can invalidate the type of protection of the device.

The rating of switching contacts shall be less than or equal to 60 V and 6 A. The additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 2/3 of the rated current specified by the manufacturer of the component.

7.5.3 Level of protection “mb”

This additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 2/3 of the rated current specified by the manufacturer of the component or if the current exceeds 6 A.

7.5.4 Level of protection “mc”

This additional enclosure shall be made of inorganic material if the switched current exceeds 6 A.

7.6 External connections

7.6.1 General

When compounds are used to secure a permanently connected cable, the cable shall be suitably protected against damage from flexing and the pull test shall be carried out according to 8.2.5.

This test shall not be performed on Ex Components or where the enclosure of the “m” protected device does not serve as an external enclosure.

7.6.2 Additional requirements for “ma” equipment

The Ex ma equipment shall either be supplied by a circuit in accordance with level of protection “ia” according to IEC 60079-11 or have a connection in accordance with one of the following requirements:

- for EPL Ga requirements of IEC 60079-26;
- for EPL Da, level of protection “ta” of IEC 60079-31.

7.7 Protection of bare live parts

Depending on the required EPL bare live parts that pass through the surface of the compound shall be protected by another type of protection as listed in IEC 60079-0 for the required EPL.

NOTE In this case, the equipment is marked with multiple types of protection in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

7.8 Cells and batteries

7.8.1 General

When evaluating battery control arrangements with respect to the potential release of gas, the full range of operating temperatures, internal resistance and voltage capability shall be considered. It shall be assumed that batteries can become unbalanced, but cells with negligible resistance or voltage capability need not be taken into account.

Subclause 7.8 applies to all levels of protection, unless specifically excluded.

For level of protection “ma” cells and batteries shall additionally comply with the cell and battery requirements of IEC 60079-11 except for the relaxation for parallel cells, which are not permitted in equipment solely protected by encapsulation.

7.8.2 Prevention of gassing

Electrochemical systems that can release gas during normal operation are not permitted. If for levels of protection “ma” and “mb” the release of gas in the event of a fault cannot be precluded, the gassing shall be minimised by a control device in accordance with 7.8.8. With secondary cells, the control device shall be effective not only during charging, but also during discharging. This also applies for charging outside the hazardous area.

In particular,

a) vented cells shall not be used,

b) sealed valve regulated cells shall not be used,

c) sealed gas-tight cells that, within the range of the ambient temperature of the electric equipment, do not release gas under any operating or fault conditions may be used without a control device in accordance with 7.8.8.

Gas-tight cells that do not fulfil the requirements of 7.8.2 c) shall have a control device in accordance with 7.8.8.

7.8.3 Protection against inadmissible temperatures and damage to the cells or batteries

The maximum service temperature of the cells or batteries under worst case load (see 7.8.5) shall not exceed either the temperature specified by the manufacturer of the cells or batteries, or 80 °C if not specified by the manufacturer and the maximum charging and discharging current shall not exceed the safe value specified by the manufacturer by one of the following means:

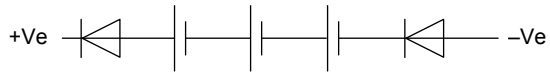
a) shall be provided with one or more control devices as described in 7.8.8 to prevent unacceptable overheating or gassing inside the compound,

b) shall be provided with a series resistor to limit current to the cell rating and a blocking diode to preclude reverse charging.

In either case, the requirements in 7.8.4 through 7.8.7 apply as applicable.

7.8.4 Reverse current

For levels of protection “ma” and “mb” where there is another voltage source in the same enclosure, the encapsulated cell or battery and its associated circuits shall be protected against charging by circuits other than those specifically designed for charging. For example, by separating the cell or battery and its associated circuits from all other voltage source(s) inside the enclosure, using the distances specified in Table 1 for the highest voltage capable of causing the reverse current. Alternatively, the cell or battery only may be separated, from the other voltage source(s) using the distances specified in Table 1, but with one blocking diode for level of protection “mb”, or two blocking diodes for level of protection “ma”, fitted as shown in Figure 3, and so arranged as to reduce the risk of a single fault causing both diodes to be short-circuited.



NOTE Figure shows arrangement for Level of Protection “ma”.

Figure 3 – Fitting of blocking diodes

7.8.5 Current limitation

The maximum surface temperature shall be determined using the highest discharge current permitted by the maximum load specified by the equipment manufacturer, or by the protective device, see 7.9, for example 1,7 times the rating of the fuse, or at short circuit if neither a load nor a protective device is specified.

A resistor, a current limiting device or a fuse according to IEC 60127 or IEC 60691 or ANSI/UL 248 series may be used to ensure the maximum discharge current specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery is not exceeded. If replaceable fuses are used the equipment shall be marked to show their rating and function.

NOTE It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the resistor, current limiting device or fuse needs to be verified.

7.8.6 Protection against the polarity inversion and deep discharge of the cells

For level of protection “ma” and “mb” when more than 3 cells are used in series, the cell voltage shall be monitored. During discharging, if the voltage falls below the limit value for the cell voltage specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery, the control device shall disconnect the cells or battery. For level of protection “mc”, if more than three cells are connected in series, precautions shall be taken to prevent reverse polarity charging of the cell.

NOTE 1 If several cells are connected in series, cells can change polarity during discharge due to the various capacities of the cells in a battery. These "reversed pole“ cells can enter an inadmissible gassing range.

Where a deep discharge protection circuit is used to prevent reverse polarity charging of cells during discharge, the minimum cut-off voltage shall be that specified by the cell or battery manufacturer. After disconnecting the load, the current shall be no more than the discharge capacity at the 1 000 h rate.

NOTE 2 Such protection is often used to prevent cells going into a state of “deep discharge”. If an attempt is made to monitor too many cells connected in series, the protection will sometimes not function reliably due to tolerances in individual cell voltages and the protection circuit. Generally, monitoring of more than six cells (in series) by one protection unit is not effective.

7.8.7 Charging of cells or batteries

7.8.7.1 Level of protection “ma” and “mb”

The charging circuits shall be fully specified as part of the equipment. The charging system shall be such that either:

a) with one fault condition of the charging system, the charging voltage and current shall not exceed the limits specified by the manufacturer;

   or

b) if, during charging, it is possible for the limit values specified by the manufacturer of the cells or battery for the cell voltage or the charging current to be exceeded, a separate protective device in accordance with 7.9 shall be provided to minimize the possibility of a release of gas and also exceeding the manufacturer’s maximum rated cell temperature during charging.

7.8.7.2 Level of protection “mc”

The charging system shall be such that in normal operation the charge voltage and current do not exceed the limits specified by the manufacturer based on the specified temperature range of the equipment. If cells and batteries, which are an integral part of the electrical equipment are to be charged in the hazardous area, the charger shall be fully specified as part of the equipment design. If cells or batteries, which are an integral part of the electrical equipment or can be separated from the equipment are charged outside of the hazardous area, the charging shall be within the limits specified by the manufacturer of the equipment.

7.8.8 Requirements for control safety devices for cells or batteries

Where required, the control devices shall form safety related parts of a control system. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to provide the information necessary to maintain the integrity of the system.

NOTE Safety related parts meeting the requirements of PL c of ISO 13849-1 “Safety of machinery – Safety related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design” will satisfy this subclause.

7.9 Protective devices

7.9.1 General

If relying on a protective device to limit maximum surface temperature when the “m” equipment is subjected to a single fault for level of protection “mb” or two faults for level of protection “ma”, the protective device shall be provided either external to the equipment or directly integrated into the equipment. Protective devices for level of protection “ma” shall be non resettable. Thermal protective devices for level of protection “mb” may be resettable.

The protective device shall be capable of interrupting the maximum fault current of the circuit in which it is installed. The rated voltage of the protective device shall at least correspond to the working voltage of the circuit in which it is installed.

Where the “m” equipment contains a cell or battery and a control device is provided to prevent excessive overheating (see 7.8.5), this control device can also be considered as a protective device, providing it also protects all other components inside the same compound from exceeding the maximum surface temperature.

NOTE 1 The use of protective devices is to protect against faults and unforeseen overloads, which overheat and/or permanently damage or compromise the operational life of the equipment. Where resettable devices are used, the instructions include information to guide the user in the desirability of re-setting the devices. These instructions are considering external operational conditions under which they might be reset and also any subsequent monitoring that might be desirable.

NOTE 2 Both, self-resetting and manually resettable devices are considered to be resettable devices for the purpose of this standard.

For level of protection “ma”, if the non resettable protective device complies with the IEC 60127 series or IEC 60691 or ANSI/UL 248 series, only one device is necessary. This applies to 7.9.2 and 7.9.3.

NOTE 3 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the non resettable protective device needs to be verified.

NOTE 4 ANSI/UL 248-1 contains the applicable general safety requirements for low-voltage fuses, including the requirements to establish breaking capacity or interrupting rating. The other parts of the ANSI/UL 248 series provide additional specific safety requirements based on the intended application of the fuse, such as ANSI/UL 248-14 for supplemental low-voltage fuses.

7.9.2 Electrical protective devices

7.9.2.1 General

Protective devices shall have a voltage rating not less than that of the circuit in which they are installed and shall have a breaking capacity not less than the fault current of the circuit.

Unless otherwise specified, a fuse shall be assumed to be capable of passing 1,7 times the rated current continuously. The time-current characteristic of the fuse, as stated by the manufacturer of the fuse, shall ensure that the maximum surface temperature is not exceeded. For electrical protective devices two devices normally in series are required for level of protection “ma” and one device is required for level of protection “mb”. If for level of protection “ma”, the two devices are not in series, the activation of either device shall de-energize the circuitry relying on the protection. The two devices for level of protection “ma” shall be the same type of protective device (while not necessarily the same manufacturer and part number), so as to provide duplicated protection.

An electrical protective device is not required for level of protection “mc”.

NOTE In the case of electrical supply networks where the rated voltage does not exceed 250 V, the prospective short-circuit fault current is usually 1 500 A.

7.9.2.2 Protective devices that are connected to the “m” equipment

If the protective device is external to the “m” equipment it shall be seen as equipment required for the safety of the “m” equipment, in accordance with 7.9.2. This specific condition of use shall appear on the certificate and the equipment shall be marked in accordance with the “specific conditions of use” marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

The use of an external protective device and its connection to “m” equipment requires the device to be compatible with “ma”, “mb”, or “mc” as appropriate.

NOTE Failure to use such a device in the intended manner will lead to loss of level of protection. Where an external protective device is used to control the correct application of voltage, current and power to equipment with level of protection “ma”, the performance of the external protective device or protective circuit is safe with one countable fault. The permitted levels of voltage, current and power are determined by the thermal characteristics of the “m” equipment.

7.9.3 Thermal protective devices

Thermal protective devices shall be used to protect the compound from damage caused by local heating, for example, by faulty components, or from exceeding the maximum surface temperature.

Non-resettable devices have no provision for being reset and open a circuit permanently after being exposed to a temperature higher than their operating temperature for a given maximum period. Adequate thermal coupling shall be achieved between the monitored component and the thermal protective device. The switching capability of the device shall be defined and shall be not less than the maximum possible load of the circuit.

If resettable thermal protective devices are used, two devices normally in series are required for level of protection “mb” and one device is required for level of protection “mc”. If for level of protection “mb” the two resettable thermal protective devices are not in series, the activation of either device shall de-energize the circuitry relying on the protection. The two devices for level of protection “mb” shall be the same type of thermal protective device (while not necessarily the same manufacturer and part number), so as to provide duplicated protection.

Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts shall not be operated at more than 2/3 of their rated current specified by the manufacturer of the device.

Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts shall either comply with IEC 60730-2-9, or shall be tested according to 8.2.7.1.

Resettable thermal protective devices without switching contacts shall either comply with IEC 60738-1, or shall be tested according to 8.2.7.2.

NOTE 1 Often for functional reasons, additional resettable devices other than the thermal protective devices addressed by this clause are used. These devices typically operate at temperatures lower than the operating temperature of the thermal protective device.

NOTE 2 It is not a requirement of this standard that conformity to the manufacturer`s specification of the resettable thermal protective device needs to be verified.

7.9.4 Built-in protective devices

Protective devices integral with the “m” equipment shall be of the enclosed type such that no compound can enter during the encapsulation process.

The suitability of the protective device for encapsulation shall be confirmed either by:

a) a documentation from the manufacturer of the device;

or

b) testing of samples according 8.2.8.

NOTE Devices in glass, plastic, ceramic or otherwise sealed are regarded as enclosed types.

8 Type tests

8.1 Tests on the compound

8.1.1 Water absorption test

When required by 5.3.1 the test shall be carried out on samples of the compound(s) used in “m” equipment. Three dry samples of the compound(s) shall be tested. The samples shall be circular with a diameter of 50 mm ± 1 mm and a thickness of 3 mm ± 0,2 mm. The samples shall be weighed then immersed for at least 24 h in water, at a temperature of 23 °C $^{+2}_{0}$ K. They shall then be taken out of the water, wiped dry and weighed again within 1 minute. The increase in mass shall not exceed 1 %.

It is not required to use distilled water for this test.

8.1.2 Dielectric strength test

The sample shall be circular with a diameter of 50 mm ± 1 mm and a thickness of 3 mm ± 0,2 mm. The sample shall be symmetrically placed between electrodes 30 mm ± 1 mm in diameter, within a temperature controlled oven, set to achieve the maximum service temperature of the compound.

A voltage of 4 kV r.m.s. $^{+5}_{0}$ % and with frequency between 48 Hz and 62 Hz shall be applied for not less than 5 min. No flashover or breakdown shall occur during the test.

8.2 Tests on the apparatus

8.2.1 Test sequence

The test sequence and number of samples are given in Annex B.

8.2.2 Maximum temperature

A sample of “m” equipment shall be subjected to a type test to ensure that:

a) the temperature limits specified in 6.1 are not exceeded in normal operation;

b) for level of protection “ma” and “mb” the maximum surface temperature is not exceeded under fault conditions as defined in 7.2.1.

For “m” equipment without an external load, the test shall be carried out in accordance with the temperature measurements of IEC 60079-0 taking into account the supply conditions given in 4.4.

For “m” equipment with an external load, the test shall be carried out for level of protection “ma” and “mb” by adjusting the current to the highest value, which does not cause the protective device to operate, and for level of protection “mc” at the specified load parameters in normal operation and in the case of regular expected occurrences.

For level of protection “ma” equipment, designed for EPL “Da” the maximum surface temperature shall be determined with the equipment mounted in accordance with the manufacturer`s instructions, and surrounded on all available surfaces by dust with a layer thickness of at least 200 mm. The final temperature shall be considered to have been reached when the rate of rise of temperature does not exceed 1 K/24 h.

NOTE Testing, simulation and analysis is sometimes used in order to achieve the required temperature limitations under malfunction conditions for equipment with characteristics such as non-linear external loads, input power control, or difficult to define failure modes

8.2.3 Thermal endurance test

8.2.3.1 Thermal endurance to heat

8.2.3.1.1 Level of protection “ma” and “mb”

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0. The temperature to be used as the reference service temperature for the test shall be either:

a) the maximum surface temperature of the test sample under normal operation plus 20 K;

or

b) the maximum temperature at the component surface in the compound under normal operation, see 6.2.2.

8.2.3.1.2 Level of protection “mc”

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

The temperature to be used as the reference service temperature for the test shall be the maximum surface temperature under normal operation, see 6.2.1.

8.2.3.2 Thermal endurance to cold

The test shall be carried out in accordance with IEC 60079-0.

8.2.3.3 Acceptance criteria

After each test the sample shall be subjected to a visual inspection. No visible damage to the compound that could impair the type of protection shall be evident, for example cracks in the compound, exposure of encapsulated parts, failure of adhesion, inadmissible shrinkage, discoloration, swelling, decomposition or softening. A discoloration on the surface of the compound is permissible (for example oxidation in the case of epoxy resin).

In addition, any electrical protective device on which safety depends, other than thermal fuses, shall be verified as remaining functional.

8.2.4 Dielectric strength test

8.2.4.1 Test procedure

The test shall be carried out on the following arrangements of circuits as applicable:

a) between galvanically isolated circuits;

b) between each circuit and all earthed parts;

c) between each circuit and the surface of the compound or the non-metallic enclosure that, if necessary, can be clad with a conductive foil.

For arrangement a), the voltage U to be used shall be the sum of the rated voltages of the two circuits being tested and for arrangements b) and c), the voltage U to be used shall be the rated voltage of the circuit being tested.

For arrangement b), circuits that contain transient suppression components connected between the circuit and the earthed parts, a special test sample without these components shall be permitted for the type test.

Dielectric strength shall be verified by test:

- either as given in a relevant industrial standard for the individual items of electrical equipment or,
- at the test voltage according to 1) or 2) below, and increased steadily within a period of not less than 10 s until it reaches the prescribed value, and it shall then be maintained for at least 60 s without dielectric breakdown occurring.

1) For equipment where the voltage U does not exceed 90 V peak, the test voltage shall be 500 V r.m.s. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %) at 48 Hz to 62 Hz. Alternatively, the test voltage shall be 700 V d.c. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %).

2) For equipment where the voltage U exceeds 90 V peak, the test voltage shall be $2U$ + 1 000 V r.m.s. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %), with a minimum of 1 500 V r.m.s. at 48 Hz to 62 Hz. Alternatively, the test voltage shall be $2U$ + 1 400 V d.c. ($^{+5}_{0}$ %) with a minimum of 2 100 V d.c.

The test voltage shall be increased steadily within a period of not less than 10 s until it reaches the prescribed value, and it shall then be maintained for at least 60 s.

NOTE 1 In the case of equipment that, for electro-magnetic compatibility reasons, contain components connected to the enclosure for the suppression of interference pulses and which could be damaged during the tests, a partial discharge test is sometimes used as an alternative.

NOT 2 If the circuit under test is not accessible from the exterior it is possible to prepare a specific test sample with additional connections

8.2.4.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if no breakdown or arcing occurs during testing.

NOTE Typically the current flowing during the test will not exceed 5 mA r.m.s..

8.2.5 Cable pull test

8.2.5.1 Test procedure

The test shall be carried out on one sample, previously unstressed and at 21 °C ± 2 °C.

A further test sample shall be subjected to the cable pull test after conditioning according to 8.2.3.1 at the maximum temperature at the cable entry point.

The tensile force applied shall be derived in the following way:

— Measure the diameter of the cable (mm), multiply this value by 20

— Measure the mass (kg) of the 'm' apparatus and multiply this value by 50

— Take the lower numerical value of these calculations and apply it (in Newtons) as tensile force for the cable pull test.

This value may be reduced to 25 % of the required value in the case of fixed installations. The minimum tensile force shall be 1 N and the minimum duration shall be 1 h. The force shall be applied in the least favourable direction.

8.2.5.2 Acceptance criteria

After testing, the sample shall be subjected to a visual inspection. Visible displacement of the cable, which affects the type of protection, shall not be evident. No damage to the compound or cable that could impair the type of protection shall be evident, for example, cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated components or failure of adhesion.

8.2.6 Pressure test for Group I and Group II electrical equipment

8.2.6.1 Test procedure

For level of protection "ma" with any individual free spaces between 1 cm^3 and 10 cm^3 and level of protection "mb" with any individual free spaces between 10 cm^3 and 100 cm^3, two test samples shall be prepared with a pressure connection. Where there is more than one free space of a size requiring testing, the pressure test shall be carried out simultaneously in all those free spaces.

The pressure test shall be carried out on samples that have already been submitted to the thermal endurance tests (see 8.2.3).

The test shall be carried out with a pressure as shown in Table 6 applied for at least 10 s.

Table 6 – Test pressure

Minimum ambient temperature °C	Test pressure kPa
≥ –20 (a)	1 000
≥ –30	1 370
≥ –40	1 450
≥ –50	1 530
≥ –60	1 620
a) This covers equipment designed for the standard ambient temperature range specified in IEC 60079-0.	

As an alternative for 'mb' equipment if the component with a free space up to 100 cm^3, prior to encapsulation, passes the Leakage test on sealed devices specified in IEC 60079-15 (without the conditioning, voltage, or dielectric withstand testing) it can be encapsulated without requiring the pressure test.

8.2.6.2 Acceptance criteria

After testing, the samples shall be visually inspected. No compound damage (such as cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated components or failure of adhesion) that could impair the type of protection shall be evident. For constructions that are permitted to have no thickness of compound between a free space and a non-metallic enclosure wall, there shall also be no damage to the non-metallic enclosure wall(s)

8.2.7 Test for resettable thermal protective device

8.2.7.1 Resettable thermal protective devices with switching contacts

8.2.7.1.1 Test procedure

The function of the protective device shall be verified. This test shall be performed after the thermal endurance test. The device shall be capable switching its rated current ≥ 5 000 times.

8.2.7.1.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if the protective device acts correctly after the test in the range specified in its datasheet.

8.2.7.2 Resettable thermal protective devices without switching contacts

8.2.7.2.1 Test procedure

The function of the protective device shall be verified. This test shall be performed after the thermal endurance test. The device shall be capable of acting (direct or indirect limiting the temperature rise) ≥ 500 times.

8.2.7.2.2 Acceptance criteria

The test shall be deemed as passed if the protective device acts correctly after the test in the range specified in its datasheet.

8.2.8 Sealing test for built-in protective devices

The test is to be performed on five samples. With the test samples at an initial temperature of (25 ± 2) °C, they are suddenly immersed in water at a temperature of (50 ± 2) °C to a depth of not less than 25 mm for at least 1 min. The devices are considered to be satisfactory if no bubbles emerge from the samples during this test. Alternatively, a test can be applied where five samples are examined after the encapsulation to ensure that the compound has not entered the interior.

9 Routine verifications and tests

9.1 Visual inspections

Each piece of “m” equipment shall be subjected to a visual inspection. No damage shall be evident, such as cracks in the compound, exposure of the encapsulated parts, flaking, inadmissible shrinkage, swelling, decomposition, failure of adhesion (separation of any adhered parts) or softening.

9.2 Dielectric strength test

For circuits, which are accessible from the exterior the dielectric strength test shall be used to test the isolation of circuits from each other and from their environment. The test shall be carried out on these circuits in accordance with 8.2.4.

The test voltage shall be applied for at least 1 s.

Alternatively, 1,2 times the test voltage may be applied and maintained for at least 100 ms.

In some cases, the actual test period may need to be significantly longer than 100 ms as a sample with a large distributed capacitance takes some additional time to reach the required test voltage.

The test shall be deemed as passed if no breakdown or arcing occurs during testing.

NOTE Typically the current flowing during the test will not exceed 5 mA r.m.s..

Contrary to the above, the dielectric strength test for cells or batteries shall be carried out in accordance with the routine dielectric test requirements of IEC 60079-7.

In the case of equipment that employs circuits that contain transient suppression components connected between the circuit and the earthed parts, the equipment need not be subjected to routine dielectric strength tests, if intended for use only with a galvanically isolated circuit, and shall be marked "X" to indicate this specific condition of use in accordance with the "specific conditions of use" marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

For level of protection "mc", where there is a routine dielectric strength test in the relevant industrial standard for the individual items of the electrical equipment, this test shall be permitted to be used to satisfy the routine dielectric test requirement for level of protection "mc".

10 Marking

In addition to the requirements of IEC 60079-0, the marking shall include:

a) the rated voltage,

b) the rated current,

c) the prospective short-circuit current of the external electric supply source if less than 1 500 A, for example "Permitted supply short-circuit current: 500 A".

d) optionally, the permitted prospective short-circuit current of the external electrical supply if the equipment is designed for a short-circuit current of 1 500 A or more, for example "Permitted supply short-circuit current: 3 500 A".

e) for levels of protection "mb" and "mc" for EPL Db and EPL Dc, tested without a dust layer, the maximum surface temperature in degrees Celsius and the unit of measurement °C preceded with the letter "T", (e.g. T 90 °C). For level of protection "ma" for EPL Da, and where appropriate for level of protection "mb" and "mc" for EPL Db and EPL Dc tested with dust layer, the maximum surface temperature T_L shall be shown as a temperature value in degrees Celsius and the unit of measurement °C, with the layer depth $_L$ indicated as a subscript in mm, (e.g. T_{200} 320 °C). In the case of Levels of Protection "mb" and "mc" for EPL Db or Dc, tested with a dust layer, The maximum surface temperature without the dust layer is not required to be marked. Alternatively the marking indicated in c), d) and e) above can be included in the instructions and the equipment shall be marked "X" to indicate this specific condition of use in accordance with the "specific conditions of use" marking requirements of IEC 60079-0.

Annex A
(informative)

Basic requirements for compounds for “m” equipment

Figure A.1 shows basic requirements for compounds for "m" equipment.

NOTE This Annex only provides a general overview. Specific attention needs to be paid to the detailed text of the applicable requirements when developing the test program for specific equipment.

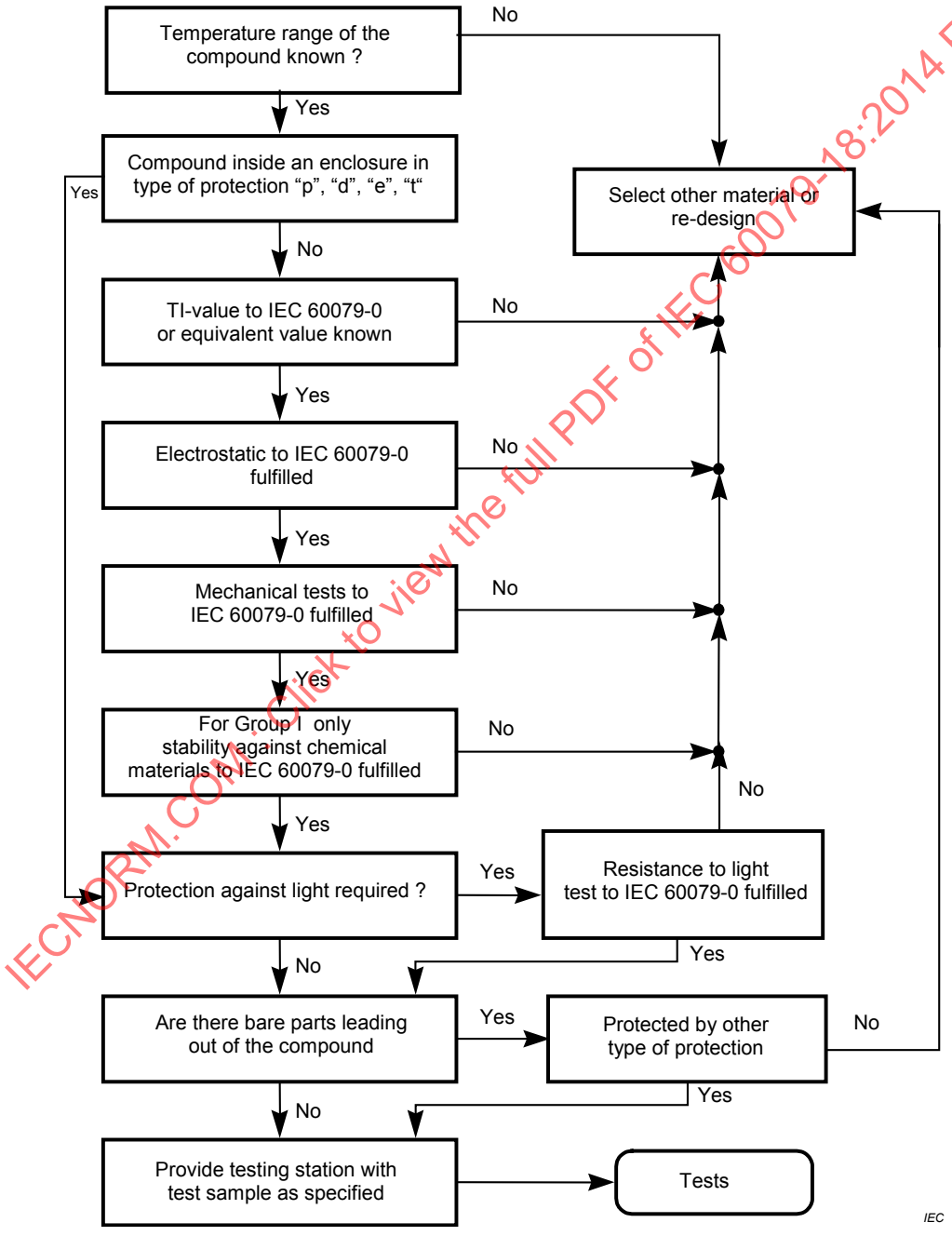


Figure A.1 – Basic requirements for compounds for “m” equipment

Annex B
(informative)

Allocation of test samples

Table B.1 shows allocation of test samples.

NOTE This Annex only provides a general overview. Specific attention needs to be paid to the detailed text of the applicable requirements when developing the test program for specific equipment.

Table B.1 – Allocation of test samples

Standard tests		Additional tests	
Sample 1	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**	**Sample 4**
Determination of limiting temperature in accordance with 6.3			
		Cable pull test in accordance with 8.2.5	Thermal endurance test based on the service temperature determined at the point where the cable enters the compound in accordance with 8.2.3.1
Thermal endurance to heat in accordance with 8.2.3.1	Thermal endurance to heat in accordance with 8.2.3.1		
Thermal endurance to cold in accordance with 8.2.3.2	Thermal endurance to cold in accordance with 8.2.3.2		
Resettable thermal protective device test in accordance with 8.2.7	Resettable thermal protective device test in accordance with 8.2.7		Cable pull test in accordance with 8.2.5
Dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4	Dielectric strength test in accordance with 8.2.4		
Pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6 (if required)	Pressure test in accordance with 8.2.6 (if required)		
Mechanical tests in accordance with IEC 60079-0 (if required)	Mechanical tests in accordance with IEC 60079-0 (if required)		
The tests are carried out in the order they appear in each column.			

Bibliography

IEC 60050-426, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 426: Equipment for explosive atmospheres*

IEC 60079-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"*

IEC 60079-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosures "p"*

IEC 60079-5, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 5: Equipment protection by powder filling "q"*

IEC 60079-6, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 6: Equipment protection by oil immersion "o"*

IEC 60079-10-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres*

IEC 60079-10-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-2: Classification of areas – Combustible dust atmospheres*

IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

IEC 60079-28, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 28: Protection of equipment and transmission systems using optical radiation*

IEC 60086-1, *Primary batteries – Part 1: General*

IEC 60622, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Sealed nickel-cadmium prismatic rechargeable single cells*

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

IEC 60747-5-5, *Semiconductor devices – Discrete devices – Part 5-5: Optoelectronic devices – Photocouplers*

IEC 61951-1, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Portable sealed rechargeable single cells – Part 1: Nickel-cadmium*

IEC 61951-2, *Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Portable sealed rechargeable single cells – Part 2: Nickel-metal hydride*

ISO 13849-1, *Safety of machinery – Safety-related parts of control systems – Part 1: General principles for design*

SOMMAIRE

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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ATMOSPHÈRES EXPLOSIVES –

Partie 18: Protection du matériel par encapsulage "m"

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60079-18 a été établie par le comité d'études 31 de l'IEC: Matériel pour atmosphères explosives.

Cette quatrième édition annule et remplace la troisième édition de l'IEC 60079-18 (2009). Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette Norme Internationale doit être utilisée conjointement avec l'IEC 60079-0, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 0: Matériel – Exigences générales*.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

		Type		
Explication de l'importance des modifications	**Article**	**Modifications mineures et rédactionnelles**	**Extension**	**Modifications techniques majeures**
Définitions supprimées et déplacées vers l'IEC 60079-0	3	X		
Titre modifié/ajouté pour clarifier les exigences qui sont supplémentaires pour "ma" niveau de protection uniquement	4	X		
Ajout de la conductivité thermique	5.2		X	
Ajout d'une note spécifiant que la vérification de la conformité du composé à la spécification du constructeur n'est pas une exigence de la présente Norme	5.3.2	X		
Ajout d'une clarification	6.2.2	X		
Ajout d'une clarification	7.1	X		
Ajout d'options et d'une clarification pour la détermination des défauts	7.2		X	
Ajout d'informations supplémentaires à la Figure 1	7.4.1	X		
La phrase "Les vernis et revêtements similaires ne sont pas considérés comme des isolations solides." a été ajoutée à cette partie et supprimée de la définition 3.8	7.4.2	X		
Ajout de normes supplémentaires pour les cartes de circuits imprimés rigides multicouches avec connexions traversantes	7.4.3.1		X	
Protection contre les températures excessives et contre la détérioration des piles et accumulateurs	7.8.3			C1
Ajout de possibilités supplémentaires et clarifiées pour les dispositifs de protection électrique	7.9.2		X	
Ajout de possibilités supplémentaires et clarifiées pour les dispositifs de protection thermique	7.9.3		X	
Suppression de la limitation à 2/3 de la tension	7.9.3		X	
Détermination de la température maximale pour "Da"	8.2.2			C2
Stabilisation de la température	8.2.2			C3
Endurance thermique à la chaleur	8.2.3.1		X	
Détermination de la température comme température de service de référence et indication d'autres possibilités d'essais	8.2.3.1.1		X	
Ajout d'autres possibilités pour la procédure d'essai de rigidité diélectrique	8.2.4.1		X	
Ajout d'autres méthodes d'essai pour l'essai de pression exigé du matériel électrique des groupes I et II	8.2.6		X	
Essai d'étanchéité pour les dispositifs de protection incorporés	8.2.8		X	
Ajout d'autres possibilités pour la procédure d'essai de rigidité diélectrique	9.2		X	
Marquage	10		X	

Explication des types de modifications majeures:

A) Définitions

1. **Modifications mineures et rédactionnelles:**

- Clarification
- Diminution des exigences techniques
- Modification technique mineure
- Corrections rédactionnelles

Ces modifications portent sur les exigences et sont de nature rédactionnelle ou technique mineure. Elles comprennent des modifications de formulation destinées à clarifier les exigences techniques sans apporter de modification technique ni réduire le niveau actuel de l'exigence.

2. **Extension:**

- Ajout d'options techniques

Ces modifications ajoutent de nouvelles exigences techniques ou modifient les exigences existantes de façon à fournir de nouvelles options, mais sans augmenter les exigences relatives au matériel qui était totalement conforme à la précédente norme. Ces modifications ne sont donc pas à prendre en compte dans le cas de produits conformes à la précédente édition.

3. **Modifications techniques majeures:**

- ajout d'exigences techniques
- augmentation des exigences techniques

Ces modifications sont apportées aux exigences techniques (ajout, augmentation du niveau ou suppression) de telle façon qu'un produit conforme à la précédente édition n'a pas toujours la capacité de satisfaire aux exigences indiquées dans la dernière édition. Ces modifications sont à prendre en compte dans le cas de produits conformes à la précédente édition. L'élément B) ci-dessous fournit des informations supplémentaires sur ces modifications.

Note Ces modifications reflètent les connaissances technologiques actuelles. Cependant, il convient que ces modifications n'aient pas d'influence sur le matériel déjà sur le marché.

B) Informations sur l'origine des "Modifications techniques majeures"

C1 Article 7.8.3 Modification des exigences et ajout d'exigences supplémentaires pour les piles et accumulateurs

C2 La flexibilité indiquée dans l'IEC 60079-0 est remplacée par une exigence min. Pour le niveau de protection du matériel "ma", conçu pour l'EPL (equipment protection level – niveau de protection du matériel) "Da", la température maximale de surface doit être déterminée avec le matériel monté conformément aux instructions du constructeur et entouré sur toute la surface disponible par une couche de poussière d'une épaisseur d'au moins 200 mm

C3 L'échauffement qui se produit au cours de l'essai peut être un processus très lent. Il doit être considéré que la température finale a été atteinte quand la vitesse d'échauffement ne dépasse pas 1 K/24 h.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
31/1152/FDIS	31/1168/RDV

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

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

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60079, publiées sous le titre général *Atmosphères explosives*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- transformée en Norme internationale,
- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

Le contenu du corrigendum de juillet 2018 a été pris en considération dans cet exemplaire.

ATMOSPHÈRES EXPLOSIVES –

Partie 18: Protection du matériel par encapsulage "m"

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60079 définit les exigences spécifiques à la construction, aux essais et au marquage des matériels électriques, des parties de matériels électriques et des composants Ex protégés par encapsulage de type "m" et destinés à une utilisation dans les atmosphères explosives gazeuses ou les atmosphères explosives poussiéreuses.

La présente partie ne s'applique qu'aux matériels électriques protégés par encapsulage, aux parties de matériel électrique protégées par encapsulage et aux composants Ex protégés par encapsulage (ci-après toujours dénommés matériel "m") pour lesquels la tension assignée n'excède pas 11 kV.

L'utilisation du matériel électrique en atmosphère pouvant contenir simultanément du gaz explosif et des poussières combustibles peut nécessiter des mesures de protection supplémentaires.

La présente Norme ne s'applique pas aux poussières d'explosifs qui n'exigent pas d'oxygène de l'air pour leur combustion ni aux substances pyrophoriques.

La présente Norme ne tient pas compte des risques, quels qu'ils soient, résultant d'une émission de gaz inflammable ou toxique provenant de la poussière.

La présente Norme complète et modifie les exigences générales de l'IEC 60079-0. Si une exigence de la présente Norme est en conflit avec une exigence de l'IEC 60079-0, l'exigence de la présente Norme a préséance.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités en référence de manière normative, en intégralité ou en partie, dans le présent document et sont indispensables pour son application. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60079-0, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 0: Matériel – Exigences générales*

IEC 60079-7, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 7: Protection de l'équipement par sécurité augmentée "e"*

IEC 60079-11, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 11: Protection de l'équipement par sécurité intrinsèque "i"*

IEC 60079-15, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 15: Protection du matériel par mode de protection "n"*

IEC 60079-26, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 26: Matériel d'un niveau de protection du matériel (EPL) Ga*

IEC 60079-31, *Atmosphères explosives – Partie 31: Protection contre l'inflammation de poussières par enveloppe "t" relative au matériel*

IEC 60127 (toutes les parties), *Coupe-circuit miniatures*

IEC 60243-1, *Rigidité diélectrique des matériaux isolants – Méthodes d'essai – Partie 1: Essais aux fréquences industrielles*

IEC 60691, *Protecteurs thermiques – Prescriptions et guide d'application*

IEC 60730-2-9, *Dispositifs de commande électrique automatiques à usage domestique et analogue – Partie 2-9: Règles particulières pour les dispositifs de commande thermosensibles*

IEC 60738-1, *Thermistances – Coefficient de température positif à chauffage direct – Partie 1: Spécification générique*

IEC 61140, *Protection contre les chocs électriques – Aspects communs aux installations et aux matériels*

IEC 61558-1, *Sécurité des transformateurs, alimentations, bobines d'inductance et produits analogues – Partie 1: Exigences générales et essais*

IEC 61558-2-6, *Sécurité des transformateurs, bobines d'inductance, blocs d'alimentation et produits analogues pour des tensions d'alimentation jusqu'à 1 100 V – Partie 2-6: Règles particulières et essais pour les transformateurs de sécurité et les blocs d'alimentation incorporant des transformateurs de sécurité*

IEC 62326-4-1, *Cartes imprimées – Partie 4: Cartes imprimées multicouches rigides avec connexions intercouches – Spécification intermédiaire – Section 1: Spécification particulière d'agrément: Niveaux de performances A, B et C*

ANSI/UL 248 *(toutes parties)*, *Standard for low-voltage fuses*

ANSI/UL 746B, *Standard for polymeric materials – Long-term property evaluations*

ANSI/UL 796, *Printed-Wiring Boards*

IPC-A-600, *Acceptability of Printed Boards*

IPC-6012, *Qualification and Performance Specification for Rigid Printed Boards*

3 Termes et définitions

Pour les besoins du présent document, les termes et définitions donnés dans l'IEC 60079-0 et les définitions suivantes s'appliquent.

NOTE Des définitions supplémentaires applicables aux atmosphères explosives sont données dans l'IEC 60050-426.

3.1
encapsulage "m"
mode de protection dans lequel les parties de matériel qui sont capables d'enflammer une atmosphère explosive par étincelle ou échauffement sont complètement enfermées dans un composé ou dans une autre enveloppe non métallique autorisée avec adhérence, de telle sorte que l'inflammation d'une couche de poussière ou d'une atmosphère explosive dans des conditions de fonctionnement ou d'installation ne peut se produire

3.2
plage de températures du composé
plage de températures dans laquelle les propriétés du composé, lors du fonctionnement ou du stockage, sont conformes aux exigences de l'IEC 60079-18

3.3
surface libre
surface du composé exposée aux atmosphères explosives et/ou couches de poussières

3.4
contact de commutation
contact mécanique destiné à établir ou à couper un circuit électrique

3.5
adhérence
agrégat permanent d'un composé à la surface d'une paroi et qui est étanche à l'humidité, au gaz et à la poussière

3.6
défaut pris en compte
défaut qui survient dans les parties de matériel électrique conformes aux exigences de construction

3.7
séparation infaillible
séparation entre les parties électriquement conductrices qui est considérée comme non sujette aux courts-circuits

3.8
isolement solide
matériau d'isolement qui est extrudé ou moulé, mais non coulé

Note 1 à l'article: Les isolateurs fabriqués à partir de deux ou de plusieurs pièces en matériau isolant qui sont solidement fixés ensemble, peuvent être considérés comme solides.

4 Généralités

4.1 Niveau de protection (EPL pour equipment protection level – niveau de protection du matériel)

Le matériel électrique avec encapsulage "m" doit être soit de:

a) niveau de protection "ma" (EPL "Ma, Ga, Da"),

b) niveau de protection "mb" (EPL "Mb, Gb, Db"), ou

c) niveau de protection "mc" (EPL "Gc, Dc").

Les exigences de la présente Norme s'appliquent à tous les niveaux de protection pour l'encapsulage "m", sauf spécification contraire.

4.2 Exigences supplémentaires pour les niveaux de protection "ma" et "mb"

Les composants sans protection supplémentaire doivent être utilisés à condition qu'ils ne puissent pas endommager mécaniquement ou thermiquement l'encapsulage en cas de toute condition de défaut spécifiée dans la présente Norme.

En variante, lorsqu'un défaut d'un composant interne peut entraîner une défaillance de l'encapsulage "m" par suite d'un échauffement, les exigences de 7.9 doivent s'appliquer.

4.3 Exigences supplémentaires pour le niveau de protection "ma"

La tension de service en tout point du circuit ne doit pas dépasser 1 kV.

4.4 Tension assignée et courant de court-circuit présumé

La tension assignée et le courant de court-circuit présumé doivent être spécifiés de façon à ce que la température limite ne soit pas dépassée pour le niveau de protection approprié "ma", "mb" ou "mc".

5 Exigences pour les composés

5.1 Généralités

La documentation doit spécifier le ou les composés utilisés et la ou les méthodes de mesure, y compris les mesures visant à empêcher la formation de vides.

Au minimum, les propriétés du ou des composés dont dépend l'encapsulage "m" doivent être effectives.

NOTE La sélection correcte des composés permet l'expansion des composants lors du fonctionnement et dans l'éventualité de défauts autorisés.

5.2 Spécification

La spécification pour le composé doit comprendre ce qui suit:

a) le nom et l'adresse du constructeur du composé,

b) la référence exacte et complète du composé et le cas échéant le pourcentage des charges et autres additifs, les rapports de mélange et la désignation du type,

c) le cas échéant, tout traitement de surface du ou des composés, par exemple vernissage,

d) le cas échéant, toute exigence de prétraitement du composant dans le but d'obtenir une meilleure adhérence du composé sur le composant, par exemple nettoyage, gravure,

e) la rigidité diélectrique conformément à l'IEC 60243-1, à la température maximale de service du composé déterminée selon 8.2.2 a), si la valeur de cette température est disponible; si elle n'est pas disponible, les exigences de 5.3.2 doivent être appliquées,

f) plage de températures du ou des composés (y compris la COT (continuous operating temperature – température de fonctionnement continu) maximale et la COT minimale),

g) dans le cas d'un matériel "m" pour lequel le composé constitue une partie de l'enveloppe externe, la valeur de l'indice de température IT tel que défini par l'IEC 60079-0. Comme variante à l'indice de température IT, l'indice relatif thermique (IRT – mécanique) peut être déterminé conformément à ANSI/UL 746B,

h) la couleur du composé utilisé pour les échantillons d'essai, si la spécification du composé est influencée par un changement de couleur,

i) la conductivité thermique si la méthode d'essai de remplacement de 6.2.2 est utilisée.

NOTE La vérification de la conformité du composé à la spécification du constructeur n'est pas une exigence de la présente Norme.

5.3 Propriétés du composé

5.3.1 Absorption d'eau

Le composé doit être soit soumis à essai selon 8.1.1 soit, si cet essai n'est pas réalisé, le numéro de certificat du matériel doit comprendre le suffixe "X" conformément aux exigences de marquage de l'IEC 60079-0 et les conditions spécifiques d'utilisation énumérées sur le certificat doivent détailler les précautions nécessaires.

5.3.2 Rigidité diélectrique

Si la valeur de la rigidité diélectrique conformément à l'IEC 60243-1 à la température maximale de service conforme à 8.2.2 a) du composé n'est pas disponible auprès du constructeur du matériel, un essai doit être réalisé selon 8.1.2.

NOTE La vérification de la conformité du composé à la spécification du constructeur n'est pas une exigence de la présente Norme.

6 Températures

6.1 Généralités

La température de service du composé, déterminée conformément à l'IEC 60079-0, ne doit pas dépasser la valeur maximale de la COT du composé. La température maximale de surface doit être déterminée conformément à l'IEC 60079-0 dans des conditions de fonctionnement normal et dans des conditions de défaut telles que définies en 7.2.1. Le matériel "m" doit être protégé de telle façon que l'encapsulage "m" ne soit pas altéré dans ces conditions de défaut.

6.2 Détermination des températures limites

6.2.1 Température maximale de surface

La température maximale de surface doit être déterminée en utilisant la méthode d'essai donnée en 8.2.2 conformément aux conditions d'alimentation spécifiées en 4.4.

NOTE Cette température est utilisée pour déterminer la classe de température pour les atmosphères explosives gazeuses ou la température maximale de surface, exprimée en degrés Celsius, du matériel destiné aux atmosphères explosives poussiéreuses, ou les deux.

6.2.2 Température du composé

Le composant le plus chaud doit être déterminé. La température maximale dans le composé, à proximité du composant le plus chaud, doit être déterminée en utilisant la méthode d'essai donnée en 8.2.2 pour le fonctionnement normal.

En variante, la température du composant le plus chaud en fonctionnement normal peut être déterminée soit par calcul, soit à partir de la spécification du constructeur, soit en soumettant à l'essai le composant dans les conditions d'application prévues, avant encapsulage du composant si la conductivité thermique du composé est supérieure à celle de l'air.

NOTE La conductivité thermique de l'air est le plus souvent définie comme étant de 0,25 W/m*K (conditions normales).

6.3 Limitation de température

Lorsque le matériel peut être défectueux selon 7.2.1, ou en cas de possible échauffement, par exemple à la suite de l'application d'une tension dommageable selon 7.2.1 ou suite à une charge dommageable, ces paramètres doivent être pris en compte pour déterminer les températures limites.

Lorsque pour des raisons de sécurité, il faut qu'un dispositif de protection limite les températures, ce doit être un dispositif électrique ou thermique externe au matériel ou directement intégré au matériel, tel que défini en 7.9.

7 Exigences de construction

7.1 Généralités

Lorsque le composé fait partie de l'enveloppe externe, il doit satisfaire aux exigences de l'IEC 60079-0 applicables aux enveloppes non métalliques et aux parties d'enveloppes non métalliques.

Si la surface du composé est totalement ou partiellement entourée par une enveloppe et que l'enveloppe fait partie de la protection, l'enveloppe ou les parties de l'enveloppe doivent satisfaire aux exigences de l'IEC 60079-0 applicables aux enveloppes.

Il peut être exigé que l'utilisateur applique des mesures de protection supplémentaires dans l'installation afin de satisfaire aux exigences de la présente Norme. Par exemple, une protection mécanique supplémentaire peut être exigée pour protéger le matériel contre un choc direct. Dans de tels cas, le numéro de certificat du matériel doit comprendre le suffixe "X" conformément aux exigences de marquage de l'IEC 60079-0 et les conditions spécifiques d'utilisation énumérées sur le certificat doivent détailler les précautions nécessaires.

Des mesures appropriées doivent être prises pour tenir compte de l'expansion des composants pendant un fonctionnement normal et en cas d'apparition de défaut selon 7.2.

Les exigences de 7.2 à 7.9 sont différentes selon que le composé adhère ou non à l'enveloppe. La spécification d'une adhérence vise à empêcher l'introduction d'atmosphères explosives et d'humidité aux interfaces des surfaces de séparation (par exemple enveloppe-composé, composé-parties non entièrement recouvertes par le composé, telles que cartes de circuits imprimés, bornes de connexion, etc.). Lorsque l'adhérence est nécessaire pour assurer le mode de protection, elle doit être intacte après la fin de tous les essais requis. Le choix du ou des composés à utiliser pour une application spécifique dépend du rôle attribué à chaque composé. Si un composé est soumis à l'essai une fois pour une application donnée, cela ne le qualifie pas pour toutes les applications.

NOTE Des essais d'adhérence sont à l'étude.

7.2 Détermination des défauts

7.2.1 Examen des défauts

Lorsqu'il est soumis à l'essai conformément à l'IEC 60079-0, l'encapsulage "m" doit être maintenu dans le cas de

a) la charge la plus défavorable et
b) jusqu'à deux défauts internes pris en compte pour le niveau de protection "ma", et jusqu'à un défaut interne pris en compte pour le niveau de protection "mb", en tenant compte de 7.2.2, 7.2.3 et 7.2.4.

Aucun défaut n'est pris en compte pour le niveau de protection "mc".

NOTE Des défauts sont, par exemple, un court-circuit dans un composant, la défaillance d'un composant ou un défaut entre les pistes sur une carte de circuits imprimés, mais pas au début d'une piste.

La défaillance de certains composants peut provoquer des conditions instables, par exemple la variation d'une résistance de faible à élevée. Dans ces cas, la condition la plus défavorable doit être retenue.

Si un défaut entraîne ultérieurement un ou plusieurs autres défauts, par exemple à la suite de la surcharge d'un composant, le défaut initial et le ou les défauts ultérieurs doivent être considérés comme constituant un seul défaut.

7.2.2 Composants considérés comme ne pouvant pas être défaillants

Pour les niveaux de protection "ma" et "mb", les composants suivants doivent être considérés comme ne pouvant pas être défaillants s'ils sont encapsulés conformément aux exigences de la présente Norme, s'ils sont appropriés pour la température de service et s'ils ne sont pas chargés à plus de 2/3 de leur tension assignée, courant assigné et puissance assignée correspondant aux caractéristiques assignées du dispositif, aux conditions de montage et à la plage de températures spécifiées:

– résistances,
– bobines spiralées à une seule couche,
– condensateurs plastiques multicouches,
– condensateurs au papier,
– condensateurs céramiques,
– semi-conducteurs,
– dispositifs à semi-conducteurs utilisés comme dispositif de protection selon 7.9,
– résistances utilisées comme dispositif de protection selon 7.9, si elles sont conformes aux résistances de limitation de courant de l'IEC 60079-11 pour le niveau de protection «ia» ou «ib».

Pour les niveaux de protection "ma" et "mb", les enroulements conformes à l'IEC 60079-7, y compris ceux dont le diamètre de fil est inférieur à 0,25 mm, doivent être considérés comme ne pouvant pas être défaillants s'ils sont encapsulés conformément aux exigences de la présente Norme.

7.2.3 Composants d'isolation

Pour la séparation de différents circuits, les composants suivants doivent être considérés fournir l'isolation et ne sont pas considérés comme pouvant être défaillants pour ce qui concerne l'isolation:

- Composants à isolation galvanique (par exemple coupleurs optoélectroniques et relais),
  - si la tension d'isolement assignée est conforme à $2U$ + 1 000 V eff. $^{+5}_{0}$ % ou 1 500 V eff. la valeur la plus élevée étant retenue (U est la somme des tensions efficaces assignées des deux circuits), ou
  - pour une tension d'isolement assignée pour ce qui concerne l'isolation de plus de 60 V (somme des tensions efficaces assignées des deux circuits), coupleurs optoélectroniques et relais assurant une double isolation ou une isolation renforcée entre les circuits conformément à l'IEC 61140 ou
  - conformes à l'IEC 60079-11 pour le niveau de protection «ia» ou «ib».
- Transformateurs,
  - conformes à l'IEC 61558-2-6, ou
  - assurant une double isolation ou une isolation renforcée entre les circuits conformément à l'IEC 61558-1, ou
  - conformes à l'IEC 60079-11 pour le niveau de protection «ia» ou «ib».

NOTE 1 La vérification de la conformité aux normes citées ci-dessus selon la spécification du constructeur, en ce qui concerne la séparation, n'est pas une exigence de la présente Norme.

NOTE 2 Les composants à isolation galvanique assurant une double isolation ou une isolation renforcée conformément à une norme de produit sont considérés comme satisfaisant aux exigences de l'IEC 61140 ou de l'IEC 60747-5-5 dans le cas des coupleurs optoélectroniques.

7.2.4 Distances de séparation infaillibles

7.2.4.1 Généralités

Il n'est pas nécessaire de considérer la possibilité d'un défaut, tel que cela est décrit en 7.2.1 dans le cas d'un claquage de tension, si la distance entre les parties nues sous tension:

– du même circuit, ou

– d'un circuit et de parties métalliques à la terre, ou

– de deux circuits séparés (la somme des tensions de service doit être prise en tant que tension pour le Tableau 1; si une des tensions de service est inférieure de 20 % par rapport à l'autre, elle ne doit pas être prise en compte),

satisfait aux exigences de 7.2.4.2 et, s'il y a lieu, de 7.2.4.3.

7.2.4.2 Distances dans le composé

Les distances dans le composé doivent être considérées infaillibles par rapport au court-circuit pour le niveau de protection "ma" et le niveau de protection "mb" si elles sont conformes aux valeurs du Tableau 1, à condition que les distances dans le composé soient fixées ou maintenues mécaniquement avant l'encapsulage.

NOTE Quand une enveloppe non métallique d'une adhérence appropriée et d'une épaisseur minimale spécifique donnée admet une épaisseur nulle du composé selon la lettre c de la Légende du Tableau 4 et de la Figure 1, les distances de séparation des parties sous tension correspondantes sont toujours considérées infaillibles par rapport au court-circuit.

Les distances qui sont comprises entre les distances minimales données pour le niveau de protection "mc" et les distances infaillibles données pour les niveaux de protection "ma" et "mb" ne sont pas considérées comme infaillibles et elles doivent être évaluées en tant que "défaut pris en compte". Les distances inférieures à celles données pour le niveau de protection "mc" sont considérées comme des courts-circuits si elles dégradent le mode de protection "m".

Pour le niveau de protection "mc" les valeurs du Tableau 1 constituent des exigences de construction et elles peuvent être obtenues par immobilisation mécanique avant l'encapsulage.

Tableau 1 – Distances dans le composé

Tension U eff. ou en courant continu (voir [a]) V	Distance minimale mm		
	"ma"	"mb"	"mc"
≤ 32	0,5	0,5	0,2
≤ 63	0,5	0,5	0,3
≤ 400	1	1	0,6
≤ 500	1,5	1,5	0,8
≤ 630	2	2	0,9
≤ 1 000	2,5	2,5	1,7
≤ 1 600	-	4	4
≤ 3 200	-	7	7
≤ 6 300	-	12	12
≤ 10 000	-	20	20

[a] Les tensions indiquées proviennent de l'IEC 60664-1 et sont basées sur la rationalisation des tensions d'alimentation indiquées au Tableau 3b de l'IEC 60664-1. Lors de la détermination de la distance exigée, la tension de service peut être 1,1 fois supérieure à la tension du tableau.

NOTE Le facteur de 1,1 admet que, à de nombreux endroits d'un circuit, la tension de service est égale à la tension assignée et qu'il y a un certain nombre de tensions assignées d'usage courant dont peut tenir compte le facteur de 1,1.

7.2.4.3 Distances d'isolement dans le matériau

La distance d'isolement dans le matériau, dont le mode de protection "m" dépend, doit être au minimum de 0,1 mm et doit satisfaire à l'essai de rigidité diélectrique de 8.2.4.

7.3 Espace libre dans l'encapsulage

7.3.1 Matériel "m" du Groupe III

La somme des espaces libres n'est pas limitée, mais le volume des espaces libres individuels est limité à 100 cm^3. L'épaisseur du composé entourant de tels espaces libres doit être conforme aux exigences du Tableau 2.