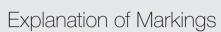


sensors worldwide

We Provide Position Feedback and Sensors for Hazardous Areas!







Equipment Group Explosive atmosphere

Hazardous places





6b Max. Surface Temperature (Dust)

7 EPL-Equipment Protection Level

9 (Max. Ambient Temperature)

8 (IP-Code)

Marking according to EU directive 94/9/EG (ATEX)

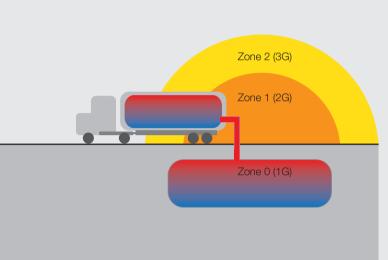
Marking according to EN 60079 and IEC 60079

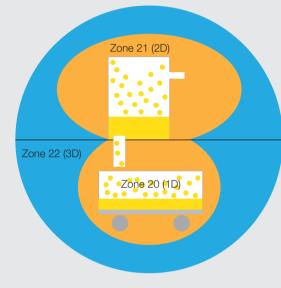
Gas II 1/2G Ex d IIC T6/T5 Ga/Gb Ta +65 °C (T6) + 80 °C (T5)

1 2a 3 4 5a 6a 7 9

Dust II 1/2D Ex t IIIC T85/T1 0 °C Da IP68 Ta +65 °C (T85) + 80 °C (T100)

1 2b 3 4 5b 6b 7 8 9

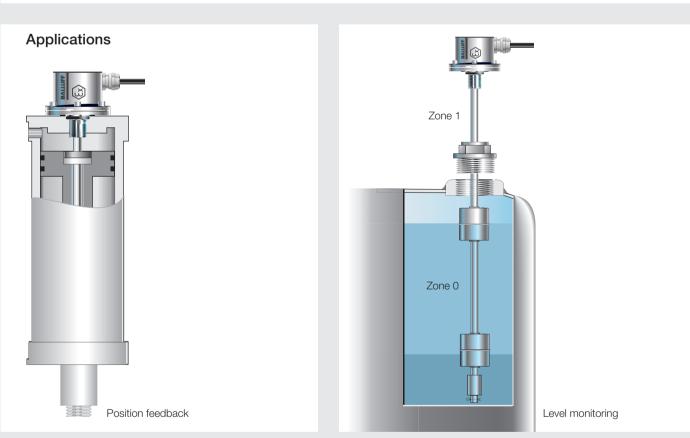




2a Equipment Category Gas (/= marking of a device with two categories) 2b Equipment Category Dust 3 (Ex for Electrical Apparatus) 4 Type of Protection 5a Explosion Group Gas 5b Explosion Group Dust 6a Temperature Class (Gas)

lines	II - Other Pla	ces 2a 2h				
	Continuously,		Occasionally		Rarely and for	a short
	period frequer	ntly			period	
	Zone 0	Zone 20	Zone 1	Zone 21	Zone 2	Zone 22
or M2	1G	1D	2G	2D	3G	3D
or Mb	Ga	Da	Gb	Db	Gc	Dc

EPL (IEC/EN 60079-0) Ma or Mb	Ga Da Gb Db Gc Dc			
Equipment Group	Definition			
I	Equipment group I applies to equipment intended for use in underground parts			
	of mines, and to those parts of surface installations of such mines, liable to be			
	endangered by firedamp and/or combustible dust.			
II	Equipment group II applies to equipment intended for use in other places liable			
	to be endangered by explosive atmospheres.			
Zone	Definition			
Zone 0	A place in which a hazardous explosive atmosphere consisting of a mixture with air			
	flammable substances in the form of gas, vapor or mist is present continuously or fo			
	long periods or frequently.			
Zone 1	A place in which an explosive atmosphere consisting of a mixture of air with			
	flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour or mist is likely to occur in normal			
	operation occasionally.			
Zone 2	A place in which an explosive atmosphere consisting of a mixture of air with			
	flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour or mist is not likely to occur in			
	normal operation but, if it does occur, will persist for a short period only.			
Zone 20	A place in which an explosive atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustable du			
	in air is present continously, or for long periods or frequently.			
Zone 21	A place in which an explosive atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustible dus			
	in air is likely to occur in normal operation occasionally.			
Zone 22	A place in which an explosive atmosphere in the form of a cloud of combustible dus			
	in air is not likely to occur in normal operation but, if it does occur, will persist for a			
	short period only.			







Pressurized enclosures partrinsic safety Balluff DEX Pressurized enclosures partrinsic safety Balluff EEX Dill immersion	px py pz p p ia ib ic	pxb pyb pzc pb pc ia ib ic	Gb Gb Gb Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc Gb	1 1 1 1 2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21 2	EN 60079-1 EN 60079-1 EN 60079-2 EN 60079-6	Additional measures are applied to prevent the possibility of inadmissibly high temperatures and the occirence of sparks or electric arcs within the enclosure on exposed parts of electrical equipment, where suignition sources would not occur in normal service. Parts which can ignite a potentially explosive atmosphere are surrounded by an enclosure whice withstands the pressure of an explosive mixture exploding inside the enclosure and prevents the transmission of the explosion to the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. The formation of a potentially explosive atmosphere inside an enclosure is prevented by maintaining a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relative to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protective gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electricircuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outsic of the encapsulation cannot be ignited.
Pressurized enclosures participation of the control	d px py pz p p ia ib ic	pxb pyb pzc pb pc ia ib ic	Gb Gb Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	1 1 1 2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21 2	EN 60079-1 EN 60079-2	bility of inadmissibly high temperatures and the occirence of sparks or electric arcs within the enclosure on exposed parts of electrical equipment, where su ignition sources would not occur in normal service. Parts which can ignite a potentially explosive atmosphere are surrounded by an enclosure whice withstands the pressure of an explosive mixture exploding inside the enclosure and prevents the transmission of the explosion to the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. The formation of a potentially explosive atmosphere inside an enclosure is prevented by maintaining a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relative to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protective gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Balluff DEX Pressurized enclosures produced in the produce of the	px py pz p p ia ib ic	pxb pyb pzc pb pc ia ib	Gb Gb Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	1 1 2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21	EN 60079-2 EN 60079-11	Parts which can ignite a potentially explosive atmosphere are surrounded by an enclosure which withstands the pressure of an explosive mixture exploding inside the enclosure and prevents the transmission of the explosion to the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. The formation of a potentially explosive atmosphere inside an enclosure is prevented by maintaining a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relative to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protective gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Balluff DEX Pressurized enclosures produced in the produce of the	px py pz p p ia ib ic	pxb pyb pzc pb pc ia ib	Gb Gb Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	1 1 2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21	EN 60079-2 EN 60079-11	mosphere are surrounded by an enclosure which withstands the pressure of an explosive mixture exploding inside the enclosure and prevents the transmission of the explosion to the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. The formation of a potentially explosive atmosphere inside an enclosure is prevented by maintaining a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relative to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protective gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
ntrinsic safety Balluff EEX id Dil immersion	py pz p p ia ib ic	pyb pzc pb pc ia ib	Gb Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	1 2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21 2	EN 60079-11	phere inside an enclosure is prevented by maintaining a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relative to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protestive gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electricircuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
ntrinsic safety Balluff EEX id	pz p p ia ib ic	pzc pb pc ia ib ic	Gc Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	2 21 22 0, 20 1, 21 2		a positive internal pressure of protective gas in relatito the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protestive gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explositatmosphere existing above the surface or outside
ntrinsic safety is Balluff EEX in the safety is the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety	p p ia ib ic o	pb pc ia ib ic	Db Dc Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	21 22 0, 20 1, 21 2		to the surrounding atmosphere and by supplying the inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of protestive gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosive atmosphere existing above the surface or outside.
ntrinsic safety is Balluff EEX ill	p ia ib ic	pc ia ib ic	Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	22 0, 20 1, 21 2		inside of the enclosure with a constant flow of prote tive gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Balluff EEX il	ia ib ic	ia ib ic	Ga and Da Gb and Db Gc	0, 20 1, 21 2		tive gas which dilutes any combustible mixtures. Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside.
Balluff EEX ill id	ib ic	ib ic	Da Gb and Db Gc	1, 21 2		Equipment only contains intrinsically safe electric circuits. An electric circuit is intrinsically safe if a spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside.
Dill immersion	o	ic	Gb and Db Gc	2	EN 60079-6	spark or thermal effect produced under normal operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Dil immersion co	0		Db Gc	2	EN 60079-6	operation is not capable of causing ignition of a given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
		ob	Gc		EN 60079-6	given explosive atmosphere. Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
		ob			EN 60079-6	Equipment are immersed in a protective fluid (e. g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
		ob	Gb	1	EN 60079-6	(e.g. oil) in such a way that a potentially explosi atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Powder filling co	q					atmosphere existing above the surface or outside
Powder filling co	q					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Powder filling c	q					of the encapsulation cannot be ignited.
Powder filling c	q					2. a.s s. sapsa.a.a.r same bo ignitor
	-1	qb	Gb	1	EN 60079-5	Filling the enclosure with a fine grained packing
						material has the effect of making it impossible for an electric arc created in the enclosure undenormal operating conditions to ignite a potential explosive atmosphere surrounding the enclosur Ignition must neither be caused by flames nor be elevated temperatures on the enclosure surface
Encapsulation r	ma		Ga and Da	0, 20	EN 60079-18	Parts that are capable of igniting an explosive
r	mb		Gb and Db	,		atmosphere are enclosed in a compound in suc
T T	mc		Gc and Dc	2, 22		a way that ignition of an explosive atmosphere i prevented.
ype of protection "n"					EN 60079-15	Additional measures are applied to prevent the
. 0	nA	nAc	Gc	2		occurrence of sparks or electric arcs within the
Balluff NEX						enclosure, where such ignition sources would n occur in normal service.
Spark-proof r	nC	nCc	Gc	2		
	nR	nRc	Gc	2		
Protection by enclosures t	ta		Da	20	EN 60079-31	Tightness of the enclosure prevents ingress of
	tb		Db	21		dust or limits it to a nonhazardous amount.
t IPXX	tc		Dc	22		The surface temperature of the enclosure must not ignite the surrounding atmosphere.
Explosion Groups						
Gas						
IA Ammonia, methane,	IIB	gas, acryloni	IIC	ydrogen		ition Temperature Temperature Class 50 °C T1T6

Explosion Groups				
Gas				
IIA	IIB	IIC	Ignition Temperature	Temperature Class
Ammonia, methane,	Town gas, acrylonitrile	Hydrogen	> 450 °C	T1T6
ethane, propane				
Ethanol, cyclohexane,	Ethylene, ethylene oxide	Acetylene	> 300450 °C	T2T6
n-butane				
Gasoline, kerosene,	Ethylene glycol,		> 200300 °C	T3T6
n-hexane	hydrogen sulfide			
Acetic aldehyde	Ethyl ether		> 135200 °C	T4T6
			> 100135 °C	T5T6
		Carbon disulfide	> 85135 °C	T6T6

Ignition Temperature of	Max. Surface	Temperature Class
Gases and Vapors	Temperature on the	
	Equipment	
> 450 °C	450 °C	T1
> 300450 °C	300 °C	T2
> 200300 °C	200 °C	T3
> 135200 °C	135 °C	T4
> 100135 °C	100 °C	T5
> 85135 °C	85 °C	T6

5b Explosion Groups Ignition Temperature Temperature Class Conductive dust Combustible flyings Non-conductive dust Surface temperature is specified directly



Marking according to NEC 500 (US)/CEC Annex J (CA)

Class I Division 1 Groups ABCD T5/T6 Class II Division 1 Groups EFG T5/T6 Class III Enclosure Type 4X/6P

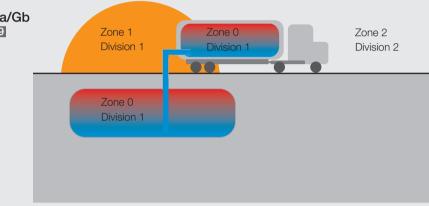
Ambient Temperature Range: -40...+65 °C (T6) or -40...+80 °C (T5)

Marking according to NEC 505 (US)

Class I Zone 1 AEx d IIC T5/T6 Ga/Gb 10 Hazard Class 11 Permitted Division 12 Permitted Group 13 Temperature Class

14 (U.S. Enclosure Type) 15 Permitted Zone 16 A = American National Standard Ex = Explosion Protected 17 Type of Protection 18 Explosion Group

19 (EPL-Equipment Protection Level)



Flammable Material/

Standard

FM 3600 CSA C22.2 No. 0 ISA 60079-0 CSA C22.2 No. 60079-0 ISA 60079-7 CSA C22.2 No. 60079-7 FM 3611

CSA C22.2 No. 213 ISA 60079-15 CSA C22.2 No.60079-15 FM 3615

CSA C22.2 No. 30 ISA 60079-1 CSA C22.2 No. 60079-1 ISA 60079-5

CSA C22.2 No.60079-5

ISA 60079-15

1	Flammab	le Material/	Flammable Material/	Flamr
15	Present C	Continously	Present Intermittently	Prese
NEC 505 (US)	Zone 0		Zone 1	Zone
NEC 500 (US)			Division 1	Divisio
CEC Section 18 (CA)	Zone 0		Zone 1	Zone
CEC Annex J (CA)			Division 1	Divisio
			c) Article 500 or Article 505	
CA classification per C	SA C22.1 Canadian Ele	ctrical Code (CEC) S	Section 18 or Annex J	
Type of Protection	Code	Country	Application	Protection Principle
General requirements		US	Class I, Division 1 and 2	
		CA	Class I, Division 1 and 2	
	AEx	US	Class I, Division 1 and 2	
	Ex	CA	Class I, Division 1 and 2	
Increased safety	AEx e (or AEx eb)	US	Class I, Zone 1	
	Ex e	CA	Class I, Zone 1	-
Non-incendive	(NI)	US	Class I, Division 2	No arcs,
	(NI)	CA	Class I, Division 2	sparks or
Non-sparking	AEx nA (or AEx nAc)	US	Class I, Zone 2	hot surfaces
	Ex nA	CA	Class I, Zone 2	
Explosionproof	(XP)	US	Class I, Division 1	
	(XP)	CA	Class I, Division 1	•
Flameproof	AEx d (or AEx db)	US	Class I, Zone 1	
	Ex d	CA	Class I, Zone 1	Contain
Powder-filled	AEx q (or AEx qb)	US	Class I, Zone 1	the explosion
	Ex q	CA	Class I, Zone 1	and extinguish the flame
Enclosed break	AEx nC (or AEx nCc)	US	Class I, Zone 2	
	Ex nC	CA	Class I, Zone 2	-
Intrinsic safety	(I.S.)	US	Class I, Division 1	
	(I.S.)	CA	Class I, Division 1	
	AEx ia	US	Class I, Zone 0	
	Ex ia	CA	Class I, Zone 0	
	AEx ib	US	Class I, Zone 1	
	Ex ib	CA	Class I, Zone 1	Limit energy
	AEx ic	US	Class I, Zone 2	of sparks and surface temperat
	Ex ic	CA	Class I, Zone 2	
Limited energy	AEx nC (or AEx nCc)	US	Class I, Zone 2	-
	Ex nL	CA	Class I, Zone 2	
		IIS	Class I Division 1	

Substance		Hazard Class 10		NEC 500 12	NEC 505 18
Group					
					No. 60079-6
O	Ex o	CA	Class I, Zone 1		CSA C22.2
Oil immersion	AEx o (or AEx ob)	US	Class I, Zone 1		No. 60079-18 ISA 60079-6
	Ex mc	CA	Class I, Zone 2		CSA C22.2
	AEx mc	US	Class I, Zone 2		ISA 60079-18
					No. 60079-18
	Ex mb	CA	Class I, Zone 1		CSA C22.2
	AEx mb	US	Class I, Zone 1		ISA 60079-18
	AEx m	US	Class I, Zone 1		ISA 60079-18
					No. 60079-18
	Ex ma	CA	Class I, Zone 1		CSA C22.2
Encapsulation	AEx ma	US	Class I, Zone 0		ISA 60079-18
				3	No. 60079-15
3	Ex nR	CA	Class I, Zone 2	gas out	CSA C22.2
Restricted breathing	AEx nR (or AEx nRc)	US	Class I, Zone 2	flammable	ISA 60079-15
	•		,	Keep	No. 60079-2
	Ex pz	CA	Class I, Zone 2		CSA C22.2
	AEx pz (or AEx pzc)	US	Class I, Zone 2		ISA 60079-2
	1: 7		, ==		No. 60079-2
	Ex py	CA	Class I, Zone 1		CSA C22.2
	AEx py (or AEx pyb)	US	Class I, Zone 1		ISA 60079-2
	F.		, ==		No. 60079-2
	Ex px	CA	Class I, Zone 1	_	CSA C22.2
	AEx px (or AEx pxb)	US	Class I, Zone 1		ISA 60079-2
	Type Z	CA	Class I, Division 2		NFPA 496
	Type Z	US	Class I, Division 2	_	FM 3620 (NFPA 49
	Type Y	CA	Class I, Division 1		NFPA 496
	Type Y	US	Class I, Division 1		FM 3620 (NFPA 49
. 550011200	Type X	CA	Class I, Division 1		NFPA 496
Pressurized	Туре Х	US	Class I, Division 1		FM 3620 (NFPA 49
	Ex nL	CA	Class I, Zone 2		CSA C22.2 No. 60079-15
				_	
Limited energy	AEx nC (or AEx nCc)	US	Class I, Zone 2		No. 60079-11 ISA 60079-15
	Ex ic	CA	Class I, Zone 2		CSA C22.2
	AEx ic	US	Class I, Zone 2	surface temperature	FM 3610
			01000 1, 20110 1	of sparks and	No. 60079-11
	Ex ib	CA	Class I, Zone 1	 Limit energy	CSA C22.2
	AEx ib	US	Class I, Zone 1		FM 3610
	LX Ia	OA	Class I, Zone C		No. 60079-11
	Ex ia	CA	Class I, Zone 0		CSA C22.2
	(I.S.) AEx ia	US	Class I, Division 1		FM 3610
ntrinsic safety	(I.S.)	US CA	Class I, Division 1 Class I, Division 1		FM 3610 CSA C22.2 No. 15
	(1.0.)	1.10	Observat Billions 4		No.60079-15
	Ex nC	CA	Class I, Zone 2		CSA C22.2
Enclosed break	AEX NO (or AEX NOC)	US	Class I, Zone 2		ISA 60079-15

Acetylene		Group A IIC
Hydrogen		Group B IIC
Ethylene	Class I	Group C IIB
Propane		Group D IIA
Methane (mining)		Group D
Metal (conductive) dust		Group E
Coal (carbonaceous) dust	Class II	Group F
Grain dust		Group G
Combustible fibers and flyings	Class III, fibers and flyings	
Temperature Classes		
NEC 505 (US)	NEC 500 (US)	Max. Surface Temperature 6b
T1	T1	450 °C

EC 505 (US)	NEC 500 (US)	Max. Surface Temperature 6b
Γ1	T1	450 °C
Γ2	T2	300 °C
	T2A	280 °C
	T2B	260 °C
	T2C	230 °C
	T2D	215 °C
3	T3	200 °C
	T3A	180 °C
	ТЗВ	165 °C
	T3C	160 °C
4	T4	135 °C
	T4A	120 °C
Γ5	T5	100 °C
	T6	85 °C

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