CTC UNIVERSITY

LEVEL 2, LESSON 5

MEASURING VIBRATION IN HAZARDOUS AREAS: GUIDELINES FOR INTRINSIC SAFETY

Introduction

Welcome to **Level 2, Lesson 5 – Measuring Vibration In Hazardous Areas: Guidelines For Intrinsic Safety**, part of CTC's free online vibration analysis training series.

We hope you enjoyed and benefitted from the previous course and will continue to build your vibration analysis knowledge as you progress through Level 2.

Training Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will:

1. *Understand what classifies as a hazardous area*
2. *Understand intrinsic safety standards and operating procedures in hazardous areas*
3. *Understand how to choose the correct vibration analysis product for your specific hazardous area*

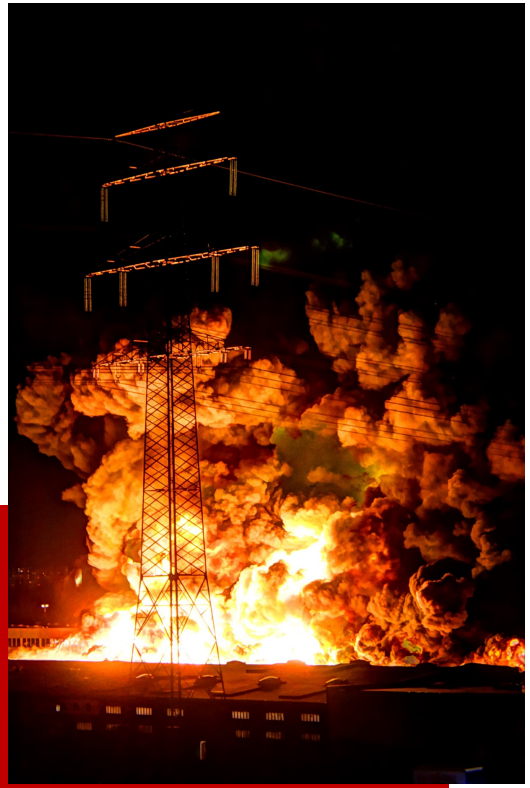
Local Regulations And Authorities

The information in this presentation is intended as a general guideline to hazardous area best practices and intrinsic safety standards.

The suitability of final installation of any equipment or instrumentation in any hazardous area is to be determined by the authority having local jurisdiction.

Regulations, standards, and operating procedures can vary between countries, regions, cities, and even between similar plants within the same city.

Please consult with local standards prior to operating in a hazardous area.



Hazardous Areas – Definition

These photos are powerful examples of why it is so important to understand and follow intrinsic safety standards and operating procedures in hazardous areas.

Hazardous Areas – Definition

In industrial processes where flammable materials are handled, any leak or spillage may give rise to an explosive atmosphere.

To protect both personnel and facilities, precautions must be taken to ensure that this atmosphere cannot be ignited.

The areas at risk are known as hazardous areas.

Materials commonly found in hazardous areas:

- Crude oil and its derivatives
- Natural and man-made process gasses
- Alcohols
- Plastics
- Metal dusts
- Carbon dust
- Flour
- Starch
- Grain
- Fibers

Intrinsic Safety – Definition

Intrinsic safety is based on the principle that the electrical energy in hazardous area circuits is deliberately restricted.

Any electrical sparks or hot spots that may occur in the hazardous area must be too weak to cause ignition.

Operating within intrinsic safety standards will ensure that analysts are limiting the voltage and current that can reach the hazardous area, thereby minimizing the risk of accidental ignition of the surrounding environment.

Entity – System vs. Component Certification

System Certification

Lists components (sensor, cable, and barrier, for example) that are certified for use together in a hazardous area. All components must be used together as defined in the system.

The system is tested and certified as a whole, and therefore, substitutions of components is not allowed.

Component Certification

Tests and certifies an individual component for use in a hazardous area when used with other components which meet specific criteria.

For example: sensors are rated for use with barriers which must match certain entity parameters.

Entity Parameters

Are a specific set of electrical specifications that are used to define compatible components for use in a hazardous area.

Control Drawing – Typical Accelerometer Installation

It is critically important to consult the control drawing associated with any instrumentation to be used in a hazardous area.

Control drawings show ground requirements and lists the relevant entity parameters for:

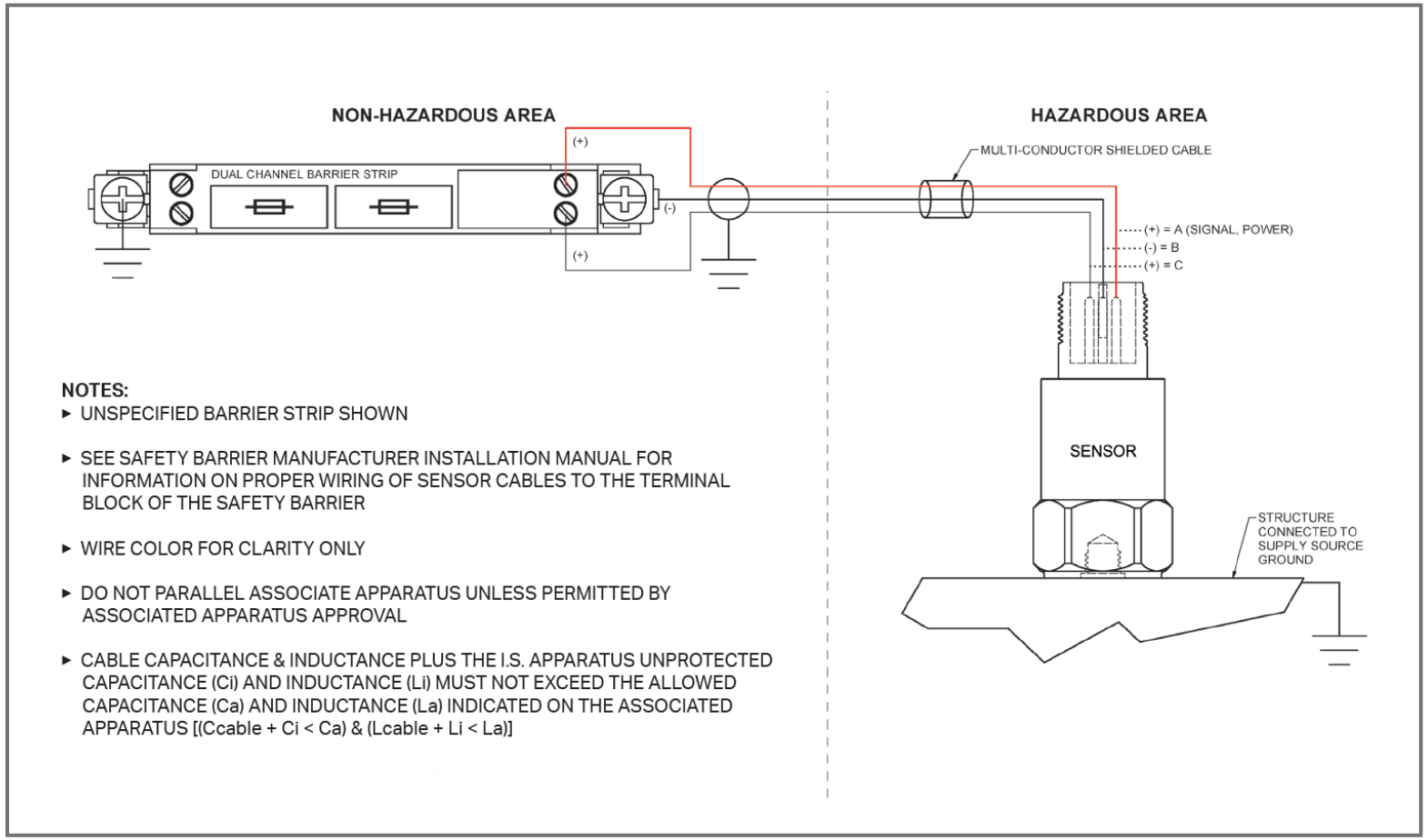
Maximum voltage

Total allowable capacitance of the circuit

Maximum allowable current

Total allowable inductance of the circuit

Control Drawing – Typical Accelerometer Installation



This is an example of a control drawing for a vibration sensor.

It shows the placement of the sensor and the barrier relative to the hazardous and non-hazardous areas.

Safety Barriers or Galvanic Isolators – Grounding

- Always use proper grounding techniques when working in intrinsically safe applications
- Stud mounting is the only acceptable method of mounting a sensor, since the case of the sensor must be grounded
- Always make sure the cable and the barrier are grounded in the non-hazardous area
- Do not use epoxy pads to mount sensors in intrinsically safe areas

Safety Barriers or Galvanic Isolators – Safety Barriers

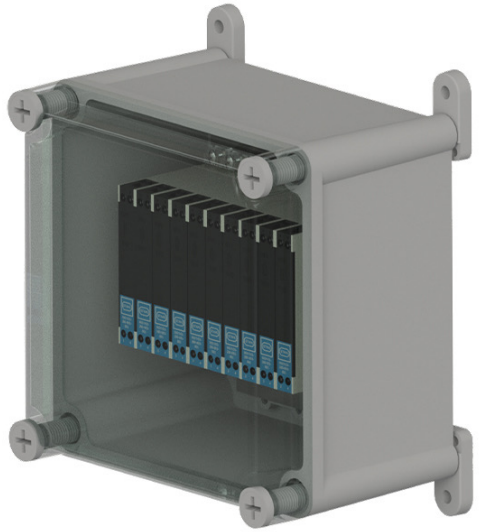
Intrinsically safe accelerometers and loop power sensors typically require use of an energy-limiting barrier, such as a Zener Diode Barrier or Galvanic Isolator, to restrict the amount of voltage and current which can enter the hazardous area.

The barrier allows the power and signal to pass in either direction as required.

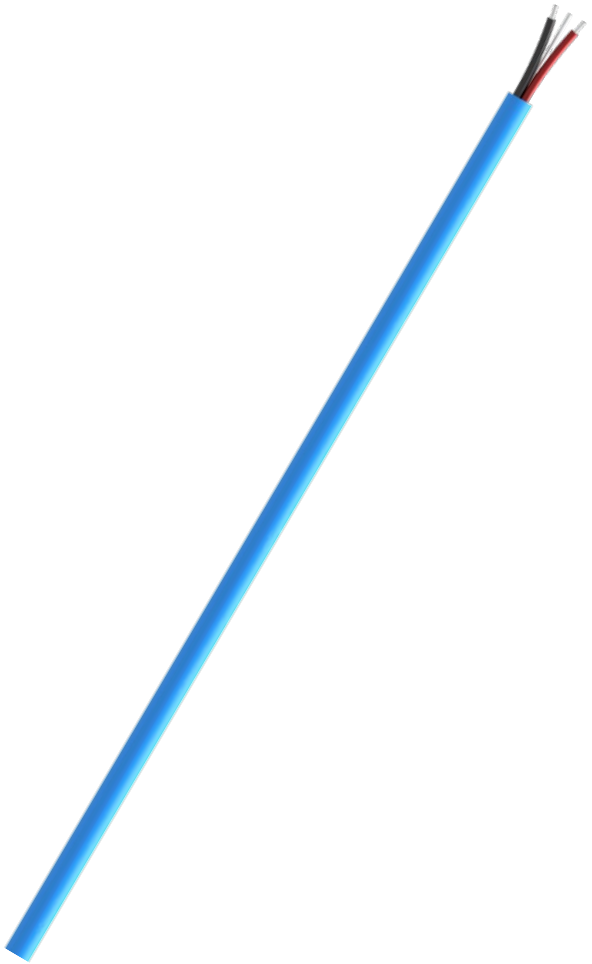
The power source and barrier must be located in a non-hazardous area or an approved enclosure.

The entity parameters of the appropriate barrier for a given sensor will be specified in the control drawings for each sensor.

It is important that the proper barrier is used – for this reason, CTC provides compatible barriers specified to match applicable entity parameters.



Cabling



- Compatible cabling must be used to transmit power and signal to and from the sensor and barrier.
- Due to limitations on total capacitance allowable between components, the maximum cable length between sensor and barrier is controlled and the approval documents should be consulted.
- Local codes and standard may permit approved enclosures to house barriers and power closer to the sensor.
- Consult barrier enclosure specifications, local codes, and proper installation instructions to ensure safe installation.

Regulatory Markings & Standards – North American Standards

The CSA listing with both the US and C identifiers, at the 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock positions respectively, signifies that the product bearing the mark complies with US and Canadian standards for intrinsic safety (Class 1, Division 1)

Canadian product safety standards (Canadian Standards Association – CSA C22.2 NO 157-92-CAN/CSA – Intrinsically Safe and Non-Incendive Equipment for Use in Hazardous Locations General Instructions No 1)

Complies with US product safety standards (Factory Mutual – FM 3610 – Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III Division 1 Hazardous Locations)

Regulatory Markings & Standards – European Standard

The ATEX Directive is the Explosive Atmosphere Directive for the European Union.

The ATEX Directive (from the French **AT**mospheres **EX**plosible) became mandatory July 1, 2003, when it replaced CENELEC as the European standard for intrinsic safety.

A product bearing the EX mark signifies that it was tested and meets the requirements of prescribed product safety standards.

ATEX EN 50014 – Electrical Apparatus for Potentially Explosive Atmospheres – General Requirements

ATEX EN 50020 – Electrical Apparatus for Potentially Explosive Atmospheres - Intrinsic Safety "I"

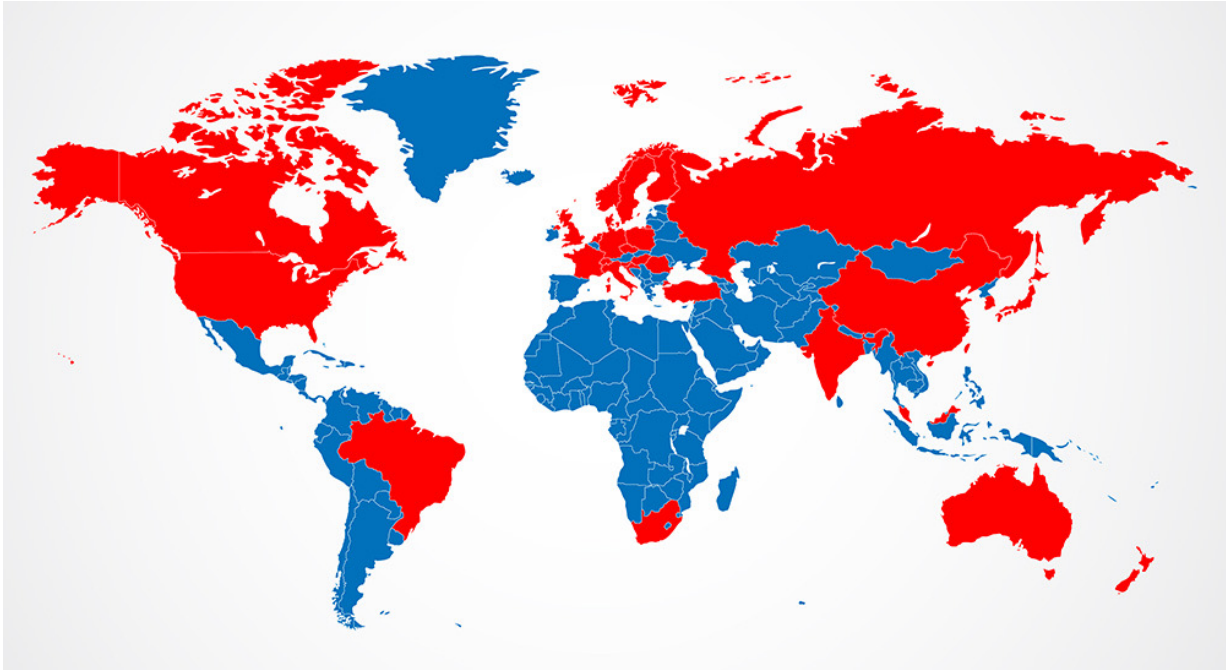
Regulatory Markings & Standards – International Standard

IECEx

IECEx certified products comply with standards set forth by the International Electronics Commission (IEC).

IECEx is an international standard for hazardous area equipment. Many countries have begun to accept the IECEx standard as a substitute for their local standards.

The locations indicated in red on the map accept the IECEx standard.



Regulatory Markings & Standards – Comparison

The following chart is for reference only. It compares the three major intrinsic safety standards:

CSA – US & Canada

Class 1, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D; Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G; Class III; CL1, Zone 0;
Temperature Code T3; Ambient Temperature Range -40 °C to 121 °C
Canada: Ex iA IIC T3 Ga
US: AEx nA IIC T3 Ga

ATEx - Europe

Temperature Code T3; Ambient Temperature Range -40 °C to 121 °C
Ex iA IIC T3 Ga

IECEx - International

Temperature Code T3; Ambient Temperature Range -40 °C to 121 °C
Ex ia IIC T3 Ga

Regulatory Markings & Standards – Energy Limiting Under Normal Conditions

Some sensors will carry a similar certification to intrinsic safety.

Class 1, Division 2 or ATEX Zone 2 sensors are approved for use in hazardous areas which do not normally contain explosive gasses, dust, or fibers.

These sensors do not typically require energy-limiting barriers and instead utilize strict controls on cable and connectors used.

Summary

- Intrinsic safety standards are intended to limit the electrical energy in hazardous area circuits, thereby preventing ignition.
- Consult control drawings and entity parameters to be sure that components are compatible for use in the proposed environment.
- Sensors mounted in a hazardous area must be case grounded to the machinery to prevent static buildup.
- Safety barriers (such as Zener Diode Barriers or Galvanic Isolators) must be used to limit the amount of energy which can enter the hazardous area.
- Barriers and cables must be properly grounded.
- Not all intrinsically safe sensors are approved in all intrinsically safe environments – be sure that the sensor you intend to use is rated for your application's environment and meets your country's regulatory standards.

This presentation is a general overview of intrinsic safety and is not intended as a substitute for consulting and understanding the local regulatory standards – please consult the standards in your region for specific information on your installation, as suitability of the final installation is to be determined by the authority having local jurisdiction.

Why Choose CTC?

- Superior durability
- Accuracy and performance
- Industry's best lead times
- Knowledgeable staff
- Industry leading warranties

Connect With CTC

We look forward to hearing from you

www.ctconline.com

sales@ctconline.com

(585) 924-5900

Connection Technology Center