საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

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Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust Part 2-1: Test methods - Methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures of dust

Matériels électriques destinés à être utilisés en présence de poussières combustibles
Partie 2-1: Méthodes d'essai
Méthodes de détermination de la température minimale d'inflammation de la poussière

Elektrische Betriebsmittel zur Verwendung in Bereichen mit brennbarem Staub Teil 2-1: Untersuchungsverfahren Verfahren zur Bestimmung der Mindestzündtemperatur von Staub

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 31 Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres. The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC EN 50281-2-1 on 1998-09-01.

This European Standard was prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and supports the essential health and safety requirements of the EC Directive 94/9/EC.

The following dates have been fixed:

 latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement

(dop) 1999-09-01

 latest date by which national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn

(dow) 1999-09-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard. In this standard, annexes A and B are normative.

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Introduction

This European Standard describes methods for determining the minimum ignition temperature of dust for the purpose of selecting electrical apparatus. These are:

- Method A: Dust layer on a heated surface at a constant temperature (clause 4);
- Method B: Dust cloud in a furnace at a constant temperature (clause 5).

Method A determines the minimum ignition temperature of a **dust layer** on a prescribed heated surface.

Method B determines the minimum ignition temperature of a **dust cloud** within a prescribed heated furnace.

The test methods are of a general nature, and may be used for purposes of comparison, but in certain industrial situations further tests may be necessary.

The methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures are not suitable for use with recognized explosives, for example, gunpowder, dynamite, or mixtures of substances which may, under some circumstances, behave similarly.

Where there is doubt, an indication of the existence of a hazard due to explosive properties may be obtained by testing a very small quantity of the dust on a surface at 400 °C or higher, located remotely from the operator.