

Explosion Proof Classifications

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Explosion Proof Classes

Class I

Locations: Those in which flammable gases are/may be present in the air in quantities to produce explosive mixtures .

Division 1- Hazard always present

Locations in which hazardous concentrations in the air exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal conditions.

Group A - Acetylene

Group B - Hydrogen, Etc.

Group C - Ethyl-Ether, Ethylene, Etc.

Group D-

Gasoline, Hexane, Naphtha, Benzene, Butane, Propane, Alcohol, Acetone, Benzyl, Natural Gas, Etc.

Division 2- Hazard not normally present

Locations in which hazardous concentrations are handled, processed, or used but are normally within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown.

Group A - Acetylene

Group B - Hydrogen, Etc.

Group C - Ethyl-Ether, Ethylene, Etc.

Group D-

Gasoline, Hexane, Naphtha, Benzene, Butane, Propane, Alcohol, Acetone, Benzyl, Natural Gas, Etc.

Class II

Locations: Those which are hazardous due to the presence of combustible dust.

Division 1- Hazard always present

Locations in which hazardous concentrations in the air exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal conditions.

Group E - Metallic Dust

Group F - Carbon Black, coal, Coke

Group G - Flour, Starch, Grain, Etc.

Division 2- Hazard not normally present

Locations in which hazardous concentrations are handled, processed, or used but are normally within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown.

Group E - Metallic Dust

Group F - Carbon Black, coal, Coke

Group G - Flour, Starch, Grain, Etc.

Caution: Consult the current version of the National Electric Code Section 500, for the exact requirements. The above explanation is a shorthand summary and should not be relied upon for accuracy or completeness.