

Classification of equipment for gas and vapour environment

The various regulations have taken into account a certain number of the most widely used gases.

The following table can be used to determine gases which may be present, their subdivision and self-ignition temperature, for

each type of site. The classification of the equipment to be used can thus be determined.

Note : Temperatures in this table are given in °C. Gas mixtures are given for information only.

- See page 30 list of substances likely to create an explosive atmosphere .

How to read this table ?

Consider the example of a varnish making workshop. Dots in the following table indicate the presence of acetone, ethyl acetate, benzene, ethyl/methyl ketone, methyl aceta-

SUBDIVISIONS				A					
APPLICATION AREA OF THE SITE ⁽¹⁾	GAS AND VAPOURS (with self-ignition temperature, according, to the IRNS document)			Acetone	Industrial methane	Ethyl acetate	Methanol	Butane	Propane
	Self-ignition temperature of the site	Subdivision		465°C	535°C	425°C	385°C	287°C	450°C
Cleaning product industry	245°C	II or II B	T3	●		●			
Pharmaceutical industry	90°C	II or II C	T6		●	●	●		
Dye industry	385°C	II or II A	T2		●		●		
Artificial rubber industry	300°C	II or II C	T3		●	●			
Perfumery	375°C	II or II A	T2	●		●	●		
Spirits	375°C	II or II A	T2				●		
Artificial fruit flavourings	90°C	II or II A	T6			●			
Artificial textile manufacture	90°C	II or II C	T6			●			
Paint manufacture	343°C	II or II B	T2	●		●			
Varnish manufacture	343°C	II or II B	T2	●		●			
Grease solvent	465°C	II or II A	T1	●					
Resin solvent	343°C	II or II A	T2	●			●		
Plastic manufacture	300°C	II or II C	T3	●	●				
Hydrocarbons	90°C	II or II C	T6		●			●	●
Gas used as a fuel	300°C	II or II C	T3		●		●	●	●
Fertiliser manufacture	500°C	II or II C	T2						