HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION INFORMATION AND DEFINITIONS

For complete information, refer to the National Electric Code (NEC



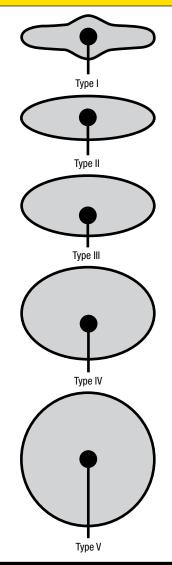
Enclosure Types			
Enclosure Type	Intended Use	Equivalent IP Code Rating	
1	Indoor use, limited amounts of failing dirt	10	
3	Outdoor use, rain, sleet, wind blown dust, external formation of ice	54	
3R	Outdoor use, rain, sleet, external formation of ice	14	
3\$	Outdoor use, rain, sleet, wind blown dust, external mechanisms operable when ice laden	54	
4	Indoor or outdoor use, wind blown dust and rain, splashing water, hose directed water, external formation of ice	66	
4X	Indoor or outdoor use, wind blown dust and rain, splashing water, hose directed water, corrosion, external formation of ice	66	
5	Indoor use, settling airborne dust, falling dirt, noncorrosive liquids	52	
6	Indoor or outdoor use, hose directed water, temporary submersion, external formation of ice	67	
6P Indoor or outdoor use, hose directed water, prolonged submersion, external formation of ice		67	
7 Indoor use, Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D hazardous locations, air-break equipment			
Indoor use, Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D hazardous locations, oil-immersed equipment			
Indoor use, Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, and G hazardous locations, air-break equipment			
10	Mining applications		
12	Indoor use, circulating dust, falling dirt, dripping	52	
12k	Indoor use, circulating dust, falling dirt, dripping noncorrosive liquids, provided with knockouts	52	
13	Indoor use, lint, dust, spraying of water, oil, and non corrosive coolant	54	

Ingress Protection (IP) Codes			
	First Number		Second Number
0	No Protection	0	No Protection
1	Objects Greater than 50mm	1	Vertically Dripping Water
2	Objects Greater than 12mm	2	75° - 90° Dripping Water
3	Objects Greater than 2.5mm	3	Sprayed Water
4	Objects Greater than 1mm	4	Splashed Water
5	Dust Protected	5	Water Jets
6	Dust Tight	6	Powerful Water Jets
		7	Effects of Immersion
		8	Indefinite Immersion
		9k	Close high jets and high temperatures

UL Standards		
Number	Title	
781	Portable electrical lighting units for use in hazardous (classified) locations	
844	Electrical lighting fixtures for use in hazardous (classified) locations	
924	Emergency lighting and power equipment	
1598*	Luminaries	
1598A**	Marine Supplement	
8750	Safety of LED Equipment	

^{*} Replaces 1570, 1571, & 1572 ** Replaces 595

ANSI/IES LATERAL LIGHT DISTRIBUTION



NEMA & ANSI/IES FLOODLIGHT BEAM DESCRIPTIONS

Asymmetrical beam floodlights may be designated by a combination of horizontal and vertical beam spreads in that order; a floodlight with a horizontal beam spread of 75 degrees (Type 5) and a vertical beam of 35 degrees (Type 3) would be designated as Type 5x3 floodlight

as type sas noodiight.		
Beam Spread Degrees	NEMA Type	
10 up to 18	1	
18 up to 29	2	
29 up to 46	3	
46 up to 70	4	
70 up to 100	5	
100 up to 130	6	
130 and up	7	



Classes		
Class	Description	
Class I, Gases	Areas where inflammable gases or vapors may be present in sufficient quantities to produce explosive or flammable mixture.	
Class II, Dust	Areas where combustible dust are present.	
Class III, Fibers	Areas where ignitable or flyings are present in sufficient quantities to produce ignitable mixtures.	

Divisions		
Division	Description	
Division 1, Always Present	Areas where the hazardous condition normally present either continuously or periodically.	
Division 2, Not Normally Present	Areas where the hazardous condition is present due to accidental rupture, breakage or unusual faulty operation of a closed container or system	

Groups		
Class I	Description	
Group A	Acetylene	
Group B	Hydrogen	
Group C	Ether	
Group D	Gasoline	
Class II	Description	
Group E	Metal Dust	
Group F	Coal Dust	
Group G	Grain Dust	

IEC Hazardous Classifications

IEC publication 79-10 defines the guidelines for classifying hazardous

areas. Instead of using classes and Divisions, the term zones is used as defined below.			
Zone 0	Zone 0 is an area in which an explosive gas-air mixture is continuously present or present for long periods. (This is comparable to Class I, Division 1 areas as defined by the National Electric Code). Generally, most industrial users try to keep all electrical equipment out of Zone 0 areas. The only equipment approved for use in Zone 0 applications is intrinsically safe equipment.		
Zone 1	Zone 1 is defined as an area in which an explosive gas-air mixture is likely to occur in normal operations. Zone 1 is also comparable to Class I, Division 1 applications.		
Zone 2	Defined as an area in which an explosive gas-air mixture is not likely to occur and if it does, it is only for a short period of time. (This is comparable to a Class I, Division 2 location area as defined by the NEC.)		
Zone 20	A place in which an explosive dust atmosphere is continually present.		
Zone 21	A place in which an explosive dust atmosphere is likely to occur in normal operation occasionally.		
Zone 22	A place in which an explosive dust atmosphere is not likely to occur in normal operation, but if it does only occurs for short		

Note: Class III locations (fibers and flyings) are covered in Zone 10, 21 + 22 areas.

IEC/NEC Comparison

Hazardous Material	NEC U.S. Standards	IEC Euronorm Standards	
Gas or Vapor	Class I, Division 1 Class I, Division 2	Zone 0 & Zone 1 Zone 2	
Dust	Class II, Division 1 Class II, Division 2	Zone 20 Zone 21	
Fibers or Flyings	Class III, Division 1 Class III, Division 2	Zones 20 + 21 Zone 22	

Temperature (T-Code) Markings

Maximum Operating Temperatures		Temperature (T) Code or Identification Number*
°C	°F	
450	840	T1
300	572	T2
280	536	T2A
260	500	T2B
230	446	T2C
215	419	T2D
200	392	T3
180	356	T3A
165	329	T3B
160	320	T3C
135	275	T4
120	248	T4A
100	212	T5
85	185	T6
* Based on 40°C (104°F) ambient		

Highbay / High Tempature













Floodlights









HBL

HBLH

KHL

MTH

C1D2 (Hazardous)









KHL







MTH



DYN



CLH

NSF, IP, NEMA (Wash Down)













LN4X







DYN



LXEM

HUBBELL

LXEN

LXEP

HUBBELL

Lighting









Life Safety



