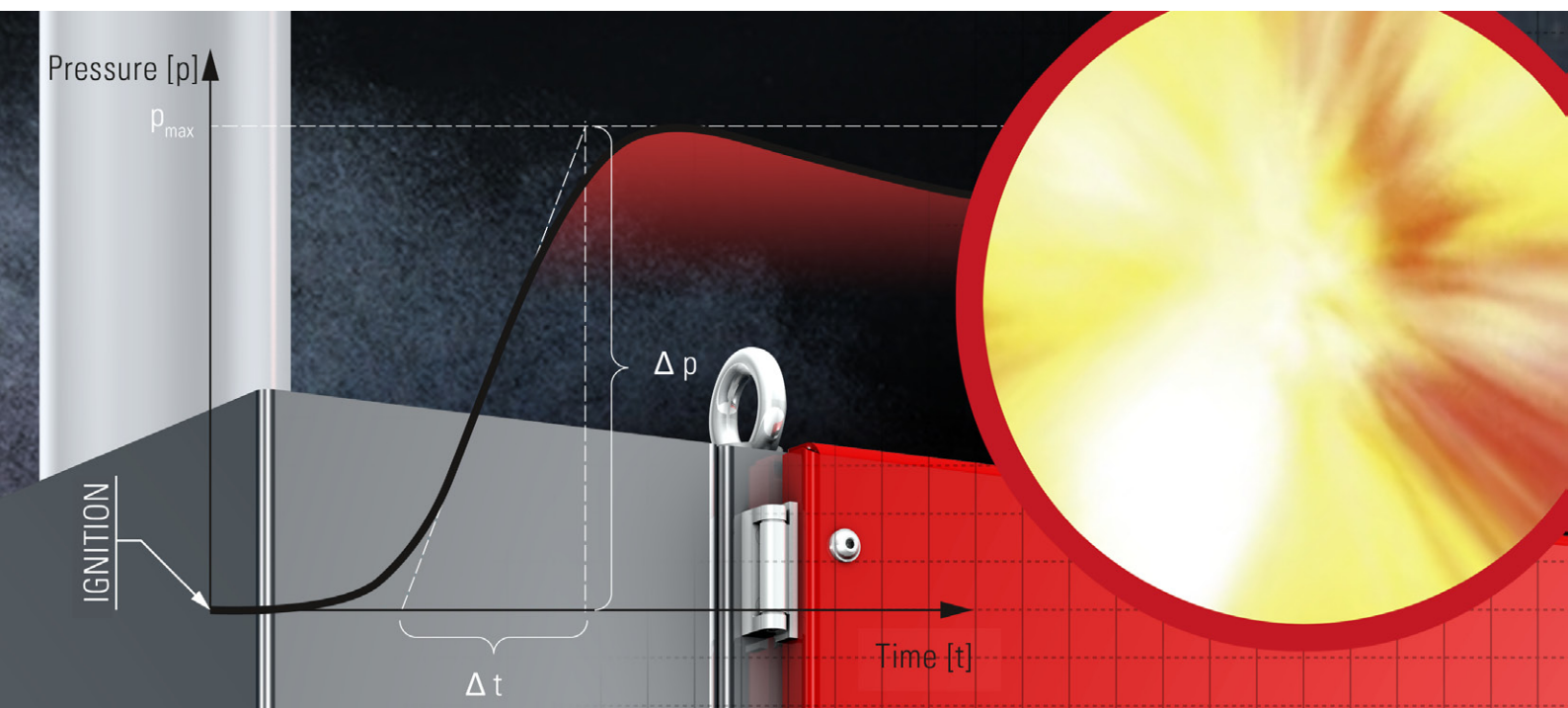


# Explosion prevention and explosion protection according to ATEX guidelines



## Safe extraction and separation of explosive dust

- Metallic dust
- Organic dust
- Paint and spray dust



Comprehensive information concerning "Explosion prevention and explosion protection according to ATEX guidelines" can be found on our website [www.exschutz.net](http://www.exschutz.net)



# Extracted dust may create dust explosions

## A precondition for a dust explosion is an explosive environment

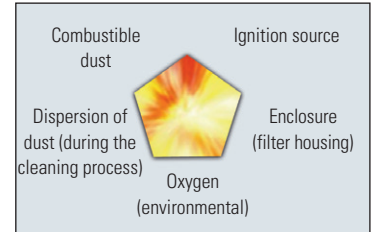
A dust explosion does not occur by chance. Reactive substances with suitable mixing ratios will create a potentially explosive situation.

Metallic, organic or paint and spray dusts can create an explosive combination in the presence of oxygen.

A criterion for a dust explosion is dispersed dust consisting of a mix of dust particles of various sizes plus gas molecules. The differences in density generate a continuous circulation that

creates a homogeneous mixture. As soon as a specific dust density is attained below certain particulate dimensions, an explosive environment is produced. However, in general, explosion limits are not limited just to a certain particle size of combustible dusts.

Explosion limits (LEL, lower explosion limit) can only be detected by performing specific tests.



Dust explosions only occur under certain conditions.

## Organic and metallic dusts are prone to explosion

### Organic dusts

Such as CFC, GRP, GMPU, including carbon, powder, cocoa, starches, lumber, fibers, feedstuff, as well as paint and spray dusts. Dusts from the treatment and processing of these products and substances are flammable and are assigned to dust explosion class ST 1.

### Metallic dusts

Typically, metallic dusts are minerals such as magnesium, aluminum and fine blasting dust such as steel.

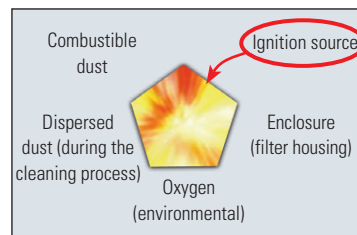
With a particularly small particle size (e.g., dust) even substances that are not normally combustible in solid form, can suddenly ignite.

The very large surface area of metallic dust particles generates heat quickly and presents an explosion hazard.

## No ignition source – no dust explosion

A potentially explosive situation does not necessarily produce a reaction!

To initiate an explosion, there must be an ignition source. This also includes the ability to self-ignite (automatic combustion).



## Filter cleaning can lead to an explosive environment

The risk of an explosion exists particularly during filter cleaning in a dry dust separator. An explosion can occur upon the precisely timed entry of an ignition source into the filter area. However, dry separation systems are obviously still a superior economic solution for many processes in the separation of emissions.

To benefit from this advantage safely, mechanical and procedural precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of an ignition source into the filter area – or to control the effects of a potential explosion.



## ATEX 137 (operator guideline) defines the operator's responsibility

Explosion protection guideline 1999/92/EC (ATEX 137) contains basic safety requirements concerning hazards from "explosive atmospheres". Occupational safety is an important subject. However, the operator cannot always recognize potential explosion hazards and the

corresponding need for action. Keller offers detailed recommendations. Although this topic does not always raise the necessary awareness, in the event of damage, the operator must provide a corresponding explosion protection document as proof.

## Dust sample provides confirming data

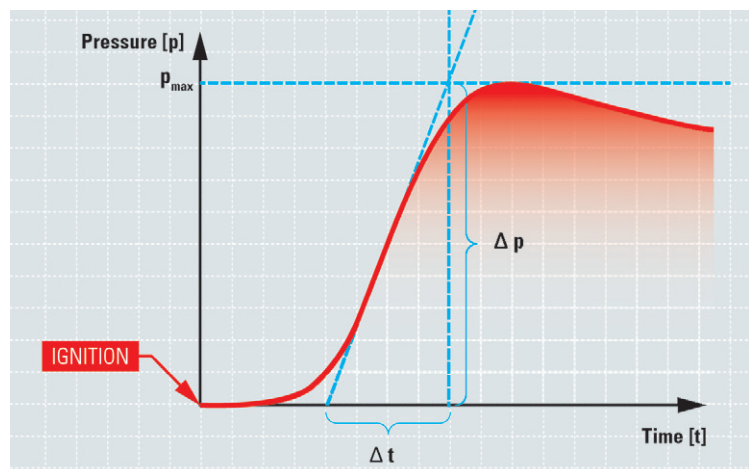
A dust sample can provide verification of explosive potential and detect the existence of explosive parameters. If necessary, Keller offers to perform

such tests as part of a service package at a fixed cost. ([www.exschutz.net](http://www.exschutz.net))

## Examples of explosion parameters: Explosion pressure and explosion severity

The maximum explosion pressure  $p_{max}$  is influenced by the housing.

The rapid pressure increase  $dp/dt$  reflects the potential severity of an explosion. It is defined as the primary origin in the deviation point of the pressure/time curve and used as parameter  $K_{St}$ -value for classification into dust explosion classes St 1, St 2 and St 3.



Pressure curve of a dust explosion in 1 m<sup>2</sup> ball pressure tank.

## Dust explosion classifications

The dust explosion classes are the basis for designing constructive protection measures in addition to the maximum explosion pressure  $p_{max}$ .

Dust explosion class	$K_{St}$ [bar m/s]
St 1	0 – 200
St 2	201 – 300
St 3	> 300

The test requirements to determine the  $K_{St}$  value and  $p_{max}$  are outlined in VDI 3673 page 1 and VDI 2263 page 1, as well as EN 1434.

# Explosion parameters for evaluating risk of explosion

## Explosion parameters

The opposite explosion parameters are examples from previously completed projects. An in-depth overview is provided in the GESTIS-DUST-EX database.

Type of dust	$p_{\max}$ [bar]	$K_{St}$ [bar m/s]
PVC	8,5	98
Polyethylene	8,8	131
Coal dust	8,2	135
Tin-Copperdust	4,5	80
Polyethylene dust	< 8	< 100
Stitching and milling dust Plastics	7	113
Rubber milling dust	8,4	160
Aluminum milling dust	8,5	160
Paint overspray	8,2	162
Aluminum dust with aerosols from MQL	9	165
Fabric fibers (lamine residues)	< 10	< 200
Zinc dust	9,5	250

## Explosion protection document

The operator is obligated to create an explosion protection document to determine suitable protective measures.

The explosion protection document must be recorded and must include at least the following points:

- Probability and duration of the occurrence of an explosive environment
- Additionally, areas which are connected to zones having explosive conditions, must also be included
- Probability of the existence, initiation and prevalence of ignition sources (including electrostatic discharges)
- All explosion hazard areas must be divided into zones
- Extent and effect of an explosion (explosion parameters)

## Mandatory actions to be taken for a potential explosion hazard

Following clarification of the explosion risk, detection of explosive dust parameters such as ignition temperature, minimum ignition energy (MIE), lower explosion limit (LEL), Kst value ... the company is required to take steps according to ATEX 137.

Critical safety measures:

- Zone division depending on the explosion risk
- Labelling hazardous areas
- Determine which protective actions to implement
- Operating instructions for employees
- Creating an explosion prevention document containing all available data and effective procedures

The ATEX guideline is implemented nationally by Industrial Safety Regulation BetrSichV.

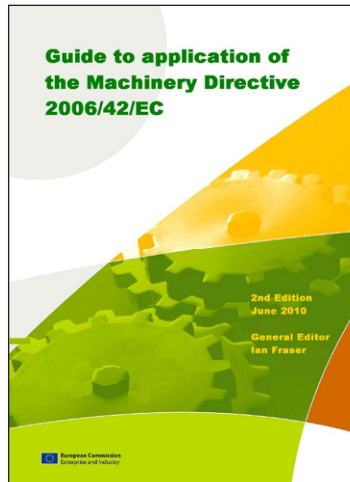
The following regulations are mandatory:

- BGR 104
- TRBS 2152 / TRGS 720
- TRBS 2152-1 / TRGS 721
- TRBS 2152-2 / TRGS 722
- TRBS 2153

## Machinery Guideline 2006/42/EC

Appendix 1, point 1.5.7. of the general machinery guideline:

"Machinery must be designed and constructed in such a manner as to avoid any risk of explosion posed by the machinery itself or by gases, liquids, dust, fumes or other substances produced or used by the machinery."



Download link for the application:  
[http://www.exschutz.net/images/machinery\\_guide.pdf](http://www.exschutz.net/images/machinery_guide.pdf)

## ATEX 95 (product guideline) for products in explosion risk areas and applications

ATEX 95 applies first to the manufacturer. The guideline encompasses protective systems and all machinery and systems located in potentially explosive areas. Electrical and non-electrical systems are also relevant since they possess their own potential ignition source.



## Manufacturer's obligation according to ATEX 95

- Performing a risk evaluation of the product
- Clarification of intended use and operating conditions
- Classification into system categories
- Labelling on a printed plate
- EC-type evaluation by an authorized agency if an electrical system belongs to categories 1 or 2, a non-electrical system to category 1, or if it is a matter of a protective measure.

Category	1		2		3	
Level of safety	very high		high		normal	
Application in zone	0/1/2	20/21/22	1/2	21/22	2	22
Environment		D	G	D	G	D

Classification into system category

# Coordinating between ATEX 95 and ATEX 137

## Keller Lufttechnik offers experienced advice regarding this subject

There is a mutual reliance between an operator's guideline and the manufacturer's guideline.

It therefore necessitates the coordination of scheduled projects with essential clarifications between the operator and the system manufacturer.

Keller Lufttechnik provides experienced advice ranging from the initial conception of emissions extraction while taking into consideration ATEX guidelines 95/137, to the coordination of fire protection measures, and to the possible inclusion of heat exchange facilities.

We will be pleased to assist you in fulfilling all the mandatory requirements.

Basic requirements for	
Operator (ATEX 137)	Manufacturer (ATEX 95)
Designating zones for a single system; selection of corresponding devices	Location selection, specification of the system category/category
Zone 0 / 20 Zone 1 / 21 Zone 2 / 22	Category 1: Category 2: Category 3:
Compliance with applicable requirements for installation, commissioning and maintenance	The systems must meet all requirements for occupation health and safety.
Performance of a risk analysis, requiring coordination	Performance of a risk/ignition source analysis for the systems
Completion of an explosion protection document	Completion of a declaration of conformity
Continuous updating	Adequate quality assurance

## Zone division according to ATEX

The areas of operation must be divided into zones (ATEX 137/VDI 2263-6/BGR 104):

Environment: **Gas/mist/ fumes**

Concentration  $\geq 100$  % of LEL  
Zone 0

Concentration 50 – 99 % of LEL  
Zone 1

Concentration 20 – 49 % of LEL  
Zone 2

Environment: **Dust**

Hazard if content is more than 50 % of the operation or continuous  
Zone 20

Occasional hazard if less than 50 % of the process  
Zone 21

No hazard during normal operation or rare and short-lived  
Zone 22

Classification into device categories according to ATEX 95

## Device group I

Includes systems for underground and surface mining

## Device group II

Classification of all systems in remaining explosion prone areas. All the following information pertains to device group 2.

## Device category 1

Hazard potential: continuous, frequent or over an extended period of time  
Requirement: very strict safety procedures

## Device category 2

Hazard potential: occasional  
Requirement: strict safety measures

## Device category 3

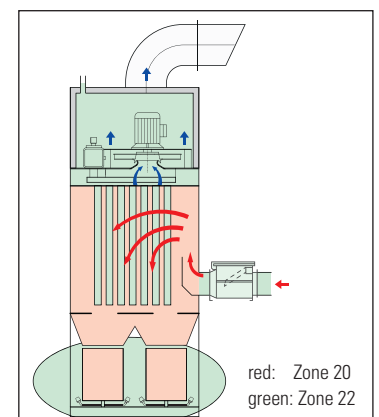
Hazard potential: rare or short-lived  
Requirement: normal safety measures

Range of applications according to product guidelines ATEX 95

In zone 20 use only device category 1D

In zone 21, systems in device category 2D (+1D) are permissible.

For zone 22, suitable device category 3D (+2D and 1D).



Zone division VARIO



## Preventing an explosive environment

Avoiding a potential explosion prevention seems to be an obvious safety measure – however, it may not be suitable for all processes.

### Wet separation

For this process, possible ignition sources are flushed with water, preventing the creation of an explosive atmosphere in the dust separator. Depending on the variety of processes, this technology is not universally applicable.

## Ignition source free operation

An explosion can only be set off in the presence of an ignition source (secondary explosion protection)

### Procedural measures

This is to avoid common ignition sources such as welding, smoke and other sources of open flames.

## Inertisation

When using inertisation, the separator is supplied with inert material such as limestone powder to avoid the creation of an explosive atmosphere. The mixture ratio must ensure that the combination of inert material and explosive dust/air cannot set off an explosion in itself. The economic feasibility depends on the volume of dust created and the need for inert material.

## Eliminating ignition sources in the separation system

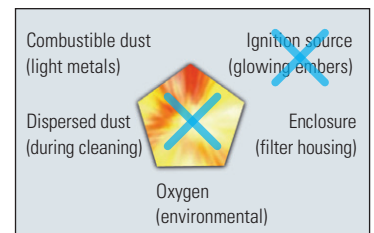
Inadequate for especially ignition-sensitive dusts with MIE < 10 mJ and hybrid mixtures.

All components inside EX zones must be approved according to ATEX in order to be ruled out as an ignition source.

If the entry of an ignition source from outside of the separation system can be prevented safely, grounding the system components is sufficient.

Grounding prevents electrostatic spark discharge.

Additional conductive and grounded filter elements can be installed.



Explosion pentagon  
Despite an explosive environment, an explosion is impossible without an ignition source.

## Protection concept ProSens

patented

FSA-tested

For treatment of aluminum with MQL.

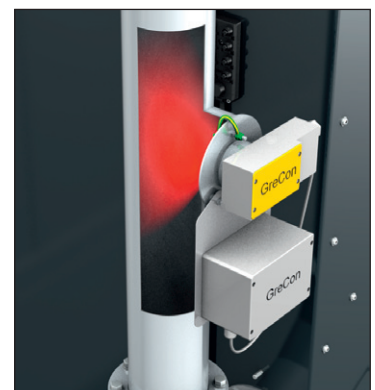
### Cleaning during system downtimes

If the separation process is interrupted to clean the filter elements, no ignition sources exist.

## Ignition source monitoring

The suction ductwork is monitored by a spark sensor.

In the event that a spark is detected, the scheduled cleaning cycle of the filter elements (creation of an explosive atmosphere) can be eliminated through the PLC.



ProSens ignition source monitoring

# Explosion protection

## Explosion protection according to BGR 104 and VDI 2263

If the above mentioned measures are inadequate to prevent an explosion and its effects, additional explosion protection methods can be installed.

Directives BGR 104 and VDI 2263 differentiate among the following protection measures:

- Explosion-proof construction
- Explosion pressure relief
- Explosion suppression
- Prevention of flame and explosion transfer

## Containment design

### Explosion pressure resistant

Calculated according to the maximum explosion pressure or the reduced maximum explosion pressure, the filter housing should resist an explosion without buckling.

### Explosion pressure-surge resistant

For smaller explosion hazards, the system is designed according to this category.

## Determining the pressure shock resistance to explosion

Keller Lufttechnik performed explosion tests for its filter housings at the German FSA (Research Centre for Applied System Safety and Industrial Medicine) to determine the pressure surge resist-

ance. Depending on the application it is possible to design the housings with a pressure surge resistance of 0.2 bar or 0.4 bar excess pressure.



Testing the explosion potential of filter housing at the FSA facilities

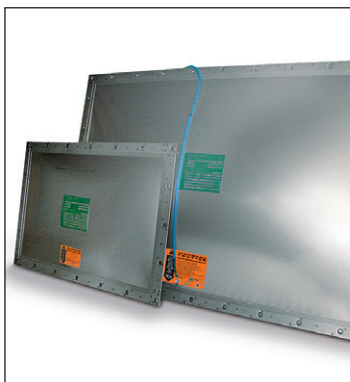


# Explosion protection – pressure relief outdoors or to the outside



## Venting panels

Explosion pressure relief for dust extraction systems outdoors or installed adjacent to the exterior wall of the plant. Safety range depends on the system size: 10 - 25 m.



Burst disk



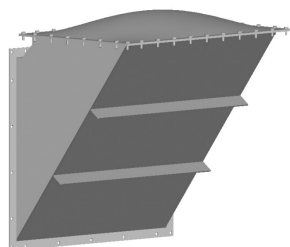
Filter unit with burst disks

## Reduction of the safety zone

### Outdoor installation: Burst channel

To reduce the safety zone when using burst disks, it is possible to install burst channels, enabling burst disks to be placed vertically instead of horizontally. The flames are deflected by 90°.

**Effective relief surface: 0.4 m<sup>2</sup>**



Burst channel

### For indoor installation and relief through exterior wall: Targo-Vent

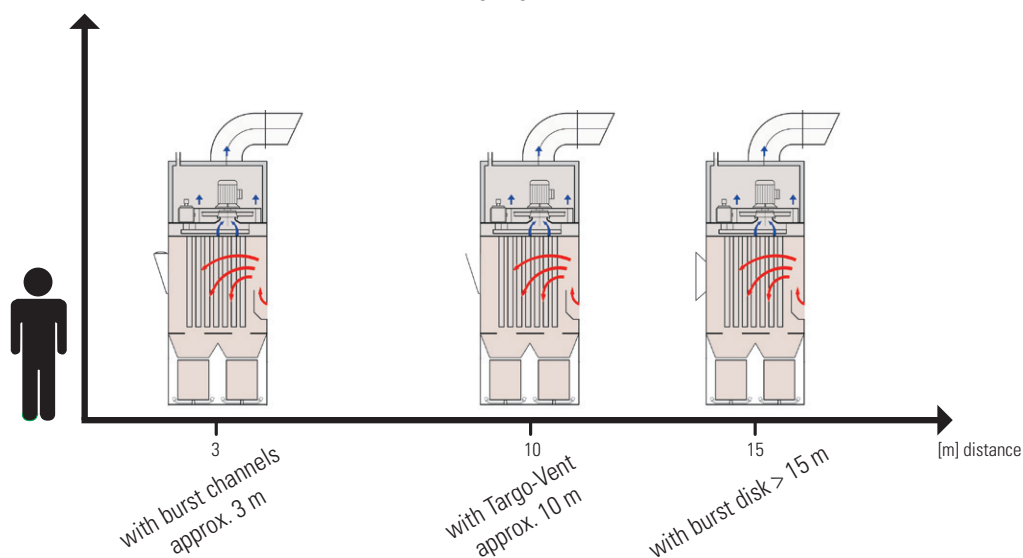
The safety distance can be reduced by using Targo Vent for installation indoors and relief through outer wall. The funnel-shaped enclosure deflects the flames by 45°.

**Effective relief surface: 0.35 m<sup>2</sup>**



Relief using Targo-Vent

## Example of safety zones for a VARIO 4



# Explosion protection with indoor installation

## For organic dust

### Flameless pressure relief through ProVent



Vario with ProVent

The protection concept ProVent ensures flameless explosion pressure relief. The safety zone is 5 m and can be reduced to 0.5 m.

#### Features:

- Maximum Kst-Value: 200 bar x m/s
- Dust with MIE > 3 mJ
- Safety distance: 5 m for people; 0.5 m for objects/walls

**Effective explosion surface: 0.35 m<sup>2</sup>**

### Explosion suppression



Round filter with container for extinguishing agent

Explosion prevention by automatic application of an extinguishing agent. A safety zone is not required. Suitable for reduced maximum explosion pressure. Perfect for toxic dust.

#### Features:

- Approved for Kst-Values up to 500 bar x m/s
- Perfect for indoor installation or toxic dust
- Explosion decoupling with extinguishing agent achieved with small additional step, since detection and control are already available.

## For metal dust

Tested according to DIN EN 14460

patented

### Flameless pressure relief by means of TR-1 ProVentPlus



TR-1 ProVentPlus

TR-1-ProVentPlus single separator ensures flameless pressure relief without a designated protective zone.

### Flameless pressure relief by means of ProPipePlus



ProPipePlus

Patented ProPipePlus flame trap ensures safe explosion suppression inside closed rooms. The special stainless steel construction is approved for metal dusts, and since 2013 there is an additional design available in aluminum.



Explosion suppressed by ProPipePlus

It has been demonstrated that a safety zone is not required with this particular design.

## Decoupling of dirty air ductwork

Tested according to DIN EN 16447

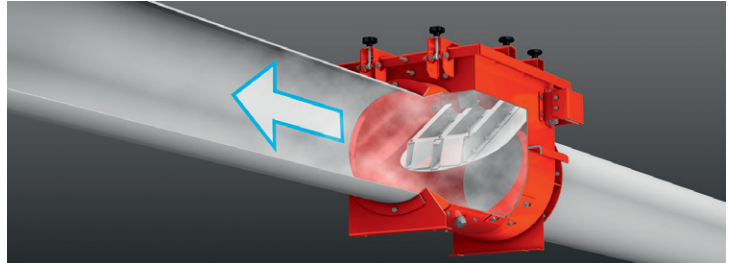
patented

### Additional means with a ProFlap back pressure flap

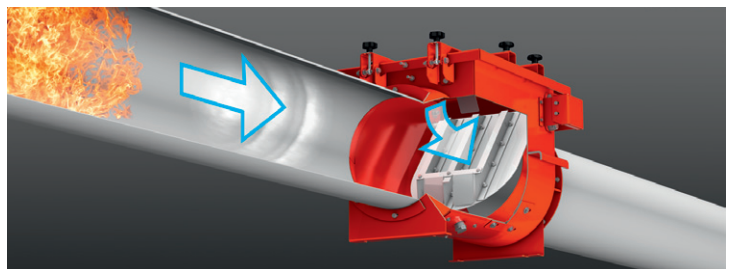
Dust extraction systems with explosion-proof design and e. g., explosion pressure relief, must be decoupled from connected dirty air ductwork.

ProFlap back pressure flap prevents the spread of explosion pressure and flames into other areas.

Staff working at the collection points or suction-equipped components are thereby protected from the effects of an explosion.



The downstream mounted back pressure flap is kept open by means of the air flow



During an explosion inside the protected system, the flap is closed by the advancing pressure inside the ductwork

## Decoupling of clean air ductwork

### An example using filter elements

With filter elements we assume adequate flame decoupling (not unusable as a protection system). Additional pressure decoupling may be required.



VARIO with Y filters

## Decoupling of dust disposal

### An additional method is with rotary valves.

The blocking function of a rotary valve can be used to stop an explosion from spreading. A modified design prevents ignition from materializing.

A lock achieves the same result. As an alternative, pressure shock-proof design of the dust collection container is possible.



Rotary valve

# Explosion prevention and explosion protection according to ATEX guidelines



**Additional information** Is my dust explosive? What types of measures can be taken? Answers and a quick solution can be located on our special website [www.exschutz.net](http://www.exschutz.net)



**Project recommendations** Our expert staff is pleased to be at your disposal for additional information. Feel free to benefit from our experience.

**Intercontinental Association of Experts for Industrial Explosion Protection e.V. (IND EX e.V.)**

**Full member**



We are full member of IND EX and participate in research work in the field of explosion protection. For this reason we always stay current with the technology.

**Explosion demonstrations**



Our filtration systems are also used for explosion demonstrations during IND EX special events.

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