

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

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**Explosive atmospheres –  
Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test  
methods and data**

**Atmosphères explosives –  
Partie 20-1: Caractéristiques des substances pour le classement des gaz et des  
vapeurs – Méthodes et données d’essai**



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# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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## EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

### Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test methods and data

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International Standard IEC 60079-20-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This first edition of IEC 60079-20-1 cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60079-1-1(2002), the second edition of IEC 60079-4 (1975), its amendment 1(1995) and its complement: IEC 60079-4A (1970), the first edition of IEC/TR 60079-12 (1978) and the first edition of IEC 60079-20 (1996). It constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
31/837/FDIS	31/855/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60079 series, under the general title: *Explosives atmospheres* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

## EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

### Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test methods and data

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 provides guidance on classification of gases and vapours. It describes a test method intended for the measurement of the maximum experimental safe gaps (MESG) for gas- or vapour-air mixtures under normal conditions of temperature<sup>1</sup> and pressure so as to permit the selection of an appropriate group of equipment. The method does not take into account the possible effects of obstacles on the safe gaps<sup>2</sup>. This standard describes also a test method intended for use in the determination of the auto-ignition temperature of a chemically pure vapour or gas in air at atmospheric pressure.

The tabulated values of chemical and engineering properties of substances are provided to assist engineers in their selection of equipment to be used in hazardous areas. It is hoped to publish further data from time to time, as the results of tests made in several countries become available.

The scope of these data has been selected with particular reference to the use of equipment in hazardous areas, and notice has been taken of standard measurement methods.

NOTE 1 The data in this standard have been taken from a number of references which are given in the bibliography.

NOTE 2 Some variations in the data may appear when references are compared, but usually the discrepancy is sufficiently small to be of no importance in the selection of equipment.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-11, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i"*

IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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1 An exception is made for substances with vapour pressures which are too low to permit mixtures of the required concentrations to be prepared at normal ambient temperatures. For these substances, a temperature 5 K above that needed to give the necessary vapour pressure or 50 K above the flash point is used.

2 The design of the test apparatus for safe gap determination, other than that used for selecting the appropriate group of enclosure for a particular gas, may need to be different to the one described in this standard. For example, the volume of the enclosure, flange width, gas concentrations and the distance between the flanges and any external wall or obstruction may have to be varied. As the design depends on the particular investigation which is to be undertaken, it is impracticable to recommend specific design requirements, but for most applications the general principles and precautions indicated in the clauses of this standard will still apply.