





When air becomes explosive

When air is not just air but a mixture of air and combustible substances...

Adding a source of ignition such as an electrical or mechanical spark, or heat from friction for example, poses a major accident risk – with consequences that could be anything from minor to devastating!

The function of an air handling unit is to transport air, it is therefore vital that the unit has been designed so that it does not risk igniting that air if it is explosive. On its way through the unit the air passes filters, heat exchangers and fans – components that must be incorporated in an explosion-proof manner. This must be taken into account early in the design stage.

Examples of ignition sources include mechanical sparks, heat, friction or electrostatic discharge. Preventing these from occurring is one of the most important principles in the design of such units. The character of the air and potential risks in the environment vary with each

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application. FläktGroup has a project department that handles the supply of products that have customer-specific requirements. The application in question is reviewed and analysed, after which a customised product is developed. This means that a safe solution can be offered for each unique installation.



Risks in different environments

An explosive atmosphere can occur during normal operation or in the event of an accident or incident. It can occur during normal operation in which combustible substances are stored, transported, processed, filled, decanted, used for cleaning or generated in the production process.

For example it can occur where adhesives or paints dry out, in proximity to fermentation tanks, or if there is an accident involving leakage or spillage. The responsibility for safety in the facility lies with the owner and operator of the facility and he needs to meet the requirements of the user directive.

Risks need to be identified to prevent a potentially hazardous environment becoming a danger to people and property. Identified risks must be assessed and managed in the best possible way. A risk assessment must be undertaken and the outcome of this is assessed in a risk management system that will describe what steps need to be taken.

ATEX

Various remedial measures can be taken, depending on the situation, risk and consequences, to prevent the explosive mixture igniting. The legislation and standards that must be followed vary depending on where one is in the world.



In Europe explosive atmospheres are governed by the ATEX Directive, in force since 2003, which consists of two parts:

- User Directive (99/92/EC); for users and operators
- Product Directive (2014/34/EU); for manufacturers placing products on the market

These two parts constitute the entire ATEX Directive, governing the measures that must be taken to avoid hazards by specifying the basis of design, implementation and operation.

ATEX is an acronym for the French "Atmosphères Explosibles" – Explosive Atmosphere.



RISK ANALYSIS

The requirement related to the level of protection varies and is defined according to a number of different criteria which in turn impose different demands on the product. Part of the risk analysis involves defining the level of protection and determining which ATEX class is required. Protection principles in order of priority. A product manufacturer can influence the second and third levels.

- Primary protection:
 Prevent a hazardous environment arising.
- Secondary protection:
 Prevent accidents
 occurring.
- Tertiary protection:

 If an accident occurs,

 limit the adverse effects

FLÄKTGROUP SCOPE OF DELIVERY - ATEX COMPLIANT eQ

Equipment					Explosion group			Temperature class	
group		category			Gas			remperature class	
1	II	1G	2G	3G	IIA	IIB	IIC	T1-4	T5-6
									*
Not available		1D	2D	3D	Dust			Specific temperature	
		llable	available		IIIA	IIIB	IIIC	>100°C	<100°C
		Not available	Not ava						*

^{*} On request and with special conditions

Classification

Air handling units are subject to various directives, such as the Machinery Directive, Low Voltage Directive and EMC Directive. In addition, a unit must conform to the ATEX Directive if an explosive atmosphere can occur in the area in which it is located, or if such an atmosphere is transported inside the unit.

The final classification of the air handling unit depends on its location, whether it is inside or outside an Ex Zone, the type of "fuel" and the occurrence of this fuel (according to the classification plan that forms part of the explosion protection document that must be drawn up for the facility). It is also important to know how the equipment will be installed/used in the facility – to know if there is a risk of back draught for example.

FläktGroup has experience of developing solutions for both gas and dust in categories 2 and 3, explosion class A, B and C. We have a thorough process for this.

An important part of the process is to ensure the best overall solution; this may mean that we suggest alternative solutions so as to achieve the best end solutions for our customers.



FläktGroup's offer

FläktGroup has many years' experience of manufacturing air handling units for use in explosive environments, and quality and safety are always its guiding principle. Now we also can supply our units from the eQ family in ATEX classed versions.

ATEX customised solutions can be produced for large sections of FläktGroup's wide product range. The design of the project is customised by selecting heat exchangers and other components, taking account of the specific requirements of the application.



THE PROCESS

Delivery to ATEX classified environment is at FläktGroup always implemented in multiple stages, in which the application in question is analysed and the design of the unit is customised.

1

Review: Scrutiny of the specification and identification of risk in the application in question.

Production: Each unit is produced with special requirements related to function and installation.

4

2

Risk Analysis: Identifying the needs of the application as specified.

Type approval: If necessary the product can be certified by an external test institute prior to delivery.

5

3

Customising design:Customising the design

Customising the design and selecting components.

Documentation: Each unit is supplied with the necessary documentation, along with instructions for special procedures during installation.

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EXCELLENCE IN SOLUTIONS

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ATEX 10003GF



PRODUCT FUNCTIONS BY FLÄKTGROUP

Air Treatment | Air Movement | Air Diffusion

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