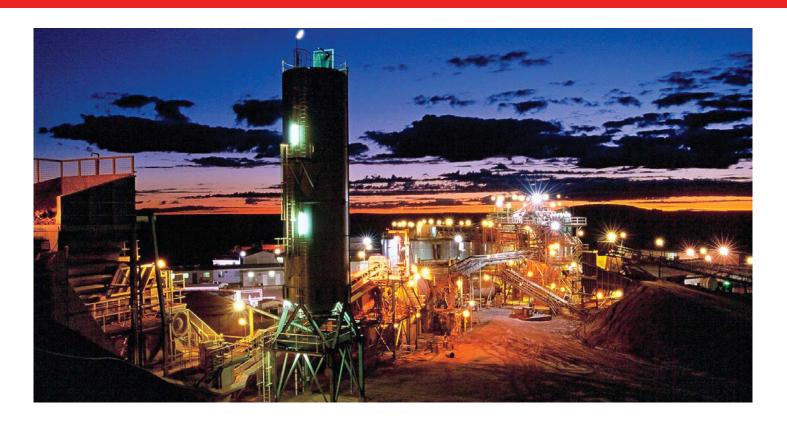


Industrial, Mining & Hazardous Lighting

Total Lighting Solutions for Industrial, Commercial and Mining Applications!



Industrial, mining and hazardous lighting manufacturers Nordland Lighting, based in Muldersdrift, Gauteng, South Africa started out in 1967 as a luminaire importer but it soon became a local manufacturer instead. Today, the company produces and exports a large range of luminaires that includes hazardous and non-hazardous areas. Close co-operation with the SABS ensures compliance with relevant specifications and the company is a permit mark holder for its entire range of Ex lighting products. Products for non-hazardous applications comply with SANS/IEC 60598, as well as Accredited ISO 9001:2015.







Floodlights





LED Luminaires





Aspects of Hazardous Lighting

Light fittings for use in Hazardous areas have certain characteristics. They have a seal or machined face to ensure resistance to liquid, dust or gas, or a quenching flame path. Light fittings have different grades of protection depending on their construction and intended purpose. Some fittings are classified according to their IP (Ingress Protection) rating as it is designated.

What constitutes a hazardous area:

In some contexts it could be a badly lit step, however, we consider it an area in which a flammable material, gas or vapour must be mixed in the correct proportion with air and within this mixture a spark or heat is present, sufficient to ignite the mixture. When light fittings and other electrical apparatus are to be installed in a Hazardous Area it is essential that the decision maker takes measures to reduce the likelihood of an explosion by the correct selection of equipment



to be installed in that area. As the gases and vapours liable to be present are rated according to ignition temperature, flash point and lower explosive limit, this information must be on hand when making your light fitting selection.

Gases also have a gas group classification, namely Group I, Group IIA, Group IIB and Group IIC, where Methane falls in the category Group I, while Hydrogen is a Group IIC gas, together with Acetylene. The general classification of the area is then Zone 1 and 2 for gases and vapours and volatile liquids present in the air, Zone 21 for combustible dusts, metallic and non-metallic and also fibres in suspension in the air, Zone 22 dust and easily combustible fibres, not normally in suspension in the air, but are present in sufficient quantities to produce a combustible mixture.

A common fault of the light-fitting purchaser is the non-specification of the gland type required for the installation which has to be compatible to the type of cable and the core diameters. There are different glands available for steel armoured cable and for sheathed cables. Also cables should be of the flame retardant type if for exposed usage and if not sand covered. The more common type of light fittings available for the Zone 1 situation are those designated and enclosed in:



i) Flameproof or explosion proof Ex "d" housings.
 ii) Increased Safety Ex "e".
 Although both are suitable for use in this type of atmosphere there is a world of difference in their construction format.



Hazardous Areas – Zone 1



LILL P





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Hazardous Areas – Zones 2, 21, 22



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LED Vapour-Proof Luminaires







Industrial Lighting – Vapour-Proof Luminaires





Commercial Lighting







Area Classification

GENERAL: Zone 1 and Zone 2 locations are those in which flammable gases or vapours are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to become hazardous.

Zone 1 Locations

These are locations:

a) in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapours occur intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions, or
b) in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapours may occur frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or leakage, or c) in which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes, which release dangerous concentrations of flammable gases or vapours, might also cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment.
NOTE: this classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of

container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used; locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids; drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents; locations containing fat or oil-extraction apparatus using volatile flammable solvents; portions of cleaning and drying plants where flammable liquids are used; gas generator rooms; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gases or for volatile flammable liquids and all other locations where hazardous concentrations of flammable vapours or gases may occur in the course of normal operations

Zone 2 Locations

These are locations in which operations concerned with flammable or explosive substances, gases, or vapours or volatile liquids are so well controlled that an explosive or ignitable concentration is only likely to occur under abnormal conditions.

NOTE: The following shall be regarded as the minimum requirements for a location to which this classification is applicable: a) The area is so well ventilated that, if abnormal conditions arise, ignitable concentrations of the gas or vapour are rapidly dispersed and their possible contact with electrical equipment is of minimum duration.

GENERAL: Zone 21 and 22 locations are those which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust and fibres.

NOTE: Locations that house only plant and machinery that become non-operative if they lose their dust-tightness or if their internal pressure ceases to be below atmospheric pressure and locations where combustible dust is stored in dust-tight containers only, need not be classified. The classification of locations where dust is not normally in suspension in the air, but where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause suspension of dust and might also provide a simultaneous source of ignition through failure of electrical equipment, operation of protective devices, etc., depends on the specific circumstances.

Zone 21 Locations

These are locations:

a) in which, under normal operating conditions, combustible dust or fibre is (or is likely to be) in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce an explosive or ignitable mixture,

b) in which metallic dusts may be present.

NOTE: This classification usually includes, for example, rooms containing machines (such as grinders, pulverisers, cleaners, graders and scrapers that are not provided with suitable dust extraction or exhaust systems, open bins and hoppers, terminal points of open conveyors and spouts in grain processing plants, starch plants, sugar plants, malting plants, hay plants and coal plants); and all working areas where metallic dusts and powders are produced, processed, handled, packed, or stored (except when these are stored in sealed containers).

Zone 22 Locations

These are locations in which combustible dust or fibre will not normally be in suspension in the air, or will not be likely to be thrown into suspension by the normal operation of equipment or apparatus, in quantities sufficient to produce an explosive or ignitable mixture, but where:

a) deposits or accumulations of such dust may be enough to interfere with the safe dissipation of heat from electrical apparatus, or

b) deposits or accumulations of dust in, on, or in the vicinity of electrical apparatus might be ignited by arcs, sparks, or burning materials from such apparatus.

This may not be a stock item. Please speak to our sales representative about lead times. Lead times, price and availability can only be determined on receipt of an official quote from our supplier. This can sometimes take up to 3 days.

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