

FOR HAZARDOUS AREAS ATEX ZONE 2/21, 22



D





TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

APPLICATION:

Robust explosion-proof linear luminaire designed for lighting of hazardous areas ATEX ZONE 2/21, 22. Robust housing made of high quality polycarbonate (RAL7035) with EPDM sealing to allow use in uncovered outdoor areas.

Diffuser made from opal polycarbonate for homogenous illumination and excellent glare limitation. High quality electronic components guarantee high efficiency up to 155 lm/W and extremely long lifetime 100 000 h.

The luminaire EXTRA-N-LED features high chemical, splash and dust resistance IP66 as well as high impact strength rating of IK10. It can be operated at temperatures -20°C up to +60°C.

Stainless steel clips and mounting bracket included as a standard. For surface and suspended mounting.

DRIVER:

EP – electronic 220 – 240 V, 50/60 Hz, 220 – 240 V, 0 Hz DC

LIGHT SOURCE:

LED, 4000 K or 6500 K, CRI +80, MacAdam3

HOUSING:

Plastic material PC (polycarbonate), grey colour RAL 7035 (RAL7035)

DIFFUSER:

Highly durable opal polycarbonate

FASTENING:

Surface ceiling or wall mounting by means of two self-locking fastening brackets (standard equipment) or set of wall brackets - angle 45°, pole mounting via set of pole brackets, suspension by means of wire or cable suspenders.

CONNECTION:

Screwless three-pole terminal block, maximum diameter of wires 2.5 mm².

STANDARD EQUIPMENT:

1 pc EX plastic cable gland M20x1.5 (as a standard for diameter of cable 7-12mm), 1 pc EX plastic plug M20x1.5, 2 pcs stainless steel fastening bracket - AISI 304, stainless clips, double cable clip.

CALCULATED LIFETIME - LED MODULES:

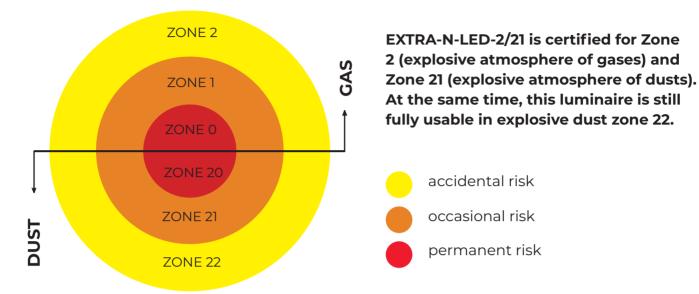
L80B10 Ta30 – 70 000 h L70B10 Ta30 – 100 000 h

FTZÚ 24 ATEX 0020X

II 3G Ex nR IIC T6 Gc
II 2D Ex tb IIIC T80°C Db



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



- **GRAIN SILOS AND STORAGE:** Areas where grain dust can accumulate and pose explosion risks.
 - FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS: Zones where fine powders like flour or sugar are processed.
- **BAKERIES:** Areas with high dust concentrations from flour and other ingredients.
- **TEXTILE MILLS:** Places where fibers and dust are prevalent.
- WOODWORKING SHOPS: Workshops with sawdust and fine wood particles.
- METAL PROCESSING PLANTS: Areas with metal dust or flammable metalworking fluids.
- PHARMACEUTICAL WAREHOUSES: Storage areas for volatile or combustible chemicals (when dealing with dust).
- **PLASTIC MANUFACTURING:** Facilities where plastic dust can accumulate.
- **PAPER MILLS:** Locations where paper dust is generated during production.
- **SUGAR REFINERIES:** Areas where fine sugar dust can pose an explosion hazard.
- **AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING PLANTS:** Facilities where agricultural products are processed, and dust is generated.
- COAL HANDLING FACILITIES: Locations where coal dust can accumulate during handling and processing.
- RECYCLING PLANTS: Areas where materials like paper, wood, or textiles are processed and dust can be generated.
- **CEMENT PLANTS:** Facilities where fine cement dust can pose an explosion risk.
- **FEED MILLS:** Locations where animal feed is processed and dust from grains or other materials is present.
- POWDER COATING OPERATIONS: Areas where fine powder coating materials are applied, and dust can be generated.
- FERTILIZER PLANTS: Facilities where powdered fertilizers are manufactured or handled.
- DAIRY PROCESSING PLANTS: Areas where powdered milk or other dairy products are processed.
- TOBACCO PROCESSING PLANTS: Locations where tobacco dust can accumulate.
- RUBBER AND TIRE MANUFACTURING: Areas where fine rubber dust is generated during production processes.

