

1) Introduction

The BExBG15D and BExBG10D are second generation flameproof beacons which are certified to the European Standards EN 50014: 1992 and EN 50018: 1994 and meet the requirements of the ATEX directive 94/9/EC. The beacons produce synchronised visual warning signals and can be used in hazardous areas where potentially flammable atmospheres may be present. The BExBG15D has a 15 joule output and the BExBG10D has a 10 joule output. Both beacons can be used in Zone 1 and Zone 2 areas with gases in groups IIA, IIB and IIC and Temperature Classifications of T1, T2, T3 and T4. The beacons can also be used in a temperature classification T5, if the upper ambient temperature is restricted to +40°C.

2) Marking

All units have a rating label, which carries the following important information:-

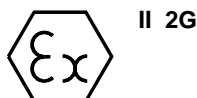
Unit Type No. BExBG15D or BExBG10D

Input Voltage: DC Units 24V or 48V or 12V (10J only)
AC Units 230V or 115V

Code: EEx d IIC T4 (Tamb. -50 to +55°C)
EEx d IIC T5 (Tamb. -50 to +40°C)

Certificate No. KEMA 00ATEX2006 X

Epsilon x:
Gas Group and
Category:



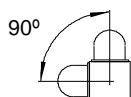
CE Marking
Notified Body No.



Warnings: DO NOT OPEN WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE
GAS ATMOSPHERE IS PRESENT

COVER BOLTS CLASS A4-80

USE HEAT RESISTING CABLES AND CABLE GLANDS
(Rated 95°C) AT AMB. TEMPERATURES OVER 40°C



Year of Construction/ Serial No. i.e. 02 / 1B22000001

3) Type Approval Standards

The beacons have an EC Type examination certificate issued by KEMA and have been approved to the following standards:-

EN 50014 : 1992 + prA1 General Requirements
EN 50018 : 1994 + prA1 + prA2 + prA3 Flameproof Enclosure 'd'

4) Installation Requirements

The beacons must be installed in accordance with the latest issues of the relevant parts of the BS EN 60079 specifications or the equivalent IEC specifications – Selection, Installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (other than mining applications or explosive processing and manufacture):-

BS EN 60079-14 : 1997 Electrical Installations in Hazardous Areas (other than mines)
BS EN 60079-10 : 1996 Classification of Hazardous Areas

The installation of the units must also be in accordance with any local codes that may apply and should only be carried out by a competent electrical engineer who has the necessary training.

5) Zones, Gas Group, Category and Temperature Classification

The BExBG15D and BExBG10D beacons have been certified EEx d IIC T4 (Tamb. -50 to +55°C) and EEx d IIC T4 (Tamb. -50 to +40°C). This means that the units can be installed in locations with the following conditions:-

Area Classification:

Zone 1	Explosive gas air mixture likely to occur in normal operation.
Zone 2	Explosive gas air mixture not likely to occur, and if it does, it will only exist for a short time.

Gas Groupings:

Group IIA	Propane
Group IIB	Ethylene
Group IIC	Hydrogen and Acetylene

Equipment Category: 2G

Temperature Classification:

T1	400° C
T2	300° C
T3	200° C
T4	135° C

T5	100° C	Amb. +40°C
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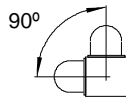
Ambient Temperature Range:

-50°C to +55°C
(T5 = +40°C)

6) Beacon Location and Mounting

The location of the beacons should be made with due regard to the area over which the warning signal must be visible. They should only be fixed to services that can carry the weight of the unit.

SAFETY WARNING: The BExBG15D and BExBG10D 15 and 10 joule beacons must be mounted with their flashdome in a position between upright and 90° as shown.



The beacons should be securely bolted to a suitable surface using the 7mm diameter boltholes in the stainless steel U shaped mounting bracket (see figure 1). The angle can then be adjusted as required but the mounting restrictions must be observed (see above). This can be achieved by loosening the two large bracket screws in the side of the unit, which allow adjustment in steps of 18°. On completion of the installation the two large bracket adjustment screws on the side of the unit must be fully tightened to ensure that the unit cannot move in service.

SAFETY WARNING: The flashdome guard must not be removed from the unit at any time.

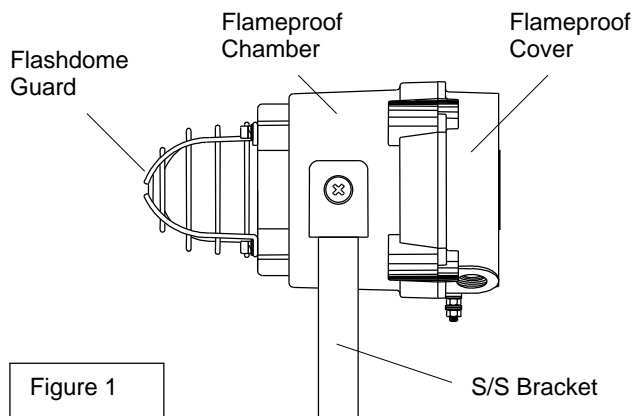


Figure 1

7) Access to the Flameproof Enclosure

In order to connect the electrical supply cables to the beacon it is necessary to remove the flameproof cover to gain access to the flameproof chamber. To achieve this remove the four M6 hexagon socket head screws (see figure 2) and withdraw the flameproof cover taking extreme care not to damage the flameproof joints in the process.

Note the four **M6 screws are Class A4-80 stainless steel and only screws of this category can be used on these beacons.** It is therefore important that these screws and their spring washers are kept in a safe place during installation.

On completion of the cable wiring installation the flameproof joints should be inspected to ensure that they are clean and that they have not been damaged during installation. Also check that the earth bonding wire between the two casting

sections is secure and the 'O' ring seal is in place. When replacing the flameproof cover casting ensure that it is square with the flameproof chamber casting before inserting. Carefully push the cover in place allowing time for the air to be expelled. Only after the cover is fully in place should the four M6 Stainless Steel A4-80 cover bolts and their spring washer be inserted and tightened down. If the cover jams while it is being inserted, carefully remove it and try again. Never use the cover bolts to force the cover into position.

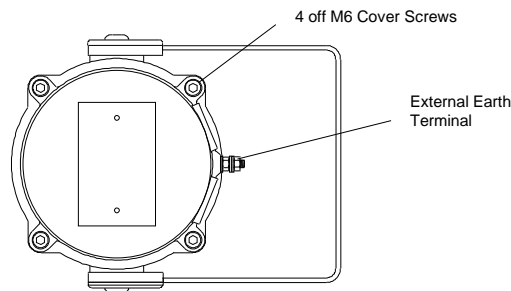


Figure 2

8) Power Supply Selection

It is important that a suitable power supply is used to run the beacons. The power supply selected must have the necessary capacity to provide the input current to all of the beacons connected to the system.

The following table shows the input current taken by the various units:-

Unit Type	Nominal I/P Voltage	Input Current	Max. I/P
BExBG15D	24V DC	860mA	30V
BExBG15D	48V DC	480mA	58V
BExBG15D	230V AC	170mA	253V
BExBG15D	115V AC	360mA	126V
BExBG10D	12V DC	1.45A	15V
BExBG10D	24V DC	660mA	30V
BExBG10D	48V DC	340mA	58V
BExBG10D	230V AC	110mA	253V
BExBG10D	115V AC	250mA	126V

The input current will vary according to the voltage input level. The current levels shown above are for nominal input voltage. The 12V, 24V and 48V DC units have a converter circuit and therefore the input current level will decrease slightly as the input voltage is increased and will increase slightly as the input voltage is reduced.

The above table also shows the maximum voltages at which the beacons can be operated.

9) Cable Selection

When selecting the cable size consideration must be given to the input current that each unit draws (see table above), the number of beacons on the line and the length of the cable runs. The cable size selected must have the necessary

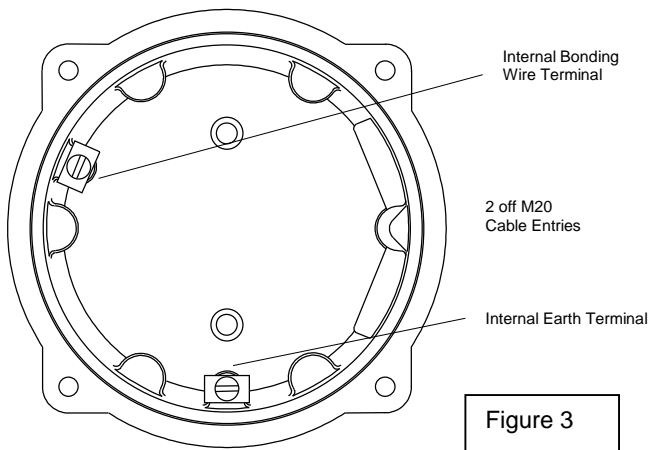
capacity to provide the input current to all of the beacons connected to the line.

SAFETY WARNING: If the BExBG15D and BExBG10D beacons are used at high ambient temperatures, i.e. over +40°C, then the cable entry temperature may exceed +70°C and therefore suitable heat resisting cables must be used, with a rated service temperature of at least 95°C.

10) Earthing

Both AC and DC beacon units must be connected to a good quality earth. The units are provided with internal and external earthing terminals which are both located on the terminal chamber section of the unit (see figures 2 and 3).

BExBG15D and BExBG10D Beacon Cover Internal



When using the external earth terminal a cable crimp lug must be used. The cable lug should be located between the two M5 stainless steel flat washers. The M5 stainless steel spring washer must be fixed between the outer flat washer and the M5 stainless steel nut to ensure that the cable lug is secured against loosening and twisting.

The internal earth bonding wire ensures that a good quality earth is maintained between the flameproof chamber casting and the flameproof cover casting.

11) Cable Glands

The BExBG15D and BExBG10D beacons have dual cable gland entries which have an M20 x1.5 entry thread as standard. Only cable glands approved for Ex 'd' applications can be used, which must be suitable for the type of cable being used and also meet the requirements of the Ex 'd' flameproof installation standard BS EN 60079-14 : 1997.

SAFETY WARNING: If the BExBG15D and BExBG10D beacons are used at high ambient temperatures, i.e. over +40°C, then the cable entry temperature may exceed +70°C and therefore suitable heat resisting cable glands must be used, with a rated service temperature of at least 95°C.

If a high IP (Ingress Protection) rating is required then a suitable sealing washer must be fitted under the cable gland.

When only one cable entry is used the other one must be closed with an Ex 'd' flameproof blanking plug, which must be suitably approved for the installation requirements.

12) Cable Connections

The cable connections are made into the terminal blocks on the electronic pcb assembly located in the flameproof enclosure. See section 7 of this manual for access to the flameproof enclosure. A four-way terminal block is provided on both AC and DC beacons. Therefore there are two live terminals and two neutral terminals for the input and output wiring on AC units. On the DC units there are two +ve terminals and two -ve terminals for the input and output wiring.

BExBG15D and BExBG10DD 15 and 10 Joule Beacons

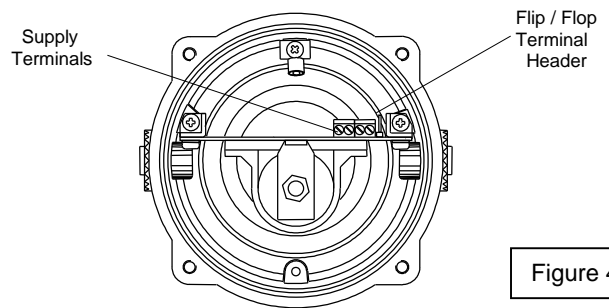


Figure 4

Wires having a cross sectional area of up to 2.5mm² can be connected to each terminal way. If an input and output wire is required a 2.5mm² wire can be connected to each terminal way. When connecting wires to the terminals great care should be taken to dress the wires so that when the cover is inserted into the chamber the wires do not exert excess pressure on the terminal blocks. This is particularly important when using cables with large cross sectional areas such as 2.5mm².

13) Synchronised Operation

All BExBG15D and BExBG10D beacons that are connected to the same supply line will have a synchronised flash rate at one flash every second. To ensure that the units will be synchronised check that the pin header is not fitted, i.e. the two header pins are not shorted together (see Figure 4).

14) Flip-Flop Operation

Two beacons can be mounted close to each other to form a flip-flop operation, where the beacons will flash alternately. To achieve this mode of operation, fit a pin header to the flip-flop header pins on the electronics board, i.e. the two header pins are shorted together, (see figure 4) on one of the two beacons. The first flash on the beacon that has the header fitted will be delayed by ½ second. The two beacons will then flash alternately every ½ a second.

15) End of Line Monitoring (DC Units)

On the BExBG15D and BExBG10D DC beacons, dc reverse line monitoring can be used if required. All DC beacons have a blocking diode fitted in their supply input lines. An end of line monitoring diode or an end of line monitoring resistor can be connected across the +ve and -ve terminals. If an end of line resistor is used it must have a minimum resistance value of 3k3 ohms and a minimum wattage of 0.5 watts or a minimum resistance value of 500 ohms and a minimum wattage of 2 watts.