



**SUITABILITY OF MARATHON ELECTRIC MFG. CORP. SYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS
FOR CLASS I, DIVISION 2, GROUP D MATERIAL HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS**

Reference: National Electric Code (NEC) NFPA 70-2002, NEC NFPA 70-2002 Handbook

Definitions – Per above reference:

1. Class I, Division 1 Locations – Section 500.0 (B) (1) states:

“A Class I, Division 1 Location is a location in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.”

Note: Section 501.8 (A) defines motors and generators suitable for use in Class I, Division 1 locations.

Marathon Electric Mfg. Corp. does not manufacture explosion proof synchronous AC generators suitable for these locations.

2. Class I, Division 2 Locations – Art. 500.5 (B) (2) states:

“A Class I, Division 2 Location is a location:

- (1) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed or used, but in which the liquids, vapors or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment, or
- (2) In which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment, or
- (3) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.”

Note: Section 501.8 (B) defines motors and generators suitable for use in Class I, Division 2 Locations.

Marathon Electric Mfg. Corp. does manufacture synchronous AC generators suitable for use in these locations as will be discussed below.

3. Group D Materials – Section 500.6 (A) (4) states:

“Group D materials are flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor or combustible liquid produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum incremental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.75 mm, or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.80.”

Note: Refer to Section 500.6 (A) (4), Table 5.1 of the National Electric Code 70-2002 Handbook which identifies the various gases and vapors by their NEC Group (A, B, C, D), and lists the Auto Ignition temperatures (AIT) in °C of the materials comprising these Groups. The internal or external temperature of the generator cannot exceed the (AIT) of these materials.

General.

Section 501-8 (B) of NFPA 70-2002 states that an open motor or generator may be used in Class I, Division 2, Group D locations providing that none of the following are present:

- a. Brushes and collector/slip rings.
- b. Sliding contacts that can produce an arc or spark, i.e. a voltage adjust rheostat, or similar type devices.
- c. Switching mechanisms which can produce an arc, i.e. a remote voltage adjust switch such as is used in our DVR2000E AVRs, rotary re-connection switches, transfer switches, protective devices such as circuit breakers, protective relays, thermostats with either NO or NC contacts, AVR On/Off switches etc.
- d. Any arc producing device.

Notes:

1. Section 501.6 of NFPA 70-2002 states that fuses must be in an approved enclosure, or of an approved type, such as hermetically sealed, or oil immersed. These are not available from Marathon Electric.
2. Section 501-8 (B) of NFPA 70-2002 states: "The exposed surface of space heaters used to prevent condensation of moisture during shutdown periods shall not exceed 80 percent of the ignition temperature in degrees Celsius of the gas or vapor involved when operating at rated voltage and at a maximum ambient temperature of 40° C (104° F)." Should anti-condensation space heaters be required, please consult with the Factory for availability of heaters that comply with this Section.

SELF VOLTAGE REGULATED TYPE LIMA[®]MAC AC GENERATORS

All LIMA[®]MAC generators are brushless, self excited, and are self-voltage regulated, meaning they have no automatic voltage regulator with sliding contacts, fuses, etc. Therefore, they comply with all of the criteria listed by Section 501.8 (B) for Class I, Division 2 locations with Group D materials.

Marathon Electric's Engineering Department has determined that the lowest acceptable site temperature code to be temperature code T3 (Minimum ignition temperature of 200 °C per table 500.8 (B)). Engineering has also limited the acceptable full load temperature rise of any generator we furnish for this type environment to 80 °C as measured by the resistance method of measurement over a maximum ambient temperature of 40 °C. All standard LIMA[®]MAC three phase generators are nameplate rated at 80 °C temperature rise by the resistance method of measurement.

Any required additional accessories such as circuit breakers, instrument panels, etc. are to be furnished loose by Marathon, or others, for installation by others in a suitable enclosure or in a location outside of the hazardous area.

EXTERNALLY VOLTAGE REGULATED TYPE MAGNAMAX^{DVR®}, MAGNAPLUS[®] AND PANCAKE AC GENERATORS

All type MAGNAMAX^{DVR®}, MAGNAPLUS[®], and PANCAKE AC generators are synchronous, brushless, self-excited, externally voltage regulated AC generators. As with the LIMA[®]MAC generators, when nameplate rated at their 80 °C temperature rise rating, these units are suitable for operation in Class I, Division 2 locations with Group D materials. The exception here is that their automatic voltage regulators are not necessarily suited for these locations, so Marathon Electric Mfg. Corp. has determined that automatic voltage regulators, and any associated accessories used with these regulators, and/or additional

generator accessories such as circuit breakers, instrument panels, etc. shall be furnished loose by Marathon, or others, for installation by others in a suitable enclosure or in a location outside of the hazardous area.

Note: The National Electric Code also states that the local authority having jurisdiction over the installation site must make the determination as to what type of generator is required. The application and operation of the generator is beyond the control of the generator manufacturer.