

Function: A pressurized enclosure system comprises a control unit, pressure monitor and solenoid valve and a housing which contains the actual apparatus.

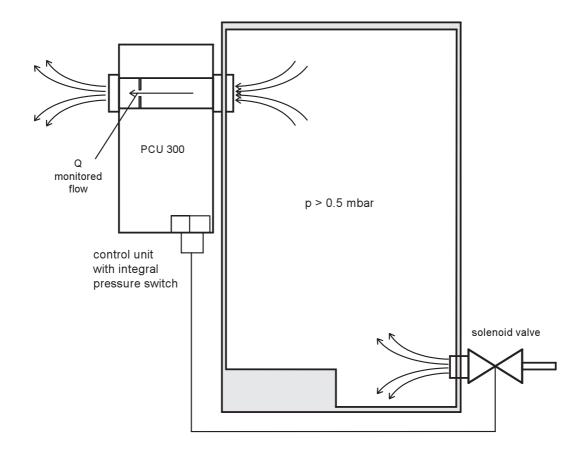
Air or an inert gas such as nitrogen is fed into the enclosure housing, thus producing a nonexplosive atmosphere so that any ignition sources present cannot trigger an explosion. The control unit, in conjunction with the pressure switch, monitors the circulation process and the pressure. When purging is complete, it allows the electrical apparatus to be switched on. If the pressurized enclosure is opened, the pressure is released and the control unit isolates the apparatus mounted in it from the power supply.

Pressurized enclosures can be divided into two types, depending on the application:

- 1. Leakage compensation
- 2. Constant purging circulation
- 1. Leakage compensation: After circulating a defined quantity of inert gas, as specified in EN 50 016, the casing is hermetically sealed on the outlet side. Possible leaks are compensated by feeding in inert gas. This ensures minimum consumption of the inert gas.
- 2. Constant purging (dilution): After pre-circulation, purging continues with a reduced quantity of air. This method is used with internal gas sources (e.g. analytical devices) in order to achieve a dilution of the gas mixture below the lower explosion ignition limit to achieve a non-explosive concentration. A further effect is the reduction of a possible temperature rise within the casing due to the heat given off by the device.

If internal gas sources are present ("Containment System") it is preferable to use nitrogen as the ignition-inhibiting gas.

General design of a pressurized enclosure system:



The service we offer you: 6 In addition to offering advice on the components in our product range we also advise on the choice of housing, and can take undertake the design and manufacture of complete functional units to the point of TÜV acceptance.

The following types of purging and operation can be achieved with the components supplied by Pepperl+Fuchs:

Pur	ging						
With a digital valve After purging with a large nozzle cross-section the valve closes. A mechanically-adjustable bypass guarantees the minimum pressure necessary for operation.	With a proportional valve The PCU 300 control unit (with integral pressure switch) adjusts the pressure in the housing to the programmed target value and records the gas discharge volume.						
Time-dependent process A programmable fixed purging period determines the purge-gas quantity as a function of the selected nozzle size and admission pressure, at the same time monitoring the pressure inside the housing. In the hitherto standard purging process, the quantity of inert gas consumed is substantially in excess of the minimum required for adequate operating safety and availability.	 Cumulative process The volumetric flow at the housing outlet is measured and cumulated. When the programmed purge-gas quantity is reached, purging is terminated. As compared with the time-dependent process, the cumulative process substantially reduces the excess gas quantity. Other advantages: cost saving, as the purge-gas quantity is exactly equal to the quantity prescribed, no overloading of pressure-sensitive components such as seals, viewing windows, membrane keypads and the like, since a defined pressure is guaranteed. 						
Operating mode							
Constant purging This operating mode with an increased consumption of inert gas is selected if the apparatus mounted in the housing (e.g. an analytical instrument) itself generates an explosive atmosphere which must be diluted, or if the apparatus requires additional cooling. Preferred solenoid valves: PV 321 or PV 322 proportional valve Alternative: DV 311 digital valve	Leak compensation The pressure and flow control equipment which regulates the inlet pressure guarantees that only sufficient purge gas to compensate for the leakage rate passes through the proportional valve. Advantages: - minimum consumption of inert gas - low flow noise - automatic correction of increased leakage rate due to ageing. Preferred solenoid valves: PV 321 or PV 322 proportional valve						

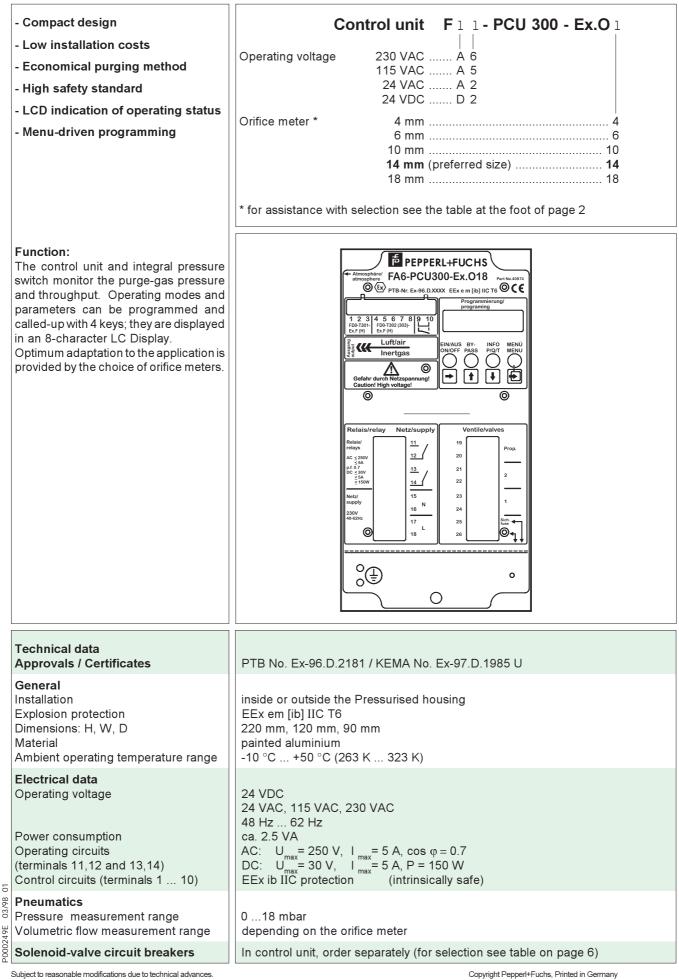
Choice of control unit orifice meter and solenoid valve nozzle diameter

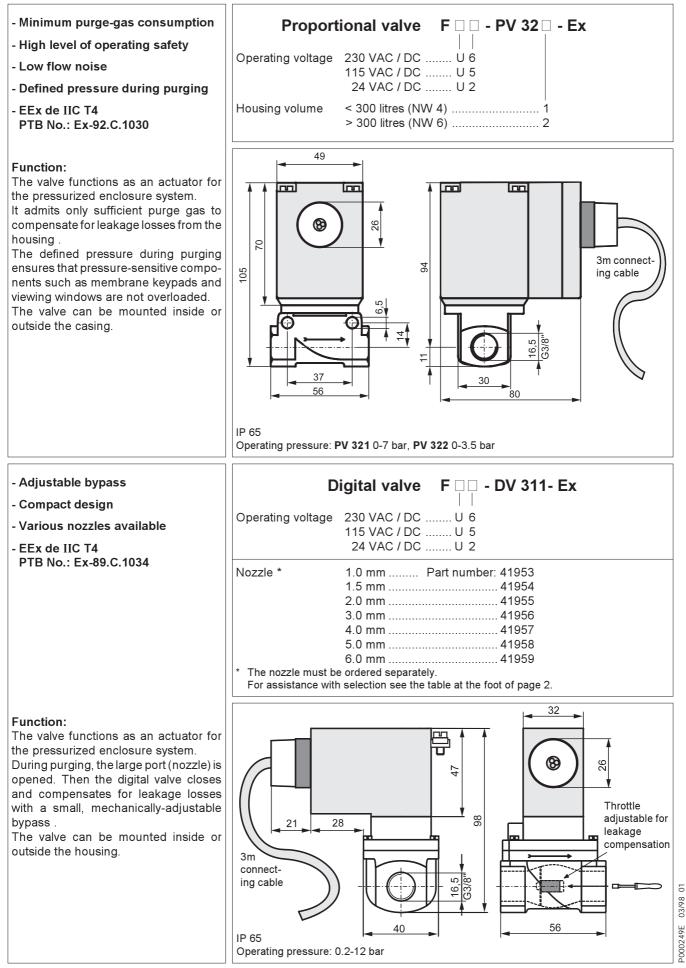
Digital valve: The purging volume required by EN 50 016 and the desired purging period determine the purge-gas flow (in litres/hour) at the solenoid valve. In the middle section of the table, below, select a volumetric flow rate corresponding to the available admission pressure, which is greater than the pre-determined value, taking leakage losses from the housing into account. The diameter of the digital valve nozzle and the control unit orifice meter will be found on the same line, in the right and left-hand columns, respectively.

Proportional valve: Experience has shown that a control unit with a 14 mm orifice meter covers a broad range of applications (preferred type).

PCU 300 orifice meter ∅ [mm]	purge-gas volumetric flow [litres/hour] at solenoid valve							DV 311-Ex nozzles Ø [mm]
4	500 110	00						
6	1100	1350	1560	1750	1908	2063	2203	1
10	2495	3017	3485	3827	4302	4608	4921	1,5
14	4349	5328	6149	6869	7513	8107	8654	2
18	9634	11772	13532	15070	16448			3
	1,5	2	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5	
purge-gas admission pressure [bar]								

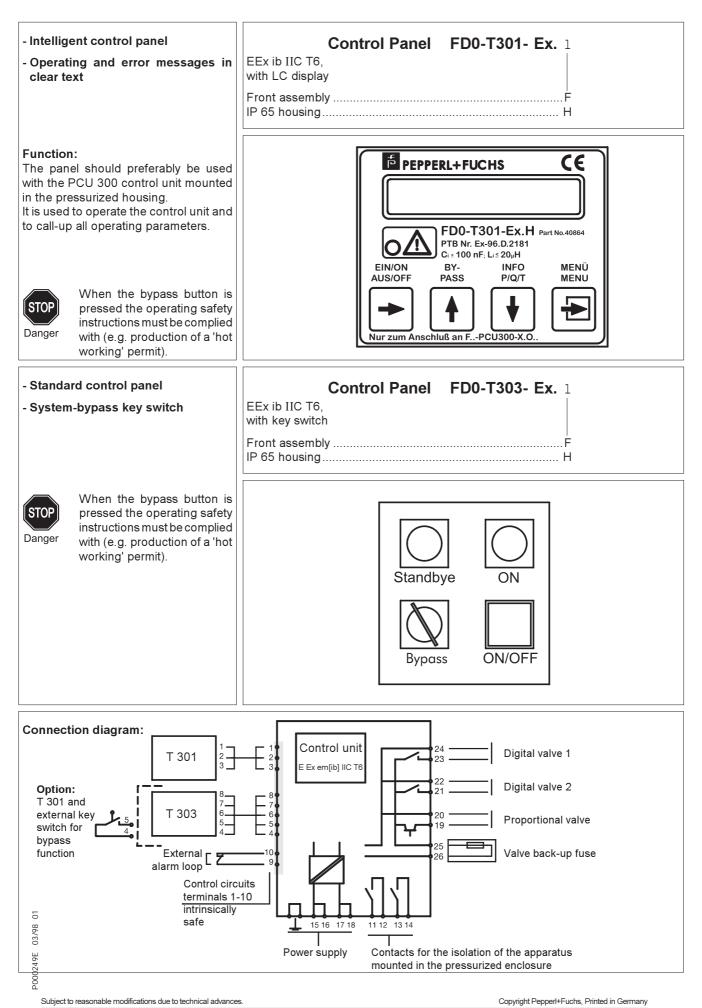
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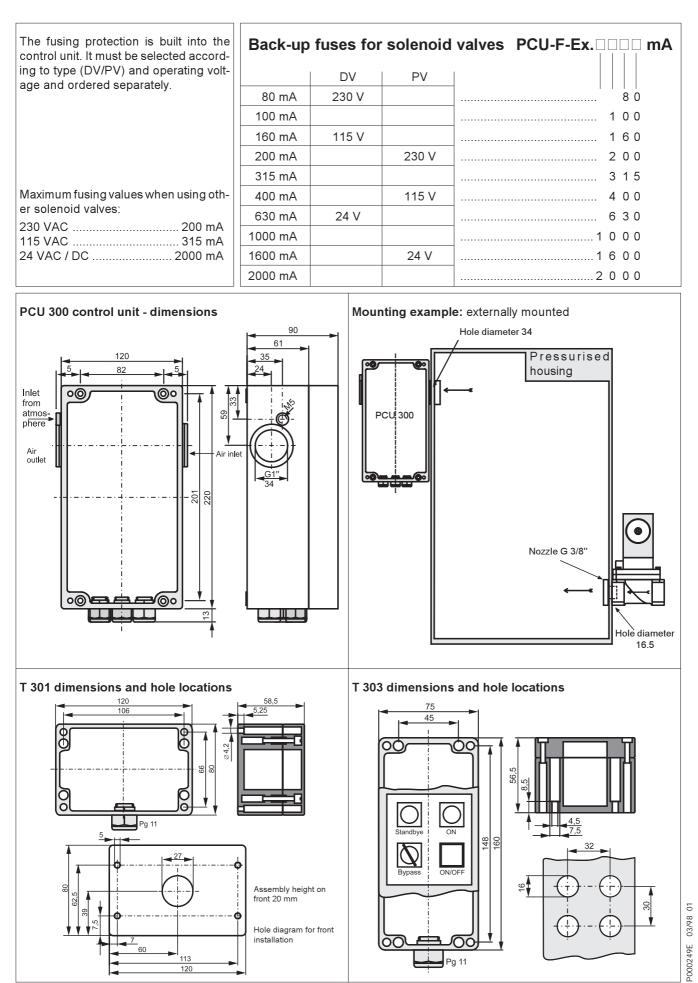




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