



# EXPLOSION PROOF CLASSIFICATIONS

Equipment that is used in areas where explosive concentrations of vapors or dusts may exist must be equipped with special electrical equipment and wiring. A few examples of these hazardous areas include agricultural areas, gas stations, and aircraft hangars. To ensure safety and the correct use of equipment, explosion classified areas are defined using classes, divisions and groups by the National Electric Code (NEC). Most hoist manufacturers can produce hoists that comply with the NEC provisions, which are primarily related to proper enclosures and the type of material that the hook and chain are made from. Hoosier Crane representatives can help you determine which explosion proof equipment fits your needs.

### SUMMARY OF CLASS I, II, AND III HAZARDOUS AREAS

CLASS	DIVISION		GROUP
	1	2	
CLASS I Gases, Vapors, and Liquids	Normally explosive and hazardous concentrations exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.	Not normally present in an explosive concentration, but there may be accidental existence. Hazardous concentrations are normally handled, but in closed containers or systems.	A. Acetylene B. Hydrogen, manufactured gas, etc. C. Ether, Ethylene, etc. D. Hydrocarbons, Fuels, Solvents, Acetone, Alcohol, Natural Gas, Butane, etc.
CLASS II Dusts	Ignitable quantities of dust that may be in suspension or conductive dust may be present.	Dust not normally suspended in an ignitable concentration, but there may be existence because of accidental exposure.	E. Metal Dusts F. Carbon Dusts G. Flour, Starch, Grain, Combustible Plastic, or Chemical Dust
CLASS III Fibers and Flyings	Handled or used in manufacturing.	Stored or handled in storage (exclusive of manufacturing).	Textiles, Woodworking, etc.
This is a summary of the NEC classes, divisions, and group. Consult the NEC for exact requirements.			

