NEMA 250

Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)

NEMA Standards Publication 250-2008

Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)

Published by

National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 N. 17th Street, Suite 1752
Rosslyn, VA 22209

www.nema.org

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FOREWORD

This Standards Publication covers the classification and description of enclosures for electrical equipment. Enclosures for rotating apparatus have not been included. The primary purpose of this publication is to permit a potential user to determine:

1. The type of enclosure appropriate for the application.
2. The features the enclosure is expected to have.
3. The tests applied to the enclosure to demonstrate its conformance to the description.

These standards are used by the electrical industry to provide guidelines for the manufacture and proper application of enclosures and to promote the benefits of repetitive manufacturing and widespread enclosure availability.

Each type of enclosure is described in general and functional terms where practicable, and omits reference to structural details and specific applications except where they are essential to the identification of the enclosure type. For such structural details and specific applications, see the appropriate NEMA product standards publication.

Individual product standards publications incorporating enclosure construction unique to the product design may reflect the type of designations contained herein provided the design tests for such construction equal or exceed the requirements of these Standards Publication.

User needs have been considered throughout the development of this publication. Proposed or recommended revisions should be submitted to:

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Publication 250-2008 revises and supersedes Publication 250-2003.
This Standards Publication was developed by the NEMA Enclosure Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. Section approval of the standard does not necessarily imply that all section members voted for its approval or participated in its development. At the time it was approved, the Enclosure Section was composed of the following members:

Allied Moulded Products, Inc. — Bryan, OH
Boltswitch, Inc. — Crystal Lake, IL
Carlon, Lamson & Sessions — Cleveland, OH
Cooper B-Line — Sherman, TX
Cooper Crouse-Hinds — Syracuse, NY
Eaton Corporation — Pittsburgh, PA
EGS Electrical Group — Skokie, IL
GE Industrial Systems — Plainville, CT
Hoffman Enclosures Inc. — Anoka, MN
Hubbell Incorporated — Bridgeport, CT
Killark Electric Mfg. Company — St. Louis, MO
Milbank Manufacturing Company — Concordia, MO
Moeller Electric Corporation — Franklin, MA
Penn Panel & Box Company — Collingdale, PA
Rittal Corporation — Springfield, OH
Robroy Industries, Inc. — Belding, MI
Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc. —Alpharetta, GA
Square D Company/Schneider Electric — Lexington, KY
Thomas & Betts Corporation — Memphis, TN

Section 1
GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This standard covers enclosures for electrical equipment rated not more than 1000 Volts and intended to be installed and used as follows:

a. Non-hazardous (non-classified) locations
   1. Enclosures for indoor locations, Types 1, 2, 5, 12, 12K, and 13; and
   2. Enclosures for indoor or outdoor locations, Types 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6, and 6P.

b. Hazardous (classified) locations
   1. Enclosures for indoor locations, Types 7 and 9;
   2. Enclosures for indoor or outdoor locations, Type 8; and
   3. Enclosures for mining applications, Type 10.

Requirements for enclosures for non-hazardous (non-classified) locations are contained in the body of the standard. Requirements for enclosures for hazardous (classified) locations are contained in Annex A of the standard.

This standard covers the requirements to provide protection to the enclosed equipment against specific environmental conditions.

This standard supplements requirements for enclosures that are contained in the individual product standards.

This standard does not cover the requirements for protection of devices against conditions such as condensation, icing, corrosion, or contamination which may occur within the enclosure or which may enter via conduit or unsealed openings.

A product that contains features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems new or different from those in use when the standard was developed, and that involves a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons shall be evaluated using the appropriate additional component and end-product requirements as determined necessary to maintain the level of safety for the user of the product as originally anticipated by the intent of this standard.

1.2 REFERENCES

The following documents contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standards Publication. By reference herein these publications are adopted, in whole or in part as indicated, in this publication.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
345 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017-2392

ANSI/ASME B1.20.1 *Pipe Threads, General Purpose (In)*
ANSI/ASME B94.11M *Twist Drills*

ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428

ASTM A 653/A 653M *Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process*
ASTM B117 *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray(Fog) Apparatus*
ASTM B555 *Standard Guide for Measurement of Electrodeposited Metallic Coating Thickness by the Dropping Test*
ASTM D471 *Rubber Property-Effect of Liquids*
ASTM D5964 *Standard Practice for Rubber IRM 902 and IRM 903 Replacement Oils for ASTM No. 2 and ASTM No. 3 Oils.*

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
3, rue de Varembé
P.O. Box 131
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

ANSI/IEC 60529 *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society (ISA)
67 Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 USA

ANSI/ISA 12.12.01 *Nonincentive Electrical Equipment for use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) locations.*

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
1 Batterymarch Park
PO Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269

ANSI/NFPA 70 *National Electrical Code*
ANSI/NFPA 496 *Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*
ANSI/NFPA 497 *Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.*
ANSI/NFPA 499 *Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*

Superintendent of Documents
US Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

30 CFR Part 18 *Electric Motor-Driven Mine Equipment and Accessories*

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL)
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

ANSI/UL 50 *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment – Non-Environmental Considerations*

ANSI/UL 50E	*Enclosures for Electrical Equipment – Environmental Considerations*
ANSI/UL 94	*Tests for Flammability of Plastics Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances*
ANSI/UL 157	*Gaskets and Seals*
ANSI/UL 514B	*Conduit, Tubing, Cable Fittings*
ANSI/UL 698	*Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
ANSI/UL 746C	*Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations*
ANSI/UL 877	*Circuit Breakers and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
ANSI/UL 886	*Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
ANSI/UL 894	*Switches for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
ANSI/UL 1203	*Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
ANSI/UL 1332	*Organic Coatings for Steel Enclosures for Outdoor-Use Electrical Equipment*

1.3 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are applicable in this standard.

cover: An unhinged portion of an enclosure that covers an opening.

degree of protection: The extent of protection provided by an enclosure against access to hazardous parts, against ingress of foreign solid objects and/or against ingress of water and verified by standardized test methods.

design tests: Tests to demonstrate performance of a product designed to applicable standards.

NOTE—Design tests are not intended to be production tests.)

door: A hinged portion of an enclosure that covers an opening.

enclosure: A surrounding case constructed to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts and to provide a degree of protection to the enclosed equipment against specified environmental conditions.

hazardous (classified) locations: Locations classified depending on the properties of the flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapors, or combustible liquid-produced, or combustible dusts or ignitable fibers that may be present, and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible or ignitable concentration or quantity is present.

(See Article 500 of the *National Electrical Code*.)

hazardous (classified) materials: Flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapors, or combustible liquid-produced vapor, combustible dusts, or ignitable fibers or flyings that may be present and ignite, burn, or explode in air.

hazardous parts: A part that is hazardous to approach or to touch.

indoor locations: Areas protected from exposure to the weather.

knockout: A portion of the wall of an enclosure so fashioned that it may be removed readily by a hammer, screwdriver, and pliers at the time of installation in order to provide a hole for the attachment of an auxiliary device or raceway, cable, or fitting.

non hazardous (non-classified) locations: Locations that will not contain hazardous (classified) materials in sufficient quantity to create an explosion.

nonventilated: Constructed so as to provide no intentional circulation of external air through the enclosure.

oil-resistant gaskets: Gaskets made of material that is resistant to oil and oil fumes.

outdoor locations: Locations exposed to the weather.

ventilated: Constructed so as to provide for the circulation of external air through the enclosure to remove excess heat, fumes, or vapors.

Section 2
ENCLOSURE TYPES, FEATURES, AND APPLICATIONS

2.1 GENERAL

The features of each enclosure type are applicable only when the enclosure is completely and properly installed.

All mechanical and electrical parts mounted on or through an enclosure shall pass the applicable tests for the enclosure type unless otherwise specified.

2.2 SPECIFIC TYPES

Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 are guides for comparing specific applications of enclosures.

Table 2-1
Comparison of Specific Applications of Enclosures for Indoor Nonhazardous (Non-Classified) Locations

Provides a Degree of Protection against the Following Conditions	Type of Enclosure									
	1 *	2 *	4	4X	5	6	6P	12	12K	13
Access to hazardous parts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of water (Dripping and light splashing)	…	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of solid foreign objects (Circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings **)	…	…	X	X	…	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of solid foreign objects (Settling airborne dust, lint, fibers, and flyings **)	…	…	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of water (Hosedown and splashing water)	…	…	X	X	…	X	X	…	…	…
Oil and coolant seepage	…	…	…	..	…	…	…	X	X	X
Oil or coolant spraying and splashing	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	X
Corrosive agents	...	...	...	X	...	...	X	...	...	...
Ingress of water (Occasional temporary submersion)	...	...	...	...	...	X	X	...	...	...
Ingress of water (Occasional prolonged submersion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	X	...	...	...

* These enclosures may be ventilated.

** These fibers and flyings are not considered Class III type ignitable fibers or combustible flyings. For Class III type ignitable fibers or flyings see the *National Electrical Code*, Article 500.5(D).

Table 2-2
Comparison of Specific Applications of Enclosures for Indoor & Outdoor Nonhazardous (Non-Classified) Locations

Provides a Degree of Protection Against the Following Conditions	Type of Enclosure									
	3	3X	3R*	3RX*	3S	3SX	4	4X	6	6P
Access to hazardous parts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of water (Dripping and light splashing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of water (Rain, snow, and sleet **)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sleet ***	...	...	...	...	X	X	...	...	...	...
Ingress of solid foreign objects (Windblown dust, lint, fibers, and flyings)	X	X	...	...	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingress of water (Hosedown and splashing water)	...	...	...	...	...	...	X	X	X	X
Corrosive agents	...	X	...	X	...	X	...	X	...	X
Ingress of water (Occasional temporary submersion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X	X
Ingress of water (Occasional prolonged submersion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X

* These enclosures may be ventilated.

** External operating mechanisms are not required to be operable when the enclosure is ice covered.

*** External operating mechanisms are operable when the enclosure is ice covered. See 5.6

The specific enclosure types, their applications, and the environmental conditions they are designed to provide a degree of protection against are as follows:

Type 1 Enclosures constructed for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts and to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt).

Type 2 Enclosures constructed for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt); and to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (dripping and light splashing).

Type 3 Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 3R Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt); to

provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 3S Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); and for which the external mechanism(s) remain operable when ice laden.

Type 3X Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); that provides an increased level of protection against corrosion and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 3RX Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure that provides an increased level of protection against corrosion.

Type 3SX Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow); that provides an increased level of protection against corrosion; and for which the external mechanism(s) remain operable when ice laden.

Type 4 Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow, splashing water, and hose directed water); and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 4X Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and windblown dust); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (rain, sleet, snow, splashing water, and hose directed water); that provides an increased level of protection against corrosion; and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 5 Enclosures constructed for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and settling airborne dust, lint, fibers, and flyings); and to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (dripping and light splashing).

Type 6 Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (hose directed water and the entry of water during occasional temporary submersion at a limited depth); and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 6P Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (hose directed water and the entry of water during prolonged submersion at a limited depth); that provides an increased level of protection against corrosion and that will be undamaged by the external formation of ice on the enclosure.

Type 12 Enclosures constructed (without knockouts) for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (dripping and light splashing) and to provide a degree of protection against light splashing and seepage of oil and non-corrosive coolants.

Type 12K Enclosures constructed (with knockouts) for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings); and to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (dripping and light splashing) and to provide a degree of protection against light splashing and seepage of oil and non-corrosive coolants.

Type 13 Enclosures constructed for indoor use to provide a degree of protection to personnel against access to hazardous parts; to provide a degree of protection of the equipment inside the enclosure against ingress of solid foreign objects (falling dirt and circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings); to provide a degree of protection with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water (dripping and light splashing); and to provide a degree of protection against the spraying, splashing, and seepage of oil and non-corrosive coolants.

Section 3
CONSTRUCTION

3.1 GENERAL

The construction requirements in this Standard are supplemental to the construction requirements in the individual product standards. In cases of conflict the product standards shall take precedence.

3.2 UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Unless noted otherwise the first units of measurement shown in this standard are metric units. These measurements are normally followed by an English unit of measurement in parenthesis.

The metric units of measurement are intended as alternative measurements and their conversions are not intended to be exact.

3.3 MATERIALS—GENERAL

Enclosures shall be made of metal or polymeric materials that meet the requirements of 3.4.

3.4 MATERIALS—POLYMERIC

A polymeric enclosure, or a polymeric part of an enclosure necessary to maintain the integrity of an electrical enclosure, shall comply with the applicable requirements in the UL Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C and also with any additional requirements specified in this Standard.

A polymeric plug or other closure made of a material classed in accordance with the UL Standard for Tests for Flammability of Plastic Material for Parts in Devices and Appliances, UL 94, is acceptable under any one of the following conditions:

a. Not more than 650 mm^2 (1 in^2) in area and is:

   1. Classed as 94-5VA, 94-5VB, 94V-0, 94V-1, or 94V-2; or
   2. Classed as 94HB and complies with the Flammability – 127 mm (5 in) test in the UL Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

b. More than 650 mm2 (1 in2) in area and is:

   1. Classed as 94-5VA or 94-5VB and complies with the Resistance to Impact (normal and cold) test in the UL Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C; or

   2. Classed as 94V-0, 94V-1, 94V-2, or 94HB and complies with the Flammability – 127 mm (5 in) Flame and the resistance to Impact (normal and cold) test in the UL Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations, UL 746C.

3.5 CORROSION PROTECTION—GENERAL

Enclosures shall not be constructed of metals in any combination such as to cause galvanic action that will adversely affect any part of the equipment exposed to moisture.

Copper, bronze, brass containing at least 80 percent copper, stainless steel, or aluminum may be used without additional protection against corrosion.

Hinges and other attachments used on an enclosure shall be resistant to corrosion and shall comply with the same requirements as the enclosure.

3.5.1 Indoor Corrosion Protection

Both the inside and outside surfaces of an enclosure made of ferrous material shall be protected against corrosion by enameling, galvanizing, or other equivalent means. Types 1, 2, 5, 12, 12K, and 13 ferrous enclosures, and external ferrous parts attached to these enclosure types and not protected by one of these means shall be tested as described in 5.8.

3.5.2 Outdoor Corrosion Protection

Types 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6, and 6P ferrous enclosures, and external ferrous parts attached to these enclosure types, shall be protected against corrosion by one of the coatings or finishes in 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.4 or shall be tested to comply with 5.9. For additional corrosion protection requirements for 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X, and 6P see 3.5.7.

3.5.2.1 Galvanized G90

Hot-dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel conforming with the coating Designation G90 in Table I of ASTM Designation A653/A653M.

3.5.2.2 Zinc Coating

A zinc coating, other than that provided on hot-dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel, uniformly applied to an average thickness of not less than 0.015 mm (0.00061 in) on each surface with a minimum thickness of 0.014 mm (0.00054 in). The thickness of coating shall be established by the metallic-coating-thickness test described in ASTM B555. An annealed coating shall comply with 3.5.3.

3.5.2.3 Zinc Coating with Paint

A zinc coating conforming with 3.5.2.3.1 or 3.5.2.3.2 and with one coat of an organic finish of the epoxy or alkyd-resin type or other outdoor paint applied after forming on each surface. The acceptability of the paint may be determined by consideration of its composition or by corrosion tests if these are considered necessary.

3.5.2.3.1 Galvanized G60

Hot-dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel conforming with the coating Designation G60 or A60 in Table I of ASTM Designation A653/A653M.

3.5.2.3.2 Zinc Coating other than Galvanized

A zinc coating, other than that provided on hot- dipped mill-galvanized sheet steel, uniformly applied to an average thickness of not less than 0.010 mm (0.00041 in) on each surface with a minimum thickness of 0.009 mm (0.00034 in). The thickness of the coating shall be established by the metallic-coating-thickness test described in ASTM B555.

3.5.2.4 Paint

Paint may be accepted when the applicable requirements for Organic Coatings for Steel Enclosures for Outdoor Use Electrical Equipment, UL 1332, indicate that it provides equivalent protection.

3.5.3 Annealed Coating

An annealed coating on sheet steel that is bent or similarly formed or extruded or rolled at edges of holes after annealing shall be additionally painted in the affected area if the process damages the zinc coating.

3.5.4 Bends and Forms on Zinc Coatings

If flaking or cracking of the zinc coating at the outside radius of the bent or formed section is visible at 25 power magnification, the zinc coating is considered to be damaged. Simple sheared or cut edges and punched holes are not required to be additionally protected.

3.5.5 Hot Dipped Galvanized Damage

A hot-dipped mill-galvanized G90 coating shall not be damaged during handling or fabrication to the extent that the base metal is exposed.

3.5.5.1 Uncoated Cross-Sectional Surfaces

Uncoated cross-sectional surfaces at cut edges and drilled openings are acceptable.

3.5.5.2 Base Metal

The base metal may be exposed if (1) the maximum width and length of the exposed metal does not exceed the thickness and length of any cut edge on the sheet or (2) the surface has one coat of an organic finish of the epoxy or alkyd-resin type, or other outdoor paint applied after fabrication.

3.5.5.3 Sheet Steel

Sheet steel that employs a hot-dipped mill-galvanized G90 coating that is drawn, formed, extruded, or rolled shall be additionally painted with one coat of an organic finish of the epoxy or alkyd-resin type or other outdoor paint in the areas that are affected by a process that damages the coating as determined by the requirement in 3.5.4.

3.5.6 Cast Iron

An enclosure of cast iron or malleable iron at least 3.2 mm (1/8 in) thick shall be protected against corrosion by (1) a 0.0038 mm (0.00015 in) thick coating of zinc, cadmium, or the equivalent, on the outside surface and a visible coating of such metal on the inside surface, or (2) one coat of an organic finish of the epoxy of alkyd-resin type or other outdoor paint on each surface. The acceptability of the paint may be determined by consideration of its composition or, if necessary, by the corrosion tests specified in 5.9.

3.5.7 Corrosion Protection for Type 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X, and 6P Enclosures

Type 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X, and 6P enclosures, and external parts attached to these enclosures, shall be fabricated of American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) Type 304 Stainless steel, polymerics, or materials with equivalent corrosion resistance. Enclosures and externally attached parts manufactured with Type 304 Stainless Steel or polymerics comply with 5.10; enclosures manufactured with other materials shall be tested in accordance with 5.9 and 5.10.

3.6 OPENINGS

Openings provided in an enclosure shall comply with the tests for the enclosure type with the openings unfilled except that openings in accordance with 3.6.1, if provided in the test enclosure, shall be filled to maintain the environmental integrity of the enclosure.

3.6.1 Equipment Openings

All enclosures may be provided with openings that are intended to be closed at installation by equipment. Such openings shall comply with the performance requirements in this standard and with the requirements in the appropriate end product standard when the intended equipment is installed. See 4.6.

3.6.2 Ventilation

Type 1, 2, 3R, and 3RX enclosures may be ventilated.

3.6.3 Drainage Openings

Type 2, 3R, and 3RX enclosures shall have provisions for drainage. Drainage openings shall not be less than 3.2 mm in diameter (1/8 inch in diameter) or more than 6.4 mm in diameter (1/4 inch in diameter) unless baffled or provided with a drainage fitting.

For Type 2, 3R, and 3RX enclosures that also meet the requirements of other enclosure types, the drainage openings shall be closed by a removable plug. The enclosure shall meet the requirements of the other enclosure types with the plug installed. See 3.6.3.

3.7 MOUNTING

If mounting means are provided for Types 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, and 13 these means shall be external to the equipment cavity.

Exception: The mounting means may pass through the enclosure wall into the equipment cavity if it attaches to an intermediate bracket or foot. The bracket or foot shall then rely on separate mounting hardware to attach it to the building wall. The mounting means shall not have the same mounting hardware both pass through the equipment cavity and attach directly to the building wall. The mounting means may be provided as a kit if the kit includes all necessary hardware to maintain the environmental rating and the marking or instructions are included with the enclosure referencing this kit.

3.8 CONDUIT CONNECTION

Enclosures shall be designed for use with appropriate conductor entry provisions to maintain the specified environmental capability after proper installation.

3.9 HUBS AND FITTINGS

A conduit hub or fitting may be shipped separately if the necessary hardware, gaskets, and instructions are provided with the enclosure or the fitting.

An enclosure provided without conduit hubs shall be marked in accordance with 4.5.

3.10 KNOCKOUTS

All enclosure types except Type 12 shall be permitted to have knockouts.

When knockouts are provided, dimensions should be as shown in Table 3-1.

Knockouts shall meet the appropriate design tests for the enclosure type in which they are provided.

Table 3-1
Knockout Dimensions

Conduit Size		Knockout Diameter					
		Minimum		Nominal		Maximum	
Trade Size	Metric Designator	mm	in	mm	in	mm	In
1/2	16	21.82	0.859	22.23	0.875	23.01	0.906
3/4	21	27.79	1.094	28.17	1.109	28.98	1.141
1	27	34.52	1.359	34.93	1.375	35.71	1.406
1-1/4	35	43.66	1.719	44.04	1.734	44.86	1.766
1-1/2	41	49.73	1.958	50.39	1.984	51.21	2.016
2	53	61.80	2.433	62.71	2.469	63.50	2.500
2-21/2	63	74.63	2.938	75.41	2.969	76.20	3.000
3	78	90.50	3.563	91.29	3.594	92.08	3.625
3-1/2	91	103.20	4.063	104.78	4.125	105.56	4.156
4	103	115.90	4.563	117.88	4.641	118.67	4.672
5	129	142.88	5.625	145.26	5.719	146.05	5.750
6	155	170.18	6.700	173.05	6.813	173.84	6.844

3.11 EXTERNAL OPERATING MECHANISMS

External operating mechanisms, when mounted on or through the enclosure, shall pass the applicable test for the enclosure type unless otherwise specified.

External operating mechanisms on Type 3S and 3SX enclosures shall support the additional weight of ice and shall withstand the removal of ice by a hand tool. See 5.6.2.

3.12 ACCESS TO INTERIOR

Type 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, 3SX, 5, 12, and 12K enclosures shall require the use of a tool to gain access to the equipment cavity or shall have provisions for locking.

3.13 CLOSING HARDWARE

All closing hardware for Type 5, 12, and 12K enclosures shall be captive.

3.14 GASKETS

A gasket of an elastomeric or thermoplastic material used to comply with the requirements for a Type 2, 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 5, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure, shall be subjected to the Tensile Strength and Elongation test in 5.14.1.

Gaskets provided for Types 12, 12K, and 13 enclosures shall be oil resistant and shall comply with the Oil Immersion Test in 5.14.3.

A gasket shall be secured with adhesive or by mechanical means. The gasket and its securing means shall not be damaged when the gasketed joint is opened.

3.15 OBSERVATION WINDOWS

A material covering an observation opening, and forming a part of the enclosure, shall be reliably secured in such a manner that it cannot be readily displaced in service, provide mechanical protection of the enclosed parts, and meet the requirements for the enclosure type.

Glass used for an opening not more than 102 mm (4 in) in any dimension shall not be less than 1.40 mm (0.055 in) thick. Glass used for an opening having no dimension greater than 305 mm (12 in) shall be not less than 2.92 mm (0.115 in) thick. Glass used to cover a larger opening shall have the necessary mechanical strength and shall otherwise be acceptable for the purpose.

Section 4
MARKING

4.1 TYPE DESIGNATIONS

Enclosures shall be designated by the type number to indicate the environmental conditions for which they are suitable. See Section 2 and Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Enclosures that meet the requirements for more than one type enclosure may be designated by a combination of type numbers, the smaller number being given first.

4.2 SUPPLEMENTAL MARKINGS

Enclosures may be additionally marked with the following supplemental markings. These are relative terms for reference purposes only and do not imply enclosure capabilities.

Raintight – A Type 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6, or 6P enclosure may be marked "Raintight".

Rainproof – A Type 3R or 3RX enclosure may be marked "Rainproof".

Watertight – A Type 4, 4X, 6, or 6P enclosure may be marked "Watertight".

Corrosion Resistant –A Type 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X or 6P enclosure may be marked "Corrosion Resistant".

Driptight – A Type 2, 5, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure may be marked "Driptight".

Dust-tight – A Type 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 5, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure may be marked "Dust-tight".

4.3 LOCATION OF MARKINGS

Type designation and supplemental markings may be placed at any point on the inside or outside surface of the enclosure or door where they will be readily visible after installation. Other required markings may be provided in instructions provided with the enclosure.

4.4 ENCLOSURE ORIENTATION

If the acceptability of a Type 2, 3R or 3RX enclosure is dependent upon a particular mounting orientation, the enclosure shall be marked to indicate the required orientation unless the mounting is obvious.

If a Type 2, 3R or 3RX enclosure has knockouts for conduit in the sides or back of the enclosure in which the equipment to be installed is not known, it shall be marked to indicate the area in which live parts are to be installed.

4.5 CONDUIT HUBS AND CLOSURE PLATES

If a Type 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S or 3SX enclosure has provisions for one or more field-installed separable conduit hubs or closure plates, the enclosure shall be marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer of the hubs or plates, the catalog number, or conduit sizes of fittings that have been found acceptable for use with the enclosure.

If the field-installed separable conduit hubs or closure plates are provided with the enclosure the marking may be omitted.

If a Type 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, or 3SX enclosure has no provisions for field installation of conduit hubs, the enclosure shall be marked to indicate that raintight hubs that comply with the requirements of the UL Standard for Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings, UL 514B, are to be used.

A Type 4, 4X, 6, or 6P enclosure shall be marked to indicate that watertight fittings are required to be used.

A Type 2, 5, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure shall be marked to indicate the type of fittings that are required to be used.

4.6 EQUIPMENT OPENINGS

Enclosures provided with equipment openings intended to be closed at installation by field installed equipment shall be marked to indicate that the field installed equipment shall be suitable for the same environmental conditions and shall be installed in accordance with the installation instructions provided.

4.7 DRAINAGE OPENINGS

Types 2, 3R, and 3RX enclosures that also comply with other enclosure types shall be provided with instructions indicating that the drainage hole plugs shall be removed for Type 2, 3R, or 3RX applications and shall be in place for other applications.

Section 5
DESIGN TESTS

5.1 GENERAL

Each enclosure type shall be evaluated to the specific design tests as outlined in Tables 5-1A to 5-1D to demonstrate conformance with this standard. To assure realistic testing, the enclosure and its enclosed equipment shall be mounted as intended for use in service.

The first and last columns of the Tables provide cross reference guidance between enclosure types and IP Ratings from ANSI IEC 60529. Compliance with the IP Characteristic Numeral would comply with the corresponding NEMA type requirement for ingress protection.

5.1.1 Protection against Access to Hazardous Parts and against Solid Foreign Objects

All enclosures provide protection of persons against access to hazardous parts by preventing or limiting the ingress of a part of the human body or an object held by a person. At the same time the enclosure provides protection of equipment against the ingress of solid foreign objects.

5.1.2 Protection against Access to Hazardous Parts

Table 5-1A gives brief descriptions and definitions for the degrees of protection against access to hazardous parts. Degrees of protection listed in this table shall be specified only by the type designation and not by reference to the brief description or definition.

To comply with the conditions of the type designation, adequate clearance shall be kept between the access probe and hazardous parts.

Table 5-1A
Degrees of Protection against Access to Hazardous Parts

Enclosure Type	Test Conditions	Degree of Protection		Corresponding IP First Characteristic Numeral
		Brief Description	Definition	
1	5.2	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a finger or wire	Non-Vented Live Parts <102mm an access probe of 3.2 mm will not penetrate	3
2			Non-Vented Live Parts >102mm an access probe of 12.7 mm will not penetrate	2
3R			Vented Live Parts <102mm an access probe of 12.7 mm will not penetrate	2
3RX			Vented Live Parts >102mm an access probe of 19 mm will not penetrate	2
3 3X	5.5.1	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
3S 3SX	5.5.1	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
4	5.7	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
4X	5.7	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
5	5.5.2.2	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
6	5.7	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
6P	5.7	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
12, 12K	5.5.2.1	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6
13	5.13	Protected against access to hazardous parts with a wire	An access probe of 1.0 mm shall not penetrate	6

5.1.3 Protection against Solid Foreign Objects

Table 5-1B gives brief descriptions and the definitions for the degrees of protection against the penetration of solid foreign objects including dust. Degrees of protection listed in this table shall only be specified by the type designation and not by reference to the brief description or definition.

Dust-tight enclosures do not allow any dust to penetrate.

Table 5-1B
Degrees of Protection against Solid Foreign Objects

Enclosure Type	Test Conditions	Degree of Protection		Corresponding IP First Characteristic Numeral
		Brief Description	Definition	
1	5.2	Protected against solid foreign objects of 3.2 mm and greater	Non-Vented Live Parts <102mm an access probe of 3.2 mm will not penetrate	3
2			Non-Vented Live Parts >102mm an access probe of 12.7 mm will not penetrate	2
3R			Vented Live Parts <102mm an access probe of 12.7 mm will not penetrate	2
3RX			Vented Live Parts >102mm an access probe of 19 mm will not penetrate	2
3 3X	5.5.1	Windblown dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
3S 3SX	5.5.1	Windblown dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
4	5.7	Windblown dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
4X	5.7	Windblown dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
5	5.5.2.2	Settling dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
6	5.7 5.11	Protected against solid foreign objects	No ingress	6
6P	5.7 5.12	Protected against solid foreign objects	No ingress	6
12, 12K	5.5.2.1	Circulating dust protected	No ingress of dust	6
13	5.13	Circulating dust protected	No ingress of dust	6

5.1.4 Degrees of Protection against Ingress of Water

The enclosure type indicates the degree of protection provided by enclosures with respect to harmful effects on the equipment due to the ingress of water.

The tests for the ingress of water are carried out with fresh water. The actual protection may not be satisfactory if cleaning operations with high pressure and/or solvents are used.

Table 5-1C gives brief descriptions and definitions of the protection for the degrees represented by the type designation. Degrees of protection listed in this table shall be specified by the type designation and not by reference to the brief description or definition.

Table 5-1C
Degrees of Protection against Water

Enclosure Type	Test Conditions	Degree of Protection		Corresponding IP Second Characteristic Numeral
		Brief Description	Definition	
1	-	Non Protected	-	0
2	5.3 Method A	Protected against vertically falling water drops and light splashing of water	Vertically falling water drops and light splashing shall have no harmful effects	1
	5.3 Method B	Protected against vertically falling water drop when enclosure tilted up to 15º	Vertical falling drops shall have no harmful effects when the enclosure is tilted at any angle up to 15º on either side of vertical	2
3 3X	5.5.1	Protected against rain, sleet, and snow	Water sprayed at an angle up to 45° shall not enter	5 No Ingress Allowed*
3R 3RX	5.4	Protected against rain, sleet, and snow	Water sprayed at an angle up to 45° shall have no harmful effects	4
3S 3SX	5.5.1	Protected against rain, sleet, and snow	Water sprayed at an angle up to 45° shall not enter	5 No Ingress Allowed*
4	5.7	Protected against hose directed water	Water projected against the enclosure in any direction shall not enter	6 No Ingress Allowed*
4X	5.7	Protected against hose directed water	Water projected against the enclosure in any direction shall not enter	6 No Ingress Allowed*
5	5.5.2.2	Protected against dripping and light splashing of water	Vertically falling water drops and light splashing shall have no harmful effects	3 No Ingress Allowed*
6	5.7 5.11	Protected against hose directed water and entry of water during temporary submersion at limited depths	Water will not enter when projected against the enclosure in any direction and during temporary submersion	7 No Ingress Allowed*
6P	5.7 5.12	Protected against hose directed water and entry of water during prolonged submersion at limited depths	Water will not enter when projected against the enclosure in any direction and during prolonged submersion	8 No Ingress Allowed* Must be more severe than 6P
12, 12K	5.5.2.1	Protected against dripping and light splashing of water	Vertically falling water drops and light splashing shall have no harmful effects	4 No Ingress Allowed*
13	5.13	Protected against dripping and light splashing of water	Vertically falling water drops and light splashing shall have no harmful effects	None

* The ingress of water allowed for these characteristic numerals in ANSI/IEC 60529 is NOT ALLOWED when the testing for these characteristic numerals is being used to obtain the Enclosure Type Rating.

5.1.5 Additional Protection Offered by Enclosure Types

Table 5-1D gives descriptions and definitions for the additional protection provided by enclosures by types.

Table 5-1D
Additional Protection

Enclosure Type	Test Conditions	Additional Protection		Corresponding IP Second Characteristic Numeral
		Brief Description	Definition	
1	5.8	Indoor corrosion protection	Enclosure provides limited corrosion protection for indoor use	None
2	5.8	Indoor corrosion protection	Enclosure provides limited corrosion protection for indoor use	None
3	5.6 5.9	Outdoor corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure can be used in outdoor environments and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
3X	5.6 5.9 5.10	Special corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure provides increased corrosion protection and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
3R	5.6 5.9	Outdoor corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure can be used in outdoor environments and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
3RX	5.6 5.9 5.10	Special corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure provides increased corrosion protection and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
3S	5.6 5.9	Outdoor corrosion protection and external mechanism remains operable when ice laden	Enclosure can be used in outdoor environments, is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside, and the mechanism can be operated while ice laden	None
3SX	5.6 5.9 5.10	Special corrosion protection and external mechanism remains operable when ice laden	Enclosure provides increased corrosion protection, is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside, and the mechanism can be operated while ice laden	None
4	5.6 5.9	Outdoor corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure can be used in outdoor environments and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
4X	5.6 5.9 5.10	Special corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure provides increased corrosion protection and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
5	5.8	Indoor corrosion protection	Enclosure provides limited corrosion protection for indoor use	None
6	5.6 5.9	Outdoor corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure can be used in outdoor environments and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None

Table continued next page

Table 5-1D Continued

6P	5.6 5.9 5.10	Special corrosion protection and undamaged by the external formation of ice	Enclosure provides increased corrosion protection and is not damaged by ice that forms on the outside	None
12, 12K	5.8	Indoor corrosion protection	Enclosure provides limited corrosion protection for indoor use	None
13	5.8 5.13 5.14	Indoor corrosion protection Protected against spaying, splashing, and seepage of oil and non-corrosive liquids	Enclosure provides limited corrosion protection for indoor use and prevents entry of oil	None

5.2 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ACCESS TO HAZARDOUS PARTS

This is intended to test the protection of persons from access to hazard parts.

5.2.1 Non-ventilated Enclosures Test Method

For Nonventilated Enclosures with live parts located less than 102 mm (4 in) from the opening this test shall be made by attempting to insert a rod having a diameter of 3.2 mm (1/8 in).

For Nonventilated Enclosures with live parts located 102 mm (4 in) or more from the opening this test shall be made by attempting to insert a rod having a diameter of 12.7 mm (1/2 in).

5.2.2 Ventilated Enclosures Test Method

For Ventilated Enclosures with live parts located less than 102 mm (4 in) from the opening this test shall be made by attempting to insert a rod having a diameter of 12.7 mm (1/2 in).

For Ventilated Enclosures with live parts located 102 mm (4 in) or more from the opening this test shall be made by attempting to insert a rod having a diameter of 19 mm (3/4 in).

5.2.3 Evaluation

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if the rod cannot enter the enclosure.

5.3 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF WATER (DRIPPING AND LIGHT SPLASHING)

This test is intended to simulate dripping and light splashing of liquids.

5.3.1 Method A

The enclosure shall be mounted beneath a drip test apparatus that extends beyond all exposed sides of the enclosure. The drip test apparatus shall be equipped with uniformly distributed water drip sources. There shall be one drip source for each 129 cm^2 (20 in^2) of test surface area, and each drip source shall have a drip rate of at least 20 drops of water per minute. The enclosure shall be subjected to continuously dripping water for 30 minutes.

Conduit shall be connected as intended.

5.3.2 Method B

The enclosure with conduit connected shall be mounted as intended and the top exposed to a water spray falling for one hour at the rate of 25 ± 10 mm/h (1 in ± 3/8 in/h) at any angle up to 15 degrees from the vertical.

5.3.3 Evaluation

A Type 2 enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test there is no significant accumulation of water within the enclosure and no water has entered the enclosure at a level higher than the lowest live part.

5.3.3.1 Evaluation Considering Live Parts

Water shall be permitted to enter above live parts if the equipment is so constructed that no water is visible on the live parts, insulating material, or mechanism parts, and no water has entered any space within the enclosure in which wiring may be present under any proper installation conditions.

5.4 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF WATER (RAIN)

This test is intended to simulate falling rain.

A device that meets the requirements of this test may be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.3.

5.4.1 Method

A complete enclosure with conduit connected shall be mounted as in actual service except that the conduit shall be connected without using pipe thread sealing compound. Rigid conduit shall be threaded into the opening in the enclosure and tightened with the torque as specified in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2
Tightening Torque

Torque		Conduit Size	
Newton-Meters	**Pound-Inches**	**Trade Size**	**Metric Designator**
90.4	800	3/4 and smaller	21 and smaller
113	1000	1, 1-1/4, and 1-1/2	27, 35, and 41
180.8	1600	2 and larger	53 and larger

The test apparatus shall consist of at least three spray heads mounted in a water supply pipe rack as shown in Figure 5-1. Spray heads shall be constructed in accordance with the details shown in Figure 5-2.

The enclosure shall be positioned in the focal area of the spray heads so that the greatest quantity of water is likely to enter the enclosure. The water pressure is to be maintained at 34.5 kPa (5 psi) at each spray head, and a continuous water spray shall be applied for one hour.

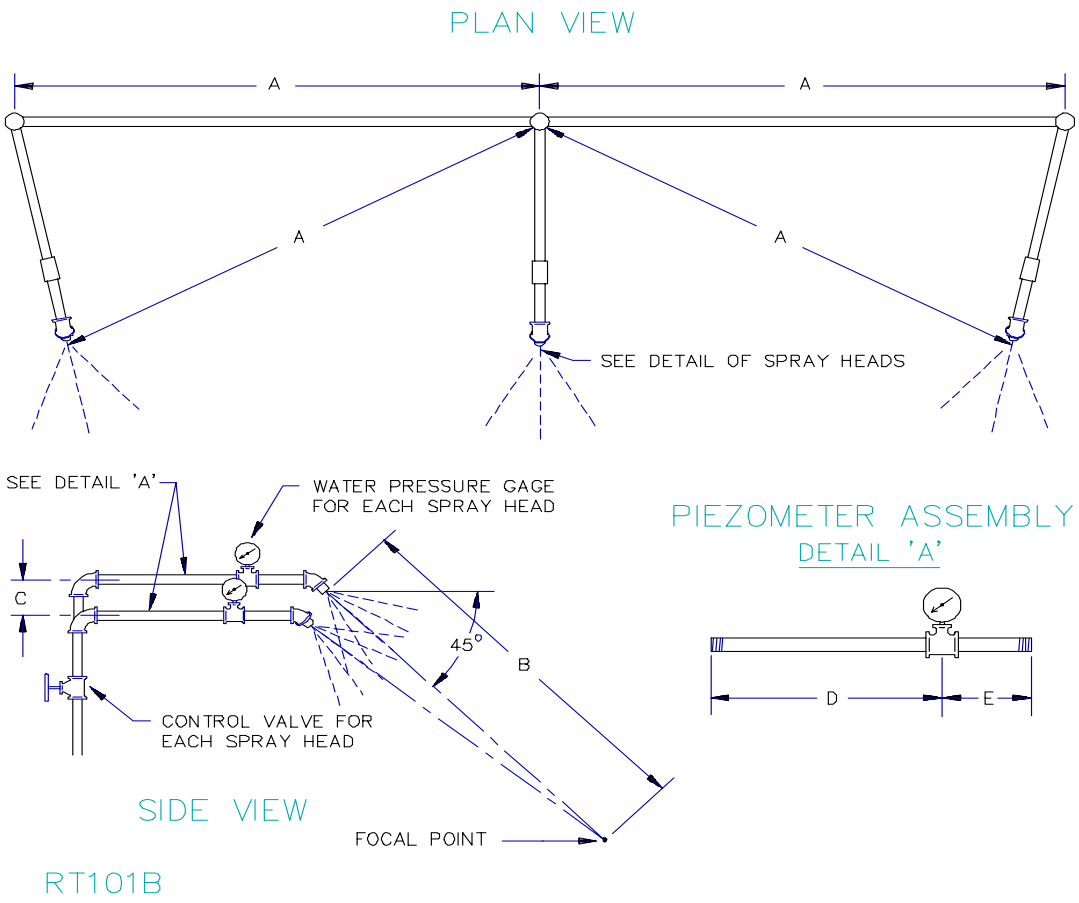
5.4.2 Evaluation

A Type 3R or 3RX enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test there is no accumulation of water within the enclosure and no water has entered the enclosure at a level higher than the lowest live part.

5.4.2.1 Evaluation Considering Live Parts

Water shall be permitted to enter above live parts if the equipment is so constructed that no water is visible on the live parts, insulating material, or mechanism parts, and no water has entered any space within the enclosure in which wiring may be present under any proper installation conditions.

Figure 5-1
Rain-test spray-head piping



Item	mm	in
A	710	28
B	1400	55
C	55	2-1/4
D	230	9
E	75	3

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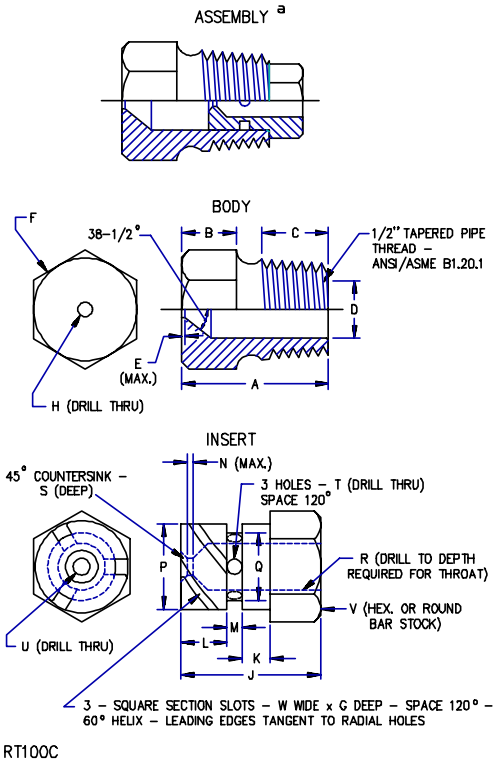
Figure 5-2
Rain-test spray head



Item	mm	in		Item	mm	in
A	31.0	1-7/32		N	0.80	1/32
B	11.0	7/16		P	14.61	.575
C	14.0	9/16			14.63	.576
D	14.68	.578		Q	11.51	.453
	14.73	.580			11.53	.454
E	0.40	1/64		R	6.35	1/4
F	c	c		S	0.80	1/32
G	1.52	.06		T	2.80	(No. 35)[b]
H	5.0	(No. 9)[b]		U	2.50	(No. 40)[b]
J	18.3	23/32		V	16.0	5/8
K	3.97	5/32		W	1.52	0.06
L	6.35	1/4				
M	2.38	3/32				

[a] Nylon Rain-Test Spray Heads are available from Underwriters Laboratories

[b] ANSI/ASME B94.11M Drill size

[c] Optional – To serve as wrench only

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5.5 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF SOLID FOREIGN OBJECTS (SETTLING AIRBORNE DUST, LINT, FIBERS, AND FLYINGS)

5.5.1 Outdoor Dust Test

This test is intended to simulate windblown dust.

A device that meets the requirements of this test may be considered to also meet the requirements of 5.5.2.1, 5.5.2.2, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4.

5.5.1.1 Dust Blast Method

The enclosure shall be subjected to a blast of compressed air mixed with dry Type 1 general-purpose Portland cement, using a suction-type sand blast gun that is equipped with a 4.7 mm (3/16 in) diameter air jet and a 9.5 mm (3/8 in) diameter nozzle. The air shall be dry and at a pressure of 620 to 690 kPa (90 to 100 psi).

The cement shall be applied at a rate of 2.27 kg/minute (5 pounds/min). The nozzle shall be held 305 to 380 mm (12 to 15 in) from the enclosure, and the blast of air and cement shall be directed at all points of potential dust entry, such as seams, joints and external operating mechanisms. The total volume of concrete sprayed shall be at least 5.9 kg per linear meter of test length (4 pounds per linear foot of test length). The test length is equal to the sum of the height, width, and depth of the test specimen.

A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize the internal and external pressures.

5.5.1.2 Evaluation—Dust Blast Method

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test dust has not entered the enclosure.

5.5.1.3 Hose Method

This test is an alternate to the Dust Blast Method described in 5.5.1.1.

The enclosure and its external mechanisms shall be subjected to a stream of water from a hose that has a 25 mm (1 in) inside diameter nozzle that delivers at least 170 L/min (45 gal/min).

The water shall be directed at all points of potential dust entry such as seams, joints, external operating mechanisms, and such from a distance of 3.0 to 3.5 m (10 to 12 feet). The nozzle shall be moved along each test point one time at a uniform nominal rate of 6 mm/s (¼ in/sec).

A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize internal and external pressures but shall not serve as a drain.

5.5.1.4 Evaluation—Hose Method

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test water has not entered the enclosure.

5.5.2 Indoor Dust Tests

5.5.2.1 Circulating Dust Test

This test is intended to simulate an indoor industrial environment of circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings.

A device that meets the requirements of this test can also be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.5.2.2, 5.2, and 5.3.

5.5.2.1.1 Circulating Dust Method

The enclosure shall be placed in its intended mounting position in an airtight chamber having an internal volume not less than 0.169 m^3 (6 ft^3). The volume of the chamber shall be not less than 150 percent of the volume of the enclosure under test. The test chamber shall be maintained at ambient room temperature and 20-50 percent relative humidity.

At least 1.5 kg of dry Type 1 general-purpose Portland cement per cubic meter of test chamber (at least 1.5 ounces per cubic foot) shall be circulated by means of a blower suction unit for five minutes so as to completely envelop the enclosure under test. The air velocity at the outlet of the blower is to be maintained at approximately 305 m/min (1000 ft/min).

5.5.2.1.2 Evaluation—Circulating Dust Method

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no dust has entered the enclosure.

5.5.2.1.3 Atomized Water Method (Method A)

This test is an alternate to the Circulating Dust Method described in 5.5.2.1.1.

The enclosure shall be subjected to a spray of atomized water using a nozzle which produces a round pattern 75 to 100 mm (3 to 4 in) in diameter when measured 300 mm (12 in) from the nozzle. The air pressure shall be 200 kPa (30 psi). Not less than 4.8 mL/linear cm (5 oz/linear ft) shall be applied at a rate of 11.4 L/hour (3 gal/hour).

The nozzle shall be held from 300 to 380 mm (12 to 15 in) from the enclosure and the spray of water shall be directed one time at all points of potential dust entry such as seams. The test specimen shall have at least one seam representative of each of the types of seams of the enclosure(s). A seam is the junction of, or the joint between, two pieces. When two covers or doors are adjacent, their common edges shall be considered a single seam. A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize the internal and external pressures but shall not serve as a drain.

5.5.2.1.4 Evaluation—Atomized Water Method (Method A)

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no water has entered the enclosure.

5.5.2.2 Settling Dust Test

This test is intended to simulate an indoor industrial environment of settling airborne dust, lint, fibers, and flyings.

A device that meets the requirements of this test may also be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.2 and 5.3.

5.5.2.2.1 Settling Dust Method

At least 0.85 kg of dry Type 1 general-purpose Portland cement per cubic meter (0.85 ounces per cubic foot) of test chamber (at least is to be circulated by means of a blower suction unit so as to completely envelop the enclosure under test. The air velocity at the outlet of the blower is to be 304.8 m/min (1000 ft./min). The blower shall be cycled 15 seconds on and 30 seconds off for seven complete cycles.

5.5.2.2.2 Evaluation—Settling Dust Method

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no dust has entered the enclosure.

5.5.2.2.3 Atomized Water Method (Method B)

This test is an alternate to the settling dust method described in 5.5.2.2.1.

The enclosure shall be subjected to a spray of atomized water using a nozzle that produces a round pattern 75 to 100 mm (3 to 4 in) in diameter when measured 300 mm (12 in) from the nozzle . The air pressure shall be 170 kPa (25 psi) and the nozzle shall deliver water at a flow rate of 11.4 L/hour (3 gal/hour).

The nozzle shall be held from 460 to 530 mm (18 to 21 in) away from the enclosure and the spray of water shall be directed at all points of potential settling airborne dust entry such as seams, joints, external operating mechanisms. A seam is the junction of, or the joint between, two pieces. When two covers or doors are adjacent, their common edges shall be considered a single seam. The nozzle shall be moved along each test point one time at a uniform nominal rate of 11 mm/sec (7/16 in/sec).

A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize the internal and external pressure, but shall not serve as a drain.

5.5.2.2.4 Evaluation—Atomized Water Test (Method B)

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no water has entered the enclosure.

5.6 EXTERNAL ICING TEST

This test is intended to simulate freezing rain, sleet, and snow.

A Type 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 4, 4X, 6, or 6P enclosure that has no external cavities to trap water when mounted in the normal position shall be considered to be acceptable and testing shall not be required.

5.6.1 Test Method

The enclosure shall be mounted in a room which can be cooled to -7°C (20°F). A metal test bar that is 25.4 mm (1 in) in diameter by 600 mm long (24 in) shall be mounted in a horizontal position in a location where it will receive the same general water spray as the enclosure under test.

Provisions shall be made for spraying the entire enclosure from above with water at an angle of approximately 45 degrees from vertical. The water shall be between 0°C and 3°C (32°F and 37°F).

NOTE—Spraying facilities that provide between 40 and 80 L per hour per square meter (1 and 2 gallons per hour per square foot) of area to be sprayed have been found effective.

The room temperature shall be lowered to 35°F (2°C). The spray of water shall be started and continued for at least one hour, maintaining the room temperature between 1°C and 3°C (33°F and 37°F). At the end of this time, the room temperature shall be lowered to between -7°C and -3°C (20°F and 27°F) while continuing the water spray. (The rate of change in the room temperature is not critical and shall be whatever is obtainable within the given range, with the cooling means employed.) The water spray shall be controlled so as to cause ice to build up on the bar at a rate of approximately 6.35 mm/hour (1/4 in/hour) and shall be continued until 20 mm (3/4 in) of ice has formed on the top surface of the bar. The spray shall then be discontinued, but the room temperature shall be maintained between -7°C and -3°C (20°F and 27°F) for 3 hours to assure that all parts of the enclosure and ice coatings have been equalized to a constant temperature.

5.6.2 Evaluation

A Type 3S or 3SX enclosure and its external mechanisms shall be considered to have met the requirements of this test if while ice laden, they can be manually operated by one person without any damage to the enclosure, the enclosed equipment, or the mechanism.

When an auxiliary mechanism is provided to break the ice, it shall be included and shall be utilized in the test. A separate test is required for each maintained position of each external operator. If necessary, it shall be possible to gain access to the enclosure interior using an appropriate hand tool without causing functional damage to the enclosure.

Types 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 4, 4X, 6, or 6P enclosures shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test the enclosures are found to be undamaged after the ice has melted.

5.7 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF WATER (HOSEDOWN)

This test is intended to simulate a hosedown condition.

A device that meets the requirements of this test shall also be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5.

5.7.1 Test Method

The enclosure and its external mechanisms shall be subjected to a stream of water from a hose that has a 25 mm (1 in) inside diameter nozzle that delivers at least 240 L (65 gal) per minute.

The nozzle shall be held from 3.0 to 3.5 m (10 to 12 feet) from the enclosure, and the spray of water shall be directed at all points of potential water entry such as seams, joints, external operating mechanisms, and such. A seam is the junction of, or the joint between, two pieces. When two covers or doors are adjacent, their common edges shall be considered a single seam. The nozzle shall be moved along each test point one time at a uniform nominal rate of 6 mm/sec (¼ in/sec).

A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize internal and external pressures but shall not serve as a drain.

5.7.2 Evaluation

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no water has entered the enclosure.

5.8 INDOOR CORROSION PROTECTION (RUST-RESISTANCE TEST (24-HOUR SALT SPRAY TEST)

Unless the enclosures comply with 3.5.1, the enclosures, or representative samples, shall be subjected to the test described below or in Salt Spray (Fog) Testing, ASTM B117.

5.8.1 Test Equipment

The test apparatus shall consist of a fog chamber, a salt-solution reservoir, a supply of compressed air, atomizing nozzles, support for the enclosure, provision for heating the chamber, and means of control. It shall not permit drops of solution that accumulate on the ceiling or cover of the chamber to fall on the enclosure being tested, shall not permit drops of solution that fall from the enclosure to be returned to the solution reservoir for re-spraying, and shall be constructed of materials that will not affect the corrosiveness of the fog.

5.8.2 Salt Solution

The salt solution shall be prepared by dissolving 5 parts by weight of salt in 95 parts by weight of either distilled water or water containing not more than 200 parts per million of total solids. The salt shall be sodium chloride that is substantially free of nickel and copper and that contains, when dry, not more than 0.1 percent of sodium iodide and not more than 0.3 percent of total impurities.

5.8.3 Air Supply

The compressed air supply to the nozzle(s) for atomizing the salt solution shall be free of oil and dirt and shall be maintained between 69 and 172 kPa (10 and 25 psi).

5.8.4 Temperature

The temperature of the salt spray chamber shall be maintained between 33°C and 36°C (92°F and 97°F). The nozzle(s) shall be directed or baffled so that none of the spray can impinge directly on the enclosure being tested.

5.8.5 Test Procedure

The chamber shall be closed and the spray operated continuously except for the short daily interruption necessary to inspect, rearrange, or remove the test specimens, to check and replenish the solution in the reservoir, and to make necessary recordings.

The test shall be conducted continuously for 24 hours. At the end of the test, the specimens shall be removed from the chamber and washed in clean running water not warmer than 38°C (100°F) to remove salt deposits from their surface, and then dried immediately. Corrosion products, other than rust, shall be permitted to be removed by light brushing if required, to observe the condition of the underlying stratum.

5.8.6 Evaluation

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements of this test if there is no rust except at those points where protection is impractical, such as machined and mating surfaces of cast enclosures and sliding surfaces such as hinges and shafts.

5.9 OUTDOOR CORROSION PROTECTION

Finishes other than as described in 3.5.2.1 to 3.5.2.4 shall be tested as described in 5.9.1 and 5.9.3.

5.9.1 600-Hour Salt Spray Test

Comparative tests shall be conducted in accordance with 5.8, except the test time shall be 600 hours. The comparison shall be with G90 galvanized sheet steel (without annealing, wiping, or other surface treatment) conforming with 3.5.2.1.

5.9.2 Evaluation

An enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements of this test if upon completion it does not show pitting, cracking, or other deterioration more severe than that resulting from a similar test on G90 galvanized steel.

5.9.3 1200-Hour Moist Carbon Dioxide—Sulfur Dioxide—Air Test

Enclosures, or representative samples, shall be tested and evaluated in accordance with UL 1332.

5.10 CORROSION PROTECTION—TYPE 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X, OR 6P ENCLOSURES

A Type 3X, 3RX, 3SX, 4X or 6P enclosure, if manufactured from a material other than polymeric or Type 304 stainless steel, shall be comparison corrosion tested against American Iron and Steel Institute Type 304 stainless steel.

The test shall be in accordance with 5.9, except the test time shall be 200 hours. The evaluation shall be in accordance with 5.10.1. Tested samples are considered to be representative of a complete enclosure.

5.10.1 Evaluation

An enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements of this test if upon completion it does not show pitting, cracking, or other deterioration more severe than that resulting from a similar test on passivated American Iron and Steel Institute Type 304 stainless steel.

5.11 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF WATER (TEMPORARY SUBMERSION)

This test is intended to simulate temporary submersion at a limited depth.

A device that meets the requirements of this test can also be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.2.

5.11.1 Test Method

The complete enclosure shall be mounted in a tank with conduit connected using pipe-thread sealing compound. The conduit shall be tightened with the torque values specified in Table 5-2.

The tank shall be filled with water so that the highest point of the enclosure is 1.8 m (6 ft) below the surface of the water. After 30 minutes, the enclosures shall be removed from the tank, the excess water removed from the surface of the enclosure, and the enclosure opened.

The enclosure need not be submersed to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) if an equivalent pressure differential between the interior and the exterior of the enclosure is maintained for the required period of time. This differential shall be permitted to be achieved either by reducing the air pressure inside the enclosure or pressurizing the water surrounding the enclosure.

5.11.2 Evaluation

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no water has entered the enclosure.

5.12 TEST FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INGRESS OF WATER (PROLONGED SUBMERSION)

This test is intended to simulate prolonged submersion at a limited depth.

A device that meets the requirements of this test can also be considered as meeting the requirements of 5.2 and 5.11.

5.12.1 Alternate Tests

The Internal Pressurization Test in 5.12.1.1 and the External Pressurization Test in 5.12.1.3 are alternate test methods, and either may be conducted.

5.12.1.1 Internal Pressurization Test

The complete enclosure with conduit, pressure gage, and check valve shall be pressure tested. The internal air pressure of the enclosure shall be raised to 40 kPa (6 psig) and the check valve closed. After 24 hours the pressure shall be checked.

The conduit shall be connected using pipe-thread sealing compound and shall be tightened to the torque specified in Table 5-2.

5.12.1.2 Evaluation—Internal Pressurization

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test the internal pressure is a minimum of 26 kPa (4 psig) and there is no permanent deformation of the enclosure.

5.12.1.3 External Pressurization Test

Submerge the complete enclosure, connected as intended for use, in water so that the highest point of the enclosure is 1.8 m (6 ft) below the surface for a period of 24 hours. The enclosure need not be submerged to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) if the equivalent pressure differential between the interior and exterior of the enclosure is maintained for the required period of time. This differential shall be permitted to be achieved by pressurizing the water around the enclosure to simulate a depth of 1.8 m (6 feet).

5.12.1.4 Evaluation—External Pressurization

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no water has entered the enclosure.

5.13 OIL EXCLUSION TEST

This test is intended to simulate spraying water, oil and non-corrosive coolant. A device that meets the requirements of this test may be considered to meet the requirements of 5.2, 5.4, and 5.5.

The compatibility of the gasket with other sealing materials and liquids to which it is exposed may have to be determined by tests.

5.13.1 Test Method

The enclosure shall be subjected to a stream of test liquid consisting of water and a wetting agent. The concentration of the wetting agent shall be approximately 0.1 percent by weight (or by volume if the wetting agent is liquid). The liquid shall be supplied through a nozzle with a 10 mm (3/8 in) diameter opening that delivers at least 7 L/min (2 gal/min).

NOTE—One acceptable wetting agent is Rohm and Haas' Triton X-100.

The stream shall be directed upon the enclosure from all angles from a distance of 300 to 460 mm (12 to 18 in) for 30 minutes. If the enclosure contains an externally operated device, the device shall be operated at a rate of approximately 30 operations per minute for the duration of the test. A conduit shall be permitted to be installed to equalize internal and external pressures but shall not serve as a drain.

5.13.2 Evaluation

The enclosure shall be considered to have met the requirements if at the conclusion of the test no test liquid has entered the enclosure.

5.14 GASKET TESTS

5.14.1 Aging Test

Gasket material used in a Type 2, 3, 3X, 3R, 3RX, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 5, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure shall be of such quality that samples subjected to a temperature of 69 to 70°C (156 to 158°F) in circulating air for 168 hours have a tensile strength of not less than 75% and an elongation of not less than 60% of values determined for unaged samples.

Exception: Gasket material already certified to UL 157 Standard for Gaskets and Seals, based on criteria in 5.14.1, shall be considered to have met this requirement.

5.14.2 Evaluation

At the conclusion of the tests, there shall be no visible deterioration, deformation, melting, or cracking of the material, and the material shall not harden as determined by normal hand flexing.

5.14.3 Oil Immersion Test

Gasket material, if used in a Type 12, 12K, or 13 enclosure, shall not swell more than 25 percent or shrink more than one percent as a result of immersion in ASTM Reference Oil No. 3 (see the Standard Test Method for Rubber Property – Effect of Liquids, ASTM D471, for oil specifications) or IRM Immersion Oil 903 (see ASTM D5964) for 70 hours at room temperature.

Annex A
Comparison Between NEMA Enclosure Type Numbers and ANSI/IEC Enclosure Classification Designations

(Informative)

A.1 GENERAL

ANSI/IEC Publication 60529 Classification of Degrees of Protection Provided by Enclosures provides a system for specifying the enclosures of electrical equipment on the basis of the degree of protection provided by the enclosure. ANSI/IEC 60529 does not specify degrees of protection against mechanical damage of equipment, risk of explosions, or conditions such as moisture (produced for example by condensation), corrosive vapors, fungus, or vermin. The NEMA Standard for Enclosures for Electrical Equipment does test for environmental conditions such as corrosion, rust, icing, oil, and coolants. For this reason, and because the test and evaluations for other characteristics are not identical, the ANSI/IEC Enclosure Classification Designations cannot be exactly equated with the enclosure type numbers in this Standard.

The ANSI/IEC designation consists of the letters IP followed by two numerals. The first characteristic numeral indicates the degree of protection provided by the enclosure with respect to persons and solid foreign objects entering the enclosure. The second characteristic numeral indicates the degree of protection provided by the enclosure with respect to the harmful ingress of water.

Table A-1 provides an equivalent conversion from the enclosure type numbers in this Standard to the ANSI/IEC Enclosure Classification Designations. The enclosure type numbers meet or exceed the test requirements for the associated ANSI/IEC Classification; for this reason Table A-1 cannot be used to convert from ANSI/IEC Classifications to enclosure type numbers.

TABLE A-1.
Conversion of NEMA Enclosure Type Ratings to ANSI/IEC 60529 Enclosure Classification Designations (IP)
(Cannot be Used to Convert ANSI/IEC Classification Designations to NEMA Type Ratings)

IP First Character	NEMA Enclosure Type																		IP Second Character
	1		2		3, 3X, 3S, 3SX		3R, 3RX		4, 4X		5		6		6P		12, 12K, 13		
IP0_		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	IP_0
IP1_				■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	IP_1
IP2_				■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	IP_2
IP3_						■		■		■		■		■		■		■	IP_3
IP4_						■		■		■				■		■		■	IP_4
IP5_						■				■				■		■			IP_5
IP6_										■				■		■			IP_6
														■		■			IP_7
																■			IP_8
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	

A = A shaded block in the “A” column indicates that the NEMA Enclosure Type exceeds the requirements for the respective ANSI/IEC 60529 IP First Character Designation. The IP First Character Designation is the protection against access to hazardous parts and solid foreign objects.

B = A shaded block in the “B” column indicates that the NEMA Enclosure Type exceeds the requirements for the respective ANSI/IEC 60529 IP Second Character Designation. The IP Second Character Designation is the protection against the ingress of water.

EXAMPLE OF TABLE USE

An ANSI/IEC IP 45 Enclosure Rating is specified. What NEMA Type Enclosures meet and exceed the IP 45 rating?

Referencing the first character, 4, in the IP rating and the row designated “IP4_” in the leftmost column in the table; the blocks in Column “A” for NEMA Types 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 5, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, and 13 are shaded. These NEMA ratings meet and exceed the ANSI/IEC protection requirements against access to hazardous parts and solid foreign objects.

Referencing the second character, 5, in the IP rating and the row designated “IP_5” in the rightmost column in the table; the blocks in Column “B” for NEMA Types 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6 and 6P are shaded. These NEMA ratings meet and exceed the ANSI/IEC requirements for protection against the ingress of water. The absence of shading in Column “B” beneath the “NEMA Enclosure Type 5” indicates that Type 5 does not meet the IP 45 protection requirements against the ingress of water. Likewise the absence of shading in Column “B” for NEMA Type 12, 12K, and 13 enclosures indicates that these enclosures do not meet the IP 45 requirements for protection against the ingress of water. Only Types 3, 3X, 3S, 3SX, 4, 4X, 6, and 6P have both Column “A” in the “IP4_” row and Column “B” in the “IP_5” row shaded and could be used in an IP45 application.

The NEMA Enclosure Type 3 not only meets the IP 45 Enclosure Rating, but also exceeds the ANSI/IEC requirements because the NEMA Type **requires** an outdoor corrosion test; a gasket aging test; a dust test; an external icing test; and **no** water penetration in the rain test. Slight differences exist between the ANSI/IEC and NEMA test methods, but the ANSI/IEC rating **permits** the penetration of water if "it does not deposit on insulation parts, or reach live parts." The ANSI/IEC rating does **not** require a corrosion test; gasket aging test; dust test or external icing test. Because the NEMA ratings include additional test requirements, this table **cannot** be used to select IP Designations for NEMA rated enclosure specifications.

ANSI/IEC 60529 specifies that an enclosure shall only be designated with a stated degree of protection indicated by the first characteristic numeral if it also complies with all lower degrees of protection. Furthermore ANSI/IEC 60529 states that an enclosure shall only be designated with a degree of protection indicated by the second characteristic numeral if it also complies with all lower degrees of protection up to and including the second characteristic numeral 6. An enclosure designated with a second characteristic numeral 7 or 8 only is considered unsuitable for exposure to water jets (designated by second characteristic numeral 5 or 6) and need not comply with requirements for numeral 5 or 6 unless it is dual coded. Since the ANSI/IEC protection requirements become more stringent with increasing IP character value up through 6, once a NEMA Type rating meets the requirements for an IP designation up through 6, it will also meet the requirements for all lower IP designations. This is apparent from the shaded areas shown in the table.

Annex B — Descriptions, Applications, Features, and Test Criteria of Enclosures for Hazardous (Classified) Locations

(Informative)

B.1 GENERAL

Type 7 and 10 enclosures, when properly installed and maintained, are designed to contain an internal explosion without causing an external hazard. Type 8 enclosures are designed to prevent combustion through the use of oil-immersed equipment. Type 9 enclosures are designed to prevent the entry and thus the ignition of combustible dust.

Hazardous (classified) locations (other than in mines) are classified according to the flammability or combustibility of the materials that may be present and also according to the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration is present (For definitions and classifications see the *National Electrical Code*, Article 500, and ANSI/NFPA 497, *Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas, 1997* . Descriptions and tests in this standard cover equipment that is suitable for installation in locations classed as Division 1 or Division 2. In Division 2 locations, other types of protection and enclosures for nonhazardous locations may be installed if the equipment does not constitute a source of ignition under normal operating conditions. (See the specific sections of Articles 501 through 505 of the *National Electrical Code*.)

Enclosures for non-hazardous locations described in the main part of this standards publication that have met the requirements of the dust test described in 5.5, may be used in Class II, Group G, Division 2, and class III, Division 1 and 2 locations.

Hazards may be reduced or eliminated and equipment installed in enclosures suitable for non-hazardous locations by adequate positive pressure ventilation from a source of clean air in conjunction with effective safeguards against ventilation failure. See ANSI/NFPA 496, *Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*, for detailed requirements.

B.2 SPECIFIC TYPES

Table B-1 is a guide for comparing specific applications of enclosures.

The specific enclosure Types, their applications, and the environmental conditions they are designed to protect against are as follows:

Type 7 – Enclosures constructed for indoor use in hazardous (classified) locations classified as Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, or D as defined in NFPA 70.

Type 8 – Enclosures constructed for either indoor or outdoor use in hazardous (classified) locations classified as Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D as defined in NFPA 70.

Type 9 – Enclosures constructed for indoor use in hazardous (classified) locations classified as Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, or G as defined in NFPA 70.

Type 10 – Enclosures constructed to meet the requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 30 CFR, Part 18.

Table B-1

Comparison of Specific Applications of Enclosures for Indoor Hazardous (Classified) Locations (If the installation is outdoors and/or additional protection is required by Table 2-1 and Table 2-2, a combination-type enclosure is required)

Provides a Degree of Protection Against Atmospheres Typically Containing (See NFPA 497 & 499 for Complete Listing)	Class	Enclosure Types 7 and 8, Class I Groups **				Enclosure Type 9 Class II Groups			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	10
Acetylene	I	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrogen, manufactured gas	I	...	X	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diethyl ether, ethylene, cyclopropane	I	...	...	X	...	...	...	...	...
Gasoline, hexane, butane, naphtha, propane, acetone, toluene, isoprene	I	...	...	...	X	...	...	...	...
Metal dust	II	...	...	...	...	X	...	...	...
Carbon black, coal dust, coke dust	II	...	...	...	...	...	X	...	...
Flour, starch, grain dust	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	X	...
Fibers, flyings *	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	X	...
Methane with or without coal dust	MSHA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X

* For Class III type ignitable fibers or combustible flyings see the *National Electrical Code*, Article 500.
** Due to the characteristics of the gas, vapor, or dust, a product suitable for one Class or Group may not be suitable for another Class or Group unless marked on the product.

B.2.1 ENCLOSURE FEATURES

B.2.1.1 Type 7 Enclosures

Type 7 enclosures shall be capable of withstanding the pressures resulting from an internal explosion of specified gases, and contain such an explosion sufficient that an explosive gas-air mixture existing in the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure will not be ignited. Enclosed heat generating devices shall not cause external surfaces to reach temperatures capable of igniting explosive gas-air mixtures in the surrounding atmosphere. Enclosures shall meet explosion, hydrostatic, and temperature design tests.

When completely and properly installed, Type 7 enclosures:

a. Provide a degree of protection to a hazardous gas environment from an internal explosion or from operation of internal equipment

b. Do not develop surface temperatures that exceed prescribed limits for the specific gas corresponding to the atmospheres for which the enclosure is intended, when internal equipment is operated at rated load.

c. Withstand a series of internal explosion design tests that determine:

   1. The maximum pressure effects of the gas mixture.

   2. Propagation effects of the gas mixtures.

d. Withstand, without rupture or permanent distortion, an internal hydrostatic design test based on the maximum internal pressure obtained during explosion tests and a specified safety factor.

e. Are marked with the appropriate Class and Group(s) for which they have been qualified.

B.2.1.2 Type 8 Enclosures

Type 8 enclosures and enclosed devices are arranged such that all arcing contacts, connections, and the like are immersed in oil. Arcing is confined under the oil such that it will not ignite an explosive mixture of the specified gases in internal spaces above the oil or in the atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. Enclosed heat generating devices shall not cause external surfaces to reach temperatures capable of igniting explosive gas-air mixtures in the surrounding atmosphere. Enclosures shall meet operation and temperature design tests. Enclosures intended for outdoor use shall also meet the rain test

When completely and properly installed, Type 8 enclosures:

a. Provide, by oil immersion, a degree of protection to a hazardous gas environment from operation of internal equipment

b. Do not develop surface temperatures that exceed prescribed limits for the specific gas corresponding to the atmospheres for which the enclosure is intended, when internal equipment is at rated load.

c. Withstand a series of operation design tests with oil levels arbitrarily reduced and with flammable gas-air mixtures introduced above the oil.

d. When intended for installation outdoors, shall exclude water under test conditions that are intended to simulate rain.

e. Are marked with the appropriate Class and Group(s) for which they have been qualified.

B.2.1.3 Type 9 Enclosures

Type 9 enclosures shall be capable of preventing the entrance of dust. Enclosed heat generating devices shall not cause external surfaces to reach temperatures capable of igniting or discoloring dust on the enclosure or igniting dust-air mixtures in the surrounding atmosphere. Enclosures shall meet dust penetration and temperature design tests, and aging of gaskets (if used).

When completely and properly installed, Type 9 enclosures:

a. Provide a degree of protection to a hazardous dust environment from operation of internal equipment.

b. Do not develop surface temperatures that exceed prescribed limits for the Group corresponding to the atmospheres for which the enclosure is intended, when internal equipment is operated at rated load.

c. Withstand a series of operation design tests while exposed to a circulating dust mixture, to determine that dust does not enter the enclosure and that operation of devices does not cause ignition of the surrounding atmosphere.

d. Are marked with the appropriate Class and Group(s) for which they have been qualified.

B.2.1.4 Type 10 Enclosures

Nonventilated Type 10 Enclosures constructed for mine use and to meet the requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

B.2.2 ENCLOSURE TEST CRITERIA

B.2.2.1 Type 7 Enclosures

Type 7 enclosures shall he tested and evaluated in accordance with the applicable portions of:

a. ANSI/UL 698. *Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

b. ANSI/UL 877 *Circuit Breakers and Circuit Breaker Enclosures for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

c. ANSI/UL 886 *Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

d. ANSI/UL 894 *Switches for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

e. ANSI/UL 1203 *Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

f. ANSI/ISA 12.12.01 *Nonincentive Electrical Equipment for use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

B.2.2.2 Type 8 Enclosures

Type 8 enclosures shall be tested and evaluated in accordance with the applicable portions of:

a. ANSI/UL 698 *Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

b. Rain test described in 5.4

B.2.2.3 Type 9 Enclosures

Type 9 enclosures shall be tested and evaluated in accordance with the applicable portions of:

a. ANSI/UL 698 *Industrial Control Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

b. ANSI/UL 877 *Circuit Breakers and Circuit Breaker Enclosures for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

c. ANSI/UL 886 *Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

d. ANSI/UL 894 *Switches for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

e. ANSI/UL 1203 *Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

f. ANSI/ISA 12.12.01 *Nonincentive Electrical Equipment for use in Class I and II, Division 2, and Class III, Divisions 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations*

B.2.2.4 Type 10 Enclosures

The design test for Type 10 enclosures shall be in accordance with the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 30 CFR, Part 18.

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