



**Motori elettrici antideflagranti**  
**Flameproof electric motors**  
**Moteurs électriques antidéflagrants**  
**Explosionssgeschützte Elektromotoren**  
**Motores eléctricos antideflagrantes**



**II 2G, II 2GD • Ex-d, Ex-de • Ex-tD**

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**istruzioni di sicurezza**  
**safety instructions**  
**consignes de sécurité**  
**Sicherheitsanweisungen**  
**instrucciones de seguridad**

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Flameproof  
Motors

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Flameproof  
Motors

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# 1. Introduction

These safety instructions refer to the installation, operation and maintenance of flameproof motors for use in areas where there is a presence of potentially explosive atmospheres.

The flameproof motors have the following protection types against the risk of explosion:

- Ex-d IIB/IIC: flameproof motor and terminal box
- Ex-de IIB/IIC: flameproof motor and increased safety terminal box

Furthermore, motors for environments where combustible dusts (2 GD) are present, have a motor and terminal box with mechanical protection against IP6x dust.

These instructions must be followed in addition to those provided in the instruction manual.

# 2. Installation of flameproof motors

## 2.1 Suitability of the motor to the place of installation

Check the motor is suitable to the area classification and the characteristics of the flammable substances present.

European directives 94/9/EC dated 23 March 1994 (relating to equipment) and 1999/92/EC dated 16 December 1999 (relating to plants) establish the essential safety requirements against the risk of explosion in classified areas.

### 2.1.1 Places subject to the presence of inflammable gas, fumes or mists.

The classification criteria for areas subject to the risk of explosion are laid down in the IEC 60079-10 standard.

The technical requirements for electrical plants located in classified areas are established by the IEC 60079-14 standard.

The choice of the type of motor, according to these technical and legislative provisions, must take into account the following factors:

- type of plant: mines (group I), above ground plants (group II)
- zone classification: 0, 1, 2 (for which equipment of category 1G, 2G, 3G, respectively are suitable)
- characteristics of the flammable substances present in the form of gases, vapours or fumes:
- sub-group: IIA, IIB, IIC
- temperature class T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 (defines the ignition temperature of the gases)

### 2.1.2 Places subject to the presence of combustible dust

The criteria for classifying areas at risk of explosion are given in the IEC 61241-10 standard.

The criteria for choosing and installing equipment in classified areas subject to dust are given in the IEC 61241-14 standard.

On the basis of these technical and legislative requirements, the type of motor must be chosen, taking the following factors into account:



- Classification of the area: 20, 21, 22 (equipment of category 1D, 2D, and 3D is suitable respectively).



- Characteristics of inflammable substances in the form of clouds or layers of dust:
- Level of mechanical protection required (IP6x or IP5x).
- Maximum surface temperature allowed.

## 2.2 Nameplate safety data

In addition to operating data, the information provided on the nameplate, includes:

- information necessary to select the appropriate type of motor and for the correct installation of the motor itself.
- references to the notified bodies responsible for certification.

| <b>MARKING MOTORS FOR GASES</b>   |  |
|---|--|
|  | Mark of conformity to the applicable European directives   |
|  | Community mark specifically indicating explosion protection  |
| <b>II 2G</b>  | Motor suitable for above ground plants with the presence of category 2G gases or vapours   |
| <b>Ex-d<br/>(Ex-de)</b>   | Flameproof motor with flameproof terminal box<br>Flameproof motor with increased safety terminal box                                 |
| <b>IIB (IIC)</b>  | Container appropriate for substances (gases) in group IIB or IIC   |
| <b>T3 (T4) (T5) (T6)</b>  | Motor temperature class (maximum surface temperature)  |
| <b>XYZW xx ATEX yyy</b>   | XYZW: laboratory that issued the CE certificate type<br>xx: year in which the certificate was issued<br>yyy: type certificate number |
| <b>0000</b>   | Reference number of the notified body that executed the notification of the production system quality                                |

| <b>MARKING MOTORS FOR DUST</b>  |   |
|---|---|
|  | Mark of conformity to the applicable European directives  |
|  | Community mark specifically indicating explosion protection   |
| <b>II 2D</b>  | Motor suitable for above ground plants with the presence of category 2D dust  |
| <b>Ex-tD</b>  | Motor with protective enclosure against dust penetration  |
| <b>A21</b>  | Motor suitable according to method A, for Zone 21 or Zone 22 with conductive dust   |
| <b>T150 °C (T135 °C)<br/>(T100 °C) (T85 °C) (T70 °C)</b>                          | Maximum motor surface temperature   |
| <b>IP 6x</b>  | Mechanical protection level of motor and terminal box   |
| <b>XYZW xx ATEX yyy</b>   | XYZW: laboratory that issued the CE type certificate<br>xx: year the certificate was issued<br>yyy: type certificate number |
| <b>0000</b>   | Number of the accredited body that approved the quality of the production system  |

**Notes:**

- Group IIC motors are also suitable for environments with substances classified as IIA and IIB. The IIB motors are suitable for environments with IIA classified substances.
- 2G motors are also suitable for areas requiring 3G motors.
- 2D motors are also suitable for areas requiring 3D motors.
- Motors with a given temperature class are also suitable for all substances with a higher temperature class (for example: T4 motors are suitable for substances with a T3, T2, T1 temperature class).
- If the certificate number indicated on the nameplate is followed by an "X", the user must follow specific conditions of use described in this manual (see Chapter 3).
- Flameproof motors are normally made to be used at an ambient temperature in the range of  $-20\text{ °C} \div +40\text{ °C}$ . If the motor has to be employed for operations outside these ambient temperature range, the temperature values must be specified at the time the order is issued and indicated on the nameplate.
- The class of the screws is written on the plate. In case of replacing, screws of the same type must be used (ex: class 8.8 or class 12.9).
- The motor has been designed to operate at the speeds indicated on the identification plate. The information provided in our catalogues must be observed to prevent the motor from overheating.
- The motors are available in various construction solutions based on the type of operation shown on the nameplate. In particular, for motors with brake make sure that:
  - the unventilated motors for intermittent operations (S2 or S4) work following the cycles shown on the nameplate and are not used in continuous operations;
  - the motors for lifting have the indication S3 or S4 on their nameplates and are actually intended for the operation shown in the plate;
  - the moment of inertia of the driven load does not exceed the one shown on the nameplate.

## 2.3 Main connections

Connections to the mains must be performed as shown in the wiring diagrams supplied with the motor.

Connection to the power terminal is made, depending on the type of motor, in the sequence indicated in the figures below.

Connections to the main terminals must be executed using the tightening torques indicated below:

| SCREW SIZE | TIGHTENING TORQUE MAXIMUM [Nm] |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| M4         | 2                              |
| M5         | 3,2                            |
| M6         | 5                              |
| M8         | 10                             |
| M10        | 16                             |
| M12        | 25                             |

Figure 1 - Connection sequence 56÷80 (Aluminium frame)

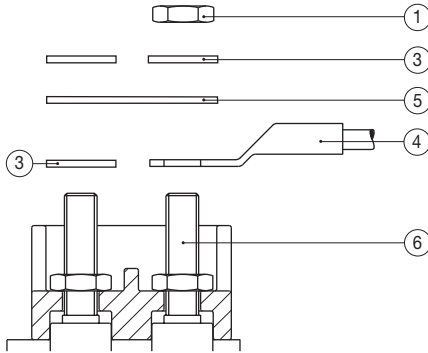


Figure 2 - Connection sequence 63÷250 (Cast iron frame)

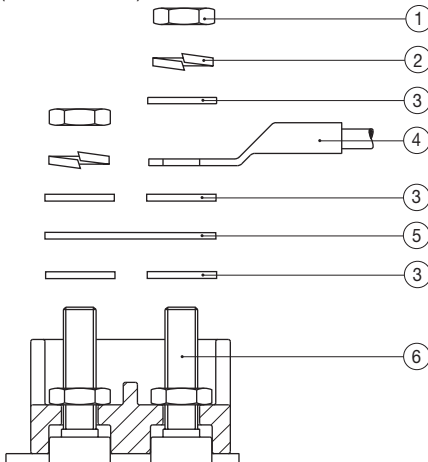
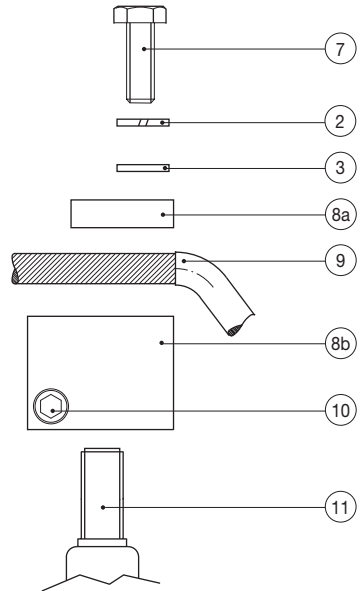


Figure 3 - Connection sequence 280÷315 (Cast iron frame)



- Legend:
- 1 - Nut
  - 2 - Spring washer
  - 3 - Flat washer
  - 4 - Insulated cable lug.
  - 5 - Connecting plate
  - 6 - Pin
  - 7 - Locking screw
  - 8a/8b - Cable fastener terminal
  - 9 - Power cable
  - 10 - Hexagon-head screw for locking terminal
  - 11 - Through pin

The air insulation distances indicated in the following table must be maintained when connections are made among conductors having different potential:

| RATED VOLTAGE - U [ V ] | MINIMUM DISTANCE IN AIR - $L_m$ [ mm ] |
|-------------------------|--|
| 200 < U ≤ 250           | 5                                      |
| 250 < U ≤ 320           | 6                                      |
| 320 < U ≤ 400           | 6                                      |
| 400 < U ≤ 500           | 8                                      |
| 500 < U ≤ 630           | 10                                     |
| 630 < U ≤ 800           | 12                                     |
| 800 < U ≤ 1000          | 14                                     |

## 2.4 Auxiliary connections

### 2.4.1 Thermal protection

With PTC or PT 100 thermistors used for controlling temperature class, the user, in compliance with the essential safety requirements provided for under point 1.5 of the European Directive 94/9EC, must alternatively use:

- use a cut-out in compliance with IEC 61508 standard
- use a cut-out that automatically switches to safety position in case of a failure (fail-safe)
- use a dual protection circuit.

### 2.4.2 Anti-condensation heater

The anticondensation heaters must be fed from a different line from the motor power supply one. Check that the power voltage matches the one indicated on the nameplate. The heaters must not operate when the motor is powered.

Check the type of auxiliary present on the motor by looking at the “auxiliaries marking diagram”.

## 2.5 Cable entries

Connections must be made via cable or conductor entries in a conduit conforming to the IEC 60079-14 standard.

The cable entry must be made without modifying the specific properties of the protection type as indicated in the following standards:

- IEC 60079-1 (§13.1, 13.2) for Ex-d motors (flameproof protection);
- IEC 60079-7 for Ex-de motors (increased safety protection);

- IEC 61241-0 for Ex-tD motors (protective enclosure against dust penetration).

When the cable entry is made using a cable gland, the type of cable gland must be selected correctly in relation to the type of plant and the type of cable. The cable gland must be tightened fully until the seal rings ensure the necessary pressure:

- to prevent transmission of mechanical stress to the motor terminals
- to ensure the mechanical protection degree of the terminal box.

Cable entries for Ex-d terminal boxes must consist of seal bushings or Ex-d cable glands certified according to the IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-1 Standards and the ATEX Directive (94/9/CE). Furthermore, they must have a minimum IP55 protection class (IP65 for the GD category).

Ex-e cable glands certified according to the IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-7 and the ATEX directive must be used for the Ex-de terminal boxes. Furthermore, they must have a minimum IP55 protection class (IP65 for the GD category).

The blocking fitting and cable must be selected on the basis of the maximum operating temperature required for the cable, and indicated on the warning plate if over 70°C.

Gaskets must not be added, unless supplied by the manufacturer.

Unused cable entries must be closed with certified caps.

## 2.6 Earthing connection

Flameproof motors are provided with two earthing terminals: one inside the terminal box and the other on the motor frame. Depending on the cross-section of the line conductor, the earthing conductor cross-section must be:

| LINE CONDUCTOR SECTION                            | EARTH CONDUCTOR SECTION                     |
|---|---|
| Less than or equal to 16 mm <sup>2</sup>          | Same section                                |
| Between 16 mm <sup>2</sup> and 35 mm <sup>2</sup> | 16  |
| Greater than 35 mm <sup>2</sup>                   | Greater than or equal to 50% of the section |



## 2.7 Further warnings for the installation

Flameproof motors must be protected against overloads with automatic power supply disconnection by using a countdown protection device or by using a device to control directly the temperature by means of temperature sensors inserted in the windings.

It is necessary to ensure that the motor ventilation is not impaired by obstacles positioned in the surrounding area when flameproof motors are installed. For this purpose a minimum distance must be maintained between the motor and any device that is not part of the motor, according to the following table:

| SIZE            | MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM OTHER DEVICES [ mm ] |
|-----------------|--|
| up to 160       | 40   |
| from 180 to 225 | 85   |
| $\geq 250$      | 125  |

The terminal board box must always be closed before starting the motor.

After having restored the original layer of grease (for example Molyduval, Bariplex, Avio type), refit the terminal box lid and tighten the fastening screws.

| TIGHTENING TORQUES [Nm] |     |     |     |    |     |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Aluminium frame         |     |     |     |    |     |     |
| Steel class             | M4  | M5  | M6  | M8 |     |     |
| 8.8 (A4-80)             | 2   | 3.2 | 5   | 12 |     |     |
| 12.9                    | 3   | 4.8 | 7.5 | 18 |     |     |
| Cast iron frame         |     |     |     |    |     |     |
| Steel class             | M4  | M5  | M6  | M8 | M10 | M12 |
| 8.8                     | 2.9 | 5.6 | 10  | 23 | 35  | 80  |

### 3. Motors without terminal box with cable leading out of plate

When the motor comes without a terminal box, the motor's enclosure is closed with a plate with the power supply cable leading out of it. To install correctly, the user must follow the instructions below.

#### 3.1 Motor with plate, armoured cable and cable gland

An armoured cable leads out of the motor plate clamped by an appropriate cable gland.

Free cables lead out of the motor plate featuring the clamping coupling, and are used to supply the motor. The user must protect power supply cables from potential damage arising from mechanical stress, and must connect ends of cables according to one of the safety methods provided for by standard IEC 60079-0, in conformity with engineering rules in force for the place where the motor is to be used.

Should the motor come complete with coupling and flexible tube, the user must connect the end of the wires directly onto the terminals located in the relevant box.

#### 3.2 Motor with plate and free cables

In this case the case securing accessories are applied by the installer, who will have to use versions that match the protection type and ambient temperature of the plant. The case must be closed using a locking joint compliant with standards EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-1 for motors category II 2G and standards EN 61241-0 and EN 61241-1 for motors category II 2GD. The free wires leading out of the motor plate are used to supply power to the motor and must be protected against potential damage caused by mechanical stresses. Users will have to connect the cable terminals using one of the protection types specified in standard EN 60070-0.

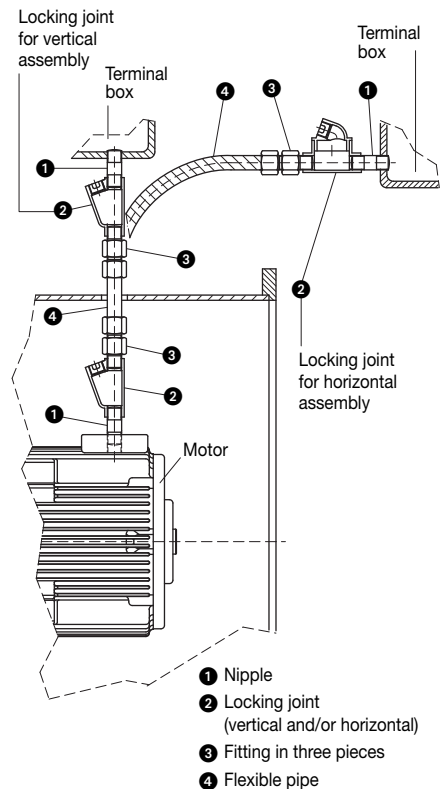


Fig. 4 - Cables leading out of plate with locking joints

## 4. Motors without fan

### 4.1 Cooling method IC 418

Ventilation is supplied by a fan directly coupled to the motor. Ensure that the motor ventilation is not impaired in all operating conditions and that the temperature limits allowed by the insulation category B are complied with.

Fans must comply with the EN 1127-1 standard and any possible product standards referring to fans.

In areas with combustible dusts, the provisions of the IEC 61241-1-1 standard must be observed.

### 4.2 Cooling method IC 410

The motor is without a fan. The following limitations must be observed:

- For "S1" operation, the motor power output is derated by 50% to comply with the limits allowed by insulation class B.
- For "S2" operation, regular power output can be used provided the motor does not work long enough for it to reach the temperature limits of insulation class B. Said time limits are indicated on the plate.

## 5. Motors with forced ventilation

### 5.1 Cooling method IC 416

Cooling is assured by ventilation provided by an auxiliary flameproof motor, covered by separate certification, fitted on the back of the main motor.

The user must have a safety device fitted enabling the main motor to be started only once the auxiliary motor is running.

In addition, motors must be equipped with PTC or PT100 thermal probes, which must be connected with a cut-out disconnecting the motor's power supply. This cut-out must have a manual reset.

## 6. Motors for low temperatures

Motors designed to be used at low ambient temperatures have construction characteristics that make them ideal for use at temperatures between -20°C and -50°C.

The minimum and maximum temperatures are indicated on the nameplate.

To use these motors correctly, special attention must be given to the following points:

- Any auxiliary devices used, such as pre-heating coils, must be powered when the motor is not running.
- Fixings are in A480 STAINLESS STEEL and if, replaced, they must be replaced with fixings of the same quality.
- The fan guards are made of stainless steel and the cooling fans of aluminium. If replaced, these must be replaced with components with the same qualities.
- The terminal boards / passing terminals are especially certified for these temperatures, and must be replaced with original components.
- The grease used to protect the joints must be suitable for the temperature fluctuation ranges experienced in the plant (e.g. "Aereo 55" type).
- The cables used to power the motors and the cable glands on the terminal board box must be suitable for the ambient temperatures. The insulation materials in particular must be suitable for the temperature fluctuation ranges the motors are subject to, both as a result of seasonal changes in the ambient temperature, and due to temperature increases brought about by the motor running while loaded.

## 7. Motors suitable for frequency converter drive

For operation with an inverter, motors must be equipped with PTC or PT100 thermistors inserted in the winding to ensure compliance with the limits of the temperature class.

If the motor temperature class is T4, the user must connect the PTC or PT100 terminals to a tripping relay ensuring that the power supply is cut off whenever a dangerous temperature is reached. The reset of said cut-out must be performed manually only, and not automatically.

The user, in compliance with the essential safety requirements provided for under point 1.5 of European Directive 94/96 EC, must:

- use a cut-out in compliance with IEC 61508 standard

or

- use a cut-out that automatically switches to safety position in case of a failure (fail-safe)

or

- use a dual protection circuit. As an alternative, the user can employ a dual device such as that indicated in section 5 for forced ventilation.

When temperature class T5 or T6 the condition for use is indicated on the certificate.

Rated performance relating to operation at mains power frequency cannot be maintained if powered by an inverter. In particular, power output could be significantly reduced to maintain the assigned temperature class and to avoid damage caused by overheating.

Inverter motors have an auxiliary plate. Before starting the motor, check the ratings (kW - Hz - torque) indicated on the auxiliary plate. The user must contact the manufacturer if this information is not provided.

Induction motors supplied from the mains conform to the immunity and emission limits relating to electromagnetic compatibility as foreseen by the standards.

When power is supplied by a frequency converter, the installer bears responsibility for checks and any measures required to comply with immunity and emission limits as laid down by the standards. The choice of the type of frequency converter must be made taking into account that the motor must not be subjected to voltage peaks exceeding 1100V, which would significantly reduce the life of the windings

insulation. It is necessary to consider in this respect that the voltage peaks value is also influenced by the length of the power supply cable.

When the motor comes with forced ventilation provided by an auxiliary motor, motors with IC416 cooling, the user must follow instructions given in point 5.1 (Cooling method IC416).

## 8. Motors with brake

### 8.1 General remarks

In addition to the provisions for normal motors, motors with brake require special measures to guarantee correct operation.

Motors with brake are normally provided for horizontal operation. If positioned vertically the brake could be subject to operational malfunctions. Observe the installation conditions provided upon ordering.

### 8.2 Brake power supply

The electrical connections must be set up by qualified personnel in full observance of the information given in point 2.

When setting up the connection, reference must be made to the diagram provided with the motor, bearing in mind that the brake can be provided with different types of power supply:

- Three-phase power supply (with voltage the same as or different to that of the motor)
- Single-phase power supply (always different to that of the motor)
- Direct current power supply (always different to that of the motor)

Before setting up the connection, check the information provided on the nameplate.

#### **NB**

- **In the event that the motor is powered by inverter, the brake must have its own power supply separate to that of the motor.**
- **The brake is provided already calibrated with the braking torque requested upon ordering. No adjustments or checks of the brake itself are required before commissioning. For disassembly and assembly refer to the relevant use and maintenance manual.**

## 9. Inspections and maintenance of motors Category 2G, 2D

The inspections and maintenance of motors Category 2G, 2D shall be executed in compliance with the criteria of the IEC 60079-17, IEC 61241-17 standards.

The electrical connection terminals must be tightened fully to avoid high contact resistances and consequential overheating.

Care must be taken to ensure that the insulation distances in air and on the surfaces between the conductors are maintained, as established by the standards.

All bolts used to secure both motor and terminal box must be tightened using the torque values as indicated in the table TIGHTENING TORQUES par. 2.7. All screws utilised to seal the motor and the terminal board shall be tightened fully.

Replacement of gaskets and cable entry parts shall be executed using components that are identical to the components supplied by the manufacturer to ensure the protection degree is maintained.

The surfaces of flameproof joints must not be machined and sealing gaskets different from those supplied by the manufacturer must not be inserted. These surfaces must be maintained in a clean condition. A thin layer of non-hardening grease must be used against corrosion and to prevent water from entering. This grease layer must be renewed at every disassembly.

## 10. Repair of motors Category 2G, 2D

Repairs made to motors Category 2G, 2D shall be executed in compliance with the criteria specified in the IEC 60079-19 standard.

If repairs are not executed by the manufacturer, they must be carried out at workshops which have the necessary equipment and with adequate technical expertise concerning the motor protection types.

If repair work has to be performed on parts that influence the protection against explosions, the motor construction data must not be changed (for example: dimensions of joints, winding characteristics, etc.) and if parts are replaced, this must be with original components.

A written report must be prepared with the detailed indication of the work carried out.

If after the repair work has been completed, the motor complies entirely with the standard and with the certificate, an additional nameplate shall be affixed to the motor (without removing the original nameplate) showing the following marks:

- Symbol **R**
- name or trademark of the repairer
- serial number given to the repair operation by the repairer
- date of repair

If following a repair that modifies relevant aspects concerning protection against explosions, the motor does not comply with the certificate, the original nameplate must be removed and the motor can no longer be considered suitable for use in areas where there is danger of explosion.

In order to be utilised in such areas the motor must be examined again by a competent certification body.

| Programma di vendita   | Sales programme   | Programme  | Lieferprogramm   | Programa de venta  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Motori antideflagranti Ex-d - Ex-de</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gruppo I-IIA-IIB-IIC</li> <li>• categoria M2, 2G, 2D, 2GD</li> <li>• classe T3-T4-T5-T6</li> <li>• trifasi, monofasi</li> <li>• con freno</li> </ul> | <b>Flameproof motors Ex-d - Ex-de</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• group I-IIA-IIB-IIC</li> <li>• category M2, 2G, 2D, 2GD</li> <li>• class T3-T4-T5-T6</li> <li>• threephase, singlephase</li> <li>• with brake</li> </ul> | <b>Moteurs antidéflagrants Ex-d - Ex-de</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• groupe I-IIA-IIB-IIC</li> <li>• catégorie M2, 2G, 2D, 2GD</li> <li>• classes de température T3-T4-T5-T6</li> <li>• triphasés, monophasés</li> <li>• avec frein</li> </ul> | <b>Explosionsgeschützte Motoren Ex-d - Ex-de</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gruppe I-IIA-IIB-IIC</li> <li>• Kategorie M2, 2G, 2D, 2GD</li> <li>• Klasse T3-T4-T5-T6</li> <li>• Dreiphasen- und Einphasen-Ausführung</li> <li>• mit Bremse</li> </ul> | <b>Motores antideflagrantes Ex-d - Ex-de</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grupo I-IIA-IIB-IIC</li> <li>• categoría M2, 2G, 2D, 2GD</li> <li>• clase T3-T4-T5-T6</li> <li>• trifásicos, monofásicos</li> <li>• con freno</li> </ul> |
| <b>Motori a sicurezza aumentata Ex-e</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gruppo II</li> <li>• categoria 2G</li> <li>• classe T1-T2-T3</li> </ul>  | <b>Increased safety motors Ex-e</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• group II</li> <li>• category 2G</li> <li>• class T1-T2-T3</li> </ul>   | <b>Moteurs à sécurité augmentée Ex-e</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• groupe II</li> <li>• catégorie 2G</li> <li>• classes de température T1-T2-T3</li> </ul>  | <b>Motoren in Schutzart "erhöhte Sicherheit" Ex-e</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gruppe II</li> <li>• Kategorie 2G</li> <li>• Klasse T1-T2-T3</li> </ul>   | <b>Motores de seguridad aumentada Ex-e</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grupo II</li> <li>• categoría 2G</li> <li>• clase T1-T2-T3</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Motori non sparking Ex-nA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gruppo II</li> <li>• categoria 3G, 3GD</li> </ul>  | <b>Non sparking motors Ex-nA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• group II</li> <li>• category 3G, 3GD</li> </ul>   | <b>Moteurs anti-étincelle Ex-nA (non sparking)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• groupe II</li> <li>• catégorie 3G, 3GD</li> </ul>  | <b>Funknfreie Motoren Ex-nA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gruppe II</li> <li>• Kategorie 3G, 3GD</li> </ul>   | <b>Motores no sparking Ex-nA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grupo II</li> <li>• categoría 3G, 3GD</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Motori chiusi con ventilazione esterna IEC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trifasi, monofasi</li> <li>• categoria 3D</li> </ul>  | <b>Totally enclosed fan cooled IEC motors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threephase, singlephase</li> <li>• category 3D</li> </ul>  | <b>Moteurs IP 55 IEC avec ventilation extérieure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• triphasés, monophasés</li> <li>• catégorie 3D</li> </ul>   | <b>Vollgekapselte luftgekühlte Motoren nach IEC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dreiphasen- und Einphasen-Ausführung</li> <li>• Kategorie 3D</li> </ul>   | <b>Motores cerrados con ventilación exterior IP 55 IEC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trifásicos, monofásicos</li> <li>• categoría 3D</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Elettropompe centrifughe antideflagranti per macchine da stampa Ex-d - Ex-de</b>  | <b>Centrifugal flameproof electric pumps for printing machines Ex-d - Ex-de</b>   | <b>Elettropompe centrifuges antidéflagrantes pour machines d'imprimerie Ex-d - Ex-de</b>   | <b>Explosionsgeschützte Zentrifugal-Elektropumpen für Druckmaschinen Ex-d - Ex-de</b>  | <b>Electrobombas centrifugas para máquinas de impresión Ex-d - Ex-de</b>   |
| <b>Elettropompe centrifughe per macchine utensili</b>  | <b>Centrifugal electric pumps for machine tools</b>   | <b>Elettropompe centrifuges pour machines-outils</b>   | <b>Elektropumpen für Werkzeugmaschinen</b>   | <b>Electrobombas centrifugas para máquinas herramientas</b>  |

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