Certified Products

The market for EX - Hazardous Area equipment is not as competitive as the general market for static eliminators. This is because its costs a lot of money, time and effort to obtain certification for these areas.

For example, the certification of the EX1250 Bar cost about €18,000, took 2 years and about 400 hours of management time. Then there is the ongoing annual cost for documentation and factory inspection every 6 months.

Our equipment has been certified to the European ATEX Directive, which is also accepted in many countries outside Europe. The EX715 Meter has also been certified to the International IECEx Standard.

We have made a strong effort to build up our EX Product range.

EX1250 Bar and EX-HP Power Unit

- This is more powerful than the equipment from the market leaders Simco and Eltex and considerably lower in cost.
- With emitters every 15mm, there is a much more even ionisation than companies like Simco and Meech who have emitters every 19/20mm.

- The remote monitoring system is the best available.
  In addition to monitoring the high voltage, we have an option which can also monitor the 115V or 230V supply.
- The EX1250 is fully encapsulated and waterproof - so will have a longer life than equipment from Haug, Meech and Simco which have an open construction and are affected on damp days.
- 5 year guarantee on the emitters. This is to counter arguments from some competitors claiming superiority for their emitters.

The EX-HP Power Unit is the same as the normal HP Power Unit. There is a small extra cost to cover certification when sold with an EX1250 Bar.

Notes

EX715 Static Meter

This is the only Static Meter which has been ATEX certified.
It has also been certified to the International IECEx standard.

Compact, easy to use, with 2 ranges and a “hold” facility.

The EX715 Static Meter is an invaluable tool in investigating industrial static electricity problems. It is used throughout production and quality control. It helps the operator to analyse the problem scientifically. e.g.

a Find out how much static is present?

b Establish standards of acceptability for static levels in processes.

c Reject material if it is too static generative.

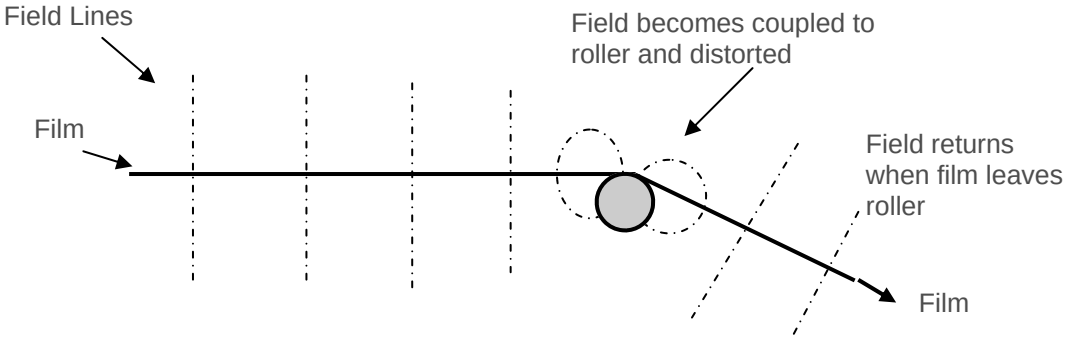
d To see where and how the static is being generated.

e To see if static eliminators are effective and if they are in the best position.

Characteristics of the Electric Field

The electric field has unusual characteristics which should be understood when making electrostatic measurements. These are noted below.

The electric field lines of the static charge radiate vertically from the object. But they are easily distorted by adjacent machinery parts. When the material to be measured is touching a part of the machine, such as a roller it is impossible to make an accurate reading. This is shown in the sketch below.



Notes

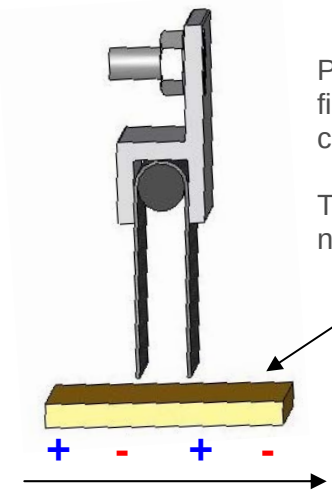
EX-HPSD (Anti-Static Brushes for EX areas)

Our customers have always used our standard antistatic brushes in EX areas. Under the ATEX rules they can use them in Zone II areas, without certification. We certified our anti-static brushes because we wanted to give customers the ability to use them also in Zone I areas, regardless of the gas used.

All the electrical static eliminators we know (including our EX1250) can only be used in Gas Group A - not in gas group B (Ethylene) or C (Hydrogen). The certification of the EX-HPSD covers groups B and C in addition to group A and is also certified for dust. This is the widest certification of any static control equipment on the market and is a major selling point.

We used the name EX-HPSD (High Performance Static Discharger) to distinguish it from standard anti-static brushes.

How they work



Positioned about 5mm from the web, the carbon fibre filaments concentrate the electric field of the static charge and ionise the gap.

This ionised air allows the exchange of ions which neutralises the charge.

The electric field from the static charge in the material is concentrated to ionise the air in the gap between the fibres and the material. This produces ions of the opposite polarity to neutralise the static charge. Unused ions travel to earth through the brush body.

Notes