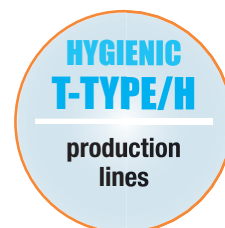


T-TYPE General information

International standards

The T-TYPE enclosures have been successfully tested



T-TYPE enclosures have been **successfully** tested in accordance with the following international standards, guaranteeing their usage for numerous applications:

- **EN 61984: Connectors - Safety requirements and tests.**
- **ANSI/UL 50 (Enclosures for Electrical Equipment)** equivalent to voluntary North American standard NEMA 250 (NEMA = National Electrical Manufacturers Association) and the corresponding Canadian standard CSA C22.2 No. 94 (Special Purpose Enclosures) for degrees of protection used in North America and required by local installation codes (e.g. NFPA 70 National Electrical Code in the USA, CSA plant standards for Canada). The current type approval was obtained after passing a number of tests carried out in accordance with the standard, in particular: **Type 12 (= NEMA 12)** for internal use, similar to degree of protection IP54 according to IEC/EN 60529. (Only standard T-TYPE enclosures).
- **EN 60529: Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)** for ratings IP65, IP66 and IP69.
- **EN 62262: Degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment against external mechanical impacts (IK Code)** for ratings IK09 (enclosures with levers), IK10 (enclosures without levers).
- **IEC 60068-2-52: Environmental testing - Part 2-52: Salt spray, cyclic:** with 5% solution of sodium chloride (NaCl), solution Ph from 6.5 to 7.2;

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS: 35 °C for 2 hours; 40 °C for 168 hours with 93% relative humidity;

NO. OF CYCLES: 4;

TEST PASSED: maintaining the IP degree of protection and with a contact resistance value $\leq 150\%$ of the initial value or $\leq 5 \text{ m}\Omega$.

- **IEC 60068-2-6: Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Vibrations (sinusoidal):** with values 10Hz÷500Hz, 0.35 mm amplitude of displacement, 50 m/s^2 ($5g_n$), crossover point 60.1 Hz;
NO. OF CYCLES: 10;
TEST PASSED: scanning 3 axes for 2 hours, with contact resistance value $\leq 150\%$ of the initial value or $\leq 5 \text{ m}\Omega$ and no micro-interruption ($\geq 1 \mu\text{s}$).
- **IEC 60068-2-3: Environmental testing - Part 2-3: Damp heat:** stationary at 40 °C, 93% relative humidity, 504 hours;
TEST PASSED: with contact resistance value $\leq 150\%$ of the initial value or $\leq 5 \text{ m}\Omega$ and no disruptive discharge (insulation resistance $> 100 \text{ G}\Omega$).
- **IEC 60068-2-30: Environmental testing - Part 2-30: Damp heat, cyclic:** 40 °C, 95% relative humidity, 12 hours at ambient temperature;
NO. OF CYCLES: 21;
TEST PASSED: with contact resistance value $\leq 150\%$ of the initial value or $\leq 5 \text{ m}\Omega$ and no disruptive discharge (insulation resistance $> 100 \text{ G}\Omega$).

T-TYPE General information

Resistance to chemicals comparison table

The classification herewith provided is only a generic reference guide in order to enable a first selection. It is based on literature data provided by the suppliers of the raw materials used, which are related to tests carried out on specimens under test conditions which are not always homogeneous and involving accelerating techniques, therefore not necessarily describing real operational conditions. The actual behaviour of products in the field may therefore be positively or negatively influenced by several

variable environmental parameters such as temperature, relative humidity, simultaneous presence of a plurality of substances and their concentration, exposure time, dynamic or static application condition, and so on. The accuracy of transferring the indications given herein to the actual conditions of use is therefore merely indicative and does not imply any guarantee or responsibility by ILME.

	T-TYPE	T-TYPE / W	T-TYPE / H	T-TYPE / C
A				
Acetone (propanone)	x	x	x	x
Active chlorine	x	x	x	x
Alum	●	●	●	●
Ammonia, 10% aqueous solution	●	x	●	●
Ammonia, liquid	x	x	●	●
Ammonium acetate	●	x	●	●
Ammonium carbonate	●	●	●	x
Ammonium chloride	●	●	●	x
Ammonium nitrate	●	●	●	●
Ammonium phosphate	●	●	●	●
Ammonium sulphate	●	●	●	●
Amyl alcohol	□	□	□	x
Aniline	□	□	x	x
Aqua regia (1:3 nitric acid : hydrochloric acid)	x	x	x	x
Asphalt	□	□	□	x
B				
Beer	●	●	●	●
Benzene	x	□	x	x
Borax	□	□	□	□
Boric acid	●	●	●	●
Boric acid, 10% aqueous solution	●	●	●	●
Boric water (boric acid 3%)	●	●	●	●
Butane, gas	□	□	□	x
Butane, liquid	□	□	□	x
C				
Calcium chloride	●	●	●	●
Calcium chloride, 10% aqueous solution	●	●	●	●
Calcium chloride, diluted suspension	●	●	●	●
Calcium nitrate	●	●	●	●
Calcium sulphate	●	●	x	●
Caustic potash (potassium hydroxide) 10%	x	●	●	x
Citric acid 50% aqueous solution	x	x	●	●
Copper sulphate 10% aqueous solution	●	●	●	●
Cresol	□	□	x	x
Cresolic solution	□	□	x	x
Cutting oil	□	□	□	x
Cyclo-hexane	□	□	□	x
D				
Deca-hydro-naphtalene	x	x	x	x
Di-exyl Phtalate	●	x	x	x

	T-TYPE	T-TYPE / W	T-TYPE / H	T-TYPE / C
D				
Di-isononyl Phtalate	●	x	x	x
Di-optyl Phtalate	●	●	x	x
Diesel Oil	□	□	□	□
Diluted Glucose	●	●	●	●
Diluted Glycerine	●	●	●	●
Diluted Glycol	●	●	●	●
Diluted Phenol	□	□	x	x
Diluted urea	●	●	●	●
E				
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	x	x	x	●
Ethyl alcohol	●	●	□	●
Ethylene-glycol or propylene-glycol	●	●	●	●
F				
Fatty acids	●	●	●	□
Ferric chloride, 10% aqueous solution	x	x	x	x
Formalin (formaldehyde 40% aqueous solution)	x	x	●	●
Fruit juices	●	●	●	●
Fuel oils	□	□	□	x
G				
Gaseous ammonia	□	x	●	●
Gaseous propane	x	●	●	x
Glycerine	●	●	●	●
Grinding oil	□	□	□	x
Gypsum (see calcium sulphate)	●	●	x	●
H				
Heptane	□	□	□	x
Hexane	□	□	□	x
Hydrochloric acid, <2% aqueous solution	x	x	●	□
Hydrogen sulphide	□	x	●	x
I				
Ink	●	●	●	●
IRM oil 901	●	●	●	●
IRM oil 902	□	●	●	x
IRM oil 903	x	□	□	□
Isopropyl alcohol	□	●	●	●
K				
Kitchen salt, aqueous solution	●	●	●	●

Legend

● : Resistant

□ : Limited resistance

x : Not resistant

T-TYPE General information

Resistance to chemicals comparison table

	T-TYPE	T-TYPE / W	T-TYPE / H	T-TYPE / C
L				
Lactic acid	●	●	●	●
Linseed oil	●	●	●	●
Liquid soap	x	●	●	●
Lubricating engine oil	□	□	□	x
Lubricating oil	●	●	●	x
M				
Mercury	●	●	●	●
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	x	x	●	●
Methyl alcohol, diluted 50%	□	□	●	●
Mineral based oil	●	●	●	●
Mineral oils (un-tasteful)	●	●	●	●
Mothballs (naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene)	□	□	x	x
Muriatic acid, concentrated	x	x	x	x
N				
n-Butanol (butyl alcohol)	●	●	●	●
Naphthalene	□	●	x	x
Normal (low octane) gasoline (petrol)	□	□	□	x
O				
Octane	□	□	□	x
Oleic acid	●	●	●	x
Oxalic acid	●	●	●	●
Ozone	x	x	x	□
P				
Paraffin oil	●	●	●	●
Petrol ether	□	□	□	□
Petroleum	●	●	●	●
Petroleum spirit (dry cleaning)	□	□	x	x
Potassium carbonate	●	●	●	●
Potassium chlorate	●	●	x	●
Potassium chloride	●	●	●	●
Potassium cyanide, aqueous solution	●	●	●	●
Potassium di-chromate	□	□	●	●
Potassium iodide	□	□	●	●
Potassium nitrate	□	x	x	●
Potassium persulphate	□	□	x	●
Potassium sulphate	□	□	●	●
S				
Sea water	●	●	●	●
Silicon oil	●	●	●	x
Soap solution	□	●	●	●
Sodium bicarbonate (oxide)	●	●	●	●
Sodium carbonate (washing soda)	●	●	●	●
Sodium chlorate	●	●	x	●
Sodium chloride (kitchen salt)	●	●	●	●

	T-TYPE	T-TYPE / W	T-TYPE / H	T-TYPE / C
S				
Sodium disulphate, aqueous solution	●	●	●	●
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	x	x	●	●
Sodium hydroxide 12,5% (liscivia)	□	x	●	●
Sodium Hypochlorite	x	x	●	●
Sodium nitrate	●	●	●	x
Sodium nitrite	□	□	●	x
Sodium perborate	●	●	●	●
Sodium phosphate	●	●	●	x
Sodium silicate	●	x	x	●
Sodium sulphate	●	●	●	●
S				
Sodium sulphide	●	●	●	●
Sodium Thiosulphate (photographic fixer)	●	●	●	●
Solution for photographic processing	●	●	●	●
Starch, aqueous (amylum)	●	●	●	●
Stearic acid	●	●	●	●
Succinic acid (butanedioic acid)	●	●	●	●
Sulphur	●	●	x	x
Sulphur dioxide (sulphurous anhydride)	□	x	x	□
Sulphuric acid, 2% aqueous solution	x	x	□	□
T				
Tallow	●	●	●	●
Tar	□	□	x	□
Tartaric acid	●	●	●	●
Toluene	x	x	x	x
Transformer oil (dielectric)	●	●	●	●
Trichloroethylene	x	x	x	x
Trichresyl phosphate	●	●	x	x
Turpentine essence	x	□	□	x
U				
Urine	●	●	●	●
V				
Vegetable oil	●	●	●	●
Vinegar	x	□	●	□
W				
Water	●	●	●	●
White alcohol (isopropanol + ethanol)	□	●	●	●
X				
Xylene	x	x	x	x

Legend

● : Resistant

□ : Limited resistance

x : Not resistant