

TABLE 500-2(b)
IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

Degrees C	Maximum Temperature	Identification Number
	Degrees F	
450	842	T1
300	572	T2
280	536	T2A
260	500	T2B
230	446	T2C
215	419	T2D
200	392	T3
180	356	T3A
165	329	T3B
160	320	T3C
135	275	T4
120	248	T4A
100	212	T5
85	185	T6

(c) **Temperature.** The temperature marking specified in (b) above shall not exceed the ignition temperature of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered. For information regarding ignition temperatures see NFPA 325M, Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, Volatile Solids—1969.

Formerly the temperature limit of each Group was assumed to be the lowest ignition temperature of any material in the Group, i.e., 280 C for Group D, 180 C for Group C. To avoid revising this limit as new gases are added (see hexane in Group D and acetaldehyde in Group C) temperature will be specified in future markings.

The ignition temperature for which equipment was approved prior to this requirement may be assumed to be as follows:

- Group A 280 C (536 F)
- Group B 280 C (536 F)
- Group C 180 C (356 F)
- Group D 280 C (536 F)

500-3. Specific Occupancies. See Articles 510 through 517 for rules applying to garages, aircraft hangars, gasoline dispensing and service stations, bulk storage plants, finishing processes, and flammable anesthetics.

500-4. Class I Locations. Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures. Class I locations shall include the following:

(a) **Class I, Division I.** Locations (1) in which hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors exist continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions, (2) in which hazardous concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage, or (3) in which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes which might release hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, might also cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment.

(FIG. 41-6 continues on next page.)