



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 60086-4:2008
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SIST EN 60086-4:2001

Primarne baterije - 4. del: Varnostni standard za litijeve baterije (IEC 60086-4:2007)

Primary batteries - Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

Primärbatterien - Teil 4: Sicherheitsnorm für Lithium-Batterien

Piles électriques - Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium

ITeB STANDARD PREVIEW
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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 60086-4:2007

[SIST EN 60086-4:2008](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/50fb0cc9-7027-45df-b89d-e480db1a046f/sist-en-60086-4-2008)

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English version

**Primary batteries -
Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries
(IEC 60086-4:2007)**

Piles électriques -
Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium
(CEI 60086-4:2007)

Primärbatterien -
Teil 4: Sicherheitsnorm
für Lithium-Batterien
(IEC 60086-4:2007)

STANDARD PREVIEW
This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2007-11-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 35/1240/CDV, future edition 3 of IEC 60086-4, prepared by IEC TC 35, Primary cells and batteries, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60086-4 on 2007-11-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 60086-4:2000.

EN 60086-4:2007 is the result of a reformatting initiative aimed at making this part more user-friendly, less ambiguous and, from a cross-reference point of view, fully harmonized with other parts of EN 60086.

The major technical changes, with regard to EN 60086-4:2000, concern:

- harmonization with EN 62281;
- the tests were renumbered and partly revised or deleted. One test (F: Impact) was added for compliance with EN 62281. The table shows the old and new test numbers as well as tests that were added. The test number in brackets indicates major changes of the test procedure.

Old	New	Test designation
C-3	A	Altitude
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	F	Impact
E-2	G	Crush
	H	Forced discharge
D-4	I	Abnormal charging
E-1	J	Free fall
F-1	K	Thermal abuse
D-3	L	Incorrect installation
D-6	M	Overdischarge

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2008-08-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2010-11-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60086-4:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60068-2-6	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-6:1995 (not modified).
IEC 60068-2-27	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-27:1993 (not modified).
IEC 60068-2-32	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60068-2-32:1993 (not modified).
IEC 62133	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62133:2003 (not modified).
IEC 61960	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61960:2004 (not modified).
IEC 62281	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62281:2004 (not modified).
IEC 60086-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60086-5:2005 (not modified).

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60086-1	– ¹⁾	Primary batteries - Part 1: General	EN 60086-1	2007 ²⁾
IEC 60086-2	– ¹⁾	Primary batteries - Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications	EN 60086-2	2007 ²⁾

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¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.



IEC 60086-4

Edition 3.0 2007-09

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Primary batteries –
Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

Piles électriques –
Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Requirements for safety	9
4.1 Design.....	9
4.2 Quality plan	10
5 Sampling	10
5.1 General.....	10
5.2 Test samples.....	10
6 Testing and requirements	11
6.1 General.....	11
6.1.1 Test application matrix.....	11
6.1.2 Safety notice	11
6.1.3 Ambient temperature	11
6.1.4 Parameter measurement tolerances	11
6.1.5 PredischARGE	12
6.1.6 Additional cells.....	12
6.2 Evaluation of test criteria.....	12
6.2.1 Short-circuit.....	12
6.2.2 Excessive temperature rise.....	12
6.2.3 Leakage	12
6.2.4 Mass loss	12
6.2.5 Venting.....	12
6.2.6 Fire	13
6.2.7 Rupture	13
6.2.8 Explosion	13
6.3 Tests and requirements – Overview.....	14
6.4 Tests for intended use.....	14
6.4.1 Test A: Altitude.....	14
6.4.2 Test B: Thermal cycling	15
6.4.3 Test C: Vibration	15
6.4.4 Test D: Shock.....	16
6.5 Tests for reasonably foreseeable misuse.....	16
6.5.1 Test E: External short-circuit	16
6.5.2 Test F: Impact	17
6.5.3 Test G: Crush.....	17
6.5.4 Test H: Forced discharge	18
6.5.5 Test I: Abnormal charging.....	18
6.5.6 Test J: Free fall	19
6.5.7 Test K: Thermal abuse	19
6.5.8 Test L: Incorrect installation	20
6.5.9 Test M: Overdischarge	20
6.6 Information to be given in the relevant specification	21

6.7	Evaluation and report	22
7	Information for safety.....	22
7.1	Safety precautions during design of equipment	22
7.1.1	Charge protection	22
7.1.2	Parallel connection	22
7.2	Safety precautions during handling of batteries	22
7.3	Packaging	24
7.4	Handling of battery cartons.....	24
7.5	Transport	25
7.5.1	General	25
7.5.2	Air transport	25
7.5.3	Sea transport.....	25
7.5.4	Land transport	25
7.6	Display and storage.....	25
7.7	Disposal	25
8	Instructions for use	26
9	Marking	26
9.1	General	26
9.2	Small batteries	27
Annex A (informative)	Guidelines for the achievement of safety of lithium batteries	28
Annex B (informative)	Guidelines for designers of equipment using lithium batteries.....	29
Annex C (informative)	Additional information on display and storage	31
	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/50fb0cc9-7027-45df-b89d-e480db1a046f/sist-en-60086-4-2008	
Bibliography.....		32
Figure 1 – Mesh screen		13
Figure 2 – Thermal cycling procedure		15
Figure 3 – Axes for free fall.....		19
Figure 4 – Circuit diagram for incorrect installation		20
Figure 5 – Circuit diagram for overdischarge.....		21
Figure 6 – Safety wiring for charge protection		22
Figure 7 – Ingestion gauge		24
Table 1 – Number of test samples.....		10
Table 2 – Test application matrix		11
Table 3 – Maximum mass loss		12
Table 4 – Tests and requirements.....		14
Table 5 – Vibration profile (sinusoidal).....		16
Table 6 – Shock parameters		16
Table 7 – Resistive load for overdischarge.....		21
Table A.1 – Battery design guidelines		28
Table B.1 – Equipment design guidelines.....		29

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRIMARY BATTERIES –**Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60086-4 has been prepared by technical committee 35: Primary cells and batteries.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2000. It is the result of a reformatting initiative aimed at making this part more user-friendly, less ambiguous and, from a cross-reference point of view, fully harmonized with other parts of IEC 60086.

The major technical changes, with regard to the previous edition, concern:

- a) Harmonisation with IEC 62281 [11]¹
- b) The tests were renumbered and partly revised or deleted. One test (F: Impact) was added for compliance with IEC 62281. The table shows the old and new test numbers as well as tests that were added. The test number in brackets indicates major changes of the test procedure.

¹ Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

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The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
35/1240/CDV	35/1250/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60086 series, under the general title *Primary batteries*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of safety is closely related to safeguarding the integrity of people and property. This standard specifies tests and requirements for lithium batteries and has been prepared in accordance with ISO/IEC guidelines, taking into account all relevant national and international standards which apply.

Lithium batteries are different from conventional primary batteries using aqueous electrolyte in that they contain flammable materials.

Consequently, it is important to carefully consider safety during design, production, distribution, use, and disposal of lithium batteries. Based on such special characteristics, lithium batteries for consumer applications were initially small in size and had low power output. There were also lithium batteries with high power output which were used for special industrial and military applications and were characterized as being “technician replaceable”. The first edition of this standard was drafted to accommodate this situation.

However, from around the end of the 1980s, lithium batteries with high power output started to be widely used in the consumer replacement market, mainly as a power source in camera applications. Since the demand for such lithium batteries with high power output significantly increased, various manufacturers started to produce these types of lithium batteries. As a consequence of this situation, the safety aspects for lithium batteries with high power output were included in the second edition of this standard.

The major target of the third edition of this standard was to harmonize it with the transport tests for lithium batteries that were published in IEC 62281 [11].

Guidelines addressing safety issues during the design of lithium batteries are provided in Annex A. Annex B provides guidelines addressing safety issues during the design of equipment where lithium batteries are installed. Both Annex A and B reflect experience with lithium batteries used in camera applications and are based on document [18] of the bibliography.

Safety is freedom from unacceptable risk. There can be no absolute safety: some risk will remain. Therefore a product, process or service can only be relatively safe. Safety is achieved by reducing risk to a tolerable level determined by the search for an optimal balance between the ideal of absolute safety and the demands to be met by a product, process or service, and factors such as benefit to the user, suitability for purpose, cost effectiveness, and conventions of the society concerned.

As safety will pose different problems, it is impossible to provide a set of precise provisions and recommendations that will apply in every case. However, this standard, when followed on a judicious “use when applicable” basis, will provide reasonably consistent standards for safety.