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Primary batteries – Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

INTERNATIONAL
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COMMISSION

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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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DISCLAIMER

This Redline version is not an official Standard and is intended to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the IEC International Standard provided in this package is to be considered the official Standard.

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 60086-4 has been prepared by technical committee 35: Primary cells and batteries.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Revised criteria for an explosion;
- b) Addition of test parameters for the overdischarge test of battery types FR14505 and FR10G445;
- c) Addition of a new subclause 5.1 Validity of Testing;
- d) revised pictogram E in Table D.1;
- e) Addition of Annex E with requirements for child resistant packaging of coin cells;
- f) Addition of Annex F with recommendations on the use of the KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN safety sign.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
35/1420/FDIS	35/1423/RVD

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.

NOTE The following print types are used:

- instructions/warnings for consumers: *in italic type*.

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 stability date indicated on the IEC web site 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.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of safety is closely related to safeguarding the integrity of people and property. This document 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 document 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 document.

Primary lithium batteries both for consumer and industrial applications are well-established safe and reliable products in the market, which is at least partly due to the existence of safety standards such as this document and, for transport, IEC 62281. The fourth edition of this document therefore reflects only minor changes which became necessary in order to keep it harmonized with IEC 62281 and to continuously improve the user information about safety related matters.

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 [23]¹.

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 document, when followed on a judicious “use when applicable” basis, will provide reasonably consistent standards for safety.

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

PRIMARY BATTERIES –

Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60086 specifies tests and requirements for primary lithium batteries to ensure their safe operation under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse.

NOTE Primary lithium batteries that are standardized in IEC 60086-2 are expected to meet all applicable requirements herein. It is understood that consideration of this part of IEC 60086 might also be given to measuring and/or ensuring the safety of non-standardized primary lithium batteries. In either case, no claim or warranty is made that compliance or non-compliance with this standard will fulfil or not fulfil any of the user's particular purposes or needs.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 60086-1:~~2014~~, *Primary batteries – Part 1: General*

IEC 60086-2, *Primary batteries – Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications*

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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IEC 60086-1, *Primary batteries – Part 1: General*

IEC 60086-2, *Primary batteries – Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications*

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

PILES ÉLECTRIQUES –

Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium

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La Norme internationale IEC 60086-4 a été établie par le comité d'études 35 de l'IEC: Piles.

Cette cinquième édition annule et remplace la quatrième édition parue en 2014 dont elle constitue une révision technique.

La présente édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) Mise à jour des critères pour une explosion;
- b) Ajout de paramètres pour l'essai de décharge excessive des piles des types FR14505 et FR10G445;
- c) Ajout d'un nouveau paragraphe 5.1 Validité des essais;
- d) mise à jour du pictogramme E dans le Tableau D.1;

- e) Ajout de l'Annexe E avec des exigences relatives aux emballages à l'épreuve des enfants d'éléments de type bouton;
- f) Ajout de l'Annexe F avec des recommandations sur l'utilisation du signal de sécurité TENIR HORS DE PORTEE DES ENFANTS.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
35/1420/FDIS	35/1423/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette norme.

Cette publication a été rédigée selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

NOTE Les caractères d'imprimerie suivants sont utilisés:

- instructions/avertissements pour les consommateurs: *en caractères italiques*.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60086, publiées sous le titre général *Piles électriques*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de cette publication ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives à la publication recherchée. A cette date, la publication sera

- reconduite,
- supprimée,
- remplacée par une édition révisée, ou
- amendée.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "*colour inside*" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

La notion de sécurité est étroitement liée à la sauvegarde de l'intégrité des personnes et des biens. Le présent document spécifie les essais et les exigences pour les piles au lithium et elle a été établie conformément aux lignes directrices ISO/IEC, en prenant en compte toutes les normes nationales et internationales qui s'appliquent.

Les piles au lithium sont différentes des piles électriques conventionnelles utilisant un électrolyte aqueux dans la mesure où elles contiennent des matériaux inflammables.

Par conséquent, il est important de bien prendre en compte la sécurité aux étapes que sont la conception, la production, la distribution, l'utilisation et la mise au rebut des piles au lithium. Compte tenu de leurs caractéristiques spécifiques, les piles au lithium pour les applications grand public étaient à l'origine de petite taille et de faible puissance. Il existait également des piles au lithium de forte puissance qui étaient utilisées pour des applications industrielles et militaires particulières dont l'une des particularités était d'être "remplaçables par un technicien". La première édition du présent document avait été rédigée pour prendre en compte cette situation.

Cependant, depuis la fin des années 1980 environ, des piles au lithium de forte puissance ont commencé à être largement utilisées sur le marché de remplacement grand public, principalement en tant que source d'énergie dans les appareils de prise de vues. La demande pour de telles piles au lithium de forte puissance ayant augmenté de manière significative, différents fabricants ont commencé à en produire. Par conséquent, les aspects de sécurité relatifs aux piles au lithium de forte puissance ont été inclus dans la seconde édition du présent document.

Les piles au lithium, tant pour les applications grand public que pour les applications industrielles, sont des produits du marché dont la sûreté et la fiabilité sont bien établies, cela étant dû, au moins en partie, à l'existence de normes de sécurité telles que le présent document et, pour le transport, de l'IEC 62281. La quatrième édition du présent document ne reflète donc que les modifications mineures qui étaient devenues nécessaires pour qu'elle reste harmonisée avec l'IEC 62281 et pour continuer à améliorer les informations destinées à l'utilisateur touchant les questions de sécurité.

Les lignes directrices relatives aux questions de sécurité au moment de la conception des piles au lithium sont données dans l'Annexe A. L'Annexe B donne des lignes directrices relatives aux questions de sécurité au moment de la conception des matériels dans lesquels sont installées des piles au lithium. Les deux Annexes A et B reflètent l'expérience acquise avec les piles au lithium utilisées dans les applications pour les appareils de prise de vues et sont fondées sur le document de référence [22]¹.

La sécurité est l'absence de risques inacceptables. La sécurité absolue ne peut pas exister: il subsiste toujours un risque. De ce fait, un produit, un procédé ou un service ne peut être sûr que de manière relative. La sécurité est obtenue en réduisant le risque à un niveau tolérable déterminé par la recherche d'un équilibre optimal entre l'idéal de sécurité absolue et les exigences auxquelles doit répondre un produit, un procédé ou un service, et des facteurs tels que le bénéfice pour l'utilisateur, l'adéquation à l'usage prévu, la rentabilité et les conventions de la société concernée.

Dans la mesure où la sécurité pose différents problèmes, il est impossible d'établir une liste de dispositions et de recommandations précises qui s'appliquent dans tous les cas. Cependant, s'il est suivi de manière judicieuse en fonction de son applicabilité, le présent document constitue une référence raisonnable et cohérente en matière de sécurité.

¹ Les chiffres entre crochets se réfèrent à la Bibliographie.

PILES ÉLECTRIQUES –

Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60086 spécifie les essais et les exigences pour les piles électriques au lithium afin d'assurer leur fonctionnement en toute sécurité dans les conditions d'utilisation prévue et en cas de mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible.

NOTE Les piles électriques au lithium qui sont normalisées dans l'IEC 60086-2 sont prévues pour satisfaire à toutes les exigences applicables ci-dessous. Il est entendu que la présente partie de l'IEC 60086 pourrait également être prise en compte pour mesurer les piles électriques au lithium non normalisées et/ou s'assurer qu'elles sont sûres. Dans les deux cas, il n'existe aucune déclaration ou garantie que la conformité ou la non-conformité à la présente norme répondra ou ne répondra pas aux objectifs ou aux besoins particuliers de l'utilisateur.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60086-1, *Piles électriques – Partie 1: Généralités*

IEC 60086-2, *Piles électriques – Partie 2: Spécifications physiques et électriques*