

# REDLINE VERSION



---

## Primary batteries – Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

---

ICS 29.220.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-3534-8

**Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions .....	8
4 Requirements for safety.....	11
4.1 Design .....	11
4.1.1 General .....	11
4.1.2 Venting .....	11
4.1.3 Insulation resistance .....	11
4.2 Quality plan.....	11
5 Sampling .....	11
5.1 General.....	11
5.2 Sampling for type approval.....	11
6 Testing and requirements .....	12
6.1 General.....	12
6.1.1 Applicable safety tests .....	12
6.1.2 <b>Safety</b> Cautionary notice .....	13
6.1.3 Ambient temperature.....	14
6.2 Intended use .....	14
6.2.1 Intended use tests and requirements .....	14
6.2.2 Intended use test procedures .....	14
6.3 Reasonably foreseeable misuse .....	17
6.3.1 Reasonably foreseeable misuse tests and requirements .....	17
6.3.2 Reasonably foreseeable misuse test procedures.....	17
7 Information for safety.....	19
7.1 <b>Safety</b> Precautions during handling of batteries.....	19
7.2 Packaging.....	21
7.3 Handling of battery cartons.....	21
7.4 Display and storage .....	22
7.5 Transportation.....	22
7.6 Disposal.....	22
8 Instructions for use .....	22
9 Marking .....	23
9.1 General (see Table 7) .....	23
9.2 Marking of small batteries (see Table 7) .....	23
9.3 <b>Safety pictograms</b> .....	24
Annex A (informative) Additional information <del>to 7.4</del> on display and storage .....	25
Annex B (informative) Battery compartment design guidelines .....	26
B.1 Background.....	26
B.1.1 General .....	26
B.1.2 Battery failures resulting from poor battery compartment design.....	26
B.1.3 Potential hazards resulting from battery reversal.....	26
B.1.4 Potential hazards resulting from a short circuit.....	26
B.2 General guidance for appliance design .....	27

B.2.1	Key battery factors to be first considered .....	27
B.2.2	Other important factors to consider .....	27
B.3	Specific measures against reversed installation .....	28
B.3.1	General .....	28
B.3.2	Design of the positive contact.....	28
B.3.3	Design of the negative contact .....	28
B.3.4	Design with respect to battery orientation .....	29
B.3.5	Dimensional considerations.....	29
B.4	Specific measures to prevent short-circuiting of batteries .....	31
B.4.1	Measures to prevent short-circuiting due to battery jacket damage .....	31
B.4.2	Measures to prevent external short-circuit of a battery caused when coiled spring contacts are employed for battery connection .....	31
B.5	Special considerations regarding recessed negative contacts.....	33
B.6	Waterproof and non-vented devices.....	34
B.7	Other design considerations .....	34
Annex C (informative)	Safety pictograms .....	36
C.1	<del>Overview</del> <del>General</del> .....	36
C.2	Pictograms.....	36
C.3	<del>Instructions</del> <del>Recommendations</del> for use .....	38
Bibliography	.....	39
Figure 1	– Sampling for type approval tests and number of batteries required .....	12
Figure 2	– Temperature cycling procedure.....	17
Figure 3	– Circuit diagram for incorrect installation (four batteries in series).....	18
Figure 4	– Circuit diagram for external short circuit.....	18
Figure 5	– Circuit diagram for overdischarge .....	19
Figure 6	– XYZ axes for free fall.....	19
Figure 7	– Ingestion gauge <del>(Inner dimensions)</del> .....	21
Figure B.1	– Example of series connection with one battery reversed.....	26
Figure B.2	– Positive contact recessed between ribs .....	28
Figure B.3	– Positive contact recessed within surrounding insulation .....	28
Figure B.4	– Negative contact U-shaped to ensure no positive (+) battery contact .....	29
Figure B.5	– Design with respect to battery orientation .....	29
Figure B.6	– Example of the design of a positive contact of an appliance .....	30
Figure B.7	– Example of a short circuit, a switch is piercing the battery insulating jacket .....	31
Figure B.8	– Typical example of insulation to prevent short circuit.....	31
Figure B.9	– Insertion against spring (to be avoided) .....	32
Figure B.10	– Examples showing distorted springs .....	32
Figure B.11	– One example of protected insertion .....	32
Figure B.12	– Example of negative contacts .....	33
Figure B.13	– Example of series connection of batteries with voltage tapping.....	35
Table 1	– Test matrix .....	13
Table 2	– Intended use tests and requirements.....	14
Table 3	– Shock pulse .....	15

Table 4 – Test sequence.....	15
Table 5 – Test sequence.....	16
Table 6 – Reasonably foreseeable misuse tests and requirements.....	17
Table 7 – Marking requirements.....	24
Table B.1 – Dimensions of battery terminals and recommended dimensions of the positive contact of an appliance in Figure B.6.....	30
Table B.2 – Minimum wire diameters.....	33
Table B.3 – Dimensions of the negative battery terminal.....	34
Table C.1 – Safety pictograms ( <i>1 of 3</i> ).....	36

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## PRIMARY BATTERIES –

## Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

## 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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

**DISCLAIMER**

**This Redline version is not an official IEC Standard and is intended only to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the current version of the standard is to be considered the official document.**

**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 60086-5 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 35: Primary cells and batteries.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) The definition of explosion was changed to suitable sentence in order to harmonize in IEC 60086 series;
- b) To prevent removal of hydrogen gas, we revised it to the suitable sentence,
- c) To prevent misuse, the battery compartments with parallel connections were revised to the suitable sentence.
- d) To clarify the method to determine the insulation resistance.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
35/1360/FDIS	35/1361/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60086 series, published 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 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.

**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 publication using a colour printer.**

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of safety is closely related to safeguarding the integrity of people and property. This part of IEC 60086 specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries with aqueous electrolyte and has been prepared in accordance with ISO/IEC guidelines, taking into account all relevant national and international standards which apply. Also included in this standard is guidance for appliance designers with respect to battery compartments and information regarding packaging, handling, warehousing and transportation.

Safety is a balance between freedom from risks of harm and other demands to be met by the product. There can be no absolute safety. Even at the highest level of safety, the product can only be relatively safe. In this respect, decision-making is based on risk evaluation and safety judgement.

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.

## PRIMARY BATTERIES –

### Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

#### 1 Scope

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

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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:~~2014~~, *Primary batteries – Part 2: Physical and electrical specifications*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

---

**Primary batteries –  
Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte**

**Piles électriques –  
Partie 5: Sécurité des piles à électrolyte aqueux**

## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions .....	8
4 Requirements for safety.....	10
4.1 Design .....	10
4.1.1 General .....	10
4.1.2 Venting .....	10
4.1.3 Insulation resistance .....	11
4.2 Quality plan.....	11
5 Sampling .....	11
5.1 General.....	11
5.2 Sampling for type approval.....	11
6 Testing and requirements .....	12
6.1 General.....	12
6.1.1 Applicable safety tests .....	12
6.1.2 Cautionary notice .....	13
6.1.3 Ambient temperature.....	13
6.2 Intended use .....	13
6.2.1 Intended use tests and requirements .....	13
6.2.2 Intended use test procedures .....	13
6.3 Reasonably foreseeable misuse .....	16
6.3.1 Reasonably foreseeable misuse tests and requirements .....	16
6.3.2 Reasonably foreseeable misuse test procedures.....	16
7 Information for safety.....	18
7.1 Precautions during handling of batteries .....	18
7.2 Packaging.....	20
7.3 Handling of battery cartons.....	20
7.4 Display and storage .....	20
7.5 Transportation.....	21
7.6 Disposal.....	21
8 Instructions for use .....	21
9 Marking .....	22
9.1 General (see Table 7) .....	22
9.2 Marking of small batteries (see Table 7) .....	22
9.3 Safety pictograms .....	22
Annex A (informative) Additional information on display and storage .....	23
Annex B (informative) Battery compartment design guidelines .....	24
B.1 Background.....	24
B.1.1 General .....	24
B.1.2 Battery failures resulting from poor battery compartment design.....	24
B.1.3 Potential hazards resulting from battery reversal.....	24
B.1.4 Potential hazards resulting from a short circuit.....	24
B.2 General guidance for appliance design .....	25

B.2.1	Key battery factors to be first considered .....	25
B.2.2	Other important factors to consider .....	25
B.3	Specific measures against reversed installation .....	26
B.3.1	General .....	26
B.3.2	Design of the positive contact.....	26
B.3.3	Design of the negative contact .....	26
B.3.4	Design with respect to battery orientation .....	27
B.3.5	Dimensional considerations.....	28
B.4	Specific measures to prevent short-circuiting of batteries .....	29
B.4.1	Measures to prevent short-circuiting due to battery jacket damage .....	29
B.4.2	Measures to prevent external short-circuit of a battery caused when coiled spring contacts are employed for battery connection .....	30
B.5	Special considerations regarding recessed negative contacts.....	31
B.6	Waterproof and non-vented devices.....	32
B.7	Other design considerations .....	32
Annex C (informative)	Safety pictograms .....	34
C.1	General.....	34
C.2	Pictograms.....	34
C.3	Recommendations for use .....	36
Bibliography	.....	37
Figure 1	– Sampling for type approval tests and number of batteries required .....	11
Figure 2	– Temperature cycling procedure.....	16
Figure 3	– Circuit diagram for incorrect installation (four batteries in series).....	17
Figure 4	– Circuit diagram for external short circuit.....	17
Figure 5	– Circuit diagram for overdischarge .....	18
Figure 6	– XYZ axes for free fall.....	18
Figure 7	– Ingestion gauge.....	20
Figure B.1	– Example of series connection with one battery reversed.....	24
Figure B.2	– Positive contact recessed between ribs .....	26
Figure B.3	– Positive contact recessed within surrounding insulation .....	26
Figure B.4	– Negative contact U-shaped to ensure no positive (+) battery contact .....	27
Figure B.5	– Design with respect to battery orientation .....	27
Figure B.6	– Example of the design of a positive contact of an appliance .....	28
Figure B.7	– Example of a short circuit, a switch is piercing the battery insulating jacket .....	29
Figure B.8	– Typical example of insulation to prevent short circuit.....	29
Figure B.9	– Insertion against spring (to be avoided) .....	30
Figure B.10	– Examples showing distorted springs .....	30
Figure B.11	– One example of protected insertion .....	30
Figure B.12	– Example of negative contacts .....	32
Figure B.13	– Example of series connection of batteries with voltage tapping.....	33
Table 1	– Test matrix .....	12
Table 2	– Intended use tests and requirements.....	13
Table 3	– Shock pulse .....	14

Table 4 – Test sequence.....	14
Table 5 – Test sequence.....	15
Table 6 – Reasonably foreseeable misuse tests and requirements.....	16
Table 7 – Marking requirements.....	22
Table B.1 – Dimensions of battery terminals and recommended dimensions of the positive contact of an appliance in Figure B.6.....	28
Table B.2 – Minimum wire diameters.....	31
Table B.3 – Dimensions of the negative battery terminal.....	32
Table C.1 – Safety pictograms.....	34

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

---

**PRIMARY BATTERIES –****Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte****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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60086-5 has been prepared by IEC Technical Committee 35: Primary cells and batteries.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) The definition of explosion was changed to suitable sentence in order to harmonize in IEC 60086 series;
- b) To prevent removal of hydrogen gas, we revised it to the suitable sentence,
- c) To prevent misuse, the battery compartments with parallel connections were revised to the suitable sentence.
- d) To clarify the method to determine the insulation resistance.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
35/1360/FDIS	35/1361/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60086 series, published 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 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 part of IEC 60086 specifies tests and requirements for primary batteries with aqueous electrolyte and has been prepared in accordance with ISO/IEC guidelines, taking into account all relevant national and international standards which apply. Also included in this standard is guidance for appliance designers with respect to battery compartments and information regarding packaging, handling, warehousing and transportation.

Safety is a balance between freedom from risks of harm and other demands to be met by the product. There can be no absolute safety. Even at the highest level of safety, the product can only be relatively safe. In this respect, decision-making is based on risk evaluation and safety judgement.

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.

## PRIMARY BATTERIES –

### Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

#### 1 Scope

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

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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, *Primary batteries – Part 1: General*

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

IEC 60068-2-6, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

## SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS.....	41
INTRODUCTION.....	43
1 Domaine d'application.....	44
2 Références normatives .....	44
3 Termes et définitions .....	44
4 Exigences relatives à la sécurité .....	46
4.1 Conception .....	46
4.1.1 Généralités .....	46
4.1.2 Dégazage .....	46
4.1.3 Résistance d'isolement .....	47
4.2 Plan de qualité .....	47
5 Echantillonnage .....	47
5.1 Généralités .....	47
5.2 Echantillonnage pour l'homologation de type .....	47
6 Essais et exigences .....	48
6.1 Généralités .....	48
6.1.1 Essais de sécurité applicables.....	48
6.1.2 Mention d'avertissement.....	49
6.1.3 Température ambiante .....	49
6.2 Utilisation prévue .....	49
6.2.1 Essais et exigences en utilisation prévue.....	49
6.2.2 Procédures d'essais en utilisation prévue .....	49
6.3 Mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible .....	52
6.3.1 Essais et exigences en cas de mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible .....	52
6.3.2 Procédures d'essai en cas de mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible .....	52
7 Informations relatives à la sécurité .....	54
7.1 Précautions au cours de la manipulation des piles .....	54
7.2 Emballage.....	56
7.3 Manipulation des cartons de piles.....	57
7.4 Présentation et stockage .....	57
7.5 Transport.....	57
7.6 Mise au rebut.....	57
8 Instructions d'utilisation .....	58
9 Marquage.....	58
9.1 Généralités (voir le Tableau 7) .....	58
9.2 Marquage des petites piles (voir le Tableau 7).....	58
9.3 Pictogrammes relatifs à la sécurité .....	59
Annexe A (informative) Informations complémentaires concernant la présentation et le stockage.....	60
Annexe B (informative) Lignes directrices pour la conception des compartiments de piles .....	61
B.1 Contexte .....	61
B.1.1 Généralités .....	61

B.1.2	Défaillances des piles provenant d'une mauvaise conception des compartiments de piles .....	61
B.1.3	Dangers potentiels provenant de l'inversion des piles .....	61
B.1.4	Dangers potentiels provenant d'un court-circuit.....	61
B.2	Lignes directrices générales pour la conception des appareils.....	62
B.2.1	Facteurs clés pour les piles à prendre en considération en premier lieu.....	62
B.2.2	Autres facteurs importants à prendre en considération .....	62
B.3	Mesures spécifiques contre l'inversion lors de l'installation .....	63
B.3.1	Généralités .....	63
B.3.2	Conception du contact positif .....	63
B.3.3	Conception du contact négatif .....	63
B.3.4	Conception concernant l'orientation des piles .....	64
B.3.5	Considérations dimensionnelles .....	65
B.4	Mesures spécifiques pour empêcher la mise en court-circuit des piles.....	66
B.4.1	Mesures pour empêcher les courts-circuits dus à des dommages affectant l'enveloppe de la pile .....	66
B.4.2	Mesures pour empêcher un court-circuit externe d'une pile provoqué lorsque des contacts à ressort spiralé sont utilisés.....	67
B.5	Considérations particulières concernant les bornes négatives en retrait .....	68
B.6	Appareils étanches à l'eau et non ventilés .....	69
B.7	Autres considérations de conception.....	70
Annexe C (informative)	Pictogrammes de sécurité .....	72
C.1	Généralités .....	72
C.2	Pictogrammes .....	72
C.3	Recommandations d'utilisation .....	75
Bibliographie	.....	76
Figure 1	– Echantillonnage pour essais d'homologation de type et nombre exigé de piles ....	47
Figure 2	– Procédure de cycles de températures .....	52
Figure 3	– Installation incorrecte (quatre piles en série).....	53
Figure 4	– Court-circuit externe .....	53
Figure 5	– Décharge excessive .....	54
Figure 6	– Axes XYZ pour la chute libre .....	54
Figure 7	– Gabarit d'ingestion .....	56
Figure B.1	– Exemple d'installation en série avec l'inversion d'une pile .....	61
Figure B.2	– Contact positif en retrait entre les nervures.....	63
Figure B.3	– Contact positif en retrait à l'intérieur de l'isolation environnante .....	63
Figure B.4	– Contact négatif en U pour éviter un contact positif (+) de la pile .....	64
Figure B.5	– Conception et orientation des piles .....	64
Figure B.6	– Exemple de la conception d'un contact positif d'un appareil.....	65
Figure B.7	– Exemple de court-circuit: un interrupteur perce l'enveloppe isolante de la pile ..	66
Figure B.8	– Exemple type d'isolation pour empêcher les courts-circuits .....	67
Figure B.9	– Insertion contre le ressort (à éviter) .....	67
Figure B.10	– Exemples représentant des ressorts déformés .....	67
Figure B.11	– Exemple d'insertion protégée .....	68
Figure B.12	– Exemple de contacts négatifs .....	69
Figure B.13	– Exemple de connexion en série de piles avec prise de tension .....	70

Tableau 1 – Matrice d'essai .....	48
Tableau 2 – Essais et exigences en utilisation prévue .....	49
Tableau 3 – Impulsion de chocs .....	50
Tableau 4 – Séquence d'essai .....	50
Tableau 5 – Séquence d'essai .....	51
Tableau 6 – Essais et exigences en cas de mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible .....	52
Tableau 7 – Exigences relatives au marquage .....	59
Tableau B.1 – Dimensions des bornes de pile et dimensions recommandées du contact positif d'un appareil à la Figure B.6 .....	65
Tableau B.2 – Diamètres minimaux des fils .....	68
Tableau B.3 – Dimensions de la borne négative de la pile .....	69
Tableau C.1 – Pictogrammes de sécurité .....	73

## COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

## PILES ÉLECTRIQUES –

## Partie 5: Sécurité des piles à électrolyte aqueux

## AVANT-PROPOS

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de l'IEC). L'IEC a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. A cet effet, l'IEC – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de l'IEC"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'IEC, participent également aux travaux. L'IEC collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
- 2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de l'IEC concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de l'IEC intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
- 3) Les Publications de l'IEC se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de l'IEC. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que l'IEC s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; l'IEC ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
- 4) Dans le but d'encourager l'uniformité internationale, les Comités nationaux de l'IEC s'engagent, dans toute la mesure possible, à appliquer de façon transparente les Publications de l'IEC dans leurs publications nationales et régionales. Toutes divergences entre toutes Publications de l'IEC et toutes publications nationales ou régionales correspondantes doivent être indiquées en termes clairs dans ces dernières.
- 5) L'IEC elle-même ne fournit aucune attestation de conformité. Des organismes de certification indépendants fournissent des services d'évaluation de conformité et, dans certains secteurs, accèdent aux marques de conformité de l'IEC. L'IEC n'est responsable d'aucun des services effectués par les organismes de certification indépendants.
- 6) Tous les utilisateurs doivent s'assurer qu'ils sont en possession de la dernière édition de cette publication.
- 7) Aucune responsabilité ne doit être imputée à l'IEC, à ses administrateurs, employés, auxiliaires ou mandataires, y compris ses experts particuliers et les membres de ses comités d'études et des Comités nationaux de l'IEC, pour tout préjudice causé en cas de dommages corporels et matériels, ou de tout autre dommage de quelque nature que ce soit, directe ou indirecte, ou pour supporter les coûts (y compris les frais de justice) et les dépenses découlant de la publication ou de l'utilisation de cette Publication de l'IEC ou de toute autre Publication de l'IEC, ou au crédit qui lui est accordé.
- 8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
- 9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale IEC 60086-5 a été établie par le comité d'études 35 de l'IEC: Piles.

Cette quatrième édition annule et remplace la troisième édition parue en 2011. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

- a) La définition du terme explosion a été modifiée pour l'harmoniser avec les autres définitions de la série IEC 60086;
- b) Empêcher l'élimination de l'hydrogène, la phrase a été révisée,
- c) Empêcher les mauvais usages, la phrase sur les compartiments avec des piles connectées en parallèle a été révisée.
- d) La méthode de détermination de la résistance d'isolement a été clarifiée.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
35/1360/FDIS	35/1361/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.

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.

## INTRODUCTION

La notion de sécurité est étroitement liée à la protection de l'intégrité des personnes et des biens. La présente partie de l'IEC 60086 spécifie les exigences et essais pour les piles à électrolyte aqueux et elle a été établie conformément aux lignes directrices ISO/IEC en prenant en compte les normes nationales et internationales correspondantes. Cette norme donne également des lignes directrices pour les concepteurs d'appareils concernant les compartiments de piles et des informations relatives à l'emballage, à la manipulation, à l'entreposage et au transport.

La sécurité consiste en un équilibre entre l'absence de risques de dommages et d'autres exigences auxquelles le produit doit satisfaire. La sécurité absolue ne peut pas exister. Même au niveau le plus élevé de sécurité, le produit peut n'offrir qu'une sécurité relative. A cet égard, la prise de décision repose sur l'évaluation des risques et les jugements sur la sécurité.

Compte tenu des différents problèmes posés par la sécurité, il est impossible de fournir un ensemble de dispositions et de recommandations précises qui s'appliqueront à chaque cas. Cependant, la présente norme, si elle est suivie de manière judicieuse, c'est à dire en "l'utilisant lorsqu'elle est applicable", fournira des dispositions suffisamment cohérentes en matière de sécurité.

## **PILES ÉLECTRIQUES –**

### **Partie 5: Sécurité des piles à électrolyte aqueux**

#### **1 Domaine d'application**

La présente partie de l'IEC 60086 spécifie des essais et des exigences pour les piles à électrolyte aqueux pour assurer leur fonctionnement sûr dans des conditions d'utilisation prévue et de mauvais usage raisonnablement prévisible.

#### **2 Références normatives**

Les documents suivants sont cités en référence de manière normative, en intégralité ou en partie, dans le présent document et sont indispensables pour son application. 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*

IEC 60068-2-6, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-6: Essais – Essai Fc: Vibrations (sinusoïdales)*

IEC 60068-2-27, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-27: Essais – Essai Ea et guide: Chocs*

IEC 60068-2-31, *Essais d'environnement – Partie 2-31: Essais – Essai Ec: Choc lié à des manutentions brutales, essai destiné en premier lieu aux matériels*

## Bibliographie

- [1] IEC 60086-3, *Piles électriques – Partie 3: Piles pour montres*
  - [2] IEC 60086-4, *Piles électriques – Partie 4: Sécurité des piles au lithium*
  - [3] Guide ISO/IEC 50: 2015, *Aspects liés à la sécurité – Principes directeurs pour la sécurité des enfants dans les normes et autres spécifications*
  - [4] Guide ISO/CEI 51:2014, *Aspects liés à la sécurité – Principes directeurs pour les inclure dans les normes*
  - [5] IEC 60050-482:2004, *Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International – Partie 482: Piles et accumulateurs électriques*
  - [6] ISO 8124-1, *Sécurité des jouets – Partie 1: Aspects de sécurité relatifs aux propriétés mécaniques et physiques*
-



INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

3, rue de Varembé  
PO Box 131  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

Tel: + 41 22 919 02 11  
Fax: + 41 22 919 03 00  
[info@iec.ch](mailto:info@iec.ch)  
[www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)