Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Stationary batteries—Lead-acid

Part 2: Valve-regulated type (IEC 60896-2:1995, MOD)

Standards Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EL/5, Secondary Batteries. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 April 2000 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 11 April 2000. It was published on 6 July 2000.

The following interests are represented on Committee EL/5:

Australian Automobile Association
Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
Telstra Corporation

Additional interests participating in the preparation of this Standard:

AirServices Australia

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We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia International or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

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Stationary batteries—Lead-acid

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EL/5, Secondary Batteries, to supersede AS 4029.2—1992, *Stationary batteries—Lead-acid*, Part 2: *Valve-regulated sealed type*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide users and manufacturers of valve-regulated, stationary, lead-acid batteries with definitions of terms, safety requirements, methods of specifying performance and methods of test.

This Standard forms part of a series as follows:

AS
4029 Stationary batteries—Lead-acid
4029.1 Part 1: Vented type
4029.3 Part 3: Pure lead positive pasted plate type

AS/NZS
4029 Stationary batteries—Lead-acid
4029.2 Part 2: Valve-regulated type (this Standard)

This Standard has been adopted with national modifications and has been reproduced from IEC 60896-2:1995, *Stationary lead-acid batteries—General requirements and methods of test*, Part 2: *Valve regulated types*.

Variations to IEC 60896-2:1995 are indicated at the appropriate places throughout this Standard. Strikethrough (~~example~~) identifies IEC tables, figures and passages of text which, for the purposes of this Australian/New Zealand Standard, are deleted. Where Australian/New Zealand tables, figures or passages of text are added, each is set in its proper place and identified by shading (example). Added figures are not themselves shaded, but are identified by a shaded border.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 896’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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Any IEC table, figure or passage of text that is struck through is not part of this Standard. Any Australian/New Zealand table, figure or passage of text that is added (and identified by shading) is part of this Standard.

Section 1: General

1.1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 896 applies to valve regulated stationary lead-acid cells and batteries for service in a fixed location (i.e. not habitually to be moved from place to place) and permanently connected to a load and to a d.c. power supply.

NOTES

1 Typical applications for stationary batteries, with recommended tests are shown in table 2.

2 Different types of construction of lead-acid cell or battery may be used for stationary battery applications. Typical types and constructions are given in IEC 896-1 which specifies general requirements and test methods for vented types of stationary lead-acid cells and batteries.

The object of this part of IEC 896 is to specify the main characteristics and corresponding test methods associated with all types and construction of valve regulated stationary lead-acid cells and batteries and their related applications. The tests may be used for type qualification, product acceptance, and as a functional test during service. The tests in the informative annexes A, B, C, and D, are not mature and are still under development. As a consequence the tests are not in common use, and are subject to agreement between the user and the supplier.

NOTE – Table 2 details the test relevant to the various stationary battery applications. Some tests are valid for certain applications only. Recommendations relating the type of cell or monobloc battery with the use of the tests are given in table 3.

1.2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of IEC 896. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of IEC 896 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

References to International Standards that are struck through in this Clause are replaced by references to equivalent Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is appropriately identified.

~~IEC 50(151): 1978, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) — Chapter 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*~~