BS EN 62877-2:2016



BSI Standards Publication

Electrolyte and water for vented lead acid accumulators

Part 2: Requirements for water



BS EN 62877-2:2016 BRITISH STANDARD

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 62877-2:2016. It is identical to IEC 62877-2:2016.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PEL/21, Secondary cells and batteries.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Electrolyte and water for vented lead acid accumulators Part 2: Requirements for water (IEC 62877-2:2016)

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European foreword

The text of document 21/875/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62877-2, prepared by IEC/TC 21 "Secondary cells and batteries" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62877-2:2016.

The following dates are fixed:

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 62485-3 NOTE Harmonized as EN 62485-3.

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN/HD	<u>Year</u>
IEC 62877-1	-	Electrolyte and water for vented lead acid accumulators - Part 1: Requirements for electrolyte	EN 62877-1	-

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ELECTROLYTE AND WATER FOR VENTED LEAD ACID ACCUMULATORS –

Part 2: Requirements for water

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International Standard IEC 62877-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 21: Secondary cells and batteries.

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

FDIS	Report on voting	
21/875/FDIS	21/882/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 of the IEC 62877 series can be found, under the general title *Electrolyte and water for vented lead acid accumulators* 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.

ELECTROLYTE AND WATER FOR VENTED LEAD ACID ACCUMULATORS –

Part 2: Requirements for water

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62877 applies to water for use with vented lead-acid cells and batteries, i.e. water for preparation of electrolyte and for topping up cells or batteries.

The purity of refilling water has to meet higher requirements compared to filling electrolyte, because the impurities in the operating electrolyte will be gradually increased by regular addition of water.

This international standard lays down requirements of the composition, purity and properties of water in the absence of specific recommendations from the manufacturer.

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 62877-1, Electrolyte and water for vented lead acid accumulators – Part 1: Requirements for electrolyte

3 Terms and definitions

3.1

electrolyte

diluted sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) for lead-acid accumulators. The electrolyte is prepared by mixing concentrated sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid with high density of d > 1,30 kg/l and purified water to achieve the density values specified by the battery manufacturer or specified in standards related to the type and battery design in question for a defined state of charge

Note 1 to entry: Concentrated sulfuric acid is a colorless, high corrosive and etching liquid—with a density 1,84 kg/l.

3.2

water

purified water (H_2O) used for the preparation of electrolyte for batteries and for the replacement (topping up) of water loss in the operating electrolyte due to decomposition of water by overcharging and evaporation

3.3

reference temperature

value specified by the battery manufacturer for the indication of properties, such as the nominal electrolyte density, the maximum electrolyte level and the nominal capacity of the battery. The value of the nominal temperature for the indication of parameters may differ depending on the battery type and application

3.4 impurities

In practical use, the electrolyte may include impurities which cause damage to the battery or reduce its power or its service life. Water added to the electrolyte will increase the level of impurities. The type and maximum allowed content of impurities of purified water are specified in the following tables

3.5

operating electrolyte

electrolyte present in the battery following the first filling. The values of density and impurities of the operating electrolyte may deviate from the values of the filling electrolyte due to impurity input from replenishment by water and to elution from e.g. separators, active materials and electrode grids

4 Physical and chemical requirements of water for lead-acid batteries

Water for the preparation of electrolyte or topping-up of batteries shall meet the physical requirements as given in Table 1. The chemical limit values as specified in Table 2 shall not be exceeded. Purified water in compliance with the requirements can be prepared from tap water by distillation or by means of ion exchangers.

Table 1 - Physical properties and requirements of purified water

Appearance	clear, colorless, odorless, free from oil drips		
pH value	5 to 7		
Electric conductivity at 20 °C			
- freshly prepared	\leq 10 μ S/cm		
– up to being filled into the cell	≤ 30 μS/cm		

Table 2 - Chemical properties and requirements of purified water

Cons. No. Impurities		mg/l		
		max.		
		Limit value	comment	
1	evaporation residue	10		
2	oxidable organic substances	20	calculated as KMnO ₄	
3	Lead (Pb), Antimony (Sb), Arsenic(As), Tin (Sn), Bismuth(Bi), Copper(Cu), Cadmium(Cd), Zink(Zn), Selenium (Se), Tellurium(Te),			
	– each element individually	0,1		
	– all together	0,5		
4	Iron(Fe), Cobalt(Co), Nickel(Ni), Chromium (Cr), Manganese(Mn)			
	– each element individually	0,1		
	– all together	0,5		
5	Halogens	0,5	calculated as chloride	
6	Nitrogen in the form of nitrate	2,0		
7	Nitrogen in the form of ammonia	40		

5 Storage of purified water

Water shall be stored in appropriate vessels, such as vessels made from glass, ebonite, polyethylene, polypropylene or other plastic materials. Hoses should be made of PVC, rubber or polyethylene.

The dissolution of metal ions out of metallic vessels is liable to occur. Vessels made of metal, shall therefore, not be used.

It is recommended that purified water should always be stored in airtight vessels because carbon dioxide (CO_2) which is absorbed from the air increases the electric conductivity of the purified water.

Bibliography

IEC 62485-2, Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations – Part 2: Stationary batteries

IEC 62485-3, Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations – Part 3: Traction batteries



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