



ENGLISH

Datasheet

RS PRO 1.5V Alkaline C Battery



Specifications:

These RS PRO C Batteries are long lasting and used in a number of applications. They are Non-rechargeable and guarantee excellent quality.



1. General Information

1.1 Scope

This specification defines the technical requirements for alkaline cell, Zn/MnO₂, LR14/C Size (No Mercury and Cadmium added) to be supplied to the Customer by RS PRO.

1.2 Production classification

Alkaline Battery

1.3 Model type

ANSI:14A IEC:LR14 Size: C

2. Reference standards

2.1 International standards

IEC60086-1:2015—Primary batteries-part 1: General

IEC60086-2:2015—Primary batteries-part 2: Physical and technologic specifications

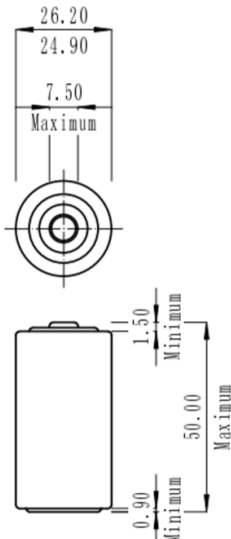
IEC60086-5:2016—Primary batteries-part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

2.2 EU's battery directive

This product complies with EU's battery directive (2006/66/EC)

Packaging materials comply with EU's directive on packaging materials and waste (94/62/EC)

3. Specification

Nominal voltage	1.5Volt	
Open circuit voltage	$1.5^{+0.18}_{-0}$ Volt	
Typical weight	$68 \pm 4g$	
Terminals	Flat	
Storage temperature range	5~30°C	
Shelf life	60Months (each battery will carry a manufacturing date code followed by month and year of manufacturing for domestic and expiry for export.)	

4. Electrical Characteristic

Unless other stated, all measurements are to be performed at: $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, 55+20-40% RH

All samples are normalized for 8 hours at least at the above environment prior to measurement

The digital voltmeter (DCM) is with the precision of 1mV (impedence $\geq 1 \text{ m}\Omega$)

The load resistance of the total circuit is accurate within $\pm 0.5\%$ of the specified value



Service Output

Application		Daily period	End voltage (v)	Unit	Initial	After 12months storage	After 36months storage	After 60months storage
Portable stereo	400mA	2h/d	0.9	h	10	9.2	8.5	7.5
Toy	3.9Ω	1h/d	0.8	h	18	16.6	15.3	13.5
Portable lighting	3.9Ω	4m/15m,8h/d	0.9	h	17.5	16.1	14.9	13.1
※	3.9Ω	24h/d	0.9	h	17.5	16.1	14.9	13.1

5. Leakage resistance of batteries

5.1 Over-discharge test

Over-discharge test		
Temperature and humidity	Method	Requirements
20±2°C 55±20%	After measured discharge capacity, continue discharge until load voltage drop to less than 40% of original	No leakage and no deformation

5.2 High temperature storage

High temperature storage		
Temperature and humidity	Time	Requirements
60±2°C 90±5%	20Days	No leakage

6. Safety Requirements

Test	Conditions	Sample	Requirements
Thermal Cycling Shock	Repeat the following temperature cycle 10 times: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat to +70°C within 30 minutes, hold for 4 hours. • Cool to +20°C within 30 minutes, hold for 2 hours. • Cool to -20°C within 30 minutes, hold for 4 hours. • Heat to +20°C within 30 minutes After the 10 th cycle store batteries for 7 days	5	No leakage, No fire, No explosion
Short Circuit	Connect positive and negative terminals using circuitry with a resistance of less than 0.1 Ohm. Discharge for 24 hours.	5	No fire, No explosion
Over Discharge Test	Discharge one fresh battery under IEC 60086-2, with highest MAD value until on-load voltage falls to $(n \times 0.6v)$ "n" is the number of cells. Then, connect 3 fresh batteries of the same brand, type and origin in series. Continue discharge until voltage falls to four times $(n \times 0.6v)$. The value of the resistor shall be approximately four times the lowest value from the resistive load IEC60086-2. The final value of the resistor shall be the nearest value to that prescribed in 6.4 of IEC 60086-1	20	
Drop Test	Drop at 1 m height onto concrete 6 times, twice on each the battery's 3 axes.	5	No leakage, No fire, No explosion
Storage after partial use	Discharge a fresh battery under IEC 60086-2 until the service life falls by 50% of MAD value	5	
Transportation-shock	Half sine wave shock with 75 g _n in first 3 Milliseconds, and 125-175 g _n peak acceleration shock pulse, shock one time in three perpendicular directions g _n =9,80665m/s ²	5	



7. Information of safety

7.1 Safety precautions during handling of batteries

- Insert batteries correctly with regard to the polarities(+ & -)of battery and the equipment
- Do not short-circuit batteries
- Do not charge batteries
- Do not force discharge batteries
- Do not mix old and new batteries or batteries of different types or brands
- Exhausted batteries should be immediately removed from equipment and properly disposed
- Do not heat batteries
- Do not weld or solder directly to batteries
- Do not dismantle batteries
- Do not deform batteries
- Do not dispose of batteries in fire
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children
- Do not allow children to replace batteries without adult supervision
- Do not encapsulate or modify batteries
- Store unused batteries in their original packaging away from metal object. If already unpacked, do not mix or jumble batteries.
- Remove batteries from equipment if it is not to be used for an extended period of time unless it is for emergency purposes.



7.2 Packaging

- The packaging shall be adequate to avoid mechanical damage during transport, handling and stacking.
- The materials and packaging design shall be chosen so as to prevent the development of unintentional electrical contact, corrosion of the terminals and some protection from the environment.

7.3 Display and storage

- Batteries shall be stored in well-ventilated, dry and cool conditions
- Battery cartons should not be piled up in several layers (or should not exceed a specified height)
- When batteries are stored in warehouses or displayed in retail stores, they should not be exposed to direct sun rays for a long time or placed in areas where they get wet by rain
- Do not mix unpacked batteries so as to avoid mechanical damage and/or short-circuit among each other
- Do not keep batteries at relative humidity of 75% or above
- Do not keep batteries at temperature of 45°C or above



7.4 Transportation

- When loaded for transportation, battery packages should be so arranged to minimize the risk of falling e.g. one from the top of another.
- They should not be stacked so high that damage to the lower packages occurs, Protection from inclement weather should be provided.

7.5 Disposal

- Do not dismantle batteries
- Do not dispose of batteries in fire except under conditions of controlled incineration
- Primary batteries may be disposed of via the communal refuse arrangements, provided that no local rules to the contrary exist
- Where there is provision for the collection of used batteries, the following should be considered:

a) Store collected batteries in a non-conductive container.

b) Store collected batteries in a well-ventilated area. Since some used batteries may still contain a residual charge, they could be short circuited, charged or force discharged and thereby evolve hydrogen gas. If collection containers and storage areas are not properly ventilated, hydrogen gas can build up an explosion in the presence of an ignition source.

c) Do not mix collected batteries with other materials. Since some used batteries may still contain a residual charge, they could be short circuited, charged or force discharged. The subsequent possible heat generation can ignite flammable wastes such as oily rags, paper or wood and can cause a fire.



d) Consider protecting used battery terminals, particularly those batteries with high voltage, to preclude short circuits, charging and force discharging, for instance, by means of covering battery terminals with insulating tape.

e) Failure to observe these recommendations may result in leakage, fire, and/or explosion.

8. Instructions for use

- Always select the correct size and grade of battery most suitable for the intended use. Information provided with the equipment to assist correct battery selection should be retained for reference.
- Replace all batteries of a set at the same time. ☒ Clean the battery contacts and also those of the equipment prior to battery installation.
- Ensure that the batteries all installed correctly with regard to polarity.
- Remove batteries from equipment which is not to be used for an extended period of time.
- Remove exhausted batteries promptly.



ENGLISH

9. Heavy metal content

- Mercury (Hg) content should be less than 1 PPM
- Cadmium (Cd) content should be less than 2 PPM
- Lead (Pb) content should be less than 15 PPM

10. Note

Any other items do not list in here please refer to IEC 60086 standard.