

Subject 1989

September 21, 2018

SUMMARY OF TOPICS

The following topics for the Standard for Standby Batteries, UL 1989, are being recirculated:

2. Revision of 1.3 to clarify that lithium batteries are excluded.

3. Revision of terminology used in 4.2 and 4.3 to clarify that the standard covers lead acid and similar batteries.

COMMENTS DUE: OCTOBER 22, 2018

For your convenience in review, proposed additions to the previously proposed requirements dated (2018-07-27) are shown underlined and proposed deletions are shown ~~lined-out~~.

2. Revision of 1.3 to clarify that lithium batteries are excluded.

RATIONALE

Responses to comments have been posted within the UL 1989 Proposal Review Work Area dated (2018-07-27).

PROPOSAL

1.3 These requirements are intended to address aqueous electrolyte valve regulated or vented batteries such as lead acid, nickel-metal hydride, nickel zinc, or nickel cadmium, etc., and do not cover risks that may be unique to certain cell chemistries, such as the fire and explosion risks of lithium batteries. Lithium batteries are outside the scope of this standard.

3. Revision of terminology used in 4.2 and 4.3 to clarify that the standard covers lead acid and similar batteries.

RATIONALE

Responses to comments have been posted within the UL 1989 Proposal Review Work Area dated (2018-07-27).

PROPOSAL

CONSTRUCTION

4 General

4.2 A vented cell or battery shall be equipped with a flame arrester(s) designed to prevent an external flame from propagating into the cell or battery when the by-products of electrolysis (which are vented through the arrester) are ignited. See Flame Arrester Vent Cap Tests, Section 7.

4.3 A sealed cell or battery shall be equipped with a pressure-release vent(s) to prevent excessive accumulation of gas pressure, or the battery/cell shall be constructed to prevent scatter of battery/cell parts in the event of a battery/cell explosion. See Pressure Release Test, Section 6.

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