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1 | Precautions for Handling VRLA-Batteries

This document should be read in its entirety and its contents fully understood before handling or using Panasonic rechargeable sealed Lead-Acid batteries. If there are any questions, please contact Panasonic. Please keep this document available for reference. Due to the potential energy stored in the batteries, improper handling or use of the batteries without understanding this document may result in injury caused by electrolyte leakage, heat generation, or explosion.

* All descriptions are subject to change without notice.

Degree of danger

1. DANGER

When the batteries are handled or used improperly, death or severe injury may occur.

2. WARNING

When the batteries are handled or used improperly, death or severe injury may occur, and sight injury or loss of products often occur.

3. CAUTION

When the batteries are handled or used improperly, slight injury may occur and damage to the batteries and equipment may occur.

4. REQUEST

When the batteries are handled or used improperly, damage to quality or performance may occur.

Note (1):

Improper handling and use of the batteries may cause dangerous conditions to arise. All precautions should be taken to prevent any harmful effects from the use of the batteries.

Note (2):

“Severe injury” as a result of improper handling or use of the batteries may include but are not limited to loss of eyesight, injury/burn/electric shock/fracture of a bone/poisoning with after effect, or injury that requires long-term medical treatment. “Slight injury” covers such conditions as burns or electric shock that do not require long-term medical treatment. Damage to products is defined as extensive damage to a house, a house hold effects, a livestock, or pets.

Note (3):

“Requests” are meant to prevent a decrease in the quality or the performance of the batteries.

1 | Precautions for Handling VRLA-Batteries

1. Environment and Condition

DANGER

(1) Do not put the batteries into airtight containers or bags. The batteries tend to generate inflammable gas upon excess charge which may cause an explosion if enclosed in an airtight container.

WARNING

- (1) The batteries must be charged using the specified charger or by maintaining the charging conditions indicated by Panasonic. If the batteries are charged under conditions other than those specified by Panasonic, they may leak, generate excessive heat, or explode.
- (2) When using the batteries in medical equipment, incorporate a back-up system other than the main battery in the event of power failure.
- (3) Insert insulation that is resistant to heat and sulfuric acid between the batteries and any metallic housing. Failure to do so may cause the batteries to smoke or burn in case of electrolyte leakage.
- (4) Do not place the batteries near a device that may generate sparks (such as a switch or fuse) and do not place the batteries close to fire. The batteries may generate an inflammable gas when charged excessively that may ignite upon contact with a spark or they may burn or explode due to sparks or fire.

CAUTION

- (1) Use or store the batteries in the temperature range: Discharge (operating in application): -15°C ~ 50°C. Charge: 0°C to 40°C. Storage: -15°C to 40°C. Temperatures above or below those recommended could result in damage or deformity of the batteries.
- (2) Avoid placing batteries near a heat-generating device (such as a transformer) which may cause the batteries to generate excessive heat, leak or explode.
- (3) Do not allow the batteries to be exposed to rain or sea water. If the battery terminals should get wet, they may corrode.
- (4) Do not use or store the batteries in a car under the blazing sun, in direct sunlight. To do so may cause the batteries to leak, generate excessive heat, or explode.
- (5) Do not use or store the batteries in a dusty place as dust may cause them to short between their terminals. When using the batteries in a dusty place, check them periodically.

- (6) In applications requiring more than one battery, first connect the batteries together and then connect the batteries to the charger or the load. Be careful to connect the (+)pole of the batteries to the (+)terminal of either the charger or the load. Improperly connecting the batteries, charger, or load may cause an explosion or fire to occur. In some cases, bodily injury may occur.
- (7) When handling the batteries, wear steel-tipped shoes to prevent possible injury to the feet if the batteries are accidentally dropped.

REQUEST

- (1) Dropping a battery may cause a strong physical shock that may damage the performance of the battery.
- (2) Confirm the life of the batteries using the real load and charger. Differences in the charging and the discharging conditions may cause a big difference in the life of the batteries.

2. Installation

DANGER

- (1) Tools such as wrenches used to install the batteries should be insulated. Bare metal tools may cause an abnormal short circuit accident to occur resulting in bodily injury, damage to the batteries, explosion or fire.
- (2) Do not install the batteries in a room without ventilation. The batteries tend to generate an inflammable gas upon excess charge resulting in an explosion or fire if the room is closed.

WARNING

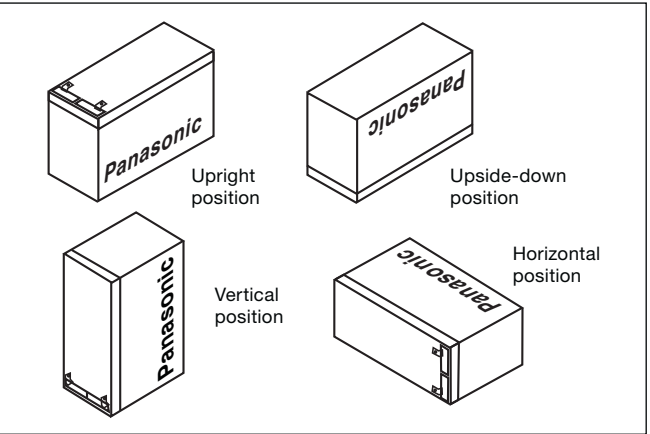
- (1) **Do not contact any plastic or resin (*) which contains a migrating plasticizer with the batteries. Furthermore, avoid using organic solvents such as thinner, gasoline, lamp oil, benzine and liquid detergent to clean the batteries.** The use of any of above materials may cause the containers and/or the covers (ABS resin) of the batteries to crack and leak. This may cause a fire in the worst scenario. Need to make sure the use of material will not cause the containers and/ or the covers (ABS resin) of the batteries to crack due to the migration of plasticizer within the material by asking the manufacturer of the material if necessary.
- * Examples for plastic or resin which should be avoided using:
Vinyl chloride, Oily rubber.
- * Examples for plastic or resin which is proper for the use:
Polyolefin resin such as polypropylene, polyethylene.

1 | Precautions for Handling VRLA-Batteries

- (2) Always use such as rubber gloves when handling batteries with the voltages higher than 45 volts in order to prevent severe bodily injury from occurring.
- (3) Do not install the batteries in areas where they may come in contact with water. If the batteries come in contact with water, an electric shock may occur.

CAUTION

- (1) During unpacking, handle the batteries carefully and check for cracks, breakage, or electrolyte leakage. Failure to handle carefully may result in damage due to physical shock.
- (2) When the batteries are being mounted in the equipment, consider the best position for easy checking, maintenance and replacement. In addition, the batteries should be located in the lowest part of the equipment as possible. The Rechargeable Sealed Lead-Acid batteries, mentioned in this document, are designed for use in any position, but charging the batteries in the upside-down position should be avoided. When these batteries are charged excessively in the upside-down position, leakage of electrolyte from the rubber vents may occur. The upside-down is shown on the left side of the next drawings. In this upside-down position, the mark “Panasonic” on the battery are turned upside down. The drawings are only for explanation of the battery’s position; therefore these are not equal to the real appearance of the battery that the specifications describe. Can be used in the vertical position and the sidedown position (maximum angle of 90 degrees from the normal position).



- (3) Do not carry the batteries by picking up them by their terminals or lead wires. To do so may damage the batteries.
- (4) Be careful not to jolt the batteries as it may result in damage to them.

- (5) Be aware the batteries are relatively heavy compared to their volume. Please be careful to carry these batteries in order to avoid injury and/or lumbago.
- (6) Do not cover the batteries with plastic sheet as it may cause a fire or an explosion by conducting static electricity.
- (7) Fasten the bolts and the nuts with the torque as shown below: Not to do so may cause the battery terminals to break.

Bolt (nut) size (mm)			Fastening torque Nm
Diameter	Pitch	Length	
M5 (5)	0.8	15 ± 1	2.0 – 3.1
M6 (6)	1.0	20 ± 1	4.1 – 5.6
M8 (8)	1.25	20 ± 1	8.2 – 10.2
M10 (10)	1.5	25 ± 1	14.7 – 19.7

- (8) Place the necessary insulating covers over the terminals, the connecting bars, and bolts and nuts to prevent a dangerous electric shock.
- (9) Please consult Panasonic prior to using the batteries in applications such as a motor bicycle, an engine driven lawn mower, etc. which may generate severe vibration.
- (10) Fasten the batteries firmly to the equipment to avoid the influence of vibration and/or physical shock.

REQUEST

- (1) The batteries should be installed by a certified technician.

3. Preparation Prior to Operation

DANGER

- (1) Be sure to provide enough insulation around the lead wires and/or plates used between the batteries and the application. Insufficient insulation may cause an electric shock heat generating from a short circuit (or excess current) may result in an injury, burn, smoke or fire.

CAUTION

- (1) Do not plug the batteries directly into the outlet or the cigarette receptacle of a car without inserting a charger between the batteries and the outlet or the receptacle. To do so may cause electrolyte leakage, heat generation, or explosion of the battery.
- (2) Turn off the circuit switch when the connections between the batteries and the charger/load are made.

1 | Precautions for Handling VRLA-Batteries

(3) When using the batteries for the first time, check for rust, heat generation, or any other abnormalities. If found, do not use as it may cause electrolyte leakage, heat generation, or explosion.

REQUEST

(1) Since the batteries tend to lose a part of their capacity due to self-discharge during shipment and storage, recharge the batteries before you use them after purchase or long-term storage in order to restore their full capacity. Check for the following conditions before to recharge:

Charging method	Charging condition (at 20°C)
Constant voltage	- Regulation range of the controlled voltage: 7.25V to 7.45V / 6V battery, 14.5V to 14.9V / 12V battery; Initial current: 0.1CA to 0.4CA; Maximum charging time: 24 hours. - Short-time charge is possible when several batteries of the same model, under the same storage conditions can be charged in series. Otherwise they can be charged separately.
Constant current	- Charging current: 0.1CA - Charging time (hours) = [Amount of self-discharge (Ah)/0.1CA] x 120% - Rough estimation of amount of self-discharge is as follows (for an example): When the storage ambient temperature is lower than 20°C, and storage time is known, assume the following amount of self-discharge: [5%/month] x storage months - Multiply this by the rated capacity (at 20 hour rate) of the battery. - Regardless of the above calculation, the charge time for a refresh charge must be less than 12 hours. - When the storage ambient temperature is higher than 20°C, please consult Panasonic.

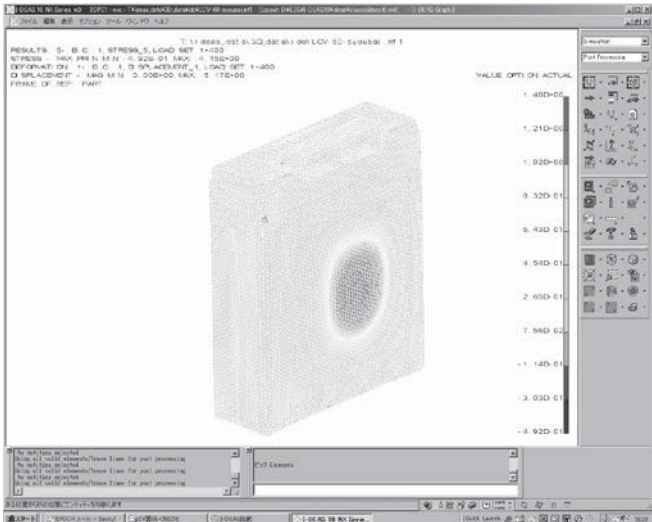
4. Unspecified Use

CAUTION

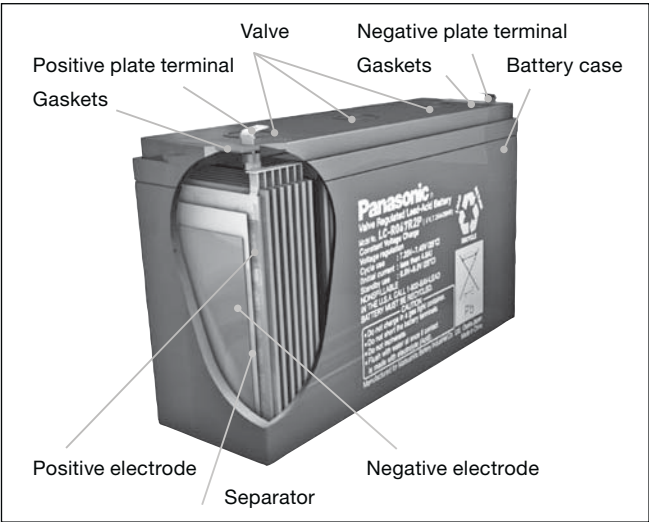
(1) Do not place the batteries in an unspecified use or they may leak, generate heat, or explode.</

2 | General Information

water penetration tests.



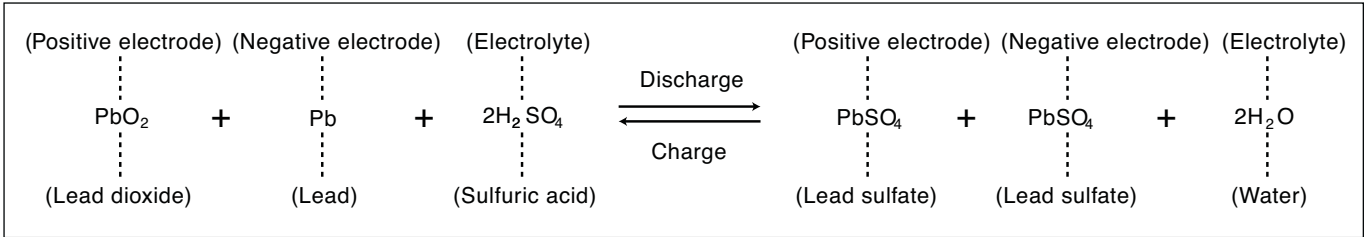
Battery case materials (example LC-R Series)



2. Electrochemical Reactions on Electrodes

The electrochemical reaction processes of the sealed lead-acid battery (negative electrode recombination type) are described below. Where “charge” is the operation of supplying the rechargeable battery with direct current from an external power source to change the active material in the negative

plates chemically, and hence to store in the battery electric energy in the form of chemical energy. “Discharge” is the operation of drawing out electric energy from the battery to operate external equipment.

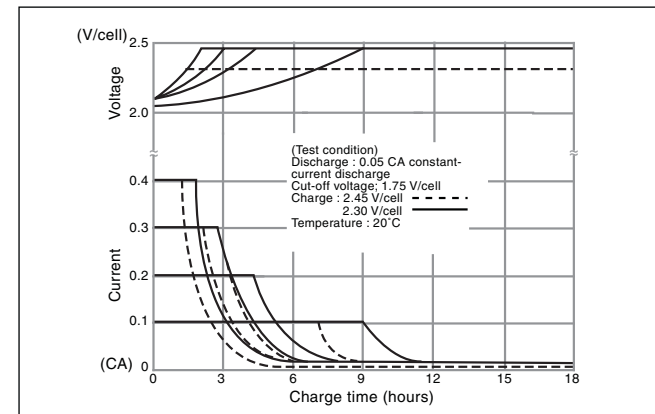


3 | Characteristics

1. Charging

Charge characteristics (constant voltage-constant current charging) of VRLA batteries are exemplified below.

Example of constant-voltage charge characteristics by current



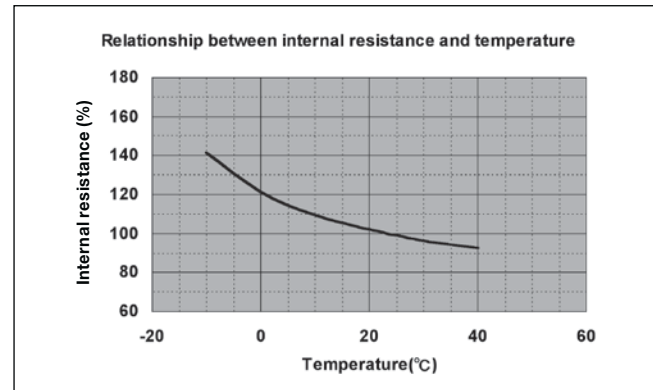
In order to fully utilize the characteristics of VRLA batteries, constant-voltage charging is recommended. For details of charging see pages 19 – 23.

2. Discharging

a) Discharge current and discharge cut-off voltage

Recommended cut-off voltages for 6V and 12V batteries consistent with discharge rates are given in the figure below. With smaller discharge currents, the active materials in the battery work effectively, therefore discharge cut-off voltages are set to the higher side for controlling overdischarge. For larger discharge currents, on the contrary, cut-off voltages are set to the lower side. (Note) Discharge cut-off voltages given are recommended values.

3 | Characteristics



5. Temperature conditions

Recommended temperature ranges for charging, discharging and storing the battery are tabulated below.

Charge	0°C ~ 40°C
Discharge	-15°C ~ 50°C
Storage	-15°C ~ 40°C

6. Battery life

a) Cycle life

Cycle life (number of cycles) of the battery is dependent on the depth of discharge in each cycle. The deeper the discharge is, the shorter the cycle life (smaller number of cycles), providing the same discharge current. The cycle life (number of cycles) of the battery is also related to such factors as the type of the battery, charge method, ambient temperature, and rest period between charge and discharge. Typical cycle-life characteristics of the battery by different charge/discharge conditions are shown by the below figures. This data is typical and tested at a well-equipped laboratory. Cycle times are different for each battery model. Cycle times are also different from this data when using batteries under real conditions.

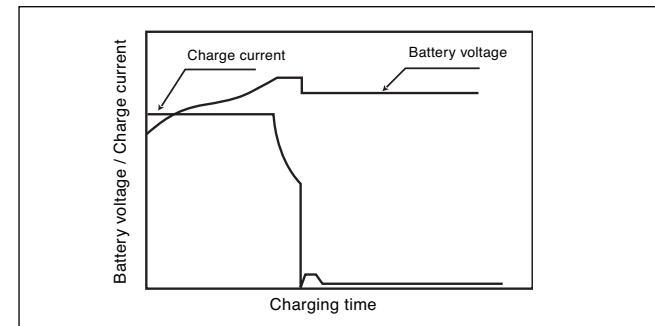
b) Trickle (Float) life

Trickle life of the battery is largely dependent on the temperature condition of the equipment in which the battery is used, and also related to the type of the battery, charge

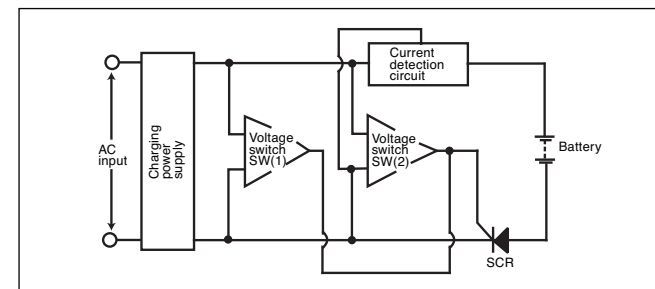
4 | Charging Methods

charge current has reduced to the preset value, the device is switched over to the second SW(2) of low set-up voltage (setup for trickle charge voltage). This method has the advantage that the battery in trickle use can be charged in a comparatively short time for the next discharge.

Charging characteristics of the two-step constant voltage control charger



Block diagram of the two-step constant voltage control charger



(2) Stand-by/Back-up use (Trickle use)

The application load is supplied with power from AC sources in normal state. Stand-by/back-up use is to maintain the battery system at all times so that it can supply power to the load in case the AC input is disrupted (such as a power failure). There are two methods of charging for this use.

(a) Trickle charge (Compensating charge)

4 | Charging Methods

c) Charging temperature

- (1) Charge the battery at an ambient temperature in the range from 0°C to 40°C.
- (2) Optimum temperature range for charging is 5°C to 35°C.
- (3) Charging at 0°C or below and 40°C or higher is not recommended: at low temperatures, the battery may not be charged adequately; at high temperatures, the battery may become deformed.
- (4) For temperature compensation values, see a).

d) Reverse charging

Never charge the battery in reverse, as it may cause leakage, heating or bursting of the battery.

e) Overcharging

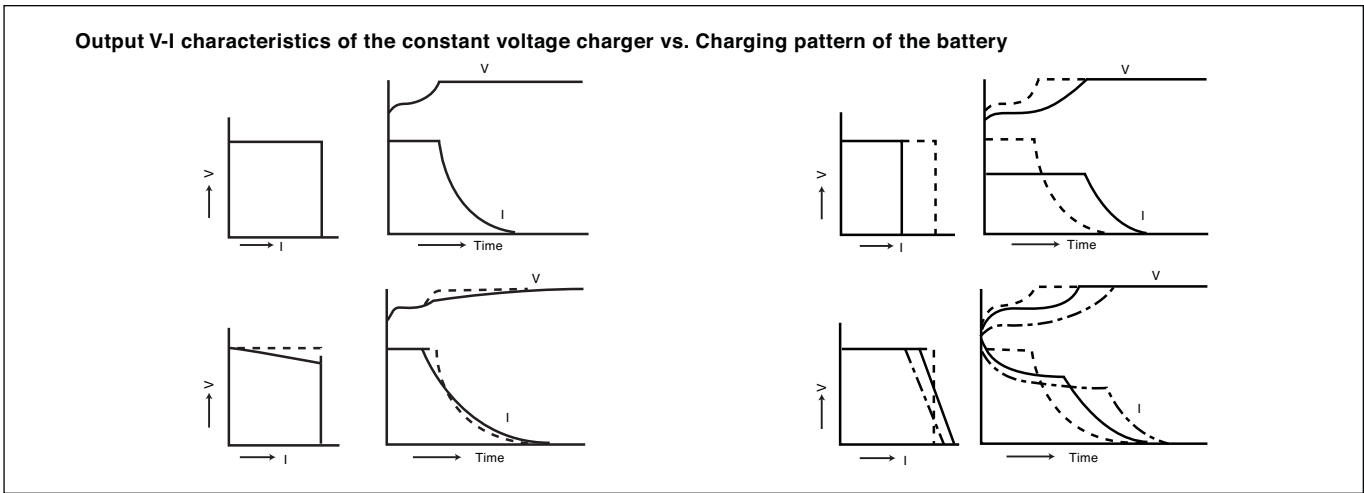
Overcharge is an additional charge after the battery is fully charged. Continued overcharging shortens the battery life. Select a charge method which is specified or approved for each application.

f) Charging before use

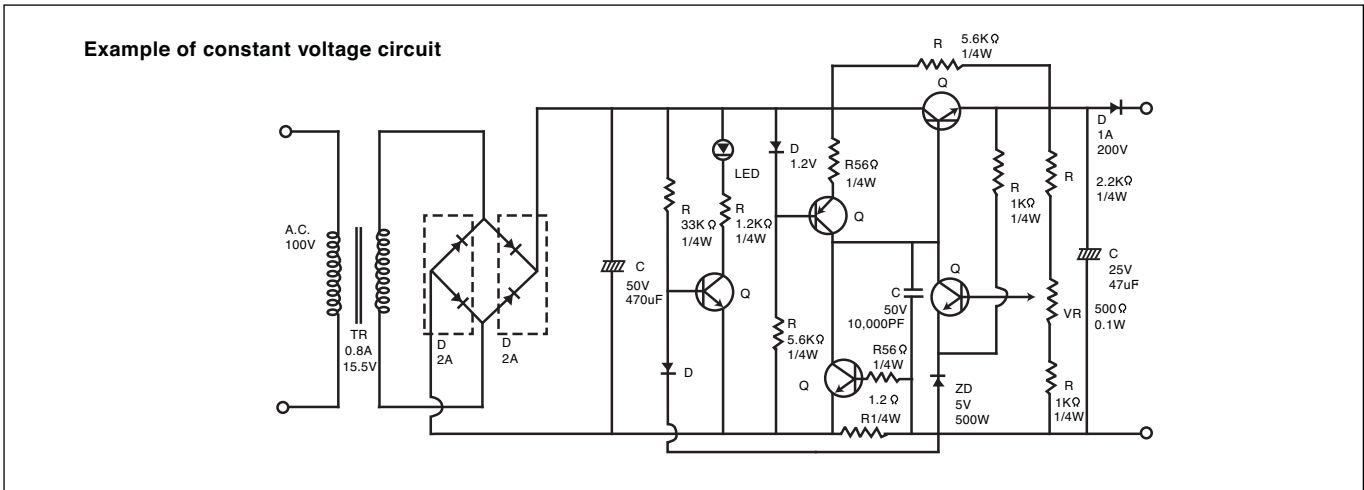
Recharge the battery before use to compensate for capacity loss due to self-discharge during storage. (See “Refresh charge” (auxiliary charge) table on page 15.)

Characteristics of constant voltage chargers

Even with the same voltage set-up, charging time varies with output V-I characteristics.



Constant voltage charger circuitry (Concept diagram)



4 | Charging Methods

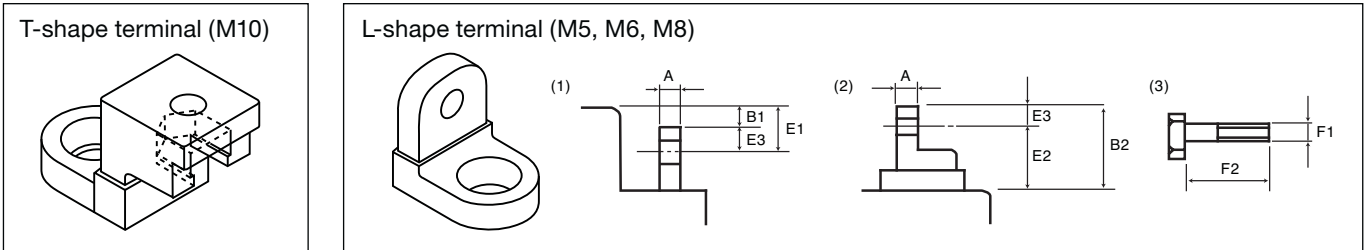
Precautions

- 1) When adopting charging methods and charging conditions other than those described in the specifications or the brochures, thoroughly check charging/discharging characteristics and life characteristics of the battery in advance. Selection of appropriate methods and conditions of charging is essential for safe use of the battery and for fully utilizing its discharge characteristics.
- 2) In cyclic use of the battery, use a charger equipped with a charging timer or a charger in which charging time or charge amount is controlled by other means; otherwise, it will be difficult to judge the completion of the charge. Use of a charger as described above is recommended to prevent undercharge or overcharge which may cause deterioration of the battery characteristics.

- 3) Continue charging the battery for the specified time or until the charge completion lamp, if equipped, indicates completion of charging. Interruption of charging may cause a shortening of service life.
- 4) Do not recharge the fully charged battery repeatedly, as overcharge may accelerate deterioration of the battery.
- 5) In cyclic use of the battery, do not continue charging for 24 hours or longer, as it may accelerate deterioration of the battery.
- 6) In cyclic service of the battery, avoid charging two or more batteries connected in parallel simultaneously: imbalance of charge/discharge amount among the batteries may shorten the life of batteries.

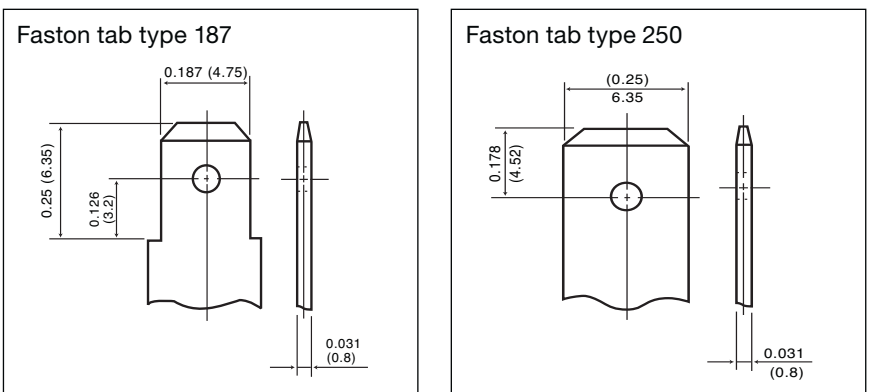
5 | Terminal Data

1. Bold and Nut type

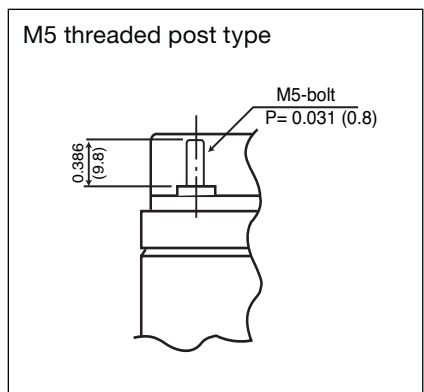


Type of Terminal	Terminal thickness A (1)	Height from battery case top		Terminal width	Hole diameter	Hole Position			Bolt		
		B1 (1)	B2 (2)			Distance from top: E1 (1)	Distance from top: E2 (2)	Distance from terminal top: E3 (2)	Diameter F1 (3)	Pitch	Length F2 (3)
M5 bolt and nut	5.0 ± 0.3	1.0	—	11 ± 0.4	5.5 ± 0.3	6.5	—	5.5 ± 0.3	M5	P = 0.8	15 ± 1.0
M6 bolt and nut	8.0 ± 0.5	5.0	16.5 ± 1.5	16 ± 0.8	6.5 ± 0.4	—	9 ± 1.0	7.5 ± 0.4	M6	P = 1.0	20 ± 1.0
M8 bolt and nut	8.0 ± 0.5	—	24 ± 1.5	—	6.5 ± 0.4	—	14 ± 1.0	10 ± 0.4	M8	P = 1.25	20 ± 1.0

2. Faston tab type



3. Threaded post type



6 | Safety

VRLA battery safety test items

Item	Test method	Check point
1. Shock test (Drop test) IEC 61056-1 and JIS C 8702 (These specifications are harmonized each other)	A fully charged battery is allowed to drop in the upright position from the height of 20 cm onto a hard board having a thickness of 10 mm or more. Test is repeated three times.	The battery should be free from noticeable breakage or leaks; and its terminal voltage should be held higher than the nominal voltage.
2. Vibration test IEC 61056-1 and JIS C 8702 (These specifications are harmonized each other)	A vibration frequency 1000 times/minute and amplitude 4 mm is applied to the X-, Y- and Z-axis directions of a fully charged battery for 60 minutes respectively.	No battery part should be broken; the battery should be free from leaks; and its terminal voltage should be held higher than the nominal voltage.
3. Oven test Panasonic internal standard	A fully charged battery is left standing in an atmosphere of 70°C for 10 hours.	The battery case should not be deformed; the battery should be free from leaks.
4. Coldproof test Panasonic internal standard	A fully charged battery is connected to a resistor equivalent to 60 hour rate discharge and left for 4 days; than the battery is left standing in an atmosphere of -30°C for 24 hours.	No crack should develop in the battery case; the battery should be free from leaks.
5. Heat cycle test Panasonic internal standard	A fully charged battery is exposed to 10 cycles of 2 hours at -40°C and 2 hours at 65°C.	No crack should develop in the battery case; the battery should be free from leaks.
6. Short circuit test Panasonic internal standard	A fully charged battery connected with a small resistor of 10 ohms or less is allowed to discharge.	The battery must not burn nor bust.
7. Large current discharge test Panasonic internal standard	A fully charged battery is allowed to discharge at 3CA to 4.8V / 6V battery level. (This test is not applicable to batteries having built-in thermostat.)	The battery should not burn or bust, and it should be free from battery case deformation, leaks and any irregularity internal

8 | Model Numbers of VRLA-Batteries

Composition of Model Numbers

Figure No.

Model No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
L	C	-	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗

⊗ Corresponding model number descriptions are listed below.
Please refer to the battery indexes for listings of available models.

No. 1 to 3
Product division codes (all of which are assigned by Panasonic). “LC” means Panasonic Valve Regulated Lead-Acid batteries.

No. 4
Fixed single-figure code (alphabetic letter) indicating properties, shape, etc. of the battery

- XC: Cycle long life products**
X: Trickle long life products
P: Products combining trickle long life and flameretardant battery case
R: Small-sized common products (Under 17Ah)
V: Products of “R” and “L” types with flameretardant battery case (option)

No. 5
Single code (alphabetic letter) for dividing products of the same type and the same capacity but having different shapes. (This figure may be omitted when not applicable, then the proceeding codes are advanced.)

Examples: LC-RD LC-XB

No. 5 to 7
Double-figure fixed codes indicating nominal voltage by numerical value.

Examples: 6V = 06, 12V = 12, etc.

No. 7 to 10
One- through four-figure (maximum) codes indicating capacity by numbers: decimal point is expressed by R (When some codes are not applicable, the proceeding codes are advanced.)

Examples:				
Capacity (20 hour rate)	4Ah	7.2Ah	12Ah	100Ah
	↓	↓	↓	↓
Model Number	4	7R2	12	100

No. 8 to 12
One- through five-figure (maximum) alphanumeric code for classifying products by terminal type, package form, destination code, etc.

Examples: P: English label
J: Japanese label
G: VdS certified products

(Note) 1) Country codes are subject to change.

8 | Model Numbers of VRLA-Batteries

Composition of Model Numbers

UP-RW series (High power batteries for UPS)

Figure No.

Model No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
U	P	-	*	W	□	□	◇	◇	◇	◇	◇

No. 1 to 3
Production division codes of high power batteries for UPS.

No. 4
Alphanumeric code indicates properties, shape, etc. of the battery.

R: Back-up power sources series.

No. 5
Indication of wattage.

No. 6
Single alphabetic letter for dividing products of the same type and the same capacity but having different shapes. (This figure may be omitted when not applicable, then the proceeding codes are advanced.)

Examples: UP-RW, UP-RWA

No. 6 to 8
Double-figure fixed codes indicating nominal voltage by numerical value.

Examples: 12V = 12, 24V = 24

No. 8 to 10
Indicating wattage at 2V, 10 minute rate discharge.

No. 10 to 12
One-through five-figure (maximum) alphanumeric code for classifying products by terminal type, package form, destination code, etc.

Examples: J: Japanese label
P: English label
1: Faston 250

(Note) The last numbers of model number changes depending on the country of destination. Please consult Panasonic for more details. Division codes are subject to change.

9 | Battery Selection Chart

Method of battery selection (Estimation of initial discharge time)

- (1) Determine discharge current.
- (2) Determine duration of discharge required.
- (3) Select batteries from the selection chart below. Then, select a battery which meets the specification of the equipment in which the battery is loaded such as voltage, dimensions and mass, from the "Battery Index" on page 28 to 29.

(4) Example

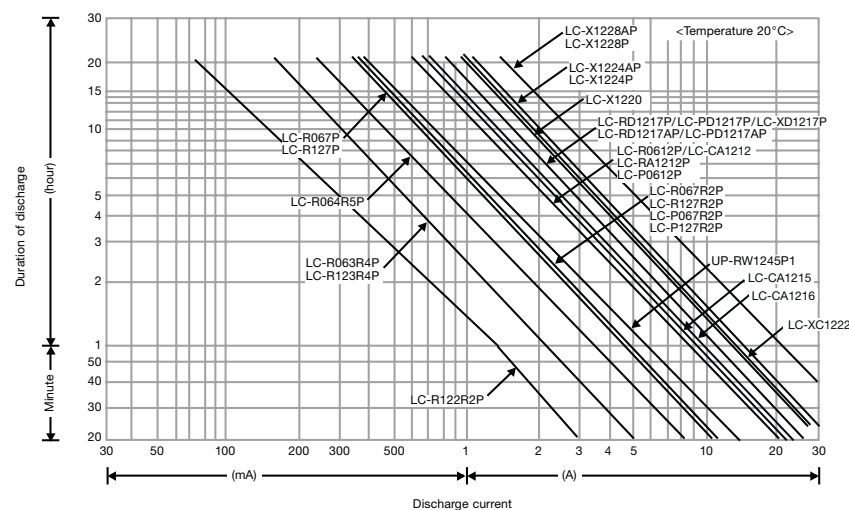
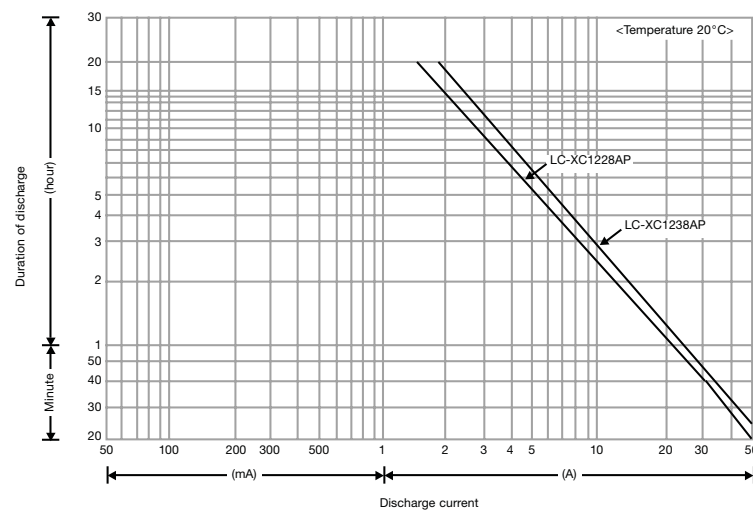
- Use condition: 2.9 A, 1.5 hours, 12 V; space allowable 100 mm x 160 mm x 105 mm
- 7.2 Ah is selected in the step (3).
- LC-R127R2P 94 mm x 151 mm x 100 mm is selected in the step (4).

(5) Refer to individual data sheets for detailed discharge characteristics of the battery.

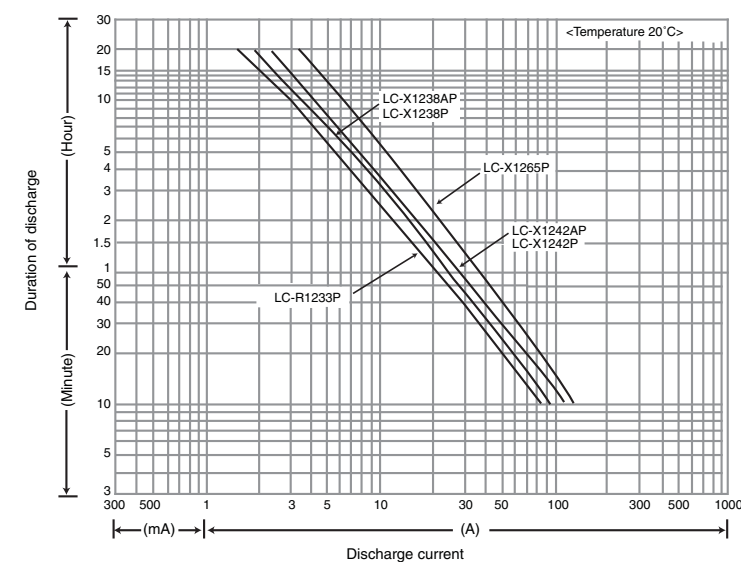
(Note) Data given are the average values obtained within three cycles of charge/discharge, not the minimum values.

**VRLA battery
for main power applications**

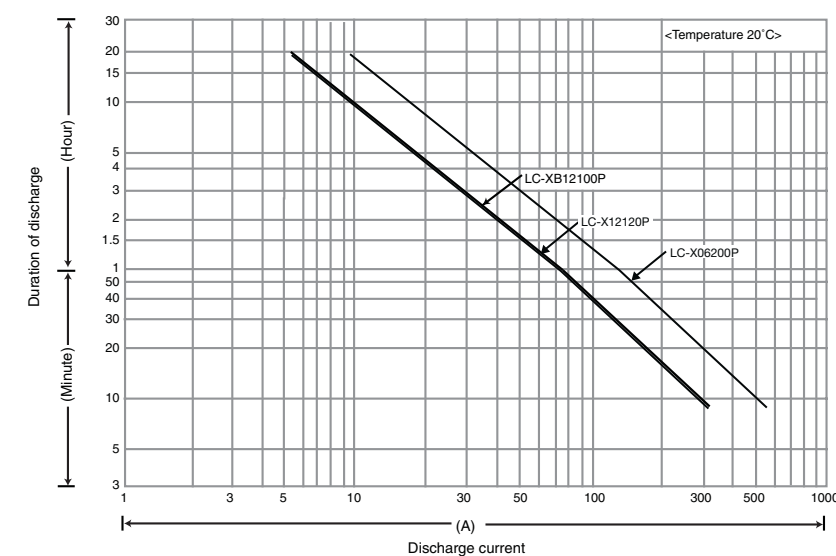
**VRLA battery
for standby power applications
(2.2 Ah to 28 Ah)**



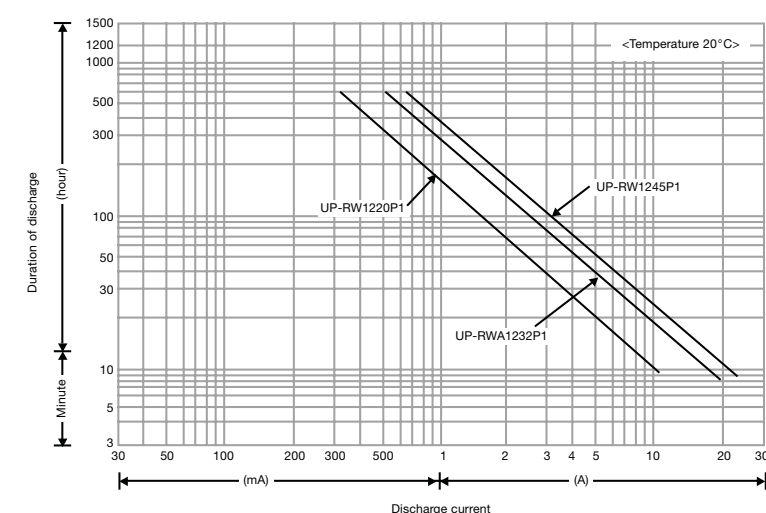
9 | Battery Selection Chart



**VRLA battery
for standby power applications
(33Ah to 65Ah)**



**VRLA battery
for standby power applications
(100Ah)**



**VRLA battery
for standby power applications
(high-power for UPS)**

10 | Battery Selection Guide

Steps for selecting batteries are described below.

Study of required specifications (draft)

Study the required specifications (draft) by checking the requirements for the battery with the battery selection criteria. Technical requirements for selecting the battery are presented below.

Battery selection

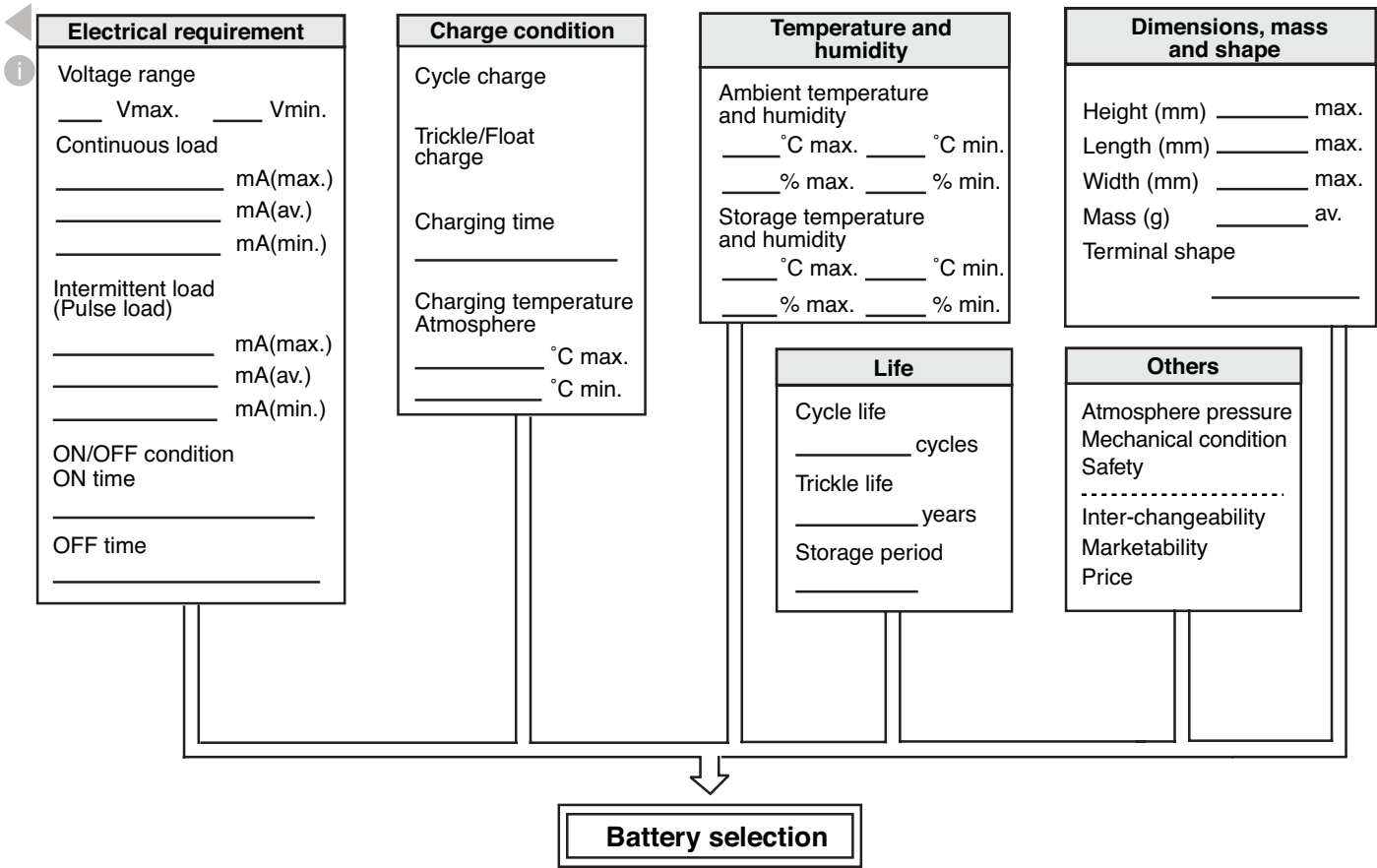
First, select several candidate batteries by referring to the technical brochures and data sheets of the batteries presently available. Then from the candidates select a battery which can meet as many of the ideal requirements as possible. In fact, however, battery selection can be seldom made so smoothly. Practically, possible removal or easing of the requirements should be considered first; then depending on the result, a proper battery should be selected from those presently available. This way of proceeding

enables economic selection of the battery. Any questions at this stage should be asked to battery engineers in depth. Sometimes, new or improved batteries which are not carried in the brochures have become available, and an appropriate battery may be found among them. Usually, required specifications are finalized at this stage.

Request for improving or developing batteries

If no battery which will satisfy special requirements can be found by the above-described approach, requests for improving or developing new batteries should be made to our technical department, and these requests should be coordinated as quickly as possible to allow enough time for studying: the study takes usually 6 to 12 months or even longer depending on the request. In this section, guidelines for selecting appropriate batteries for specific equipment were mentioned. If further information regarding the battery selection is required, please contact us.

Technical requirements for battery selection



11 | Battery Index

LC Series – Trickle Design Life 10 – 12 Years

Model Number	Nominal Voltage (V)	Rated Capacity (Ah)	Dimensions (mm)				Mass approx. (kg)	Page	VdS VdS N°
		20 hour rate	Length	Width	Height	Approx. Total Height			
LC-X1220P/AP*1	12	20	181	76	167	167	6.6	82	–
LC-X1224PG/APG	12	24	165	125	175	179.5/175	9.0	84	G198049
LC-X1228P/AP*1	12	28	165	125	175	179.5/175	11.0	86	–
LC-X1238PG/APG	12	38	197	165	175	180/175	13.0	88	G100002
LC-X1242P/AP*1	12	42	197	165	175	180/175	16.		

12 | Standards

IEC 61056

Specifies the general requirements, functional characteristics and methods of test for all general purpose lead acid cells and batteries of the valve regulated type for either cyclic or float charge application; in portable equipment, for instance, incorporated in tools, toys, or in static emergency, or uninterruptible power supply and general power supplies.

The cells of this kind of lead-acid battery may either have flat-plate electrodes in prismatic containers or have spirally wound pairs of electrodes in cylindrical containers. The sulfuric acid in these cells is immobilized between the electrodes either by absorption in a microporous structure or in a gelled form.

IEC 61056-1

General purpose lead acid batteries (valve-regulated types)
Part 1: General requirements, functional characteristics-
Method of test

IEC 61056-2

General purpose lead acid batteries (valve-regulated types)
Part 2: Dimensions, terminals and marking

IEC 60896-21

Stationary lead-acid batteries. Valve regulated types.
Methods of test.

This part of IEC 60896 applies to all stationary lead-acid cell and monobloc batteries of the valve regulated type for float charge applications, (i.e. permanently connected to a load and to a d.c. power supply), in a static location, (i.e. not generally intended to be moved from place to place) and incorporated into stationary equipment or installed in battery rooms for use in telecom uninterruptible power supply (UPS), utility switching, emergency power or similar applications.

Following standards are adopted as harmonized standards.

EN 50272-2 [DIN VDE 0510 Part 2]

Safety Requirements for Secondary Batteries and Battery Installations. Safety requirements for batteries and battery systems-stationary batteries. The ventilation requirements for safety rooms are specified herein. Apply the VRLA formula together with our batteries.

GOST-R (GOSSTANDART of RUSSIA)

Certifies quality of actually supplied goods and their compliance with contractual terms. A quality certificate contains a profile of goods or confirms their compliance with certain standards or specifications of a delivery order. A certificate of compliance is intended for certification of goods produced by Russian companies or shipped to Russia by an importer-company.

13 | Individual Data Sheets

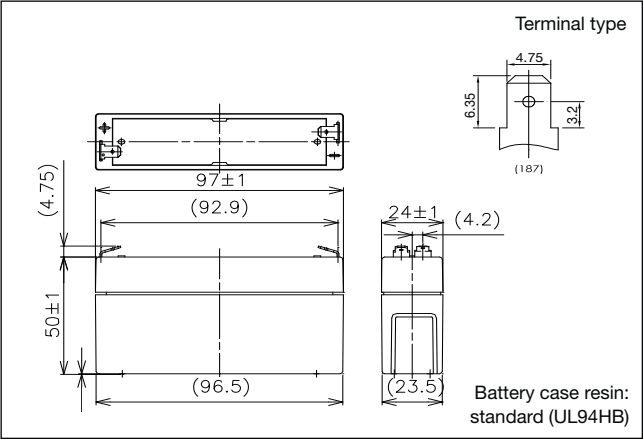
LC-R061R3P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		1.3Ah
Dimensions	Length	97mm
	Width	24mm
	Height	50mm
	Total Height	55mm
Approx. mass		0.3kg
Terminal		Faston 187

Characteristics

||
||
||

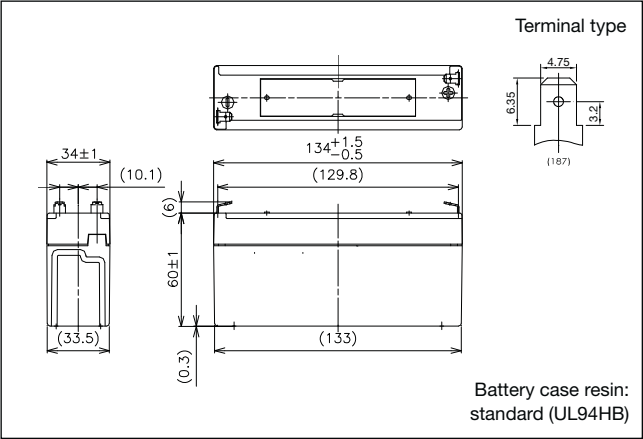
LC-R063R4P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		3.4Ah
Dimensions	Length	134mm
	Width	34mm
	Height	60mm
	Total Height	66mm
Approx. mass		0.62kg
Terminal		Faston 187

Characteristics

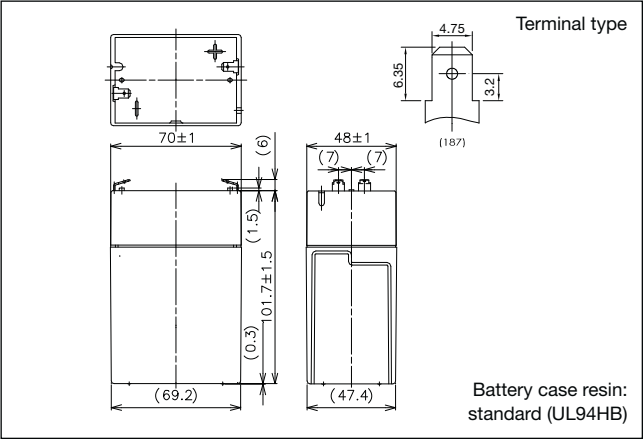
LC-R064R5P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		4.5Ah
Dimensions	Length	70mm
	Width	48mm
	Height	102mm
	Total Height	108mm
Approx. mass		0.72kg
Terminal		Faston 187

Characteristics

Capacity (

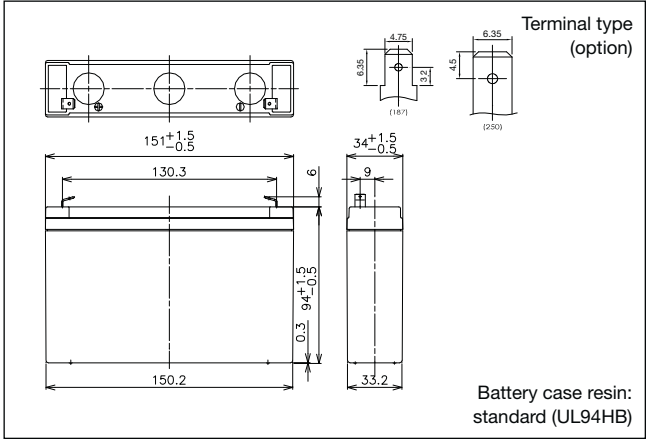
LC-R067R2P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		7.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm

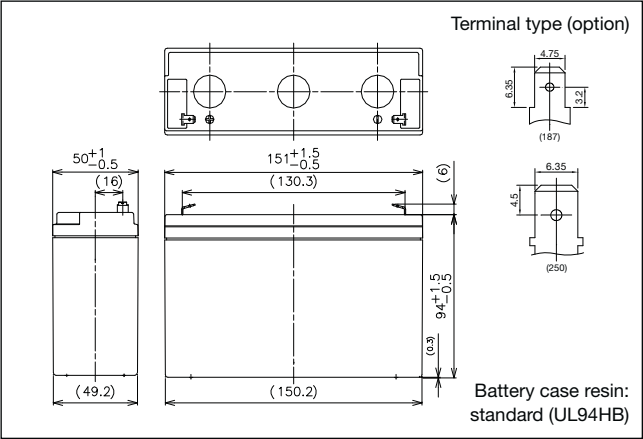
LC-R0612P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		12Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	50mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		2.00kg
Terminal		Faston 187 or Faston 250 with hole

Characteristics

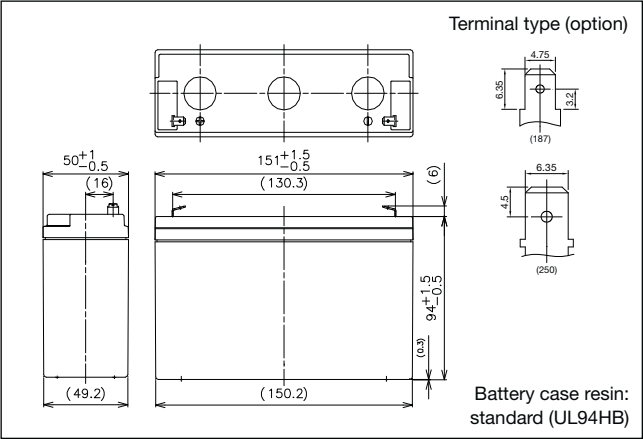
LC-R0615P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		15Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	50mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		2.10kg
Terminal		Faston 187 or Faston 250 with hole

Characteristics

LC-R121R3PG



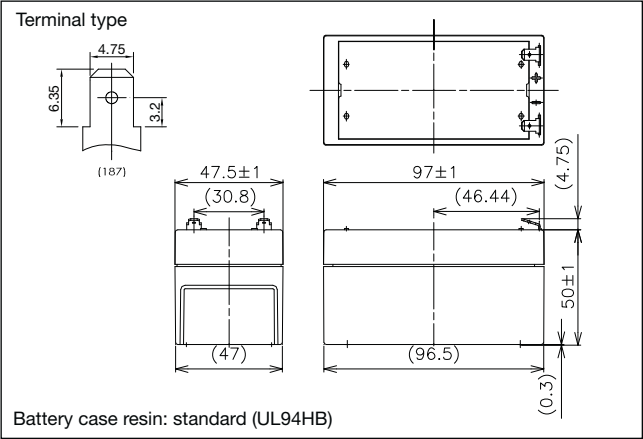
Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies. Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

VdS

G196049

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		1.3Ah
Dimensions	Length	97mm
	Width	47.5mm
	Height	50mm
	Total Height	55mm
Approx. mass		0.59kg
Terminal		

LC-R122R2PG



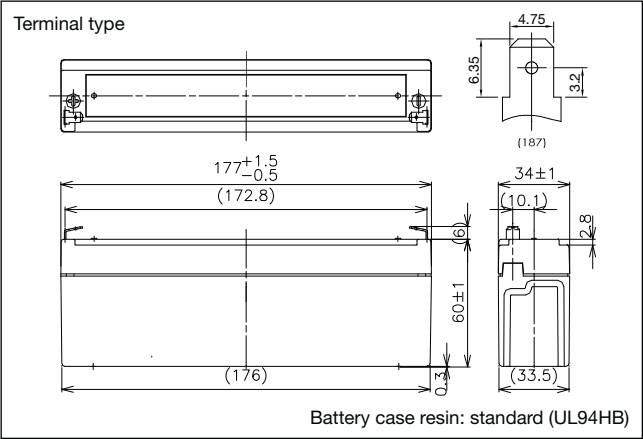
Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies. Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

VdS

G188151

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		2.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	177mm
	Width	34mm
	Height	60mm
	Total Height	66mm
Approx. mass		0.8kg

LC-R123R4PG



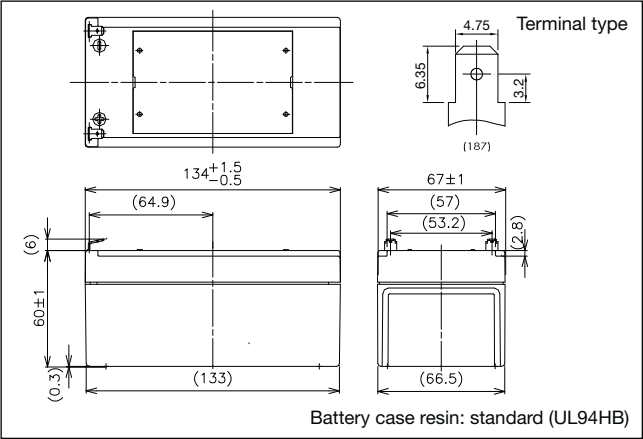
Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies. Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

VdS

G191053

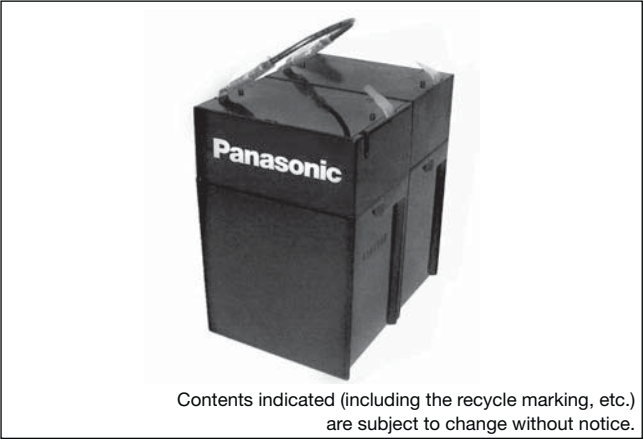
Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		3.4Ah
Dimensions	Length	134mm
	Width	67mm
	Height	60mm
	Total Height	66mm
Approx. mass		1.2kg

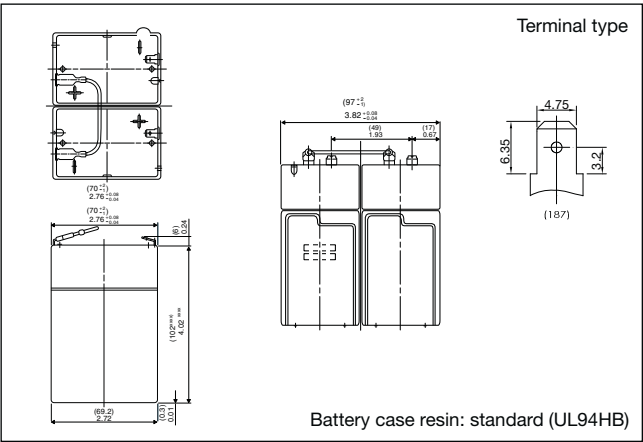
LC-R124R5P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		4.5Ah
Dimensions	Length	70mm
	Width	97mm
	Height	102mm
	Total Height	108mm
Approx. mass		1.45kg
Terminal		Faston 187

Characteristics

LC-R127R2PG*1



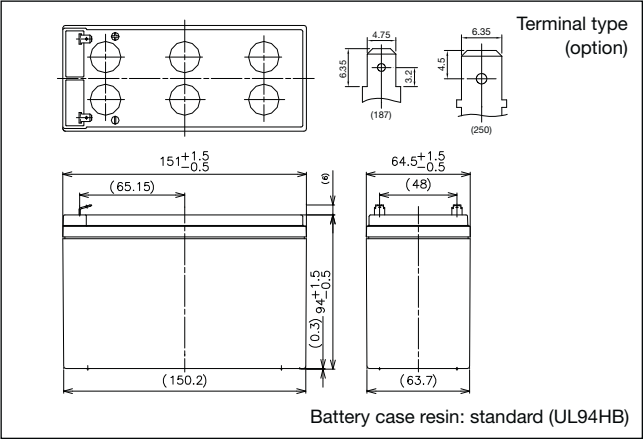
Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies. Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

VdS

G193046

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		7.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	64.5mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		2.47kg

LC-RA1212PG



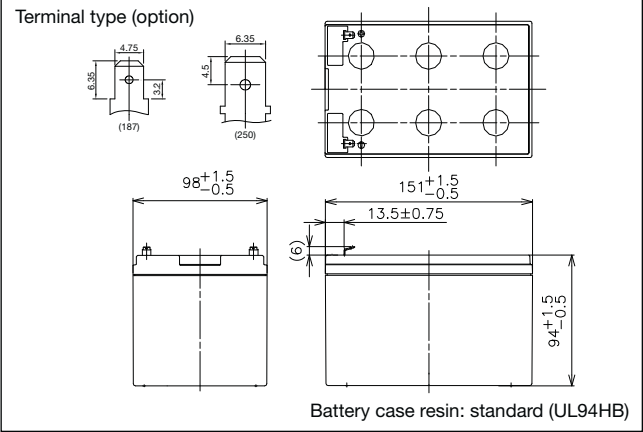
Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies. Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

VdS

G100001

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		12Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	98mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm

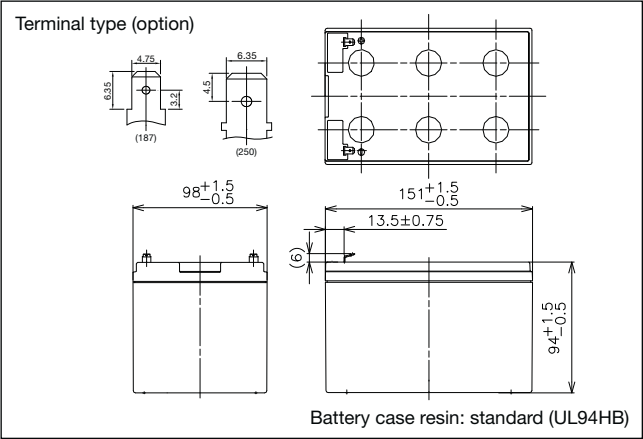
LC-RA1215P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		15Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	98mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		4.2kg
Terminal		

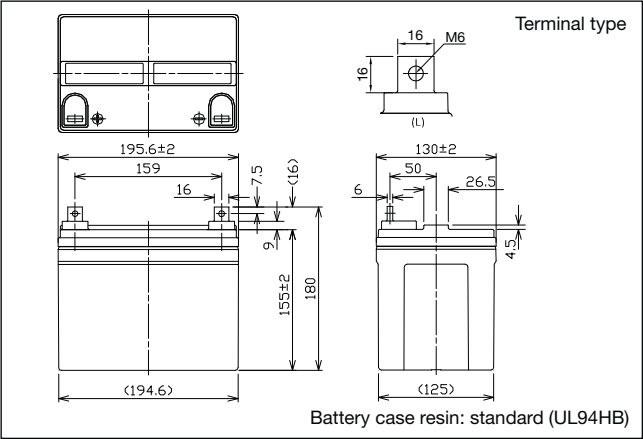
LC-R1233P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		33Ah
Dimensions	Length	195.6mm
	Width	130mm
	Height	155mm
	Total Height	180mm
Approx. mass		12kg
Terminal		M6 Bolt and Nut type

Characteristics

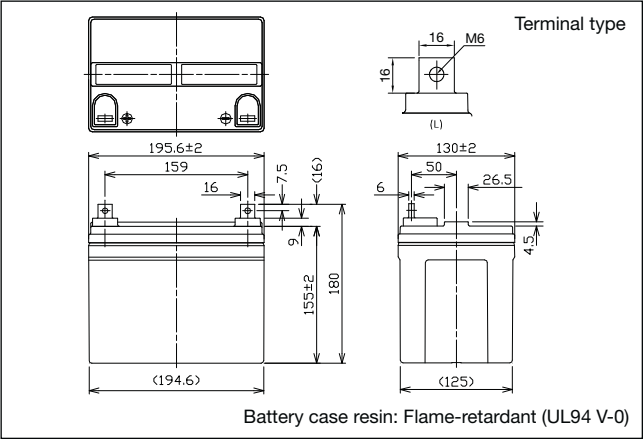
LC-V1233P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main and standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 6 – 9 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)

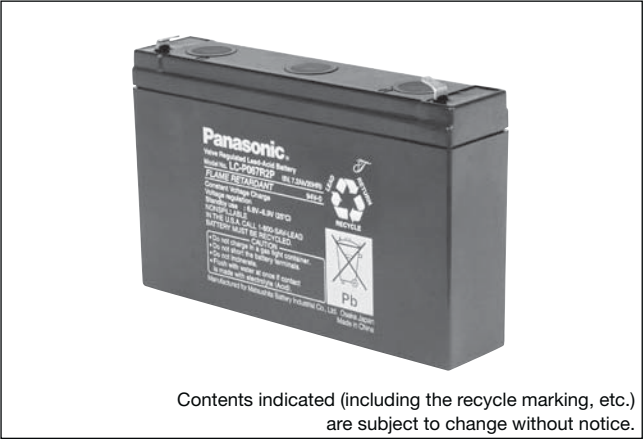


Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		33Ah
Dimensions	Length	195.6mm
	Width	130mm
	Height	155mm
	Total Height	180mm
Approx. mass		11.1kg
Terminal		M6 Bolt and Nut type

Characteristics

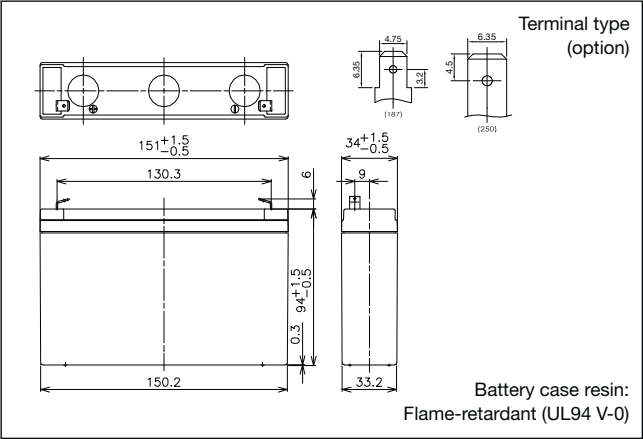
LC-P067R2P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		7.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	34mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		1.30kg
Terminal		Faston 187 or Faston 250 with hole

Characteristics

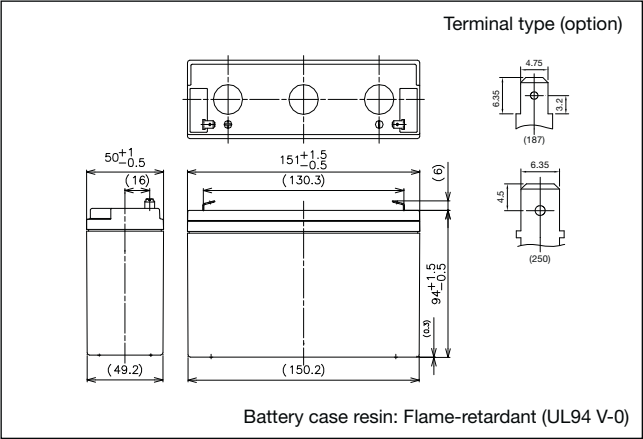
LC-P0612P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		12Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	50mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		2kg
Terminal		Faston 187 or Faston 250 with hole

Characteristics

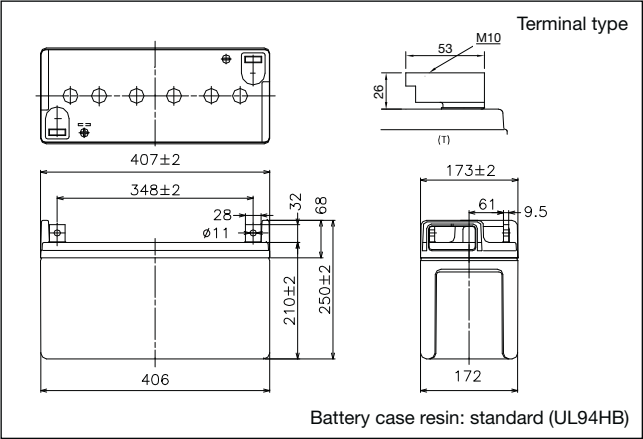
LC-X06200P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		6V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		200Ah
Dimensions	Length	407mm
	Width	173mm
	Height	210mm
	Total Height	250mm
Approx. mass		41kg
Terminal		M10 Bolt and Nut type

Characteristics

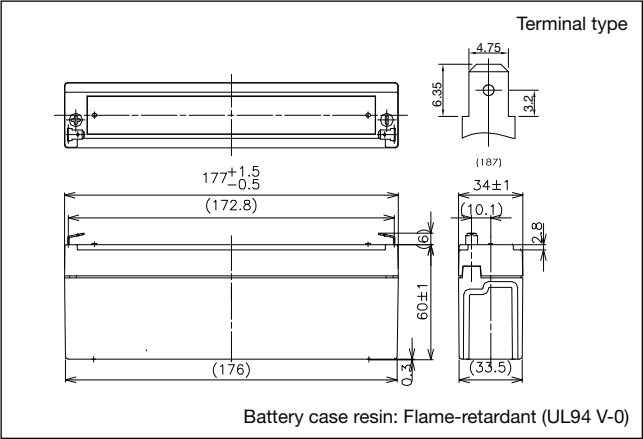
LC-P122R2P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		2.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	177mm
	Width	34mm
	Height	60mm
	Total Height	66mm
Approx. mass		0.8kg
Terminal		Faston 187

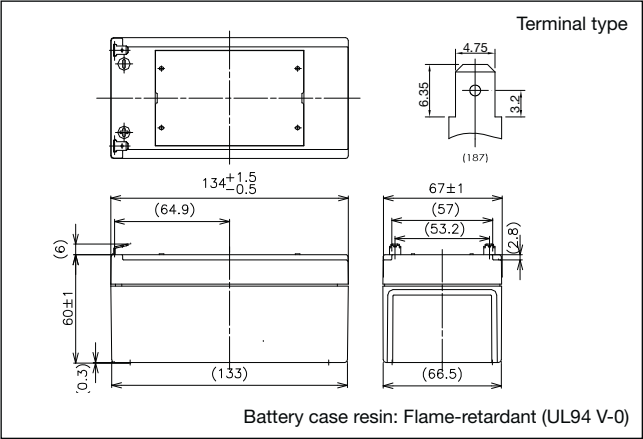
LC-P123R4P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

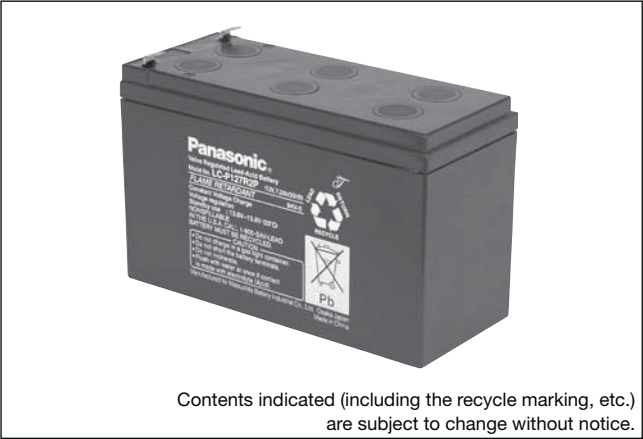
Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		3.4Ah
Dimensions	Length	134mm
	Width	67mm
	Height	60mm
	Total Height	66mm
Approx. mass		1.2kg
Terminal		Faston 187

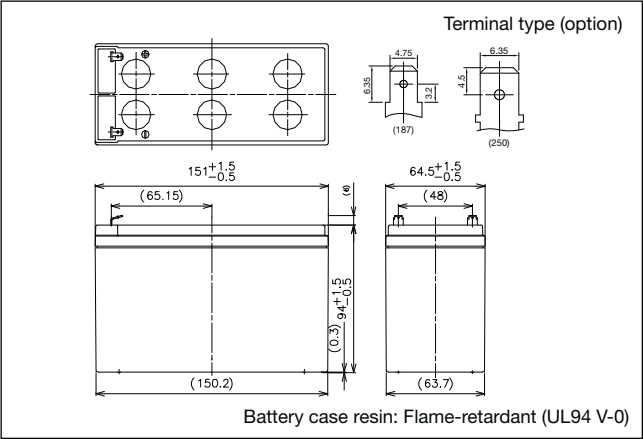
LC-P127R2P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		7.2Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	64.5mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		

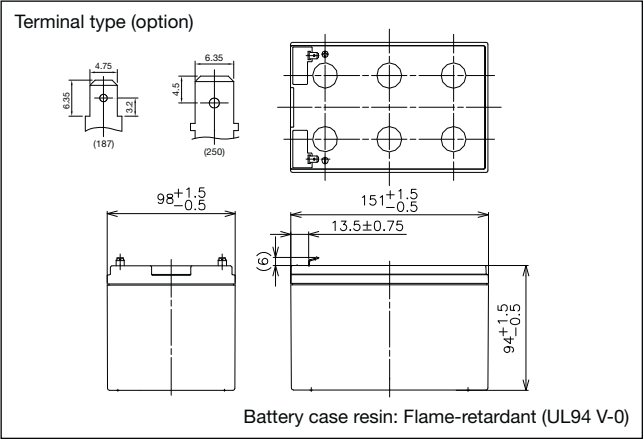
LC-PA1212P



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		12Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	98mm
	Height	94mm
	Total Height	100mm
Approx. mass		3.8kg
Terminal		

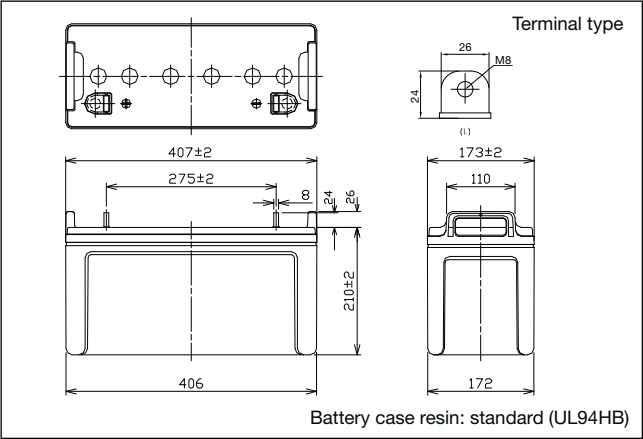
LC-X12120P*1



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For standby power supplies.
Expected trickle design life: 10 – 12 years at 20°C according to Eurobat.

Dimensions (mm)

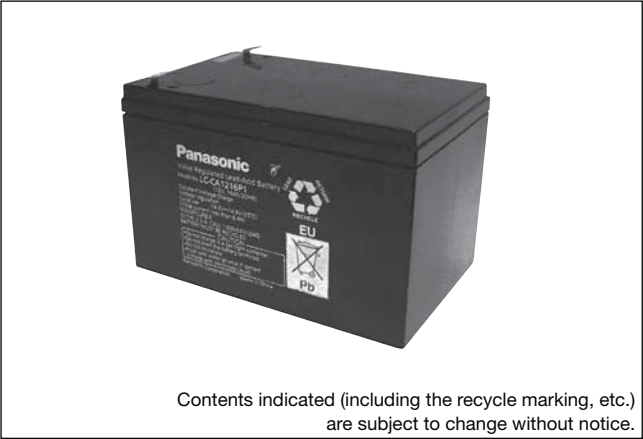


Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		120Ah
Dimensions	Length	407mm
	Width	173mm
	Height	210mm
	Total Height	236mm
Approx. mass		35.5kg
Terminal		M8 Bolt and Nut type

Characteristics

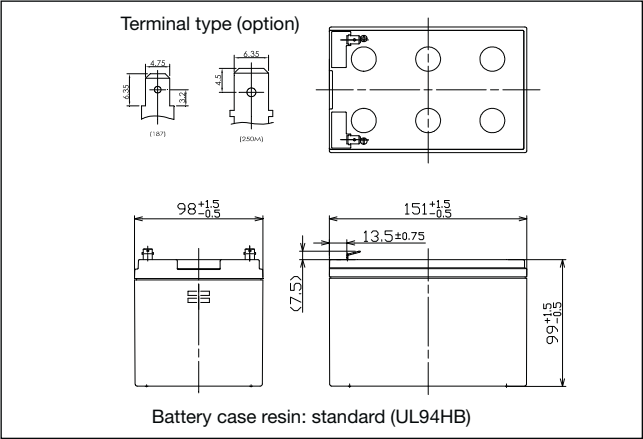
LC-CA1216



Contents indicated (including the recycle marking, etc.) are subject to change without notice.

For main power supplies.
Cycle long life type.

Dimensions (mm)



Specifications

Nominal voltage		12V
Nominal capacity (20 hour rate)		16Ah
Dimensions	Length	151mm
	Width	98mm
	Height	99mm
	Total Height	105mm
Approx. mass		4.70kg
Terminal		Faston 187 & 250M

