



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 50342-3:2008

Lead-acid starter batteries -- Part 3: Terminal system for batteries with 36 V nominal voltage

I.S. EN 50342-3:2008

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda issued since publication:

<i>This document replaces:</i>	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN 50342-3:2008	<i>Published:</i> 17 October, 2008	
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 11 December, 2008		ICS number: 29.220.20	
NSAI 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	Sales: T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie	Price Code: C
Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann			

**Lead-acid starter batteries -
Part 3: Terminal system for batteries with 36 V nominal voltage**

Batteries de démarrage au plomb -
Partie 3: Système de bornes
pour batteries de tension nominale de 36 V

Blei-Akkumulatoren-Starterbatterien -
Teil 3: Anschlusssystem für Batterien
mit 36 V Nennspannung

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-10-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 21X, Secondary cells and batteries.

The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50342-3 on 2008-10-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2009-10-01
 - latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-10-01
-

Contents

1	Scope	4
2	Normative references	4
3	Definitions	4
4	Design, dimensions and resignations	4
	4.1 General.....	4
	4.2 System of battery terminals.....	5

Figures

Figure 1 – Top view of battery terminals	5
Figure 2 – Cut A–A across the terminal.....	6
Figure 3 – Plastic cap for protection of lead taper	8
Figure 4 – Touch protection with polarity coding.....	9

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to lead-acid batteries used for starting, lighting and ignition of passenger automobiles and light commercial vehicles with a nominal voltage of 36 V. This standard specifies the position, details of design and dimensions of a system of battery terminals.

Starter batteries with 36 V nominal voltage may have the same dimensions and means for fixation as 6 V or 12 V batteries. This can be either intentional or unintentional. Therefore, the compatibility of batteries with 36 V nominal voltage down to electric power nets with 6 V or 12 V nominal voltage should be prevented. Such design of a 36 V termination and contacting system must prevent the case to be connected to a 6 V or 12 V power net in order to avoid serious damage in the 6 V or 12 V power net. For the same reason the design of the battery terminals must prevent that standard commercial jumper-cables may be contacted to the 36 V battery terminals if the battery is installed in the vehicle or not.

A commercial application of this standard must expressively be agreed upon as the final standard may differ from the present draft.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50342-1		Lead-acid starter batteries – Part 1: General requirements and methods of test
EN 61429		Marking of secondary cells and batteries with the international recycling symbol ISO 7000-1135 and indications regarding directives 93/86/EEC and 91/157/EEC (IEC 61429)
EN ISO 1043	Series	Plastics – Symbols and abbreviated terms (ISO 1043 Series)
IEC 60050-482		International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 482: Primary and secondary cells and batteries
IEC 60417		Graphical symbols for use on equipment

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions of the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEC 60050-482) are applicable.

4 Design, dimensions and resignations

4.1 General

All measures are indicated in millimetres.

Mechanical tensions must be kept away from the bushings of the battery. A free space at the side and behind each terminal is required for electric/electronic devices. Further on the free space may provide the possibility to support the cables mechanically.

The system of battery terminals must prevent reversed polarity in order to avoid damages in the 36 V power net.

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- [Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore](#)
 - [Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation](#)
-