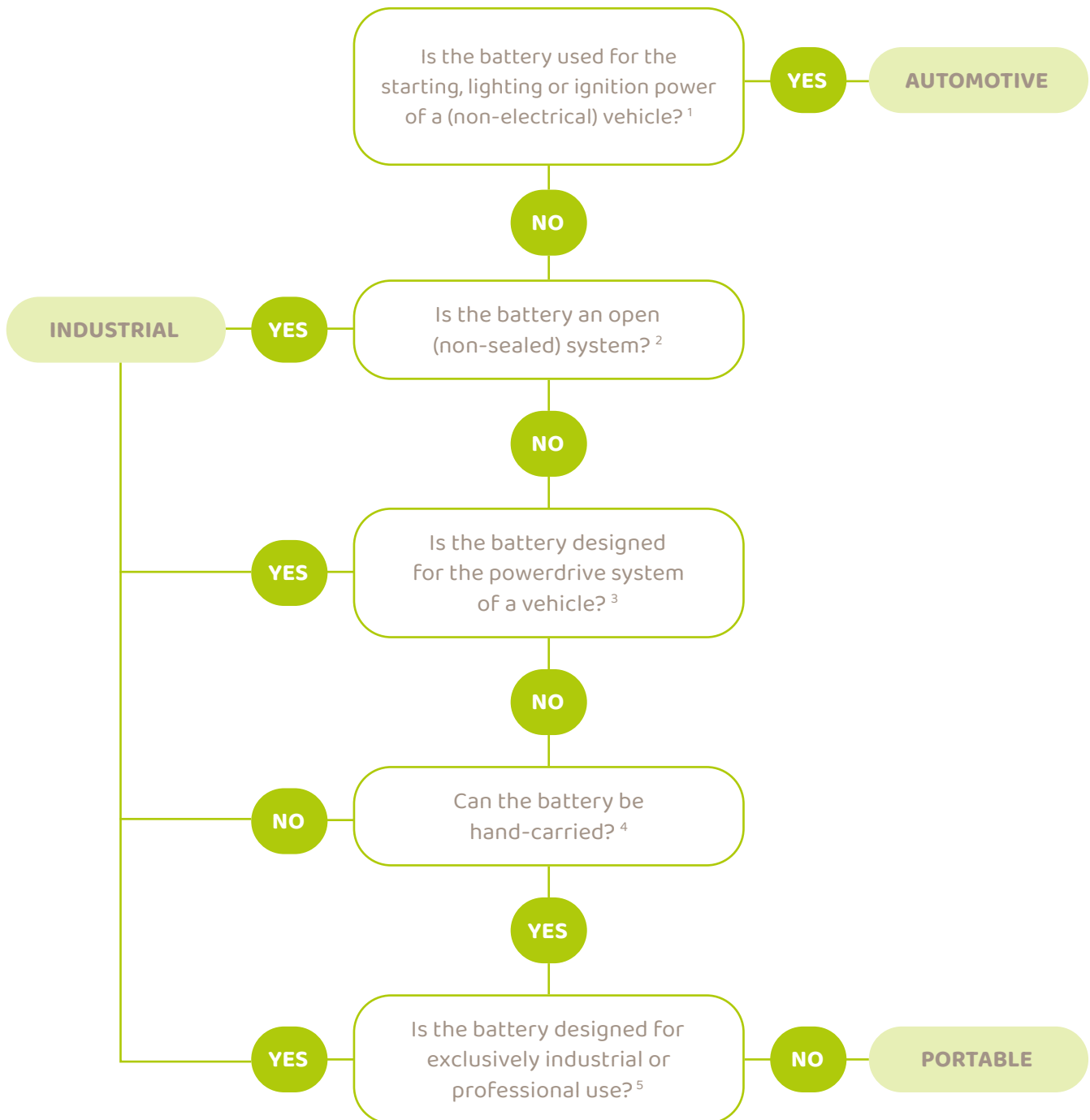


# Determining the type of battery in practice



# Explanation of battery types

<sup>1</sup> Are to be reported in this category '**Automotive**': all batteries designed to start a combustion engine of e.g.

- every type of motorised vehicle
- a crane
- a compressor
- a boat or a ship
- agricultural/horticultural machinery and tractors
- a fork-lift

The cold cranking power is always printed on this type of battery.

<sup>2</sup> All batteries containing electrolytes and that are **sealed** with removable caps are considered sealed batteries.

<sup>3</sup> Are to be reported in the category '**propulsion**': all batteries designed to power electric vehicles such as:

- every type of motorised vehicle
- a fork-lift
- a disabled wheelchair
- a bicycle
- a(n) (airport) vehicle for automated transport
- a golf cart

<sup>4</sup> **Portable** batteries can weigh up to 3kg. Batteries in excess of 3kg must be reported in the 'industrial' category.

<sup>5</sup> Are to be reported in this category: every battery designed exclusively for **industrial or professional** use as part of:

- emergency lighting and professional alarm systems
- uninterruptable power supplies (UPS)
- portable card machines and barcode readers
- professional video devices for TV and studio use
- miners' lamps and professional dive lights
- applications with photovoltaic or solar energy and other renewable energy based applications
- trains, flying devices,
- drilling platforms, lighthouses,
- devices to prevent the blocking of electric doors
- electronic signage (roadworks, construction sites, ...)

and this regardless of weight.

**DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL** of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC Whereas: (8) It is appropriate to distinguish between portable batteries and accumulators on the one hand and industrial and automotive batteries and accumulators on the other.