



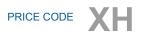
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Fuel cell technologies – Part 6-100: Micro fuel cell power systems – Safety

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION



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CONTENTS

FO	FOREWORD			
1 Scope		e	11	
	1.1	General	11	
	1.2	Fuels and technologies covered	11	
	1.3	Equivalent level of safety	13	
2	Norm	ative references	13	
3	Term	s and definitions	14	
4		rials and construction of micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power and fuel cartridges	18	
	4.1	General		
	4.2	FMEA / hazard analysis		
	4.3	General materials		
	4.4	Selection of materials	18	
	4.5	General construction	19	
	4.6	Fuel valves	19	
	4.7	Materials and construction – system	20	
	4.8	Ignition sources	20	
	4.9	Enclosures and acceptance strategies	21	
		4.9.1 Parts requiring a fire enclosure	21	
		4.9.2 Parts not requiring a fire enclosure	21	
		4.9.3 Materials for components and other parts outside fire enclosures		
		4.9.4 Materials for components and other parts inside fire enclosures		
		4.9.5 Mechanical enclosures		
		Protection against fire, explosion, corrosivity and toxicity hazard		
		Protection against electrical hazards		
	4.12	Fuel supply construction		
		4.12.1 Fuel cartridge construction		
		4.12.2 Fuel cartridge fill requirement		
	4.13	Protection against mechanical hazards		
		4.13.1 Piping and tubing other than fuel lines		
		4.13.2 Exterior surface and component temperature limits		
	1 1 1	4.13.3 Motors		
	4.14	Construction of electric device components		
		4.14.1 Limited power sources4.14.2 Devices that use electronic controllers		
		4.14.2 Devices that use electronic controllers		
		4.14.4 Output terminal area		
		4.14.5 Electric components and attachments		
		4.14.6 Protection		
5	Abno	rmal operating and fault conditions testing and requirements		
-	5.1	General		
	5.2	Compliance testing		
	5.3 Passing criteria			
	5.4	Simulated faults and abnormal conditions for limited power and SELV circuits		
	5.5 Abnormal operation – electromechanical components			
	5.6	Abnormal operation of micro fuel cell power systems or units with integrated	_	
		batteries	33	

6	5.7 Instri		nal operation – simulation of faults based on hazard analysis and warnings for micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power	33
0			l cartridges	34
	6.1		۲ ۱	
	6.2		m markings required on the fuel cartridge	
	6.3		Im markings required on the micro fuel cell power system	
	6.4		nal information required either on the fuel cartridge or on	
		micro f	panying written information or on the micro fuel cell power system or uel cell power unit	
	6.5		cal documentation	35
7			r micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel	0.0
		•		
	7.1		al	
	7.2	-	e measurement of methanol and the measuring procedure	
	7.3	• •	ests	
		7.3.1 7.3.2	Pressure differential tests Vibration test	
		7.3.2	Temperature cycling test	
		7.3.4	High temperature exposure test	
		7.3.5	Drop test	
		7.3.6	Compressive loading test	
		7.3.7	External short-circuit test	
		7.3.8	Surface, component and exhaust gas temperature test	
		7.3.9	Long-term storage test	
		7.3.10	High-temperature connection test	56
		7.3.11	Connection cycling tests	56
		7.3.12	Emission test	59
Anr	nex A	(normat	ive) Formic acid micro fuel cell power systems	64
			ive) Hydrogen stored in hydrogen absorbing metal alloy and micro /stems	96
	•		ive) Reformed methanol micro fuel cell power systems	
			ive) Methanol clathrate compound micro fuel cell power systems	
			ive) Borohydride micro fuel cell power systems: Class 8 (corrosive) direct borohydride fuel cells	183
Anr	nex F	(normati	ive) Borohydride micro fuel cell power systems: Class 4.3 (water inds in indirect borohydride fuel cells	
Anr	nex G	(normat	ive) Borohydride micro fuel cell power systems: Class 8 (corrosive) ect borohydride fuel cells	
	•		ive) Butane solid oxide micro fuel cell power systems	
טוט	nograf	Jiry		

Figure 1 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram	12
Figure 2 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests	38
Figure 3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test	39
Figure 4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop and compressive loading tests	40

Figure 5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test	41
Figure 6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test	42
Figure 7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test	43
Figure 8 – Temperature cycling	48
Figure 9 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long-term storage test	55
Figure 10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus	60
Figure 11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus	60
Figure A.1 – Formic acid micro fuel cell power system block diagram – Replaces Figure 1	64
Figure A.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	70
Figure A.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	71
Figure A.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling test, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	72
Figure A.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	73
Figure A.6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 6	74
Figure A.7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 7	75
Figure A.9 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long-term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	82
Figure A.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	83
Figure A.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 11	84
Figure A.12 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system	92
Figure B.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	107
Figure B.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	108
Figure B.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	109
Figure B.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	110
Figure B.8 – Temperature cycling – Replaces Figure 8	120
Figure B.9 – Fuel cartridge hydrogen leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long- term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	131
Figure B.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	137
Figure B.12 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system	141
Figure C.1 – General block diagram of a reformed methanol micro fuel cell power system – Replaces Figure 1	145
Figure C.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	149

Figure C.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 11	150
Figure C.12 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system	155
Figure D.1 – Methanol clathrate compound micro fuel cell power system block diagram – Replaces Figure 1	159
Figure D.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	165
Figure D.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	166
Figure D.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	167
Figure D.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	168
Figure D.9 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long-term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	179
Figure D.12 – Fuel cartridge of methanol clathrate compound	160
Figure D.13 – Usage of methanol clathrate compound with micro fuel cell power unit	
Figure E.1 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram for liquid Class 8 (corrosive) borohydride compound fuel with onboard fuel processing – Replaces Figure 1	
Figure E.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for vibration, drop, compressive loading – Replaces Figure 2	
Figure E.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	198
Figure E.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	199
Figure E.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	200
Figure E.6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 6	201
Figure E.7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 7	202
Figure E.8 – Temperature cycling – Replaces Figure 8	207
Figure E.9 – Fuel cartridge hydrogen leakage and mass loss test flowchart for long- term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	213
Figure E.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	223
Figure E.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 11	
Figure E.12 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system – Replaces Figure 12	230
Figure E.13 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram for liquid Class 8 (corrosive) borohydride compound fuel with fuel cartridge fuel processing	184
Figure E.14 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram for solid Class 8 (corrosive) borohydride compound fuel with fuel cartridge fuel processing and cartridge fuel management.	185
Figure E.15 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram for solid Class 8 (corrosive) compound fuel with cartridge fuel processing and fuel management internal to the micro fuel cell power unit	
Figure E.16 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for external pressure test	∠SI

Figure F.1 – Borohydride micro fuel cell power system block diagram for Class 4.3 (water reactive) compound fuel in indirect borohydride fuel cell system; fuel management in micro fuel cell power unit – Replaces Figure 1	235
Figure F.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	247
Figure F.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	248
Figure F.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	249
Figure F.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	250
Figure F.6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 6	251
Figure F.7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 7	252
Figure F.8 – Temperature cycling – Replaces Figure 8	257
Figure F.9 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long-term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	263
Figure F.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	273
Figure F.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 11	273
Figure F.12 – Borohydride micro fuel cell power system block diagram for Class 4.3 (water reactive) compound fuel in indirect borohydride fuel cell system; fuel management in fuel cartridge	236
Figure F.13 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system	280
Figure F.14 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for low external pressure test	281
Figure G.1 – Direct borohydride micro fuel cell power system block diagram – Replaces Figure 1	284
Figure G.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	295
Figure G.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	296
Figure G.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop, and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	297
Figure G.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	298
Figure G.6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 6	299
Figure G.7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 7	300
Figure G.8 – Temperature cycling – Replaces Figure 8	306
Figure G.9 – Fuel cartridge hydrogen leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long- term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	311
Figure G.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	320
Figure G.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 11	321
Figure G.12 – Hydrogen emission test procedure for operating micro fuel cell power system	328

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Figure G.13 – Fuel cartridge leakage test flow chart for low external pressure test	. 301
Figure H.1 – Butane solid oxide micro fuel cell power system block diagram – Replaces Figure 1	. 331
Figure H.2 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for vibration, drop and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 2	. 338
Figure H.3 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for temperature cycling test and high temperature exposure test – Replaces Figure 3	. 339
Figure H.4 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for pressure differential, vibration, temperature cycling, drop and compressive loading tests – Replaces Figure 4	. 340
Figure H.5 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for external short-circuit test – Replaces Figure 5	. 341
Figure H.6 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 68 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 6	. 342
Figure H.7 – Micro fuel cell power system or micro fuel cell power unit leakage and mass loss test flow chart for 11,6 kPa low external pressure test – Replaces Figure 7	. 343
Figure H.8 – Temperature cycling – Replaces Figure 8	. 349
Figure H.9 – Fuel cartridge leakage and mass loss test flow chart for long-term storage test – Replaces Figure 9	. 356
Figure H.10 – Operational emission rate testing apparatus – Replaces Figure 10	. 361
Figure H.11 – Operational emission concentration testing apparatus	. 362

22
27
28
29
36
37
63
68
69
93
93
105
106
142
148
149
156
156
163
164
194
195
229

Table F.5 – List of type tests – Replaces Table 5	. 244
Table F.6 – Laboratory standard conditions – Replaces Table 6	.245
Table F.7 – Emission limits – Replaces Table 7	. 279
Table G.5 – List of type tests – Replaces Table 5	. 292
Table G.6 – Laboratory standard conditions – Replaces Table 6	. 293
Table G.7 – Emission limits – Replaces Table 7	. 327
Table H.5 – List of type tests – Replaces Table 5	. 336
Table H.6 – Laboratory standard conditions – Replaces Table 6	. 337
Table H.7 – Emission Limits – Replaces Table 7	. 365
Table H.8 – Occupational exposure limits	. 366

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES -

Part 6-100: Micro fuel cell power systems – Safety

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committee; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 62282-6-100 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 105: Fuel cell technologies

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62282-6-1 published in 2006. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
105/255/FDIS	105/261/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

How to use this standard:

The subclauses and clauses of the main body of the text are modified, replaced or applied as they are in each of the annexes, which applies to a different technology. Instructions are written in Italic type.

- a) For the methanol, and methanol and water fuels covered by Clauses 1 through 7, all requirements are given in Clauses 1 through 7 and the annexes should not be used for these fuels.
- b) For the specific fuels and technologies covered by Annexes A through H, each annex outlines the additional or modified requirements with respect to the requirements contained in Clauses 1 through 7 for certification of such micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and their respective fuel cartridges covered by the specific annex.
- c) Where possible, the numbering system of the annexes corresponds to the numbering of Clauses 1 through 7 and their subclauses. Requirements from Clauses 1 through 7 and their subclauses not specifically addressed in an annex apply to the fuels and technologies covered by that particular annex as written in Clauses 1 through 7.
- d) Where an annex gives specific subclause direction preceded by the annex letter designator – those specific subclauses in the annex reflect the additional or modified requirements for the fuels and technologies covered by the particular annex and shall be followed for that annex. Any additional subclauses have been assigned new numbers and shall be followed.
- e) Modified or replacement figures or tables have been given modified table or figure designators – based on the figure or table number in Clauses 1 through 7 preceded by the annex letter designator. New figures or tables in the annexes have been given new figure or table designators and shall also be used.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62282 series, under the general title *Fuel cell technologies*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

NOTE The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication or one that replaces an existing Publicly Available Specification (PAS) in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 12 months from the date of publication.

In the meantime, IEC/PAS 62282-6-1 can still be ordered by contacting the local IEC member National Committee or the IEC Central Office.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

The contents of the corrigendum of December 2011 have been included in this copy.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES -

Part 6-100: Micro fuel cell power systems – Safety

1 Scope

1.1 General

- a) This consumer safety standard covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that are wearable or easily carried by hand, providing d.c. outputs that do not exceed 60 V d.c. and power outputs that do not exceed 240 VA. Portable fuel cell power systems that provide output levels that exceed these electrical limits are covered by IEC 62282-5-1.
- b) Externally accessible circuitry is therefore considered to be safety extra low voltage (SELV) circuitry as defined in IEC 60950-1:2005, and as limited power circuits if further compliance with 2.5 of IEC 60950-1:2005 is demonstrated. Micro fuel cell power systems or units that have internal circuitry exceeding 60 V d.c. or 240 VA should be appropriately evaluated in accordance with the separate criteria of IEC 60950-1:2005.
- c) This consumer safety standard covers all micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges. This standard establishes requirements for all micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges to ensure a reasonable degree of safety for normal use, reasonably foreseeable misuse, and consumer transportation of such items. The fuel cartridges covered by this standard are not intended to be refilled by the consumer. Fuel cartridges refilled by the manufacturer or by trained technicians shall meet all requirements of this standard.
- d) These products are not intended for use in hazardous areas as defined by IEV 426-03-01.

1.2 Fuels and technologies covered

- a) A micro fuel cell power system block diagram is shown in Figure 1.
- b) All portions of this standard, including all annexes, apply to micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges as defined in Subclause 1.1 above.
- c) Clauses 1 through 7 of this standard cover direct methanol fuel cells using methanol or methanol and water solutions as fuel. Clauses 1 through 7 cover specific requirements for direct methanol fuel cells using proton exchange membrane technologies. Clauses 1 through 7 also cover general requirements applicable to all fuel cell technologies and all fuels covered in Annexes A through H.
- d) Annexes A through H cover fuels and fuel cell technologies as follows.
 - Annex A covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that use formic acid in water solutions – that are comprised of less than 85 % formic acid by weight – as fuel. These systems and units use direct formic acid fuel cell technologies.
 - Annex B covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that use hydrogen gas – that has been stored in a hydrogen absorbing metal alloy – as fuel. These systems and units use proton exchange membrane fuel cell technologies.
 - 3) Annex C covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that convert methanol or methanol and water solutions through a reformer into hydrogen rich methanol reformate which is then immediately fed to the fuel cell or fuel cell stack as fuel. These systems and units use proton exchange membrane fuel cell technologies.

- 4) Annex D covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that use methanol or methanol and water solutions – derived from methanol clathrate compounds – as fuel. These systems and units use direct methanol fuel cell technologies.
- 5) Annex E covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges using hydrogen produced from Class 8 (corrosive) borohydride compounds as fuel. These systems and units use proton exchange membrane fuel cell technologies. The designs may include fuel processing subsystems to derive hydrogen gas from the borohydride compound fuel.
- 6) Annex F covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges using hydrogen produced from Class 4.3 (water reactive) borohydride compounds as fuel. These systems and units use proton exchange membrane fuel cell technologies. The designs may include fuel processing subsystems to derive hydrogen gas from the borohydride compound fuel.
- 7) Annex G covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that use Class 8 (corrosive) borohydride compounds as fuel. These systems and units use direct borohydride fuel cell technologies.
- 8) Annex H covers micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges that use butane and butane/propane mixtures consisting of at least 75 % butane by mass as fuel. These systems and units use solid oxide fuel cell technologies.

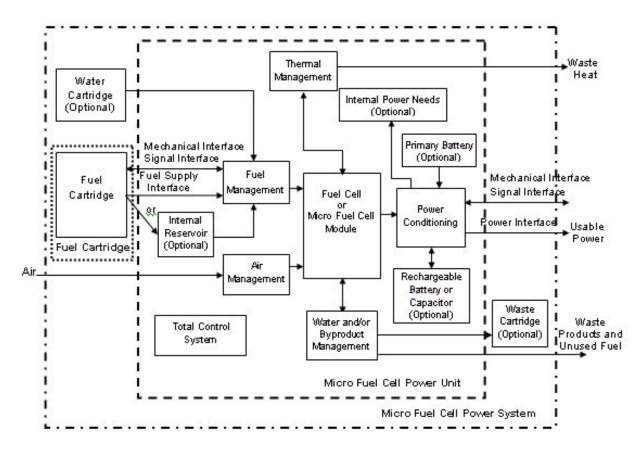


Figure 1 – Micro fuel cell power system block diagram

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1.3 Equivalent level of safety

- a) The requirements of this standard are not intended to constrain innovation. The manufacturer may consider fuels, materials, designs or constructions not specifically dealt with in this standard. These alternatives should be evaluated as to their ability to yield levels of safety equivalent to those prescribed by this standard.
- b) It is understood that all micro fuel cell power systems, micro fuel cell power units and fuel cartridges shall comply with applicable country and local requirements including, but not limited to, those concerning transportation, child-resistance and storage, where required.

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.

IEC 60050-426:2008, International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 426: Equipment for explosive atmospheres

IEC 60079-15:2005, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres – Part 15: Construction, test and marking of type of protection 'n' electrical apparatus*

IEC 60086-4, Primary batteries – Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries

IEC 60086-5, Primary batteries – Part 5: Safety of batteries with aqueous electrolyte

IEC 60695-1-1: Fire hazard testing – Part 1-1: Guidance for assessing the fire hazard of electrotechnical products – General guidelines

IEC 60695-2-11, Fire hazard testing – Part 2-11: Glowing/hot-wire based test methods – Glow-wire flammability test method for end-products

IEC 60695-11-10, Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods

IEC 60730-1:1999, Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use – Part 1: General requirements Amendment 1 (2003) Amendment 2 (2007)¹⁾

IEC 60950-1:2005, Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61032:1997, Protection of persons and equipment by enclosures – Probes for verification

IEC 62133:2002, Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes – Safety requirements for portable sealed secondary cells, and for batteries made from them, for use in portable applications

IEC 62281:2004, Safety of primary and secondary lithium cells and batteries during transport

ISO 175, Plastics – Methods of test for determination of the effects of immersion in liquid chemicals

ISO 188, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic – Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests

ISO 1817, Rubber, vulcanized – Determination of the effect of liquids

¹⁾ There exists a consolidated edition 3.2 (2007) that comprises IEC 60730-1 (1999), its Amendment 1 (2003) and its Amendment 2 (2007).

ISO 9772, Cellular plastics – Determination of horizontal burning characteristics of small specimens subjected to a small flame

ISO 15649, Petroleum and natural gas industries – Piping

ISO 16000-3, Indoor air – Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds – Active sampling method

ISO 16000-6, Indoor air – Part 6: Determination of volatile organic compounds in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on Tenax TA sorbent, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS/FID

ISO 16017-1, Indoor, ambient and workplace air – Part 1: Sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds by sorbent tube/thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography – Part 1: Pumped sampling