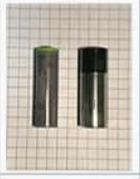
List of Li-ion sizes [edit]

Names		Typical capacity (mAh)	Dimensions, max. dia. × l. (mm)	Comments
Most common	Other common			
10180	Lithium ion 1/3 AAA	90	10 × 18	Sometimes called 1/3 AAA. Used in tiny flashlights.
10280	Lithium ion 2/3 AAA	200	10 × 28	Used in small flashlights.
10440	Lithium ion AAA	340	10 × 44	Same size as AAA cell.
14250	Lithium ion 1/2 AA	300	14 × 25	Same size as 1/2 AA cell. Used in the flashlight Lummi RAW
14430		400	14 × 43	Used in solar garden lights, used in rechargeable shavers (e.g., some Philips/Norelco).
14500[44]	Lithium-ion AA	700–800[45]	14 × 53	Same size as AA cell. Some types with a protection circuit are longer. Used in many LED flashlights.
14650		940-1600	14 × 65	Approximately 5/4 the length of a AA cell.
15270		450–600	15 × 27	Substitute for CR2 primary lithium.
16340		500–1000	16 × 34	Alternate substitute for CR123A primary lithium.[46] Unprotected. (16 × 36, some protected versions[47]).
16650		1600–2700	16 × 65	Made by Sanyo and a few Others, narrower version of 18650 cells.
RCR123A	17340, R123, RCR123, 2/3A, Tenergy 30200[48]	750	17 × 34.5	Protected version, same size as, and substitute for, CR123 primary lithium for cameras and flashlights. Size 2/3A.
17500[49]	A	1100	17.3 × 50	The same size as an A cell, and 1.5 times the length of a CR123A.
17670[50]		1250	17 × 67	Twice the length of a standard CR123A.
18350		700–	18 × 35	[46]

16340		500–1000	16 × 34	Alternate substitute for CR123A primary lithium.[46] Unprotected. (16 × 36, some protected versions[47]).
16650		1600–2700	16 × 65	Made by Sanyo and a few Others, narrower version of 18650 cells.
RCR123A	17340, R123, RCR123, ⅔A, Tenergy 30200[48]	750	17 × 34.5	Protected version, same size as, and substitute for, CR123 primary lithium for cameras and flashlights. Size ⅔A.
17500[49]	A	1100	17.3 × 50	The same size as an A cell, and 1.5 times the length of a CR123A.
17670[50]		1250	17 × 67	Twice the length of a standard CR123A.
18350		700–1200	18 × 35 (nominal)	[46]
18490		800–1300	18 × 49	
18500[51]		1400	18.3 × 49.8	About the same length as an A cell, but larger diameter.
18650[52]	168A	1500–3600	18.6 × 65.2	This cell type is used in many laptop computer batteries, Tesla Roadster, Tesla Model S, Tesla Model X, electronic cigarettes,[53] and LED flashlights.[46]
20700		3000–4000	20 × 70	Introduced by Sanyo/Panasonic for use in portable power tools as higher-power and higher-capacity successor for 18650 cells.
21700	21-70, 2170	4200–4800	21 × 70	Announced by Samsung[54] and LG Chem in 2015 for electric bikes.[55] As of January 5, 2017 currently being produced at Tesla Gigafactory 1 for Tesla Model 3.[56]
25500[57]		2500–5000	24.3 × 49.2	About the same diameter as a C.
26650[58]		3300–5200[59]	26.5 × 65.4	Popular size as[60] ANR26650 $LiFePO_4$ cell from A123 Systems for radio control hobby use. Also used in larger, high-powered LED flashlights.
32600[61]		3000–6000	32 × 61.9	About the same diameter as a D cell but longer.
32650		5000–6000	32 × 67.7	Popular in larger LED flashlights.
75400		80–150	7.5 × 40	Used in some E cigarettes.

Obsolete batteries [edit]

These types are no longer manufactured or only used in legacy applications.

Names				Typical capacity (mAh)	Nominal voltage (V)	Terminal layout	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
Most common	Other common	IEC	ANSI					
523 	PX21	3LR50	1306A	580 (alkaline)	4.5		D: 17.1 H: 49.9	Used in cameras and Apple Macintosh computers (such as the 128K through 512K and similar). As the name suggests, this is often just 3 LR50 batteries stacked together.
531 	PX19	3LR50	1307AP	580 (alkaline)	4.5		D: 17.1 H: 58.3	A 523 with snap connectors attached to either end. Used in some older cameras, notably the Polaroid Automatic Land Camera packfilm models.
No. 6 	Ignition Cell, 6135-99-114-3446 (NSN) FLAG (in UK)	R40	905	35000–40000 (carbon-zinc)	1.5 V		D: 67 H: 172	Typical modern uses include school science experiments, and starting glow plug model engines. Still commonly used in the UK for remote level crossing telephone handsets, where solar cells and rechargeable batteries have not been specified or retrofitted. Formerly used for primary cell powered alarms (those without mains power) and associated bell ringing, servant or nurse call systems, ignition systems, telephones,[3] and (in pairs) in WWII US Navy battle lanterns. Modern cells are more likely to be Alkaline type made from 'D' cells. Terminals are screw posts with a maximum diameter of 4.2 mm. +: centre; −: edge.
A Battery 	Eveready 742				1.5 V	Metal tabs	H: 101.6 L: 63.5 W: 63.5	Used to provide power to the filament of a vacuum tube.

								Terminals are screw posts with a maximum diameter of 4.2 mm. +: centre; −: edge.
A Battery 	Eveready 742				1.5 V	Metal tabs	H: 101.6 L: 63.5 W: 63.5	Used to provide power to the filament of a vacuum tube.
B Battery 	Eveready 762-S				45 V	Threaded posts	H: 146 L: 104.8 W: 63.5	Used to supply plate voltage in vintage vacuum tube equipment. Origin of the term *B+* for plate voltage power supplies. Multiple B batteries may be connected in series to provide voltages as high as 300 V DC. Some versions have a tap at 22.5 volts.
GB Battery 	C Battery Eveready 761				1.5 to 9 V	Threaded posts or banana sockets	H: 76.2 L: 101.6 W: 31.75	Originally used in vintage vacuum tube equipment for grid bias. Still popular for school science class use as a variable voltage supply as the current version has several taps at 1.5 volt intervals.
15-volt 	Eveready 504 Mallory M154 NEDA 220 Rayovac 220	10F15 (Zn/MnO2)	220	65	15 V (10 cells)	Flat round (one each end)	H: 34.9 L: 15.1 W: 15.9	Used in older instruments[62] and old battery–capacitor flashes. Only used in legacy applications, but as of 2016, still being manufactured.
22.5-volt 	Eveready 412	15F20 (Zn/MnO2)	215	140	22.5 V (15 cells)	Flat round (one each	H: 50 L: 25	Used in older instruments.[63] the Regency TR-1 (first transistor radio) and old battery–capacitor flashes.

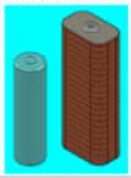
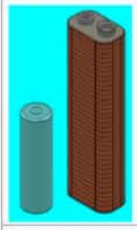
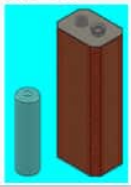
	Rayovac 220							
22.5-volt 	Eveready 412	15F20 (Zn/MnO2)	215	140	22.5 V (15 cells)	Flat round (one each end)	H: 50 L: 25 W: 15	Used in older instruments.[63] the Regency TR-1 (first transistor radio) and old battery–capacitor flashes.
30-volt 	Eveready 413	20F20 (Zn/MnO2)	210	140	30 V (20 cells)	Flat round (one each end)	H: 64 L: 25 W: 15	Used in older instruments.[64]
45-volt 	Eveready 415	30F20 (Zn/MnO2)	213	140	45 V (30 cells)	Both on same end	H: 91 L: 26 W: 15	Used in older instruments.[65]
67.5-volt 	Eveready 416		217	140	67.5 V (46 cells)	Both on same end	H: 88 L: 33 W: 25	Used in older instruments.[66]

Image	Names		Typical capacity (mAh)	Nominal voltage (V)	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
	PP	Other common				
	PP1			6	H: 55.6 L: 65.5 W: 55.6	This battery had 2 snap connectors spaced 35 mm (1⅜ in) apart.
	PP3	*See 9-volt, above*				
	PP4	226 NEDA 1600 IEC 6F24		9	H: 50.0 Diameter: 25.5	
	PP6	246 NEDA 1602 6135-99-628-2361 (NSN) IEC 6F50-2	850	9	H: 70.0 L: 36.0 W: 34.5	Center distance between terminals is max. 12.95 mm with both offset 7 mm nominal from the wider battery edge. Mass is 120 g.
	PP7	266 NEDA 1605 6135-99-914-1778 (NSN) IEC 6F90	2500	9	H: 63 L: 46 W: 46	Center distance between terminals is max. 19.2 mm. Mass is 200 g.
	PP8	SG8 "Fencer"		6	H: 200.8 L: 65.1 W: 51.6	This battery typically had 2 snap connectors, however 4 connector versions are available. They were spaced 35 mm (1⅜ in) apart. This type of battery is sometimes used in electric fencing applications.
	PP9	276 NEDA 1603 6135-99-945-	5000	9	H: 81.0 L: 66.0 W: 52.0	This battery has 2 snap connectors spaced 35 mm (1⅜ in) apart.

		6135-99-914-1778 (NSN) IEC 6F90			W: 46	
	PP8	SG8 "Fencer"		6	H: 200.8 L: 65.1 W: 51.6	This battery typically had 2 snap connectors, however 4 connector versions are available. They were spaced 35 mm ($1\frac{3}{8}$ in) apart. This type of battery is sometimes used in electric fencing applications.
	PP9	276 NEDA 1603 6135-99-945-6814 (NSN) IEC 6F100	5000	9	H: 81.0 L: 66.0 W: 52.0	This battery has 2 snap connectors spaced 35 mm ($1\frac{3}{8}$ in) apart.
	PP10			9	H: 226.0 L: 66.0 W: 66.0	This battery had 2 pin connectors. They were a single ⌀3.2 mm negative pin and a single ⌀4.0 mm positive pin spaced 13.0 mm apart.
	PP11			4.5 + 4.5	H: 91.3 L: 65.1 W: 52.4	This battery contained two independent 4.5V batteries, and had a 4 pin connector. 9 V with a center tap was available by wiring in series. There were two ⌀3.2 mm negative pins spaced 9.5 mm apart and two ⌀4.0 mm positive pins spaced 14.3 mm apart. Negative and positive pins were spaced 18.1 mm apart. It was used in some early transistor radio amplifiers with a Class B output stage, allowing the loud speaker to be connected between the amplifier output and the battery center tap.

	(NSN)						
AA 	U12 or HP7 (In the UK) Pencil-sized Penlight Mignon MN1500 MX1500 MV1500 Type 316 (Soviet Union/Russia) UM 3 (JIS) 単3 #5 (China) 6135-99-052-0009 (NSN)(carbon-zinc) 6135-99-195-6708 (NSN)(alkaline)	LR6 (alkaline) R6 (carbon–zinc) FR6 ($Li–FeS_2$) HR6 (NiMH) KR6 (NiCd) ZR6 (NiOOH)	15A (alkaline) 15D (carbon–zinc) 15LF ($Li–FeS_2$) 1.2H2 (NiMH) 1.2K2 (NiCd)	2700 (alkaline) 1100 (carbon–zinc) 3000 ($Li–FeS_2$) 1700–2700 (NiMH) 600–1000 (NiCd) 1500 (NiZn)	1.5	14.5 × 50.5 (0.57 × 1.99)	Introduced 1907, but added to ANSI standard sizes in 1947. Note: 14500 Lithium Batteries are not AA as they are 3.7 V. Used in many household electronic devices
A 		R23 (carbon-zinc) LR23 (alkaline)			1.5	17 × 50	More common as a NiCd or NiMH cell size than a primary size, popular in older laptop batteries and hobby battery packs. Various fractional sizes are also available; e.g., $\frac{2}{3}$ A and $\frac{4}{5}$ A.
B 	U10 (UK) 336 (Russian Federation)	R12 (carbon-zinc) LR12 (alkaline)		8350 (alkaline)	1.5	21.5 × 60	Most commonly found within a European 4.5 volt lantern battery. Historically available in UK as a 2 cell battery type *No 8* for bijou size torches. Not to be confused with the vacuum tube B battery.
C	U11 or HP11 (In	LR14	14A	8000	1.5	26.2 × 50	Can be replaced with AA cell using a plastic sabot (size adaptor)

C 	U11 or HP11 (In the UK) MN1400 MX1400 Baby Type 343 (Soviet Union/Russia) BA-42 (US Military Spec WWII–1980s)[citation needed] UM 2 (JIS) 単2 #2 (China) 6135-99-199-4779 (NSN)(carbon-zinc) 6135-99-117-3212 (NSN)(alkaline)	LR14 (alkaline) R14 (carbon–zinc) HR14 (NiMH) KR14 (NiCd) ZR14 (NiOOH)	14A (alkaline) 14D (carbon–zinc)	8000 (alkaline) 3800 (carbon–zinc) 4500–6000 (NiMH)	1.5	26.2 × 50 (1.03 × 1.97)	Can be replaced with AA cell using a plastic sabot (size adaptor), with proportional loss of capacity.
Sub-C 	Type 323 (Soviet Union/ Russian Federation)	KR22C429 (NiCd) HR22C429 (NiMH)		1200–2400 (NiCd) 1800–5000 (NiMH)	1.2	22.2 × 42.9	A common size for cordless tool battery packs. This size is also used in radio-controlled scale vehicle battery packs. $\frac{1}{2}$-, $\frac{4}{5}$- and $\frac{5}{4}$-sub-C sizes (differing in length) are also available.
D 	U2 or HP2 (UK) Flashlight Battery MN1300 MX1300 Mono Goliath Type 373 (Soviet Union/Russia) BA-30 (US Military Spec WWII–1980s) UM 1 (JIS) 単1	LR20 (alkaline) R20 (carbon–zinc) HR20 (NiMH) KR20 (Ni-Cd) ZR20 (NiOOH)	13A (alkaline) 13D (carbon–zinc)	12000 (alkaline) 8000 (carbon–zinc) 2200–11000 (NiMH) 2000-5500 (NiCd)	1.5	34.2 × 61.5 (1.35 × 2.42)	Introduced 1898 as the first flashlight battery.

	MN21 L1028 8LR23 LRV08 LR23A A23S						Usually contains a stack of eight LR932 button cells shrink wrapped together.
A27 	GP27A MN27 L828 27A V27A A27BP G27A	8LR732 (alkaline)		22 (alkaline)	12	8.0 × 28.2	Used in small RF devices such as car alarm remote controls. Can also be found in some cigarette lighters. May be made of eight LR632 cells.
BA5800	BA5800/U ($Li\text{-}SOCl_2$) BA5800A/U ($Li\text{-}SO_2$)			7500 ($Li\text{-}SO_2$)	$Li\text{-}SO_2$: 5.3	35.5 × 128.5	Has both terminals at the same end and is roughly the size of two stacked D cells. Used in military hand-held devices such as the PLGR.
Duplex 	Ever Ready No. 8	2R10			3	21.8 × 74.6	Internally contains two 1.5 V cells hence the nickname 'Duplex'. *In Switzerland as of 2008, 2R10 batteries accounted for 0.003% of primary battery sales.*[6]
4SR44 	PX28A A544 K28A V34PX	4LR44 (alkaline)		110–150 (alkaline) 170-200 (silver-oxide)	Alkaline: 6.2 Silver-oxide: 6.5	13 × 25.2	Used in film cameras, blood glucose meters, medical instruments, dog training devices. Often simply a stack of four SR44 (LR44) button cells shrink wrapped together.

Rectangular batteries [edit]

Names				Typical capacity (mAh)	Nominal voltage (V)	Terminal layout	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
Most Common	Other Common	IEC	ANSI					
4.5-volt 	Pocketable battery 4.5 V MN1203 Type 3336 (Soviet Union/Russia)	3LR12 (alkaline) 3R12 (carbon-zinc)	3LR12 (alkaline) 3R12 (carbon-zinc)	6100 (alkaline) 1200 (carbon-zinc)	*Alkaline carbon-zinc (3 cells):* 4.5	Two 6–7 mm wide metal strips +: shorter strip −: longer strip	H: 67 L: 62 W: 22	This battery, introduced in 1901, was very common in continental Europe until the 1970s. *In Switzerland as of 2008, 4.5-volt batteries account for only 1% of primary battery sales.*[7]
9-volt or **E**[8] 	PP3 Radio battery Smoke alarm battery Square battery Transistor battery 006P MN1604 Type Krona (Soviet Union/Russia)	6LR61 (alkaline) 6F22 (carbon-zinc) 6KR61 (NiCd) 6HR61 (NiMH)	1604A (alkaline) 1604D (carbon-zinc) 1604LC (lithium) 7.2H5 (NiMH) 11604 (NiCd) 1604M (mercury, obsolete)[9]	565 (alkaline) 400 (carbon-zinc) 1,200 (lithium) 175–300 (NiMH) 120 (NiCd) 500 (lithium polymer rechargeable) 580 (mercury, obsolete)	*Alkaline carbon-zinc (6 cells):* 9 *Lithium (3 cells):* 9 *NiMH / NiCd (6, 7 or 8 cells):* 7.2, 8.4 or 9.6[10]	Both on same end +: male clasp −: female clasp	H: 48.5 L: 26.5 W: 17.5	Added to ANSI standard in 1959. Often contains six LR61 cells, which are similar to and often interchangeable with AAAA cells.
6-volt Lantern (Spring) 	Lantern 6 V Spring top MN908 996 or PJ996 Energizer 529	4LR25Y (alkaline) 4R25 (carbon-zinc)	908A (alkaline) 908D (carbon-zinc)	26,000 (alkaline) 10,500 (carbon-zinc)	*Alkaline carbon-zinc (4 cells):* 6	Springs, top +: corner spring −: center spring	H: 115 L: 68.2 W: 68.2	Spring terminals. Usually contains four F cells.

	MN1604 Type Krona (Soviet Union/Russia)		1604M (mercury, obsolete)[9]	polymer rechargeable) 580 (mercury, obsolete)	7.2, 8.4 or 9.6[10]			
6-volt Lantern (Spring) 	Lantern 6 V Spring top MN908 996 or PJ996 Energizer 529	4LR25Y (alkaline) 4R25 (carbon-zinc)	908A (alkaline) 908D (carbon-zinc)	26,000 (alkaline) 10,500 (carbon-zinc)	*Alkaline carbon-zinc (4 cells):* 6	Springs, top +: corner spring −: center spring	H: 115 L: 68.2 W: 68.2	Spring terminals. Usually contains four F cells.
Lantern (Screw) 	Lantern 6 V Screw Top 6135-99-645-6443 (NSN)	4R25X (carbon-zinc) 4LR25X (alkaline)	915 (carbon-zinc) 915A (alkaline)	10,500 (carbon-zinc) 26,000 (alkaline)	6	Screw posts on top of battery. +: corner, −: center. Maximum diameter of the posts is 3.5 mm.	H: 109.5 L: 66.7 W: 66.7	Used in locations susceptible to high vibration/shock where connectors may be knocked off the terminals.
Lantern (Big) 	918 R25-2 Big Lantern Double Lantern MN918 Energizer 521	4R25-2 (carbon-zinc) 4LR25-2 (alkaline)	918A	22,000 (carbon-zinc) 52,000 (alkaline)	6	Screw posts on top of battery. Labelled only, no physical keying for polarity. Maximum diameter of the posts is 4.2 mm spaced 75 mm apart.	H: 125.4 L: 132.5 W: 73	Used in locations susceptible to high vibration/shock where connectors may be knocked off the terminals.
J 	7K67	4LR61	1412A	625 (alkaline)	6	6.5 mm² flat	H: 48.5	Typically used in applications where the device in

	Energizer 521					Maximum diameter of the posts is 4.2 mm spaced 75 mm apart.		
J 	7K67	4LR61 (alkaline)	1412A (alkaline)	625 (alkaline)	6	6.5 mm² flat contacts, +: chamfered corner, −: top side	H: 48.5 L: 35.6 W: 9.18	Typically used in applications where the device in question must be flat, or where one should not be able to insert the battery in reverse polarity, such as a blood glucose meter or blood pressure cuff. Also good for elderly persons, due to its large size. Often contains four LR61 cells, which are similar to and often interchangeable with AAAA cells.

Camera batteries [edit]

As well as other types, digital and film cameras often use specialized primary batteries to produce a compact product. Flashlights and portable electronic devices may also use these types.

Image (AA size for scale)	Names				Typical Capacity (mAh)	Nominal Voltage (V)	Shape	Terminal Layout	Dimensions	Comments
	Most Common	Other Common	IEC	ANSI						
	CR123A	Camera battery 2/3A 123 CR123 17345 16340 CR-123A 6135-99-851-1379 (NSN)	CR17345 (lithium)	5018LC (lithium)	1500 (lithium) 700 (Li–ion rechargeable)	3 (lithium) 3.6 (Li-ion)	Cylinder	+: Nub cylinder end −: Flat opposite end	H: 34.5 mm Ø: 17 mm[11]	A lithium primary battery, not interchangeable with zinc types. A rechargeable lithium-polymer version is available in the same size and is interchangeable in some uses. According to consumer packaging, replaces (BR)2/3A. *In Switzerland as of 2008, these batteries accounted for 16% of lithium camera battery sales.*[6] Used in flashlights and UV water purifiers.[12]
	CR2	15270 (Li-ion	CR15H270[13]	5046LC	750 (lithium)	3	Cylinder	+: Nub	H: 27 mm	Standard discharge current: 10 mA

	CR2	15270 (Li-ion rechargeable, 800 mA) 15266 (Li-ion, 600 mA) 6135-99-606-3982 (NSN)	CR15H270[13]	5046LC	750 (lithium) 600/800 (Li-ion types)	3 (lithium) 3.6 (Li-ion)	Cylinder	+: Nub cylinder end −: Flat opposite end	H: 27 mm Ø: 15.6 mm	Standard discharge current: 10 mA A common battery type in cameras and photographic equipment. *In Switzerland as of 2008, these batteries accounted for 6% of lithium camera battery sales.*[6]
	2CR5	EL2CR5 DL245 RL2CR5 6135-99-577-2940 (NSN)	2CR5	5032LC[14]	1500	6	Double cylinder. Keyed.	Both on one end. Terminal center spacing 16 mm.	H: 45 mm L: 34 mm W: 17 mm	Commonly used in film and digital cameras. Shaped so that it can be inserted into a battery compartment only one way. *In Switzerland as of 2008, these batteries accounted for 1% of lithium camera battery sales.*[6]
	CR-P2	BR-P2 223A CR17-33 5024LC	CR-P2	5024LC[15]	1500	6	Double cylinder. Keyed.	Both on one end. Terminal diameter: 8.7 mm Terminal center spacing: 16.8 mm.	H: 36 mm L: 35 mm W: 19.5 mm	Shaped so that it can be inserted into a battery compartment only one way. Typical mass: 37 g. They contain two 3 V batteries exchangeable with CR123 batteries.
	CR-V3	CRV3 RCR-V3 (Li-ion)		5047LC 5047LF (primary)[16]	3000 (lithium) 1300 (Li-ion)	3 (lithium) 3.6 (Li-ion)	Double cylinder flat pack. Keyed.	Both on one end	H: 52.20 mm L: 28.05 mm W: 14.15 mm	The same size as two R6 (AA) cells side by side. A rechargeable type is also made in this size. May be used in some devices not explicitly designed for CR-V3, especially digital cameras.
	CP1	DLCP1	CP3553[17]		2300[18]	3	Prismatic.	Both on	H: 57 mm	Shaped so that it can be inserted into a

	6135-99-109-9428 (NSN)(alkaline)						
F 		R25 (carbon-zinc) LR25 (alkaline)	60	10500 (carbon-zinc) 26000 (alkaline)	1.5	33 × 91	Four *F* cells are often found within 6 volt rectangular lantern batteries.
N 	Lady MN9100 UM-5 (JIS) E90 6135-99-661-4958 (NSN)	LR1 (alkaline) R1 (carbon-zinc) HR1 (NiMH) KR1 (NiCd)	910A (alkaline) 910D (carbon-zinc)	800–1000 (alkaline) 400 (carbon-zinc) 350–500 (NiMH)	1.5	12 × 30.2	Rechargeable nickel–cadmium and nickel–metal hydride are far less common than other rechargeable sizes.[5] Mercury batteries of the same dimensions are no longer manufactured.
A23 	V23GA 23A 23AE MN21 L1028 8LR23 LRV08 LR23A A23S	8LR932 (alkaline)	1811A (alkaline)	55 (alkaline)	12	10.3 × 28.5	Used in small RF devices such as key fob-style garage door openers, wireless doorbells, and keyless entry systems where only infrequent pulse current is used. Usually contains a stack of eight LR932 button cells shrink wrapped together.
A27 	GP27A MN27 L828 27A V27A A27BP	8LR732 (alkaline)		22 (alkaline)	12	8.0 × 28.2	Used in small RF devices such as car alarm remote controls. Can also be found in some cigarette lighters. May be made of eight LR632 cells.

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List of battery sizes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article lists the sizes, shapes, and general characteristics of some common primary and secondary battery types in household and light industrial use.

4.5-volt, D, C, AA, AAA, AAAA, A23, 9-volt, CR2032 and LR44 batteries

Historically the term "battery" referred to a collection of electrochemical cells connected in series,[1] however in modern times the term has come to refer to any collection of cells (or single cell) packaged in a container with external connections provided to power electrical devices,[2] leading to the variety of standardized form factors available today.

The long history of disposable dry cells means that many different manufacturer-specific and national standards were used to designate sizes, long before international standards were agreed upon. Technical standards for battery sizes and types are published by standards organizations such as International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Many popular sizes are still referred to by old standard or manufacturer designations, and some non-systematic designations have been included in current international standards due to wide use.

The complete nomenclature for the battery will fully specify the size, chemistry, terminal arrangements and special characteristics of a battery. The same physically interchangeable cell size or battery size may have widely different characteristics; physical interchangeability is not the sole factor in substitution of batteries.

Contents [hide]

Names				Typical capacity (mAh)	Nominal voltage (V)	Size, dia. × h. (mm)	Comments
Most common	Other common	IEC	ANSI				
4/5AA	FLYCO Ni-Cd, Ni-Mh			600–1500	1.2	14.0 × 40.0	Same diameter as AA battery, used in small electronics, including electric shaver.
½AA 	SAFT LS14250 Tadiran TL5101 UL142502P	CR14250 ($Li\text{-}MnO_2$) ER14250 ($Li\text{-}SOCl_2$)		850–1200	3 ($Li\text{-}MnO_2$) 3.6 ($Li\text{-}SOCl_2$)	14.0 × 25.0 (nom) 14.5 x 25.0 (max)	Same diameter as AA battery, used in small electronics, including pulse oximeters, as well as use in some computer models (such as most pre-Intel Macintosh models and some older IBM PC compatibles) as the CMOS battery. Also used in US military MILES gear and DAGR.
AAAA 	MX2500 Mini UM 6 (JIS)	LR8D425 (alkaline) LR61	25A (alkaline)	625 (alkaline)	1.5	8.3 × 42.5	Sometimes used in pen flashlights, laser pointers, powered styluses, calculators, fishing lures, or electronic glucose meters.
AAA 	U16 or HP16 (In the UK) Micro Microlight MN2400 MX2400 MV2400 Type 286 (Soviet Union/Russia) UM 4 (JIS)[4] 単4 #7 (China) 6135-99-117-3143 (NSN)	LR03 (alkaline) R03 (carbon–zinc) FR03 ($Li\text{–}FeS_2$) HR03 (NiMH) KR03 (NiCd) ZR03 (NiOOH)	24A (alkaline) 24D (carbon–zinc) 24LF ($Li\text{–}FeS_2$)	1200 (alkaline) 540 (carbon–zinc) 800–1000 (NiMH) 500 (NiZn)	1.5	10.5 × 44.5 (0.41 × 1.75)	Introduced 1911, but added to ANSI standard in 1959 Used in many household electronic devices