

**Flying battery-powered “vehicles” is  
strictly forbidden**

Flying of small, battery-powered vehicles in hand luggage or checked baggage is prohibited on Israir flights.

Examples of vehicles powered by small lithium batteries: Airwheel, Solowheel, Hoverboard Balance Wheel and Mini Segway.



**Flying of laptops and tablets in hold luggage is  
Forbidden**

Flying of laptops and tablets of all types in hold baggage is prohibited on Israir flights.

Allowed to be taken in hand luggage.



**Flying a smart suitcase that is not suitable for the size of the passenger cabin (25x40x55 cm) and where it is not possible to disassemble the lithium battery - is strictly prohibited**



# Batteries allowed / prohibited

## For flying in passenger baggage

Battery Type Number of batteries for personal use is not restricted unless otherwise specified below.	Cabin hand baggage		Hold baggage	
	Inside the equipment	Bulk	Inside the equipment	Bulk
Dry Alkaline Batteries	Allowed	Allowed When protected from damage and/or short circuit	Forbidden	Forbidden
Rechargeable dry batteries Nickel metal hydride (NiMH), nickel cadmium (NiCAD), etc.  *For lithium batteries see below.	Allowed	Allowed When protected from Damage and/or short circuit	Forbidden	Forbidden
Lithium ion batteries (Rechargeable lithium batteries, Lipo lithium polymer batteries). Used for small electrical appliances such as – cell phones, tablet, tools, cameras, PDAs, laptops, portable charger (limited to 100 watts per hour <sup>2</sup> or less per battery).	Allowed	Allowed When protected from damage and/or short circuit	Approval Required	Forbidden
Large lithium ion batteries 100-160 watts per hour <sup>2</sup> per battery – Airline approval is required. Limited to 2 spare units per passenger. Such as: Electric wheelchair	Approval Required	Approval Required	Forbidden	Forbidden
Lithium metal batteries Electronics such as cameras, LED lights, etc. (2g or less lithium content per battery) are used.	Allowed	Allowed When protected from damage and/or short circuit	Approval Required	Forbidden
Nonspillable dry batteries for portable electronic devices, 12 volts and 100 watts per hour <sup>2</sup> per battery.  Limited to 2 spare batteries per passenger.	Allowed	Allowed When protected from damage and/or short circuit in rigid packaging. Battery & packaging should be marked “Nonspillable”	Allowed When protected from damage and/or short circuit	Forbidden
Spillable batteries	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden	Forbidden
Smart baggage with lithium-ion batteries up to 100Wh	Allowed provided the operation mechanism can be disconnected.		Provided the battery can be disassembled from the suitcase. The battery should be taken to the cabin.	

Cabin hand baggage – the baggage you carry with you onto the plane and stored in the cabin above the seat or under the seat in front of you.

Checked hold baggage – the baggage weighed, labelled and shipped for storage in the aircraft holds that you will receive at the destination port.

# Loading batteries into the plane by passengers

## Frequently asked questions

1. Q: What types of batteries are allowed in the cabin bag?

A: It is allowed to bring on board most types of batteries that are common for consumer use, and the electronic devices for personal use that are powered by batteries. Spare batteries must be protected from damage and short circuit. Ensure that battery powered devices are not unintentionally powered up and distribute heat.

Hand baggage allowable batteries:

- Alkaline dry cell batteries: Common D, C, AAA, AA, 9V batteries, button batteries, etc.
- Rechargeable dry cell batteries such as nickel metal hydride (NiMH) and nickel cadmium (NiCad) batteries.
- Lithium-ion batteries (also referred to as: rechargeable lithium batteries, lithium polymer, LIPO, secondary lithium).

It is allowed to bring them in your hand luggage on board. All types of lithium-ion batteries for consumer use [up to 100 watt-hours (WH) per battery]. This battery size includes AA batteries, AAA batteries of mobile phones, PDAs, cameras, video cameras, electronic games, tablet computers, mobile drills and laptops. WH Rating is indicated on relatively new lithium-ion batteries, and is explained in question 2 below. A portable charger is also considered a battery.

You can also bring on board two (2) larger lithium-ion batteries (100-160 watt-hours per battery) in your hand luggage. This battery size includes the enlarged replacement batteries for laptops, and most of the lithium-ion batteries for professional audio/ video equipment. Most consumer lithium-ion batteries are smaller.

- Metal lithium batteries (also known as non-rechargeable lithium batteries or primary lithium batteries).

These batteries are often used in cameras and small personal electronics devices.

Batteries can be brought aboard for consumer use (up to 2 grams of lithium per battery), including all common types of non-rechargeable batteries used in cameras (CR1, CR123A, 123, AAA, AA, CR22 RV3, 25, 2, etc.) as well as flat and rounded button batteries made of lithium.

- Nonspillable wet batteries (electrolyte-soaked), limited to 12 volts and 100 watt-hours per battery. These batteries must be of a type containing soaked electrolytes (gel cells, AGM, etc.) that meet the ICAO standard meaning that electrolytes will not leak from the cracked battery pack. Batteries must be enclosed in a strong pack or installed inside equipment. In addition, passengers are limited to carrying two (2) spare batteries (not installed). Protect the battery poles (using non-conductive lids, duct tape, etc.) inside the outer packaging. The outer packaging should be labeled with the words "Nonspillable" or "Nonspillable battery". *Note: The above refers to portable electronic devices, not vehicle batteries. There are separate rules for motorized wheelchairs.*

2. Q: How do I determine the watt-hour (wh) rating of a battery?

A: To determine the watt-hour rating, multiply the volts (V) by Ampere hour (Ah). For example: A 12-volt battery with an output of 8 amperes per hour will have a rating of 96 watt-hours ( $96 = 12 \times 8$ ). For milliamps-hour (mAh) multiply by volts and divide by 1000.

3. Q: Is the number of batteries that can be put on the plane limited?

A: There is no limit to the number of batteries that are typical for consumer use, or the number of devices powered by batteries that a passenger can bring onto the plane for his or her own use. The larger lithium-ion batteries are limited to two (2) batteries per passenger; see explanation for the "lithium-ion batteries" above. Up to two (2) spare/uninstalled nonspillable wet batteries (electrolyte-soaked) can be loaded onto the aircraft.

4. Q: What does "protected from short circuit" mean?

A: When contact is made between metal objects, such as keys, tools, or other batteries, and the two poles of a battery, a "short circuit", or a path for electrical flow, may be created. An electrical current passing through this type of unprotected circuit can cause extreme heat and sparks and even ignite a fire. To avoid short-circuiting, reserve batteries should be kept in their original packaging, in a battery case, or in a separate bag/pocket. Make sure the batteries can't move and roll. Adhesion of the poles of the unpackaged batteries with a tape helps to isolate them and prevent short circuits.

5. Q: What is a smart suitcase?

A: Smart suitcase - Smart Bags- Smart Bags are suitcases that have a portable charger, built-in scale, electric locking and unlocking, USB openings and GPS mechanism and more. These bags contain a lithium battery. Under certain conditions, a lithium battery may heat up and catch fire thus endangering flight safety.