

EEMB CO., LTD

Lithium Manganese Dioxide Battery Specification

Button Type

Model:	CR2450H
Capacity:	600mAh

Prepared	Checked	Approved

Customer:

Customer Approval (Customer confirmation) :		
Signature	Checked	Approved

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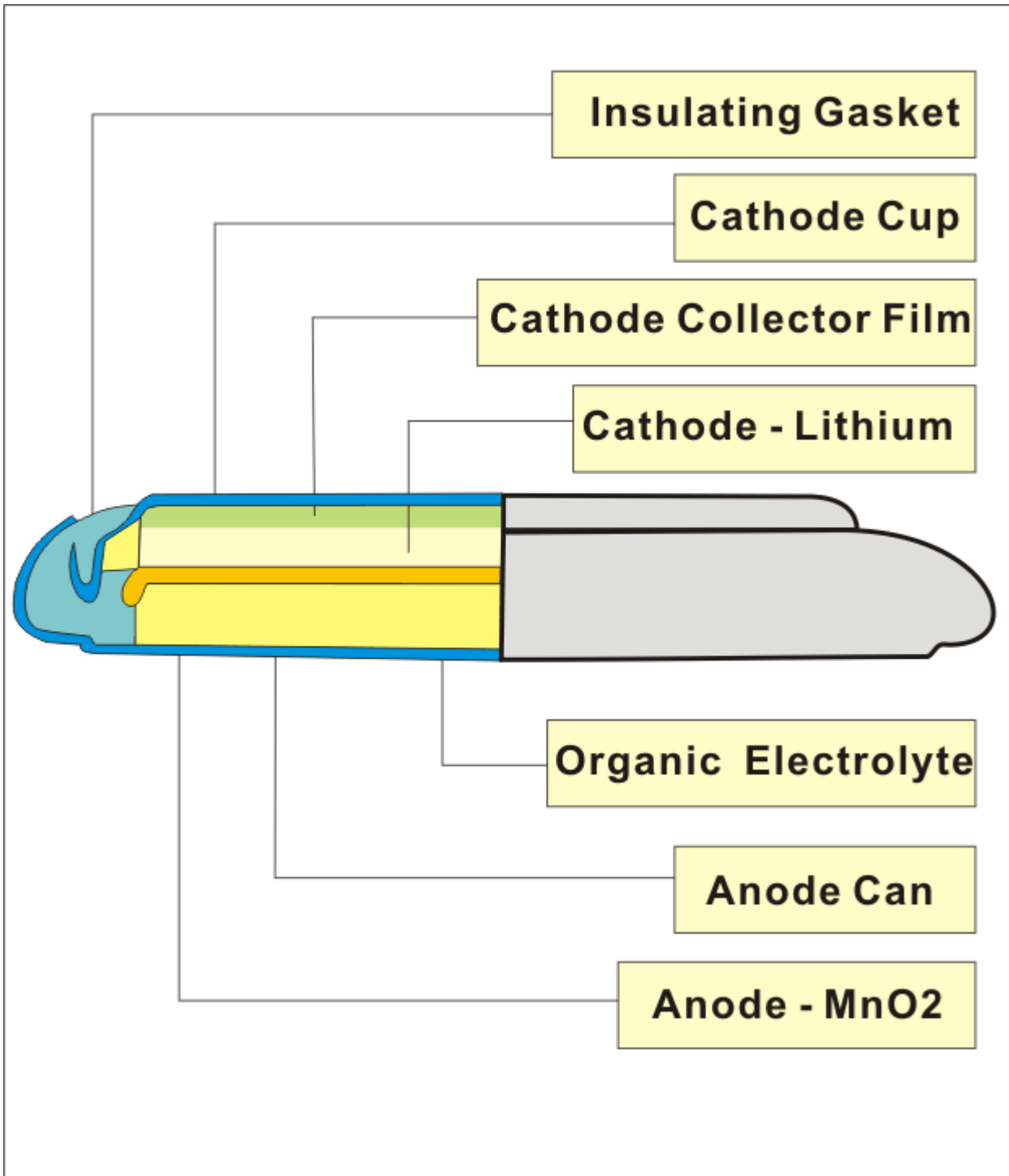
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Battery Structure



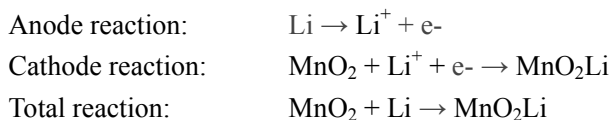
Catalog

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1. Scope

This product specification defines the requirements of the Lithium Manganese Dioxide battery supplied to the customer by EEMB Co., Ltd.

Manganese dioxide (MnO₂) is used for the active cathode material, and high voltage, high activity lithium metal for the anode material. Battery discharge reactions are as follows:



2. Features and Applications

Features:

- Light weight, high voltage and high energy density
- Excellent stable discharge characteristics
- Outstanding temperature characteristics
- Excellent leakage resistance
- Excellent long-term reliability

Applications:

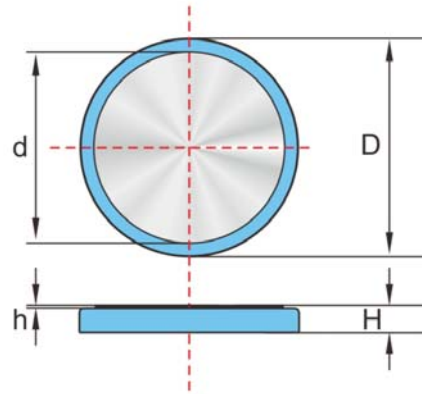
- Watches
- Calculators
- PC notebooks
- Electronic keys
- Card-type radios
- IC cards
- Memory cards
- Medical equipment
- CMOS memory backup

3. Battery Basic Characteristics

No.	Item	Characteristics	Remarks
3.1	Model	CR2450H	
3.2	Nominal capacity	600mAh	Standard discharge with load 7.5KΩ
3.3	Nominal voltage	3.0V	Standard discharge
3.4	Weight	Approx. 6.5g	Unit cell
3.5	Self-discharge rate	≤3%	Stored for 12 months at room temperature
3.6	Operating temperature	-20 ~ 60°C	
3.7	Storage temperature	0 ~ 35°C	

4. Dimension (Unit: mm)

Item	Specification
D	24.5 _{-0.3}
H	5.0 _{-0.3}
d	Max. 21.4
h	Max. 1.0



5. Appearance

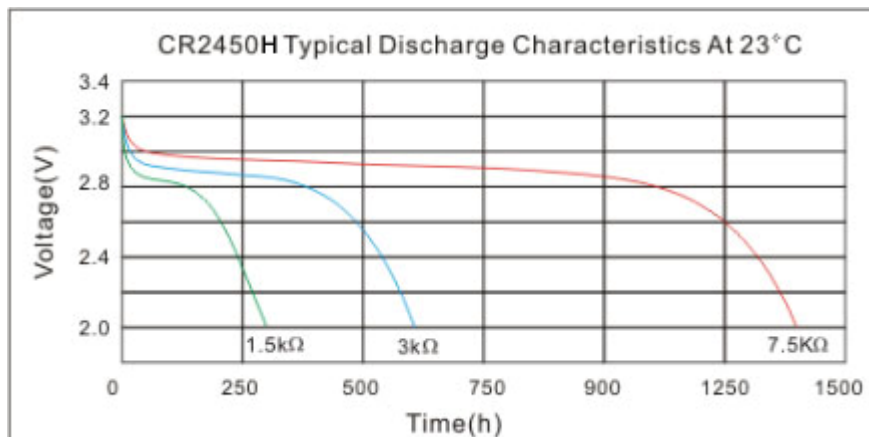
It shall be free from any defects such as remarkable scratches, breaks, cracks, discoloration, leakage, or middle deformation.

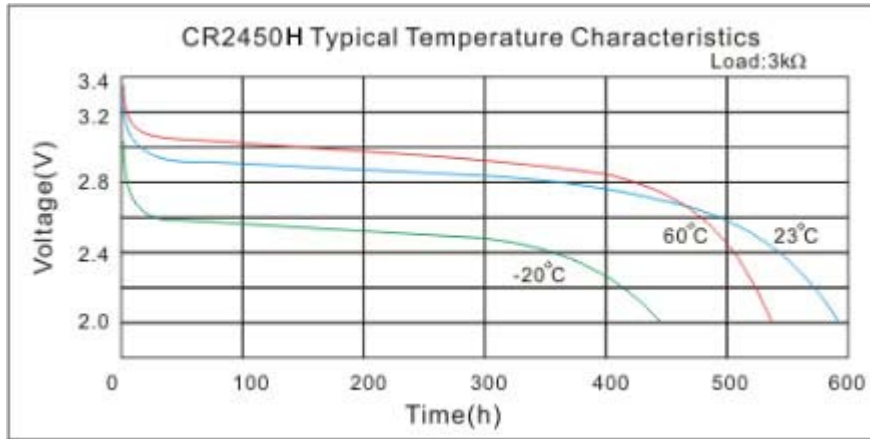
6. Performance and Test Methods

Test condition: Temperature 20°C~25°C; Humidity 65±20%.

No	Item	Standard	Test Methods
6.1	Capacity	≥1460h	Continuously discharge for 8 hours with load 7.5kΩ, till 2.0V end-voltage (for fresh battery only: within 3 months)
6.2	Vibration test	Characteristics keep stability	Put battery on the platform of the vibrations machine, start the machine and adjust the frequency form 10 times per minute to 15 times per minute. keep it running for an hour
6.3	Leakage at high temperature	Leakage rate≤0.6%	Stored under temperature (45°C) for 30 days
6.4	Over discharge Test	No leakage allowed	After 2.0V end-voltage, continuously discharged for 5 hours

7. Characteristics Curve





8. Memory Backup Circuit Design Suggestion

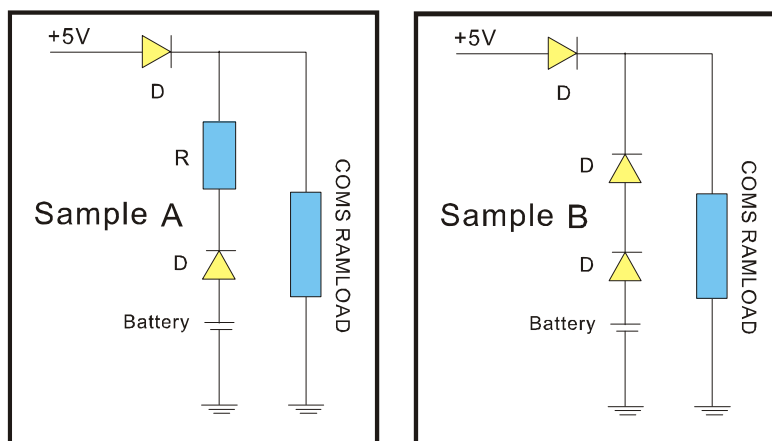
A primary lithium battery is not rechargeable, when used for memory backup in combination with another power source; current may flow into the battery from the other source. To prevent this, design a protection diode and resistor into the circuit so that no battery charging or over discharging can occur.

8.1 Allowable Range of Diode Back-Leak-Leakage Current

To protect the battery from being charged by the main power source, be sure to use a back-current prevention diode and a protection resistor. Select a silicon diode or a diode with minimum leakage current, and design the circuit so that the amount of charging due to leakage current will not exceed 2% of the nominal battery capacity over the total period of use.

8.2 Maximum Allowable Charge Current to Battery

A protection resistor is needed to prevent diode failure from allowing a large current to flow into the battery.



9. Matters Needing Attention

Strictly observes the following needing attention. EEMB will not be responsible for any accident occurred by handling outside of the precautions in this specification.

! Caution

- Use Nickel-plated iron or Nickel-plated stainless steel for the terminals that contact the battery.
- Make sure that terminal contact pressure is 50g minimum, for a stable contact.
- Keep the battery and contact terminal surfaces clean and free from moisture and foreign matter.
- Before inserting the battery, check the battery contact terminals to make sure they are normal, not bent or damaged. (Bent terminals may not make good contact with the battery or may cause short circuit.)
- When the batteries are piled up in a disorderly way, their positive and negative terminals may short-circuit, consuming some batteries while charging others, causing explosion.
- Lithium batteries that are almost exhausted can output a voltage that is almost the same as that of a new battery: Please does not judge a battery only with a Voltmeter. Avoid using a mixture of old and new batteries; replace all batteries in a set with new one.
- Lithium batteries need a period of time to recover their normal voltage after even a slight short circuit. Therefore, if the battery is short-circuited, wait an adequate long time for batteries to recover before measuring their electrical characteristics.
- Use a high impedance (1M or higher) voltmeter to measure battery voltage.
- Battery characteristics vary with type and grade, even when batteries are the same size and shape. When replacing batteries with new ones, be sure to carefully check the symbols and numbers on them.

! Danger

- DO NOT recharge, short-circuit, disassemble, deform, heat or place the battery near a direct flame. This battery contains flammable materials such as lithium and organic solvent and mal-operation could cause damage or explosion.
- Keep this battery out of the reach of children. If it is swallowed, contact a physician immediately.
- When storing a battery or throwing it away, be sure to cover it with tape. If the battery is contacted with other metal objects, it could cause fire or become damaged.

! Warning

- Thoroughly read the user's manual before use, inaccurate handling may cause leakage, heat, smoke, explosion, or fire, causing device trouble or injury.
- Insert the battery with the "+" and "-" ends correctly oriented.
- If the battery is used together with new batteries, do not use it with a different type battery.
- Do not solder the battery directly.
- Avoid storing the battery in direct sunlight, or in excessively hot and humid place.

! Storage and Mount

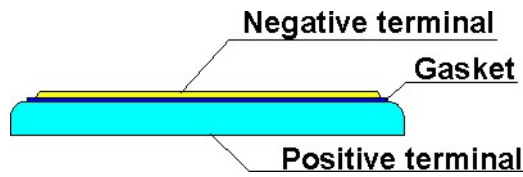
The cell should be preferably stored in dry and cool conditions.

+60°C, 120 days stored condition is the equivalent of 6 years at room temperature (+21°C).

Button lithium batteries need special method to avoid short-circuiting before and after they are installed. As short circuits tend to occur in the following cases, please take care when handing the batteries.

- **Overlapping Batteries**

A Button lithium battery is shaped as shown below. It has exposed positive and negative metallic surfaces with a thin cylindrical seal, called the gasket, in between.

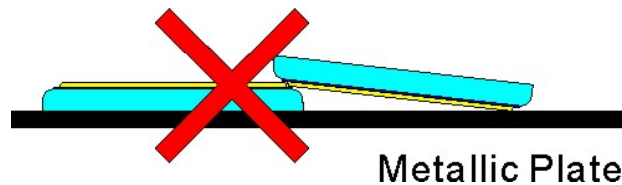


When batteries are overlapped or mixed together in a disorder way, their positive and negative terminals touch each other, causing short circuits.



- **Batteries put in a Metallic Container or on a Metallic Plate**

Similar to the overlapping battery problem, when batteries are put in a metallic container or on a metallic plate, their positive and negative terminals may short circuit through the conductive surface depending on the placement



- **When a Battery is Held with Tweezers**

When held with a pair of metallic tweezers as shown below, the battery short-circuits through the tweezers



- **When Battery Lead Plates Touch Each Other**

When battery lead plates bend and touch each other or either terminal, the battery short-circuits.



- **Solder Bridges**

Solder may bridge between board conductors, short-circuiting and draining battery.

- **Short-circuited though Soldering Iron**

Similar to solder bridging, when the circuit board wiring is short-circuited by a soldering iron for an extended period, the battery is drained and consumed. Complete manual soldering within 5 seconds.

- **Shorts through Piled Circuit Board**

When circuit boards with batteries are piled on top of one another, their conductive traces may touch, and form a battery discharge circuit that consumes the battery's power.

- ***Discharge through Conductive Electrostatic Prevention Mats***

Conductive mats are widely used to prevent static electricity from destroying semiconductors. If a circuit board with a battery mounted in put on a conductive mat, the soldered conductors may touch the mat, providing a discharge path for the battery.

- ***Improper Battery Mounting Polarity***

When the battery's positive (+) and negative (-) terminals are backward with respect to the battery mounting's polarity marks, the battery may be discharged, depending on the type of electric circuit.

- ***Solder***

When the battery's lead plates are dipped in a molten solder bath, the battery is temporarily short-circuited. Therefore, complete dipping within 5 seconds.