Control	
number	

SPECIF	ICATION
LITHIUM	BATTERY
Ordering Code :	CR2
Model Code :	CR2

Approved by	
Division/Department	
Name	
Title	
Signature/date	

Issued: Feb,4,2004
Lithium and Micro Battery Business Unit
Primary Battery Company
Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd.

Approved	Checked	Checked	Drafted		
Zkund	Thyla	2. Smayawa	Tai		

Change Description

No.	Date	Revision							
1	Feb,4,2005	Issue							

1. Nominal Specification

1-1 Model Number : CR2
1-2 Nominal Voltage : 3 V
1-3 Nominal Capacity : 850 mAh

(Nominal capacity is based on the standard discharge current and

cut-off voltage 2.0V at 20°C)

1-4 Standard discharge current : 20 mA

1-5 Maximum continuous

discharge current : 1000 mA at 20°C

1-6 Dimensions : the attached Drawing

1-7 Mass : Approx. 11 g

1-8 Appearance : There shall be no noticeable

deformation.

1-9 Temperature : Operation -20 to 60°C

: Storage -20 to 45° C

2. Characteristics

2-1 Open Circuit Voltage : Between 3.0V and 3.4V

(The measuring method described item 4-4.1)

2-2 Impedance : Max. 1.0Ω

(The measuring method described item 4-4.2)

2-3 Duration

Pulse discharge cycles : \geq 950 cycles at 20°C

 \geq 500 cycles at -20°C

(Pulse condition described item4-4.3 ; Pulse current 900mA, 3s0N/27s0FF

Cycle Cut-off Voltage, 1.55V at 20° C and 1.20V at -20° C)

2-4 Vibration resistance : Deterioration of performance (2-1, 2-2, 2-3)

shall not occur after the test described

in item 4-4.4.

2-5 Leakage resistance : The battery shall not show leakage

or salting which harms

the performance (2-1, 2-2, 2-3) after Heat Cycle test described in item 4-4.5.

2-6 High Temperature Storage : The battery shall not show leakage

or salting after High Temp. storage

described in item 4-4.6.

3. Test Condition

3-1 Test condition : Unless otherwise specified

Test shall be carried out at

Temperature ; 25±5°C

Humidity ; $65 \pm 10\%$ RH

3-2 Test Timing : The test shall be started within

a month from delivered day.

3-3 Measuring Instrument

3-3.1 Volt Meter : Input impedance ; \ge 10MΩ

Accuracy ; $\leq 0.5\%$

3-3.2 Battery Impedance Meter : Sine-wave AC method

(1kHz, 0.1mA)

(Agilent Technologies LCR METER [4263B] is recommended)

3-3.3 Caliper : Accuracy : \leq 1% by JIS

3-3.4 Balance : sensitivity ; \leq 100 mg

4. Measuring Method

4-1 Dimensions : This shall be measured with the Caliper

described in item 3-3.3.

4-2 Mass : This shall be measured with the Balance

described in item 3-3.4.

4-3 Appearance : Deformation or tarnish shall be visually

checked.

4-4 Characteristics

4-4.1 Open circuit Voltage: This shall be measured with the volt meter

described in item 3-3.1.

4-4.2 Impedance : This shall be measured with the impedance

meter described in item 3-3.2.

4-4.3 Duration : This shall be measured by the Pulse

discharge method.
The condition is

Test Temperature 20±2°C, -20±2°C

Pulse current 900mA

Pulse cycle 3sec0N / 27sec0FF

Cut-off Voltage 1.55V at 20°C

1. 20V at −20°C

4-4.4 Vibration Test: This test shall be carried out by

the following condition,

Amplitude ; 2mm Frequency ; 16.7Hz

Directions ; X, Y, Z

Duration ; 90 minutes

(30minutes in each direction)

4-4.5 Heat cycle Test

: The battery shall be carried out the Heat cycle Test according to MIL-STD-202G-106G.

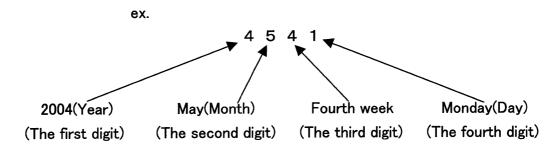
After 10 cycles of Heat cycle, the battery shall be kept in dry place.

Then leakage and appearance shall be checked by naked eyes. Dimensions shall be checked.

4-4.6 High Temp. Storage

: The battery shall be stored at 60°C for 28 days. After the storage, the battery shall be kept in dry place at 25±5°C during 4hours, then leakage and appearance shall be checked by naked eyes.

5. Date code system



October ... O
November ... Y
December ... Z

6. UL Standard

: CR2 is complied by UL1642(File No.MH12210)

7. Important Notes (Warranty)

1) CR2 is developed for Camera use only, and requested to replace within two years if its used for another usage, out of Camera use.

Please consult Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd. (MBI) before using this battery in a non-Camera application as batteries connected in series.

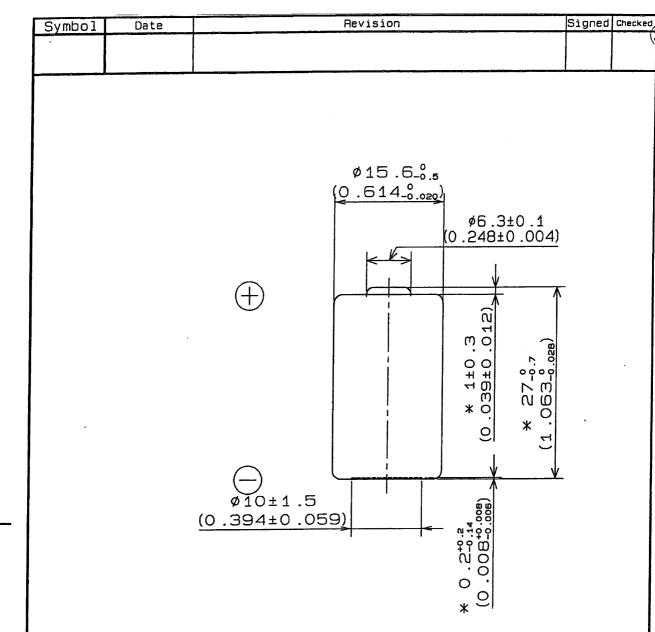
2) The Batteries are warranted to conform to the description contained in this

- Specifications for a period of twelve [12] months from the ex-factory date and any claim by customer (apparatus manufacturer or distributer) must be made within such period.

 During that warranty period, if the Batteries are proved to become defective, non-defective and conforming Batteries will be supplied in due course at sole expense of Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd. (MBI) upon MBI's own determination that this is apparently caused by negligence of MBI. Any further claims based on the delivery of defective Batteries shall be excluded. Such exclusion shall not affect the liability of MBI based on product liability act or liability for grossly negligence or intentional behavior of MBI.
- 3) Confirmation of the matching and reliability of Batteries into customer's actual sets or units is customer's own responsibility.
- 4) MBI shall not warrant or be responsible in any case where customer fails to carry out proper handling, operating, installation, testing, service and checkout of the batteries and/or to follow the instructions, cautions, warnings, notes provided in this Specifications, or other MBI's reasonable instructions or advice.
- 5) This product specification will be validated assuming that it is accepted when it is not returned within six months from the date of issue.

8. Precautions for use

- 1) A battery shall not be stored at temperatures in excess of 45°C. Storage at less than 30°C is recommended. Storage at less than -20°C can deform the plastic parts and may cause a leakage. To prevent self-discharge caused by corrosion or decrease of insulation, humidity during storage shall be less than 70%RH.
- 2) The battery has an explosion resistant construction. But the following cautions should be taken, because combustible materials such as lithium metal and organic electrolyte are contained in the battery.
 - * Do not use except in applicable model or equipment.
 - * Do not connect more than two cells in series.
 - * Do not mix different types (chemistries) of batteries.
 - * Do not short circuit.
 - * Do not dispose in fire.
 - * Do not charge.
 - * Do not disassemble.
 - * Do not connect the wrong polarity (+, -)
- 3) Keep away from heat source or flame.
- 4) The battery shall not be washed by ultrasonic wave washer.



Voltage : 3V

Terminals : Flat Contacts

Remarks

- * The heights of overlapped portion (*) is not specified
- * PTC device is installed inside

unit : mm (inch)

Symbol Material & Size	Proces	ss Remark
LITHIUM BATTERY	Model No.	CR2
CR2	Name	Product Drawing
SCaller S. N Scall	No.	021203

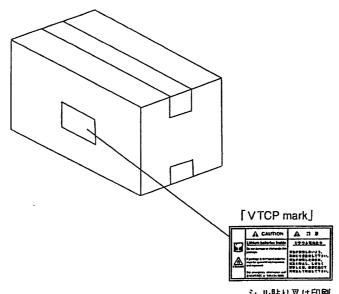
MATSUSHITA BATTERY INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

		——— 装	仕	様	書		分類番号		232-円筒-CR/BR-共通	
_				_	制	定	2002.12.20			
品	番/Model Nur	nber —		•			実	施	2003.01月切以降	

VTCP対応の梱包箱表示

VTCP marking and labeling for air tansportation of lithium cells and batteries.

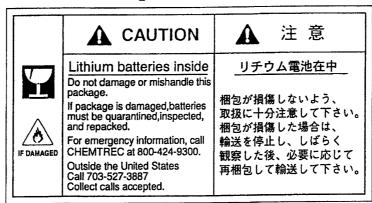
- *円筒形リチウム電池(品番: B R-, C R-)の場合. Cylindrical type lithium cell and Batteries. (BR-, CR-)
- *外装段ボール箱 < Corrugated board case. >



シ-ル貼り叉は印刷. marking or labeling.

1/1

[VTCP mark]



符号記事	1) VTCP対応			作成	検印	承認
年.月.日	2002.12.20			(49)		
訂正者	摄本/M.Hashimoto			M.Hashimoto	A Amari	S.Oguro

Battery Safety Practices Avoid danger when handling batteries

Lithium batteries contain volatile materials such as lithium, organic solvents and other chemical ingredients. Incorrect handling of lithium batteries may result in heat generation, fire or explosion, with the risk of personal injury or damage. To prevent accidents when handling batteries, be sure to observe the following precautions.

1. Do not stack or jumble batteries

Avoid contact between positive (+) and negative (-) battery poles, and contact with other metal surfaces, as this can cause short circuits with intense current flows and heat. Stacking or jumbling batteries, as shown at right, may cause short circuits, heat generation, fire or explosion.

2. Do not dispose of batteries in fire

Disposal of batteries in fire is extremely dangerous with a risk of explosion and violent flaring.

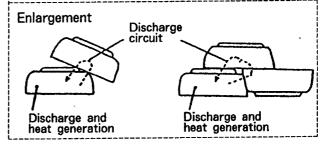
3. Do not heat batteries

When lithium batteries are heated above 100°C (212°F), the resin used in seals, separators and other parts may be damaged, causing electrolyte

Example of stacked and jumbled batteries



* Contact between battery poles may form a discharge circuit and lead to heat generation, fire or explosion.



leaks and internal short circuits which may lead to fire or explosion.

4. Do not Solder directly onto batteries

Heat from soldering may damage seals, separators and other parts, causing electrolyte leaks and internal short circuits which may lead to fire or explosion.

5. Do not recharge batteries

Attempting to recharge batteries may result in internal generation of gases, which may lead to swelling, fire or explosion.

6. Do not dissemble batteries

Do not disassemble lithium batteries as this can generate a gas that may irritate the throat. Lithium may also react with moisture to generate heat and fire.

7. Do not deform batteries

When extreme pressure is applied to batteries, seals may be deformed or damaged, causing electrolyte leaks or internal short circuits. This may lead to the risk of heat generation, fire or explosion.

8. Do not mix different types of batteries

For some applications, mixing different types of batteries, or new and old batteries, can cause over discharge due to differences in voltage and electrical capacities. This may lead to the risk of swelling or explosion.

9. Insert batteries correctly

Depending on the application device, incorrect insertion of batteries, with positive (+) and negative (-) poles reversed, may result in short circuits and the risk of heat generation, fire or explosion.

Please ensure the above precautions are strictly observed by related divisions including production departments, sales departments and external subcontractors. For additional details and information, please contact our sales representatives.