Product Specifications

Type: MS Lithium Rechargeable Battery

Model: MS920SE

This is a "Standard Spec sheet" which is a general documentation for your evaluation.

Before we will start to supply this part to you, we would like you to ask us the formal version of this spec sheet.

We will issue the formal specification sheet for you.

(Basically the contents is the same as this one.)

We would like you to put your signature on it to state your approval of the specification, and send it back to us.

Seller: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Electronic Components Sales Head Office

History of Revision

No.	Details of Change	Issue Date
01	Initial Release for Standard specifications	June.26.2024

Manufacturer information

Company name: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Micro-Energy Division

Address: 45-1, Aza-Matsubara, Kami-ayashi, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi,

Miyagi, Japan, postal code: 989-3124

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Appendix

Leakage Criteria
Construction of Battery
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Drawing of tray

Package specifications

Precautions for Your Safety

1. Application

This specification applies to the coin-type MS Lithium Rechargeable Battery, which is manufactured and supplied by Seiko Instruments Inc. to the specified customer in cover page.

2. Model

Model described in cover

3. Chemical System and Structure

Refer to the document "The construction of battery" attached.

4. Nominal Specifications

		Model
No.	Characteristics	MS920SE
4-1	Range of temperature in which it can function	From -20°C to 60°C
4-2	Recommended temperature range for use	From 0°C to 30°C
4-3	Recommended range of preservation temperature and humidity	From 10°C to 30°C 60%RH or less
4-4	Nominal voltage	3.0V
4-5	Nominal capacity: after charging	
	from 3.1V to 2.0V	11mAh
4-6	Rated capacity: after charging	
	from 3.1V to 2.0V	9.3mAh
4-7	Charging voltage range	From 2.8V to (Max)3.3V
4-8	Recommended charging voltage	3.1V
4-9	Standard end-of-discharge voltage	2.0V
4-10	Lower limit discharging voltage	0V
4-11	Maximum charging current	
	At 3V in the battery voltage.	0.5mA
	At 0V in the battery voltage.	10.0mA
4-12	Recommended charging current	0.2mA
4-13	Maximum discharging current	
	The half of nominal capacity can be taken out.	0.5mA
4-14	Standard discharging current	0.05mA
4-15	Nominal dimensions	
	Diameter (mm)	9.5
	Height (mm)	2.1
4-16	Standard mass(g)	0.47
4-17	Applicable Safety Standard	UL1642 (File MH15628)

[■] The "Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act" in California does not apply to this product."

5. Characteristics

- * "Initial" means within one month after deliver.
- * Attached "Leakage Criteria" is used for the judgment of leakage.

5-1. Electric characteristics

		Model	Test	Measuring
No. Characteristics		MS920SE	Methods	Methods
1	Open Circuit Volta	ge(V) at delivery	7-1	6-4
	maximum	3.4		
	minimum	2.6		
2	Open Circuit Volta	ge(V) after charge	7-1	6-2 1)
	maximum	3.1		6-4
	Minimum	2.8		
3	Initial Capacity(m/	Nh)	7-2	6-2
	24°C	9.3 or more		
	-20°C	6.1 or more		
	60°C	9.3 or more		
4	Initial Internal imp	edance (ohm)	7-2	6-3
	24°C	100 or less		
	-20°C	400 or less		
	60°C	100 or less		

5-2. Mechanical characteristics

		Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	Characteristics MS920SE		Methods
1	External Appearance	e		6-8
	Initial	No leakage	7-1	
		There must not be foreign body		
		adhesion (over level S2).		
		There is no significant deformation,		
		stain, stricken mark, rust and burr.		
	After Tests	There is no significant leakage (over		
		level C1), deformation, stain, stricken	7-4	
		mark, rust and burr.		
2	Free fall	Satisfy initial capacity and internal	7-8	6-2
		impedance. There is no significant		6-3
		leakage, deformation, stain, stricken		6-8
		mark, rust and burr, which effect battery		
		performance.		
3	Vibration	Satisfy initial capacity and internal	7-9	6-2
		impedance. There is no significant		6-3
		leakage, deformation, stain, stricken		6-8
		mark, rust and burr, which effect battery		
		performance.		

5-3. Reliability

		Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	MS920SE	Methods	Methods
1	High Temperature Storage	e Characteristics	7-3	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	8.2		6-2
2	Float Charge Characterist	ics	7-4	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	8.2		6-2
	Max. Internal	300		6-3
	impedance (ohm)			
3	Over Discharge Characteristics		7-5	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	6.0		6-2
4	Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics (Cycles)			6-2
	20% D.O.D.	1000 cycles or more	7-6-1	
	100% D.O.D.	100 cycles or more	7-6-2	
5	Leakage Resistance	level S3 or less	7-7	6-8
		(There is no significant leakage		
		which effect battery performance.)		

5-4. Table of Parameter for Test and Measuring

0	+. Table of Farameter for		_	
		Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	MS920SE	Methods	Methods
1	Capacity		-	6-2
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.33		
	Tc(hrs)	72		
	Rd(kohm)	56		
	Voff(V)	2.0		
2	Float Charge Characterist	ics	7-4	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.33		
3	Over Discharge Character	ristics	7-5	
	Rs(kohm)	10		
4	Charge / Discharge Cycle	(20% D.O.D)	7-6-1	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.33		
	Tcs(hrs)	4		
	Rds(kohm)	10		
	Tds(hours)	7		
5	Charge / Discharge Cycle	(100% D.O.D)	7-6-2	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.33		
	Tcd(hrs)	72		
	Rdd(kohm)	10		
	Tdd(hours)	38		

6. Measuring Methods

6-1. General Conditions

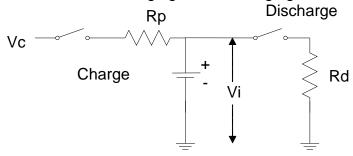
The measuring conditions are temperature of 24+/-2 °C, humidity of 65+/-20%Rh and within one month after delivering, if not specified.

6-2. Capacity

- 1) Charging: Apply specified voltage (Vc) through the protective resistance (Rp) for specified time (Tc).
- 2) Discharging: Discharging with load resistance (Rd) until the cell voltage reaches the cut off voltage (Voff), the cell voltage (Vi) and time (Ti) should be measured at intervals within one hour.
- 3) Calculation: The capacity value is calculated by the expression below.

Capacity =
$$\sum_{i} \left(\frac{(V_{i} + V_{i+1})}{2} \times \frac{1}{Rd} \times (T_{i+1} - T_{i}) \right)$$

4) General Circuit: The circuit, for charging and discharging, is shown as follows.



6-3. Internal Impedance

Measure by alternating current method using frequency of 1kHz.

6-4. Voltage

Use a direct current voltage meter, which has input impedance of 10Mohm or more and accuracy of +/-0.2% or less.

6-5. Current

Use an ammeter with accuracy of +/-0.2% or less.

6-6. Resistance

Resistance, which includes resistance of all external circuits, requires accuracy of 2.0% or less.

6-7. Size measurement

Use the size measurement instruments with accuracy of 0.01mm or 0.001mm if necessary.

6-8. Appearance

After Test : Microscope, which has magnification of 10 times.

At delivery : Naked eye

7. Test Methods

7-1. General conditions

If not specified, the test conditions are temperature of 24+/-2 °C, humidity of 65+/-20%Rh and the test should be started within one month after delivering.

7-2. Temperature Characteristics Test

Measure electrical characteristics after exposing battery to each temperature atmosphere for 2 hours.

Temperature: -20+/-2 °C, +24+/-2 °C, +60+/-2 °C

7-3. High Temperature Storage

After Charging at voltage of Vc through protective resistance of Rp for Tc hours, store battery at temperature 60+/-2 °C for 20days.

7-4. Float Charge Characteristics Test

Charge battery at voltage of Vc through protective resistance of Rp at temperature of 60+/-2 °C for 20days.

7-5. Over Discharge Characteristics Test

Discharge battery by discharge resistance of Rs for 30 days.

7-6. Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics Test

7-6-1. Shallow Discharge cycle characteristics (20% Depth of discharge)

Charge : Apply specified voltage (Vc) through protective resistance (Rp) for

specified period (Tcs).

Discharge: With load resistance (Rds) for specified period (Tds).

Life : Let the time of putting on measurement of 6-2 and becoming 50% of

a initial capacity standard value be a life...

7-6-2. Deep Discharge cycle characteristics (100% Depth of discharge)

Charge : Apply specified voltage (Vc) through protective resistance (Rp) for

specified period (Tcd).

Discharge: With load resistance (Rdd), for specified time (Tdd) or until the cell

voltage reaches 2.0V.

Life :Let the time of putting on measurement of 6-2 and becoming 50% of

a initial capacity standard value be a life...

7-7. Leakage Resistance (Thermal Shock Test: Air to Air)

Hold battery at -10+/-2 °C for 1 hour then hold it at 60+/-2 °C for 1 hour.

Repeat 100 cycles between above conditions. (Chamber) Not humidity controlled.

7-8. Free Fall Test

Drop the battery ten times in an arbitrary direction on the board of the oak of 3cm in thickness from the height of 75cm. The tabs of battery should be cut before test.

7-9. Vibration Test

Vibrate the battery in the direction of 3(x, y, z) for 30 minutes by 1000 cycles per minute with an amplitude of 2mm. The tabs of battery should be cut before test.

8. Mounting Conditions

Use the spring terminal, which meets the specification as follows.

Surface treatment: Nickel plating or Gold plating

Contact force: 0.5N or more

9. Indications (Markings)

9-1. Dies

Following items are indicated on battery.

Below items can be omitted except item (2).

- (1) Model code (2) Cathode polarity(+)
- (3) Manufacturer's name or monogram (4) Country of origin

9-2. Date of Manufacturing

Date of Manufacturing is marked on the surface of positive electrode can of battery (if possible) and label of each packages as.

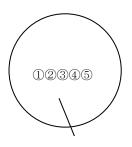
(Example) $*9Z^{**}$...manufactured in <u>December</u> 2019

* $\underline{0Y}$ **...manufactured in November 202 $\underline{0}$

*11**...manufactured in January 2021

Code of rated capacity: A (9.3mAh)

Abbreviation of month: Jan. $(\underline{1})$, Feb. $(\underline{2})$ Sep. $(\underline{9})$, Oct. $(\underline{0})$, Nov. (\underline{Y}) , Dec. (\underline{Z})



Positive side

- ①:Code of rated capacity
- 2:Abbreviation of year
- ③:Abbreviation of month
- 45:These are our own codes and might be omitted.

Method of marking of manufacturing date is laser type.

10. Inspection

The customer should do incoming inspection within 30 days from receiving day. If defective products are find out at incoming inspection, the customer immediately should notify to Seiko Instruments Inc. in writing with the defective products for replacement request. When there was no contact from you within 30 days, we shall judge that those were accepted.

11. Package Specifications

Examples of the tray for wrapping, wrapping specification, and packing specification are shown in the following as our standard.

11-1. The tray for wrapping

Refer to "Drawing of tray".

The positive side of the battery stored in the tray is upward.

11-2. Wrapping and packing

Refer to "Package specifications".

12. In case of quality trouble

The warranties set forth herein are the only warranties on the products.

The liabilities of Seiko Instruments Inc. in connection with the products under these specifications are expressly limited to the replacement of defective products.

13. Operation of this Specification

13-1. Agreement

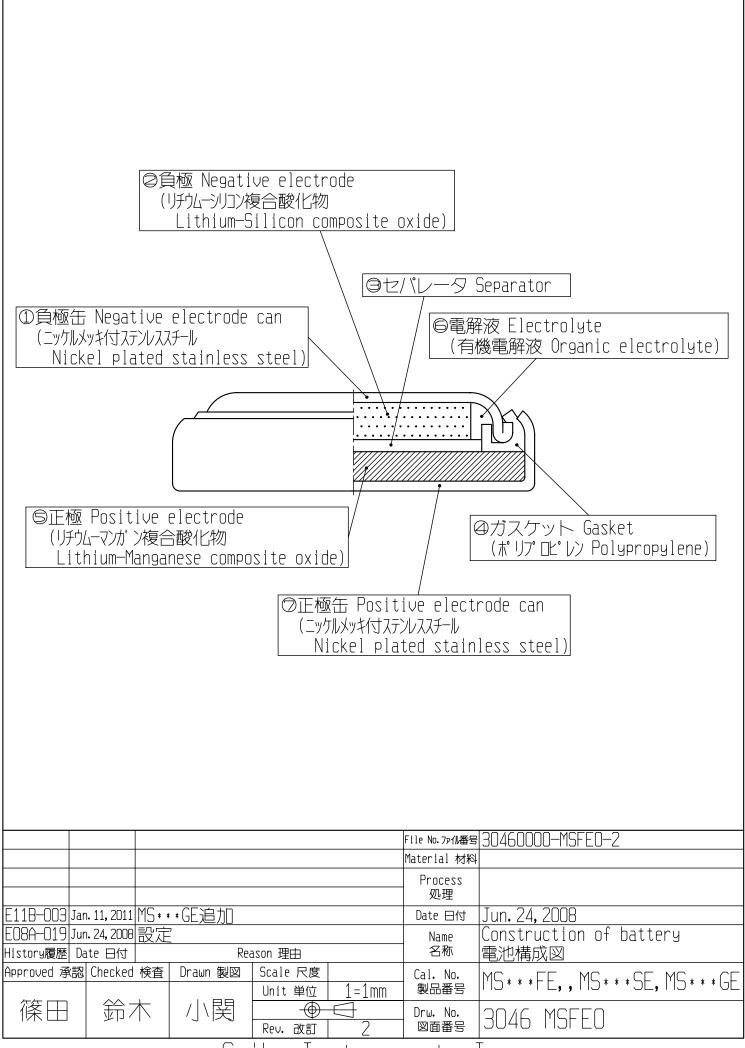
Before these specifications being revised, the agreement, of the customer, seller and manufacturer, is required.

13-2. Negotiation

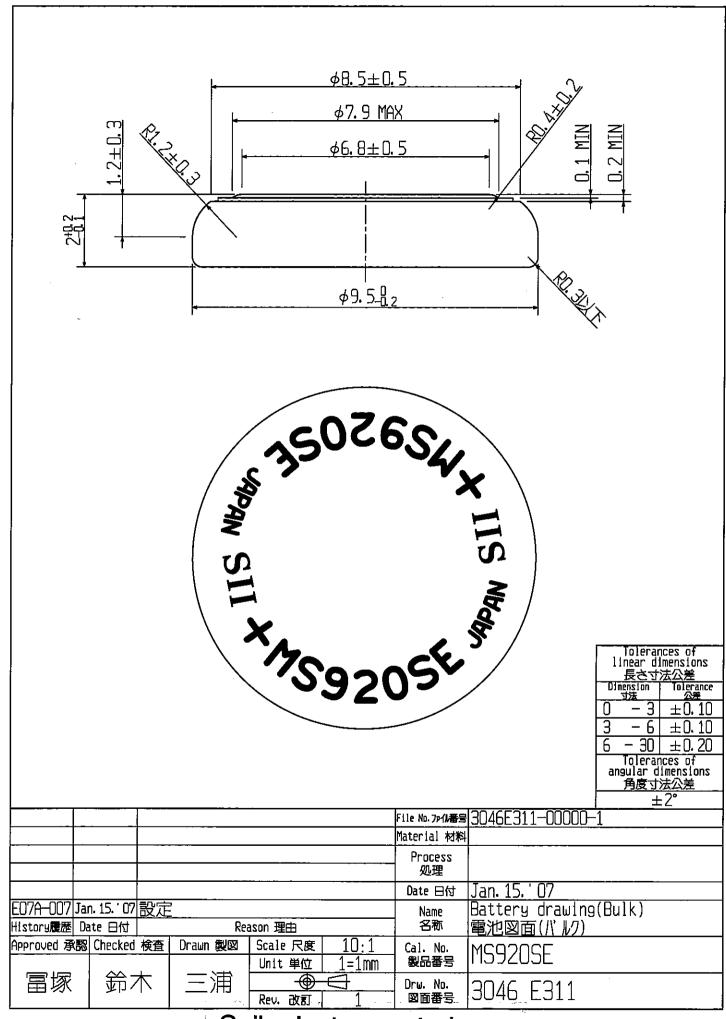
If some accident not specified on these specifications occurs, the customer, seller and manufacturer must negotiate in order to solve the problem faithfully.

Leakage Criteria 漏液外観基準

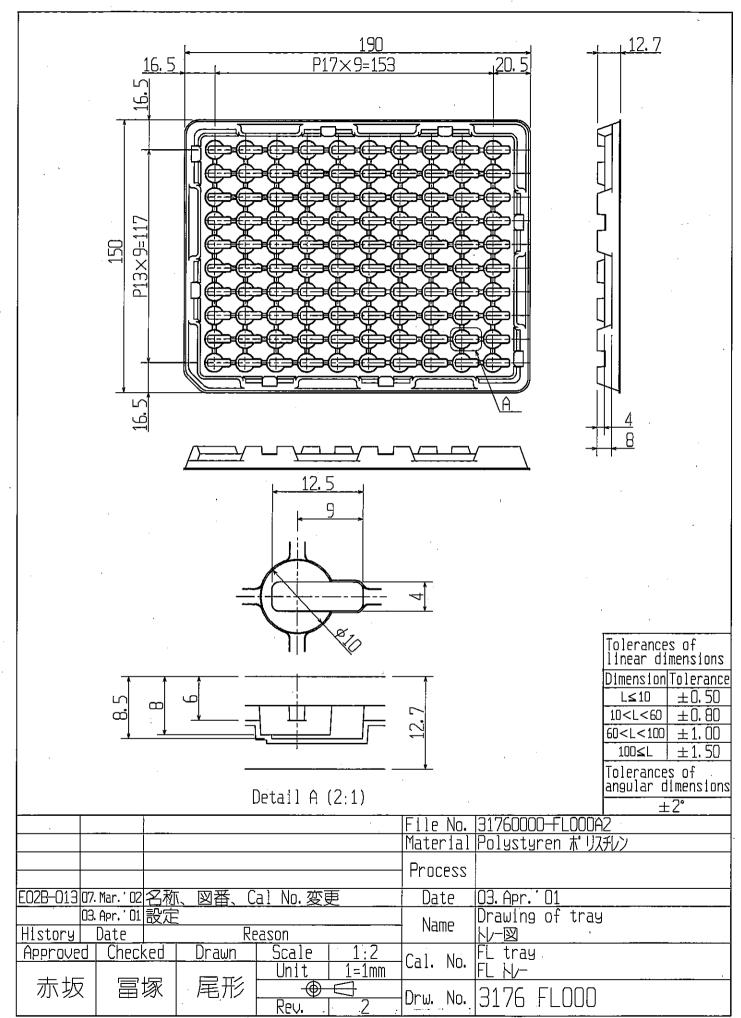
	Criteria 外観基準		
Grade 級	Diagram 図	Definition 定義	
S1	Leakage 漏液 Leakage 漏液	The leakage can not be seen by naked eyes, but can be seen by microscope, which have magnification of 10 to 15. 肉視で判別不可顕微鏡(10~15倍)で判別可能なもの	
S2	Leakage 漏液 Leakage 漏液	The leakage can be seen by naked eyes. The area of leakage is within half of the round and reaching to neither the flat area of the negative can nor the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is not bridged between the negative can and the positive can. 肉視で判別可能なもの。円周 1/2 まで R部を超えないこと ブリッヂ (正極缶と負極缶)のないこと	
S3	Leakage 漏液 Leakage 漏液	The area of leakage is from half to all of the round and reaching to neither the flat area of the negative can nor the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is not bridged between the negative can and the positive can. 円周 1/2 ~全周 R部を超えないこと ブリッヂ(正極缶と負極缶)のないこと	
C1	Leakage 漏液 Bridge ブリッジ 漏液	The area of leakage is reaching to either the flat area of the negative can or the straight area of the positive can. The leakage is bridged between the negative can and the positive can. R部を超えたもの 負極缶のフラット部まで到達 正極缶のストレート部まで到達 ブリッヂ (正極缶と負極缶)のあるもの	



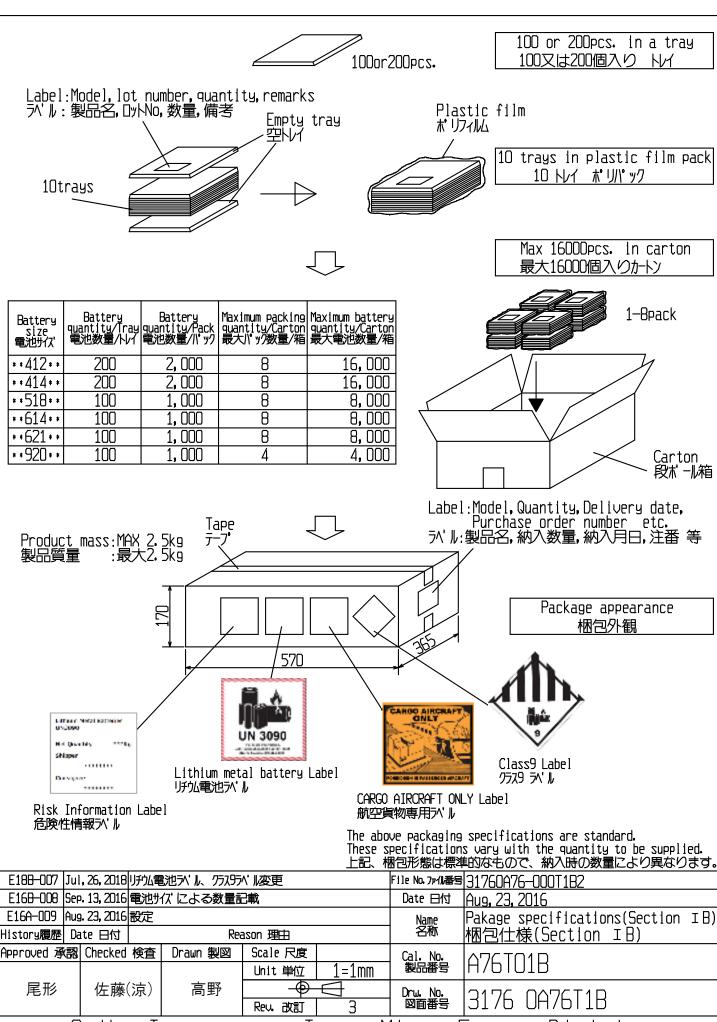
Seiko Insturuments Inc.



Seiko Instruments Inc.



Seiko Instruments Inc.



Seiko Instruments Inc. Micro-Energy Division

Precautions for Your Safety

SII Lithium rechargeable batteries (MS, ML, TS) contain flammable organic solvents. For your safety, please follow following prohibitions.



WARNING!

1. Do not charge by high current or high voltage

Doing so may generate gas inside the battery, resulting swelling, fire, and heat generation or bursting.

2. Do not heat, disassemble nor dispose of in fire

Doing so damages the insulation materials and may cause catching fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.

3. Do not solder directly to the battery

If soldering is performed directly to the battery, the battery is heated up, consequently cause leakage, explosion or fire due to overheating from internal short-circuit.

4. Do not short

If the (+) and (-) come into contact with metal materials, short-circuit occurs. As a result, fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting may occur.

5. Keep batteries out of the reach of children

It is dangerous if children swallow the battery. Keep batteries which are considered swallowable out of the reach of children. When designing mechanical hardware around the battery, make sure that the battery cannot be removed by children.

Swallowing may lead to burns, perforation of soft tissue, and death. Severe burns can occur within 2 hours of ingestion.

In case of ingestion of a battery, seek medical attention immediately.

6. Do not reverse placement of (+) and (-)

If the (+) and (-) side of the battery is reverse inserted, it may cause a short-circuit or over discharge of the battery on some equipment and it may induce overheating, explosion or fire.

7. Do not weld terminals to the battery

The heat by welding may cause fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.

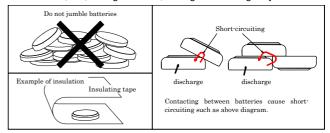
We weld standard terminals under strictly controlled conditions. If you need to weld terminals to the battery, please consult us in advance.

8. Do not discharge by force

If the battery is discharged by direct connection to an external power supply etc., voltage of the battery will decline lower than 0 volts (electrical reversal) and will cause the battery case to expand, overheat, leak, explode or burn.

- 9. In case of leakage or a strange-smell; keep away from fire to prevent ignition of any leaked electrolyte
- In case of disposal, insulate between (+) and (-) of battery by an insulating material

Jumbling batteries or with other metal materials cause short-circuiting. As a result, fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting may occur.





CAUTION!

- If leaked liquids gets in the eyes, wash them with clean water and consult a physician immediately
- 2. Do not use new and used batteries together. Do not use different types of batteries together

It may cause fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.

3. If you connect two or more batteries in series or parallel, please consult us in advance

It may cause bursting or fire due to unbalanced load or voltage.

4. Do not use nor leave the batteries in direct sunlight, nor in high-temperature areas

It may cause fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.

5. Do not apply strong pressure to the batteries nor handle roughly

It may cause fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.

6. Avoid contact with water

It may cause heat generation.

Keep batteries away from direct sunlight, high temperature and humidity

It may cause heat generation or performance deterioration.

Do not make batteries airtight by sealing it with adhesive agent or coating agent

It may cause short-circuit because of generated and accumulated electrolyte gas.

For prevention the performance of battery

1. Pay attention to mat or sheet for ESD

Battery with tabs or battery on PCB may short circuit on the mat for ESD. As a result, the voltage of the cell is reduced.

2. Pay attention to soldering by iron tips

Do not touch the battery by soldering iron tips directly. Keep any high temperature process away from battery.

3. Pay attention to material of jig for pick and place

Use non-conductive material of jig for pick and place of batteries in order to prevent short-circuit. If short circuit of battery is occurred, the voltage of battery drops down quickly but raises gradually.

4. Pay attention to washing and drying

Some detergent or high temperature drying cause deteriorates of battery. If you need to wash batteries, consult us.

International Transportation and Disposal

International Air / Marine / Ground Transportation

Lithium batteries are classified as Class 9 dangerous goods by the UN Recommendations, and related organizations such as IATA, ICAO, IMO, and DOT have established regulations on air, ship, and land transportation based on the UN Recommendation.

[Transporting our lithium batteries by air]

When transporting lithium batteries by air, in addition to the requirements of the UN Recommendations, all the requirements of the "IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA-DGR)" must be met. Furthermore, for air transportation to and from the United States, the requirements of the "Code of Federal Regulations (49CFR)" must also be met.

Our lithium batteries correspond to the category of lithium metal batteries with a lithium content of 1 g or less and meet the requirements of UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3, so they can be transported as Class 9 Dangerous Goods. For details, please contact us

Our shipping packaging specifications meet the requirements of UN recommendations and the above regulations. If you use our original packaging and need any certificates for the transportation, please contact us through your purchasing route. If you pack the lithium

batteries yourselves, please note that you will need to conduct your own packaging tests and certifications.

When shipping lithium batteries by air, only cargo aircraft are allowed to transport them.

Each carrier may have its own voluntary regulations, so please check with each carrier in advance for details.

[Transporting our lithium batteries by sea]

Our lithium batteries are subject to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG-Code) Special Provision 188 (SP188), and can be transported as exempted dangerous goods if they do not exceed 30kg per package and meet all the IMDG-Code transport requirements.

Disposal

Recently environmental protection regulations have increased and battery disposals are regulated globally.

Such regulations are different in each country, state, and municipality. Please consult your local authorities regarding the specific regulations in your area.