

智弘科技 Jhih-Hong Technology Co., Ltd.

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

MODEL NAME:

JHT CR2450P

JHT P/N:

3CR2450030100

DATE:

2025/05/27

REVISION:

A2



JHT APPROVAL:		
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表單編號: 2-RD-012-02 (A)

REVISION AND UPDATES

REVISED	DESCRIPTION	DATE
А	First issue	2024/02/21
A1	Del 4.3 & 4.6.2 & 5.3.3 Adjust characteristics	2025/02/14
A2	Remove the word "MIT" Modify file content	2025/05/27
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JHT P/N 3CR2450030100	POWER IN PARTNERSHIP
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1 Applicable range

This specification applies to manganese dioxide lithium batteries which are delivered to from Jhih Hong technology Taiwan.

Nominal specification 2

CR2450P Battery type 2.1

Nominal voltage 3.0 volts 2.2

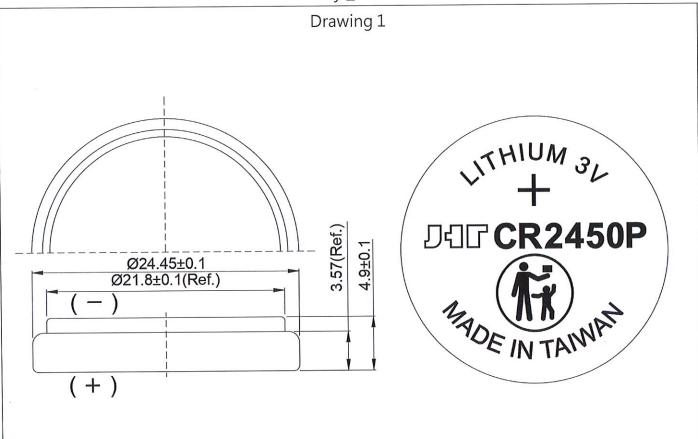
600 mAh (Load:7.5k ohm, End voltage 2.0V, at 23±2°C) 2.3 Standard capacity

Refer to Drawing 1 2.4 Mass

Refer to Drawing 1 2.5 Dimension 2.6 Operation temperature From -20°C to 85°C

2.7 Recommendable storage Temperature 5°C to 35°C

Humidity ≤ 60%RH



Terminal:

Positive terminal material

: Nickel plated stainless steel

Negative terminal material : Nickel plated stainless steel

Weight:

Approx. 6.4 g

3 Indication

3.1 Below items are indicated on battery

3.1.1 Model code

CR2450P

3.1.2 Nominal voltage

3V

3.1.3 Polarity

+ (– shall not be indicated)

3.1.4 Brand

The brand name of "JHT"

3.1.5 Battery system

is used Lithium

3.1.6 Production country

Made in Taiwan

3.2 Production date

Shown on minus side of battery

First digit indicate end digit of production year; Second digit indicate productionmonth (January=1~September=9, October=X, November=Y,

December=Z)

Example: 11 (January/2021), 1X (October/2021)

- 3.3 Recommended periods of use shall be 60 months after date of production.
- 3.4 Base on the specification condition, the battery performance is warranted one year. (Table 1.)

4 Test condition and performance

4.1 External dimensions

This shall be measured with caliper described in item 5.3.1. Do not short cells by caliper. Dimensions should confirm to Drawing 1.

4.2 Open circuit voltage

After storage in measuring circumstance at least 2 hours, this shall be measured with voltage meter described in item 5.3.2. Open circuit voltage should confirm to Table 1-1.

4.3 Closed circuit voltage

After storage in measuring circumstance at least 2 hours, this shall be measured with voltage meter described in item 5.3.3. Closed circuit voltage should confirm to Table 1-2.

4.4 Discharge duration

After storage in measuring atmosphere at least 8 hours, batteries are discharged by load resistance described in Table 1-3. Discharge time is calculated from beginning until reaching the cut off voltage described in Table 1-3. Discharge condition should be corresponded with Table 1-3.

4.5 Storage characteristics

4.5.1 Open circuit voltage

After storage term described on Table 1, sample batteries should be storage in measuring atmosphere at least 4 hours. Then open circuit voltage should be measured with voltage meter described in item 5.3.2. This should be corresponded with Table 1-1

4.5.2 Discharge duration

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After storage term described on Table 1-3, sample batteries should be storage in measuring atmosphere at least 8 hours. Then batteries are discharged by load resistance described in Table 1-3

After 1 year Initial Test method Test Items Open circuit 3.0 V 3.0 V 23±2°C 1 voltage After DOD40%(88 mAh) discharged Closed circuit 2.6 V Load: 1KΩ 23±2°C 2 voltage Load Time: 3 sec Load: $7.5k\Omega$ Discharge 1470h 1500h 23±2°C 3 End V: 2.0V duration

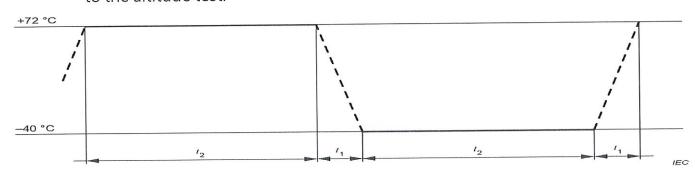
Table 1. CR2450P Characteristics

4.5.3 Anti-leakage

Test cells and batteries shall be stored for at least 6h at a test temperature of 72°C, followed by storage for at least 6h at a test temperature of –40°C. The maximum time for transfer to each temperature shall be 30min. Each test cell and battery shall undergo this procedure 10times. This is then followed by storage for at least 24h at ambient temperature.

For large cells and batteries the duration of exposure to the test temperatures shall be at least 12h instead of 6h.

The test shall be conducted using the test cells an batteries previously subjected to the altitude test.



Key

NOTE The figure shows one of ten cycles

 $t_1 \leq 30 \text{ min}$

 $t_2 \ge 6 \text{ h (12 h for large cells and batteries)}$

5 Test conditions and equipment

5.1 Initial test

Initial test must be done within 2 months from delivery.

5.2 Temperature and humidity

Unless specified the condition, test should be carried out in room temperature (23 \pm 2°C) and room humidity (45 \pm 10%RH).

5.3 Measuring equipment

5.3.1 Dimension

Micrometer is defined by JIS B7502 or equivalent with even more accurate one must be used for dimension measurement.

For one digit decimals tolerance, caliper with 0.05mm accuracy which is defined JIS B7507 or higher accuracy equipment must be used.

5.3.2 Voltage

Voltage meter is defined by JIS C1102 class 0.2 or higher, and more than 10Mohm impedance must be used.

- 5.3.3 Load resistance includes all resistance of discharge circuit, and tolerance is less than 0.5%.
- 5.3.4 Visual inspection is carried out by naked eye.
- Operation and modification of this specification

 Modification must be carried out after the prior mutual agreement

 Any accidents caused by non-described items in this specification must be discussed and solved mutually.

7 Important notes (Warranty)

- 7.1 The batteries are warranted to conform to the description contained in this specification for a period of twelve 【12】 months from the ex-factory date and any claim by customer (apparatus manufacture or distributor) must be 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 JHT upon JHT's own determination that this is apparently caused by negligence of JHT.
- 7.2 Confirm and assure the matching and reliability of batteries on actual set or unit application with customer's responsibility.
- 7.3 JHT 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, warning, notes provided in this

- pecifications, or other JHT's reasonable instructions or advise.
- 7.4 This product specification will be validated assuming that it is accepted when it is not returned within six month from the date of issue.

8 Specification For Inspections

JHT guarantees that the products supplied by us will satisfy this specification of the inspections. If the products do not meet this specification of inspections, JHT shall immediately confirm the cause of the problem and shall take measure.

- 1. Quality Standard In accordance with the product specification.
- 2. Unit of Inspections One cell shall be one unit of inspection.
- 3. Definition of Lot In principle, a group of products, which are manufactured by the same production systems, and are with the same lot code marking.
- 4. Test Method In accordance with the product specification.
- 5. Sampling Plan In accordance with the table below. And this is applied only to the initial test.

Inspection Item			Inspection Plan	Sampling Level		Criterion
	Dimensions		Specified		Single	C=0
1 (Height Di			Number	n=5		
		lameter)	sampling			
2 Open Circuit V			Specified			
		it Voltage	Number	n=5	Single	C=0
			sampling			
3 Service			Specified			
		e Life	Number	n=5	Single	C=0
			sampling			
4	Appearances	Major Defect	ANSI/ASQC	General I	Single	A.Q.L.:0.65
		Others	ANSI/ASQC	General I	Single	A.Q.L.: 2.5

Major Defect: Defect that functionally influences on characteristics of the products.

Others: Defect that is not categorized in Major Defect

9 Leakage levels and classification (followed by IEC60086-3)
The visual examination shall be carried out under a diffuse white light of 900 lx to 1 100 lx at the surface of the battery to be inspected. Little salting found near the gasket, affecting less than 10% of the perimeter of the gasket, detected while observing at a magnification of x15. The leak is not detectable with the naked eye (S1 level)

Safety Instructions

This battery contains lithium metal, organic solvent and other combustible materials. Hence, improper handling of the battery could lead to distortion, leakage, overheating, explosion, or fire and cause human injury or equipment trouble. Please strictly observe each of the following instructions to prevent the accidents.

1. Do not swallow batteries

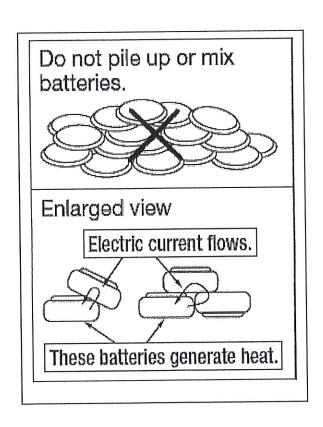
Small-sized batteries can easily be swallowed. They must be kept out of the reach of small children. In addition, in the design of equipment using batteries, the care should be taken to ensure that batteries are NOT easy removable for children. Also, do not touch the liquid leaked out of battery. If the liquid comes into eyes or mouth, immediately rinse with plenty of water and consult a physician.

2. Do not dispose of batteries in fire or water

Disposal of batteries in fire or water is extremely dangerous with a risk of explosion and violentflaring.

3. Do not stack or jumble batteries

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



4. Do not disassemble batteries

Separator or gasket could be damaged. This could cause distortion, leakage, overheating, explosion or fire. Also, this can generate a gas that may irritate the throat. Lithium may also react with moistureto generate heat and fire.

5. Do not heat batteries

Heating the battery more than 100°C (212°F) centigrade could increase the internal pressureleading to distortion, leakage, overheating, explosion or fire.

6. Do not mix different types of batteries

Using different batteries together, i.e. different type or new and used or different manufacturer could cause over discharge due to difference in voltage and electrical capacities. If using two or more batteries connected in series or in parallel even same batteries, please consult with JHT before using.

7. Do not recharge batteries

The battery is not designed to be charged by any electrical source. Attempting to charge batteries matresult in internal generation of gases, which may lead to swelling, explosion or fire.

8. Insert the batteries in the correct polarity position

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.

9. Do not solder the terminal or wire to the battery directly

Heat from soldering may damage of insulating materials, or cause a melting of lithium in the battery. This could cause distortion, leakage, internal short circuits which may lead to fire or explosion. Eventhen, the temperature of soldering iron must be below 350°C and the soldering time must be less than 5 seconds as low and short as possible. Do not used soldering bath, because the board with battery could stop on the bath or the battery could drop into the bath. Moreover notice not to solder excessively, because excessive solder could be overflow to the portion on the board leading to short or charge of the using.

10. Never bring fire close to battery liquid

When leakage or strange smell are suspected, keep the battery away from a fire immediately becausethe leaked liquid could catch fire.

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

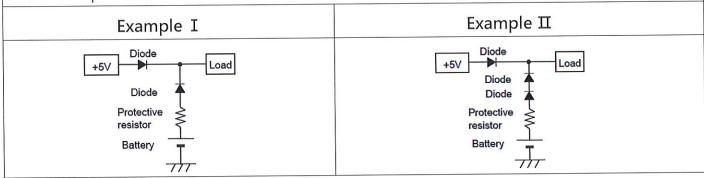
! WARNING

The battery may be regulated by national or local regulation. Please follow the instructions of proper regulation. As electric capacity is left in a discarded battery and it comes into contact with other metal, it could lead to distortion, leakage, overheating, or explosion, so make sure to cover the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals with friction tape or some other insulator before disposal.

Example of battery insulating



This is a primary battery and cannot be charged. When used as memory or RTC back-up applications, be sure to use didoes to prevent charging from the main power source or other batteries, and protective resistance to regulate the current as shown in the figure below. Note that the points described below should be taken into careful consideration when selecting diodes and protective resistance.



Using diodes to prevent charging

Please choose diodes with leak current at small as possible. Please keep the charged capacity due to leakcurrent to within 1% of nominal capacity.

Supplied voltage to load

Because a diodes and a resistance generate the voltage drop on operating, please take into consideration these voltage drops for supplied voltage to load. Please choose diodes with leak current at small as possible. Please keep the charged capacity due to leak current to within 1% of nominal capacity.

Supplied voltage to load

Protective resistance is used to prevent the battery from being charge by large surges of current duringdiodes failure. For example, a battery is used in simple circuit (I) in combination with a main power source 5 volt. Since the permitted charge current is 10mA and this battery voltage is 3V, let resistance be $R \ge (5\text{V}-3\text{V})/10\text{mA} = 0.2\text{k}$ ohm, meaning that at least 0.2k ohm is required.

! CAUTION

For storage

(1) Do not store the battery in hot and high humid place

Store the battery at a constant temperature of 35°C or less in order to prevent deterioration from heat. Keep the battery away from high humidity such as 85%RH or higher in order to prevent dew condensations on the battery that may cause to electrical leakage.

(2) Never use or leave the battery in hot place

Keep the battery away from heat sources i.e. boiler, radiator and etc., and from direct sunlight. Otherwise this may cause distortion, leakage, overheating, explosion or fire of the battery.

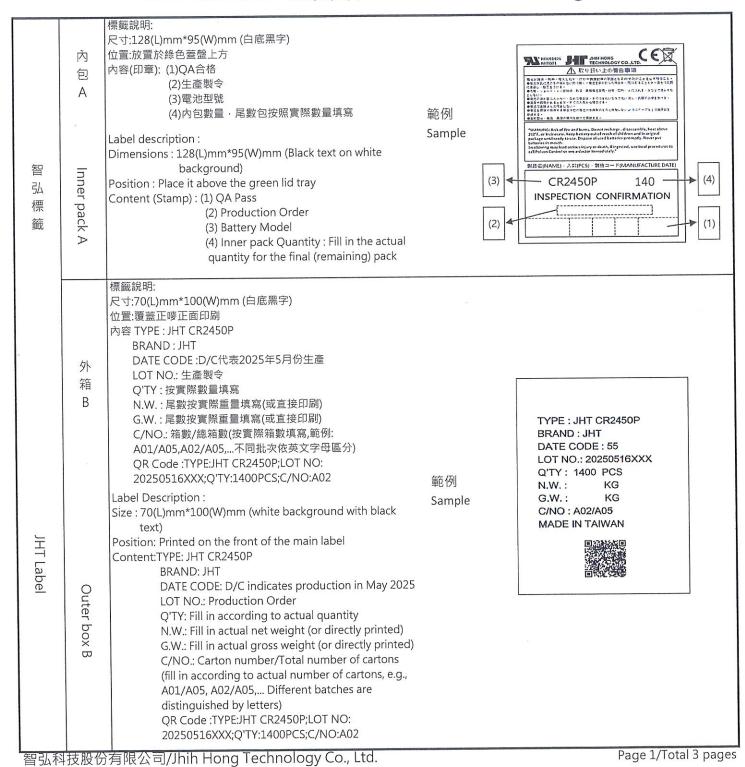
For better usage

- (1) Use gold-plated or nickel-plated steel or stainless steel strips for terminals in order to keep good conductivity with the battery surface. Terminal made of gold-plated phosphor bronze will ensure stable conductivity.
- (2) Apply and keep the contact pressure more than 2N for stable conductivity.
- (3) Before inserting battery, check the terminal contact surface on both the equipment and the batteriesare clean, and also check that they are not deformed. If the contact surfaces are dirty, clean up and dry them thoroughly before inserting battery.
- (4) If battery touch with any antistatic conductive materials include packing bags, trays, mats, sheets, films and resin cases, for example, have a resistance of 10^3 to 10^6 Ω , it may cause of short-circuit since boththe positive and the negative terminal of the battery may contact batteries or battery attached PCB inclose to those materials.
- (5) When the lithium battery has short-circuit, even slightly. A certain amount of time is required for recovering its voltage completely. If the electrical characteristics of the battery are measured at a time before a sufficient time has passed, it may indicate unstable values due to the battery was in recovering mode.
- (6) Even if battery of the same size or same shape, they made differ in type or grade. When replacing batteries. Confirm that they are correct type by checking the identification symbol (designated by IEC standards) which is marked on the battery and its packages.
- (7) When multiple batteries are used in series in applications or equipment, it may occur that the one battery has a polarity inversion at the end of operation life. That behavior happen when the battery had consumed its capacity earlier than other batteries. Therefore, that is not failure of battery.
- (8) Lithium primary batteries continuously indicate high voltage even toward the end of their service life. As such, they may be mistakenly judged as yet being strong. In case of multiple batteries are used in an application or equipment, all batteries should be replaced at the same time when the one of those batteries shows it has totally consumed even other batteries seems still operating, since the remaining apacity in other batteries must be also quite little at the time.

For equipment design

- (1) Avoid batteries close in heat source, and isolate with flame or water.
- (2) Please contact us in case of using multiple batteries.

JHT CR2450P 包裝圖 / JHT CR2450P Package



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JHT Label	外	標籤說明: 尺寸:30(Φ)mm (綠底白字) 位置:黏貼於側嘜正面右上角 內容:RoHS Compliant Label Description: Size:30(Φ)mm (White text on green background) Position: Affixed to the top right corner of the front side of the side label Content: RoHS Compliant	範例 Sample	/30	RoHS Compliant
歐盟電池法規 EU Battery Regulation	外箱 E Outer box E	標籤或印刷說明: 字體尺寸:CE字的高度至少要5mm,而CE字的長度合計不得超過12mm,CE字體的寬度應不少於5分之1 印刷位置:印刷於正嘜正面包裝標示右側、側唛反面左上角、正嘜反面包裝標示右側標籤位置:黏貼於正嘜正面包裝標示上方、側唛反面左上角 Label or Printing Instructions: Font Size: The height of the "CE" mark must be at least 5mm. The total length of the "CE" characters must not exceed 12mm, and the width of the "CE" characters must not exceed 12mm, and the width of the "CE" characters must be no less than one-fifth of their height. Printing Location: Printed on the right side of the front label on the main packaging. Upper left corner of the reverse side of the side label. Right side of the back label on the main packaging. Upper left corner of the reverse side of the side label.	範例 Sample		Page 2/Total 3 page

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