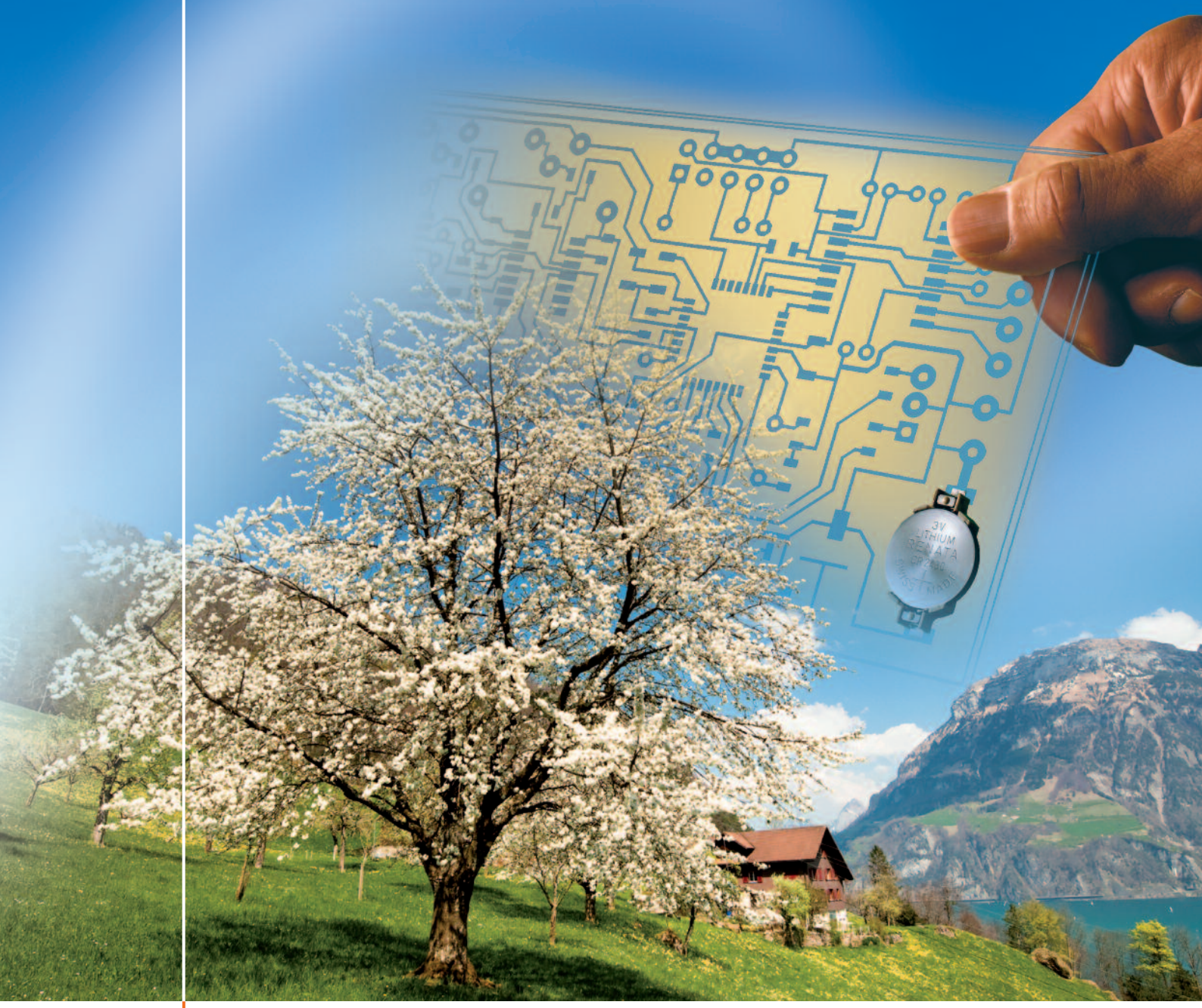
Designer's Guide

3V Lithium Batteries



A COMPANY OF THE SWATCH GROUP

the swiss power source

renata batteries

RENATA – The Swiss Power Source

Our success story

RENATA SA, with its head office in Itingen near Basel (Switzerland), is a worldwide leading producer and supplier of button cells for electronic applications. The business – **founded in 1952** with the goal to produce mechanical parts for wristwatches – specialised in button cells in the late 70s.

Today, in the modern production plant at Itingen, all services (research and development, production, quality assurance and marketing) are grouped.

RENATA production plants in Switzerland and China are highly automated and produce over **one million batteries a day**. This includes silver oxide batteries for wrist watches, 3V lithium button cells for industrial applications (automotive, medical, telecommunications, and more). RENATA also supplies silver oxide, rechargeable lithium-ion polymer, zinc air batteries, as well as battery holders and power modules.

RENATA products are supplied according to its high standards and manages the whole production process: from punched battery housings, over the injection molded synthetic seal and the sourcing of the battery components up to the final assembly. Through this **high production depth** RENATA earned itself a reputation as an extremely flexible and reliable supplier of batteries.

The consistent high quality and power of the button cells is not lastly a result of the reliable quality assurance system of RENATA. This includes the complete production process – from the inspection of incoming raw materials right through to the testing of the finished product. RENATA is ISO9001 and ISO14001 certified. ISO14001 focuses on controlling environmental aspects and the way that activities, products, and services interact with the environment.

RENATA is a subsidiary of **The Swatch Group Ltd.** in Biel, Switzerland.

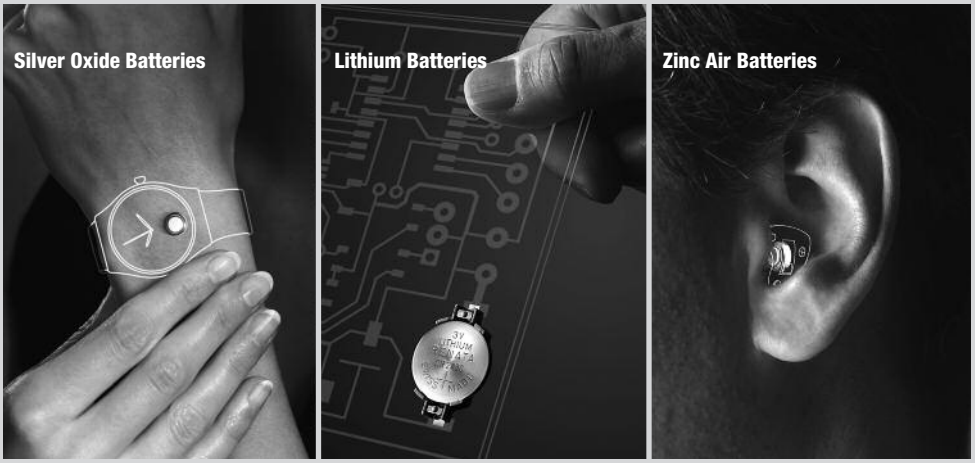


Table of Contents

renata batteries

Notice to Readers

Liability: no Warranties or Representations.

It is the responsibility of each user to ensure that each battery application system is adequately designed safe and compatible with all conditions encountered during use, and in conformance with existing standards and requirements.

Any circuits contained herein are illustrative only and each user must ensure that each circuit is safe and otherwise completely appropriate for the planned application.

This literature contains information concerning batteries and battery holders marketed by Renata SA, Switzerland. This information is descriptive only and provided on a «as is» basis, without any warranty or representation of any kind, either express or implied. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Renata SA disclaims any and all representations and warranties, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

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Battery and battery holder designs are subject to modification without notice.

Coin Cells

Introduction

Since 1982, when RENATA launched the industrial production of lithium batteries, the range of applications has grown continuously. In addition to the wide spectrum of memory backup power sources, RENATA lithium batteries are used for different applications in the computer and automotive industries, telecommunications, medical industry and in an increasing number of portable devices (measuring equipment, payment systems, toys etc.).

RENATA lithium batteries meet the highest quality standards and offer excellent reliability.

Advantages

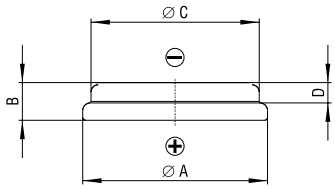
- Nominal voltage of 3V, approx. twice the voltage level of alkaline button cells
- Wide operating temperature range depending on battery model
- Low self discharge of less than 1% per year at 23°C
- Best practical capacity/volume ratio
- Superior leakage resistance
- Excellent storage characteristics, up to 10 years storage with minimum deterioration
- Safe products: all Renata and MFR coin cells are UL-recognized products (File No. MH14002)
- Environmental-friendly, do not contain toxic substances
- No air transport restrictions (non hazardous)
- Available in a wide range of solder contact configurations or in combination with our battery holders

Coin Cells

Standard bare coin cells

General characteristics

- Self-discharge: less than 1% per year at 23°C
- Shelf life: up to 10 years at max. 23°C
- Stable voltage during shelf life
- High reliability of operation, including leakage resistance
- Contains no heavy metals



Dimensions and weights

Model	Max. Dimensions (mm)				approx	Part.No.*
	A	B	C	D	Weight (g)	
CR1025	10.00	2.50	Ref. 6.0	min 0.08	0.6	700263
CR1216 MFR	12.50	1.60	Ref. 10.2	min 0.05	0.7	100551
CR1220 MFR	12.50	2.00	Ref. 10.3	min 0.10	0.8	100552
CR1225	12.50	2.50	Ref. 9.0	min 0.08	0.9	700281
CR1616	16.00	1.60	Ref. 12.0	min 0.02	1.1	700287
CR1620	16.00	2.00	Ref. 12.0	min 0.06	1.2	700291
CR1632	16.00	3.20	Ref. 12.0	min 0.08	1.8	700296
CR2016 MFR	20.00	1.60	Ref. 18.0	min 0.05	1.7	100270
CR2025 MFR	20.00	2.50	Ref. 17.0	min 0.05	2.5	100271
CR2032 MFR	20.00	3.20	Ref. 17.0	min 0.05	2.8	100272
CR2320	23.00	2.00	Ref. 18.0	min 0.06	2.7	700344
CR2325	23.00	2.50	Ref. 19.0	min 0.08	3.0	700348
CR2430 MFR	24.50	3.00	Ref. 20.0	min 0.08	4.3	100350
CR2430	24.50	3.00	Ref. 20.0	min 0.08	4.1	700359
CR2450N	24.50	5.00	Ref. 22.3	min 2.50	5.9	700377
CR2477N	24.50	7.70	Ref. 22.4	min 5.30	8.3	700391

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

renata batteries

Electrical characteristics

Model	Nominal capacity (mAh)	Standard discharge current (mA)[1)]	Max. continuous discharge current (mA)[2)]	Operating Temperature (C)[3)]
CR1025	30	0.05	0.40	-40/+85°
CR1216 MFR	30	0.10	1.00	-30/+70°
CR1220 MFR	40	0.10	1.00	-30/+70°
CR1225	48	0.10	1.00	-40/+85°
CR1616	50	0.10	1.00	-40/+85°
CR1620	68	0.10	1.00	-40/+85°
CR1632	125	0.20	1.50	-40/+85°
CR2016 MFR	90	0.20	3.00	-30/+70°
CR2025 MFR	165	0.30	3.00	-30/+70°
CR2032 MFR	225	0.40	3.00	-30/+70°
CR2320	150	0.20	3.00	-40/+85°
CR2325	190	0.30	3.00	-40/+85°
CR2430 MFR	300	0.50	4.00	-30/+70°
CR2430	285	0.50	4.00	-40/+85°
CR2450N	540	0.80	3.00	-40/+85°
CR2477N	950	1.00	2.50	-40/+85°

1) Standard discharge current: 100% of nominal capacity is obtained by discharging the cells at this current rates.

2) The maximum current is determined for a yield of 70% of the nominal capacity with a cut-off voltage of 2.0V, at 23°C. For currents exceeding those given above or pulsed current, please contact Renata.

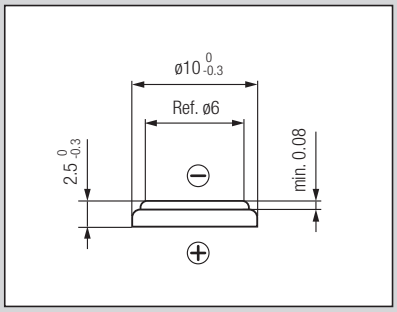
3) In applications where the battery is exposed to temperatures above 70°C, please contact Renata for consultancy.

Coin Cells

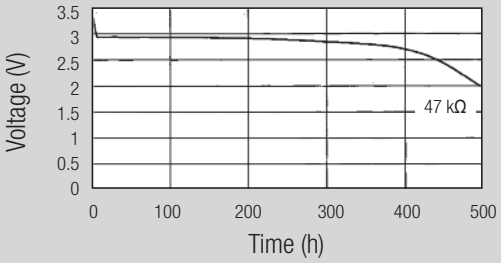
Standard bare coin cells

CR1025

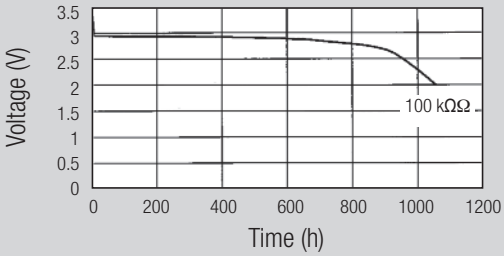
Rated capacity: 30 mAh
Average weight: 0.6 g



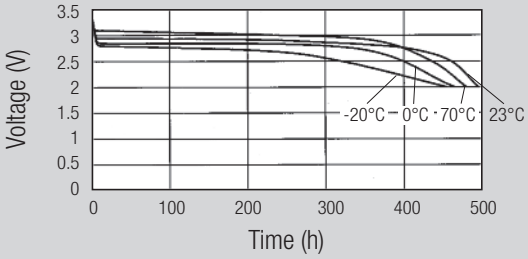
Discharge performance at 23°C



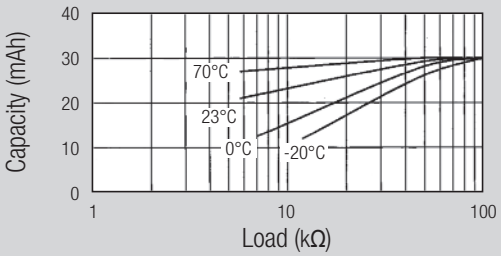
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 47 kΩ

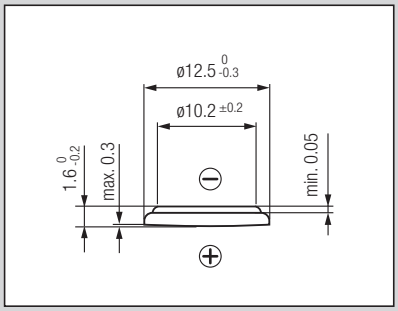


Cell capacity at various loads

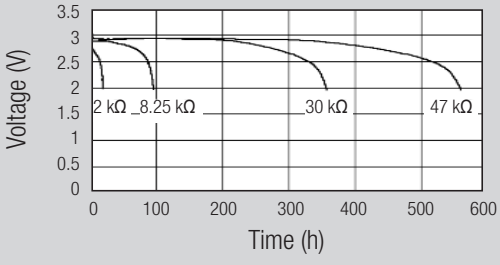


CR1216 MFR

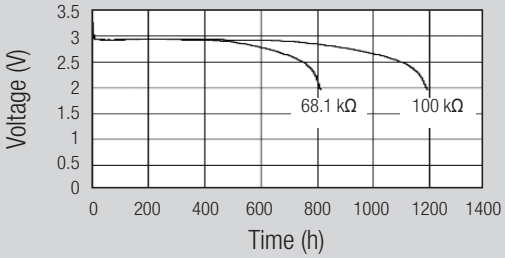
Rated capacity: 30 mAh
Average weight: 0.7 g



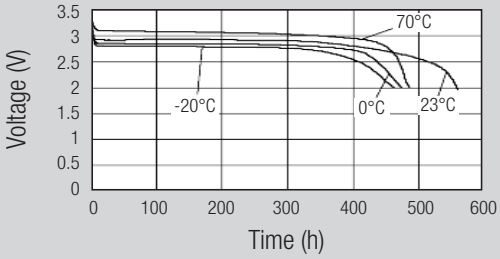
Discharge performance at 23°C



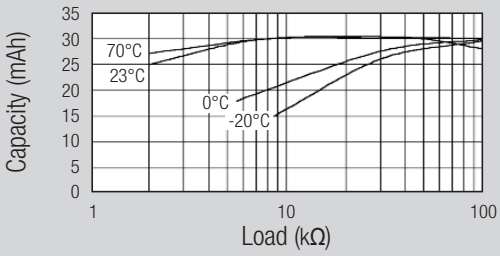
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 47 kΩ Ω

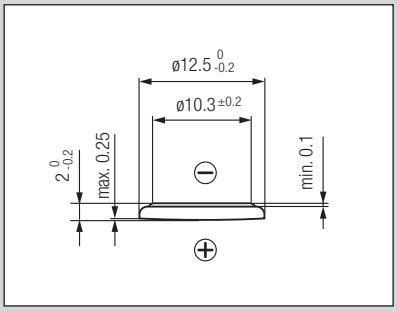


Cell capacity at various loads

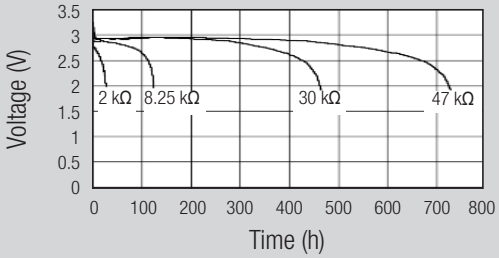


CR1220 MFR

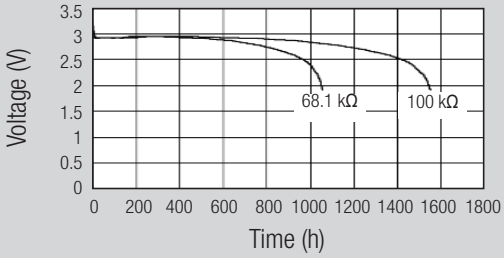
Rated capacity: 40 mAh
Average weight: 0.8 g



Discharge performance at 23°C

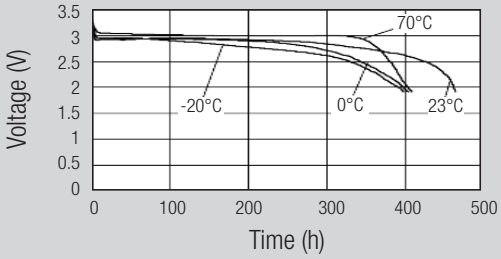


Discharge performance at 23°C

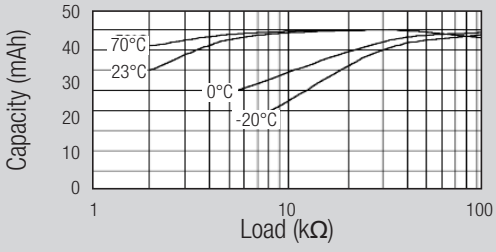


Temperature performance

Load 30 kΩ

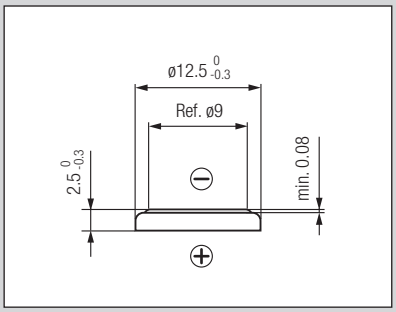


Cell capacity at various loads

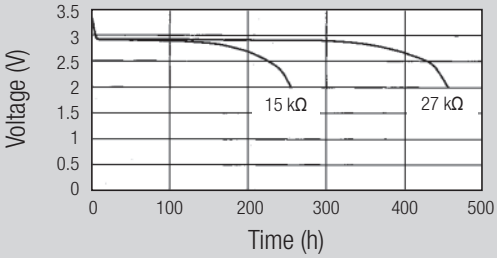


CR1225

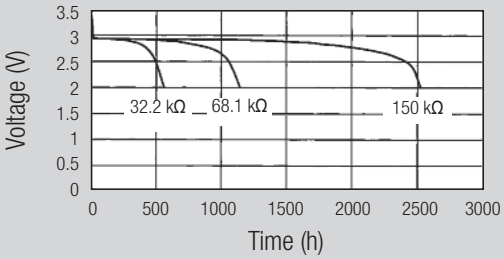
Rated capacity: 48 mAh
Average weight: 0.9 g



Discharge performance at 23°C

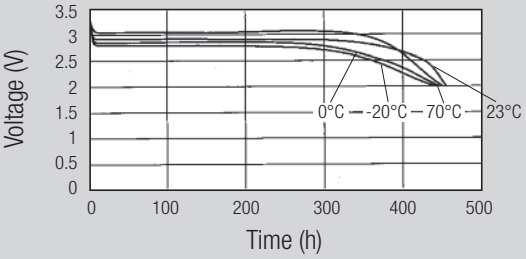


Discharge performance at 23°C

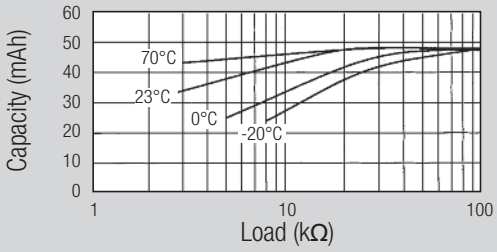


Temperature performance

Load 27 kΩ



Cell capacity at various loads



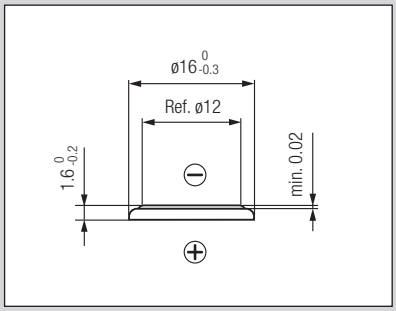
Coin Cells

Standard bare coin cells

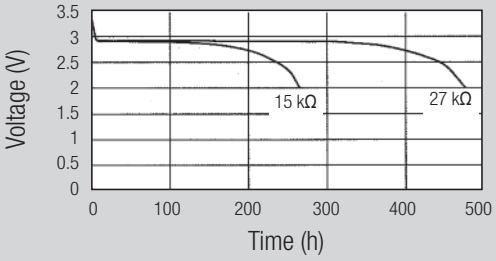
renata batteries

CR1616

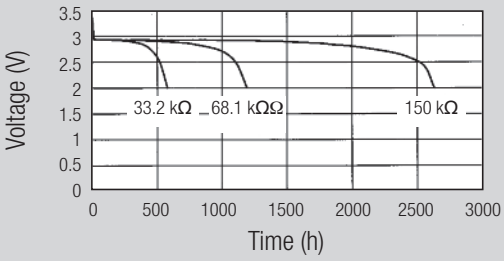
Rated capacity: 50 mAh
Average weight: 1.1 g



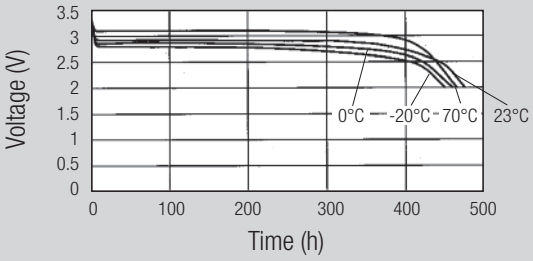
Discharge performance at 23°C



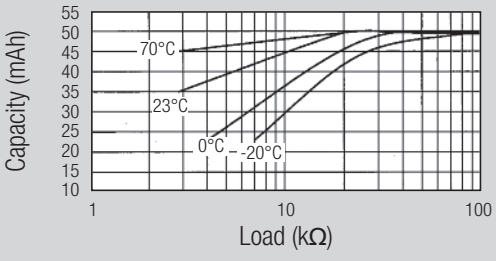
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 27 kΩ

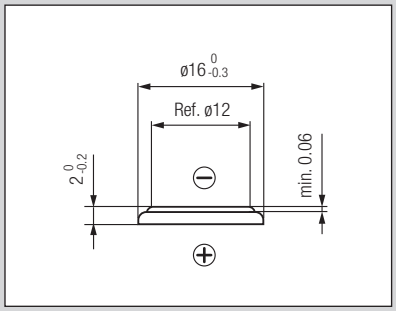


Cell capacity at various loads

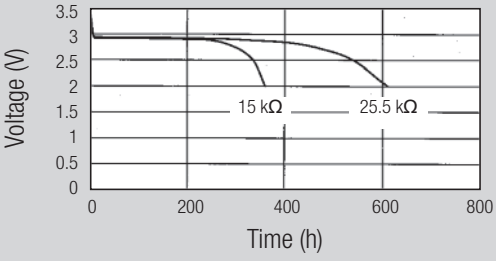


CR1620

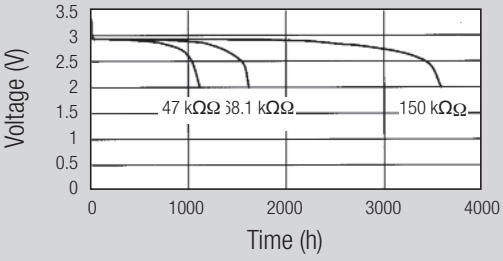
Rated capacity: 68 mAh
Average weight: 1.2 g



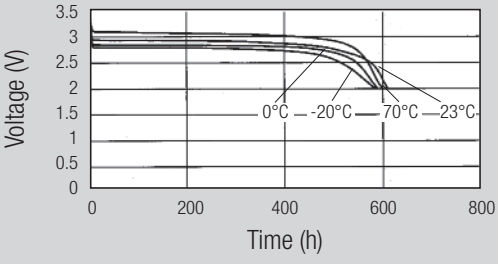
Discharge performance at 23°C



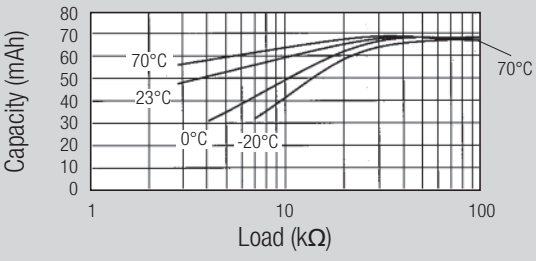
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 25.5 kΩ

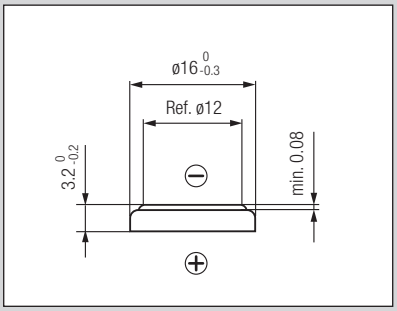


Cell capacity at various loads

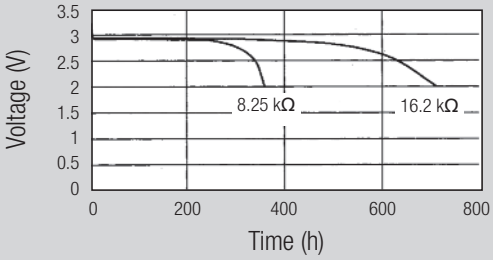


CR1632

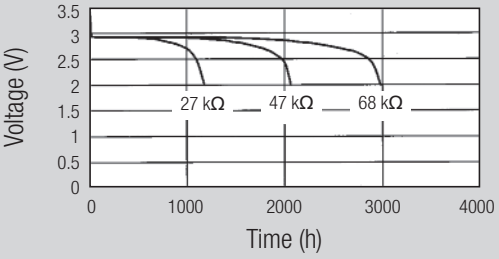
Rated capacity: 125 mAh
Average weight: 1.8 g



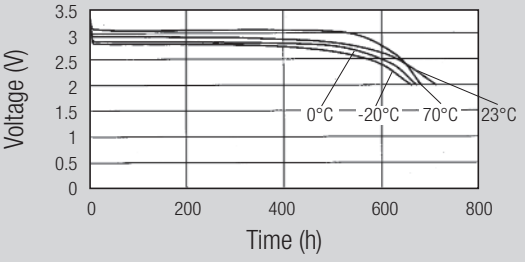
Discharge performance at 23°C



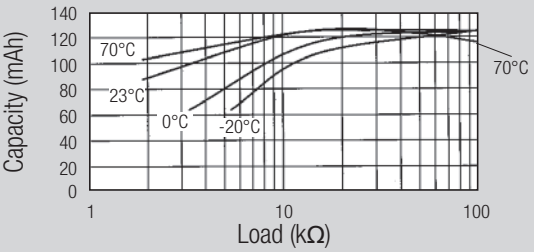
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 16.2 kΩ

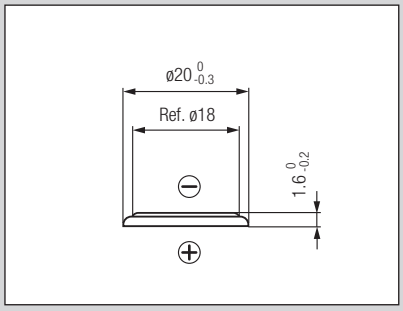


Cell capacity at various loads

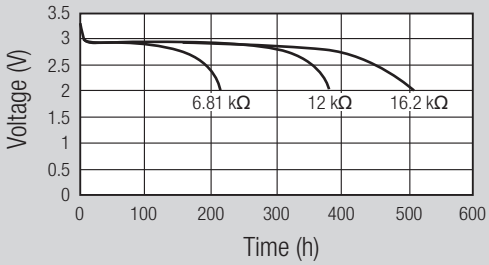


CR2016 MFR

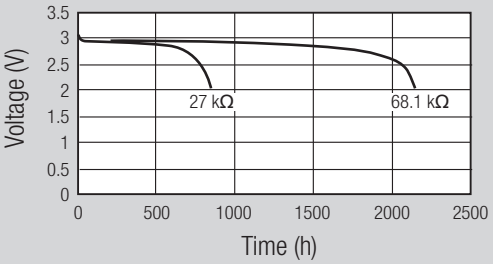
Rated capacity: 90 mAh
Average weight: 1.7 g



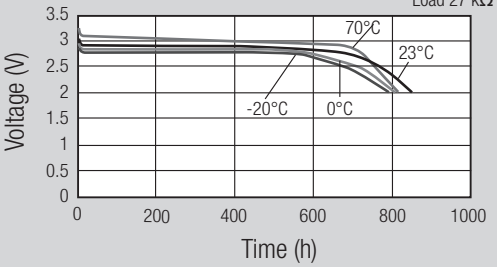
Discharge performance at 23°C



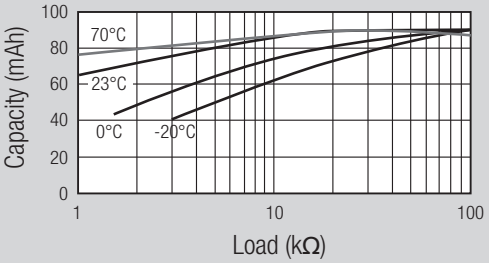
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 27 kΩ



Cell capacity at various loads

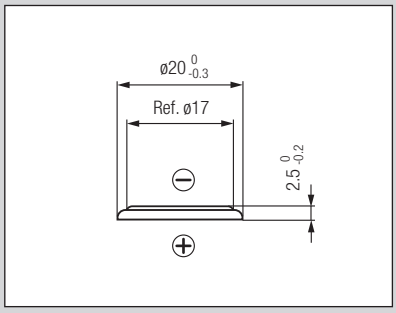


Coin Cells

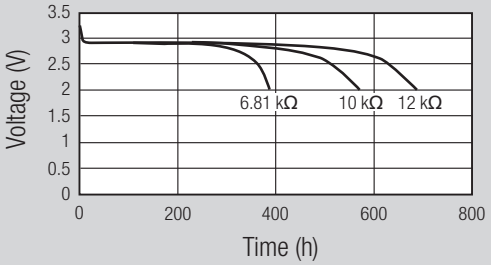
Standard bare coin cells

CR2025 MFR

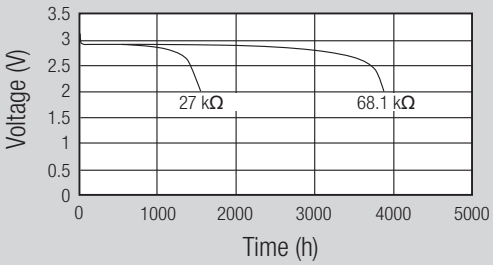
Rated capacity: 165 mAh
Average weight: 2.5 g



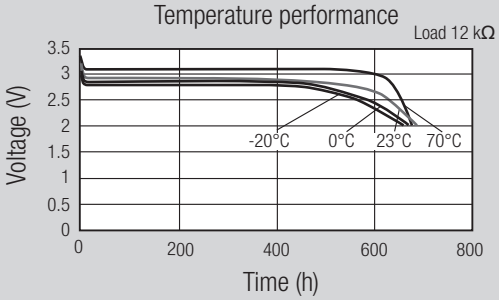
Discharge performance at 23°C



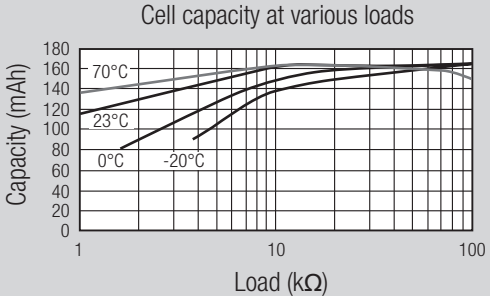
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance

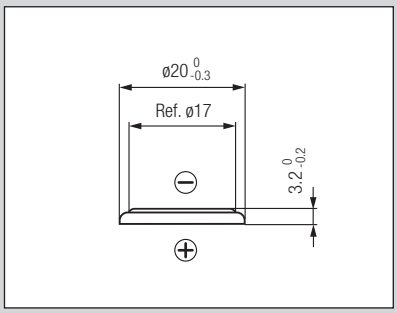


Cell capacity at various loads

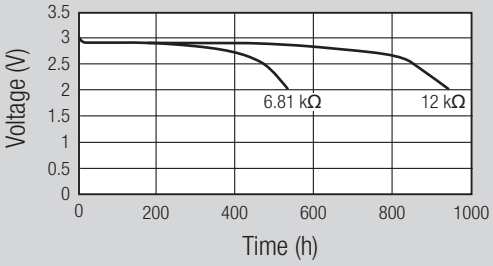


CR2032 MFR

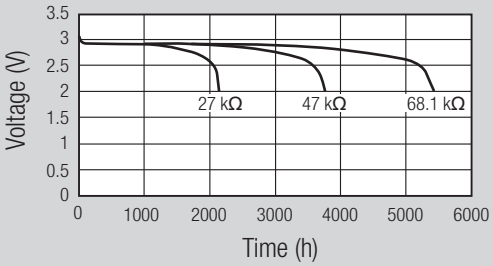
Rated capacity: 225 mAh
Average weight: 2.8 g



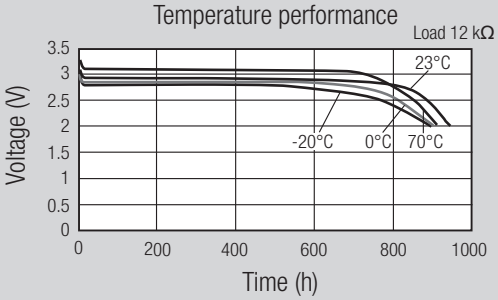
Discharge performance at 23°C



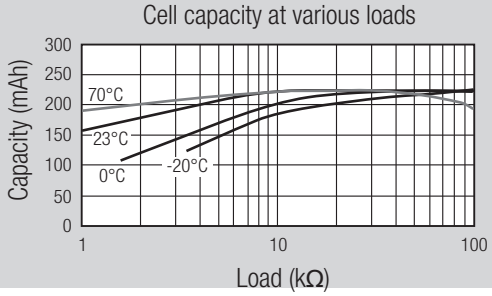
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance

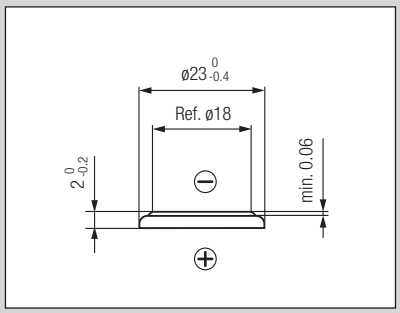


Cell capacity at various loads

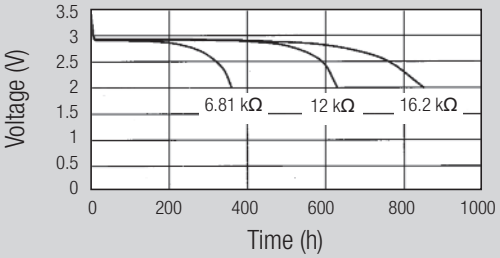


CR2320

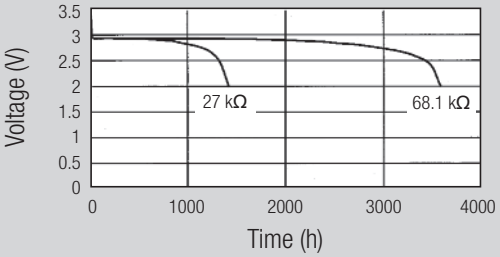
Rated capacity: 150 mAh
Average weight: 2.7 g



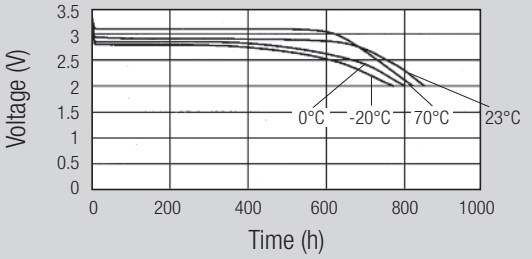
Discharge performance at 23°C



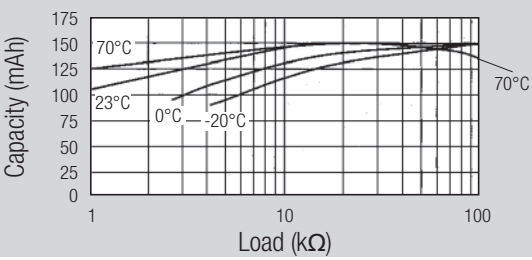
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 16.2 kΩ

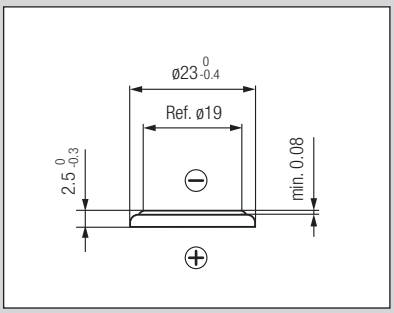


Cell capacity at various loads

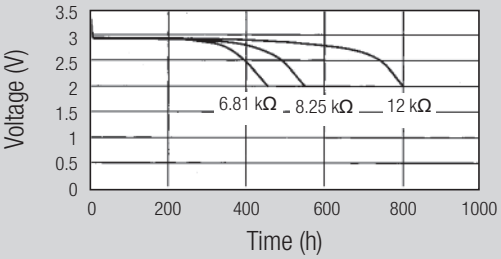


CR2325

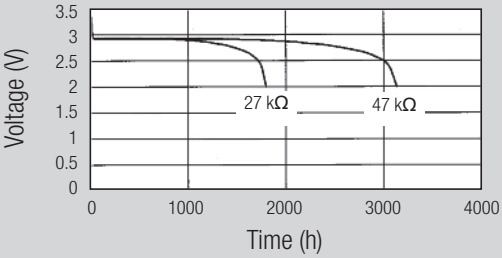
Rated capacity: 190 mAh
Average weight: 3.0 g



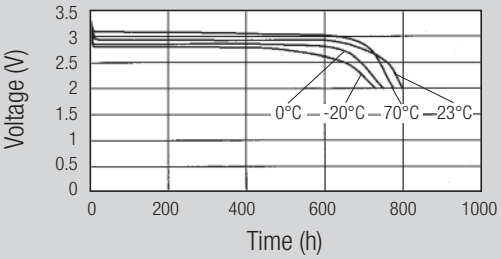
Discharge performance at 23°C



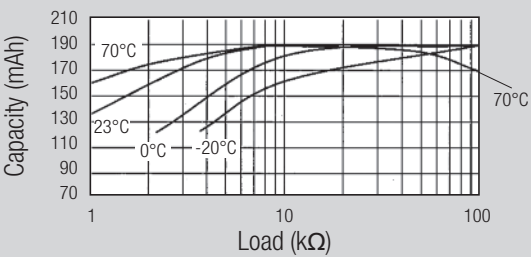
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 12 kΩ



Cell capacity at various loads



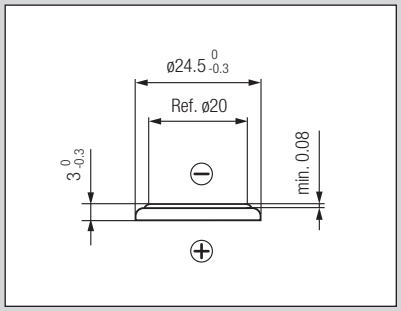
Coin Cells

Standard bare coin cells

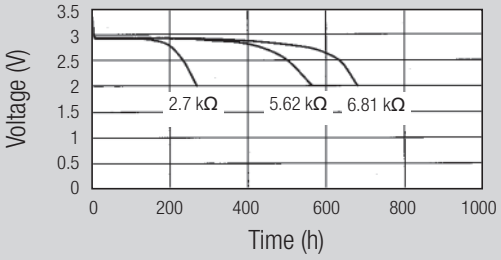
renata batteries

CR2430

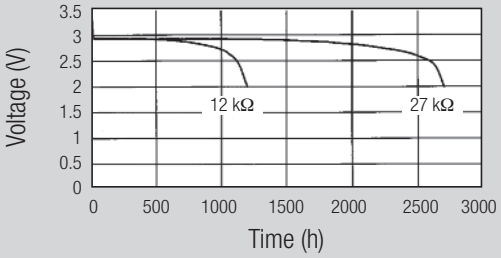
Rated capacity: 285 mAh
Average weight: 4.1 g



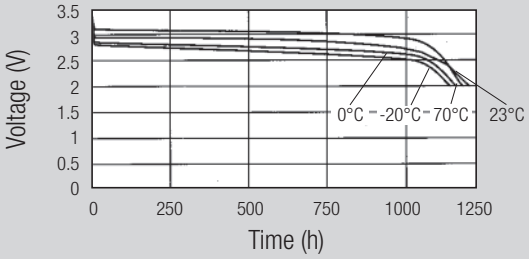
Discharge performance at 23°C



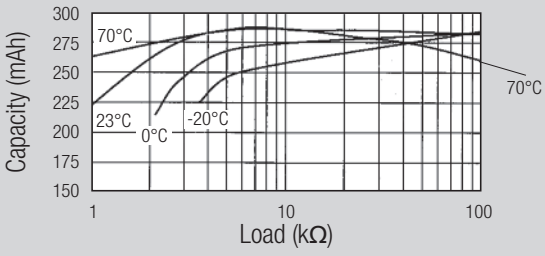
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 12 kΩ

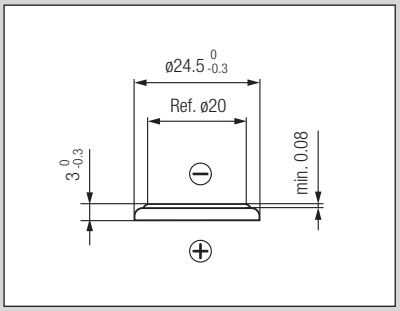


Cell capacity at various loads

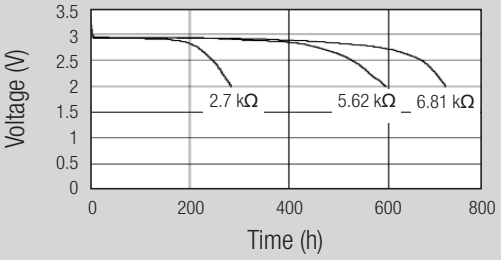


CR2430 MFR

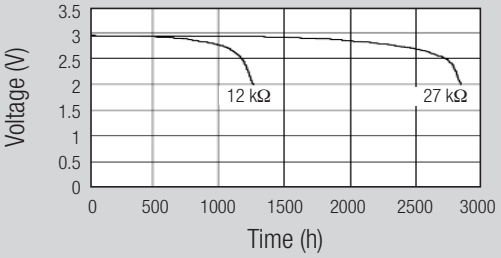
Rated capacity: 300 mAh
Average weight: 4.3 g



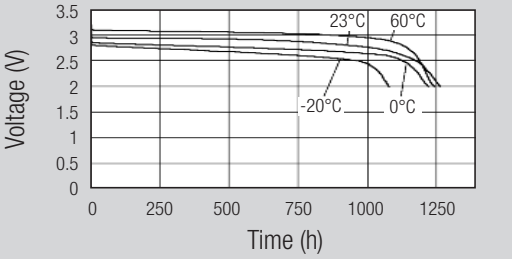
Discharge performance at 23°C



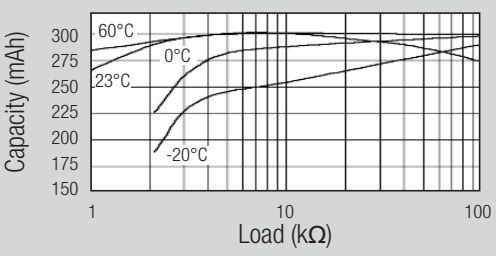
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 12 kΩ

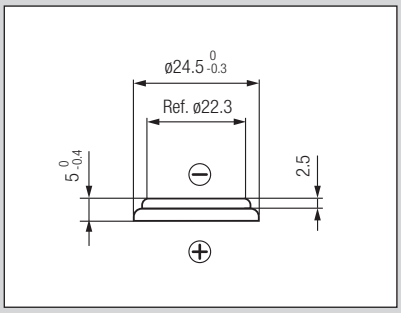


Cell capacity at various loads

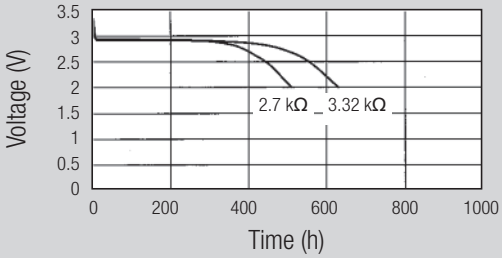


renata batteries

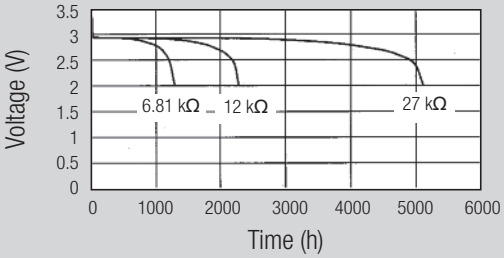
CR2450N Rated capacity: 540 mAh
Average weight: 5.9 g



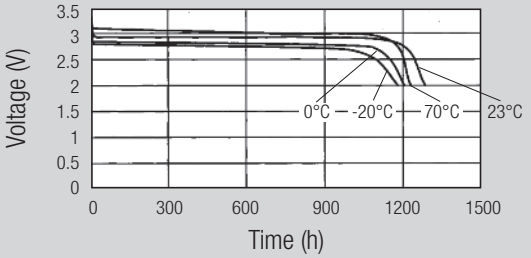
Discharge performance at 23°C



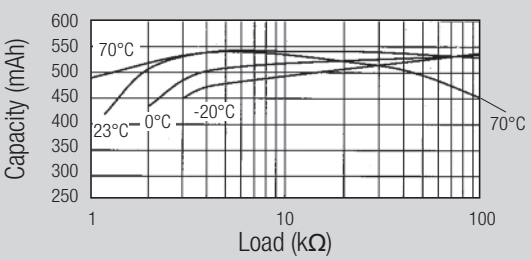
Discharge performance at 23°C



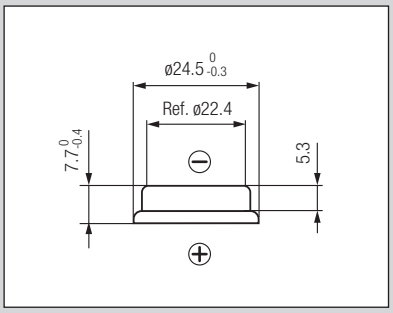
Temperature performance Load 6.81 kΩ



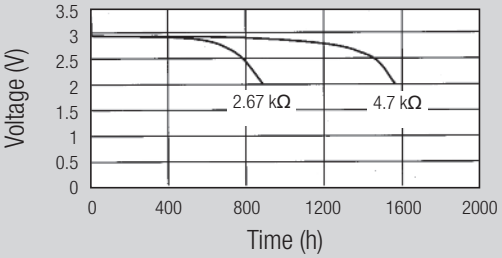
Cell capacity at various loads



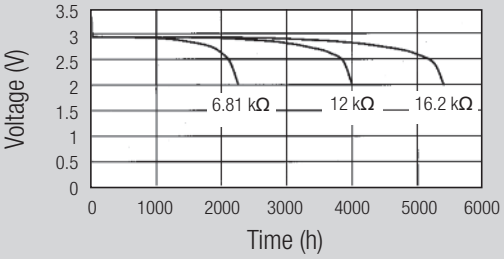
CR2477N* Rated capacity: 950 mAh
Average weight: 8.2 g



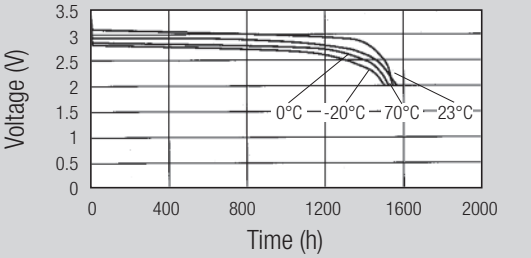
Discharge performance at 23°C



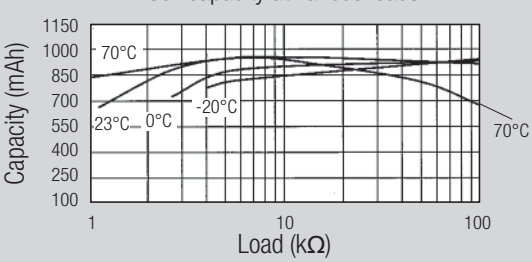
Discharge performance at 23°C



Temperature performance Load 4.7 kΩ



Cell capacity at various loads



* Battery ist not user replaceable

Coin Cells

Packaging options

Coin cells can be supplied in different packaging

Industrial Bulk multi-cell plastic trays

Packaging Code: IB[1]

Industrial Bulk packaging is the standard packaging for manufacturers.

The number of coin cells per plastic tray depends on the respective model. So does the number of plastic trays per shrink pack.

Singly packaged coin cells in blistered Card Units

Packaging Code: CU[2]

Card Unit packaging is e.g. used in replacement and retail business. There is one coin cell in a Card Unit, ten Card Units in a small box and ten small boxes in a bigger box.

Five coin cells packaged in blistered Tear Strips

Packaging Code: TS

Tear Strip packaging is e.g. used in retail or DIY stores. There are five coin cells in a Tear Strip, four Tear Strips in a small box and five small boxes in a bigger box.

Blistered multi-cell Bulk Tray

Packaging Code: BT

Bulk Tray packaging is e.g. used by small internet or catalogue distributors. The number of coin cells per Bulk Tray depends on the respective model. So does the number of plastic trays per cardboard box.

1 Example: The Renata Part Name of CR2032 coin cells in industrial bulk packaging is “CR2032.IB”.

2 Example: The Renata Part Name of singly packaged CR1616 coin cells in card units is “CR1616.CU”.

Coin Cells with Tabs

Two pins horizontal mounting

renata batteries

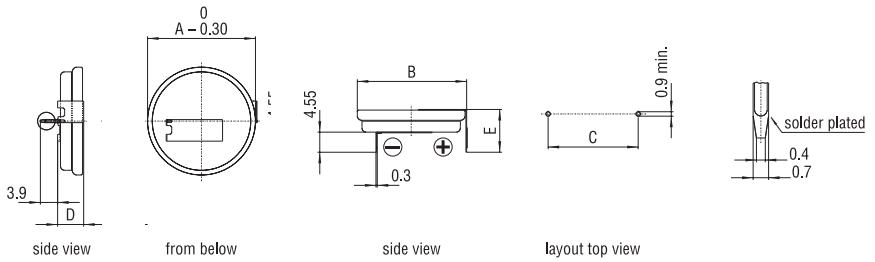
Catalogue of two-pins standard tabbed coin cells for horizontal mounting on PCBs.

Features

- Excellent solderability thanks to solder-plated areas
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications

- Solder contacts stainless steel AISI 301, thickness 0.15 mm
- Tin-plated solder area lead free (>99.9% Sn) plated throughout, thickness min. 2.5 µm. Solderability according to MIL-STD 883C, method 2003.3



Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Max. Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
CR1216MFR FH	30	12.50	12.70	11.00	2.40	6.30	0.9	702601
CR1220MFR FH	40	12.50	12.70	11.00	2.80	6.70	1.0	702604
CR1225FH-LF	48	12.50	12.70	11.00	3.30	7.20	1.1	701065
CR1616FH-LF	50	16.00	16.20	12.70	2.40	6.30	1.3	701382
CR1620FH-LF	68	16.00	16.20	12.70	2.80	6.70	1.4	701067
CR1632FH-LF	125	16.00	16.20	11.00	3.90	7.80	2.0	701069
CR1632FH1-LF	125	16.00	16.20	15.20	3.90	7.80	2.0	701070
CR2016MFR FH	90	20.00	20.20	15.20	2.40	6.30	1.9	701591
CR2016MFR FH1	90	20.00	20.35	20.40	2.40	6.30	1.9	701593
CR2025MFR FH	165	20.00	20.20	15.20	3.30	7.20	2.7	701595
CR2025MFR FH1	165	20.00	20.20	20.40	3.30	7.20	2.7	701596
CR2032MFR FH	225	20.00	20.20	15.20	3.90	7.80	3.0	701599
CR2032MFR FH0	225	20.00	20.20	10.35	3.90	7.80	3.0	701600
CR2032MFR FH1	225	20.00	20.20	20.40	3.90	7.80	3.0	701601
CR2032MFR FH2	225	20.00	20.20	22.50	3.90	7.80	3.0	701603
CR2325FH-LF	190	23.00	23.20	20.40	3.30	7.20	3.2	701085
CR2430MFR FH	300	24.50	24.70	20.40	3.90	7.80	4.3	702522
CR2430MFR FH1	300	24.50	24.70	15.20	3.90	7.80	4.3	702521
CR2430FH-LF	285	24.50	24.70	20.40	3.90	7.80	4.3	701089
CR2430FH1-LF	285	24.50	24.70	15.20	3.90	7.80	4.3	701090
CR2450NFH-LF	540	24.50	24.70	20.40	5.80	9.70	6.1	701095
CR2477NFH-LF	950	24.50	24.70	20.40	8.50	12.40	8.4	701100

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Coin Cells with Tabs

Three pins horizontal mounting

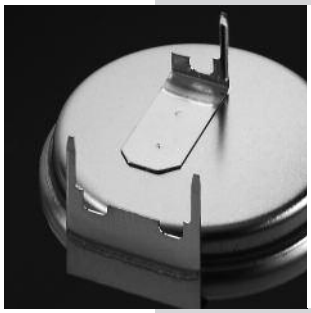
Catalogue of three-pins standard tabbed coin cells for horizontal mounting on PCBs.

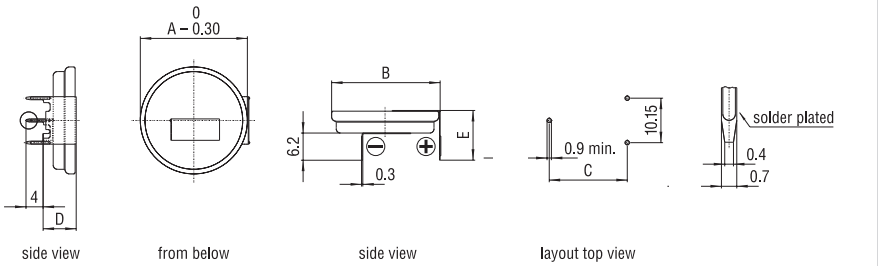
Features

- Excellent solderability thanks to solder-plated areas
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications

- Solder contacts stainless steel AISI 301, thickness 0.15 mm
- Tin-plated solder area plated throughout, thickness min. 2.5 µm. Solderability according to MIL-STD 883C, method 2003.3





Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Max. Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
CR1632RH-LF	125	16.00	16.35	15.20	5.45	9.45	2.0	701238
CR2016MFR RH	90	20.00	20.20	15.20	3.95	7.95	2.0	701594
CR2025MFR RH	165	20.00	20.20	15.20	4.85	8.85	2.6	701597
CR2032MFR RH	225	20.00	20.20	15.20	5.45	9.45	3.1	701604
CR2032MFR RH1	225	20.00	20.20	17.80	5.45	9.45	3.1	701605
CR2032MFR RH2	225	20.00	20.35	20.40	5.45	9.45	3.0	701724
CR2325RH-LF	190	23.00	23.20	17.80	4.85	8.85	3.3	701087
CR2430MFR RH	300	24.50	24.70	17.80	5.45	9.45	4.4	702525
CR2430MFR RH1	300	24.50	24.70	20.40	5.45	9.45	4.4	702524
CR2430RH-LF	285	24.50	24.70	17.80	5.45	9.45	4.4	701092
CR2430RH1-LF	285	24.50	24.70	20.40	5.45	9.45	4.4	701093
CR2450NRH-LF	540	24.50	24.70	17.80	7.35	11.35	6.2	701097
CR2450NRH1-LF	540	24.50	24.70	20.40	7.35	11.35	6.2	701098
CR2477NRH-LF	950	24.50	24.70	17.80	10.05	14.05	8.5	701103

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Coin Cells with Tabs

Two pins vertical mounting

renata batteries

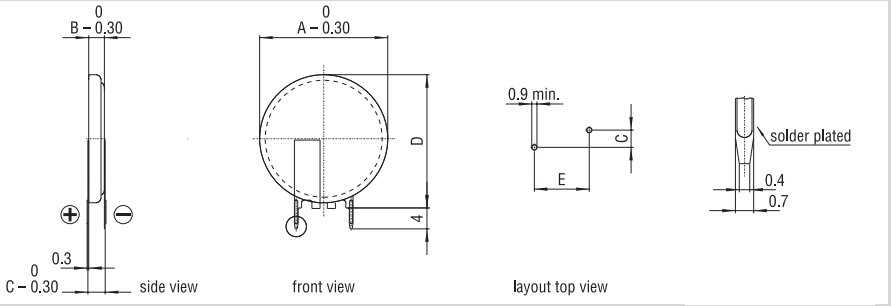
Catalogue of two-pins standard tabbed coin cells for vertical mounting on PCBs.

Features

- Excellent solderability thanks to solder-plated areas
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications

- Solder contacts stainless steel AISI 301, thickness 0.15 mm
- Tin-plated solder area plated throughout, thickness min. 2.5 µm. Solderability according to MIL-STD 883C, method 2003.3



Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)l	Max. Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
CR1025FV-LF	30	10.00	2.50	2.80	11.00	5.08	0.8	701060
CR1025FV1-LF[1)]	30	10.00	2.50	2.80	11.00	5.08	0.8	701061
CR1216MFR FV	30	12.50	1.60	1.90	13.60	5.08	0.9	702603
CR1220MFR FV	40	12.50	2.00	2.30	13.50	5.08	1.0	702606
CR1225FV-LF	48	12.50	2.50	2.80	13.50	5.08	1.1	701066
CR1616FV-LF	50	16.00	1.60	1.90	17.00	5.08	1.3	701381
CR1620FV-LF	68	16.00	2.00	2.30	17.00	5.08	1.4	701068
CR1632FV-LF	125	16.00	3.20	3.50	17.00	5.08	2.0	701071
CR2016MFR FV	90	20.00	1.60	1.60	21.10	10.50	2.0	701426
CR2032MFR FV	225	20.00	3.20	3.50	21.00	10.50	3.0	701606
CR2320FV-LF	150	23.00	2.00	2.30	24.00	10.50	2.9	701084
CR2325FV-LF	190	23.00	2.50	2.80	24.00	10.50	3.2	701086
CR2430MFR FV	300	24.50	3.00	3.30	25.50	10.50	4.3	702523
CR2430FV-LV	285	24.50	3.00	3.30	25.50	10.50	4.3	701091
CR2450NFV-LF	540	24.50	5.00	5.80	25.50	10.50	6.1	701096
CR2477NFV-LF	950	24.50	7.70	8.00	25.50	10.50	8.4	701101

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1 CR1025FV1-LF has the same dimensions as CR1025FV-LF but reverse polarity.

Coin Cells with Tabs

Three pins vertical mounting

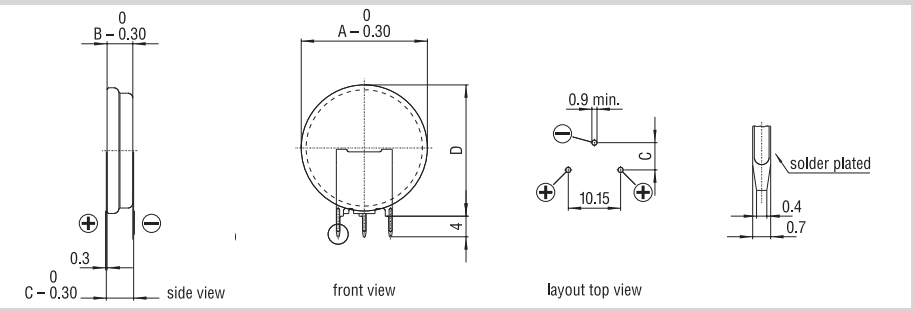
Catalogue of three-pins standard tabbed coin cells for vertical mounting on PCBs.

Features

- Excellent solderability thanks to solder-plated areas
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications

- Solder contacts stainless steel AISI 301, thickness 0.15 mm
- Tin-plated solder area plated throughout, thickness min. 2.5 µm. Solderability according to MIL-STD 883C, method 2003.3



Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Max. Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
CR2025MFR RV	165	20.00	2.50	2.80	21.00	2.8	701598
CR2032MFR RV	225	20.00	3.20	3.50	21.00	3.1	701607
CR2325RV-LF	190	23.00	2.50	2.80	24.00	3.3	701088
CR2430MFR RV	300	24.50	3.00	3.30	25.50	4.4	702530
CR2430RV-LF	285	24.50	3.00	3.30	25.50	4.4	701094
CR2450NRV-LF	540	24.50	5.00	5.30	25.50	6.2	701099
CR2477NRV-LF	950	24.50	7.70	8.00	25.50	8.5	701104

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

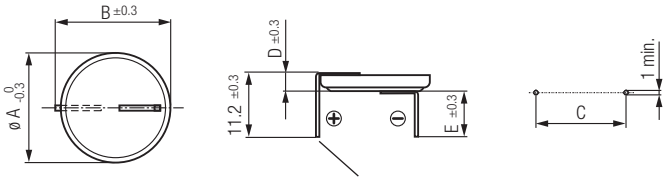
Coin Cells with Tabs

Isotan[1)] tabs for through-hole mounting

Catalogue of two-pins, Isotan[1)]-tabbed coin cells for horizontal mounting on PCBs.

Features
- Good solderability
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications
- Tab material: Isotan (54% Cu, 44% Ni, Mn)



from below | layout sideview | layout top view

Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
CR1225AH	48	12.50	13.3	11.0	3.10	7.6	1.1	700772
CR1632AH1	125	16.00	17.0	15.2	3.80	7.6	2.0	700534
CR2025MFR AH	165	20.00	21.0	15.2	3.10	7.6	2.7	701720
CR2032MFR AH	225	20.00	21.0	15.2	3.85	7.6	3.0	701721
CR2032MFR AH0	225	20.00	21.0	10.35	3.85	7.6	3.0	701722
CR2032MFR AH1	225	20.00	21.0	20.4	3.85	7.6	3.0	701723
CR2450NAH	540	24.50	25.3	20.4	5.60	5.6	6.1	700378
CR2477NAH	950	24.50	25.3	20.4	8.30	3	8.3	700393

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1) Isotan® is a registered trademark of Isabellenhütte Heusler GmbH & Co. KG.

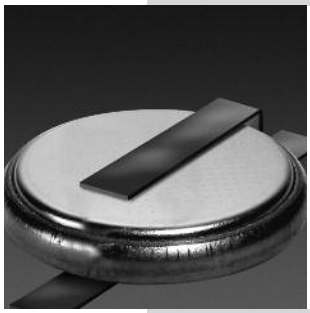
Catalogue of SM-tabbed coin cells for horizontal mounting on PCBs.

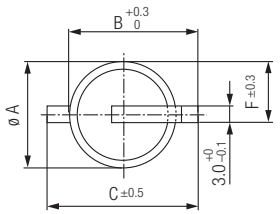
Features

- Good solderability, but not suitable for reflow-soldering

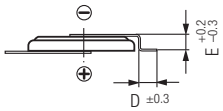
Specifications

- Tab material: Isotan (54% Cu, 44% Ni, Mn)

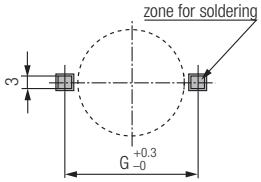




Top view



side view



layout top view

Model	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Part.No.*
CR1025SM	30	10.0 +0/-0,3	13.0	16.0	2.0	2.8	6.5	14.0	701960
CR1216MFR SM	25	12.5 +0/-0,3	15.75	19.0	2.0	1.9	7.75	17.0	702602
CR1220MFR SM	38	12.5 +0/-0,3	15.75	19.0	2.0	2.3	7.75	17.0	702605
CR1225SM	48	12.5 +0/-0,3	15.75	19.0	2.0	2.8	7.75	17.0	701964
CR1616SM	50	16.0 +0/-0,3	20.0	24.0	3.0	1.9	9.5	21.0	701965
CR1620SM	68	16.0 +0/-0,3	20.0	24.0	3.0	2.3	9.5	21.0	701966
CR1632SM	125	16.0 +0/-0,3	20.0	24.0	3.0	3.5	9.5	21.0	701967
CR2016MFR SM	90	20.0 +0/-0,3	24.0	28.0	3.0	1.9	11.5	25.0	701969
CR2025MFR SM	165	20.0 +0/-0,3	24.0	28.0	3.0	2.8	11.5	25.0	701971
CR2032MFR SM	225	20.0 +0/-0,3	24.0	28.0	3.0	3.5	11.5	25.0	701973
CR2320SM	150	23.0 +0/-0,4	28.0	33.0	4.0	2.3	13.0	29.0	701974
CR2325SM	190	23.0 +0/-0,4	28.0	33.0	4.0	2.8	13.0	29.0	701975
CR2430MFR SM	300	24.5 +0/-0,3	29.5	34.5	4.0	3.3	13.75	30.5	702532
CR2430SM	285	24.5 +0/-0,3	29.5	34.5	4.0	3.3	13.75	30.5	701976
CR2450SM	540	24.5 +0/-0,3	29.5	34.5	4.0	5.3	13.75	30.5	701977
CR2477SM	950	24.5 +0/-0,3	29.5	34.5	4.0	8.0	13.75	30.5	701978

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1) Isotan® is a registered trademark of Isabellenhütte Heusler GmbH & Co. KG.

2) Customized SM-Tab configuration upon request – see *Customized Battery Solutions*

Coin Cells with Tabs

Packaging options

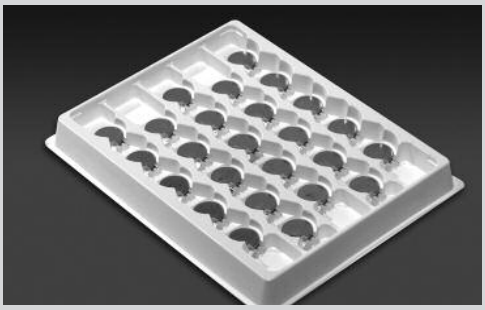
All tabbed coin cells are supplied in the following packaging:

Industrial Bulk multi-cell plastic trays

Packaging Code: IB

Industrial Bulk packaging is the standard packaging for manufacturers.

The number of tabbed coin cells per plastic tray depends on the respective model. So does the number of plastic trays per shrink pack.



Battery Holders

Surface Mounting Technology (SMT)

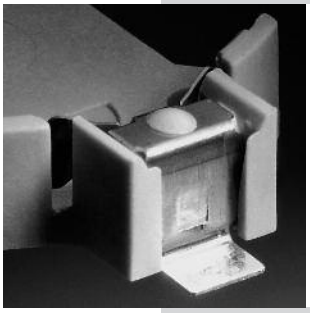
Horizontal mounting

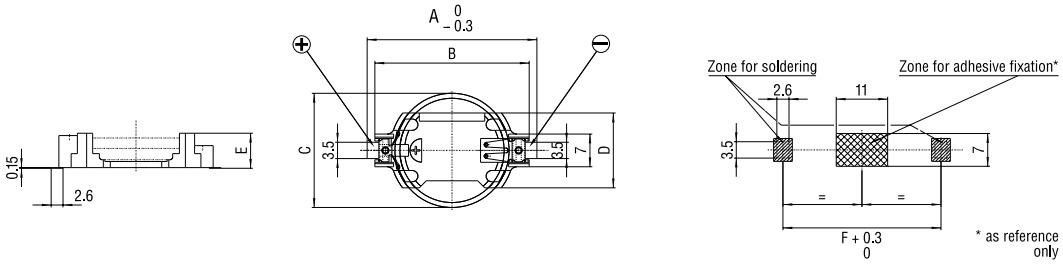
Features

- Easy and fast replacement of the battery
- Designed for automatic pick&place mounting
- Safe retention of coin cell
- Automated battery mounting possible
- Clear separation of connections
- Protection against short-circuits
- Protection against inverse polarity (polarized)
- Protection against leak currents
- Robust design
- Suitable for reflow-soldering

Specifications

- Holder material: heat-resistant, glass fibre filled LCP
- Flammability rating UL 94 V-0
- Battery contacts: spring stainless steel AISI 301, nickel-plated throughout. Solder area tin-plated throughout, min. thickness 5 µm.
- Contact resistance between contacts and the cell is less than 100 mΩ (measured through AC 1kHz; depending on the case material of the cell).
- UL recognition, file E218732
- Operating temperature range: –40/+100°C





side view | top view | layout top view

Dimensions

Model	For use with Renata cell	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	F	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
SMTU357-LF	357 (SR44W)	23.3	19.9	11.6	12.0	7.55	20.7	0.85	701132
SMTU1220-LF	CR1220	23.7	20.3	12.5	12.7	4.8	21.1	0.80	701114
SMTU1225-LF	CR1225	23.7	20.3	12.5	12.7	4.8	21.1	0.70	701115
SMTU1632-LF	CR1632	27.7	24.3	16.0	14.5	5.4	25.1	0.80	701130
SMTU2032-LF	CR2032	32.0	28.5	20.0	16.1	5.4	29.4	0.95	701116
SMTU2430-LF	CR2430	36.4	33.0	24.5	16.1	4.9	33.8	1.05	701117
SMTU2450N-LF	CR2450N[1)]	36.4	33.0	24.5	16.1	7.5	33.8	1.45	701118
SMTU2477N-LF	CR2477N	36.4	33.0	24.5	16.1	10.3	33.8	1.65	701119
SM2X2016-LF	CR2016	32.0	28.5	20.0	16.1	5.4	29.4	0.95	701113

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1) Not suitable for CR2450HT

Battery Holders

Through-hole mounting

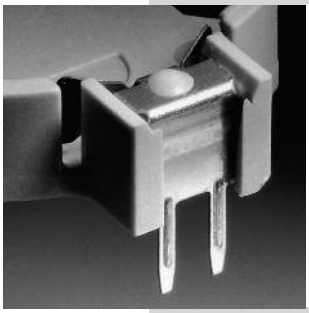
Horizontal mounting

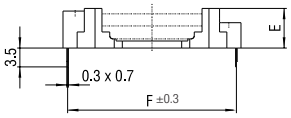
Features

- Easy and fast replacement of the battery
- Designed for automatic pick&place mounting
- Safe retention of coin cell
- Automated battery mounting possible
- Clear separation of connections
- Protection against short-circuits
- Protection against inverse polarity (polarized)
- Protection against leak currents
- Robust design
- Suitable for wave-soldering

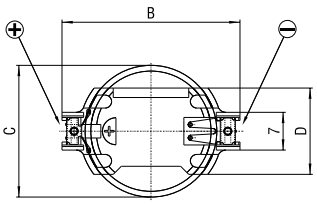
Specifications

- Holder material: heat-resistant, glass fibre filled LCP
- Flammability rating UL 94 V-0
- Battery contacts: spring stainless steel AISI 301, nickel-plated throughout. Solder area tin-plated throughout, min. thickness 5 µm.
- Contact resistance between contacts and the cell is less than 100 mΩ (measured through AC 1kHz; depending on the case material of the cell).
- UL recognition, file E218732
- Operating temperature range: –40/+100°C

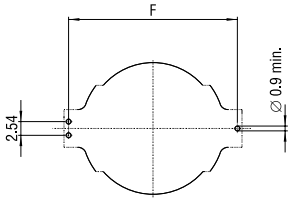




side view



top view



layout top view

Dimensions

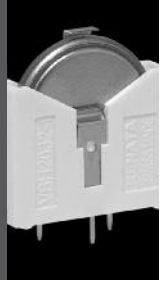
Model	For use with Renata cell	Dimensions (mm) B	C	D	E	F	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
HU357-LF	357 (SR44W)	19.9	11.6	12.0	7.4	18.65	0.84	701133
HU1225-LF	CR1225	20.3	12.5	12.7	4.5	19.1	0.70	701105
HU1632-LF	CR1632	24.3	16.0	14.5	5.2	23.0	0.80	701131
HU2032-LF	CR2032	28.5	20.0	16.1	5.2	27.2	0.95	701106
HU2430-LF	CR2430	33.0	24.5	16.1	4.7	31.7	1.05	701107
HU2450N-LF	CR2450N[1)]	33.0	24.5	16.1	7.3	31.75	1.45	701108
HU2477N-LF	CR2477N	33.0	24.5	16.1	10.1	31.8	1.65	701109

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1) Not suitable for CR2450HT

Battery Holders

Through-hole mounting



Vertical mounting

VBH2032-1 - Vertical battery holder for Renata coin cell CR2032 / CR2032MFR

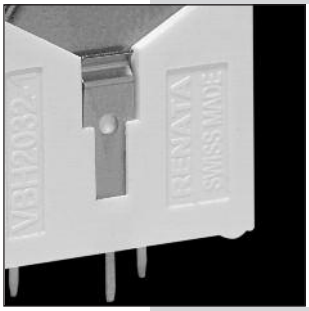
Features

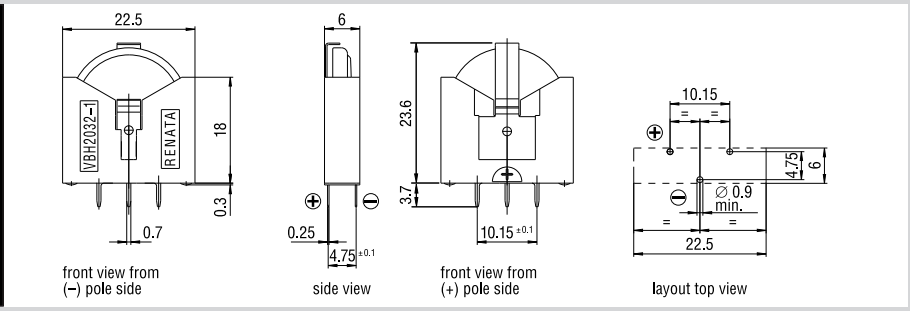
- Small PCB footprint
- Easy and fast replacement of the battery
- Safe retention of coin cell
- Protection against short-circuits
- Protection against inverse polarity (polarized)
- Protection against leak currents
- Robust design
- Suitable for wave-soldering

Specifications

- Holder material: polyamide
- Flammability rating UL 94 V-0
- Battery contacts: spring stainless steel AISI 301, nickel-plated throughout.
- UL recognition, file E218732
- Operating temperature range: -40/+85°C

Dimensions (mm)





Model	For use with Renata cell	Weight (g)	Part. No.*
VBH2032-1	CR2032	1.6	700579

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Battery Holders

Through-hole mounting with positioning pins

Battery holders for CR2450N or CR2477N
Vertical and horizontal versions

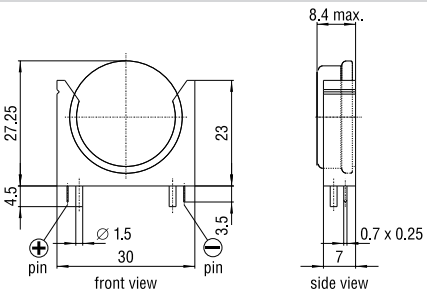
Features

- Easy and fast replacement of the battery
- Snap-on fixing for coin cells
- Safe retention of coin cell
- Automated battery mounting possible
- Clear separation of connections
- Protection against short-circuits
- Protection against inverse polarity
- Protection against leak currents
- Robust design
- Easy and safe PCB mounting due to additional positioning pins
- Suitable for wave-soldering

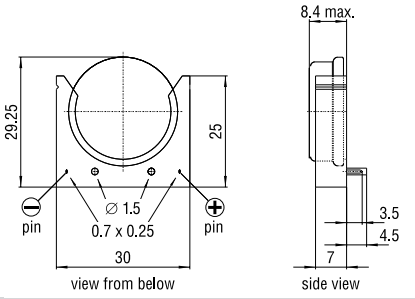
Specifications

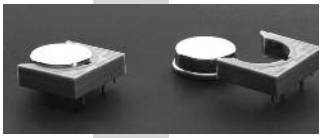
- Holder material: polyamide
- Flammability rating UL 94 V-2
- Battery contacts: Nickel 99.6 DIN 17740
- Contact resistance between contacts and the cell is less than 100 mΩ (measured through AC 1kHz).
- Solder and positioning pins tin plated through-out, min. thickness 5 µm.
- UL recognition, file E218732
- Operating temperature range: –40/+85°C

NH5077-LF Vertical version



NL5077-LF Horizontal version





Model	For use with Renata cell	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
NH5077-LF	CR2450N[1)], CR2477N	2.4	701111
NL5077-LF	CR2450N[1)], CR2477N	2.9	701112

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

1) Not suitable for CR2450HT

Battery Holders

Packaging options

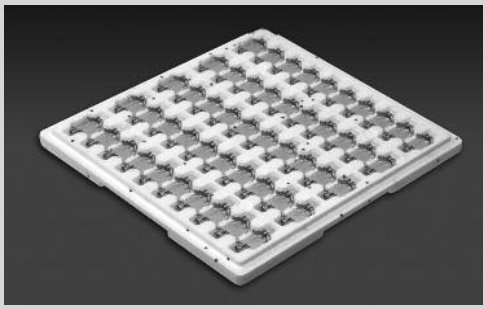
Battery holders can be supplied in different packaging

Industrial Bulk multi-cell trays

Packaging Code: IB

Industrial Bulk packaging is the standard packaging for manufacturers.

The number of battery holders per tray depends on the respective model. So does the number of trays per shrink pack.



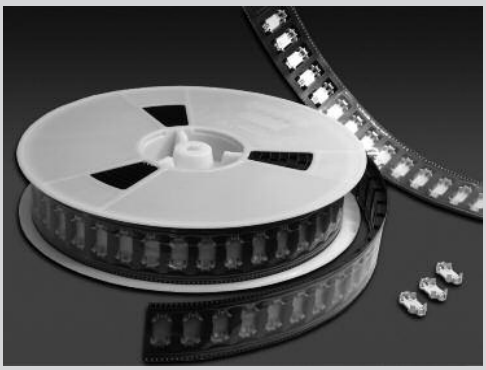
Tape&Reel packaging

Packaging Code: TR

For SMT-battery holders there is a Tape&Reel packaging solution available.

Tape&Reel packaging is ideal for high-speed, automated manufacturing lines.

The number of battery holders per reel depends on the respective model.



Quantity per reel:

Model	Quantity per Reel	Part.No.*
SMTU1225-LF TR	750 pieces	701230
SMTU1632-LF TR	520 pieces	701231
SMTU2032-LF TR	485 pieces	701232
SMTU2430-LF TR	490 pieces	701233
SMTU2450N-LF TR	350 pieces	701234
SMTU2477N-LF TR	250 pieces	701235
SM2X2016-LF TR	485 pieces	701236

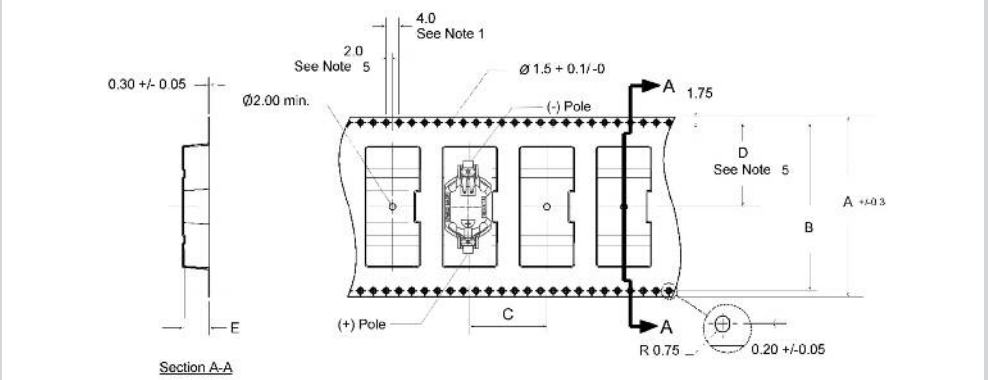
*Packaging: Tape&Reel (TR)

Battery Holders

Packaging options

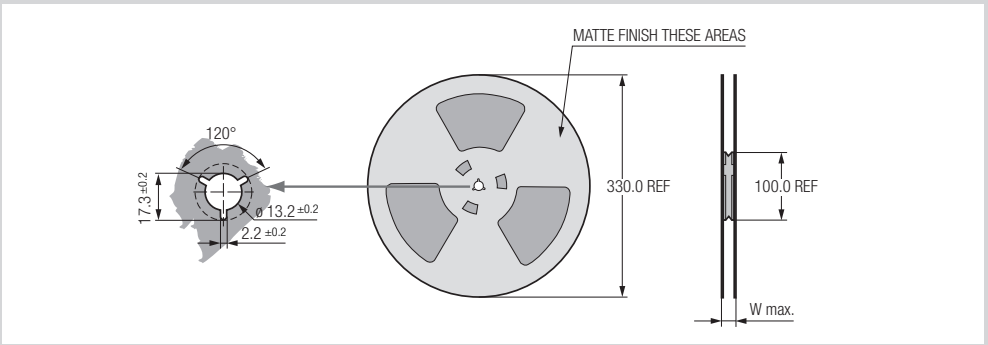
renata batteries

Dimensions of antistatic carrier tapes:



Model	Dimensions (mm)				
	A	B	C	D	E
SMTU1225-LF	44.0	40.4	16.0	20.2	5.7
SMTU1632-LF	44.0	40.4	20.0	20.2	6.1
SMTU2032-LF	44.0	40.4	24.0	20.2	6.0
SMTU2430-LF	56.0	52.4	24.0	26.2	5.7
SMTU2450N-LF	56.0	52.4	24.0	26.2	8.2
SMTU2477N-LF	56.0	52.4	24.0	26.2	10.8
SM2x2016-LF	44.0	40.4	24.0	20.2	6.0

Dimensions of antistatic packaging reels



Model	Dimensions (mm) W max.
SMTU1225-LF	50 ±1.0
SMTU1632-LF	50 ±1.0
SMTU2032-LF	50 ±1.0
SMTU2430-LF	50 ±1.0
SMTU2450N-LF	62 ±1.0
SMTU2477N-LF	62 ±1.0
SM2x2016-LF	50 ±1.0

All packaging materials comply witch relevant EIA, EIAJ and IEC specifications.

1. 10 sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance +/-.02
2. Camber not to exceed 1mm in 100 mm
3. Material: Black Conductive Advantek Polystyrene
4. E measured from a plane on the inside bottom of the pocket to the top surface of the carrier
5. Pocket position relative to sprocket hole measured as true position of pocket, not pocket hole

Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

Overview

Why use encapsulated batteries (Power Modules)?

RENATA Power Modules were specially designed for applications with long life expectations in a difficult environment, e.g. outdoors or under dusty or high humidity conditions. The cell is hermetically sealed in a plastic case which protects the sealing system of the cell itself against negative external influences. In addition, it reduces the evaporation of electrolyte from the battery as well as the diffusion of humidity from the environment into the cell through the polymeric plastic gasket. An ideal solution for use in off-shore property or tropical areas.

RENATA Power Modules are available as solder or plug-in versions, with or without incorporated decoupling diodes.

Features

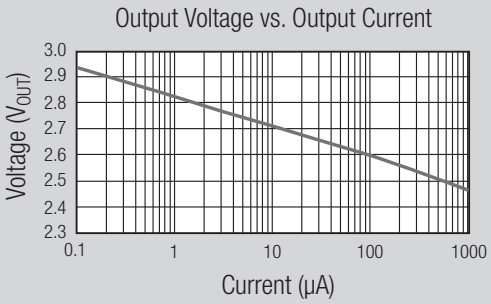
- Hermetically sealed
- Max. protection against harsh envrionmental conditions (hot, humid or dusty areas)
- Low self-discharge
- Operating and storage temperature: -40°/+85°C[1)]
- Suitable for wave soldering
- Free of heavy metals
- Gold-plated plug-in pins for best contact reliability

Specifications

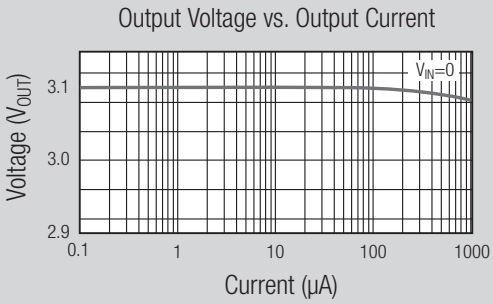
- Power Module case: Polyamide
- Soldering contacts: Isotan[2)] (55% CU, 44% Ni, Mn)

Model Matrix		With Decoupling Diodes	Without Decoupling Diodes
Horizontal mounting	For soldering	1000-1, (page 34)	175-0; 1000-0, (page 35)
	For plug-in	1000-1B, (page 36)	175-0B; 1000-0B, (page 37)
Vertical mounting	For soldering	175-2, (page 33)	338A, (page 34)

with decoupling diodes



without decoupling diodes



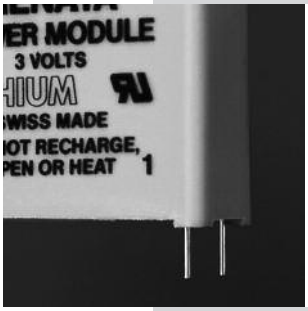
1) In applications where the Powere Modul is exposed to temperatures above 70°C, please contact Renata for consultancy.

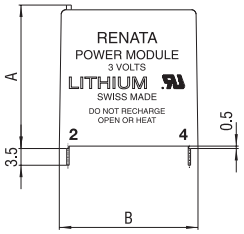
2) Isotan® is a registered trademark of Isabellenhütte Heusler GmbH & Co. KG.

Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

For soldering

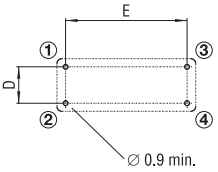
Versions for vertical mounting, with decoupling diodes



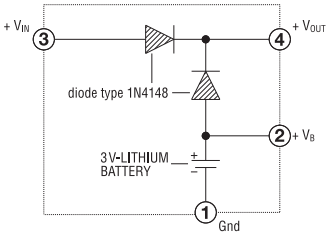


front view

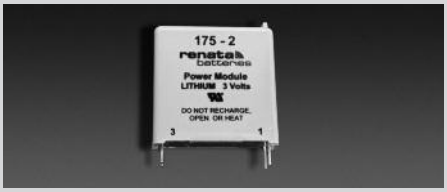
side view



layout top view



Wiring diagram



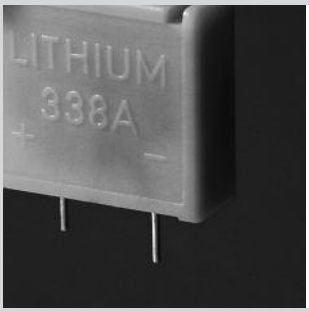
Model	Dimensions (mm)					Weight	Nominal Voltage	Nominal Capacity	Standard Current	Max. cont. Current	Part.No.*
	A	B	C	D	E	(g)	(V)	(mAh)	(mA)	(mA)	
175-2	25	24	8.5	5.08	20.32	6.5	3	235	0.4	3.0	700044

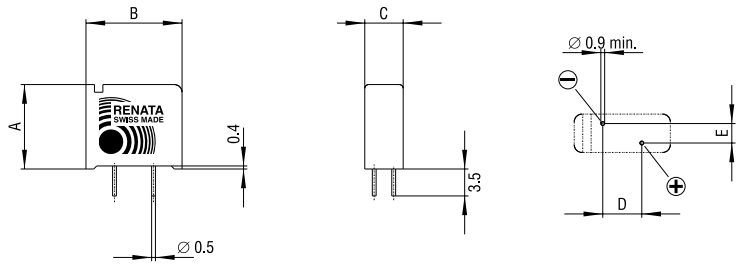
*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

For soldering

Versions for vertical mounting, without decoupling diodes.

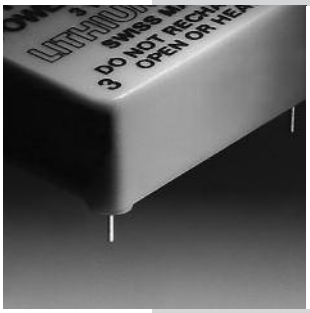


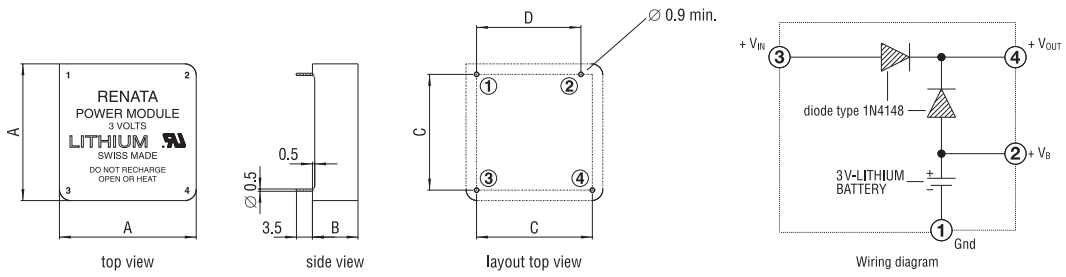


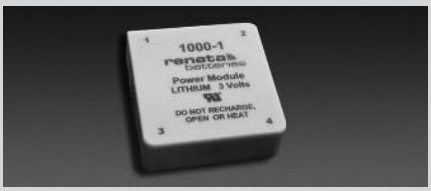
Model	Nominal Voltage (V)	Capacity (mAh)	Chemistry	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	E	Weight (g)	Part.No.*
338A	3	48	MnO_2/Li	13.5	15.0	5.0	7.6	2.54	1.69	700101

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Versions for horzontal mounting, with decoupling diodes.







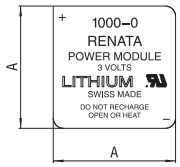
Model	Dimensions (mm) A	B	C	D	Weight (g)	Nominal Voltage (V)	Nominal Capacity (mAh)	Standard Current (mA)	Max. cont. Current (mA)	Part.No.*
1000-1	30	10	25.4	22.9	15	3	950	1.0	2.5	700035

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

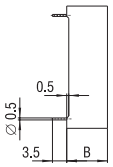
Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

For soldering

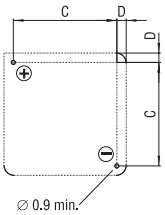
Versions for horzontal mounting, without decoupling diodes.



top view



side view



layout top view

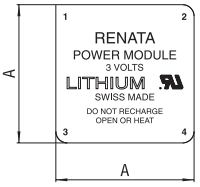
Model	Dimensions (mm)				Weight	Nominal Voltage	Nominal Capacity	Standard Current	Max. cont. Current	Part.No.*
	A	B	C	D	(g)	(V)	(mAh)	(mA)	(mA)	
175-0	22	8	17.8	2.1	6.5	3	235	0.4	3.0	700040
1000-0	30	10	25.4	2.3	15	3	950	1.0	2.5	700031

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

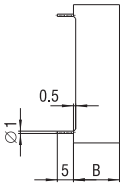
Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

For plug-in

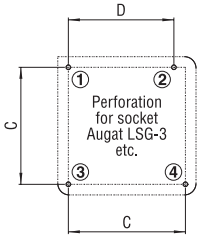
Versions for horizontal mounting, with decoupling diodes.



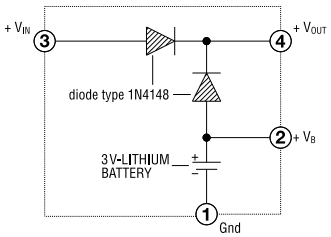
top view



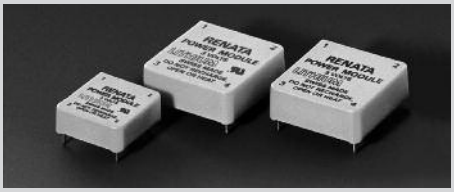
side view



layout top view



Wiring diagram



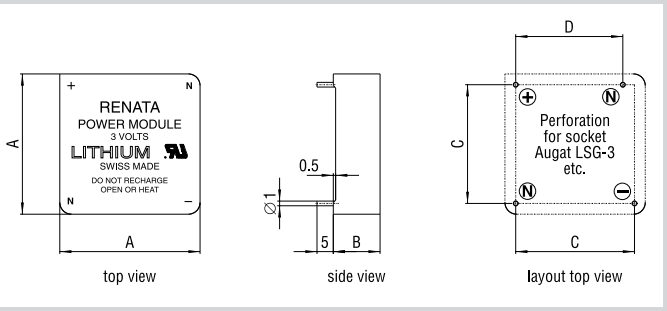
Model	Dimensions (mm)				Weight	Nominal Voltage	Nominal Capacity	Standard Current	Max. cont. Current	Part.No.*
	A	B	C	D	(g)	(V)	(mAh)	(mA)	(mA)	
1000-1B	30	10	25.4	22.9	15	3	950	1.0	2.5	700036

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

For plug-in

Versions for horizontal mounting, without decoupling diodes.



Model	Dimensions (mm)				Weight	Nominal Voltage	Nominal Capacity	Standard Current	Max. cont. Current	Part.No.*
	A	B	C	D	(g)	(V)	(mAh)	(mA)	(mA)	
175-0B	22	8	17.8	15.3	6.5	3	235	0.4	3.0	700041
1000-0B	30	10	25.4	22.9	15	3	950	1.0	2.5	700033

*Packaging: Industrial Bulk (IB-Trays)

Encapsulated Batteries (Power Modules)

Packaging options

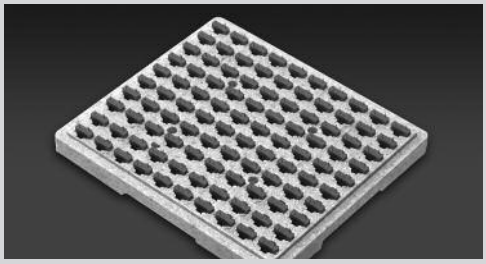
All encapsulated batteries (Power Modules) are supplied in the following packaging

Industrial Bulk multi-cell trays

Packaging Code: **IB**

Industrial **B**ulk packaging is the standard packaging for manufacturers.

The number of encapsulated batteries per tray depends on the respective model. So does the number of trays per shrink pack.



Notes

Chemistry and Construction

Chemistry of RENATA Li/MnO_2 cells

Renata CR lithium coin cells use a non-aqueous, aprotic organic electrolyte containing lithium perchlorate in a mixture of organic solvents. The proprietary formulation of the active cathode material consists of a heat-treated mixture of electrolytic MnO_2 and other specific components, yielding an outstanding volume/capacity ratio for this Li/MnO_2 system.

The cell reactions for this electrochemical system are:

Anode: $Li \rightarrow Li^+ + e^-$

Cathode: $Mn^{IV}O_2 + Li^+ + e^- \rightarrow Mn^{III}O_2\ (Li^+)$

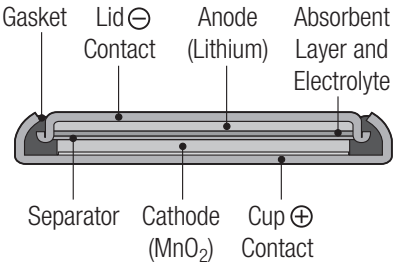
Overall cell reaction: $Li + Mn^{IV}O_2 \rightarrow Mn^{III}O_2\ (Li^+)$

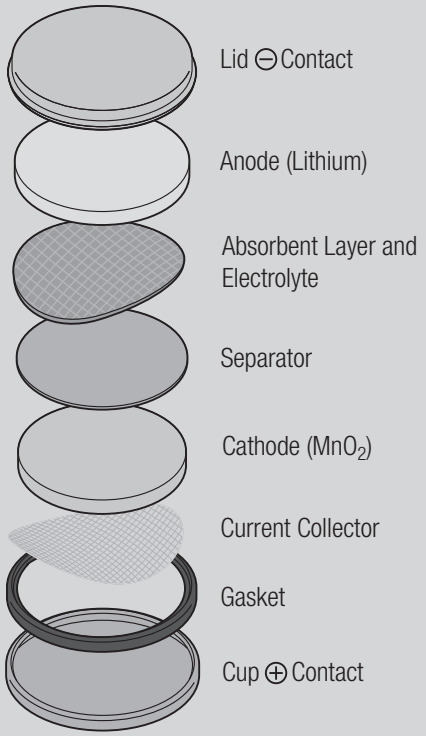
Manganese dioxide is reduced from the tetravalent to the trivalent state by lithium.

The separator system in Renata coin cells is especially designed to ensure the best performance in terms of mechanical strength, ion permeability over a wide temperature range (-40 to +100°C) and a low self-discharge rate. Additional care in cell design also minimizes self-discharge rate.

The combination of these several features provides the best performance for long life applications (back-up etc.)

Construction of RENATA Li/MnO_2 cells



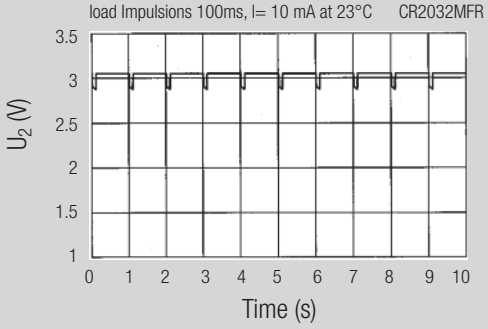


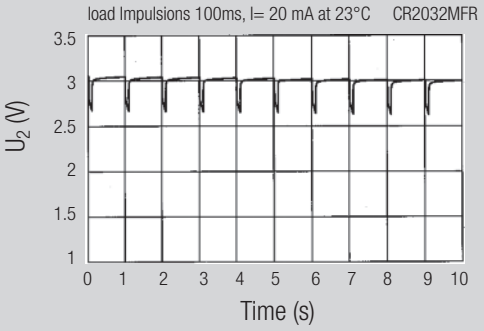
Electrical & Temp. Performance

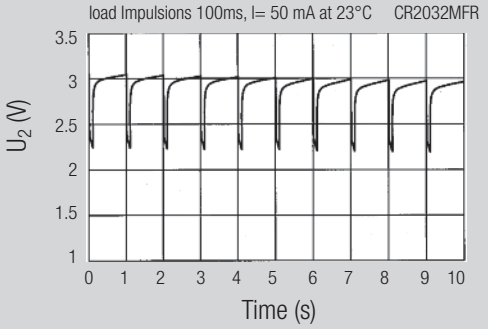
renata batteries

Pulse discharge characteristics
RENATA Lithium batteries have excellent pulse load characteristics, for example for the transmission of radio signals by remote controls. The following diagrams show the voltage characteristics at pulse loads of 10, 20, and 50 mA during 100 ms, pulse cycle 1 second, at ambient temperature. The voltage drop under load is evident as well as the voltage recovery to almost the original level after a very short time.

Please contact Renata for further details.







Inverse current
Lithium primary batteries are not rechargeable. Therefore, if there is a possibility of electric current flowing from the main power source to the battery, the circuit must include two suitable blocking diodes in series or one blocking diode and one protective resistor in series (refer to drawing in chapter SAFETY GUIDELINES) Use a silicium diode of small inverse current to prevent charging. **The total amount of recharge energy due to leakage by the blocking diodes should not exceed 1% of the battery's nominal capacity during its total service life. A higher input of re-charge energy may harm the battery or reduce its performance.**

Example: A CR2450N battery with a nominal capacity of 540 mAh is expected to supply power for 5 years. The amount of tolerable re-charge energy is 5.4 mAh, corresponding to an inverse current of 0.123 µA for the total service life[1)]. Consequently, a blocking diode with an inverse current not greater than 0.1 µA should be selected. Please note that the inverse current of blocking diodes varies with temperature.

Short circuits
When lithium batteries are short-circuited, it takes time for the battery voltage to recover, even in case of slight short-circuits. If electrical characteristics are measured while the battery is recovering, the battery may appear to be defective, but is not. Short-circuiting leads to deterioration of the cell capacity. Short-circuiting of batteries must therefore be avoided, except for wave or dip soldering. Use an instrument with a high input impedance (minimum 10 MΩ) for measuring open circuit voltage.

[1)] 540 mAh * 1% = 5.4 mAh
5.4 mAh / (5 years * 365 days * 24 hours) = 0.123 µA

Electrical & Temp. Performance

Superior environmental resistance
The combination of RENATA's sealing system and the use of organic electrolytes with low creeping tendency ensure the excellent leakage resistance of our batteries. Each production lot is subjected to a quality assurance program under difficult environmental conditions (high temperature storage, high temperature/high humidity storage, temperature cycling, etc.). RENATA batteries can be operated in any physical position.

Why use RENATA Lithium Power Modules
RENATA Power Modules were specially designed for applications with long life expectations in a difficult environment, e.g. outdoors or under dusty or high humidity conditions. The cell is hermetically sealed in a plastic case which protects the sealing system of the cell itself against negative external influences. In addition, it reduces the evaporation of electrolyte from the battery as well as the diffusion of humidity from the environment into the cell through the polymeric plastic gasket, an ideal solution for use in tropical areas.

RENATA Power Modules are available as solder or plug-in versions, with or without incorporated decoupling diodes.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

General electrical performance

renata batteries

Which values of open circuit voltage do lithium cells typically show?

The CR-type coin cells, based on the lithium/manganese dioxide electrochemical system, have a nominal voltage of 3 V. In practice, a fresh lithium cell will typically show an OCV (Open Circuit Voltage) between 3.10-3.40 V. This range of values is intended for measurements performed at room temperature; in fact, the OCV values depend on the temperature of the measurement.

After storage periods the cells may also show values outside this range, due to ageing effects (see the recommended storage conditions for lithium coin cells, also reported in this document).

What is the internal resistance of a cell? How does it affect the performance of the cell?

From an electrical point of view, a cell is a combination of an energy source and a resistance. The internal resistance (Ri) is a key parameter for a cell, as it determines its high-power capability (i.e. its ability of delivering its energy in a short time). The internal resistance reduces the useful voltage in applications and leads to internal heat, thus loss of energy, which increases with the square of the current.

The internal resistance of lithium cell is a sum of both ohmic contributions and of resistive contributions coming from electrochemical phenomena taking place during the discharge of the cell. By accurate selection and quality control of materials, Renata manufacturing process minimizes the resistive factors contributing to the internal resistance of the lithium cells.

As the internal resistance includes a number of resistive contributions coming from electrochemical phenomena, each of them being characterised by a time constant, the value of internal resistance is pretty much depending from the measuring method and conditions. A simple and inexpensive method for measuring the Ri is to apply a resistive load (R1) to the cell and to measure the value of the cell voltage under load (CCV, Closed Circuit Voltage). The internal resistance is then calculated as:

$Ri = (OCV - CCV) \times R1 / CCV.$

Does the internal resistance changes with time, or during the cell discharge?

Generally speaking, there is a limited, physiological increase of the internal resistance of a primary cell during its service-life. In the case of lithium coin cells, the normal increase during the cell discharge is due both to ohmic factors (the distance between the electrodes increases during discharge) and to electrochemical phenomena taking place at the lithium anode (growing of interface films between lithium metal and electrolyte solution).

The increase of the overall internal resistance with increasing discharge level is reported in the figure below.

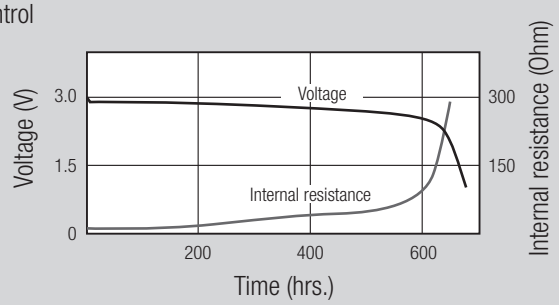


Figure 1 Characteristic curve[1] of a CR2450N cell. Discharge load: R1=3.32 kOhm. Measurement of internal resistance during discharge: by applying the load R2=150 Ohm for 1s, every 3 hrs.

1) This curve is intended as typical data and not as cell specification.

The ageing of the cells at normal conditions (i.e. room temperature, max. 40% of relative humidity) will also lead to other physiological increases of the internal resistance, due to normal ageing phenomena taking place at the electrodes. Though of limited extent, these types of increases of the internal resistance are normally to be expected and must be also taken into account, when designing a new application.

Exposing the cells to elevated temperatures, then, can lead to further grow of the passivation films at the anode, with an additional increase of internal resistance. Furthermore, increasing the temperature above 70°C can cause the internal resistance to abnormally increase (because of electrolyte leakages and degradation phenomena). Abuse conditions such as discharge at elevated currents and short-circuit can also increase the internal resistance abnormally, because of the deterioration of cell internal components.

Which is the voltage drop of the lithium cell during current pulse?

The voltage drop during a current pulse (ΔV) is the difference between the cell voltage just before applying the pulse (Voltage-high, V_1) and the cell voltage during the pulse (Voltage-low, V_2):

$\Delta V = V_2 - V_1$

It is also expressed by the formula:

$\Delta V = Ri \times I_{peak}$,

where Ri (internal resistance) depends on the cell type and dimensions. In addition, the value of Ri depends on the temperature and on the discharge level of the cell (see related section about internal resistance). Therefore the voltage drop of the cell will be strongly affected by the temperature and by the cell's discharge level.

From the above reported formula it also follows that the voltage drop strictly depends on the applied pulse itself-particularly on the value of the pulse-current (I_{peak}). The voltage drop is also affected by the other parameters that define a pulse-load: the pulse duration (i.e. how long the pulse current I_{peak} is applied), the pulse period (i.e. the time between two subsequent pulses), the frequency with which the pulse trains occur (i.e. how often the pulse trains are applied to the battery) and -eventually- the basis-current (i.e. the current applied between two pulse trains). The last three pulse parameters affect the voltage drop during pulse, because their settings affect the value of the cell voltage just before applying the pulse (V_1).

An example of voltage and internal resistance behaviour during a pulse discharge is reported below (Figure 2).

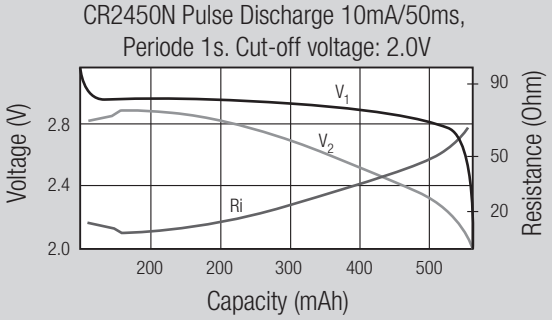


Figure 2: Pulse-current discharge characteristics[1] of the CR2450N cell.

1) This curve is intended as typical data and not as cell specification.

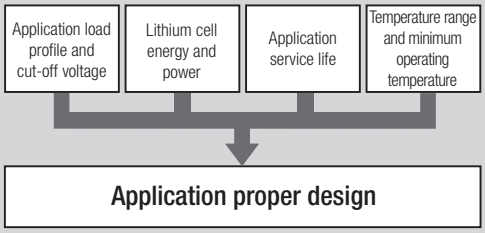
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

General electrical performance

What is the maximum pulse current the lithium coin cells can handle?

There are no specified limits for the peak current value in pulse applications. Instead, current limits can be defined by means of a series of factors and practical considerations related to the electrical application, like the load profile, the cut-off voltage and the targeted service-life of the cell in the application. Electrical applications are normally regulated by a voltage threshold (cut-off voltage), under which the applications miss the required electric energy to work and therefore will shut-down. The cell is the energy/voltage source in the application; when the voltage during a pulse is lower than the cut-off voltage, the application will shut down. A proper design of the electrical application in terms of electrical load and cut-off voltage, combined with the choice of the cell of right energy and power characteristics, are of paramount importance in order to achieve the targeted service-life of the application. The mutual relation that links application characteristics, cell performances and targeted application services is graphically illustrated below.

Consult Renata experts in order to calculate and select the cell with the right characteristics for your application and achieve your goal!



What is the shortest time period for testing the behaviour of batteries?

It is common to perform accelerated tests to prove the lifetime of the battery in the application or to test the performance of different batteries. According to IEC 60086-1 it is recommended to discharge the battery for a period of approx. 30 days. With the standard discharge current given on page 7 of this Designer's Guide one achieves 100% of the nominal capacity within these 30 days.

However, also expedited test are possible when the resulting capacity decrease is taken into consideration. The limit of the average discharge current is the max. continuous discharge current given and explained on page 7. It is not recommended to perform tests with currents beyond this limit because the results may not be typical or they could be misleading. Li/MnO_2 batteries are designed to supply low currents for several years. Therefore, test results are rather random when discharging the batteries in very short time periods with high currents.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Influence of temperature on electrical performance

The operating temperatures of lithium coin cells are given on page 7. Below –30°C the pulse current performance of the cells is significantly reduced, due to the increased internal resistance.

Ambient temperatures over the given max. operating temperature may be possible for a short period of time. Please ask Renata experts for advice on this matter.

Has high temperature any detrimental effect on the cell performance?

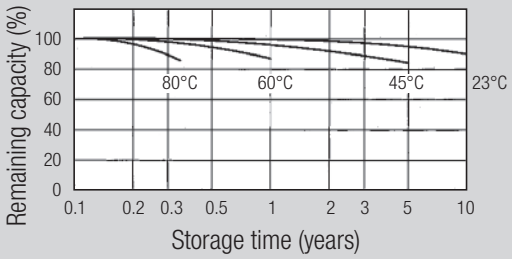
Increasing temperature to values above room temperature will increase the rate of self-discharge, reducing the available cell capacity – thus shortening both the service-life and the shelf-life. The self-discharge of a cell is due to parasitic reactions taking place at the electrodes, consuming the electroactive material. As for every reaction, the rate of these processes is function of temperature. A simple "rule of thumb" to determine the self-discharge at a given temperature is the following: the rate of self-discharge increases of a factor 2 for every 10 degrees Celsius of temperature increase from room temperature (20°C). Given that at room temperature the rate of self-discharge of lithium coin cells is 1% of capacity loss per year, at 40°C (for example) the self-discharge rate will be:

$1\% \times 2^{(40-20)/10} = 1\% \times 2^2 = 4\%$ of capacity loss/year.

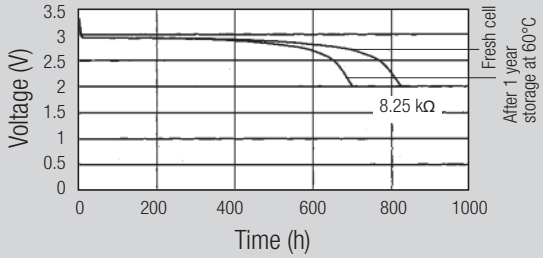
In addition to self-discharge considerations, the maximum storing and operating temperature for the lithium coin cells must not exceed the given max. operating temperature, in order to avoid any electrolyte leakages, leading to reductions of cell functionality.

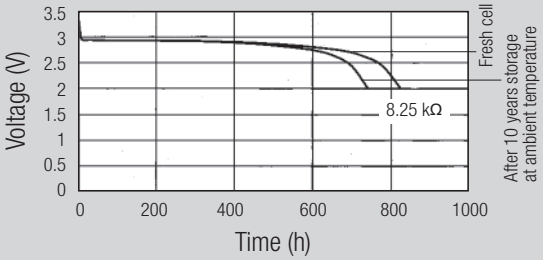
Characteristics

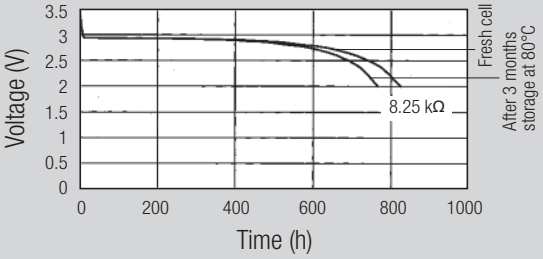
Shelf life (temperature / time)



Storage characteristics (CR2430)







Has low temperature any detrimental effect on the cell performance?

Generally speaking, the performances of a cell at low temperature are reduced because of the decreased conductivity of the electrolyte, which leads to an increase of internal resistance. As a consequence, the ability of the cell to deliver high power is reduced. Especially when designing an application with high power demand (high current consumption, like pulse-loads), this factor must be carefully taken into account.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Influence of storage / ageing on electrical performance

Which are the recommended storage conditions for lithium coin cells?
The normal storage of lithium coin cells is made at temperature between +10°C and +25°C, never exceeding +30°C (also according to IEC 60086-1). In this way the maximum shelf-life (i.e. max. retention of cell performances after storage periods) of lithium coin cells is achieved. Storage temperatures above room temperature will increase the rate of self-discharge, reducing the available capacity of the cell. Humidity above 95% R.H. and below 40% R.H. should also be avoided for sustained periods, as these extremes are detrimental to batteries.

Storing the cells at low temperature is also suggested, but attention must be paid when transferring the cells to warmer environments, because of the possibility of having water condensing on to the cells (risk of short-circuits).

Influence of contact material

Which contact materials are recommended?
Recommended contact materials:

- Gold plating – provides the most reliable metal to metal contact under all environmental conditions.
- Solid nickel – provides excellent resistance to environmental corrosion.
- Nickel-clad stainless steel – performs almost as well as solid nickel.
- Nickel plated stainless steel – also a reliable metal to metal contact (also used for RENATA's battery holders SMTU/HU series).
- Inconel alloy – provides good electrical conductivity and corrosion resistance.

Never use tin plated contacts since in high humidity and polluted environments sulfides can form on the material and creep through pores in the coating.

Which contact force and design ensure best electrical performance and reliability?
The contact force of the contacts should be between 2 and 10N (ca. 200 to 1000 gf).

Contact design: It is important that contacts apply sufficient pressure to hold the battery firmly in place and prevent electrical disconnections (even under shock conditions). Contacts must be able to resist permanent set. Furthermore, two contact points guarantee more reliability than only one.

General FAQs

Can batteries undergo washing processes?
Please use non-conductive cleaning solutions for the PCB washing process. In conductive solutions, the batteries are short-circuited, causing discharge, voltage drop and possibly deterioration of the cell performance. Use cleaning solutions that do not attack the polypropylene cell gasket.

Are Renata lithium cells certified in terms of safety?
The safety of Renata cells is certified by Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Northbrook/IL/USA, under the file number MH14002. See also: *www.renata.com/content/3vlithium/tech_safety.php* and the Safety Section in this Guide.

Passivation Phenomena

Lithium is among the most reactive elements. It easily reacts with a number of substances, including water and air. Because of this high reactivity, the commercial exploitation of lithium-based electrochemical systems has been for long time hindered by the reaction between lithium and several electrolytes. Only in the 80s suitable electrolytes were developed, based on aprotic organic solvents which are stable when in contact with lithium metal.

The reason for the stability of electrolytes based on organic solvents lies in the passivation layer that is built at the lithium surface.

This protective layer (also called SEI, Solid-Electrolyte-Interphase) stops the reaction between electrolyte and lithium and due to its mechanical characteristics also ensures good stability for long times. Therefore the formation of a layer of right properties is a key element for the achievement of long-term storage properties.

The formation of the SEI layer is influenced by a number of factors, including the formulation of the electrolyte and the production conditions. In addition, a particular step of the manufacturing process plays a decisive role in the formation of the right SEI layer: the pre-discharge step (i.e. a discharge limited to some % of the theoretical capacity of the cell) of 100% of the produced cells. By carefully controlling the pre-discharge parameters, a passivation layer of optimized physical-chemical characteristics is created at the interphase lithium-electrolyte.

Unlike other lithium-based battery technologies, the CR (Li/MnO_2) system is not characterised by a passivation layer of growing thickness after long-term ageing of the cells or after short exposures at high temperature. The SEI layer of CR cells built at the beginning does not change significantly even after years of storage at controlled temperature (see related section in this chapter – FAQ about recommended storage conditions). In other lithium systems, instead, a growth of the layer with ageing time, is observed, turning out in a reduced pulse capability (the well-known "voltage delay effect, especially observed for liquid cathode systems when trying to request high pulses after long time storage at room temperature, or after short periods at high temperature). For these other lithium systems it is necessary to apply a continuous load of low current to minimize passivation phenomena; on the contrary, for CR systems this precaution is not necessary.

Soldering

Hand soldering
Never solder directly to the cell surface. Use cells with tabs only (see related section of our Products Line). Do not allow the soldering iron to get directly in contact with the battery body. Do not apply heat any longer than necessary to achieve a safe solder connection (max. 350°C for 5s in the soldering area of the tab).

Wave soldering
During passage of the battery terminals through the solder wave, the battery is short-circuited. As this usually takes less than 5 seconds, the loss of capacity is negligible. Subsequent to a short-circuit the battery voltage will recover to a value above 2.5 V almost immediately. Full recovery to the initial voltage may take hours or even days. Please note this effect in case electrical characteristics are measured while the battery voltage is recovering. The battery may appear to be defective, but it is not. Temperature at the battery needs to be controlled below 85°C.

No reflow soldering with batteries
Never use reflow soldering on batteries! Lithium batteries are not suitable for reflow soldering processes. The high temperatures required for this soldering method would deform the gasket, causing electrolyte leakage, deterioration of the battery performance and possible rupture or ignition.

Reflow soldering of SMTU holders
If assembly by reflow soldering is requested, it is possible is to solder a Renata battery holder of the SMTU series but place the battery into the holder after the soldering process. The peak temperature of the reflow soldering profile is recommended to not be above 270°C for 40 s (245°C for another 40 s).

Technical Consultancy Service

Application design support

The world of electronic application does not cease to grow with impressive pace – every day new ideas and smart solutions are translated in powerful applications with innovative features.

When selecting a battery, the following technical factors have to be considered:

- current consumption of the device
- pulse drain characteristics
- voltage – minimum and maximum values
- expected life time of the battery
- environmental temperatures
- mechanical and normative requirements / specification

Do not hesitate to get technical support directly from RENATA's engineering team to find the right battery for your particular application.

Contact data of Renata's Technical Customer Support

For any technical question about Renata Lithium coin cells, holders, standard tab configurations or customized solution, please address your inquiries to our engineering team:

Renata SA
Technical Customer Support
4452 Itingen
Switzerland

Phone: +41 61 975 75 75
Fax: +41 61 975 75 99
Email: sales@renata.com

Application Worksheet

Renata Application Worksheet is our key tool for offering the best technical consultancy service to the developers of new electronic devices. By gathering all useful information about load and temperature conditions of use we deliver an ultimate feasibility evaluation and help selecting the right power source for a given application.

You can download a copy of the Application Worksheet from Renata's website or just fill and send via fax the copy reported below.

Please consider: Supplying the most detailed information will give the best accuracy to the battery assessment.

Application Worksheet

Please submit the information according to the following selection guide and send the application worksheet back to your contact person.

Customer Information

Company:

Address:

Contact Person: Telephone:

Fax: E-Mail:

Electrical Characteristics

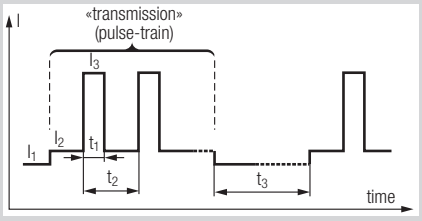
Voltage:	V max		V	Cut-off V min		V		
Continuous load:	I max		mA	I min		mA	I average	mA
Capacity	C		mAh					

In case of pulse-loads, please define pulse parameters. Submitting your own detailed pulse scheme and using your own pulse description is strongly encouraged for best clarity. Alternatively you can use the following table of pulse parameters (defined according the scheme below):

Pulse parameters

Basis-current ("stand-by" current)	I1		mA	Time-on (pulse duration)	t1	ms
"Transmission" current	I2		mA	Pulse period	t2	s
Peak current	I3		mA	Time between two transmissions	t3	h

Pulse scheme



t_1: pulse duration

t_2: pulse period

t_3: time between two transmissions

You can add further explanation / info about your pulse profile here

Application Worksheet

renata batteries

Temperature / Humidity

Please submit the temperature profiles to which your application will be typically exposed.

Temperature profile: ____ °C max. ____ °C min. ____ °C mean

Humidity: ____ % RH max. ____ % RH min.

For a precise performance evaluation, please indicate exactly how long the application will be exposed to each of the following temperatures:

Temperature	<0°C	0°-20°C	20°C	25°C	30°C	35°C	40°C	45°C
days per year								

Temperature	50°C	55°C	60°C	65°C	70°C	75°C	80°C	85°C
days per year								

Dimensions / Weight / Mounting Mode

Dimensions: Max. diameter ____ mm Max. height ____ mm

Weight: Max. weight ____ g

Mounting Mode: ☐ Plain cell; With soldering tags ☐ horizontal or ☐ vertical
☐ In combination with a battery holder
☐ Mounted on SMT board ☐ Mounted on through-hole board.

Provide a detailed sketch for specific board layouts

Operation Requirements

Expected operating life: ____ years Storage period: ____ years

Specific Project Information

New project: ☐ yes ☐ no

Project name: ____ End customer: ____

Qty. pre-series: ____ pcs. Qty. 1st series ____ pcs.

Qty. P.A.: ____ pcs. / year

Target price: ____ per 100 pcs. ☐ USD ☐ EUR

Product description

Remarks

Safety Guidelines

Handling instructions

renata batteries

Preventing Quality Problems
To prevent the batteries of being discharged please observe the following rules.

1. Do not place batteries on a conductive surface (anti-static work mat, packaging bag or form trays) as it can cause the battery to short.

2. Remove the batteries from the transport tray one at a time (do not throw batteries randomly by turning over trays)

3. Please make sure that batteries can't touch each other while handling them.

Safety Guidelines and Precautions
Please observe the following warnings strictly. If misused, the batteries may explode or leak, causing injury or damage to the equipment.

1. Keep batteries out of the reach of children, especially those batteries fitting within the limits of the truncated cylinder defined in ISO/DP 8124/2.2 page 17. In case of ingestion of a cell or battery, the person involved should seek medical assistance promptly.

2. Equipment intended for use by children should have battery compartments which are tamper-proof.

3. The circuits of equipment designed to use alternative power should be such as to eliminate the possibility of the battery being overcharged (see UL standard for diode use).

4. The batteries must be inserted into the equipment with the correct polarity (+ and -).

5. Do not attempt to revive used batteries by heating, charging or other means.

6. Do not dispose of batteries in fire. Do not dismantle batteries.

7. Replace all batteries of a set at the same time. Newly purchased batteries should not be mixed with partially exhausted ones. Batteries of different electrochemical systems, grades or brands should not be mixed. Failure to observe these precautions may result in some batteries in a set being driven beyond their normal exhaustion point and thus increase the possibility of leakage.

8. Do not short-circuit batteries.

9. Avoid directly soldering to batteries.

10. Do not expose batteries to high temperatures, moisture or direct sunlight.

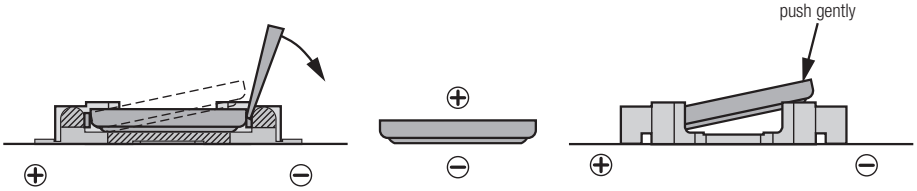
11. When discarding batteries with solder tags, insulate the tags by wrapping them with insulating tape.

12. Improper welding can damage the internal components of batteries and impair their performance.

Correct replacement of a coin cell
Renata's horizontal SMT and through-hole battery holders are made of heat resistant, glass fibre filled Liquid Crystal Polymer (LCP).

Despite the excellent characteristics of this holder material, it can happen that a holder is damaged when trying to replace a coin cell in an inappropriate manner.

In order to minimize such risk of damage, please replace the coin cell as demonstrated in the pictures below:



Safety Guidelines

Underwriters Laboratories' (UL) Safety Approval

Introduction

Safety Approval of RENATA LITHIUM Products

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
Northbrook / IL / USA
Recognition covers under the file number MH14002 the following Renata Lithium products:

Button cells
CR1025, CR1216, CR1216MFR, CR1220, CR1220MFR, CR1225, CR1616, CR1620, CR1632, CR2016, CR2016 MFR, CR2025, CR2025 MFR, CR2032, CR2032 MFR, CR2320, CR2325, CR2430, CR2430MFR, CR2450N, CR2477N.

These cells may have an additional two letter suffix which denotes type of solder tab or wire lead, or the mode of packaging or an additional letter and three digits suffix which denotes type of solder tab or wire lead.

Power modules

With Decoupling Diodes	Without Decoupling Diodes
1000-1	1000-0
1000-1B	1000-0B
	338A

Conditions of Acceptability
The use of these cells may be considered generally acceptable under the conditions given below:

1. The cells are identified in accordance with "Marking" as described below.

2. Unless the conditions of Par. 2A are met, these batteries are to be used only in devices where servicing of the battery circuit and replacement of the lithium battery will be done by a trained technician.

2A. All of these batteries are acceptable for use in user-replaceable applications when used in accordance with the following except for Model CR2477N:

2A.1 The end product must be designed to prevent reverse polarity installation of the battery, or if the battery is reversed, the short- or open circuiting of any protective component, one component at a time, shall not result in forced-discharge of the battery.

2A.2 The end product shall contain a warning notice adjacent to the battery stating the following: "Replace Battery With (Battery Manufacturer's Name or End-Product Manufacturer's Name), Part No. ( ) Only. Use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion. See owner's manual for safety instructions".

2A.3 The instruction manual supplied with the end product shall also contain the above warning notice along with instructions to the user as to where replacement batteries can be obtained. The instruction manual shall also contain the following additional warning notice: **"WARNING, Battery may explode if mistreated. Do not recharge, disassemble or dispose of in fire."**

3. These cells are intended for use at ordinary temperatures where anticipated high temperature excursions are not expected to exceed 100°C (212°F).

4. These cells can be used in series up to a maximum of four cells of the same model number. When used in series, there should be instructions adjacent to the cells stating that when the cells are replaced, they should all be replaced at the same time using fresh cells only. These cells should not be connected in series with any other (other than the allowed number of cells in series) power source that would increase the forward current through the cells.

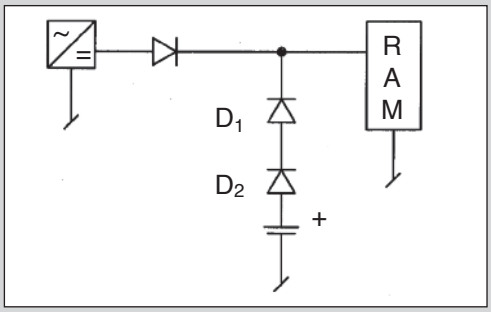
5. The circuit for these cells shall include one of the following:
A) Two suitable diodes or the equivalent in series with the cells to prevent any reverse (charging) current. The second diode is used to provide protection in the event that one should fail. Quality control, or equivalent procedures, shall be

Safety Guidelines

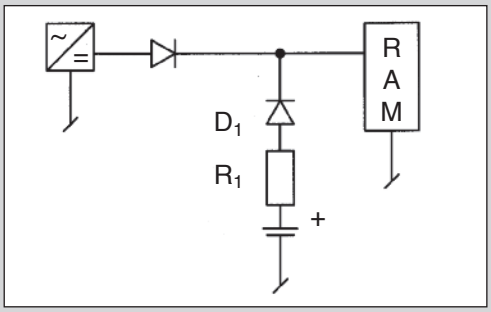
Underwriters Laboratories' (UL) Safety Approval

established by the device manufacturer to insure the diode polarity is correct for each unit, or

B) A blocking diode or the equivalent to prevent reverse (charging) current, and in the event of diode failure, the cells shall be further protected against reverse (charging) current in excess of the values shown below. The measurement of this current shall include appropriate abnormal tests.



When D_1 shorted D_2 still protects battery against recharging.



R_1 limits the recharging current when D_1 fails.

Note: An additional voltage drop over D_2 or R_2 must be considered when battery is operating.

Model No.	Max. Abnormal Charging Current (mA)	User replaceable
CR1025	5.0	Yes
CR1216	5.0	Yes
CR1216 MFR	3.5	Yes
CR1220	25	Yes
CR1220 MFR	10	Yes
CR1225	25	Yes
CR1616	25	Yes
CR1620	25	Yes
CR1632	25	Yes
CR2016	25	Yes
CR2016 MFR	10	Yes
CR2025	25	Yes

Model No.	Max. Abnormal Charging Current (mA)	User replaceable
CR2025 MFR	10	Yes
CR2032	25	Yes
CR2032 MFR	10	Yes
CR2320	25	Yes
CR2325	25	Yes
CR2430	25	Yes
CR2430 MFR	25	Yes
CR2450N	25	Yes
CR2477N	25	No
175-(a)	25	Yes
338A	25	Yes
1000-(a)	25	Yes

Safety Guidelines

UL safety tests

Abnormal Charging Test
The cells were charged by being connected in opposition with a 12 V dc power supply. The current was controlled by connecting a resistor of the appropriate size in series with the cell. The test duration was based on the applied current and the capacity oft he cells.

The cells were examined after these tests for any sign of change.

Five samples each of Models 1000-0, 1000-7 and CR2450N in the as-received condition were used in these tests.

Results None of the cells leaked. There were no fires or explosions as a result of tests at currents below 100 mA for the abnormal charging mode.

Crush Tests
The cells were crushed between a flat surface and a cylindrical surface having a radius of curvature of 5/16 in. The force was applied by means of a hydraulic ram and the cells were crushed until the thickness at the point of maximum crushing was less than one-fourth of the original cell thickness. The temperatures on the exterior surface of the metal cell casing was monitored by means of an iron-constantan thermo-couple. The cells were examined after the test for any signs of reaction due to the crushing. Five fresh Model CR916 cells were used in this test.

Results The casings opened and leaked as a result of this test. There was no temperature increase or any other adverse reaction as a result of this test.

Explosion Test
A cast aluminum chamber, 6 in. in diameter and 12 in. high with a 3/4 in. vent opening, was used for the test. Iron flanges were attached to both ends of the chamber. A solid 0.020 in. steel plate and a second thicker reinforcing steel plate with a 4 in. diameter hole in the center were bolted together to the bottom flange. Each sample cell tested was placed in turn in the chamber and centered on the bottom plate. Steel plates weighing 30 lb. were placed on top of the chamber. A 1-1/2 in. diameter Meker burner was ignited and placed under the chamber. The chamber was heated until the test cell exploded. Five Model 1000-0, 1000-7 and CR2450N cells were used in these tests.

Results Models 1000-0 and 1000-7 exploded, however did not lift the lid. Model CR2450N did not explode, how-ever a fire did occur inside the explosion chamber.

Fire Exposure Tests
One sample was placed on a wire screen directly above a 2 in. diameter laboratory Meker burner fuelled by methane gas at a pressure of 0.5 psig and a flow rate of 3.0 ft3/h. The cells were heated until they exploded or until ultimate results were obtained. For protection and also to muffle the sound of any explosions, the cells were tested in a room separate from the observer. The results of this test were used to determine if further testing would be needed to evaluate the fire exposure hazard of these cells. Five fresh cells were used in this test.

Results Models 1000-0, 1000-7 and CR2450N exploded. Based on these results, the Explosion Test was deemed necessary.

Safety Guidelines

UL safety tests

renata batteries

Heating Tests

The power modules were heated in an oven. The temperature on the exterior surface of the module casing was measured by means of an iron-constantan thermocouple. The heating rate was controlled with a variable transformer and ranged from 1°C/min. to 11°C / min. The heating was discontinued at 180°C (356°F). The modules were examined after the test for any signs of change.

The following modules were used in these tests:

Previous conditioning of modules	No. of 1000-2 cells	No. of 500-1 cells
Fresh modules	3	2
After oven exposure	2	3
After temperature cycling	3	2
Cells discharged at room temperature:		
Completely discharged	2	3
One-half discharged	3	2
Cells discharged at 71°C (160°F)		
Completely discharged	2	3
One-half discharged	3	2

Results There were no fires or explosions at temperatures below 165°C (329°F). There were no indications of increased reactivity as a result of exposure in the conditioning tests.

Puncture and Leaking Test

Cells were punctured by cutting through the cell casing with a small grinding wheel until liquid or gas was released from the cell.

Results The cells were found to contain only a few drops of an organic liquid. The cells were not pressurized and no gas, liquid or solid particles were sprayed from the cells.

Short Circuit Test

The cells were shorted by connecting the positive and negative terminals with a short length of copper wire. The temperature on the exterior surface of the metal cell casing was monitored during the test by means of an iron-constantan thermocouple.

Short circuit tests were conducted on cells at room temperature. After the tests, the cells were examined for any signs of change.

The following cells were used in these tests:

Model CR2450N	
Previous conditioning of cells	Number of cells at room temperature
Fresh cells	5

Results There were no signs of case bulging, leaking, or any other visible changes as a result of these tests. The maximum temperature measured on the exterior surface of the metal cell casings was 30°C (86°F) for the tests conducted at room temperature. The maximum temperatures were obtained in tests with fresh cells.

Safety Guidelines

UL safety tests

Temperature Cycling
Eighteen button cells of each CR2032 and CR2430 were left in following conditions. The cells were exposed to alternate temperatures of +20° and +100°C. The batteries were submitted to these temperatures in 60 cycles of two hours each and then discharged over a load of 8,25 k Ohms down to 2 volts in order to detect remaining capacity.

Results The cells showed no visible change as a result of the temperature cycling and relevant discharge results are shown in the diagrams of this page.

Ten each of the Modules 1000-2 and 500-1 were conditioned in this exposure. The modules were exposed to alternate temperatures of -54°C (-65°F) and 71°C (160°F) for a total of ten exposures at each temperatures. The modules were exposed at each temperature for periods of 16 h with 8 h periods at room temperature between each exposure. The temperatures of the oven and the cold box were monitored by means of iron-constantan thermo-couples connected to a recording potentiometer.

Results None of the modules had a weight loss greater than 0.01 g and the maximum change in open circuit voltages was 0.1 V. There were no visible changes as a result of this exposure.

"Further tests have been executed, mainly with Models 500-1 and 1000-2: Discharge, Drop Test, Vibration Test, Oven Exposure and Humidity Test."

Safety Guidelines

Disposal of used batteries

renata batteries

General Guidelines
The disposal of used batteries is governed by law in many countries world-wide. Therefore, please check your local regulations prior to battery disposal.

Safety Precautions for disposal of used batteries.
Safety precautions for the handling and storage of used lithium batteries.
Although environmentally friendly and free of harmful substances, lithium batteries are a powerful energy source and require some caution even if almost fully discharged. When disposing of large quantities of lithium coin cells it is necessary to take certain safety measures in order to avoid heat generation and the danger of fire due to mass short-circuiting:

1. The number of lithium coin cells to being disposed of and placed in the same container during a day should be limited (if possible less than 100 pieces per day).

2. The container for disposal should be made of metal (small steel drums are quite suitable), not exceed a volume of 10 liters, be closed with a cover and have air holes in the upper area of the side walls.

3. For the storage of these containers, the following safety rules should be observed:

- Containers to be stored outdoors, protected from rain, at least 2 - 3 meters away from buildings.
- Distance between containers at least 1 meter.
- Storage area not accessible to unauthorized persons.

4. It is recommended to mix the batteries in the containers daily for one week in order to ensure complete discharge and prevent the battery waste from heating up at a later stage.

As indicated above, these safety measures are only necessary if relatively large quantities of lithium batteries must be disposed of at the same time. In the retail/consumer trade, where only single batteries are changed and used batteries of different kinds are mixed together, there is no risk of battery waste heating up dangerously.

Quality Management System

Since the very beginning of its business activities, when Renata first started as a supplier of batteries to the Swiss watch industry, it developed a high level of quality-consciousness. **«Quality comes first»** rules at every level of the enterprise.

Renata's quality management system is certified according to the **ISO 9001** and **ISO 14001** standard.

The basis for providing our worldwide customers with top quality products is our continuous product and process improvement.

The open circuit voltage (OCV), closed circuit voltage (CCV) and mechanical dimensions of every single RENATA lithium battery are checked individually.

Batteries only leave our factory after a mandatory **storage period (quarantine) of at least 3 weeks**. During this period of time extensive performance testing is done.

This testing comprises:

- various leakage resistance tests
- shelf life tests
- storage under varying atmospheric conditions (artificial aging)
- discharge tests to monitor capacities
- electrical characteristic testing (voltage, internal resistance, etc.)
- visual checks, including internal components of dismantled batteries

The flow chart on next page shows the main production steps and the integrated quality control procedures for RENATA lithium batteries.

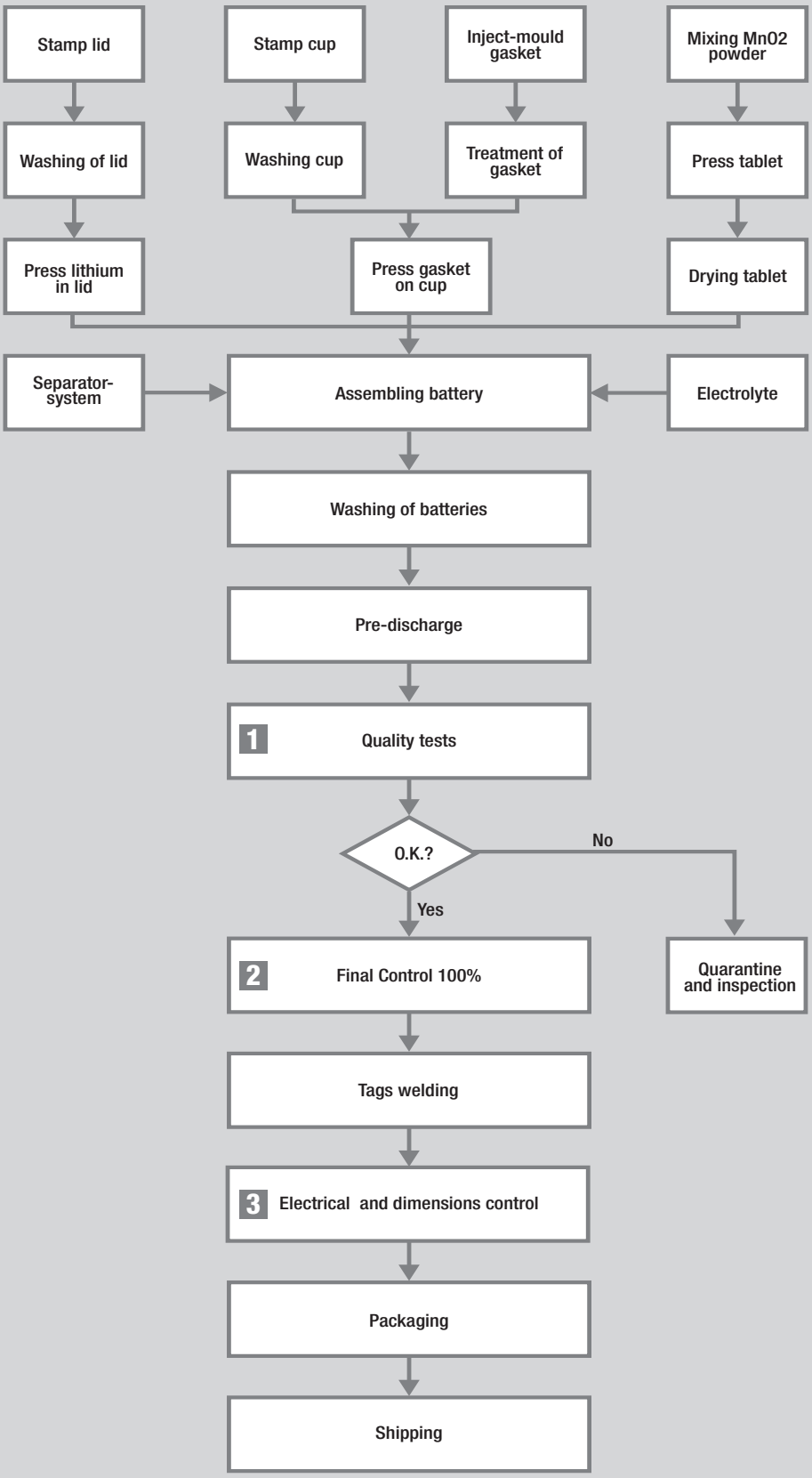
The controls on the product are the following (see process flow chart on the next page):

1 Statistical control ("Quality tests" step) performed for every batch, consisting of
a) discharge capacity check
b) leakage tests

2 After the Quality tests are successfully completed, 100% of each batch is controlled in terms of OCV, internal resistance (resistive load method) and height ("Final control 100%" step).

3 If the battery is tabbed, after the tab welding 100% of each batch is re-controlled in terms of OCV, internal resistance (resistive load method; "Battery tagging 100% electrical and tags" step).

Process Flow Chart



Certificates and Declarations

UL Safety Approval

You can see the certificates for Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Safety Approval at the UL Online Certifications Directory website. For that, click «Certifications» on *www.ul.com* and search for «Company Name»: Renata.

Renata's coin cells and Power Modules are listed under file no. MH14002.

Renata's battery holders are listed under file no. E218732.

Certificates and Declarations

Conformity with Battery Directive 2006/66/EC

the swiss power source

renata batteries

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

with EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC from 6 September 2006

Renata SA's range of 3V Lithium Manganese Dioxide coin cells:

Renata CR1025 [1]	Renata CR1620 MFR [6]	Renata CR2045HT [4]
Renata CR1216 [1]	Renata CR1632 [1]	Renata CR2046A [4]
Renata CR1216 MFR [6]	Renata CR2016 MFR [2]	Renata CR2320 [1]
Renata CR1220 [1]	Renata CR2016 [1]	Renata CR2325 [1]
Renata CR1220 MFR [6]	Renata CR2025 MFR [2]	Renata CR2430 [1]
Renata CR1225 [1]	Renata CR2025 [1]	Renata CR2430 MFR [5]
Renata CR1616 [1]	Renata CR2032 MFR [2]	Renata CR2450N [1]
Renata CR1616 MFR [6]	Renata CR2032 [1]	Renata CR2450HT [4]
Renata CR1620 [1]	Renata CR2045 [3]	Renata CR2477N [1]

This document certifies that the battery models as stated above and provided by Renata SA are in compliance with the above mentioned EU Battery Directive.

September 7, 2010

Eric Weber CTO

Weight limits according to 2006/66/EC

Substance	Weight limit (ppm)
Lead (Pb)	40
Cadmium (Cd)	20
Mercury (Hg)	5

[1] SGS Test Report EC405623000 dated Feb 16, 2007
[2] SGS Test Report EC405697500 dated March 14, 2007
[3] SGS Test Report CANEC0904976701 dated October 12, 2009
[4] SGS Test Report CANEC0904976702 dated October 12, 2009
[5] SGS Test Report CE/2009/45328 dated April 22, 2009
[6] Nihon Environmental Services Test report 35904210 dated May 14, 2009

Applicability of RoHS / WEEE / End of Life Vehicles Directives on Batteries:

- The RoHS Directive

Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.01.2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronics equipment (RoHS Directive).

-> does not apply to batteries. (see preamble 9 of this directive)

- The WEEE Directive

Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.01.2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive).

-> does apply to batteries and requires their removal and separate collection.
Once removed from WEEE, used batteries are governed by the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC.

- The "End of Life Vehicles" Directive

Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 18, 2000 on end of life vehicles.

-> Does apply to batteries and requires their removal before treatment operations for depollution of end-of-life vehicles:
-> Once removed from end of life vehicle, used batteries are governed by the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC.

Rev 07-09-2010

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Certificates and Declarations

Conformity with RoHS (bare batteries)

the swiss power source

renata batteries

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE with RoHS

This document certifies that the components listed below and manufactured by RENATA SA are in compliance with the weight limits[1] listed in the

- Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the **R**estricition **o**f the use of certain **H**azardous **S**ubstances in electrical and electronics equipment (EU **RoHS Directive**); the weight limits are described in the commission decision 2005/618/EC of 18 August 2005.
  The bare batteries themselves - when separated - are covered by the directive 2006/66/EC of 6 September 2006 (EU **Battery Directive**).
- "Requirements for concentration limits for certain hazardous substances in electronic information products SJ/T11363-2006" (**CHINA RoHS**)

RENATA Product	Part/Product Description	SGS reports no.
All **battery holders** with appendix "-LF"	Battery holders (SMTU / HU series)	GZ0708125228 of 01 September 2007
	Battery holders (NH, NL types)	GZ0708125227 of 27 September 2007
Battery holder VBH type	VBH2032-1	GZ0708125224 of 01 September 2007
Battery holder SMTM type	Battery holders (SMTM types)	CANEC800807604 of 13 March 2008
All **tabbed batteries** with appendix "-LF"	Tabbed batteries with FH-, RH-, FV- and RV-tabs	EC406854300 of 13 September 2007
All **tabbed batteries** with appendix "MFR"		EC406853600 of 11 September 2007
All **tabbed batteries** with appendix "AH"	Tabbed batteries with AH-tabs	EC406853900 of 11 September 2007
All **tabbed batteries** with appendix "AH" *and* "MFR"		SH7115126 of 08 October 2007
All **tabbed batteries** with appendix "SM" or "SM MFR"	Tabbed batteries with SM-tabs	-
Tabbed batteries with appendix "T"	Customized tabbed lithium batteries (T-models)	-
Power Modules (175-xx, 1000-xx, 338A)	Encapsulated batteries	-

This document also certifies that the declaration of materials as been provided by RENATA SA is accurate. This certificate is provided to the best of our knowledge and belief, and based on our current level of knowledge.

RENATA SA

E. Weber
CTO

Itingen, 1st July 2010

[1] Weight limits according to 2005/618/EC article 1

Substance	Weight limit (ppm)
Lead (Pb)	1000
Cadmium (Cd)	100
Mercury (Hg)	1000
Hexavalent chromium (Cr^{+6})	1000
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	1000
Polybrominated dyphenyl ethers (PBDE)	1000

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Certificates and Declarations

Conformity with RoHS (various lithium products)

the swiss power source

renata batteries

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE with RoHS

Renata SA's range of 3V Lithium Manganese Dioxide coin cells:

Renata CR1025 *	Renata CR1225 ※	Renata CR1632 *	Renata CR2032 *	Renata CR2430 ♣
Renata CR1216 *	Renata CR1616 ※	Renata CR2016 *	Renata CR2320 *	Renata CR2450N ♣
Renata CR1220 *	Renata CR1620 ※	Renata CR2025 *	Renata CR2325 *	Renata CR2477N ♣
Renata CR2450HT		Renata CR2016 MFR ♦	Renata CR2025 MFR ♦	Renata CR2032 MFR ♦

This document certifies that the battery models as stated above and provided by Renata SA complies with the weight limits listed in the:
"Requirements for concentration limits for certain hazardous substances in electronic information products SJ/T11363-2006" (CHINA RoHS)

Substance	Weight limit (ppm)
Lead (Pb)	1000
Cadmium (Cd)	100
Mercury (Hg)	1000
Hexavalent chromium (Cr^{+6})	1000
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	1000
Polybrominated dyphenyl ethers (PBDE)	1000

※ SGS Test Report EC405623000 dated Feb 16, 2007
♦ SGS Test Report EC405697500 dated March 14, 2007

– **EU RoHS Directive**
Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EU RoHS directive):
Does not apply on batteries. (See preamble 9 of this directive)

– **WEEE Directive**
Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE directive)
Does apply on batteries and requires their removal and separate collection. Once removed from WEEE, spent batteries are governed by the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC

RENATA SA

E. Weber
CTO

Itingen, June 16, 2010

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Certificates and Declarations

Mercury-free products

the swiss power source

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

with 0% Mercury content

Renata SA's range of 3V Lithium Manganese Dioxide coin cells:

Renata CR1025	Renata CR2016 MFR	Renata CR2320
Renata CR1216	Renata CR2016	Renata CR2325
Renata CR1220	Renata CR2025 MFR	Renata CR2430
Renata CR1225	Renata CR2025	Renata CR2450N
Renata CR1616	Renata CR2032 MFR	Renata CR2450HT
Renata CR1620	Renata CR2032	Renata CR2477N
Renata CR1632		

This document certifies that the battery models as stated above and provided by Renata SA contain

0% Mercury

9th February 2009

Renata SA

Eric Weber
CTO

Rev. February 2009

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This declaration of 0% mercury content will not be renewed for the mercury content is now described in Renata's RoHS certificates.

Certificates and Declarations

Conformity with IATA, ICAO and DOT regulations

Transportation of Lithium Batteries

The transportation of lithium batteries is regulated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

1. IATA and ICAO Special Provisions A45

All RENATA lithium batteries are considered as non-hazardous since they meet the Special Provisions A45, as published in IATA's handbook, 41st edition, effective 1 January 2000.

These provisions require: "Batteries must be separated so as to prevent short circuits and must be packed in strong packaging, except when installed in electronic devices".

All RENATA Li/MnO2 cells or batteries have solid cathodes and contain less than 1 gram of lithium or lithium alloy.

Also the batteries are approved in accordance to UN Spezial Provision SP 188-Manual of Tests & Criteria Part III Subsection 38.3.

2. DOT

All RENATA lithium batteries are not subject to the requirements of the DOT Subchapter C, Hazardous Material Regulations because all our batteries meet the requirements of 49 CFR173.185(b).

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of each reference are available on request.

the swiss power source

renata batteries

Article Safety Data Sheet - Lithium Batteries [1)]

Edition date: October 26, 2009
Version: 2009-10

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Section I - Product identification

Product Name: **Primary (non-rechargeable) Lithium Battery** Nominal Voltage: 3.0 V

Models: **Coin Type Cells CR Series see Annex I**

Chemical System: **Lithium Manganese Dioxide** ($Li + MnO_2 \rightarrow LiMnO_2$)
Primary **NOT** designated for Recharge

Section II - Hazardous ingredients

IMPORTANT NOTE: The battery should not be opened or exposed to heat because exposure of the following ingredients contained within could be harmful under some circumstances.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Content % of total weight
Manganese Dioxide (MnO_2)	1313-13-9	17 - 48
Lithium*	7439-93-2	1.1 - 3.3
Propylene Carbonate (PC)	108-32-7	3 - 9
1,2 dimethoxy ethane (DME)	110-71-4	1 - 3.5
Lithium Perchlorate ($LiClO_4$)	7791-03-9	0.2 - 0.8

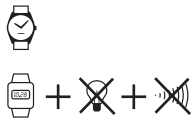
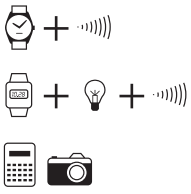
* Approximate weight content of lithium in each model can be found in Annex I

For latest update see www.renata.com

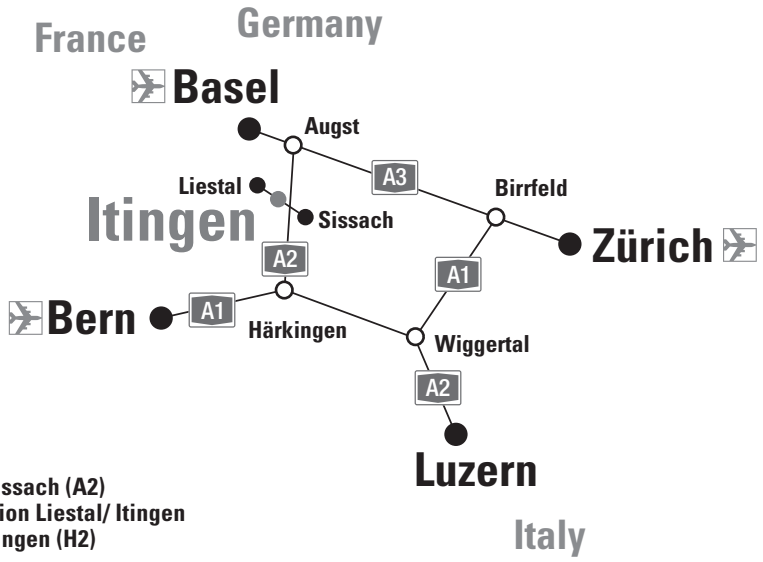
Silver Oxide, Alkaline & Zinc Air Cells

renata batteries

In addition to the Lithium range of coin cells, the RENATA portfolio also includes the following batteries:

Chemical System	Dimensions	Model	Capacity
Silver oxide (low drain), 1.55 V 	4.8 x 1.6 mm	337	8 mAh
	5.8 x 1.2 mm	335	6 mAh
	5.8 x 1.6 mm	317	10.5 mAh
	5.8 x 2.1 mm	379	16 mAh
	5.8 x 2.7 mm	319	21 mAh
	6.8 x 1.4 mm	339	11 mAh
	6.8 x 1.6 mm	321	14.5 mAh
	6.8 x 2.1 mm	364	20 mAh
	6.8 x 2.6 mm	377	28 mAh
	7.9 x 1.2 mm	346	9.5 mAh
	7.9 x 1.4 mm	341	15 mAh
	7.9 x 1.6 mm	315	19 mAh
	7.9 x 2.1 mm	362	24 mAh
	7.9 x 2.6 mm	397	32 mAh
	7.9 x 3.1 mm	329	37 mAh
	7.9 x 3.6 mm	384	45 mAh
	7.9 x 5.4 mm	309	80 mAh
	9.5 x 1.6 mm	373	29 mAh
	9.5 x 2.0 mm	371	40 mAh
	9.5 x 2.7 mm	395	55 mAh
	9.5 x 3.6 mm	394	84 mAh
	11.6 x 1.6 mm	366	40 mAh
	11.6 x 2.1 mm	381	50 mAh
	11.6 x 3.1 mm	390	80 mAh
	11.6 x 3.6 mm	344	105 mAh
	11.6 x 4.2 mm	301	120 mAh
	11.6 x 5.4 mm	303	175 mAh
Silver oxide (high drain), 1.55 V 	6.8 x 2.6 mm	376	27 mAh
	7.9 x 2.1 mm	361	24 mAh
	7.9 x 2.6 mm	396	32 mAh
	7.9 x 3.6 mm	392	45 mAh
	7.9 x 5.4 mm	393	80 mAh
	9.5 x 2.1 mm	370	40 mAh
	9.5 x 2.7 mm	399	55 mAh
	9.5 x 3.6 mm	380	82 mAh
	11.6 x 1.6 mm	365	40 mAh
	11.6 x 2.1 mm	391	50 mAh
	11.6 x 3.1 mm	389	80 mAh
	11.6 x 3.6 mm	350	105 mAh
	11.6 x 4.2 mm	386	130 mAh
	11.6 x 5.4 mm	357	190 mAh
Alkaline, 1.5 V 	11.6 x 4.2 mm	LR43	75 mAh
	11.6 x 5.4 mm	LR44	115 mAh
Zinc air, 1.4 V 	11.6 x 5.4 mm	ZA 675	650 mAh
	7.9 x 5.3 mm	ZA 13	305 mAh
	7.9 x 3.5 mm	ZA 312	175 mAh
	5.8 x 3.5 mm	ZA 10	95 mAh
	5.8 x 2.1 mm	ZA 5	33 mAh

How to find us



- Exit Sissach (A2)
- Direction Liestal/ Itingen
- Exit Itingen (H2)

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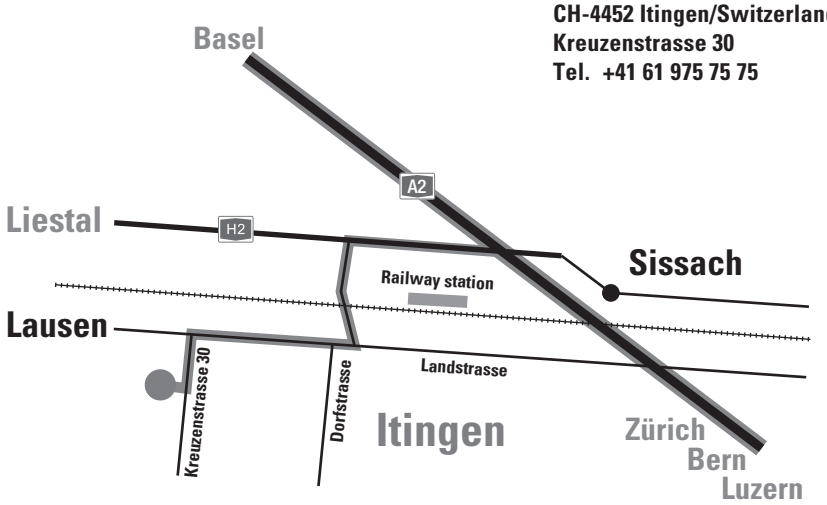

- Exit Itingen (A2)
- Direction Itingen
- Over the railway bridge
- Right – direction Lausen
- Left – Kreuzenstrasse 30, Renata SA, main entrance

Notes

Li/MnO_2

Distributed by:

renata batteries

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Designer's Guide: ZW9831, 03-11