DRAFT

File No. NCR18650-783

Issue Date: 2016/7/7

LITHIUM ION BATTERY SPECIFICATION

BATTERY CLASSIFICATION				LITHIUM ION BAT	TTERY
PRO	DUCT CO	DDE		(T.B.D.)	
CLIE	NT		Bei	jing LinkData Technologi	es Co., Ltd
	Client A	greement:			
	Signatu Name ii Date:	re: n Block Letters:			
SANYO				ry Business Division ctric Co.,Ltd. ial Systems Compa	on,
	Batt			ngineering Departme	nt
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1	Revis	sion Hist	tory				
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2 Safety Instructions

The battery contains flammable materials such as organic solvents. Mishandling the battery may cause fire, smoke, or an explosion and the battery's functionality will be seriously damaged. Protection circuitry must be designed into the application device to protect the battery. Additionally, SANYO highly recommends adding these instructions to the owner's manual. Please read and check the following prohibited actions.

Danger

(1) Immersion

Do not immerse the battery in liquid such as water, beverages, or other fluids.

Exposure to liquid may damage the battery or the battery pack (including protection circuit). As a result, the battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(2) High Temperature

Do not use or place the battery near an open flame, heater or high temperature (above 80°C).

Subjecting the battery to high temperature may damage the polyolefin separator and can cause an internal short circuit. This may cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(3) Chargers and Charge Conditions

Do not use unauthorized chargers.

Only charge the battery within specified conditions (e.g., temperature range, voltage, and current). Use of an unauthorized charger could cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(4) Reverse Polarity

Do not attach or insert battery with polarity reversed.

A battery has polarity. If the battery does not easily fit into the charger or device, check the battery's orientation. Do not force the battery into the battery compartment. If attached to the device with reversed polarity, the battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(5) Direct Connection

Do not connect the battery to an AC outlet or DC automotive plug.

The battery requires a specific charger. If the battery is connected directly to a power outlet, the battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

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(6)Use in Other Equipment

Do not use the battery in equipment for which it was not intended.

If the battery is used in unapproved applications or systems, the battery may become damaged and generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(7) Incineration and Heat

Keep the battery away from heat and fire.

Heat will damage the battery and may cause it to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(8) **Short-Circuit**

Do not apply a short-circuit.

Do not connect the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals with a conductive material. Do not carry or store the battery with any metal objects. If the battery is shorted, the shorting item may overheat and the battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(9)Impact

Avoid excessive impact to the battery.

Impact beyond specification may damage the battery. This may cause the battery to leak, generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(10) Penetration

Do not penetrate the battery with a nail or strike with a hammer.

If subjected to a hard strike or penetrated by an object, the battery may be damaged or destroyed, thereby causing an internal short-circuit. This may cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(11) Soldering

Do not directly solder to the battery.

Soldering directly to the battery could melt the separator or damage the gas release vent or other safety mechanisms. This may cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(12) Disassembly

Do not disassemble the battery.

Disassembly or modification of the battery may damage the protection circuit. This may cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(13) Charge near High Temperatures

Do not charge the battery near high temperature.

If the battery is charged while exposed to high temperature, the battery's protection circuit may activate and prevent charging, or fail and cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

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Warning

(1) Ingestion

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Keep away from small children.

Keep the battery away from small children. If the battery or any of its component parts is swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

(2) Storage

Do not place the battery in or near a microwave or other cooking appliances.

If subjected to heat or electromagnetic radiation, the battery may leak, generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(3) Mixed Use

Do not mix with other batteries.

The battery should not be used with other batteries having a different capacity, chemistry, or manufacturer. Doing so could cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(4) Rust, Discoloration and Deformities

Do not use abnormal batteries.

Immediately stop using the battery if there are noticeable abnormalities, such as smell, heat, discoloration, or deformity. The battery may be defective and could generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode with continued use.

(5) Charging Time

Stop charging if the charging process cannot be finished.

If the battery can not finish the charging process within the specified time, halt the charging process. The battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

(6) Leakage ①

Do not use a leaking battery near open flame.

If the battery or liquid leaking from the battery has an irritating odor, the battery should be kept away from any open flame. If exposed to an open flame, the battery could ignite and explode.

(7) Leakage ②

Do not touch a leaking battery.

If liquid leaking from the battery gets into your eyes, immediately flush your eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. If left untreated, it will cause significant eye damage.

(8) Transport

Pack the battery securely for transport.

To prevent short-circuit or damage during transport, securely pack the battery in a case or carton.

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Caution

(1) Exposure to Direct Sunlight

Do not use or leave the battery in a location exposed to excessive heat, such as in direct sunlight or in a car. Doing so could cause the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode. It may also cause the battery's performance and life to deteriorate.

(2) Static Electricity

The battery pack has a protection circuit. Do not use the battery where static electricity in excess of 100V is generated as it may damage the protection circuit. If the protection circuit fails, the battery may generate heat, catch fire, smoke, or explode.

(3) Charging Temperature Range

Only charge the battery between 0°C and 45°C. Charging outside of this temperature range may cause the battery to leak, generate heat, or result in serious damage. It may also cause the battery's performance and life to deteriorate.

(4) Manual

Read the manual before use. Keep for future reference.

(5) Charging Method

Read the charger's manual before use for proper charging method.

(6) First Time Usage

Please contact the supplier if the battery gives off an unusual odor, generates heat, or shows signs of rust prior to its initial use.

(7) Use by Children

Parents must explain how to use the system and the battery. Please check back periodically to ensure children are using the system and the battery correctly.

(8) Flammable Materials

Do not charge or discharge near flammable materials. Doing so could result in fire.

(9) Leakage

If electrolyte leaks from the battery and comes into contact with skin or clothing, immediately flush with water. Otherwise, it may cause skin irritation.

(10) Handling of Exposed Contacts or Conductors

If the battery pack has a system interface consisting of stripped lead wires or exposed contact plates, handle with due care. Temporarily insulate exposed contacts and conductors with an insulator such as polypropylene tape or polyvinylchloride tape. Failure to do so could result in an electrical shock; a short circuit causing the battery to generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode; or the combustion of other materials.

(11) Recycling

When disposing of the battery, recycle it according to local rules and regulations.

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3 Scope

This specification applies to the Lithium Ion Battery NCR18650B-H0JTA for Base Station by Beijing LinkData Technologies Co., Ltd.

This Specification shall not apply to special applications requiring a high degree of quality and reliability where the failure or malfunction of the products may directly jeopardize life or cause threat of personal injury. A non-exhaustive list of such applications includes: weapons, aircraft and aerospace equipment, aircraft electronics equipment, medical equipment (excluding Class 1 equipment), intrinsically safe equipment, electric vehicles, hybrid electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles (excluding electric bicycles).

4 Battery Classification and Product Code

4.1	Battery Classification	Lithium Ion Battery
4.2	Product Code	(TBD)
4.3	Model Name	NCR18650B-H0JTA
4.4	Cell Type	NCR18650BD

5 Nominal Specifications

	Item			Specifications	Notes
5.1	Rated Capacity			3000 mAh	0.606A discharge at 20°C
5.2	Capacity (Minimum)			3030 mAh	0.606A discharge at 25°C
5.3	Capacity (Typical)			3180 mAh	Reference only
5.4	Nominal Voltage			3.6 V	0.606A discharge
5.5	Discharging End Vol	tage		2.5 V ^{*1}	
5.6	Charging Current (S	td.)		0.909 A	
5.7	Charging Voltage*1			$4.20 \pm 0.03 \mathrm{V}^{^{*2}}$	
5.8	Charging Time (Std.)		5.0 hours	
5.9	Continuous Discharg		ırrent (Max.)	10 A ^{*3}	0 ~ +40°C
5.10	Internal Resistance			less than 35 m Ω	AC impedance 1 kHz
5.11	Weight			less than 49.5 g	
5.12	Operating Temperat	ure	Charge	10 ~ +45°C	Standard temperature range
	Discharge		-20 ~ +60°C		
5.13	Storage Conditions	less	s than 1 month	-20 ~ +50°C	Recoverable Capacity:
loss than 3 mg		than 3 months	-20 ~ + 40°C	80% ^{*4}	
(Shipping Charge State)		les	s than 1 year	-20 ~ + 20°C	OU70

^{*1} Panasonic recommend it is more than 2.50V for storage application.

The specifications of our recommended condition for storage application is reffer to page 7/15.

*3 The maximum discharge current for a single cell use. However after the battery pack assembly, maximum discharge current will be limited by a protection circuit or device.

The discharge time is measured by fully charging the battery at 25°C and then discharging it at a current of 0.606A to 2.5V per cell in series.

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^{*2} Panasonic recommend it is less than 4.20V for storage application.

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Nominal Specifications of our recommended use

<Charging voltage:4.15V, Discharging End Voltage:3.0V >

Item	Specifications	Notes
Rated capacity	2775mAh	0.565A discharge at 20°C
Capacity (Minimum)	2825mAh	0.565A discharge at 25°C
Capacity (Typical)	2975mAh	Reference only
Nominal Voltage (actual)	3.636V	0.565A discharge at 25℃
Discharging End Voltage	3.0V	
Charging Voltage	4.15 ± 0.03 V	

<Charging voltage:4.10V, Discharging End Voltage:3.0V >

Item	Specifications	Notes
Rated capacity	2625mAh	0.535A discharge at 20°C
Capacity (Minimum)	2675mAh	0.535A discharge at 25°C
Capacity (Typical)	2725mAh	Reference only
Nominal Voltage (actual)	3.616V	0.535A discharge at 25°C
Discharging End Voltage	3.0V	
Charging Voltage	4.10 ± 0.03 V	

<Charging voltage:4.05V, Discharging End Voltage:3.0V >

Item	Specifications	Notes		
Rated capacity	2470mAh	0.504A discharge at 20°C		
Capacity (Minimum)	2520mAh	0.504A discharge at 25°C		
Capacity (Typical)	2670mAh	Reference only		
Nominal Voltage (actual)	3.608V	0.504A discharge at 25°C		
Discharging End Voltage	3.0V			
Charging Voltage	4.05 ± 0.03 V			

<Charging voltage:4.00V, Discharging End Voltage:3.0V >

Item	Specifications	Notes		
Rated capacity	2350mAh	0.480A discharge at 20°C		
Capacity (Minimum)	2400mAh	0.480A discharge at 25°C		
Capacity (Typical)	2550mAh	Reference only		
Nominal Voltage (actual)	3.599V	0.480A discharge at $25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$		
Discharging End Voltage	3.0V			
Charging Voltage	4.00 ± 0.03 V			

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6	Elec	trical Cha	racteristics	•	
	lte	em	Conditions	Cı	iteria
6.1	Full C	Charge	The battery is charged at a 0.909A constant current until the voltage reaches 4.20V. The current is then reduced to keep a constant voltage of 4.20V. The total charging time is 5.0 hours at 25°C.		
6.2	Capa	city	(1) Within 1 hour after fully charging at 25°C as per item 6.1, the battery is discharged at 0.606A continuously to 2.5V at 25°C.	More tha	an 300 min.
			(2) Within 1 hour after fully charging at 25°C as per item 6.1, the battery is discharged at 3.03A continuously to 2.5V at 25°C.	More th	an 54 min.
6.3	Cycle	Life	After the battery has been subjected to 300 repeated charge and discharge cycles (charged by CC-CV of 0.909A – 4.20V for 5.0 hours; discharged by CC of 3.03A to 2.5V at 25°C), the discharge time is measured as per Item 6.2, (2).	More th	an 38 min.
6.4	•	perature acteristics	(1) Within 1 hour after fully charging at 25°C as per item 6.1, the battery is stored at 0°C for 3 hours. The discharge time is then measured as per Item 6.2, (2) at 0°C.	More th	an 30 min.
			(2) Within 1 hour after fully charging at 25°C as per item 6.1, the battery is stored at 60°C for 3 hours. The discharge time is then measured as per Item 6.2, (2) at 60°C.	More th	an 50 min.
6.5		ge at Fully ged State	After fully charging at 25°C per item 6.1, the battery is stored for 20 days at 60°C After storage, the battery is held at 25°C for 3 hours. Then, the discharge time is measured as per Item 6.2, (2).	More than 30 min.	
			Then, the same battery is fully charged again and discharged a second time and measured as per Item 6.2, (2).	More th	an 40 min.
6.6		ge at Full arged State	After fully charging at 25°C, the battery is discharged as per Item 6.2, (2). Then, the battery is stored for 20 days at 60°C. After storage, the battery is held at 25°C for 3 hours. Then, the discharge time is measured as per Item 6.2, (2).	More than 50 min.	
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Item		Conditions	Criteria	
6.7 Drop		After fully charging at 25°C, the cell is dropped 3 times in random directions from a height of 1 m onto a flat surface of concrete.	No ruptu	ire, no fire

STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS:

All tests shall be conducted with new batteries delivered within the last 7 days. Tests shall be performed at a temperature of 25±2°C and a humidity of 65±20% (the standard temperature tolerance for Class 2 and the standard humidity tolerance for Class 20, respectively, as specified by *JIS Z 8703, Standard Atmospheric Conditions for Testing*). The precision of the voltmeter and ammeter used in the tests shall be higher than Class 0.5 as specified by *JIS C 1102-2, Special Requirements for Ammeters and Voltmeters*.

7 Design and Dimensions

The battery design is shown in the following documents or drawings.

• Drawing number [NCR18650BD,ANCR18650-SIYOUZ]

8 Appearance

There shall be no such defects as followings, which may adversely affect commercial value of the cell:

- Scratch
- Rust
- Discoloration
- Dirt
- Deformation
- Leakage

9 State of Charge at Time of Shipment

At time of shipment, the battery's state of charge shall be 30% of its rated capacity or less.

10 Standard Charging Method

- -The standard charge condition is a constant current constant voltage method with a current of 0.909A and a maximum voltage of 4.20V. However Panasonic recommend the charge voltage is controlled less than 4.20V for storage system.
- -When the battery is in a state of over-discharge (the battery voltage is less than 2.0V/cell), the battery should be charged by the pre-charge circuit to prevent heat generation in the charge FETs.
- -The pre-charging current should be approximately 0.303A. Once, the battery voltage reaches more than 2.5V/cell, the charger can resume the standard charging method. The pre-charge function should have a cut-off timer in order to detect a short circuit. If the voltage does not recover to over 2.5V/cell within the specified time, charging must be terminated.
 - *The operation voltage of pre-charging function should be set according to discharging end voltage.(e.x If discharging end voltage is set to 3.00V, the pre-charging function should operate when cell voltage reaches less than 3.0V/cell.)

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The current interrupt device (CID) may activate if the battery is charged continuously after it has reached a fully-charged state or if the battery is charged at a high temperature. Please consult SANYO for instruction on the charge method.

11 Precautions for Designing of the Base Station, the Chargers and the Battery packs.

Please comply with the following instructions during every stage of application, charger, battery pack design and assembly processes otherwise the battery may experience a deterioration of functionality, quality, and safety. In the worst case, the battery may generate heat, smoke, catch fire, or explode.

11.1 Precautions for Designing of Base Station and the Charger.

(1) Charge

- The battery is charged by a method of constant current-constant voltage.
- Regarding NCR18650B-H0JTA, the charging current should not exceed 3.03A/cell.
- The charging voltage should not exceed 4.20V/cell.
- The charging voltage is required to be set to less than 4.23V/cell with considering the accuracy of charger. Even if the charger is failed, the total safety shall be secured.
 - *Panasonic recommend the charge voltage is controlled less than 4.20V(e.x 4.10V) for storage system.
- The charger shall be equipped with a pre-charge system.
- If battery voltage goes down to less than 2.5V/cell, the battery should be charged by pre-charge current of maximum 0.303A. Once, the battery reached more than 2.5V/cell by the pre-charging, the charger can resume the standard charging method. However, if the battery voltage never recovers more than 3.0V/cell, the charger must be stopped and turned off.
- The charger shall be equipped a full charge detection.
- The charger shall detect the full-charged state by a timer, current detection or open circuit voltage detection. When the charger detects the full-charge, the charger shall stop charging. Do not apply the continuous charging (trickle charging) method.
- The charging temperature should be confined to the range 10°C to +45°C.
- It is recommended that charging should be stopped to avoid continuous charging, when either of the following conditions are met;
 - The charging current reaches approximately 0.0606A in CV mode.
 - The charging time reaches 5h in case of charging at 0.909A.

(2) Discharge

- The discharge current should not exceed 10A/cell.
- The discharge temperature should be between -20°C to +60°C.
- The discharge end voltage should be more than 2.5V/cell.

 If cells are to be connected in series, please refer to Item 13-1.
- *Panasonic recommend the discharging end voltage is controlled more than 2.5V(e.x 3.0V) for storage system.

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(3) Over discharge

- Do not discharge the battery less than 2.0V/cell.
- (4) Design of Base Station and chargers.
 - The cells should be kept away from heat generating electronic parts in order to avoid deterioration of battery performance.
- (5) Strength of the battery pack enclosure
 - The battery pack enclosure must be designed to have sufficient strength to resist damage from specified or typical expected mechanical stresses such as bending, twisting, and impact due to drop of application.

11.2 Precautions for Battery Pack Design.

- (1) Shape, mechanism and material of battery packs
 - The battery pack should be designed so it cannot connect to unauthorized chargers.
 - The battery pack should be designed so it cannot connect with unauthorized equipment and/or devices.
 - The terminal shape should be designed to avoid short circuit issues. In addition, the battery pack should be equipped with an over current protection function in order to prevent from external short circuit issues.
 - The terminal shape and structure should be designed so that it can not connect in backwards.
 - The battery pack should be designed to prevent static electricity, electrolyte, or water ingress issues.
 - The battery pack should be designed so the protection circuit functions can be inspected during the assembly process.
 - The battery pack should be designed so electrolyte cannot reach to the protection circuit board even if electrolyte leak out of the cells.
 - The cells should be fixed by tape or glue in the case. If the battery pack is dropped, the cells should be protected against dents, deformations, and other mechanical stresses.
 - Plastic cases should be closed with glue. If an ultra sonic welding method is applied to the case sealing, SANYO will not accept any responsibilities for any defects.
 - The pack shall be designed so end users cannot remove or disassemble the cells.
 - The battery pack should be designed with considering control of temperature distribution in the battery pack, Otherwise there is the risk that Battery's life becomes short by it.

(2) Protection circuit

The following protection circuit should be equipped in the battery pack:

Overcharge protection

We recommend the overcharge protection engages when cell voltage reaches more than 4.25V/cell then, the current shall be shut down.

*The operation voltage of overcharge protection should be set according to charging voltage.

(e.x If charging voltage is set to 4.10V, the overcharge protection should operate when cell voltage reaches more than 4.15V/cell.)

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Over discharge protection

- -If cell voltage reaches approximately 2.2V/cell, we recommend that the over discharge protection circuit shuts down the discharge current and the circuit consumption current is set to less than 1µA.
- *The operation voltage of over discharge protection should be set according to discharging end voltage.(e.x If discharging end voltage is set to 3.00V, the over discharge protection should operate when cell voltage reaches less than 2.7V/cell.)
- -The battery pack should be equipped the permanent failure detection that never charging again. If cell voltage reaches approximately 1.30V/cell by self-discharge, the permanent failure detection of battery pack should operate.

Over current protection

If discharge current exceeds approximately 8A/cell, the over current protection will shut down the current.

(3) Electric circuit

• To avoid over discharge mode during long storage times, the consumption current of the battery pack's protection circuit should be set as low as possible.

(4) Cell connection

• The cells should not be connected using a soldering process and an ultrasonic welding method. Additionally, the cells also should be protected by indirect thermal and vibration influence. In order to avoid any damages, cells should be connected to lead plates by a spot welding method.

(5) Precautions on label

- The rating label should indicate required information and precautions.
- The precautions should be based on the information in section 2.

12 **Storing Condition**

12.1 Storage Temperature and Humidity (Within 3 months)

- Cells should be stored in a stable environment characterized by low-humidity (less than 70%RH), free of corrosive gasses, and an ambient temperature between -20°C and +40°C.
- To prevent rust, avoid conditions that can create condensation such as rapid fluctuations in the ambient.

12.2 Long Duration Storage

- When long duration storage cells should be stored in a stable environment characterized by low-humidity (less than 70%RH), free of corrosive gasses, and an ambient temperature between -20°C and +20°C.
- To prevent rust, avoid conditions that can create condensation such as rapid fluctuations in the ambient.
- For long term storage, a discharged or partial charged state of charge per section 9 is recommended.

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13 Handling Precautions for Lithium Ion Cells

• This section describes handling precautions for lithium ion cells which will be assembled as battery packs with Beijing LinkData Technologies Co., Ltd. This battery pack consists of NCR18650BD.

13.1 Series Connections Precautions

- When cells are connected in series in battery pack, make sure that the lot number, shipping charge date, and capacity rank match. Please do not mix cells with different lot numbers, shipping charge dates, or capacity ranks. The voltage variability between cells should be within 20mV.
- The lot number, the shipping charge date and the capacity rank are indicated on the shipping carton label.
- If cells are connected in series, the discharge end voltage should be set more than 2.5V/cell.
- *Panasonic recommend the discharging end voltage is controlled more than 2.5V(e.x 3.0V) for storage system.

13.2 Inspection of the Battery Pack before Shipping

All battery packs shall be inspected for:

- Voltage
- Internal impedance
- Function of protection circuit
- Thermistor resistance
- Thermal fuse

13.3 Precautions on Pack Assembly

- Do not use potentially abnormal cells which have been dropped, shorted, or deformed during handling or assembly even if no damage is readily apparent. Do not use cells giving off the odor of electrolyte.
- Do not bring battery near or into contact with heat sources such as soldering irons.
- Do not allow any metal to come into direct contact with pouch cells inside the battery pack compartment.
- Do not lift the core pack by holding the lead wires or the printed circuited board. Do not unnecessarily twist or bend the lead wires or the printed circuited board.
- Do not re-work the battery.

14 Warranty Exemptions

- SANYO will not be liable for any damages that are caused by violations of the precautions in this specification.
- SANYO will not be liable for any problems caused by design defects of the battery packs, Base Station, or chargers.
- SANYO will not accept return of any abnormal cells that were damaged due to any incorrect assembly process.

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15 Other Remarks

- If there are problems in this specification, SANYO will take them into consideration.
- SANYO can discuss specification or precautions that are not described in this specification.
- Do not use the provided cells for other applications.

16 Battery Warranty Period

In the event a defect is found in the cell, SANYO will replace the defective cell only, not whole cells in pack and module, without cost in case that all the following conditions are met.

- (i) The defect is found and reported to SANYO within one (1) year from the date of shipment of the defective battery;
- (ii) The defect is caused by the reasons attributable to SANYO, such as a defect in design or manufacture; and
- (iii) It is clear by evidence data such as log or/and inspection data that the defect is not caused by the reasons attributable to any third party other than SANYO, such as any misuse of the battery or failure to comply with this specification.
 - No other warranty is implied or applied.
- (iV) Beijing LinkData Technologies Co., Ltd. and SANYO accomplished and confirmed the above and finally agreed that the reasons of the defect attributable to SANYO

No other warranty is implied or applied.

17 Battery Safety Requirements

In order to ensure the safety of the battery, please contact SANYO to discuss design of the application from a mechanical and electrical perspective. Also, if there are special usage conditions (for example: a large current load, a quick charge method, or a special usage pattern), please consult SANYO before finalizing the product specification.

18 Document Terms (Tentative Specification)

- The expiration period for this document is 6 months from the cover date.
- If a new revision of the document is released, please return or destroy the previous revision.
- This document is still in a preliminary state. The contents are not yet fixed.

-		Co	nfidential
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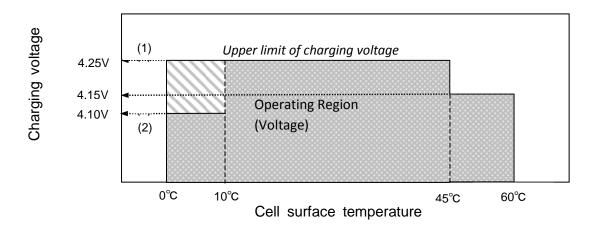
Appendix

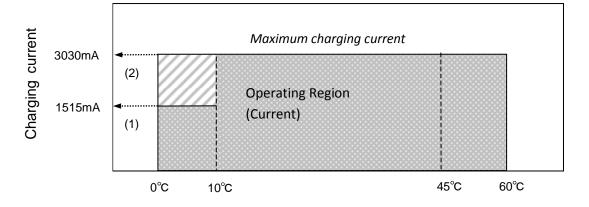
Regarding Operating Region for Safe use, please follow the below condition.

Model: [NCR18650BD]

Table.1 Operating region (Cell surface temperature, voltage, current)

Temperature		Upper limit of charging voltage	Maximum charging current
0°C~10°C	(1)	4.25 V	1515 mA
	(2)	4.10 V	3030 mA
10°C~45°C		4.25 V	3030 mA
45°C~60°C		4.15 V	3030 mA





Cell surface temperature

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