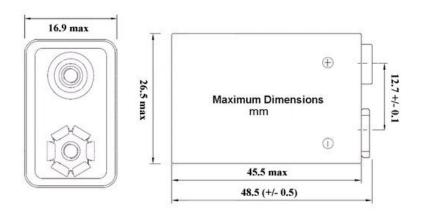
# **SPECIFICATION**

Type: Ni-Cd 9V Battery 120mAh

**Date:** 2014-9-21

# **Data Sheet**

System	Sealed rechargeable Ni-Cd 9V Battery
Type	9V120MAH
Nominal voltage	8.4 V
<b>Dimension</b> (including shrink sleeve/label)	
Length , L	48.5mm (±0.5mm)
Width , W	26.5mm(±0.5mm)
Thickness , T	16.9mm (+0.5mm)



Weight approx	43g (for reference only)
<b>Capacity</b> (20 °C, 0.2 C to 7.0V)	
Typical	120 mAh (for reference only)
Min	113 mAh
Charging conditions (20 $^{\circ}$ C)	
Standard charge	12 mA 16 hrs
Fast charge*	up to 24 mA for 7 hrs
Discharge conditions	
Discharge cut-off Voltage	7.0 V
Max. discharge current (continuous)	60 mA
<b>Operation temperatures</b> (relative humidity: $65 \pm 20\%$ )	
Discharge	
Standard charge	0 °C to +45 °C

#### \*REMARK:

## 1. Cycle life:IEC61951-1(2003) 7.4.1.1

Cycles	Charge	rest	Discharge
1	0.1C×16h	5h	0.2C×3h
2~48	0.1C×8h	1.0h	0.2C×3h
49	0.1C×8h	1.0h	0.2C to 7.0V
50	0.1C×16h	1.0h	0.2C to 7.0V
Repeat 1 to 50 cycles, until the discharge time of any 50 th cycle is less than 3hrs			

#### 2. COSMETIC

Batteries should be without any flaw , stain , discoloration or leakage and deformation.

#### 3. CAUTION:

- 3.1 Do not dispose of cell into fire or dismantled under any condition.
- 3.2 Do not mix different cell types and capacities in the same battery assembly.
- 3.3 Charge and discharge under specified ambient temperature recommend to specification
- 3.4 Short circuit leading to cell venting must be avoided.
- 3.5 Never solder onto cell directly.
- 3.6 Cell reversal should be avoided.
- 3.7 Use batteries in extreme condition may affect the service life, such as: extreme temperature \( \) deep cycle \( \) extreme overcharge and over discharge.
- 3.8 Batteries should be stored in a cool, dry place
- 3.9 Once problems be found, stop using, send batteries to local agent.

### 4. STORAGE:

- 4.1 It is strongly recommended to stored Ni-CD batteries and cells in the temperature range from 0  $^{\circ}$ C to 25  $^{\circ}$ C, and in low humidity and no corrosive gas environment, to maintain a reasonably high capacity recovery level.
- 4.2 Avoid storage higher (e.g. 35  $^{\circ}$ C), lower temperature than -20  $^{\circ}$ C, or higher humidity which would result in deterioration or damage to the cells and batteries such as follows:
- .Permanent capacity loss
- .Electrolyte leakage resulted from the expansion or shrinkage of organic material inside the cells. Rust of metal parts.
- 4.3 Up to three full cycles of charge/discharge after long-term storage may need to obtain highest capacity.

#### 5. REFERENCE:

Please refer to our responsible division in charge as below if any question on using batteries.