# **Product Specifications**

Type: Reflowable MS Lithium Rechargeable Battery

Model: MS621R II27E

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

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

We will issue the formal specification sheet for you.

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

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

Seller: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Electronic Components Sales Head Office

History of Revision

No.	Details of Change	Issue Date
01	Initial Release for Standard specifications	Dec.12.2019

# Manufacturer information

Company name: Seiko Instruments Inc.

Micro-Energy Division

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

Japan, postal code: 989-3124

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# **Appendix**

Leakage Criteria

**Construction of Battery** 

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# 1. Application

This specification applies to the Reflowable MS Lithium Rechargeable Battery, which is manufactured and supplied by Seiko Instruments Inc. to the customer specified in the cover page of this document.

## 2. Model

Model described in cover

## 3. Chemical System and Structure

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

## 4. Nominal Specifications

		Model
No.	Characteristics	MS621R
4-1	Range of temperature in which it can function	From -20°C to 60°C
4-2	Recommended temperature range for use	From 0°C to 30°C
4-3	Recommended range of preservation temperature and humidity	From 10°C to 30°C 60%RH or less
4-4	Nominal voltage (V)	3
4-5	Charging voltage (V)	From 2.8 to 3.3
4-6	Recommended Charging voltage (V)	3.1
4-7	Maximum Charging Current (mA)	
	At 3.0V in the battery voltage.	0.5
	At 0V in the battery voltage.	10
4-8	Nominal capacity(mAh): after charging	
	from 3.1V to 2.0V	3.0
4-9	Standard Discharge Current (mA)	0.010
4-10	Maximum Discharge Current(mA)	
	The half of nominal capacity can be taken out.	0.025
4-11	Nominal dimensions	
	Diameter (mm)	6.8
	Height (mm)	2.1
4-12	Standard mass (g)	0.24
4-13	Applicable Safety Standard	UL1642 (File No.MH15628)

<sup>■</sup> The "Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act" in California does not apply to this product."

## 5. Characteristics

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

## 5-1. Electric characteristics

			Model	Test	Measuring
No.	С	haracteristics	MS621R	Methods	Methods
1	Оре	en Circuit Voltage	e(V) at delivery	7-1	6-4
		maximum	3.4		
		minimum	2.5		
2	Оре	en Circuit Voltag	e(V) after charge	7-1	6-2 1)
	_	maximum	3.3		6-4
		minimum	2.8		
3	Initi	nitial Capacity(mAh)		7-2	6-2
		24°C	2.3 or more		
		-20°C	0.5 or more		
		60°C	2.3 or more		
4	Initial Internal impedance(ohm)		lance(ohm)	7-2	6-3
		24°C	2500 or less		
		-20°C	5000 or less		
		60°C	2500 or less		

## 5-2. Mechanical characteristics

			Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics MS621R		Methods	Methods	
1	Tab Pulling Strength (N): In the case of Battery with tabs.		-	6-8	
		1	Refer to Battery Drawing with tabs attached		
2	Ext	ernal Appearanc	e		6-9
		Initial	No leakage There must not be foreign body adhesion (over level S2). There is no significant deformation, stain, stricken mark, rust and burr.	7-1	
		After Tests	There is no significant leakage (over level C1), deformation, stain, stricken mark, rust and burr.	7-3 7-4	
3	3 Free fall Satisfy initial capacimpedance. There leakage, deformation		Satisfy initial capacity and internal impedance. There is no significant leakage, deformation, stain, stricken mark, rust and burr, which effect battery performance.	7-8	6-2 6-3 6-9
4		Vibration	Satisfy initial capacity and internal impedance. There is no significant leakage, deformation, stain, stricken mark, rust and burr, which effect battery performance.	7-9	6-2 6-3 6-9

# 5-3. Reliability

		Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	MS621R	Methods	Methods
1	High Temperature Storage Characteristics		7-3	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	2.0		6-2
2	Float Charge Characterist	ics	7-4	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	2.0		6-2
	Max. Internal	3000		6-3
	impedance (ohm)			
3	Over Discharge Characteristics		7-5	
	Min. Capacity(mAh)	2.0		6-2
4	Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics (Cycles)			6-2
	20% D.O.D.	500 cycles or more	7-6-1	
	100% D.O.D.	50 cycles or more	7-6-2	
5	Leakage Resistance	Level S3 or less	7-7	6-9
		(There is no significant leakage which effect battery performance)		

5-4. Table of Parameter for Test and Measuring

J	t. Table of Farameter for	Model	Test	Measuring
No.	Characteristics	MS621R	Methods	Methods
1	Capacity		-	6-2
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.47	]	
	Tc(hrs)	96		
	Rd(kohm)	220		
	Voff(V)	2.0		
	Capacity (-20°C)		-	6-2
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.47		
	Tc(hrs)	96		
	Rd(kohm)	470		
	Voff(V)	2.0		
2	Float Charge Characterist		7-4	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.47		
3	Over Discharge Character		7-5	
	Rs(kohm)	22		
4	Charge / Discharge Cycle		7-6-1	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.47		
	Tcs(hrs)	10		
	Rds(kohm)	47		
	Tds(hours)	12	7.00	
5	Charge / Discharge Cycle		7-6-2	
	Vc(V)	3.1		
	Rp(kohm)	0.47	-	
	Tcd(hrs)	48		
	Rdd(kohm)	100		
	Tdd(hours)	90		

## 6. Measuring Methods

#### 6-1. General Conditions

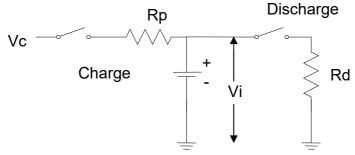
The measuring conditions are temperature of 24+/-2 °C, humidity of 65+/-20%Rh and within one month after delivering, if not specified.

### 6-2. Capacity

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

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

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



## 6-3. Internal Impedance

Measure by alternating current method using frequency of 1kHz.

## 6-4. Voltage

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

#### 6-5. Current

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

#### 6-6. Resistance

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

#### 6-7. Size measurement

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

6-8. Terminal pull strength: The direction of the pull is vertical.

Use a digital force gauge, which has accuracy of +/-1.0% or less.

### 6-9. Appearance

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

At delivery : Naked eye

### 7. Test Methods

### 7-1. General conditions

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

## 7-2. Temperature Characteristics Test

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

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

## 7-3. High Temperature Storage

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

## 7-4. Float Charge Characteristics Test

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

## 7-5. Over Discharge Characteristics Test

Discharge battery by discharge resistance of Rs for 30 days.

## 7-6. Charge / Discharge Cycle Characteristics Test

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

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

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

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

a initial capacity standard value be a life.

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

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

specified period (Tcd).

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

voltage reaches 2.0V.

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

a initial capacity standard value be a life.

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

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

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

## 7-8. Free Fall Test

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

#### 7-9. Vibration Test

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

## 8. Mounting Conditions

Reflow soldering

Refer to "Reflow Profile" attached.

## 9. Indications (Markings)

## 9-1. Dies

Following items are indicated on battery.

Below items can be omitted except item (2).

(1) Model code

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

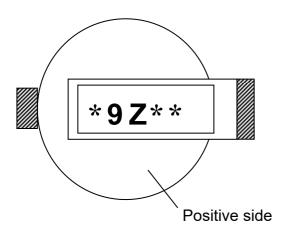
## 9-2. Date of Manufacturing

Date of Manufacturing is marked on the positive tab or the battery (if possible) and label of each package as.

(Example)

\*9Z\*\*...manufactured in December 2019
\*0Y\*\*...manufactured in November 2020
\*11\*\*...manufactured in January 2021

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



- \* is identification of product.
- \* \* is our own number, might be omitted.

Method of marking of manufacturing date is laser type.

## 10. Inspection

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

## 11. Package Specifications

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

## 11-1. Wrapping

Refer to "Drawing of Emboss Carrier Tape", "Battery position in emboss tape" and "Taping specifications".

### 11-2. Wrapping and packing

Refer to "Package specifications".

## 12. In case of quality trouble

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

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

## 13. Operation of this Specification

### 13-1. Agreement

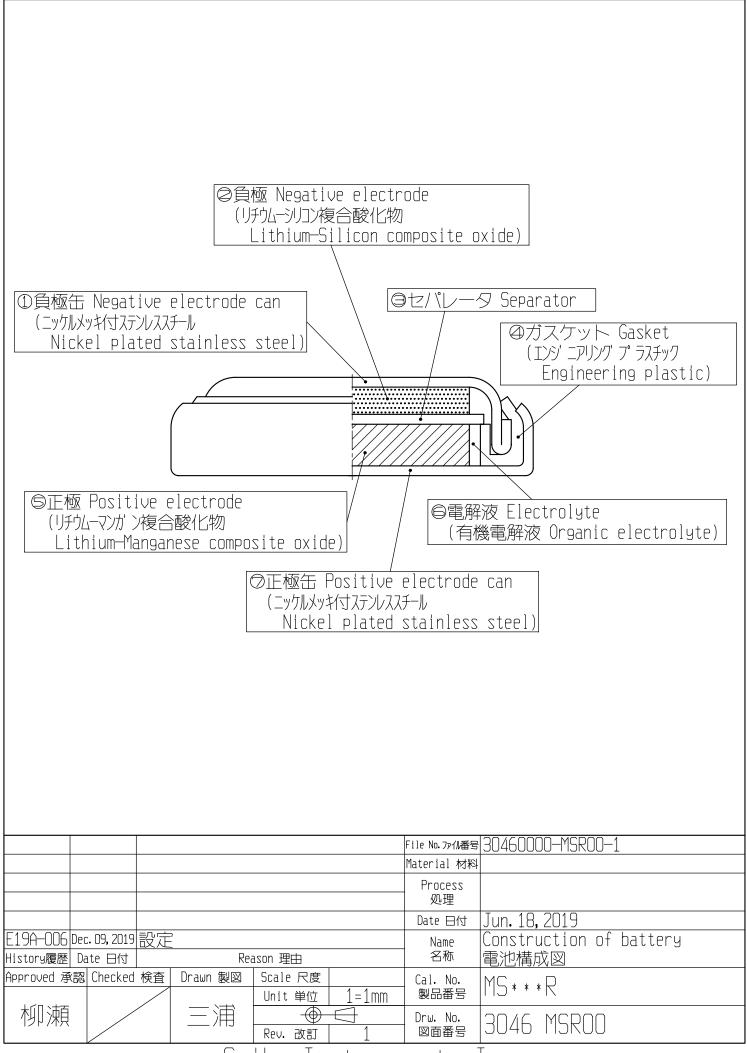
Before these specifications being revised, the agreement, of the customer, seller and manufacturer, is required.

## 13-2. Negotiation

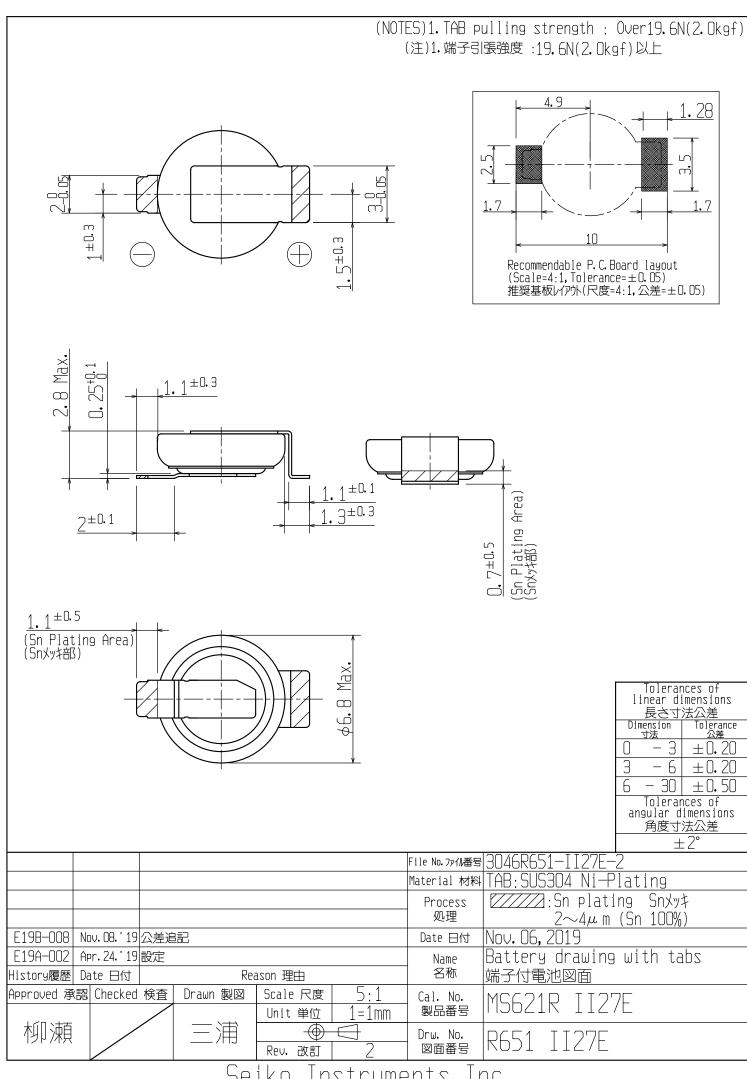
If some accident not specified on these specifications occurs, the customer, seller and manufacturer must negotiate in order to solve the problem faithfully.

# Leakage Criteria 漏液外観基準

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



Seiko Insturuments Inc.



Instruments lnc.

# Battery negative side based 電池負極側基準 Gap: +0.35mm ギャップ: +0.35mm 5 Gap: +0.16mm + +0.16mm File No. 77/1番号 3046R651—II27EC2 Material 材料 Process 処理 E19B-012 Dec. 09. 19 誤記修正 Nov. 06. 19 Date 日付 Explanation of coplanarity E19A-005 Nov. 06,19 設定 Name History履歴 Date 日付 名称 Reason 理由 平坦度説明図 Approved 承認 Checked 検査 Drawn 製図 Scale 尺度 Cal. No. 製品番号 Unit 単位 1=1mm 三浦 柳瀬 Drw. No. II27E C R651 罗雷雷图 Rev. 改訂

Seiko Insturuments Inc.

# Reflow Profile

## < Reflow Soldering Conditions >

Reflow Soldering Profile: As per shown in Fig.-1.

The times of repeated reflow soldering must be **two times or less**.

The temperature must be measured at top of the cell.

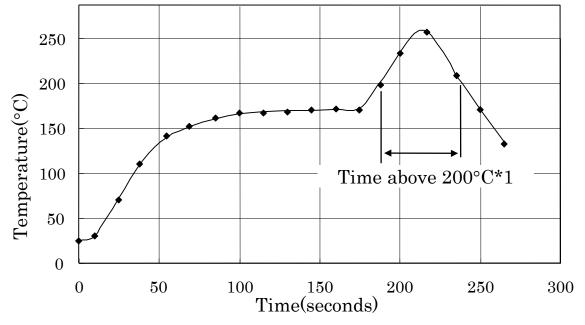


Fig.-1: Reflow soldering profile (for reference only)

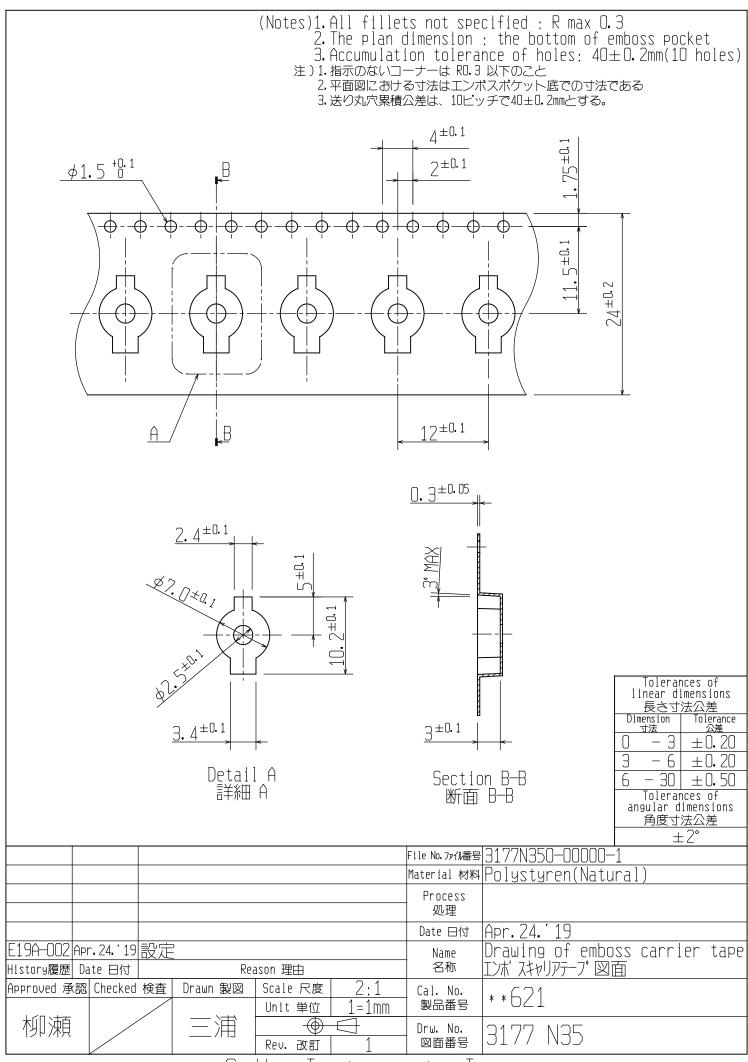
\*1: Time above 200°C must be max. 80seconds.

Total length of profile must be max. 300seconds.

	Model
Peak Temperature	MS621R
Max.260°C	Applicable (within 5 seconds)

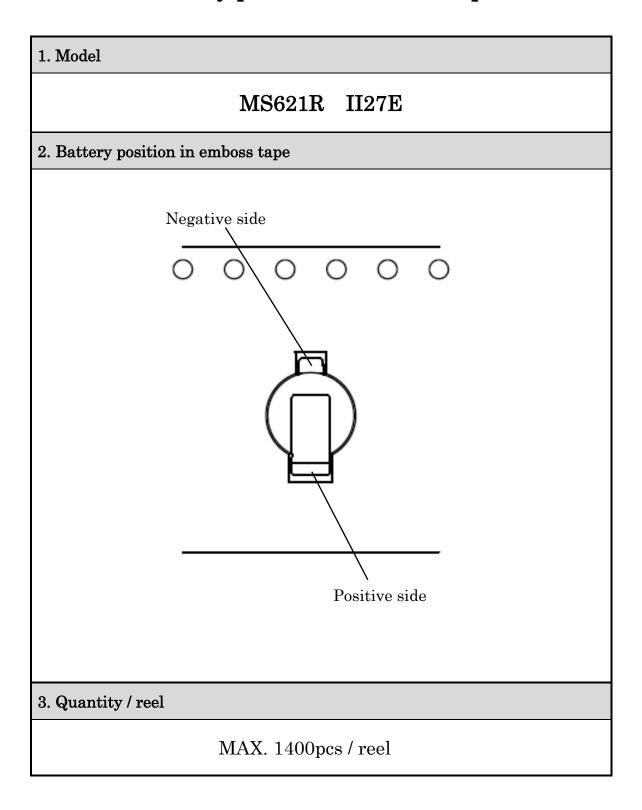
# < Underfilling Conditions >

Temperature: Max.160°C, Time: Max.10 minutes.

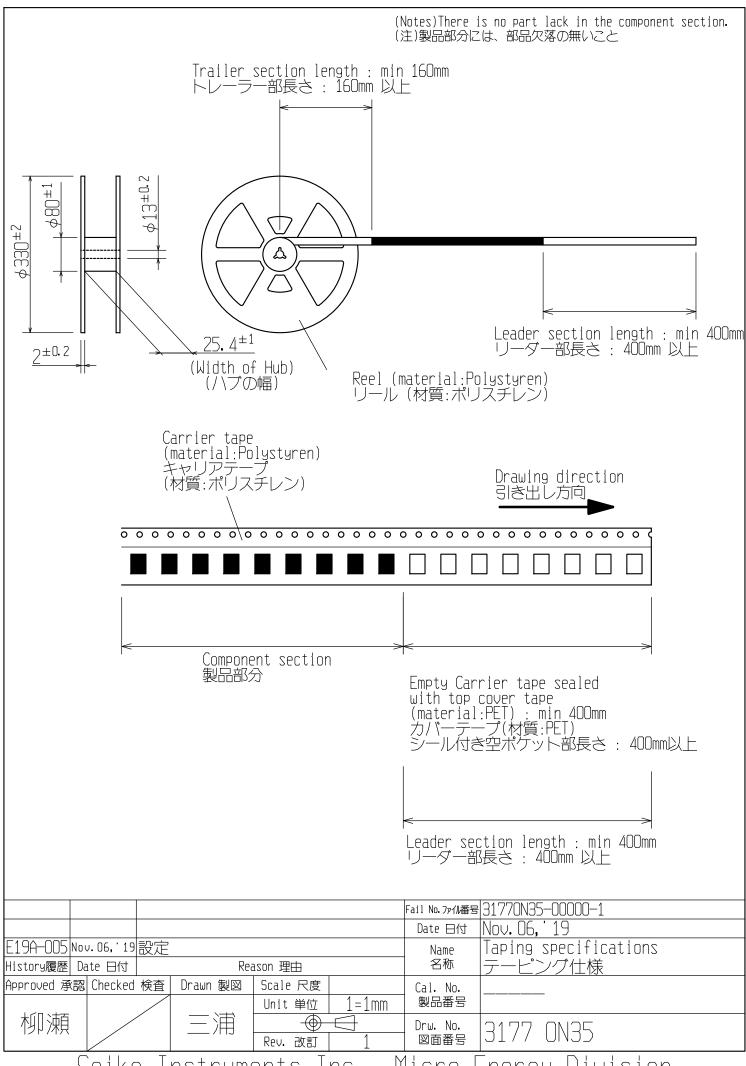


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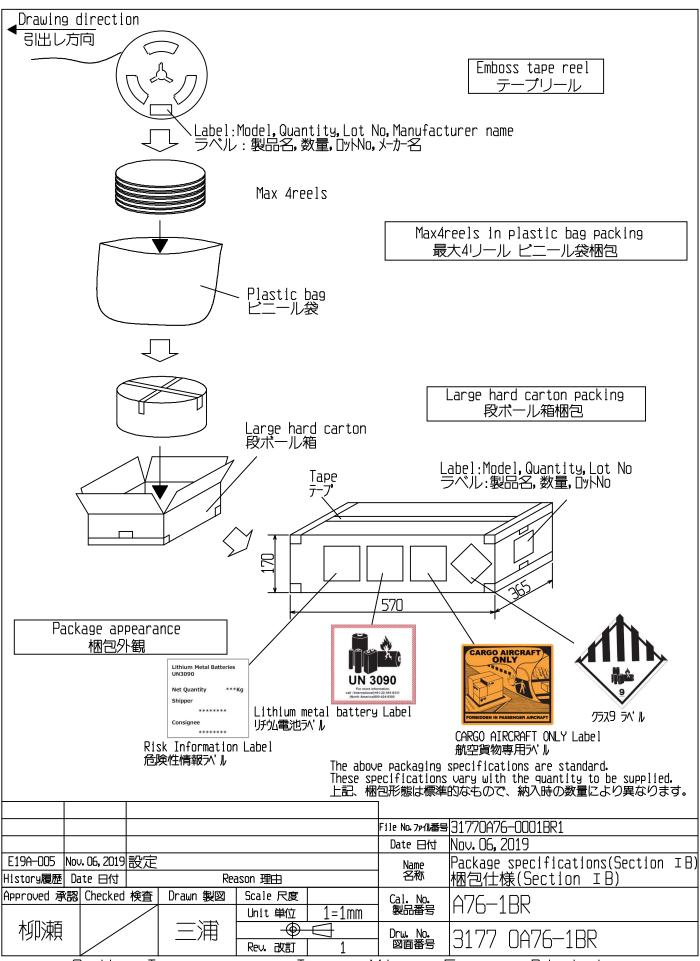
# Battery position in emboss tape



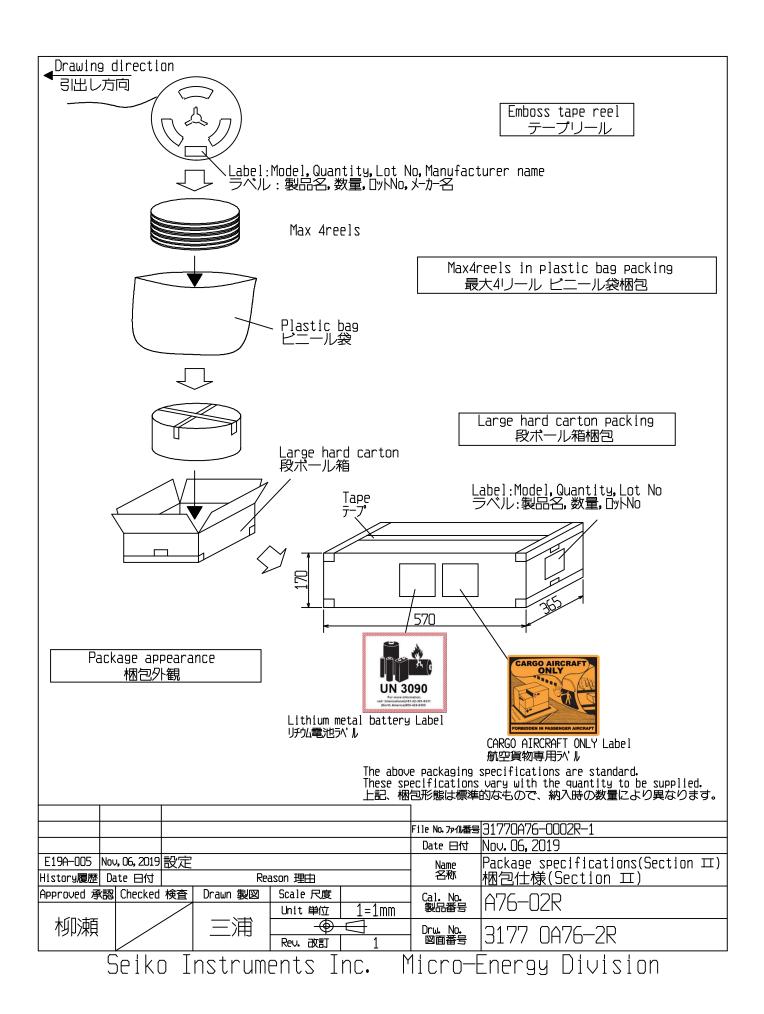
Seiko Instruments Inc.



Seiko Instruments Inc. Micro-Energy Division



Seiko Instruments Inc. Micro-Energy Division



# **Precautions for Your Safety**

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



## **WARNING!**

1. Do not charge by high current or high voltage.

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

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

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

3. Do not solder directly to the battery

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

4. Do not short.

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

5. Keep batteries out of children's reach.

It is dangerous that children swallow the battery.

When you design mechanical hardware around the battery.

When you design mechanical hardware around the battery, please fix the battery firmly in order to prevent children from removing it. When you store the batteries, please keep the batteries out of children's reach.

If a battery is swallowed, consult a physician immediately.

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

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

#### 7. Do not weld terminals to the battery

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

We weld standard terminals under strictly controlled conditions.

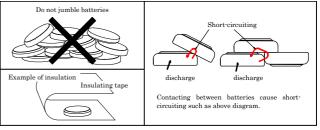
If you need to weld terminals to the battery, please consult us in advance.

#### 8. Do not discharge by force

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

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

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





## **CAUTION!**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 5. Do not apply strong pressure to the batteries nor handle roughly.
  - It may cause fire, heat generation, leakage or bursting.
- 6. Avoid contact with water.

It may cause heat generation.

7. Keep batteries away from direct sunlight, high temperature and humidity.

It may cause heat generation or performance deterioration.

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

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

## For prevention the performance of battery

1. Pay attention to mat or sheet for ESD

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

2. Pay attention to soldering by iron tips

Do not touch the battery by soldering iron tips directly. Keep any high temperature process away from battery. 3. Pay attention to material of jig for pick and place

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

4. Pay attention to washing and drying

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

### International Transportation and Disposal

#### International Air / Marine / Ground Transportation

Regarding the transport of Lithium battery, organizations like IATA, ICAO, IMO, DOT have determined transport regulations, based on the United Nations Regulations

Regarding air transport, SII Lithium rechargeable batteries can be transported being not subject to the provisions of dangerous goods, if the transportations meet the following requirements.

Please contact us for more details.

Regarding marine or ground transport, please contact us for more details, too. (a) <Strong Packaging> Batteries are separated each other, and are packed in strong packaging so as to prevent short-circuit.

- (b) <Caution Label> Lithium battery handling label (IATA prescribed), indicating that the packages contain Lithium batteries, that the packages must be handled with care, and that special procedures should be followed in the event that the package is damaged, and a telephone number for additional information, must be put on each package.
- (c) <CAO Label> "CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY" Label must be put on each package.
- (d) <Not Restricted Declaration> Each shipment must be accompanied with a document indicating that the packages contain Lithium batteries, that the packages must be handled with care, that it must not be transported by

passenger flight, and that special procedures should be followed in the event that the package is damaged, and a telephone number for additional information.

- (e) <Package Drop Test> Each package is capable of withstanding a 1.2m drop test in any orientation without damage to batteries contained.
- (f) <Weight Limit> Net weight of one package may not exceed 2.5 kg.
- (g) <One carton per one shipment> The shipment must be "one carton per one shipment" to be shipped as "Non-dangerous goods".

"One shipment" means one airway bill = one invoice.

#### [Transport as dangerous goods]

When you transport SII's Lithium rechargeable batteries by "more than one carton per one shipment", you will have to arrange it as "Dangerous goods". It requires special procedures, like "Class 9 dangerous goods Label" on carton, and "dangerous goods declaration".

#### <u>Disposal</u>

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

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