

Battery Care

General Care

Keep batteries in a cool, dry place at normal room temperature. Avoid storing the batteries in direct sunlight or in excessive hot and humid / moist locations. Preserve battery life by switching off a device and removing the batteries when it is not being used, and is not expected to be used for extended periods of time. Exhausted batteries should be removed from compartment to prevent over-discharge, which cause leakage damage to the device. When disposing of button cell batteries make sure the terminals are covered in cellophane so they are unable to short out.

DO NOT recharge batteries.

These are a primary battery i.e. disposable and cannot be recharged. Charging will lead to overheating, ignition, bursting or fire.

DO NOT put batteries in mouth.

Keep all batteries out of reach of children. If swallowed consult a physician immediately!

DO NOT use batteries of different types together

Mixing different types of batteries or old and new batteries could cause them to recharge or discharge excessively due to the differences in voltage and capacity, leading to swelling, ignition, bursting or fire.

DO NOT short-circuit the battery.

Store batteries in an orderly fashion, and prevent mixing with metal objects. (e.g. Never carry loose batteries in a pocket or purse with coins, paper clips, etc. This can short-circuit the battery, leading to overheating, ignition, bursting or fire.

DO NOT put batteries in backwards.

DO NOT expose to heat

Temperatures in excess of 100C will increase the internal temperature of the battery, leading to swelling, leakage and bursting. Exposing to flames will cause the lithium metal to melt, causing the battery to explode.

DO NOT apply solder directly to the battery.

Temperatures generated by doing so could cause the lithium to melt. Only solder onto tagged batteries.

DO NOT disassemble or deform.

Disassembly will generate gases with an irritating odor.

Lithium in the negative electrode will react with the water in the air, causing the battery to ignite.

Deforming the battery could cause the electrolyte to leak or cause the battery to ignite and burst due to an internal short circuit.

DO NOT forcibly discharge

Forcibly discharging by means of an external power source or another battery will cause the voltage to fall below 0V (reversing the poles), generating gas inside the battery



CHOKING HAZARD - Children under 8 yrs can choke or suffocate on deflated or broken balloons. Adult supervision required. Keep deflated balloons from children. Discard broken balloons at once.