

To: Long Trump Corporation

Date: September 6, 2023

LITHIUM RECHARGEABLE BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

FDK Product Name ML621

Specification No. 2309016

[Acceptance Signature]

We would regard this specification as accepted and approved by you and we apply it as a valid specification if your approved document was not returned either before the first delivery date of this product or after three months from the date of issue, whichever comes earlier.

FDK CORPORATION

Technical Support Section
Technical Support Department
Lithium Battery Division
Product Business Group

Drawn	Kitagawa
Checked	Abai
Approved	N. Santos

1. Scope

This specification is applicable to FDK Manganese Lithium Rechargeable Battery to be delivered to Long Trump Corporation via FDK TAIWAN LTD.

2. Battery Name, Product Name, Configuration and Composition

- 2.1 Battery Name Manganese Lithium Rechargeable Battery
- 2.2 Product Name ML621
- 2.3 Configuration ML621 x 1
- 2.4 Composition Manganese lithium rechargeable battery, composed of manganese complex oxide as main positive active material, lithium-aluminum alloy as main negative active material, and organic solvent as electrolyte.

3. General Characteristics

3.1 Specifications

3.1.1 Nominal Voltage	3 V
3.1.2 Nominal Capacity *1	5.8 mAh
3.1.3 Continuous Charge Voltage *2 DC	2.80 to 3.10 V
Intermittent Charge Voltage *3 DC	2.80 to 3.25 V
3.1.4 Discharge End Voltage	2.00 V
3.1.5 Weight	Approx. 220 mg
3.1.6 Operating Temperature	-20 to +60 °C

*1 Average actual value discharged with the load of 150kohms to the end voltage of 2.00V after having been charged at 3.00V with the current limit resistor of 1.0kohms during 50hours at 23°C.

*2 The cell and the load are connected in parallel to the charging power source, and normally charging power source supplies the electric force to the load. However, the cell supplies the electric force to the load when the charging power source is failed or stopped. This is the charging method, that is to say, the cell will keep charged all the time, and will have shorter discharging time.

*3 Charging method is to connect a cell with the load after charged by the charging power source. In other words, the cell will keep charging condition and discharge condition repeated.

3.2 Standard Test Conditions and Instruments

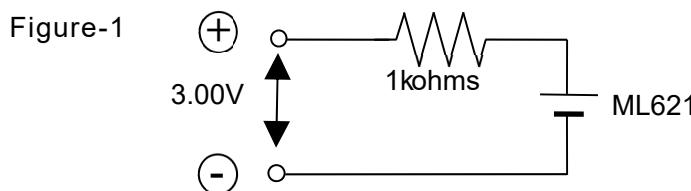
- 3.2.1 If it is not specified particularly, all tests shall be performed at 23°C ±2°C, Max.75%RH. All cells shall be kept in the above conditions for at least 2hours prior to the test. If it is not specified particularly, the humidity environment at high temperature test shall be 'dry' under 2%RH.
- 3.2.2 If temperature tolerance and humidity tolerance are not written down, the temperature tolerance shall be ±2°C, and the humidity tolerance shall be ±5%.
- 3.2.3 Voltmeter
The internal resistance shall be more than 10Mohms. However, the internal resistance for the voltmeter used for measuring duration time shall be more than 1Mohms or ten times of the load, whichever is larger.
- 3.2.4 Load Resistance
Load resistance shall include any external resistance of a cell and tolerance shall be within ±0.5% even during discharge.
- 3.2.5 Time for Test
Any tests shall be started within 3days after the specified storage period.
- 3.2.6 Initial Test
Initial test shall be started within 1month after delivery.

4. Electrical Characteristics, Shape and Dimensions

4.1 Electrical Characteristics

Test Items	Temp.	Performance	Test Method
Open Circuit Voltage (After received)	23°C	2.50 to 3.00 V (Approx. 90% charged)	—
Open Circuit Voltage (Fully charged)	23°C	2.80 to 3.00 V	4.1.1
Duration Time	60°C	Min. 300h	4.1.2
	23°C	Min. 300h	
	-20°C	Min. 205h	
Overcharge	23°C	Duration time after overcharge. Min. 260h Any defect shall not be observed in appearance	4.1.3
Overdischarge	23°C	Duration time after overdischarge. Min. 260h Any defect shall not be observed in appearance	4.1.4
High Temperature Test	60°C	Duration time after high temperature storage Min. 260h	4.1.5
Leakage	60°C 90%RH	No leakage (checked with naked eyes)	4.1.6
Shelf Life	23°C	Duration time after storage Min. 260h	4.1.7
Charge/Discharge Cycle	23°C	Min. 300cycles	4.1.8
Vibration Test	---	Any defect shall not be observed in appearance.	4.1.9
Drop Test	---	Any defect shall not be observed in appearance.	4.1.10
Short Circuit	23°C	Any defect shall not be observed in appearance.	4.1.11

4.1.1 The cell shall be charged by connecting standard circuit as shown in Figure-1 for 50hours. Open circuit voltage shall be measured within 3days after the cell was charged under the specified condition.



4.1.2 Duration time shall be measured at continuous discharge under the load of 150kohms to a 2.00V cut-off voltage after the cell was charged under the specified condition in section 4.1.1.

4.1.3 The cell shall be charged for 30days by connecting standard circuit as shown in Figure-1. Duration time shall be measured at continuous discharge under the load of 150kohms to a 2.00V cut-off voltage.

4.1.4 The cell shall be discharged under the load of 150kohms for 20days after the charge with specified condition in section 4.1.1.

Duration time shall be measured at continuous discharge under the load of 150kohms to a 2.00V cut-off voltage after the cell was charged under the specified condition in section 4.1.1.

4.1.5 Store the cell in the Temperature Chamber at 60°C for 20days after the cell was charged under the specified condition in section 4.1.1. Then, the cell shall be discharged on the discharge condition written in section 4.1.2.

4.1.6 Store the cell in the Temperature & Humidity Chamber at 60°C 90%RH for 30days.

4.1.7 Store the cell at 23°C for 1year.
Duration time shall be measured at continuous discharge under the load of 150kohms to a 2.00V cut-off voltage after the cell was charged under the specified condition as specified in section 4.1.1.

4.1.8 Charging method : charge current 0.1mA, Cut-off voltage 3.00V.
Discharging method : discharge current 0.1mA, discharge period 5.5hours.
The cell shall be cycled as above until its closed circuit voltage falls below 2.00V.

4.1.9 Vibration test shall be done as follows.
Amplitude : 2mm
Frequency: 16.7Hz
Directions : 30minutes in each of three mutually perpendicular directions

4.1.10 The cell shall withstand ten drops from 75cm in any orientation onto an oak board.

4.1.11 The cell shall be short-circuited at 23°C for 1day after having been charged under the specified condition in section 4.1.1.

4.2 Shape, Dimensions and Materials.

4.2.1 Shape and Dimensions : See Figure-2.

4.2.2 Terminal Materials: Positive Nickel-plated Stainless Steel
Negative Nickel-plated Stainless Steel

4.3 Appearance

4.3.1 Indication : Model, plus polarity, FDK's brand, and so on shall be marked (see Figure-3).

4.3.2 Manufacture Date: The meaning of the abbreviation is shown in Figure-4.

4.3.3 Appearance : Designated indication is shown, and there is no crack, dirt, deformation fractures, rust, creeping nor leakage that spoils value of goods.

5. Applicable Regulations and Standards

5.1 This cell covers UL's requirements to be a Recognized Components File No. MH13421.

5.2 The amount of lithium metal in this cell is no more than 1g per cell;
• which applies to Dangerous Goods (class 9) in regulations of air transportation (IATA-DGR). This cell is permitted to be carried normally as non-dangerous goods on the condition that it can meet all the requirements of exemption. However, when lithium metal cells are transported by air, they must be shipped by cargo aircraft only.
• This cell is permitted to be carried normally as non-dangerous goods according to the maritime transportation code (IMDG-Code).
For more information on transportation of this cell, please refer to the UN Recommendations (Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods), IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code) or contact us.

5.3 EU RoHS Directive does not apply to batteries complying with EU Battery Directive. This battery corresponds to usage of the following substances restricted in EU RoHS Directive; Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, PPB, PBDE, DEHP, .BBP, DBP and DIBP.
As described above, EU RoHS Directive does not apply to batteries, so in the case of battery shipments to EU countries, indication of crossed-out dustbin mark may be required. In such case, please contact us.

5.4 This cell is not manufactured with class I ozone depleting substances, and does not contain class I ozone depleting substances.

5.5 In case of a battery shipment across the entire EU:

Preparing for EU New Battery Directive is necessary. Indication of dustbin mark on cell/battery bodies does not apply to coin-shaped cells, because the surface area of these cells is too small to add the mark, which is less than the indication size specified in Clause #5, Article #21 of EU Battery Regulations.

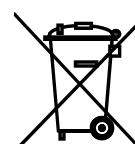
Consequently, we would like to suggest you to indicate the dustbin mark (1cm×1cm or larger) on the smallest package such as a cosmetic box for applications in which these cells are incorporated.

As these EU Battery Regulations apply only in Europe, the indication of this dustbin mark might cause unnecessary troubles in other countries. In order to prevent this, we have added the letters of "EU" above the dustbin mark, meaning "these regulations apply only in Europe." However, this alternative can be decided in your company.

<FDK Indication>



<EU Indication>



5.6 The packaging specification by air (Section 1B) is shown in Figure-5.

5.7 The packaging specification by boat is shown in Figure-6.

*Please note that any matter which is not described in the packaging specification may be changed without notice in accordance with enactment and/or amendment of any laws and regulations in relation to transportation.

6. Precautions

Rechargeable lithium batteries contain lithium active material and flammable materials such as organic solvents. Erroneous handling of lithium batteries may result in heat generation, explosion or fire possibly leading to injury. To ensure safety and to avoid any possibilities of any accidents, please observe the following precautions.

6.1 Precautions for the safe handling of rechargeable lithium batteries.

(1) Do not short-circuit batteries

Do not connect the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals directly with wire or other metal object. And do not carry or store batteries together with metal objects such as necklace or hairpins. In these cases the batteries will be short circuited and an intense current may cause batteries to generate leak, heat, fire or rupture. To prevent any possibility of inadvertent short circuiting, do not stack or jumble batteries and always use designated containers for transport and storage.

(2) Do not heat.

If non-reflowable batteries are heated to above 100°C, seal insulating separators other polymer components may be damaged resulting in electrolyte leakage and or internal short circuiting leading to heat generation.

This effect may cause rupture or fire. Moreover do not dispose the batteries in fire, explosion and or burning may result.

(3) Do not solder directly onto battery casing.

Attempts to solder directly onto battery casing may cause over-heating. Damage to internal insulation as well as damage to sealing may result in leakage. Even if no visible damage is caused right after soldering, weakened seals may lead to leakage during long term service causing damage to other components.

(4) Do not disassemble nor deform.

If batteries are disassembled, irritant gases may be released.

Exposed lithium alloy may react leading to fire. If batteries are deformed by pressure or impact, sealing may be damaged leading to leakage, also, internal insulation may be damaged leading to internal short circuit.

- (5) Do not mix different types of cells.
If different types of cells or if new and old cells of the same type are used in series, difference in voltage and electrical capacities may subject one or more cells to over discharge leading to build up of high internal pressures, swelling and rupture.
- (6) Ensure correct polarity.
If positive (+) and negative (-) terminals of the batteries are reversed during installation, the batteries may short-circuit, over-discharge (*4) or become reversed in polarity depending on the application. This may lead to causing rupture and fire.
- (7) Do not overcharge (*5) by high current and/or high voltage.
Do not over-discharge. (polarity reversal)
If batteries are over-charged by high current or if batteries are over-discharged to polarity reversal, internal gas pressure will rise, which will lead to swelling, rupture and fire.
- (8) Do not use batteries for unspecified purposes.
Differences in voltage or terminal configuration may cause an imperfect connection, fire, heat generation, leakage or explosion.
- (9) In case of leakage or an abnormal odor keep away from fire to prevent ignition of any leaked electrolyte
- (10) Do not put into conducting liquid (such as solder baths) whose conductivity is more than $350\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.
If batteries are put into the conducting liquid, then electric corrosion may occur and inflammable gases may be released.

*4 Overdischarge : to discharge below the specified end of discharge voltage.
In extreme cases of over-discharge the polarity of the battery will become reversed.

*5 Overcharge : to continue charging after the battery has been fully recharged.

6.2 Precautions in the event of swallowing a lithium battery

Please keep away from children and infants to avoid the possibility of swallowing by mistake. Furthermore, it is strongly recommended that careful attention should be paid to the method of fixing batteries into products to avoid the chance of them being readily removed. In the event of swallowing a lithium battery seek immediate medical attention.

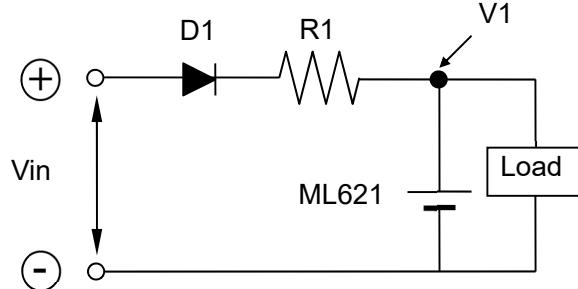
6.3 Precautions in designing equipment circuits incorporating batteries

6.3.1 Batteries shall be located as far away as possible from any heat sources. In the event of circuit failure, the batteries shall not be exposed to temperature in excess of 100°C except reflow.

6.3.2 Over charging

In case of floating charge, the charging voltage should be as low as possible within the range of between 2.80V/cell and 3.10V/cell. To avoid overcharging, use a circuit like Figure-7. If the cell is charged to a higher voltage than specified, there will be swelling, corrosion, leakage, rupture, or burn.

Figure-7



Cautions when setting up R, D1

1. Set up to obtain the following.
 $2.80\text{V}/\text{cell} < V1 < 3.10\text{V}/\text{cell}$

2. Max. charge current should be 2mA or lower.

6.3.3 Over Discharge

If the batteries are over-discharged to below the specified end of discharge voltage (2.00V/cell), there will be significant deterioration in battery performance. If the battery is forced to discharge till polarity reversal, the battery may swell, rupture or burn.

It is therefore recommended that consideration should be given for the need to incorporate over-discharge protections.

6.4. The battery life may be shortened if it is used in applications where a continuous temperature gradient, no matter how small it may be, is generated on any part of the battery.

7. Guarantee of Product

- (1) We certify that the battery shall comply with the specification defined in this document for 1 year after shipping from our factory. We will supply only substitute or replacement battery immediately free of charge, in case the defects and problems are caused by our fault apparently in this period, and we don't bear any further liabilities.
- (2) With regard to confirmation of matching between battery and your apparatus, and verifying of battery life under condition of set mounting, such confirmation shall be in your responsibility.
- (3) We cannot accept any responsibility if you handle, apply, amount, test, service or check batteries with improper or incorrect manner, and if you did not obey guidance, caution, warning or information which are defined in this document, our rational instruction or suggestion.

8. Requests for Keeping Quality and Safety

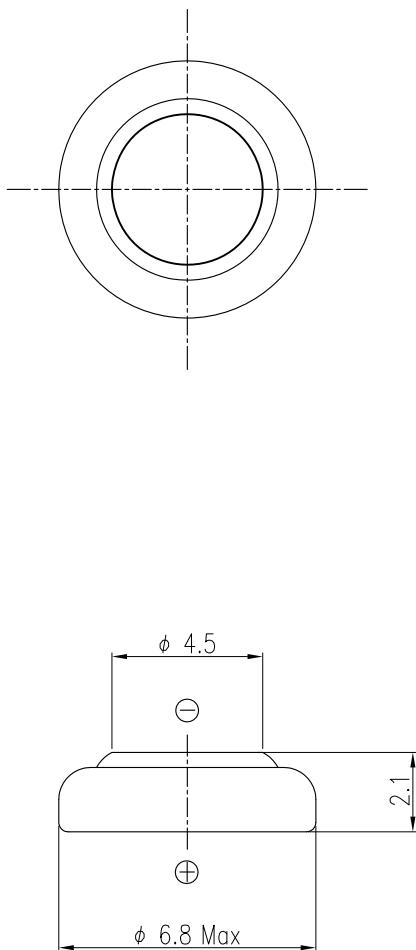
8.1 Storage

- (1) Batteries shall be stored in a dry place with minimal temperature variation (Relative humidity 60% or less at constant temperature between 10 and 30°C). High humidity and high temperatures will result in battery performance deterioration as well as corrosion.
- (2) Do not expose batteries to direct sunlight or expose them to moisture to avoid deterioration of performance.

8.2 By all means, please contact us FDK on ahead to keep quality and safety if you intend to operate outside of the conditions described in this document.

- (1) In the case of applying cells for other applications.
- (2) In the case of connecting batteries in series or in parallel in circuits.
- (3) In the case of plastic molding for cells.
- (4) In the case of welding terminals onto cells by spot welder.
- (5) In the case of cleaning or welding by ultrasonic.

Figure-2 Shape and Dimension



Unit : mm

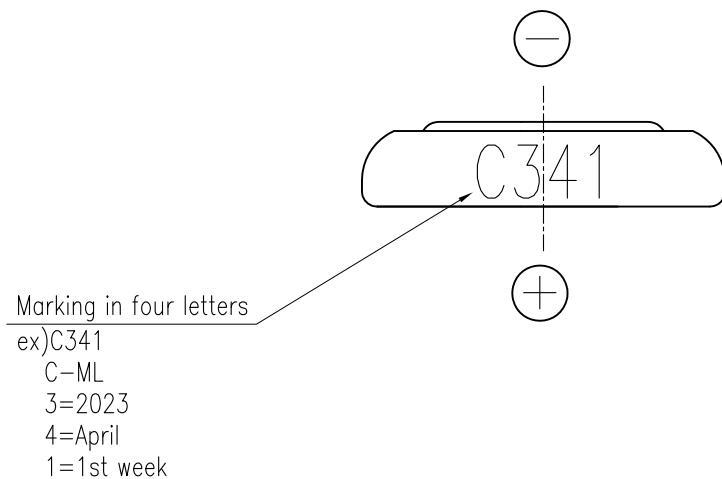
Product Name	ML621
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Figure-3 Positive Can Marking



Product Name	ML621
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Figure-4 Indication of Production Lot



Production Lot Marking

1st letter : THE TYPE
ML = C

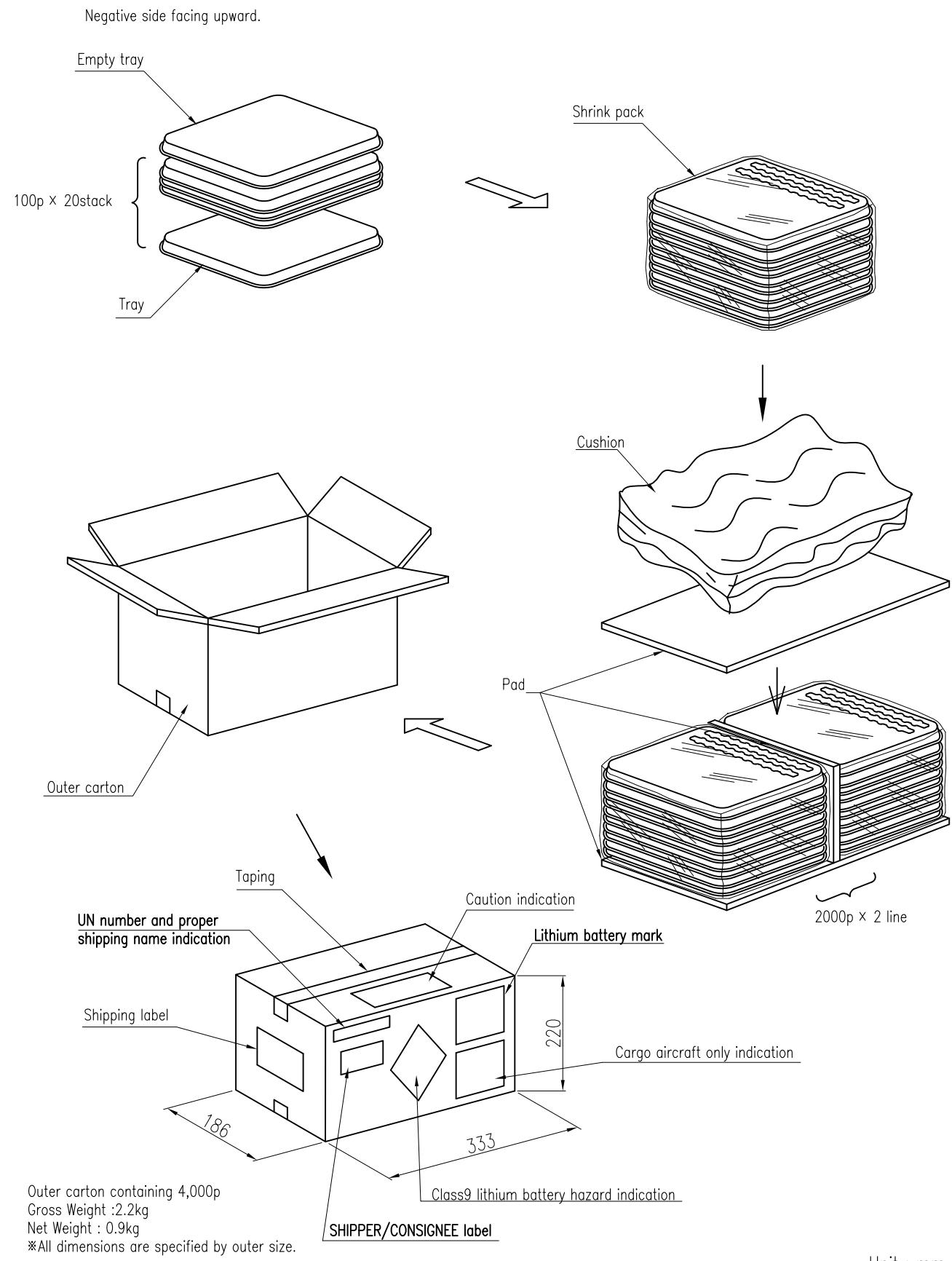
2nd letter : THE YEAR
2021 = 1
2022 = 2
2023 = 3
:
2030 = 0

3rd letter : THE MONTH
January = 1
February = 2
:
October = 0
November = Y
December = Z

4th letter : THE WEEK
1st week = 1
2nd week = 2
3rd week = 3
4th week = 4
5th week = 5

Product Name	ML621
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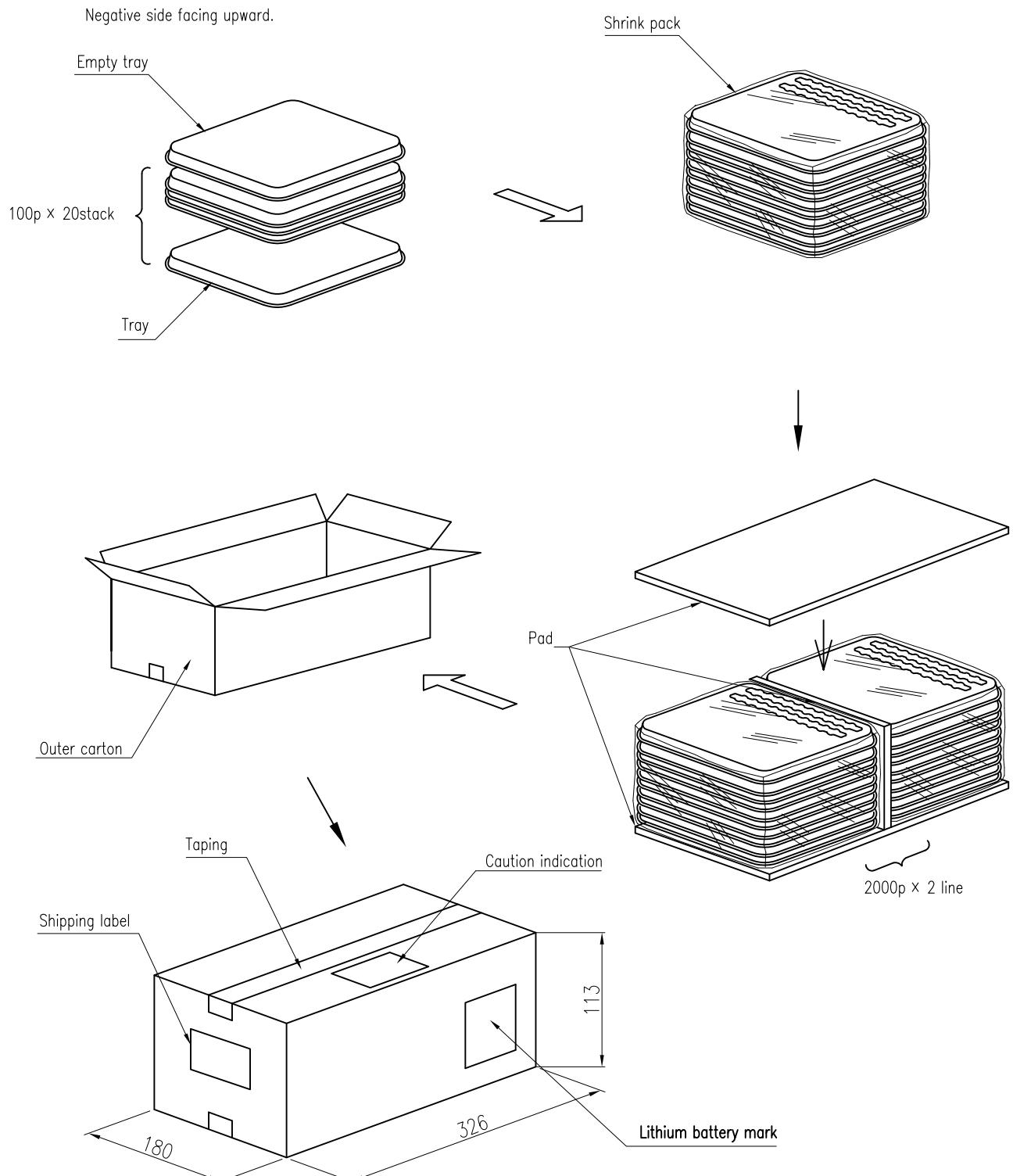
Figure-5 Packaging Specification (by air Section1B)



Unit : mm

Product Name	ML621
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Figure-6 Packaging Specification (by boat)



Unit : mm

Product Name	ML621
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