

Amazon Basics CR1632 Lithium Coin Battery



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Information for Safety

WARNING KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

- Swallowing can lead to chemical burns, perforation of soft tissue, and death. Severe burns can occur within 2 hours of ingestion.
- Seek medical attention immediately.
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children. Especially keep batteries that are considered swallowable out of the reach of children. In case of ingestion of a cell or battery, seek medical assistance promptly.
- Do not allow children to replace batteries without adult supervision.
- Always insert batteries correctly with polarity (+ and -) marked on the battery and the equipment. Batteries that are incorrectly placed into equipment may be short-circuited, or charged.
- This can result in a rapid temperature rise causing venting, leakage, and explosion, and may cause personal injury.
- Do not short-circuit batteries. When the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals of a battery are in electrical contact with each other, the battery becomes short-circuited. For example, loose batteries in a pocket with keys or coins can be short-circuited.
- This can result in venting, leakage, explosion, fire, and personal injury.
- Do not charge batteries. Attempting to charge a non-rechargeable (primary) battery can cause internal gas and/or heat generation resulting in leakage, venting, explosion, fire, and personal injury.
- Do not force discharge batteries. When batteries are force discharged using an external power source, the voltage of the battery will be forced below its design capability and gases will be generated inside the battery.
- This can result in leakage, venting, explosion, fire, and personal injury.
- Do not mix old and new batteries or batteries of different types or brands.
- When replacing batteries, replace all of them at the same time with new batteries of the same brand and type.
- When batteries of different brands or types are used together, or new and old batteries are used together, some batteries may be over-discharged due to a difference in voltage or capacity.
- This can result in venting, leakage, and explosion and may cause personal injury.
- Exhausted batteries should be immediately removed from equipment and properly disposed of. When discharged batteries are kept in the equipment for a long time electrolyte leakage can occur causing damage to the equipment and/or personal injury.
- Do not heat batteries. When a battery is exposed to heat, venting, leakage, and explosions may occur and cause personal injury.
- Do not weld or solder directly to batteries. The heat from welding or soldering directly to a battery may cause internal short-circuiting resulting in venting, leakage, and explosion, and may cause personal injury.
- Do not dismantle batteries. When a battery is dismantled or taken apart, contact with the components can be harmful and can cause personal injury or fire.
- Do not deform batteries. Batteries should not be crushed, punctured, or otherwise mutilated. Such abuse can cause leakage, venting, explosion, or fire and can cause personal injury.
- Do not dispose of batteries in a fire. When batteries are disposed of in a fire, the heat build-up can cause an explosion and/or fire and personal injury: Do not incinerate batteries except for approved disposal in a controlled incinerator.
- A lithium battery with a damaged container should not be exposed to water. Lithium metal in contact with water can produce hydrogen gas, fire, explosion, and/or cause personal injury.
- Do not encapsulate and/or modify batteries. Encapsulation, or any other modification to a battery, may result in blockage of the pressure relief vent mechanism(s) and/or prevent removal of hydrogen gas generated in the

batteries.

- This may lead to explosions and personal injury. Advice from the battery manufacturer should be sought if it is considered necessary to make any modification.
- Store unused batteries in their original packaging away from metal objects. If already unpacked, do not mix or jumble batteries.
- Unpacked batteries could get jumbled or mixed with metal objects such as keys, coins, etc. This can cause battery short-circuiting which can result in leakage, venting, explosion or fire, and personal injury.
- One of the best ways to prevent this from happening is to store unused batteries in their original packaging.
- Remove batteries from equipment if it is not to be used for an extended time – unless it is for emergency purposes. It is advantageous to remove batteries immediately from equipment that has ceased to function satisfactorily, or when a long period of disuse is anticipated (e.g. portable lighting, toys). Although most batteries on the market today are provided with protective jackets or other means to contain leakage, a battery that has been partially or completely exhausted may be more prone to leak than one that is unused.









Specific instructions for the United States

warning


- **INGESTION HAZARD:** DEATH or serious injury can occur if ingested.
- A swallowed button cell or coin battery can cause Internal Chemical Burns in as little as 2 hours.
- KEEP new and used batteries OUT OF REACH of CHILDREN.
- Seek immediate medical attention if a battery is suspected to be swallowed or inserted inside any part of the body.
- For treatment information call: 1-(800)498-8666.
- When used correctly, primary batteries provide a safe and dependable source of portable power.
- However, misuse or abuse may result in leakage, fire, or explosion.
- Always take care to install your batteries correctly observing the "+" and "-" marks on the battery and the device. Batteries that are incorrectly placed into some equipment may be short-circuited, or charged. This can result in a rapid temperature rise causing venting, leakage, rupture, and personal injury. Always replace the whole set of batteries at one time, taking care not to mix old and new ones or batteries of different types. When batteries of different brands or type are used together, or new and old batteries are used together, some batteries may be over-discharged due to a difference in voltage or capacity. This can result in venting, leakage, and explosion and may cause personal injury.
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children, especially small batteries that could be easily ingested.
- Immediately seek medical attention if a cell or battery has been swallowed. Also, contact your local poison control center.
- Store unused batteries in their original packaging and away from metal objects. Unpacked batteries could get jumbled or mixed with metal objects. This can cause battery short-circuiting which may result in venting, leakage explosion, and personal injury; one of the best ways to avoid this from happening is to store unused batteries in their original packaging. Never dispose of batteries in a fire. When batteries are disposed of in a fire, the heat build-up may cause an explosion and personal injury.
- Do not incinerate batteries except for approved disposal in a controlled incinerator.
- Never attempt to recharge primary batteries. Attempting to charge a nonrechargeable (primary) battery may cause internal gas or heat generation resulting in venting, leakage, explosion, and personal injury.

- Never short circuit batteries as this may lead to high temperatures, leakage, or explosion. When the positive(+) and negative(-) terminals of a battery are in electrical contact with each other, the battery becomes short-circuited.
- This may result in venting, leakage, explosion, and personal injury.
- If the electrolyte comes into contact with the skin or eyes, immediately flush with fresh water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.
- Never heat batteries to revive them. When a battery is exposed to heat, venting, leakage, and explosion may occur and cause personal injury.
- Never attempt to disassemble, crush, puncture, or open batteries. Such abuse may result in venting, leakage, rupture, and cause personal injury.
- Purchase the correct size and grade of cell or battery most suitable for the intended use.
- Keep cells or batteries clean and dry both during use and storage. Wipe metal terminals with a soft, dry cloth if they become dirty.
- Charge cells or batteries before use. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions or device manual for proper charging instructions.
- On first use, or after prolonged periods of storage, it may be necessary to charge and discharge the cell or battery two or three times before obtaining maximum performance.

Features

-  Do not charge
-  Do not deform or damage
-  Do not dispose of it in the fire
-  Do not insert incorrectly
-  Do not open or dismantle
-  Do not short-circuit
-  Immediately seek medical attention if batteries were swallowed
-  Do not dispose of used batteries with your household waste.
- Take them to an appropriate disposal/collection site
- To learn more about recycling batteries, visit: call2recycle.org/what-can-i-recycle
- URL : <https://www.amazon.co.jp/>
- amazon.com/AmazonBasics

Documents / Resources

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|  | <p>amazon basics CR1632 Lithium Coin Battery [pdf] Instructions CR1632, CR1632 Lithium Coin Battery, Lithium Coin Battery, Coin Battery, Battery</p> |
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References

- [User Manual](#)

[Manuals+](#), [Privacy Policy](#)

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