amazon basics LR44 Alkaline Button Cell Battery

amazon basics LR44 Alkaline Button Cell Battery User Manual

Contents

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 Read these instructions carefully and retain them for future use. If this product is passed to a third party, then these instructions must be included.

Information for Safety

- Always insert batteries correctly with regard to polarity (+ and -) marked on the battery and the equipment. Batteries which 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.
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children.
- 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 by means of 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 brand or type are used together, or new and old batteries are used together, some batteries may be over-discharged due to a difference of 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 expose batteries to heat. When a battery is exposed to heat, venting,
- Dleakage and explosion 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 fire. When batteries are disposed of in fire, the heat build-up can cause explosion and/or fire and personal injury. Do not incinerate batteries except for approved disposal in a controlled incinerator.
- Do not allow children to replace batteries without adult supervision.
- 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 explosion 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 get 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 period of time unless it is for emergency purposes.
- It is advantageous to remove batteries immediately from equipment which 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 United States

When used correctly, primary batteries provide a safe and dependable source of portable power. However, misuse or abuse may result in leakage, fire, or rupture. 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 brand or type are used together, or new and old batteries are used together, some batteries may be over-discharged due to a difference of voltage or capacity.
- This can result in venting, leakage, and rupture and may cause personal injury.
- Store unused batteries in their original packaging and away from metal objects. Unpacked batteries could be jumbled or get mixed with metal objects.
- This can cause battery short-circuiting which may result in venting, leakage and rupture and personal injury; one of the best ways to avoid this happening is to store unused batteries in their original packaging.
- Remove discharged batteries from equipment promptly to avoid possible damage from leakage. When discharged batteries are kept in the equipment for a long time, electrolyte leakage may occur causing damage to the appliance and/or personal injury.
- Never dispose of batteries in fire. When batteries are disposed of in fire, the heat build-up may cause rupture 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 non- rechargeable (primary) battery may cause internal gas and/or heat generation resulting in venting, leakage, rupture and personal injury.
- Never short circuit batteries as this may lead to high temperatures, leakage, or rupture. 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, rupture and personal injury.
- Never heat batteries in order to revive them. When a battery is exposed to heat, venting, leakage and rupture

may occur and cause personal injury.

- Remember to switch off devices after use. A battery that has been partially or completely exhausted may be more prone to leak than one that is unused.
- Never attempt to disassemble, crush, puncture or open batteries. Such abuse may result in venting, leakage, and rupture, and 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.

Instructions for Use

- Always purchase the correct size and grade of battery most suitable for the intended use.
- Replace all batteries of a set at the same time.
- Clean the battery contacts and also those of the device prior to battery installation.
- Ensure the batteries are installed correctly with regard to polarity (+ and -).
- Remove batteries from appliance that is not to be used for an extended period of time.
- Remove used batteries promptly.

Battery Disposal

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**

Feedback and Help
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Documents / Resources

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References

- **User Manual**