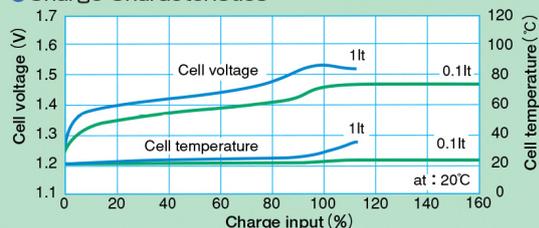


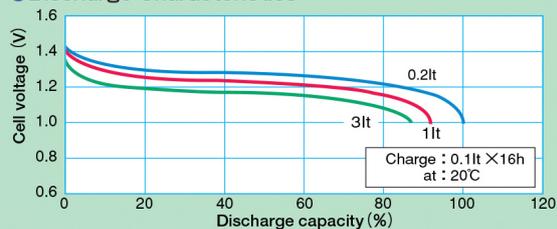


## Characteristics(HR-AAC)

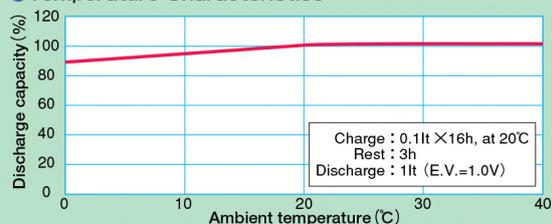
### ● Charge Characteristics



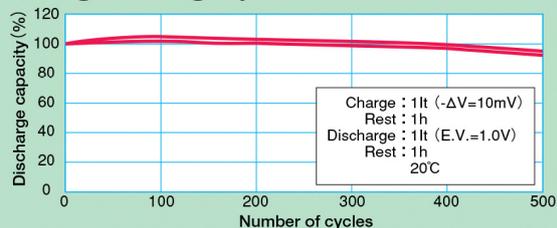
### ● Discharge Characteristics



### ● Temperature Characteristics



### ● Charge/Discharge Cycle Characteristics



※Typical applications are shown in the table. For other purposes, consult Sanyo.

## ⚠ Precautions for Incorporating Assembled Batteries

- When batteries are used at high temperature, their charge efficiency decreases and degradation of their performance and material properties is accelerated. To prevent this, keep the battery away from heat generating parts such as in transformers, and attempt to improve the heat diffusion of equipment and battery.
- Reverse charging of battery may cause leakage of electrolyte (strong alkaline aqueous solution), thus

calling for alkaline-resistant materials in the periphery of the battery. Together with the electrolyte, oxygen or hydrogen gas may leak. During design, measures must be incorporated to prevent combustion, which may be caused by sparks from motors or switches.

- Avoid contact-type connections such as those employing a spring, as an oxidized coating will form on the contact surface after prolonged periods of use, leading to possible improper contact. If a

contact-type connection is used, remove the battery and wipe the contact with a cloth every few months to improve conductivity.

- Select the material for the connection plate that has excellent resistance to alkaline. The materials that contain copper may cause a trouble like rust.
- Avoid direct attachment to a printed board, as leakage will corrode the board. If direct attachment is necessary, please consult with Sanyo representative.