TOSHIBA

Leading Innovation



ALKALINE DRY BATTERY

- High quality and long lifetime
- Safe, powerful, and reliable
- Available in Shrink, Blister, and Multi Packs (packs of 12, 16, 20, or 40 batteries AA or AAA size, in a display box for convenient storage on shelf or counter)
- Ideal for e.g. : portable radios and CD players, toys, and electronic games



LR6G C (AA)

- LR20G C (D)
- LR14G C (C)
- LR6G C (AA)
- LR03G C (AAA)
- 6LF22G C (9V)

- High energy density and long shelf life
- Safe, powerful, and reliable
- Available in Blister : D, C, AA, AAA, N, and 9V size
- Ideal for e.g. : portable radios, handheld computers, pocket electronic games, and pagers



LR20G R (D) LR14G R (C) LR6G R (AA) LR03G R (AAA) LR1G R (N) 6LF22G R (9V)

ZINC-AIR BATTERY

- For Hearing Aid
- High capacity
- Nominal voltage : 1.4V

＊Dial Pack (6 pcs)



PR44 PR48 PR41 PR536

COIN-TYPE MANGANESE DIOXIDE-LITHIUM BATTERY

- Double nominal voltage (3V) in comparison to other battery chemistries
- Excellent performance even at extreme temperature range
- Available in Blister and Bulk
- Ideal for high drain and pulse discharge applications



CR2032

- CR1216
- CR1616
- CR1632
- CR2016
- CR2025
- CR2032
- CR2430
- CR2450

CARBON ZINC BATTERY "SUPER HEAVY DUTY"

- High quality and reliability
- Without mercury or cadmium
- Available in Shrink and Blister : D, C, AA, AAA, and 9V size
- Ideal for e.g. : flashlights, portable radios, remote controllers, radio control toys, pocket electronic games, and clocks



R20UG (D)



R14UG (C)



R6UG (AA)



R03UG (AAA)



6F22UGG (9V)

NEW DESIGN!!



R6UG (AA)



R03UG (AAA)

CARBON ZINC BATTERY "HEAVY DUTY"

- Unique sealing structure which assures excellent shelf life and resistance to leakage
- Without mercury or cadmium
- Available in Shrink and Blister : D, C, AA, 9V, and 3R12 size
- Ideal for e.g. : flashlights and clocks



R20KG (D)

NEW DESIGN!!



R14KG (C)



R6KG (AA)



6F22KGG (9V)



R20KG (D)



R14KG (C)



R6KG (AA)



6F22KGG (9V)

UNDERWATER LIGHT

Underwater Lights that can withstand water pressure even at a 50 meters depth for Pro-Divers

BK-145 (K)

- Specially Coated Body !
- Halo-Same Xenon Bulb (PR-4.8V4WXE)



Battery Used：D size Alkaline Battery × 4 pcs
Illuminance：Approx. 8000Lx
(measured at
1 meter distance and rated voltage of 4.8V)
Water-Pressure Resistance：5 kg/cm²
(Water Depth：About 50m)
Product Size：ϕ100×350mm
Product Mass：About 610g

K-138 (Y)

- Body made from impact-resistant ABS resin !
- Halogen Miniature Bulb (PR-4.8V4WH)



Battery Used：D size Alkaline Battery × 4 pcs
Illuminance：Approx. 4000Lx
(measured at
2 meter distance and rated voltage of 4.8V)
Water-Pressure Resistance：5 kg/cm²
(Water Depth：About 50m)
Product Size：ϕ100×350mm
Product Mass：About 600g

K-137 (L)

- Body made from impact-resistant ABS resin !
- Krypton Miniature Bulb (PR-15K)



Battery Used：D size Alkaline Battery × 4 pcs
Illuminance：Approx. 3500Lx
(measured at
2 meter distance and rated voltage of 4.8V)
Water-Pressure Resistance：5 kg/cm²
(Water Depth：About 50m)
Product Size：ϕ100×350mm
Product Mass：About 600g

LED FLASH LIGHT

- Long-life high intensity
- Excellent and consistent brightness / luminosity : ～250Lx from a distance of 1m
- Robust, rainproof construction with hand strap
- High quality and reliability
- Eco-friendly
- Best combined with Toshiba Alkaline Battery
- CE & WEEE certifications
- Universal design award as “Easy to use in the dark” (KFL-102(W), KFL-202(W), and KFL-302(W))





KFL-102 (W)

- D size Alkaline Battery × 2 pcs
- Production Mass : About 151g



KFL-202 (W)

- C size Alkaline Battery × 2 pcs
- Production Mass : About 92g



KFL-302 (W)

- AA size Alkaline Battery × 2 pcs
- Production Mass : About 70g

KFL-1800 (W)

- D size Alkaline Battery × 4 pcs
- Production Mass : About 280g
- Consistent brightness / luminosity : ～1000Lx from a distance of 1m

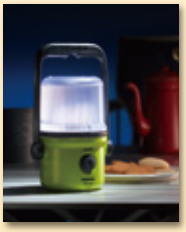




OUTDOOR LED

- Long-life high intensity
- Consistent brightness / luminosity : ～10Lx from a distance of 50cm
- Rainproof construction
- Best combined with Toshiba Alkaline Battery





LKL-1000 (G)

- D size Alkaline Battery × 4 pcs
- Production Mass : About 352g

BURGLAR ALARM







DB-82 (W)

- AAA size Alkaline Battery × 1 pc
- Volume Level : About 95db
- Production Mass : About 41g

PORTABLE POWER SUPPLY

World Class Compact Design*1

- Elegant and compact design
- Fast Charging for most electronics devices
- 2 USB Outputs
- 6 Built-in Protection
- 4 LED Indicators

Product Specification

Model : LPT-6000
Capacity : 6000mAh
Input : DC 5V / max 1.8A*2
Output : Dual USB DC 5V, 2A / 0.5A (max 2.5A)*2
Dimension : 90.5 x 48.8 x 21.9mm (L x W x H)
Product Weight : 116g
Accessory : MicroUSB Charging Data Cable

*1 : compare with 6000mAh model using cylindrical Li-Ion battery
*2 : used with included specific USB cable.





Ni-MH CHARGER

USB mobile compatible Nickel-Metal Hydride Charger able to supply power to a smartphone

- Capable of charging Nickel-Metal Hydride Rechargeable Batteries









Ni-MH RECHARGEABLE BATTERY

“Ready to use”
Capacity retention 75% after storage for 1 year at 20°C

Model code	Size	Capacity (min.)
TNH-6AC	AA	2250mAh
TNH-6MC	AA	1950mAh
TNH-03AC	AAA	750mAh



TNH-6MC (AA)



TNH-6AC (AA)



TNH-03AC (AAA)

memo

⚠ 安全上のご注意　ご使用の際は、取扱説明書（包装台紙）をよくお読みの上、正しくお使いください。

電池は、通常の使用条件下では安心してご使用頂けますが、万一誤った取扱いをしますと発熱、液漏れ、破裂、発火したり、けがや機器故障の原因となるおそれがありますので、次の点に注意してご使用ください。充電式電池につきましては、電池本体及び包装台紙の安全上の注意、使用上のお願いを必ずお守りください。

1 安全上、次のことに注意してください。

(1)電解液の対応処置　電池内部からの電解液には、直接触れないように注意してください。

電池の電解液が付着すると衣服の損傷や皮膚のただれを起こすばかりではなく、目に入った場合は、失明する場合があります。特にアルカリ性溶液が目に入った場合は、直ぐに水で洗い流し医師の治療を受けてください。舐めた場合はすぐにうがいをして医師に相談し、また皮膚や衣服に付着した場合は水で洗い流してください。

(2)充電　電池を充電しないでください。(充電式電池は除く)

一次電池は、充電用として作られていないので、充電しないでください。充電すると、電池内部にガスが発生し、発熱、破裂または発火するおそれがあります。

(3)ショート　電池の⊕、⊖をショートさせないでください。

電池の⊕,⊖ 端子を針金などで接続したり、また金属製のネックレスやヘアピン、コイン等などと一緒に持ち運んだり、保管しないでください。電池がショート状態となり、過大な電流が流れ、発熱のため電池構造が破損し、発熱、漏液、破裂または発火するおそれがあります。

(4)分解　電池を分解しないでください。

電池の外装チューブやラベルを剥がしたり、キズつけないでください。無理に電池を分解しようとすると、手指を傷つけたり、電池内部の電解液等が飛び散って目を傷めたり、皮膚を荒らしたりするおそれがあります。漏液した電解液も同じく、直接人体に触れないでください。もし触れた場合は直ぐに水で洗い流してください。アルカリ一次電池には、強アルカリ液が使用されているので、皮膚をただれさせたり、目に入った場合には失明のおそれがあります。二酸化マンガンリチウム一次電池の場合、分解すると内部の金属リチウムが露出し、水分と接すると激しく反応して、発火につながるおそれがあります。

(5)加圧変形　電池を加圧変形しないでください。

電池を加圧変形させると、電池封口部のゆがみによって漏液、内部ショートなどの異常を生じることがあります。また内部ショートによって発熱、漏液、破裂または発火するおそれがあります。

(6)加熱　電池を加熱しないでください。

電池を加熱すると、絶縁物やガス排出弁などを損傷させたりして、電池を漏液、発熱、破裂させるおそれがあります。

(7)火中投下　火の中へは電池を入れないでください。

電池を火の中に投棄すると破裂したり、激しく燃えることがあり、(6)の加熱で述べた以上に危険です。

(8)はんだ付け　電池端子に直接はんだ付けしないでください。

電池に直接はんだ付けすると、電池が加熱され、(6)の加熱で述べたことと同じ理由で同現象が起るおそれがあります。

(9)衝撃　電池に強い衝撃を与えないでください。

電池を落下させたり、投げつけたりして、強い衝撃を与えると、電池内部の絶縁物や構造などを損傷し、漏液、内部ショートなどの異常を生じることがあります。また内部ショートによって、発熱、漏液、破裂または発火するおそれがあります。

(10)逆装填　電池の⊕、⊖を正しく装填してください。

電池の⊕,⊖を逆装填すると、機器によっては電池が充電やショートなどで異常反応を起こし、発熱、漏液、破裂または発火するおそれがあります。

(11)過放電　電池を過放電（過度の使用状態）しないでください。

電池は、機器が正常に作動しない状態になってからも、電気回路がつながったままで（スイッチの切り忘れなどによって）放置されると、電池内部の消耗が継続され過度の放電状態となり、内部でガスが発生し、漏液や破裂の原因となったり、機器を破損させるおそれがあります。2個以上の電池を接続使用し過放電すると電池電圧が0V以下（転極）することがあり、更に漏液や破裂が起こりやすくなります。

(12)混用　「銘柄や種類の異なる電池」や「新しい電池と使用した電池や古い電池」を混ぜて使わないでください。

銘柄や種類の異なる電池を混ぜて使うと、機器が正常に作動しないばかりではなく、それぞれの放電性能が異なるので、早く消耗した電池が過度の使用状態（過放電）となり漏液や破裂の原因となります。また、新しい電池と使用した電池や古い電池を混ぜて使うと、使用した電池や古い電池が過度の使用状態（過放電）となり、不経済なばかりではなく、漏液や破裂の原因となりますので、電池を交換するときは全数を一度に行ってください。

2 飲み込み事故防止のため、次のことに注意してください。

小型電池（単4形、単5形、ボタン形、コイン形電池など）は、幼児が口に入れやすく、ときには飲み込んでしまう恐れがありますので、電池は幼児の手の届かない所においてください。万一飲み込んだ場合には、直ぐに医師に相談してください。

⚠ Safety Precautions

Although batteries are safe to use under normal conditions, improper handling may result in a personal injury or equipment failure from heating, electrolyte leakage, rupturing or fire. For safe to use of batteries, be sure to follow the instructions below. With regard to rechargeable batteries, follow the instructions printed on battery casing and packaging paper card.

1 Observe the following precautions to ensure safety.

(1) Electrolyte First-Aid　Be careful not to directly touch any electrolyte leakage from a battery.

Be careful not to directly touch any electrolyte leakage from a battery.
If the battery electrolyte leakage contacts your clothing or skin, it may damage the clothing or corrode your skin. Should it get into your eyes, it could cause loss of eyesight. If alkaline electrolyte in particular gets into your eyes, immediately rinse them with plenty of water and seek medical advice. If licked, immediately rinse your mouth with plenty of water and seek medical advice. If the electrolyte leakage contacts your clothing or skin, flush the affected area repeatedly with water.

(2) Charging　Do not charge batteries (except rechargeable batteries).

Do not attempt to charge primary batteries, because they are not designed for charging. If an attempt is made to charge them, gases generated within the battery can cause overheating, rupturing or fire.

(3) Shorting　Do not short-circuit the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals.

Do not connect the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals of a battery with a wire, or carry or store batteries together with metal necklaces, hairpins, coins or other metallic objects in order to avoid a short-circuit. If short-circuited, excessive current will flow, possibly damaging the battery structure due to the generated heat, with the possible result of overheating, leaking, rupturing or fire.

(4) Disassembling　Do not attempt to disassemble a battery.

Do not attempt to peel off or impair the battery outer tube or the label. If you attempt to disassemble a battery forcedly, you can get your hands or fingers injured. If the electrolyte inside the battery gets into your eyes or adhere to your skin, you can get your eyes or skin injured. Do not allow leaked electrolyte to come into contact with the human body. If this happens, rinse with a large quantity of water immediately. Alkaline primary batteries contain a strong alkaline acid, which can corrode your skin or cause loss of eyesight. If a manganese dioxide lithium primary battery is disassembled, the internal metallic lithium is exposed, which reacts violently on contact with water, causing fire hazard.

(5) Deforming　Do not deform a battery.

If you deform a battery by excessive pressure, the seals may become warped and cause leaking, an internal short-circuit, or other abnormalities.
An internal short-circuit or other abnormalities can cause overheating, leaking, rupture or fire.

(6) Heating　Do not cause the battery to become heated.

If the battery is heated, the insulator, the gas exhaust valve or other parts may be damaged, possibly causing leaking, overheating and rupturing.

(7) Disposing of in Fire　Do not throw a battery into a fire.

A battery may rupture or burn violently when thrown into a fire. This can be more dangerous than the events described in paragraph 6.

(8) Soldering　Do not directly solder anything onto the battery terminals.

Direct soldering onto the battery terminals causes the battery to be heated, and the events described in paragraph 6 can occur as a result.

(9) Impact　Do not give a strong impact to a battery.

If a battery is fallen, thrown or otherwise given a strong impact, the insulator in the battery or its structure may be damaged, possibly causing leaking, an internal short-circuit or other abnormalities. An internal short-circuit can cause overheating, leaking, rupturing or fire.

(10) Reverse Battery　Insert a battery with the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals oriented correctly.

If a battery is inserted with reversed terminals, abnormalities can occur due to charging, a short-circuit, etc., with the possible result of heat generation, leaking, rupturing or fire.

(11) Overdischarge

If an electric circuit is left connected (e.g., you forget to turn off the power switch) after equipment has entered an unoperational state, a battery continues to be drained, leading to an overdischarge situation. Consequently, gases generated within the battery can cause leaking or rupturing, or damage the equipment. If two or more batteries that are connected together are overdischarged, the battery voltage can drop below 0 V (as a result of polarity inversion), further increasing the possibility of leaking or rupturing.

(12) Mixed Use　Do not mix different types of batteries together, and do not mix used and new batteries.

Your equipment may not operate properly if batteries of different voltages and types are used together. In addition, the battery exhausted first may be excessively drained (overdischarged) due to different discharge characteristics, which may eventually result in leaking or rupturing of the battery. When used, new and/or partially used batteries are used together, used and partially used batteries will be excessively discharged. This is not only uneconomic but also may cause the battery to leak or rupture. Replace all batteries with new batteries at the same time.

Observe the following safety precautions to prevent batteries from being swallowed.

Small-size batteries (e.g., AAA size, N size, button cells, coin cells) can easily be picked up by little children and swallowed. Keep all batteries out of reach of little children. Consult a doctor immediately if a battery is swallowed.

TOSHIBA

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● Picture shown may vary from actual product.　● Product specification subject to change without notice.

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