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FORM HC0011-5-8 1

This connector features small, thin and back flip design, requiring delicate and careful handling. To prevent connector/FPC breakege and contact failure (meting failure, FPC pattern breakage, etc), read through the instructions shown below and handle the connector properly. Each values indicating here are for reference and may differ from standard value.

| IOperation and Precautions |

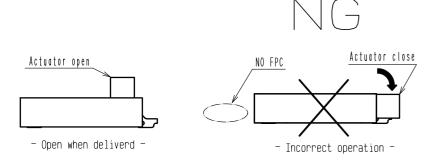
### 1. Initial condition

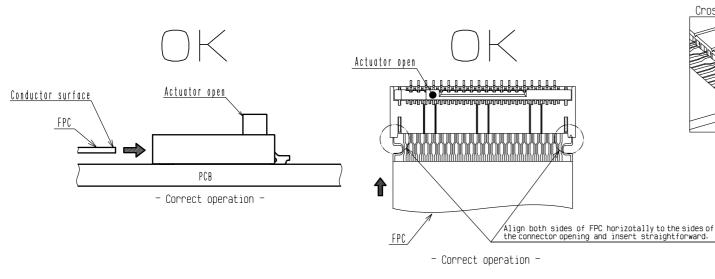
Actuator does not have to be operated before inserting FPC. as the connector is delivered with the actuator opened.

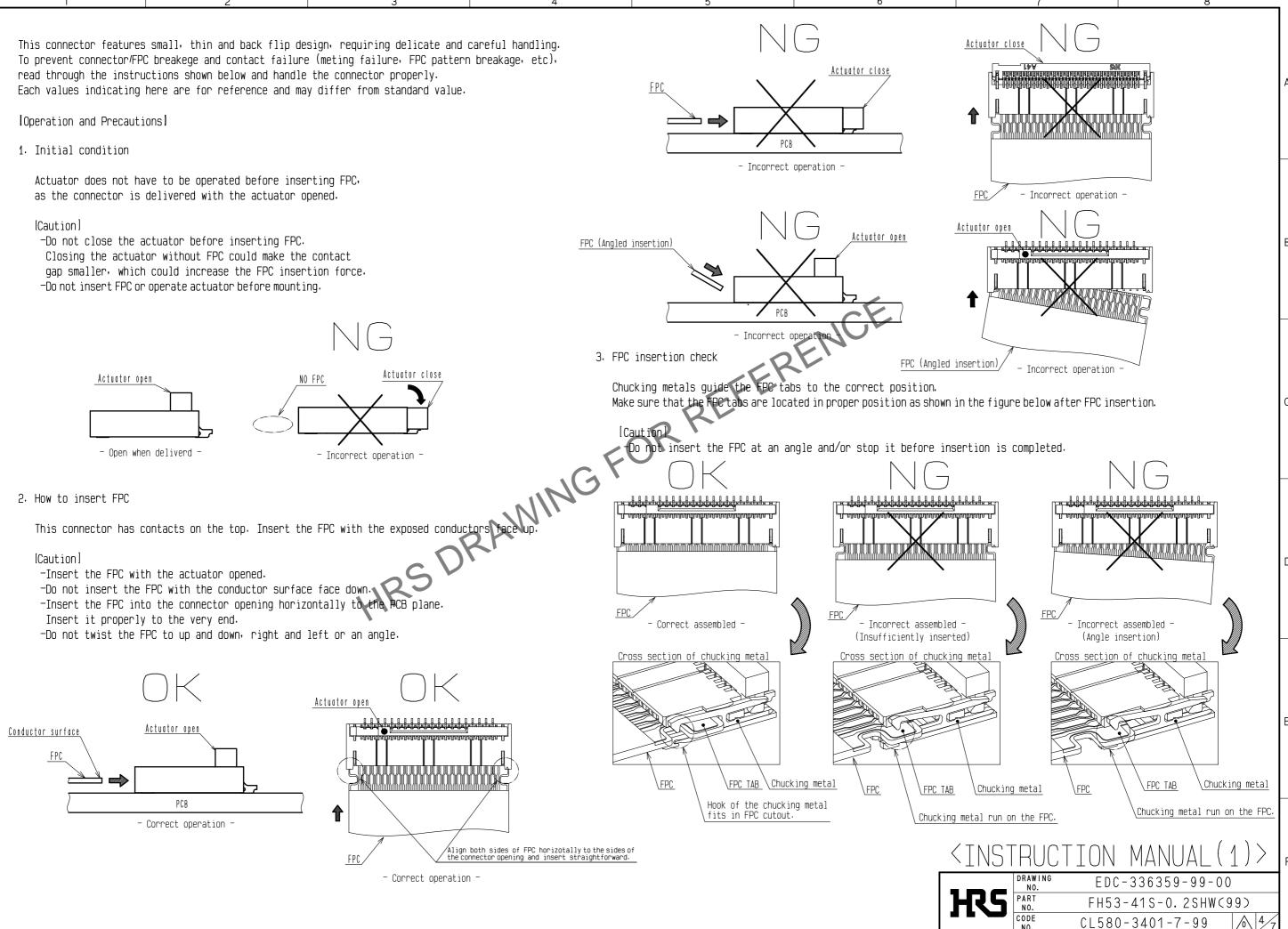
## [Caution]

В

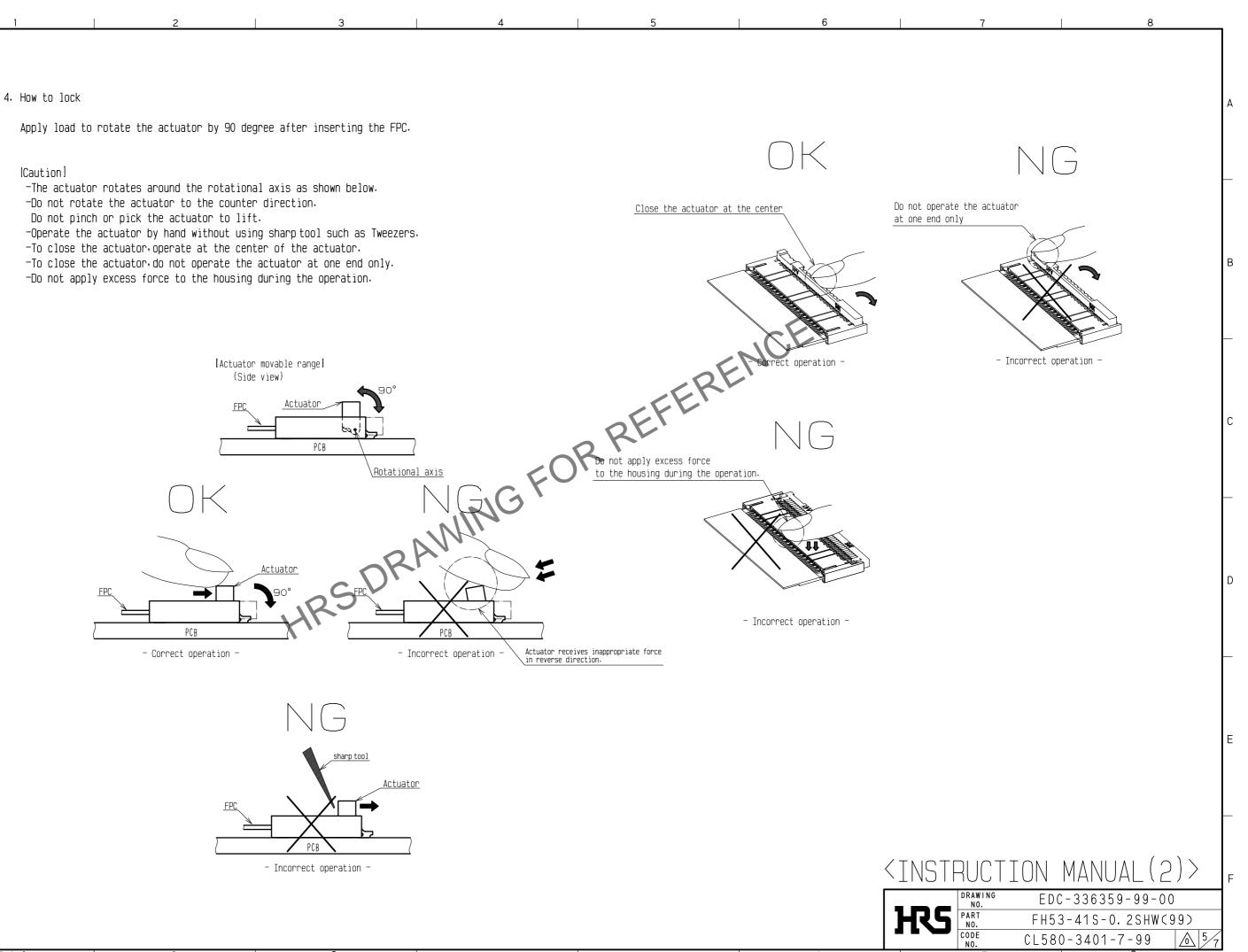
-Do not close the actuator before inserting FPC. Closing the actuator without FPC could make the contact gap smaller, which could increase the FPC insertion force. -Do not insert FPC or operate actuator before mounting.



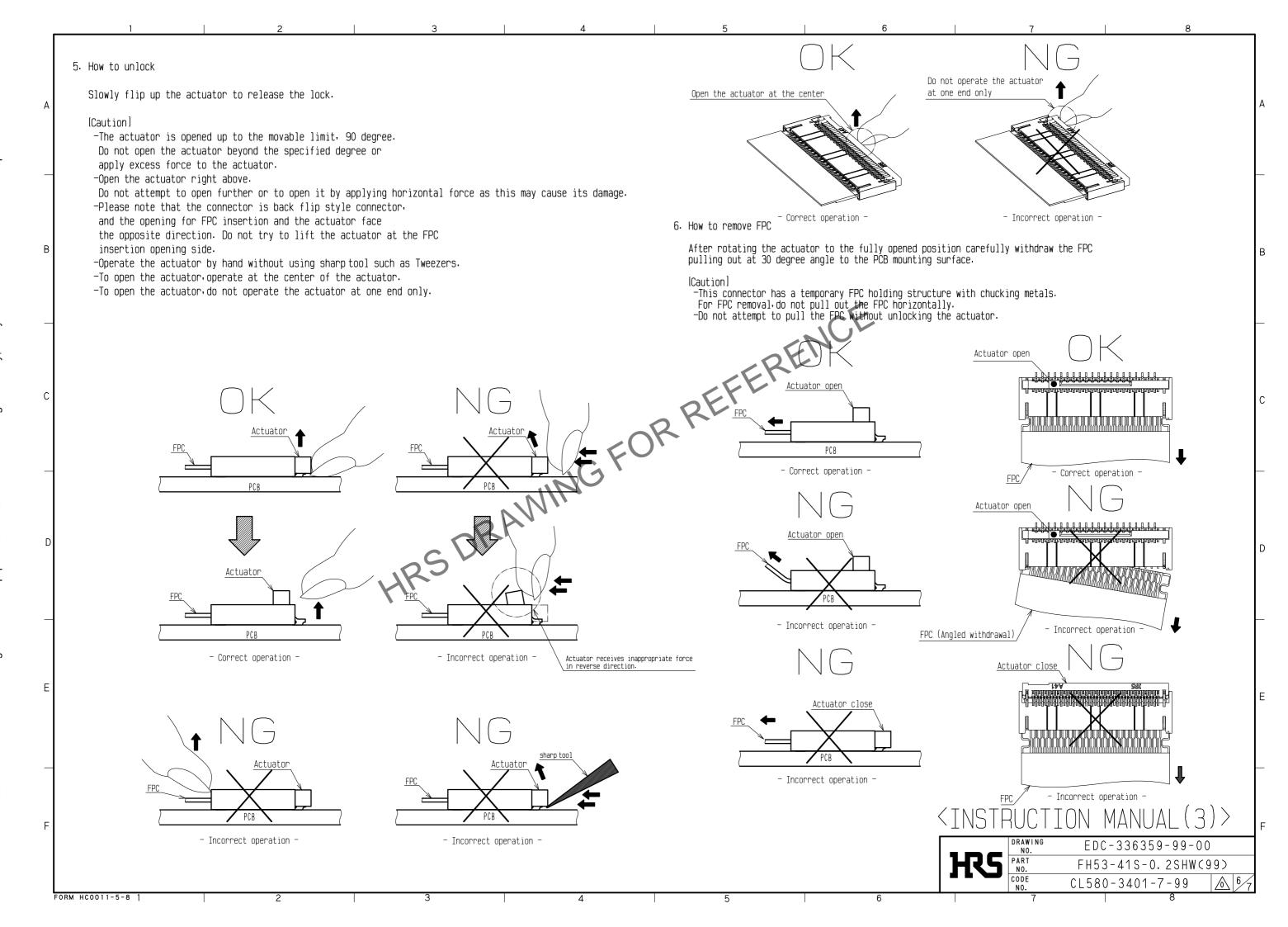




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CL580-3401-7-99



# [Precautions for design]

- 1. During FPC wiring ,ensure that stress is not applied directly to the connector. Do not bend the FPC excessively near the connector during use ,or it may cause contact failure or FPC breakage. Stabilizing the FPC is recommended.
- 2. Keep a sufficient FPC insertion space in the stage of the layout in order to avoid incorrect FPC insertion.
- Appropriate FPC length and component layout are recommended for assembly ease Too short FPC length makes assembly difficult.
- 3. Follow the recommended PCB mounting pattern, stencil opening design and the FPC design.
- 4. Make adjustments with the FPC manufacturer for FPC bending performance and wire breakage.
- 5. Keep spaces for the actuator movement and its operation for PCB design and component layout.

## IFPC routing after connection

Depending on a FPC rounding, a load is applied to the connector, and a contact failure may occur. To prevent a failure, take the following notes into a consideration during mechanism design.

### [Caution]

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- -Avoid applying forces to FPC in vertical or horizontal derections.
- In addition, avoid pulling up and down on the FPC.
- -When fixing FPC after FPC cabling avoid pulling FPC and route the wire FPC with slack.
- In this regard, the stiffener is parallel to the PCB.
- -Do not mount other components touching to the FPC underneath the FPC stiffener.

# Instructions for mounting on the PCB

### ♦Warp of PCB

Minimize warp of the PCB as much as possible.

Lead co-planarity including reinforced chucking metals is 0.1 mm or less.

Too much warp of the PCB may result in a soldering failure.

♦Flexible board design
Please make sure to put a stiffener on the backside of the flexible board.
We recommend a glass epoxy material with the thickness of 0.3mm MIN.

### ◆Load to Connector

Do not add 0.5N or greater external force when unreel or pick and place the connector etc. or it may get broken.

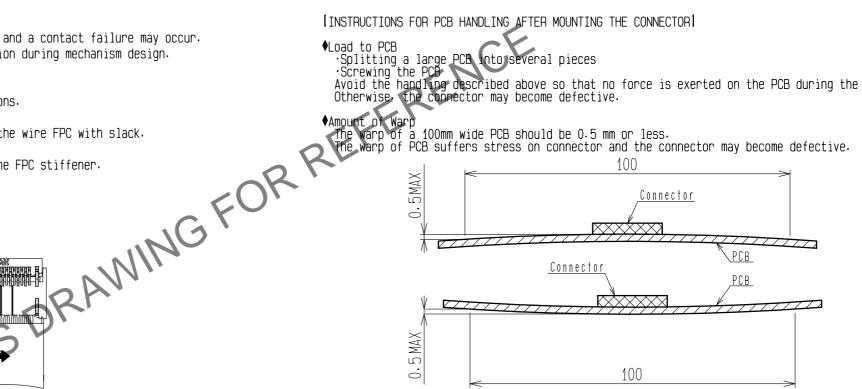
In addition, do not insert the FPC or operate the connector before mounting.

### ♦Reflow temperature profile

Apply reflow temperature profile within the specified conditions. In individual applications, the actual temperature may vary, depending on solder paste type volume/thickness and PCB size/thickness. Consult your solder paste and equipment manufacturer for specific recommendations.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PCB HANDLING AFTER MOUNTING THE CONNECTOR!

♦Load to PCB
•Splitting a large PCB into several pieces
•Screwing the PCB
Avoid the handling described above so that no force is exerted on the PCB during the assembly process.
Otherwise, the connector may become defective.



Other instructions

### ♦Instructions on manual soldering

Follow the instructions shown below when soldering the connector manually during repair work, etc.

- 1. Do not perform manual soldering with the FPC inserted into the connector.
- 2. Do not heat the connector excessively. Be very careful not to let the soldering iron contact any parts other than connector leads. Otherwise, the connector may be deformed or melt.
- 3. Do not supply excessive solder (or flux).

If excessive solder (or flux) is supplied on the terminals, solder or flux may adhere to the contacts or rotating parts of the actuator, resulting in poor contact or a rotation failure of the actuator. Supplying excessive solder to the chucking metals may hinder actuator rotation. resulting in breakage of the connector.

