











7. How to remove FPC [Precautions for component layout] After rotating the actuator to the fully opened position carefully withdraw the FPC Depending on a FPC rounding, a load is applied to the connector, and a contact failure may occur. pulling out horizontally (Example29) To prevent a failure, take the following notes into a consideration during mechanism design. [Caution] [Caution] -Avoid applying forces to FPC in vertical or horizontal directions. (Example32) (Example34) 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. (Example33)

-During FPC wiring, ensure that stress is not applied directly to the connector. -This connector has a temporary FPC holding structure with chucking metals. For FPC removal do not pull out the FPC upward or angled direction (Example30) -Do not attempt to pull the FPC without unlocking the actuator(Example31). 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 (Example34)

—Do not mount other components touching to the FPC underneath the FPC stiffener (Example35)

—Make adjustments with the FPC manufacturer for FPC bending performance and wire breakage. Example29 Actuator open -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. Actuator open Too short FPC length makes assembly difficult. -Keep spaces for the actuator movement and its operation for PCB design and component layout. Example 32 FPC/ - Correct operation - Correct operation Example30 Actuator open Actuator open Example33 Example34 FPC (Upward pull) Stress is applied to FPC Stiffener - Incorrect operation -Incorrect operation -Example35 Example31 Actuator close Stiffener Component part - Incorrect operation Incorrect operation -DRAWING EDC-367578-99-00 **HS** FH58M-7S-0. 25SHW(99) CODE CL580-3811-0-99  $\triangle |\frac{7}{8}|$ FORM HC0011-5-8 1

Instructions for mounting on the PCBI Follow the instructions shown below when mounting on the PCB. [Caution] -Refer to recommended layouts on the page 1 for PCB and stencil pattern. -Shorter pattern width than the recommended PCB dimension. could cause solder wicking and/or flux penetration. -Larger pattern than the recommended stencil dimension. could cause solder wicking and/or flux penetration. -Clearance underneath the contact and the housing is very small. In case solder resist and/or silk screening are applied on PCB underneath the connector. verify the thickness, or it could push up the connector bottom and may cause soldering defect and/or insufficient fillet formation. -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. -Prevent warpage of PCB, where possible, since it can cause soldering failure even with 0.1 mm max coplanarity. several pieces

..... several pieces

Otherwise. The connector may become defective.

The warp of a 100 mm wide PCB should be 0.5 mm or less.
The warp of PCB suffers stress on connector and the connector may become defective. (Example 36)

Sxample 36

Connector

Connector -When mounting on the flexible board, please make sure to put a stiffener Instructions for PCB handling after mounting the connector! 100 Instructions on manual soldering Follow the instructions shown below when soldering the connector manually during repair work, etc. [Caution] -Do not perform manual soldering with the FPC inserted into the connector.
-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. —Do not supply excessive solder (or flux).

If excessive solder (or flux) is supplied on the terminals or chucking metals, 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.

## <INSTRUCTION MANUAL(5)>

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