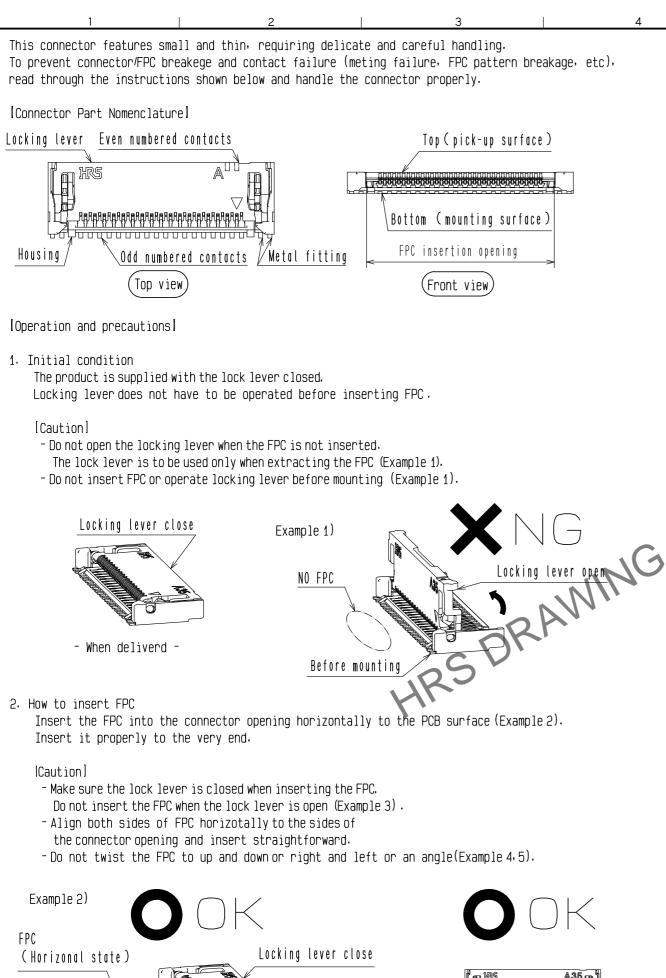
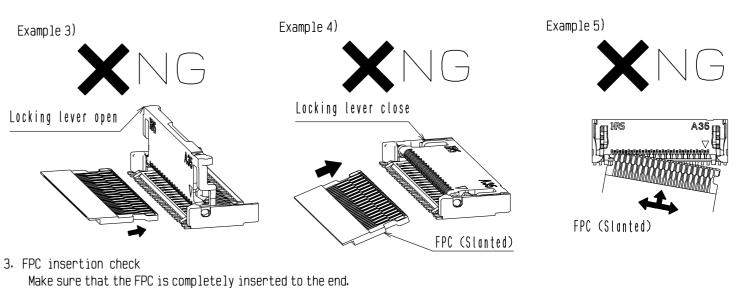


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Locking lever close

(Horizonal state)

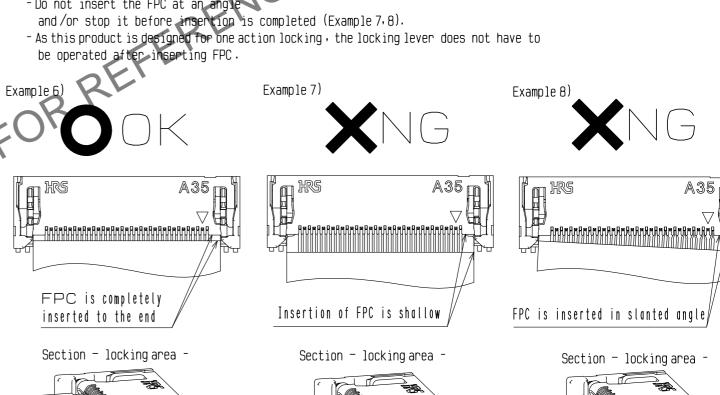


after FPC insertion (Example 6).

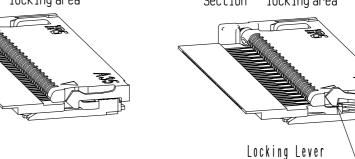
(The FPC position is to be aligned by the protrusion of the locking lever.)

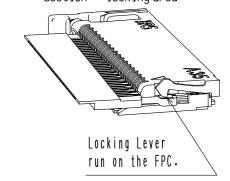
[Caution]

- Do not insert the FPC at an ang

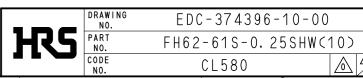


run on the FPC.



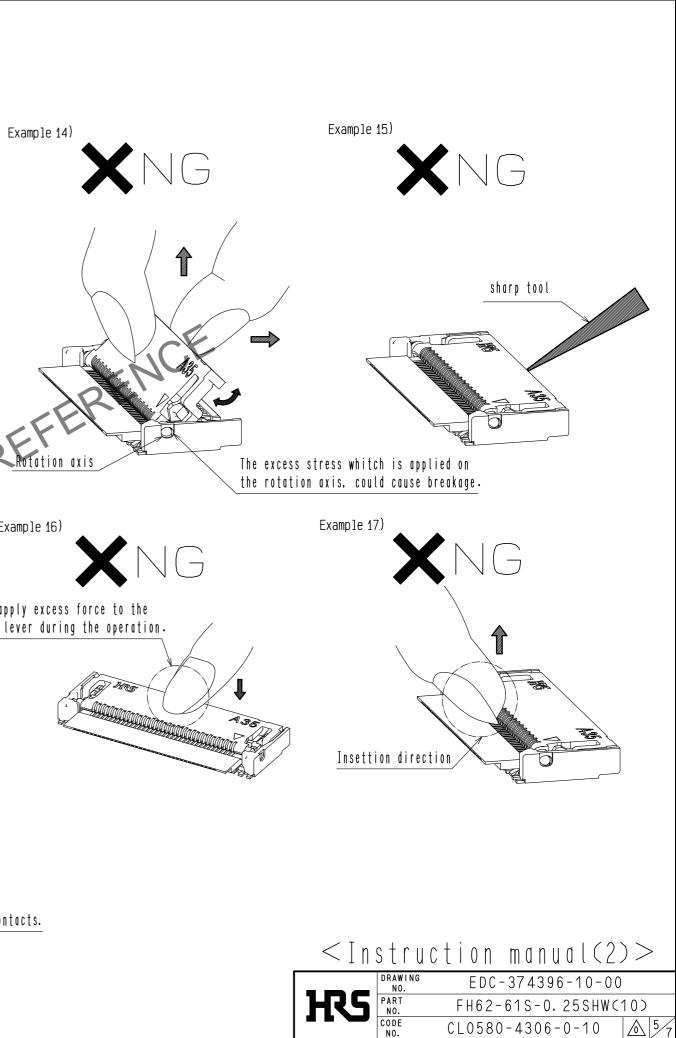


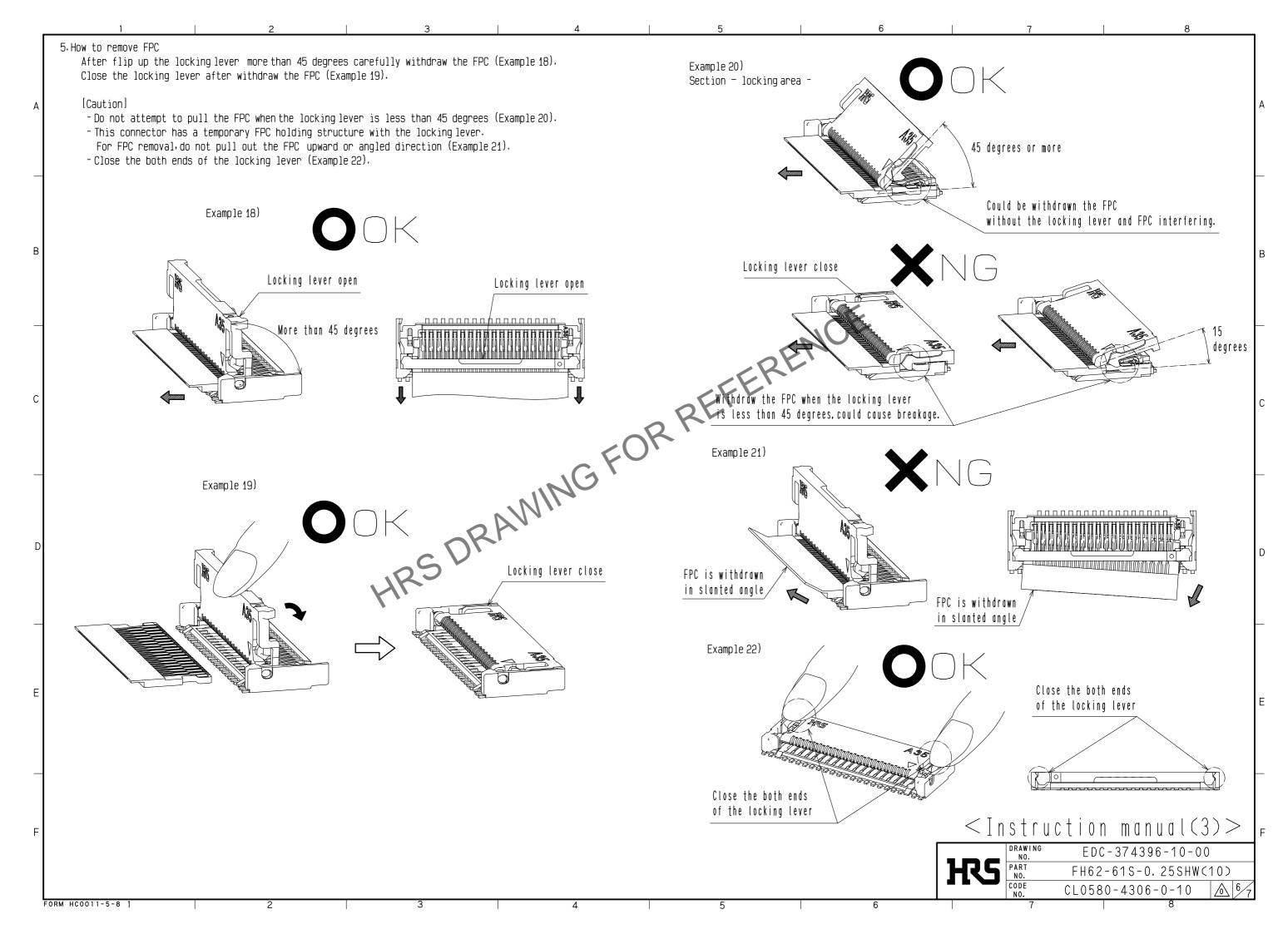
< Instruction manual(1)>



Align both sides of FPC horizotally to the sides of

the connector opening and insert straightforward.





Precautions for component layout

Depending on a FPC rounding, a load is applied to the connector, and a contact failure may occur.

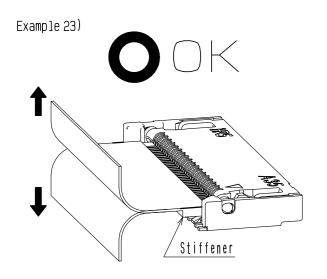
To prevent a failure, take the following notes into a consideration during mechanism design.

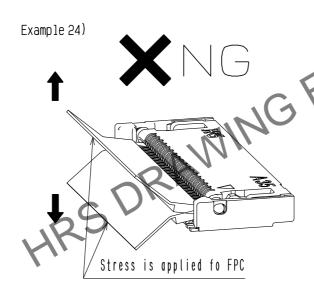
[Caution]

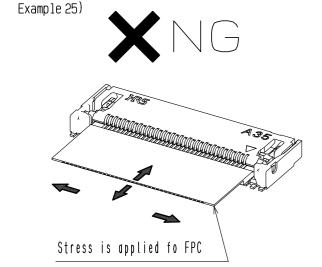
- When fixing FPC after FPC cabling, avoid pulling FPC, and route the wire FPC with slack. In this regard, the stiffener is parallel to the PCB (Example23).
- Avoid applying forces to FPC in vertical or horizontal directions. Do not bend the FPC excessively near the connector during use, or it may cause contact failure or FPC breakage. Stabilizing the FPC is recommended (Example 24, 25).
- Do not mount other components touching to the FPC underneath the FPC stiffener (Example 26).
- Make adjustments with the FPC manufacturer for FPC bending performance and wire breakage.
- 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.

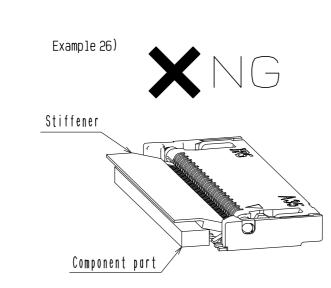
 Keep spaces for the locking lever movement and its operation for PCB design

 - Keep spaces for the locking lever movement and its operation for PCB design and component layout.









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 lead 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.
- When mounting on the flexible board, please make sure to put a stiffener on the backside of the flexible board. We recommend a glass epoxy material with the thickness of 0.3 mm min.
- Do not add 1.0 N or greater external force when unreel or pick and place the connector etc. or it may get broken.

Instructions for PCB handling after mounting the connector Follow the instructions shown below when mounting on the PCB.

[Caution]

– \cdot Splitting a large PCB into several pieces

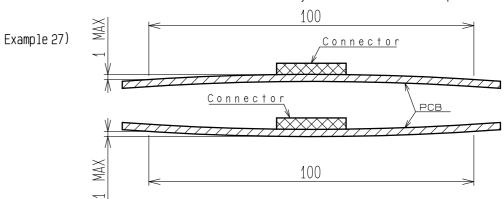
·Screwing the PCB

During the handling described above, do not exert an excessive force on the PCB.

Otherwise, the connector may become defective.

-The warp of a 100 mm wide PCB should be 1.0 mm or less.

The warp of PCB suffers stress on connector and the connector may become defective (Example 27).

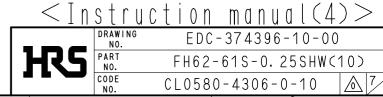


| Instructions on manual soldering

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, solder or flux may adhere to the contacts, resulting in poor contact.



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