









Example24 6. How to unlock Slowly flip up the actuator to release the lock. (Example 20) [Caution] -To open the actuator, operate at the center of the actuator. (Example21) -To open the actuator, do not operate the actuator at one end only. (Example22) -The actuator is opened up to the movable limit, 90 degree. (Example23) Do not open the actuator beyond the specified degree or apply excess force to the actuator. - Incorrect operation -Open the actuator right above. Do not attempt to open further or to open it by applying horizontal force as this may cause its damage. (Example24) -Do not pick the actuator to lift. (Example25) -Operate the actuator by hand without using sharp tool such as Tweezers. (Example26) -Do not apply excess force to the housing during the operation (Example27) -DO NOT apply excess force to the housing doi ing the open state.

-Please note that the connector is back flip style connector, and the opening for FPC insertion and the actuator face the opposite direction.

Do not try to lift the actuator at the FPC insertion opening side. (Example28) Actuator is pushed into connector – Correct operation Example20 Example25 Example26 - Correct operation Example22 Example21 Do not operate the actuator Open the actuator at the center at one end only correct operation – Incorrect operation -Example27 Example28 <u>Actuator</u> - Correct operation - Incorrect operation -Do not apply excess force Example23 to the housing during the operation Incorrect operation -- Incorrect operation TRUCTION MANUAL(3)> EDC-367578-00-01 Actuator receives inappropriate force in reverse direction. FH58M-7S-0. 25SHW - Incorrect operation CL580-3811-0-00 FORM HC0011-5-8

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] Caution Avoid applying forces to FPC in vertical or horizontal directions. (Example 32) (Example 34)

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. (Example 33)

-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. (Example 34)

-Do not mount other components touching to the FPC underneath the FPC stiffener. (Example 35)

-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. -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). Example29 Actuator open Actuator open Too short FPC length makes assembly difficult. -Keep spaces for the actuator movement and its operation for PCB design and component layout. Example32 - Correct operation Example30 Actuator open Stress is applied to FPC Actuator open Example33 Example34 FPC (Upward pull) Stress is applied to FPC Stiffener FPC (Angled pull) - Incorrect operation -- Incorrect operation -Example35 Example31 <u>Actuator</u> close Stiffener Component part - Incorrect operation - Incorrect operation -DRAWING EDC-367578-00-01 FH58M-7S-0, 25SHW CODE CL580-3811-0-00  $\Lambda | \frac{7}{8}$ 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. В 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 0.5 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] - ·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. -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) Example 36 5 MAX Connector  $\dot{\phantom{0}}$ D MAXConnector  $\Box$  $\dot{\circ}$ 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)>

		DRAWING NO.	EDC-367578-00-01		
		PART NO.	FH58M-7S-0.25SHW		
		CODE NO.	CL580-3811-0-00	$\triangle$	8/8

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