

CABLINE®-CAP Paddle Card Harness

Part No. 81863-100B-**

Instruction Manual

Rev.	ECN	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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This manual is to explain the insertion & withdrawal methods and important points in handling of CABLINE-CAP Paddle Card Harness for the purpose of proper use.

【Product Name/Part number】

•The cable side connector

Product Name: CABLINE-CAP HARNESS 50P WITH PADDLE CARD

Part No.: 81863-100B-**

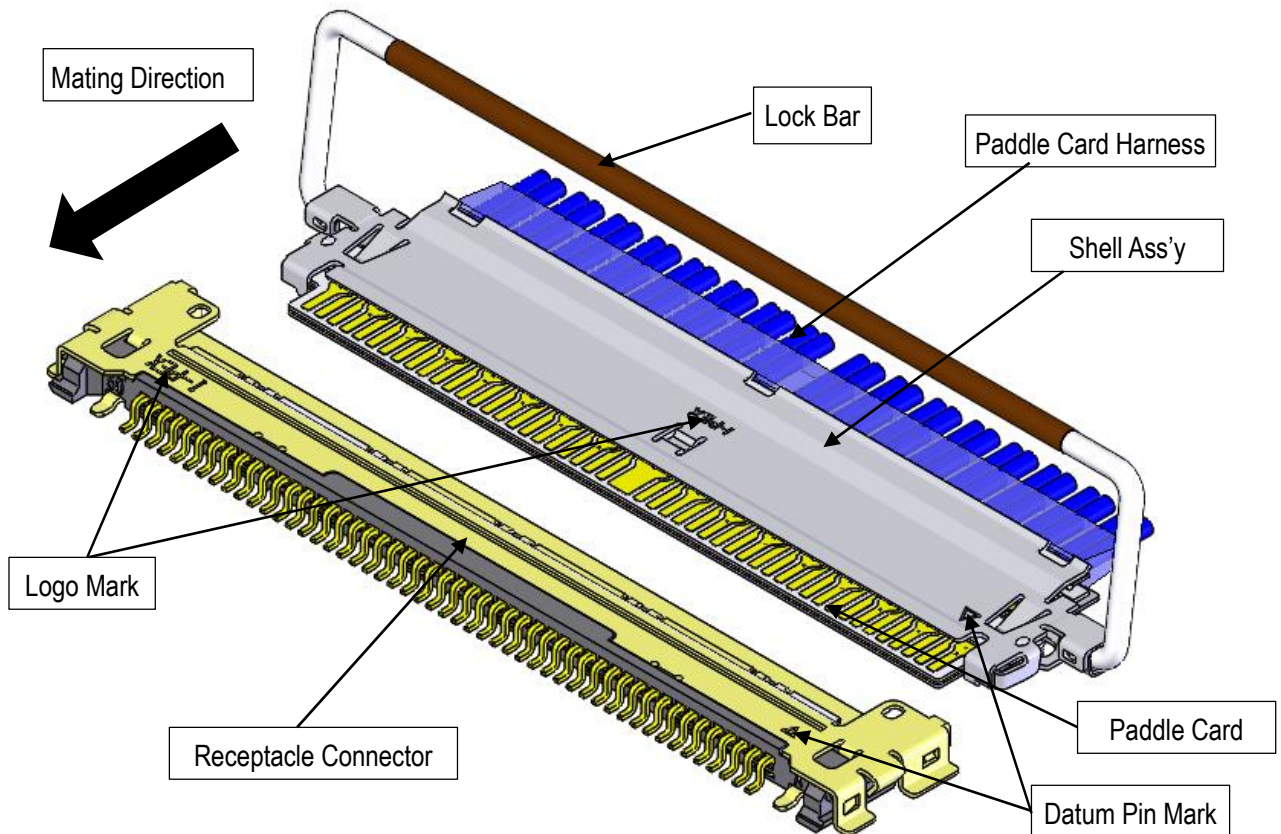
“ * ” part shows the Harness Condition

•The PCB side connector

Product Name: CABLINE-CA Receptacle

Part No.: 20525-050E-02

【Name of each part of the connector】



【Connector Insertion Method】

1. Align the datum pin mark of paddle card harness and receptacle connector are matched as shown in Fig.1.

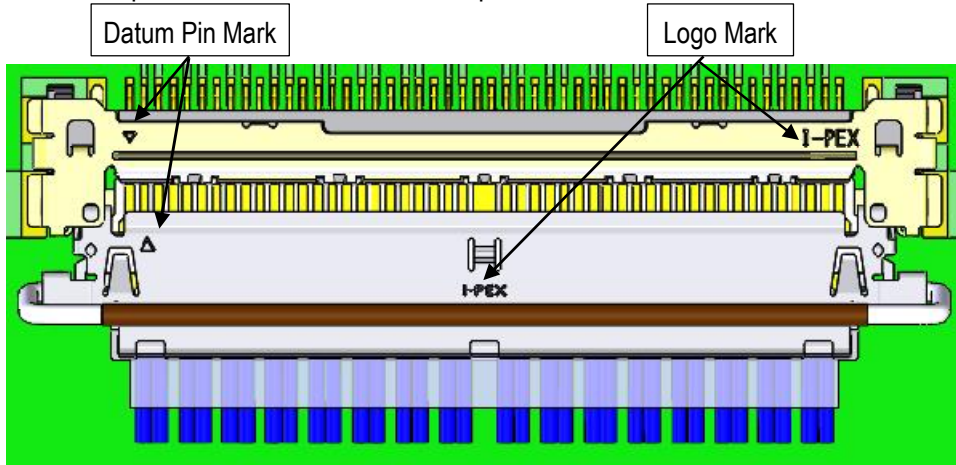


Fig. 1

2. Push both ends of shell ass'y horizontally until the shell ass'y is locked as shown in Fig. 2.

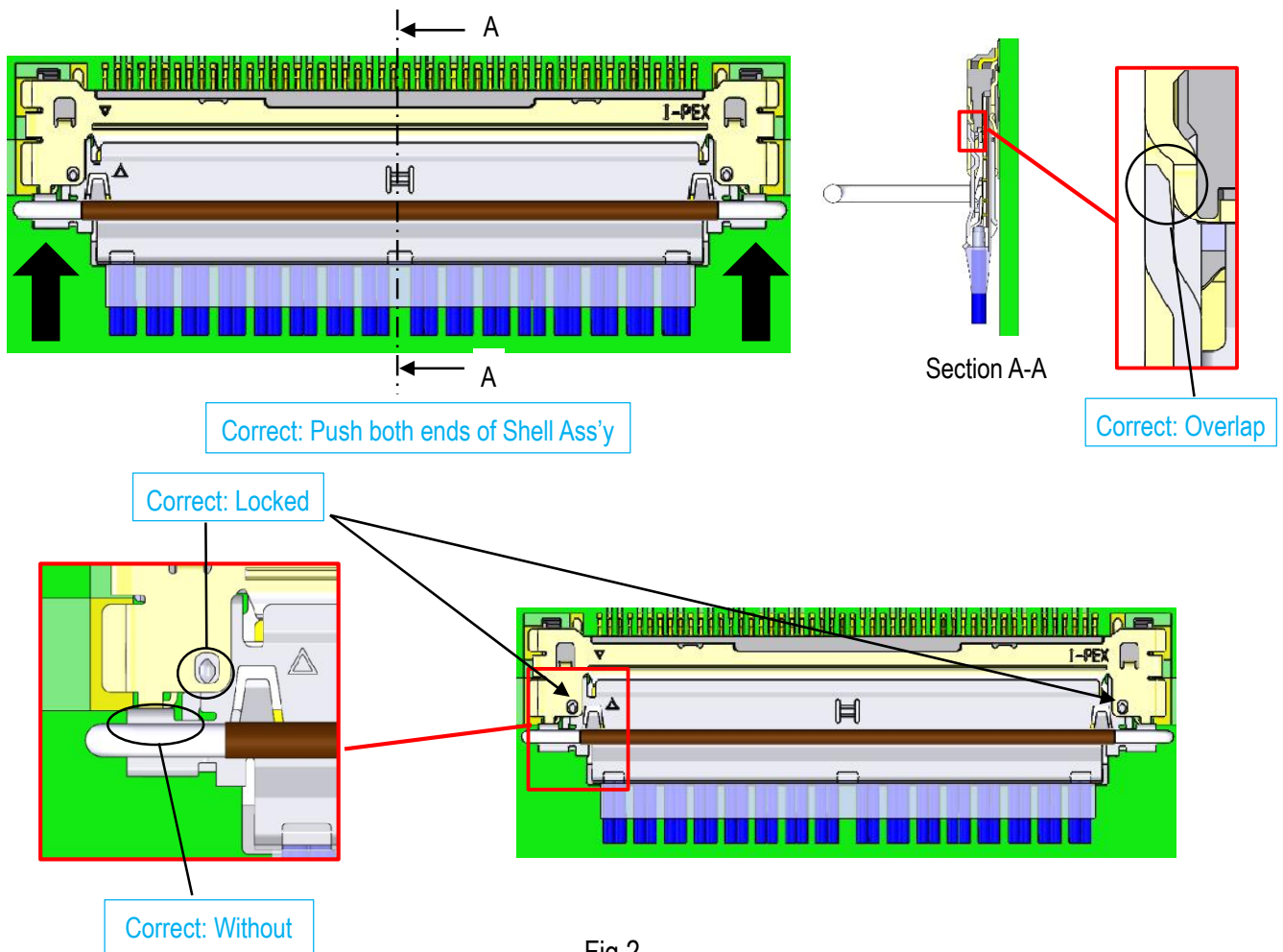


Fig.2

<Caution 1>

Push both ends of the shell ass'y horizontally when it is inserting.

It is possibility to cause the gap/ incomplete locked as shown in Fig. 3 when push one side alternately.

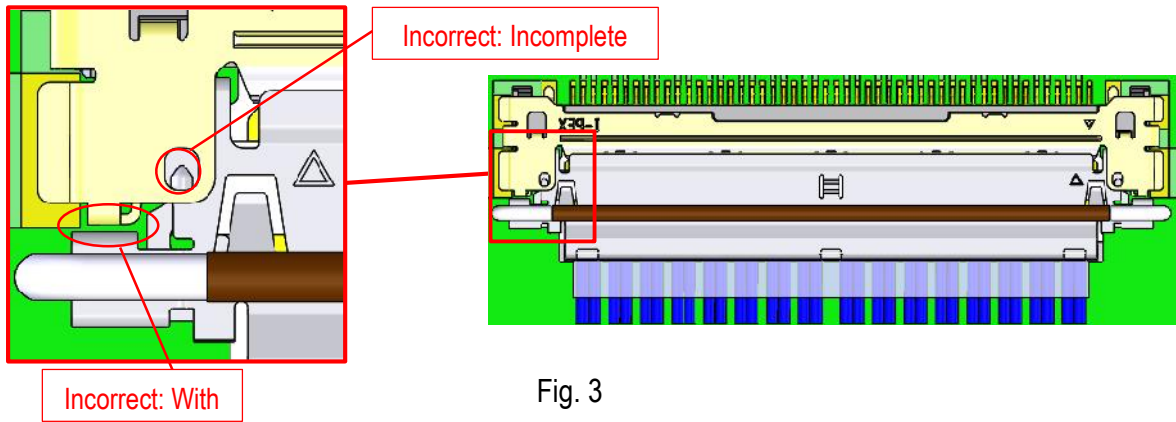


Fig. 3

<Caution 2>

Insert the harness along the insertion guide of the receptacle connector as shown in Fig.4.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

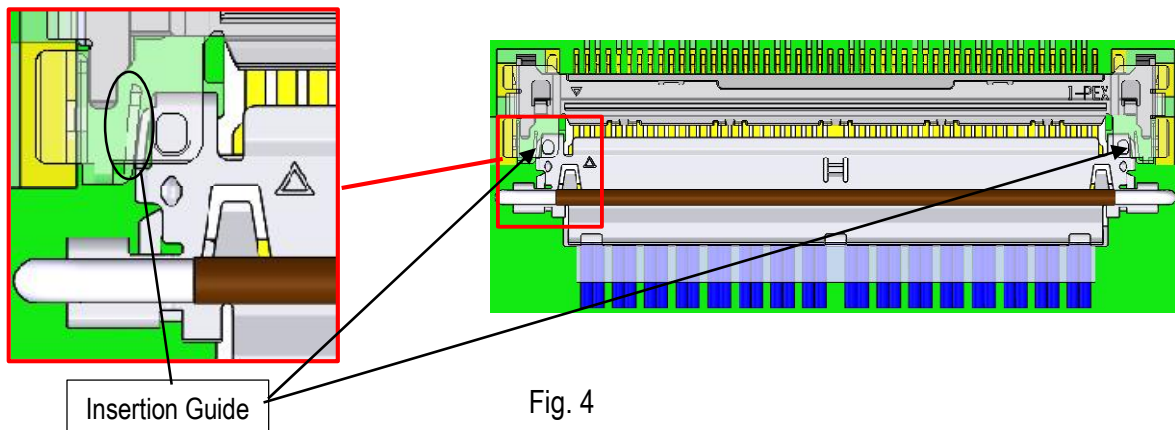


Fig. 4

<Caution 3>

Do not insert by slanted against horizontal direction as shown in Fig.5.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

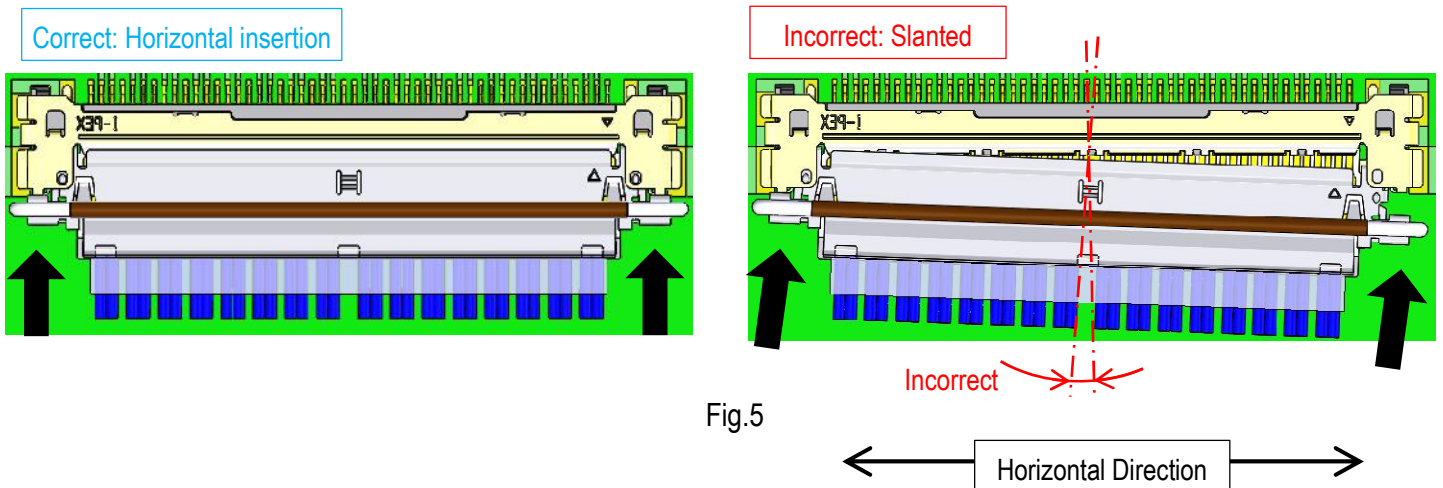


Fig.5

<Caution 4>

Do not insert the harness by slanted against upper direction after pre-insertion* as shown in Fig.6.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

*Pre-insertion: It is the insertion of no applying excessive load in the insertion direction.

Acceptable pre-insertion angle is below.

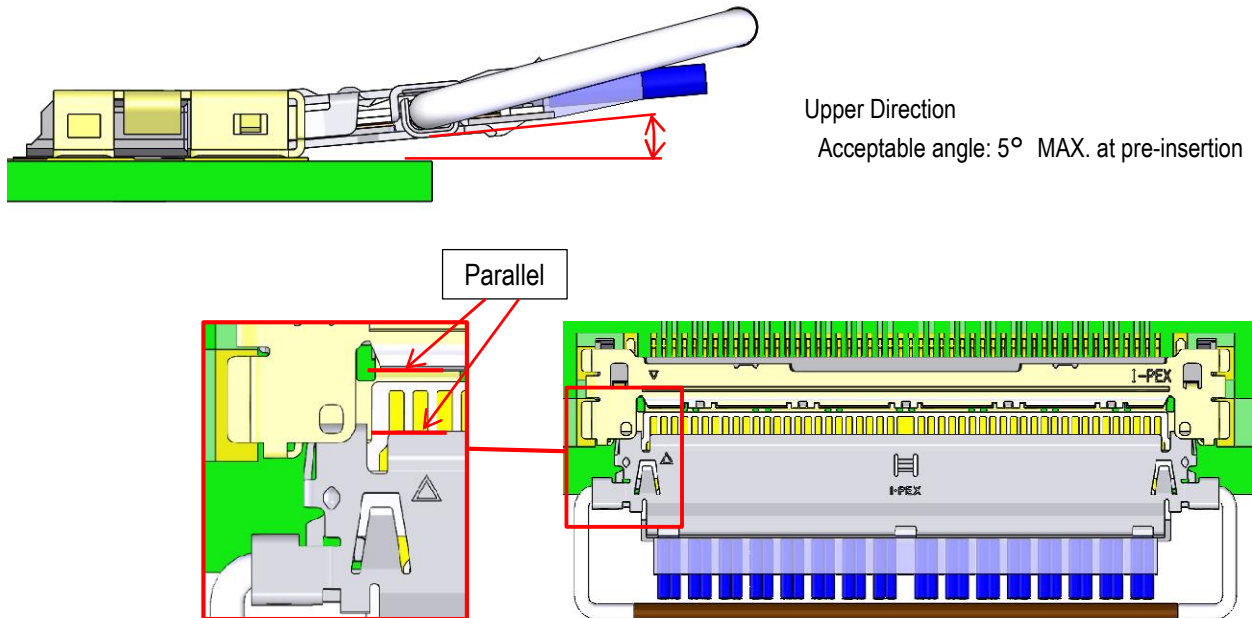


Fig.6

<Caution 5>

Do not push the lock bar to insertion direction during the insertion as shown in Fig.7.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

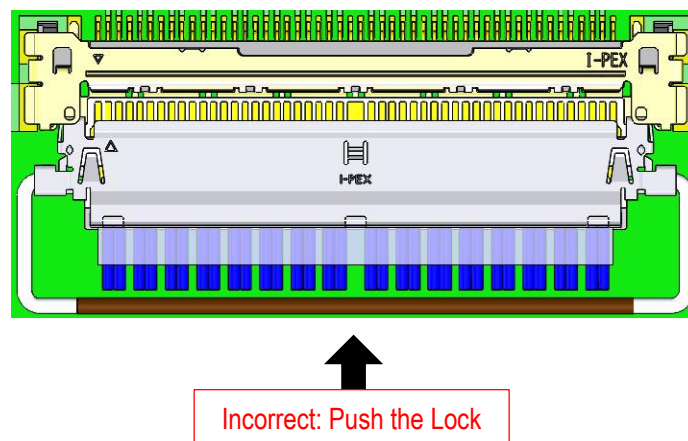


Fig.7

<Caution 6>

Do not apply the force toward the PCB side from the harness during the insertion as shown in Fig.8.
It is possibility to damage on the PCB and cause the disconnection or short.

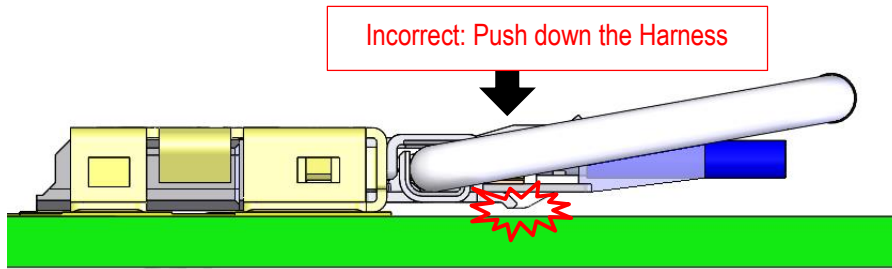


Fig.8

3. Push the circle area of lock bar to the PCB side, then lock it with receptacle connector as shown in Fig.9.

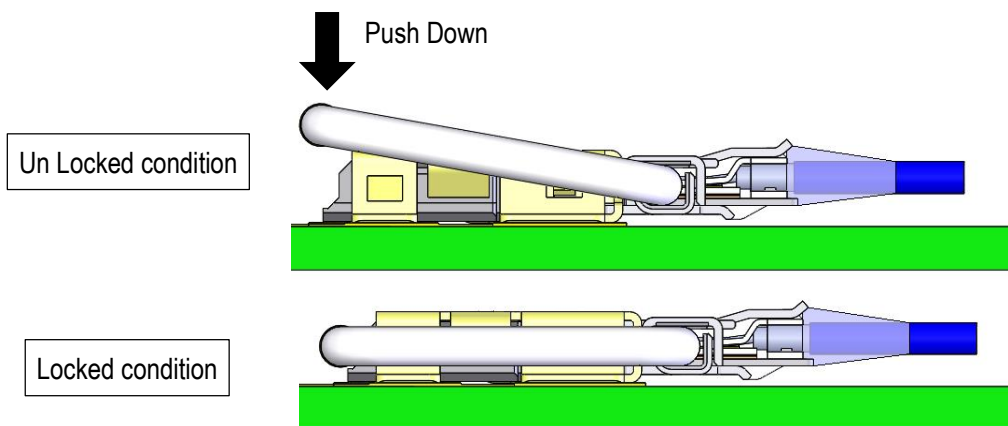
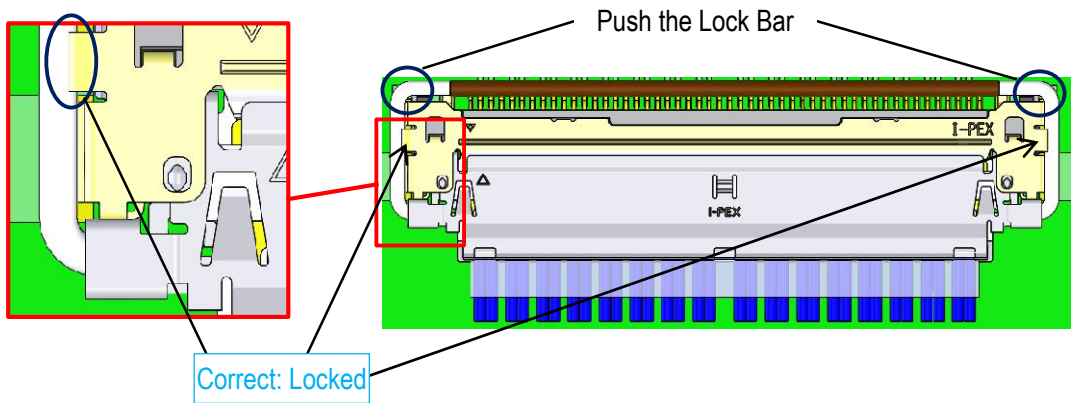


Fig.9

【Connector Withdrawal Method】

1. Pull the circle area of lock bar to upward for releasing the lock from the receptacle connector.
Then rotate the lock bar as shown in Fig. 10.

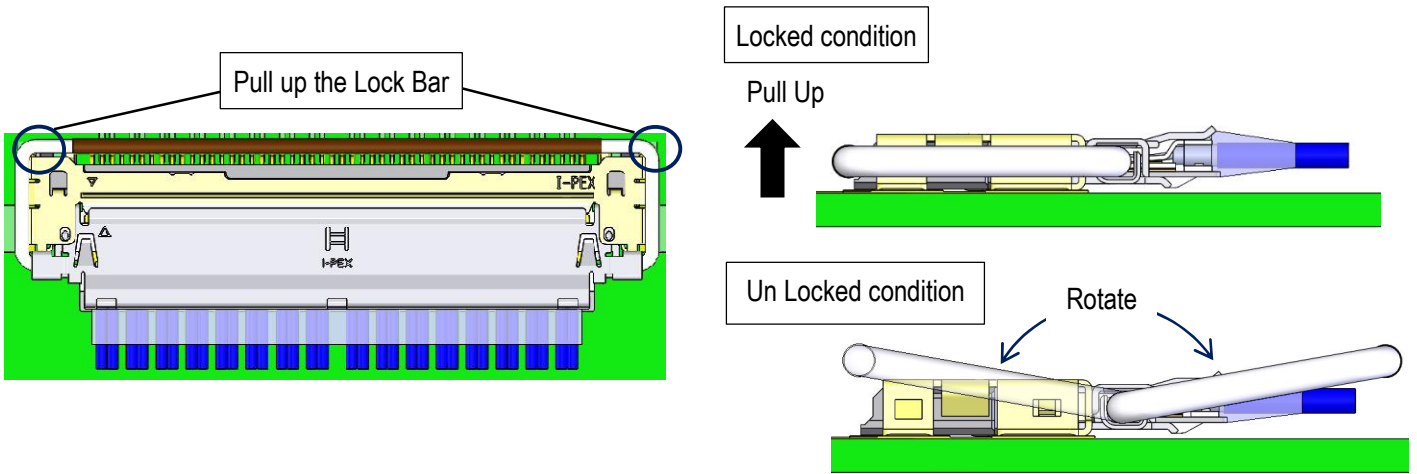


Fig.10

<Caution 7>

Do not pull the insulation coated area of lock bar during the withdrawing as shown in Fig. 11.
It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

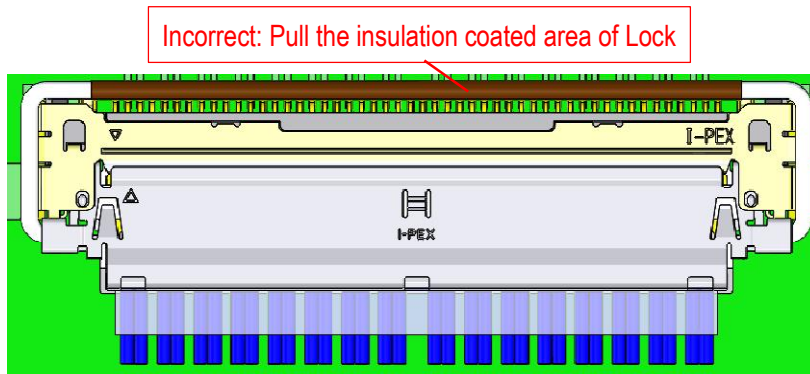


Fig. 11

2. Hold both ends of the lock bar, then pull them horizontally and parallel as shown in Fig. 12.

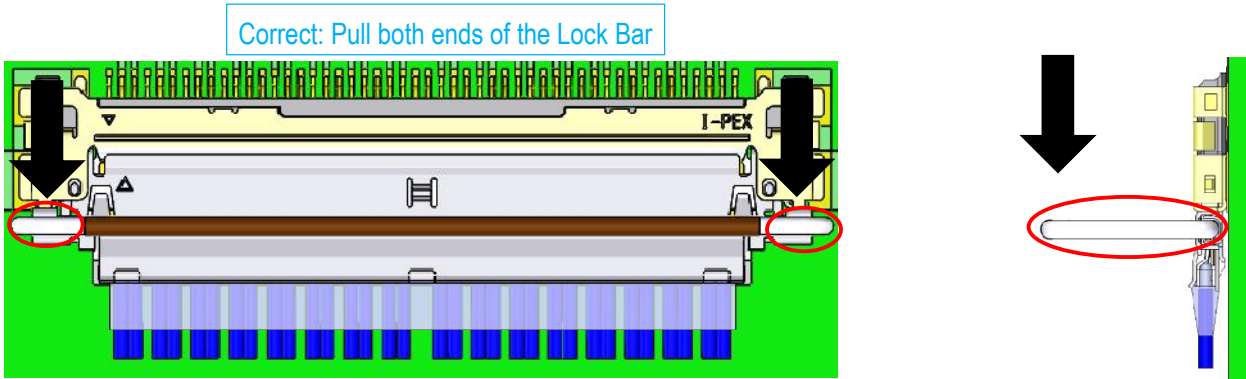


Fig. 12

<Caution 8>

Do not pull the harness by slanted during the withdrawing as shown in Fig.13.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

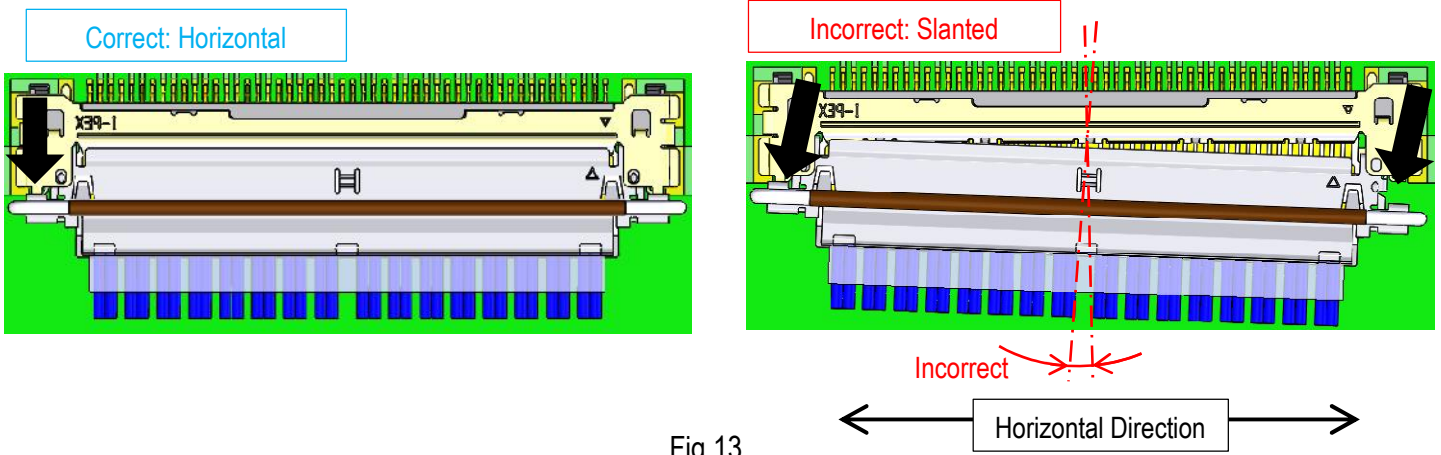


Fig.13

<Caution 9>

Do not pull the insulation coated area of lock bar during the withdrawing as shown in Fig.14.

It is possibility to cause the product deformation.

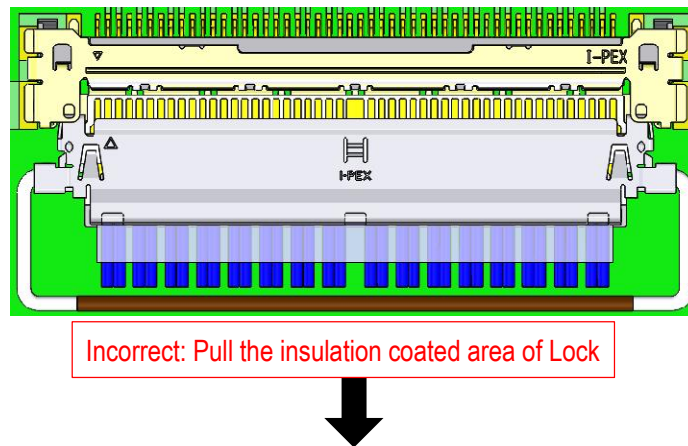


Fig. 14

<Caution 10>

Do not apply the force toward the PCB side from the harness during the withdrawing as shown in Fig.15.

It is possibility to damage on the PCB and cause the disconnection or short.

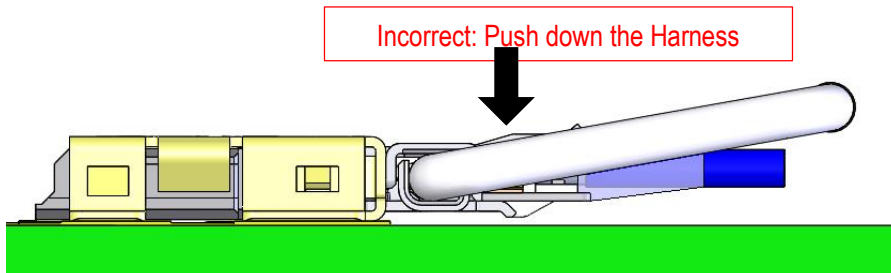


Fig. 15

【Cautions in Handling】

1. Do not pull the harness by holding some cable.
It is possibility to cause the cable breakage or disconnection.
2. Do not pull the cable, lock bar, or harness to upward as shown in fig.16.
It is possibility to cause the receptacle connector deformation.

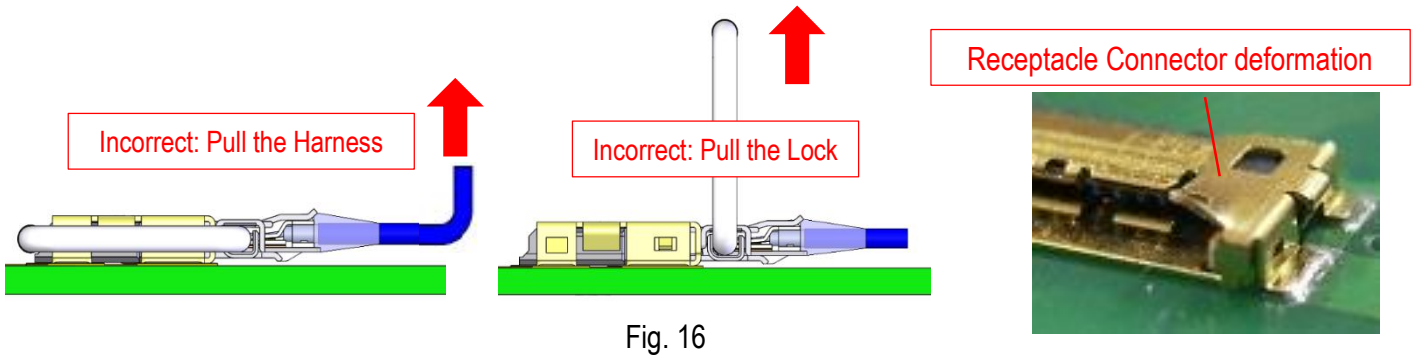


Fig. 16

3. Do not apply applying excessive load to the CABLE of Harness in the handling the CABLE as shown in Fig.17.
It is possibility to cause the Receptacle Connector deformation or the CABLE breakage or disconnection.

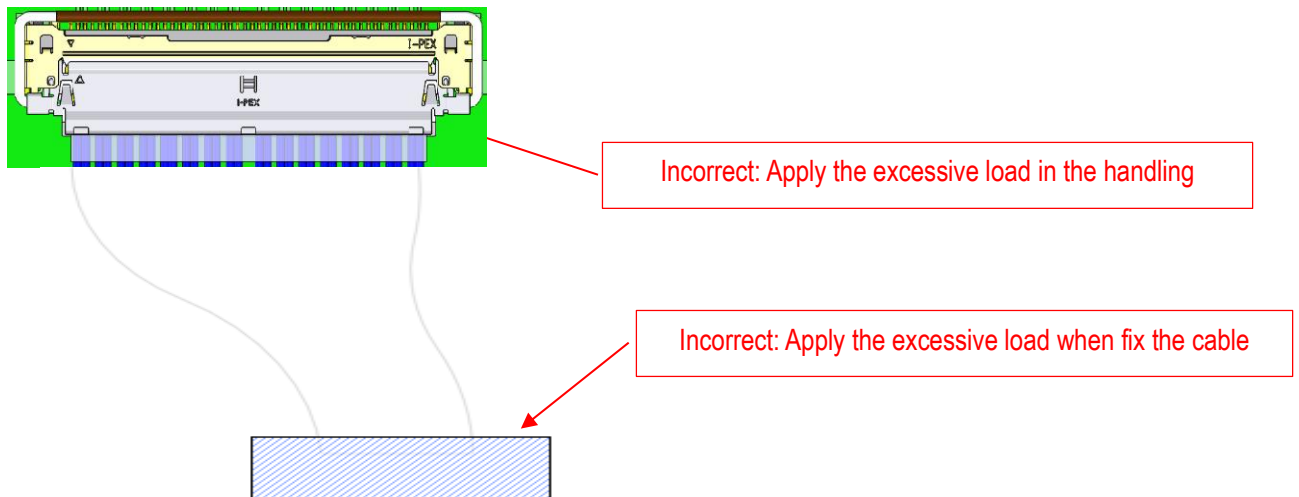


Fig. 17

4. Do not apply the continuous stress to the connector as shown in Fig.18.
It is possibility to cause the mating defect or the receptacle connector deformation.

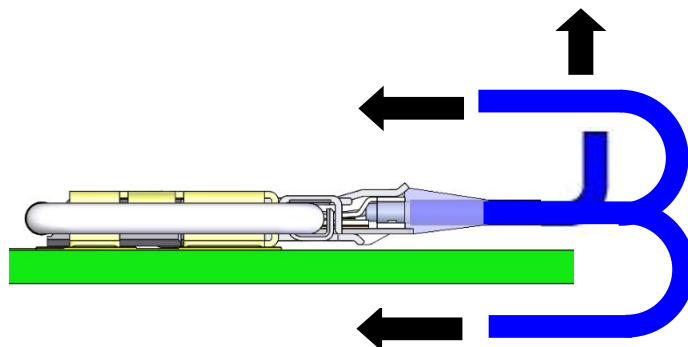


Fig. 18