

YPES-15-299

Handling Manual  
For  
YESC 2.8 System Sealed

<Note>

Please be informed that the contents in this handling manual may be revised without notice.

YAZAKI PARTS CO., LTD  
YAZAKI CORPORATION  
AUG.01.2001

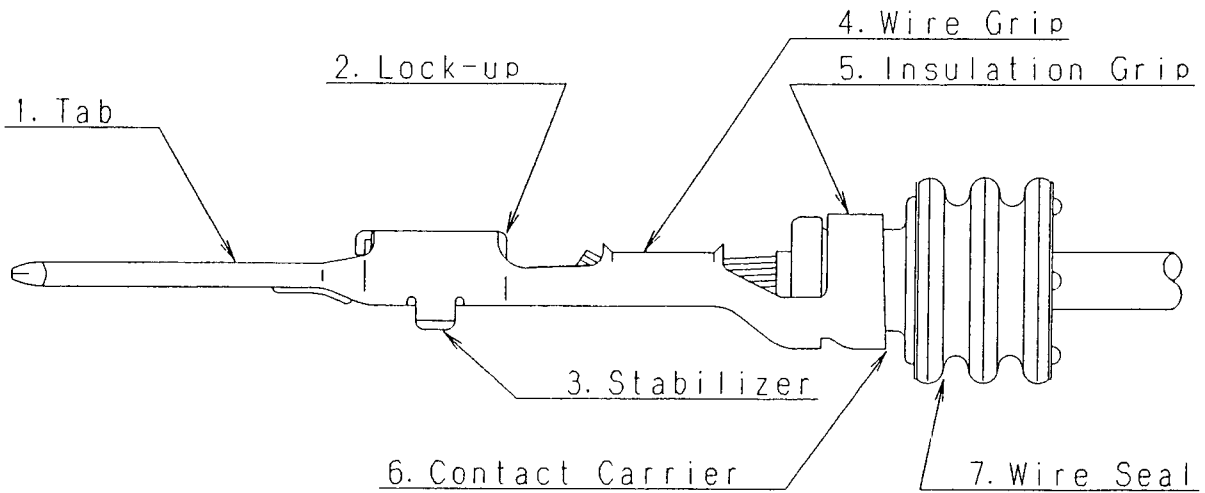
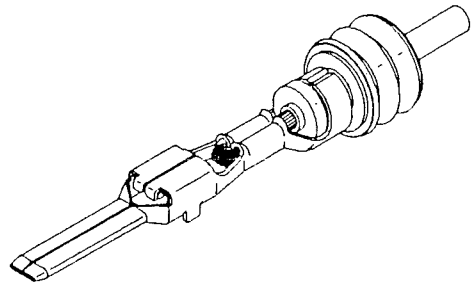
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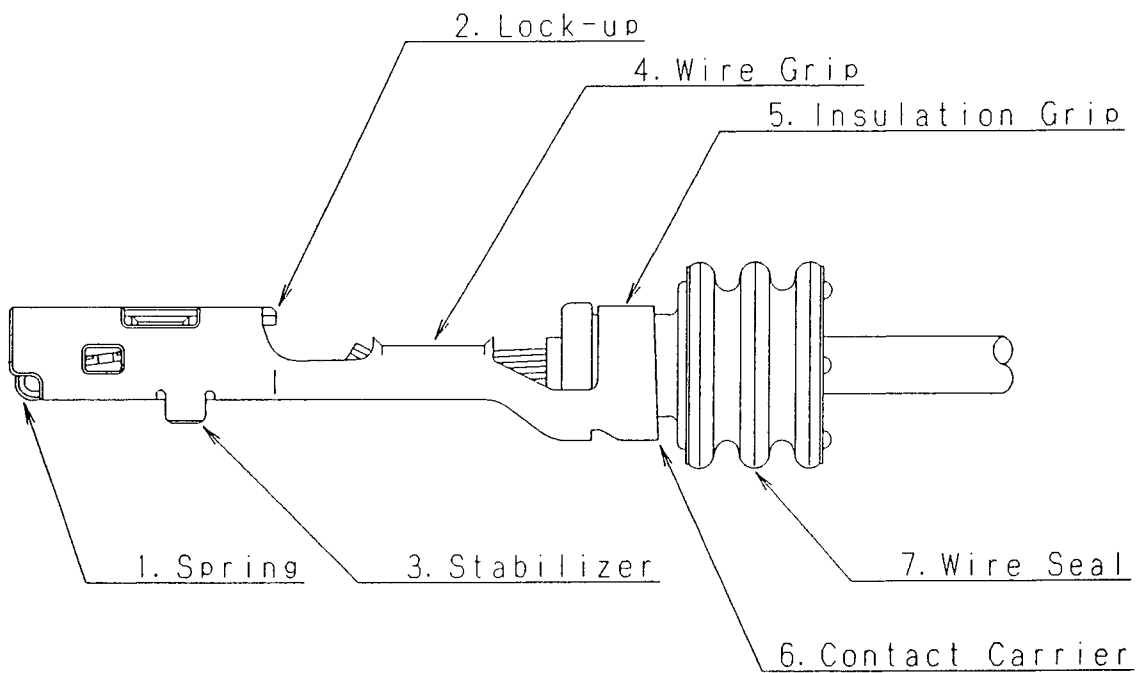
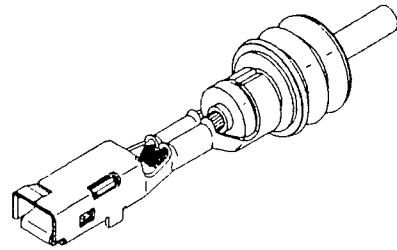
# 1. Description of Part Features and Functions

## 1.1 Male Terminal Features and Functions



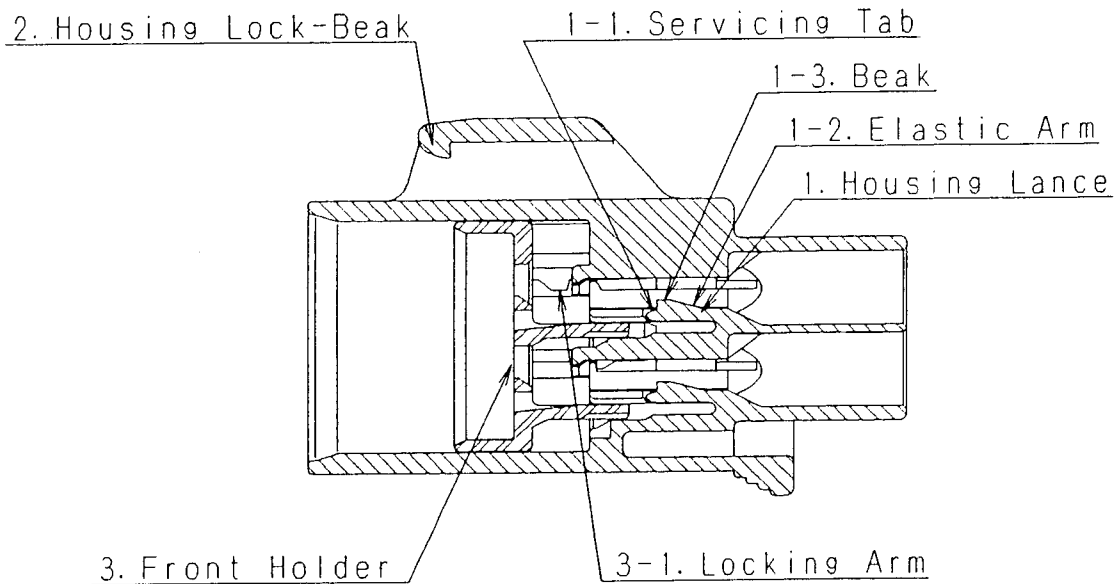
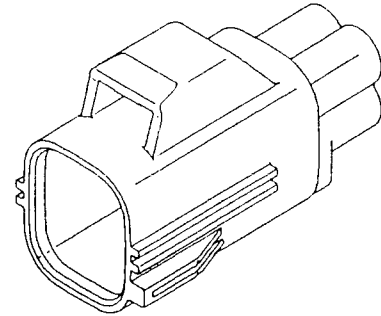
NO.	Feature Name	F u n c t i o n
1	Tab	Contact with Female Terminal
2	Lock-up	Provide Surface for Lock-up With Terminal Cavity Lock-arm
3	Stabilizer	Prevent Terminal reverted Insertion
4	Wire Grip	Conductor Crimping
5	Insulation Grip	Insulation Crimping
6	Contact Carrier	Joint of Chained Terminal
7	Wire Seal	Seal between Wire and Housing

### 1.2 Female Terminal Features and Functions



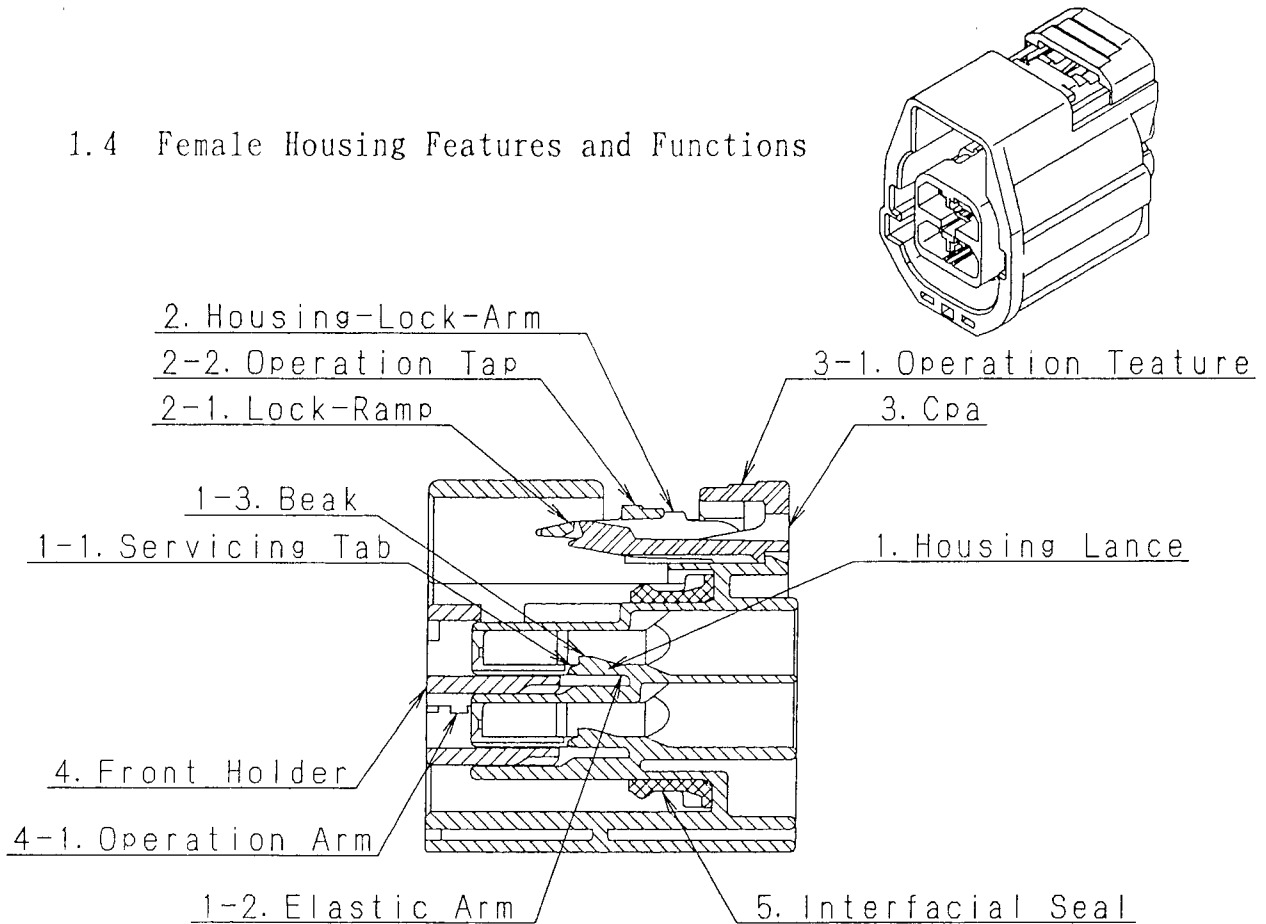
NO.	Feature Name	F u n c t i o n
1	Spring	Contact with Male Terminal
2	Lock-up	Provide Surface for Lock-up With Terminal Cavity Lock-arm
3	Stabilizer	Prevent Terminal reverted Insertion
4	Wire Grip	Conductor Crimping
5	Insulation Grip	Insulation Crimping
6	Contact Carrier	Joint of Chained Terminal
7	Wire Seal	Seal between Wire and Housing

### 1.3 Male Housing Features and Functions



NO.	Feature Name		F u n c t i o n
1	Housing Lance		Snap-fit Feature for Male Terminal
	1 - 1	Servicing Tab	Release of Housing Lance
	1 - 2	Elastic Arm	Allow Movement of Beak
	1 - 3	Beak	Lock/Retention of Male Terminal
2	Housing Lock-Beak		Lock/Retention of Female Housing
3	Front Holder		Terminal Position Assurance
	3 - 1	Locking Arm	Setting and Releasing of Front Holder

## 1.4 Female Housing Features and Functions



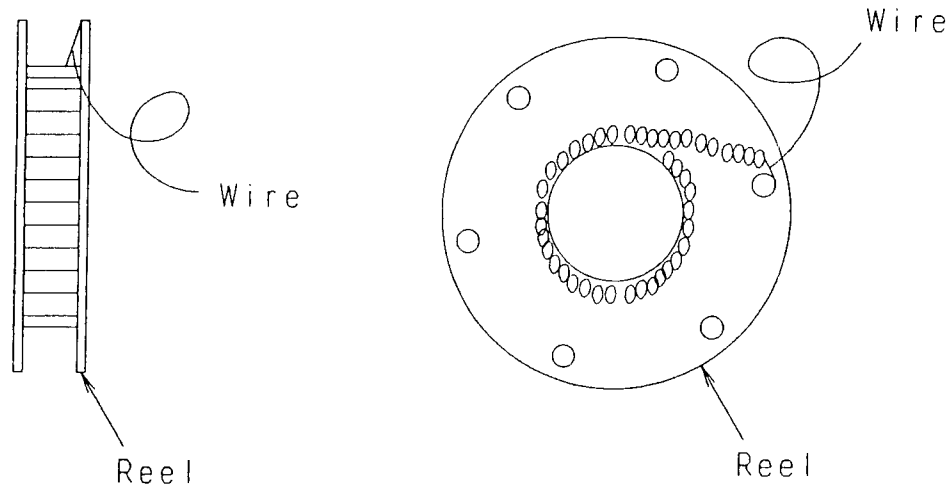
NO.	Feature Name		F u n c t i o n
1	Housing Lance		Snap-fit Feature for Female Terminal
	1 - 1	Servicing Tab	Release of Housing Lance
	1 - 2	Elastic Arm	Allow Movement of Beak
	1 - 3	Beak	Locking/Retention of Female Terminal
2	Housing-Lock-Arm		Lock with Male Housing
	2 - 1	Lock-Ramp	Lock/Retention of Male Housing
	2 - 2	Operating Tap	Release of Housing Lock for Service
3	Cpa (Connector Position Assurance)		Housing Full-Mate Detection
	3 - 1	Operation Feature	Operation of Cpa
4	Front Holder		Terminal Position Assurance
	4 - 1	Operation Arm	Setting and Releasing of Front Holder
5	Interfacial Seal		Sealing Between Mated Housings

## 2. Parts Storage, Transportation and Handling Precautions

The parts must be free of deformation, damage, etc. during storage and transportation.

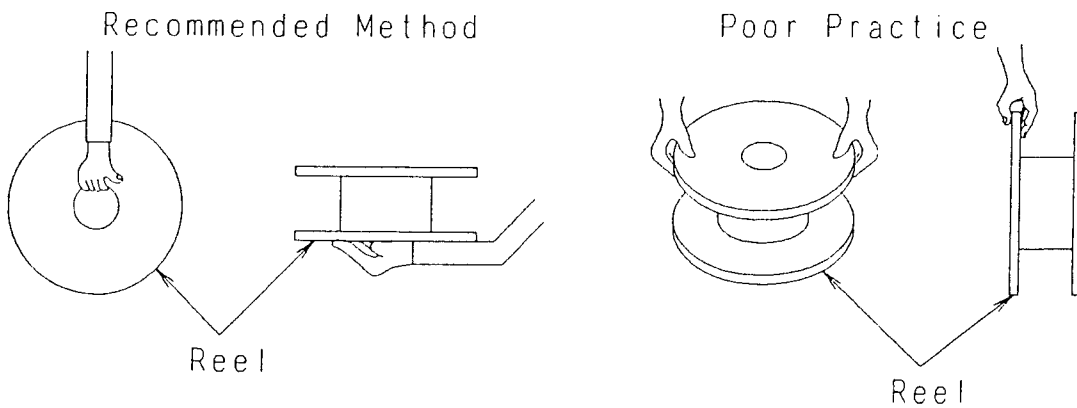
### 2.1 Terminals

- Partial terminal reels should have the carrier strip secured to prevent reel unwinding of terminal entanglement. Recommended method is shown below.
- Recommended storage and transportation of terminal reels is shown below.



#### 2.1.1 Transportation

- Reels should be packed (protected) to avoid any harsh impacts during transportation.
- Care should be taken to avoid any harsh impacts by dropping from high position.
- When carrying reels out of a box, take extra care not to break the reels because it is made of paper.

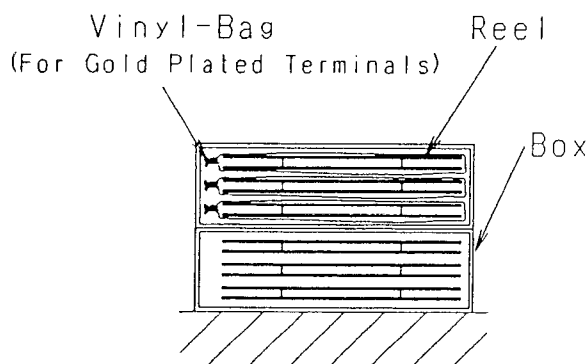




### 2.1.2 Storage

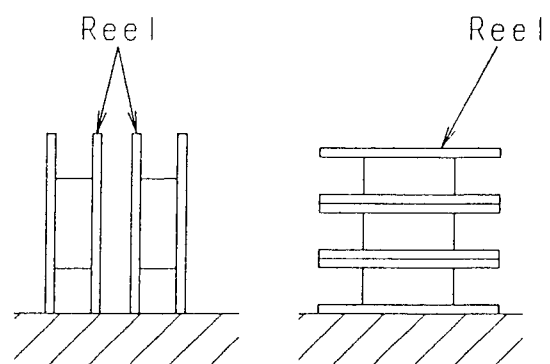
- Terminals (reels) should be stored in the box in which they were shipped.  
(Au plated terminals should be stored in a vinyl bag.)
- Terminals (reels) should be stored indoors, away from direct sunlight.
- Terminals (reels) should be stored in an area void of high temperature and humidity.
- Terminals (reels) must not be stored without box, vinyl or unprotected condition.  
(Terminals should be protected from water, dust, etc.)

#### Recommended Method



#### Poor Practice

(Uncovered Storage)



### 2.2 Housing, etc.

- Parts should be stored in the box or plastic bag in which they were shipped.
- Parts should be stored indoors, away from direct sunlight.
- Parts should be stored in an area void of excess humidity.
- Parts must not be stored in an uncovered or unprotected condition.  
(i.e., parts should be protected from water, oil, dust, etc.)
- Care should be taken to avoid any harsh impacts on the part containers during transportation.
- Care should be taken to avoid any harsh impacts by dropping from high position.

### 3. Terminal Crimping Specification

#### 3.1 Crimping Standard

The following table for the crimping standard is for reference only. Therefore, contact our sales department for the official crimping standard.

TYPE	TERMINAL PART NO.	WIRE SIZE mm <sup>2</sup>	INSUL. STRIP LENGTH	WIRE GRIP		INSULATION GRIP	
				C / H	C / W	C / H	C / W
2.8mm Male	7114-4150-02	0.35	5.0	0.95~1.05	1.85~2.05	3.50~3.70	3.75~3.95
		0.50	5.0	1.00~1.10	1.85~2.05	3.60~3.80	3.75~3.95
	7114-4151-02	0.75	5.0	1.15~1.25	2.30~2.50	3.80~4.00	4.15~4.35
		1.00	5.0	1.25~1.35	2.30~2.50	3.90~4.10	4.15~4.35
	7114-4152-02	1.50	5.0	1.40~1.50	2.70~2.90	4.30~4.50	4.70~4.90
		2.50	5.0	1.65~1.75	2.70~2.90	4.40~4.60	4.70~4.90
2.8mm Female	7116-4150-02	0.35	5.0	1.00~1.10	1.85~2.05	3.50~3.70	3.75~3.95
		0.50	5.0	1.05~1.15	1.85~2.05	3.60~3.80	3.75~3.95
	7116-4151-02	0.75	5.0	1.15~1.25	2.30~2.50	3.80~4.00	4.15~4.35
		1.00	5.0	1.30~1.40	2.30~2.50	3.90~4.10	4.15~4.35
	7116-4152-02	1.50	5.0	1.45~1.55	2.70~2.90	4.30~4.50	4.70~4.90
		2.50	5.0	1.70~1.80	2.70~2.90	4.40~4.60	4.70~4.90

• C/H.....Crimp Height

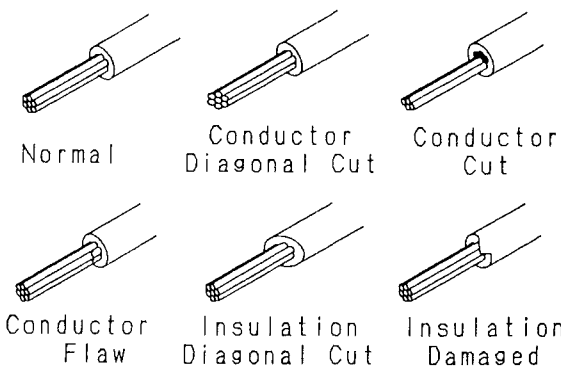
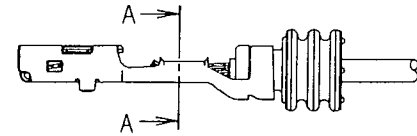
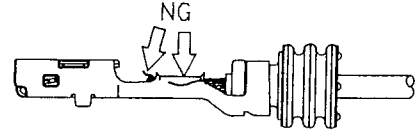
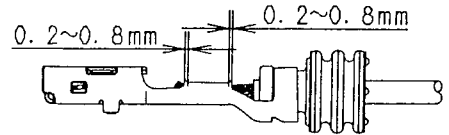
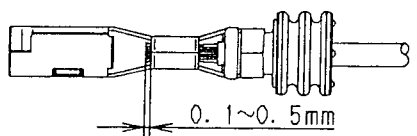
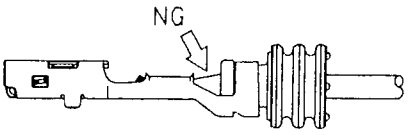
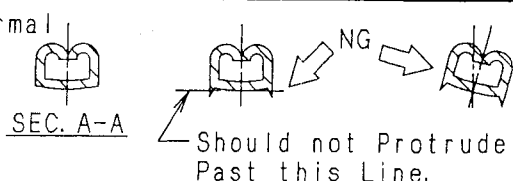
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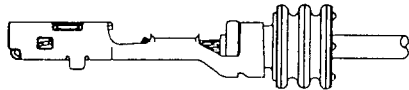
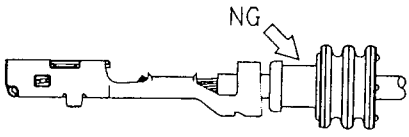
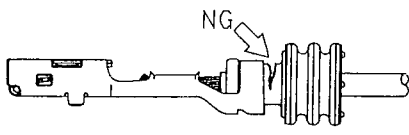
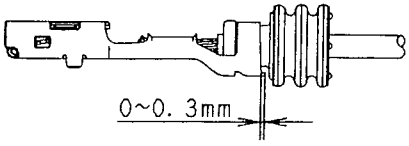
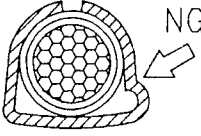
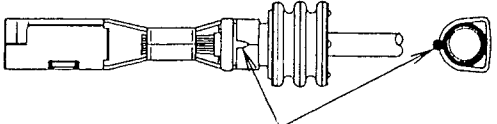
• C/W.....Crimp Width

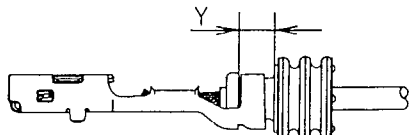
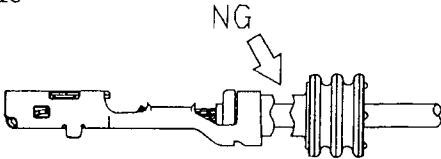
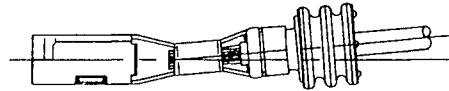
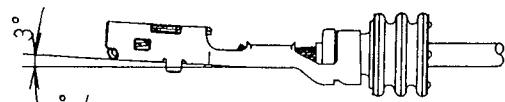
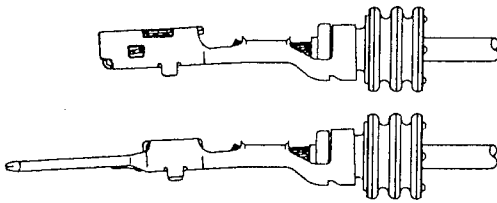
< NOTE > The tolerance for insulation strip length is +0.5mm.

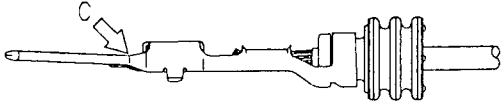
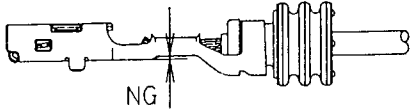
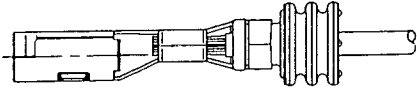

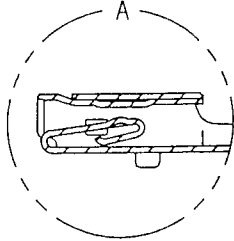
### 3.2 Crimping Process Check Points and Judgement Criteria

During the crimping process care must be taken to assure the following items are correct.

ITEM	CHECK POINT	J U D G E M E N T S
Insul. Stripping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conductor Diagonal Cutting</li> <li>• Conductor Cut</li> <li>• Any Flaw on Conductors</li> <li>• Insuation Diagonal Cut</li> <li>• Any Damage on Insulation</li> </ul>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Normal      Conductor Diagonal Cut      Conductor Cut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conductor Flaw      Insulation Diagonal Cut      Insulation Damaged</p>
Crimping of Conductor Grip Male/Female	Normal Crimping Condition	
	Any Conductor Flaw	
	Bell-Mouth	
	Top Length of Conductor	
	Insulation Crimped by Conductor Grip	
	Burr and/or Twist	 <p style="text-align: center;">Normal      NG</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEC. A-A      Should not Protrude Past this Line.</p>

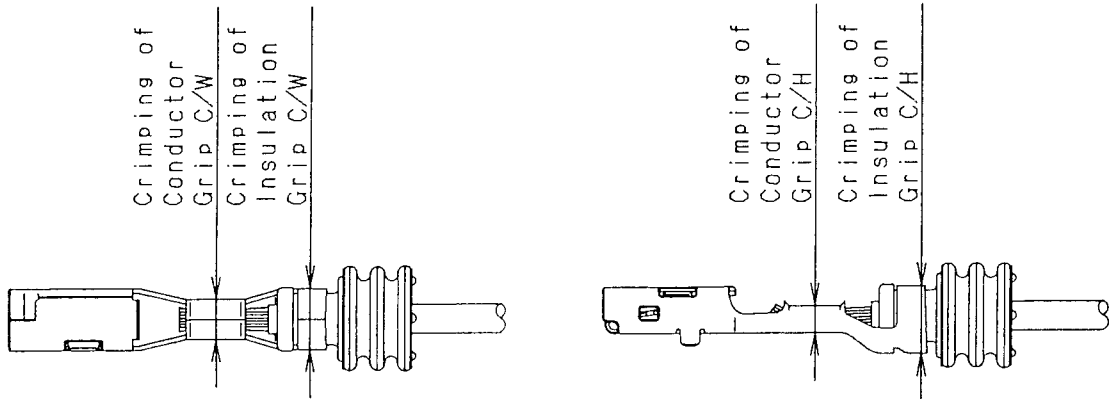
ITEM	CHECK POINT	J U D G E M E N T S
Crimping of Insulation Grip Male/Female	Normal Crimping Condition	The end of insulation and wire seal must be seen between wire grip and insulation grip. 
	Wire Seal Falls short of Insulation Grip.	
	Any flaw regarding Wire seal	
	Cut off Length	Cut-off length no damage to wire seal 
	No Crease of Grip	
	Sliced Wire Seal Insulation Crimp Cuts Into Wire Seal When Crimped	

ITEM	CHECK POINT	J U D G E M E N T S
Crimping of Insulation Grip Male/Female	Wire Seal Position	The insulation grip must fall between sealing rib and attachment lip 
	Wire Seal Scratch or Cut	Scratch or cut on wire seal is not acceptable 
Deformed by Crimping Male/Female	Twist	Twisted terminals should be rejected during visual checking. 
	Bent up	The degree of bending must be 3° or less. 
	Bent Down	Bent down terminal is not acceptable. 

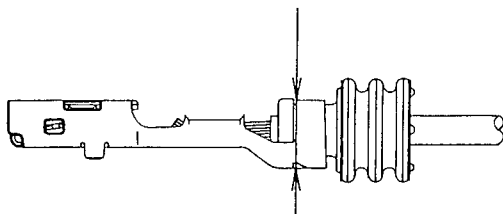
ITEM	CHECK POINT	J U D G E M E N T S
Deformed by Crimping Male/Female	Tab Deformation Male Only	Deformation at point C is not acceptable.  
	Crimp Discrepancy	
	Defect of Terminal Feeding	
	Box Misalignment	
Terminal Deformation Female Only	Terminal Deformation at A	Terminal deformation at A is not acceptable  

### 3.3 Measurement Points of Specified crimp Dimensions

The optimum crimp dimensions should be as close to nominal as possible.



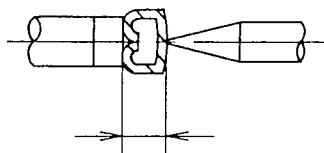
C/H should not be measured at this point



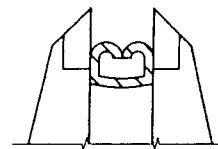
### 3.4 Method of Measurement of Crimp Height and Crimp Width

Conductor crimp : C/H should be measured at the center of the crimp using a micrometer, C/W using caliper at the same position.

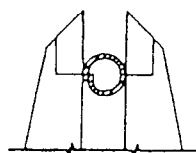
Crimp Height



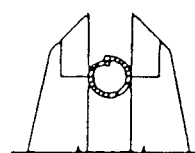
Crimp Width



Insulation crimp : C/H and C/W should be measured at the center of the crimp using a caliper.



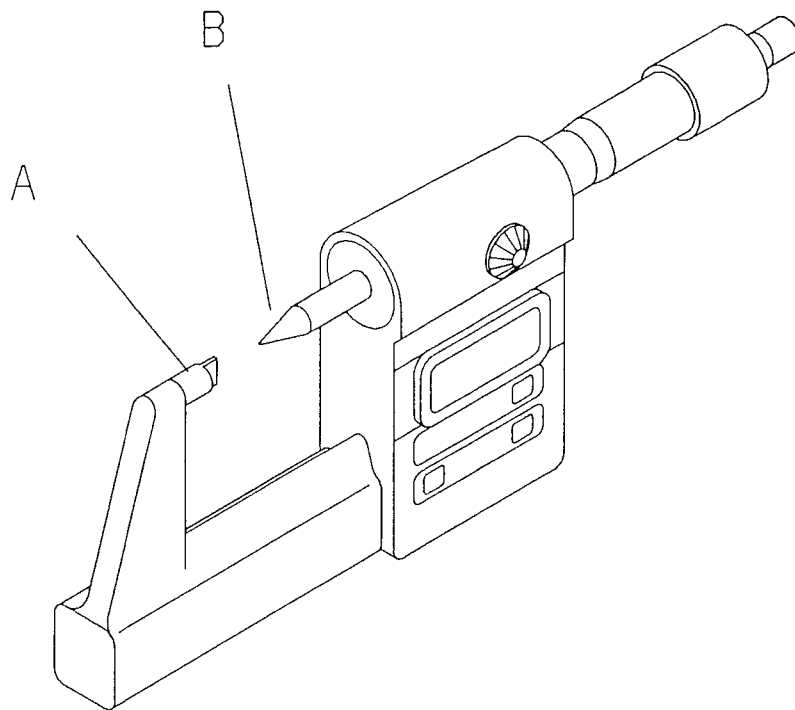
C / H



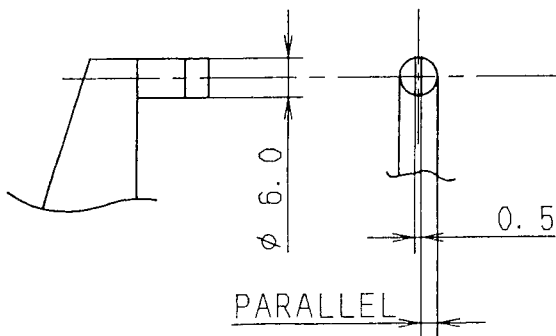
C / W

### 3.5 Measurement Equipment

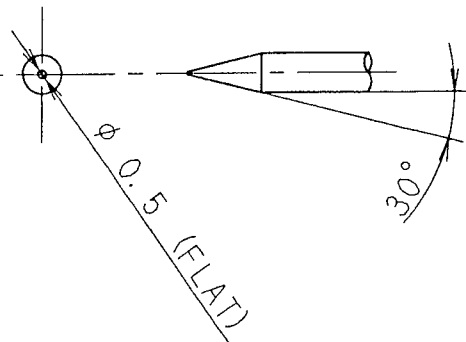
The micrometer used for measurement should be similar to the device shown below. In order to obtain the most accurate measurement possible, it is recommended that the micrometer is mounted on a stand during use.



DETAIL OF A



DETAIL OF B



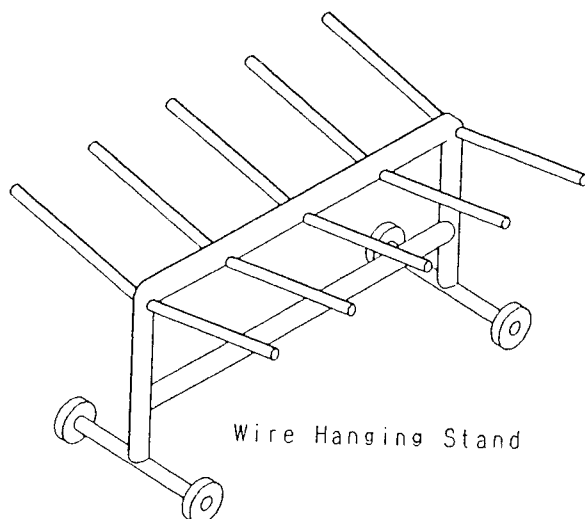
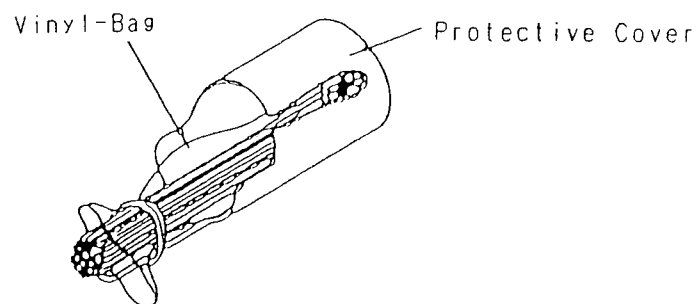


## 4. Handling Recommendation for Terminated Wires

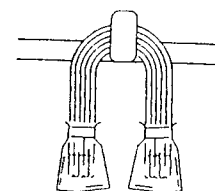
Care must be taken when handling terminated leads to assure no damage occurs to the terminal prior to installation to the housing. The following guidelines are recommended:

- Terminated leads should be prepared only for subsequent usage, rather than for stock/storage. (terminated leads are vulnerable to damage prior to installation to the appropriate housing.)
- The number of terminals crimped per wire bundle should range from 50-100 pieces. Bundles should be bound with elastic bands to prevent separation. See below.
- Terminated leads should be covered with protective cover after rapped with vinyl bags to protect the crimped terminals. This bag should not be removed or opened until the leads is included in the harness assembly operation. See below.
- Terminated wires should be stored/transported within a wiring assembly plant using a Wire Hanging stand. See below.
- If the terminated wires must be transported to another facility for assembly, leads should be carefully placed in a covered carton/container. The container should be handled with care in order to avoid damage to crimped terminals.
- During shipping, damage may occur to the wire seal. Assembly workers should check the wire seal for nicks or cuts before usage.

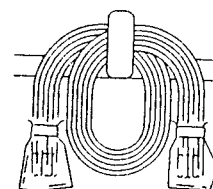
Example for Handling of Terminated Leads



Example of Wire Hanging



Short Wires

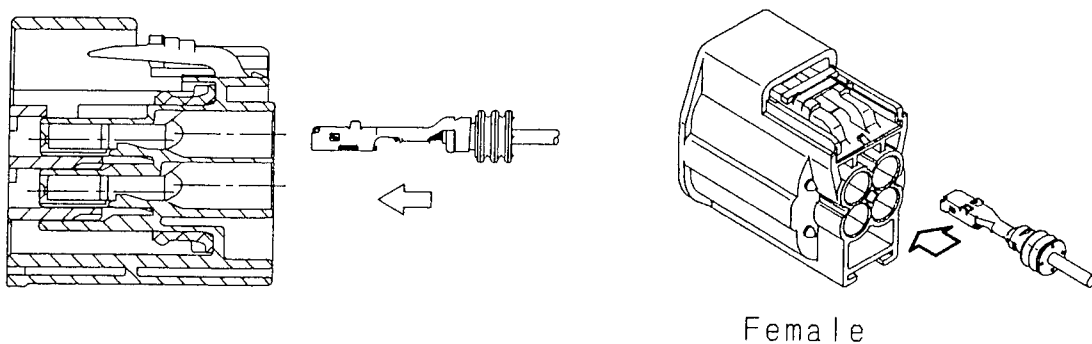
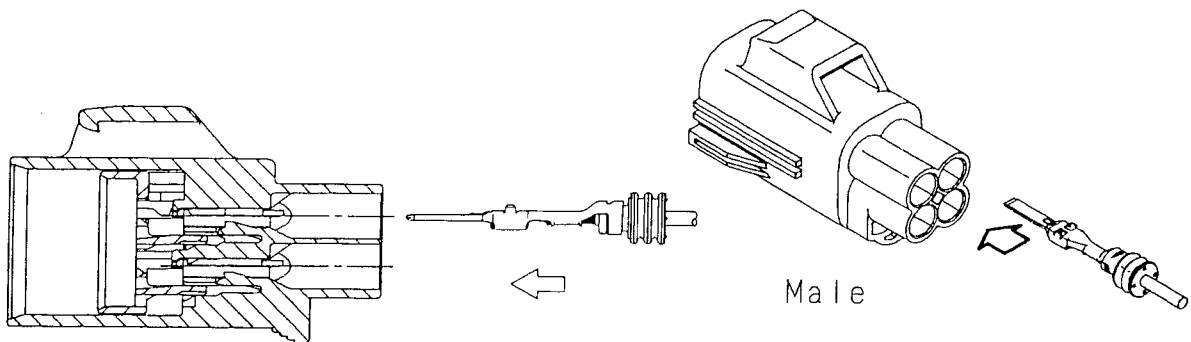


Long Wires

## 5. Terminal and Front Holder Setting Installation and Precautions

### 5.1 Male/Female Terminal Installation to Housing

- After assuring the orientation of the male/female terminals is correct, push the terminal into the appropriate cavity of the male/female housing.  
(The front holder must be in the pre-set position for terminal insertion to occur.)
- Insert the terminal until an audible 'click' sound is heard.
- After inserting the terminal, pull the wire lightly to confirm whether the terminal is surely locked.
- Upon complete insertion, pull lightly on the wire to confirm lock-up.



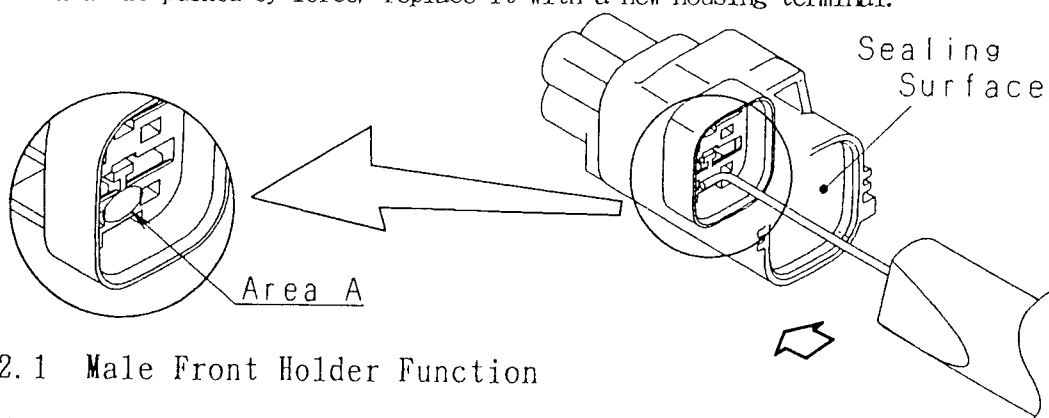
< NOTE > If the front holder is in the full-lock position, the front holder must first be moved to the preset position before terminal insertion.

## 5.2 Male Front Holder Setting on Male Housing

The front holder must be in the pre-set position prior to the installation of terminals. After installation of all applicable terminals, the front holder must be moved to the full-lock position.

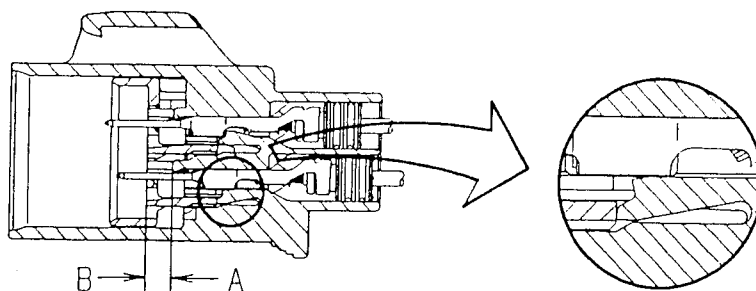
When moving the front holder from the pre-set position to full-lock position, push at area A with the special tool.

- When pushing area A, pay attention not to harm the sealing surface of the housing or the male tab with the tool.
- If it is damaged; replace it with a new one.
- If the front holder is not pushed in to the full-lock position smoothly, the terminal may not have been inserted correctly. (refer to 5.2.1) Do not push in by force.
- \* If it is pushed by force, replace it with a new housing terminal.



### 5.2.1 Male Front Holder Function

- Engagement of the front holder to the full-installed position cannot be completed if one of the following conditions exist :
  - \* Male terminal(s) is not fully inserted into the cavity.
  - \* Male terminal(s) installed in the wrong orientation.
- After condition(s) noted in item two is/are corrected, the holder can be fully installed. Failure to correct these conditions prior to full holder installation could result in damage to either the holder or the housing.
- Confirmation of full holder installation must be taken by checking that face A and face B are aligned. Care should be taken to avoid the possibility of partial front holder installation.

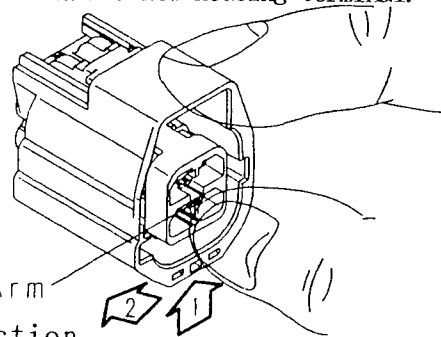


### 5.3 Female Front Holder Setting on Female Housing

The front holder must be in the pre-set position prior to the installation of terminals. After installation of all applicable terminals, the front holder must be moved to the full-lock position.

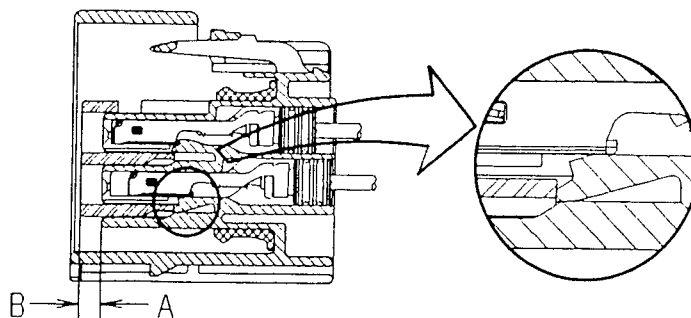
The front holder will either be in the pre-set position or full-lock position on the housing. The diagrams below illustrate the appearance of each condition. The spacer can be moved from the pre-set to full-lock position by deflecting the operation arm as shown.

- The operation arm of the holder should be deflected prior to moving the spacer between positions. Failure to deflect the operation arm could result in damage to either the housing or holder feature.
- If the front holder is not pushed in to the full-lock position smoothly, the terminal may not have been inserted correctly. (refer to 5.3.1) Do not push in by force.
- \* If it is pushed by force, replace it with a new housing terminal.



#### 5.3.1 Female Front Holder Function

- Engagement of the front holder to the full-installed position cannot be completed if one of the following conditions exist :
  - \* Female terminal(s) is not fully inserted into the cavity.
  - \* Female terminal(s) installed in the wrong orientation.
- After condition(s) noted in item two is/are corrected, the holder can be fully installed. Failure to correct these conditions prior to full holder installation could result in damage to either the holder or the housing.
- Confirmation of full holder installation must be taken by checking that face A and face B are aligned. Care should be taken to avoid the possibility of partial front holder installation.

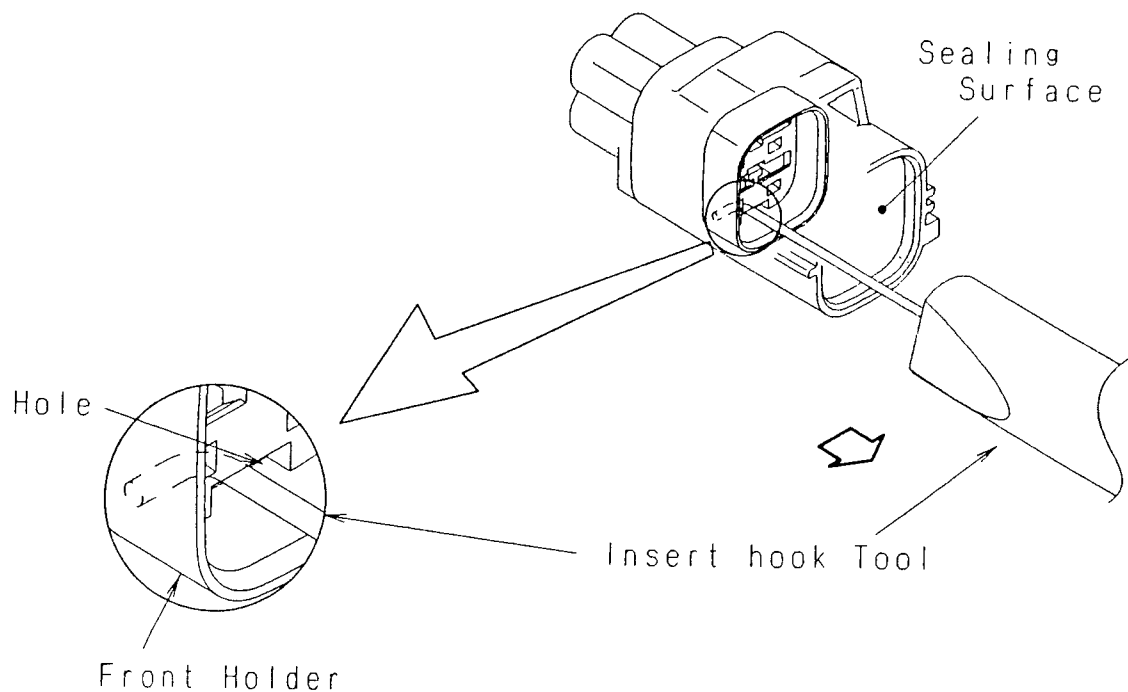


## 6. Terminal and Front Holder Removal Instructions and Precautions

The following procedures should be used when removing and/or servicing the terminals of this connection system.

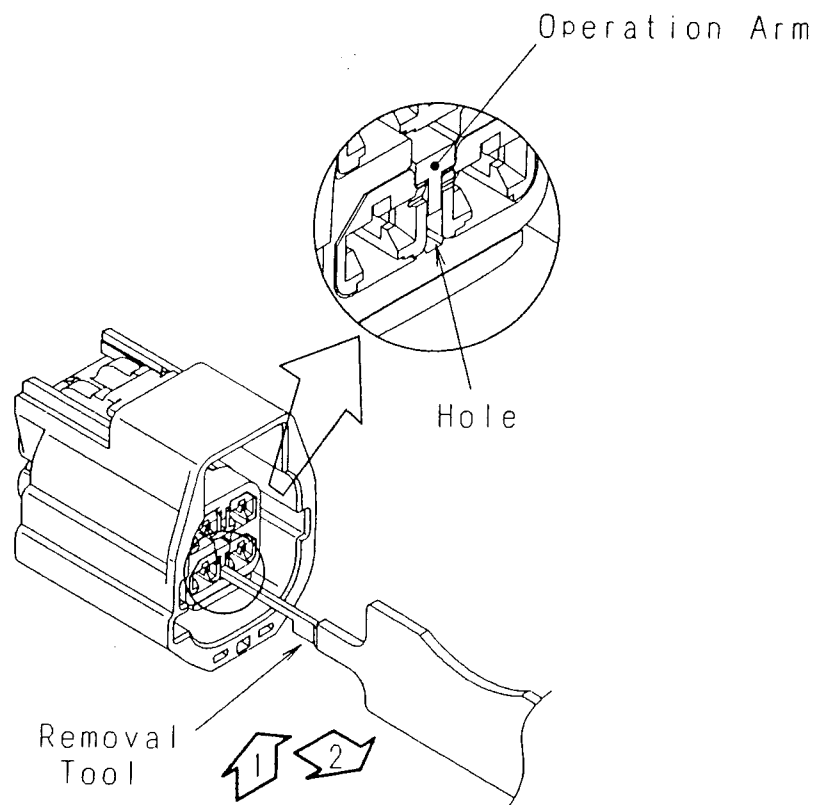
### 6.1 Disengagement of Front Holder from Full-lock Position, Male

- As shown below, insert hook tool into slot provided. As slight pull of hook tool in direction of the arrow will release the holder for terminal removal.
- When disengaging the front holder from full-lock position, pay strict attention not to harm the sealing surface or the male tab with special tool.
- If the sealing surface or the male tab is damaged, replace it with a new one.
- Check if the front holder is surely returned to pre-set position.



## 6.2 Disengagement of Front Holder from the Full-Lock Position, Female

- Insert the removal tool which is specified in section 6-4 into the hole of front holder, and then release the secondary lock by pushing up the operation arm of the front holder by the removal tool.
- Pull out the front holder to its primary locking position while the operation arm is being released.



### < NOTE >

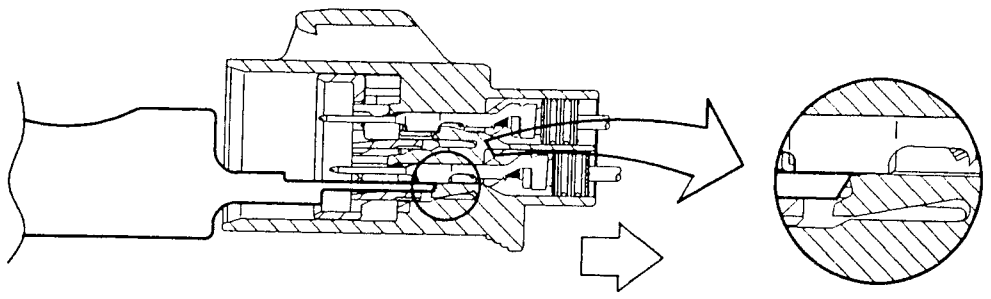
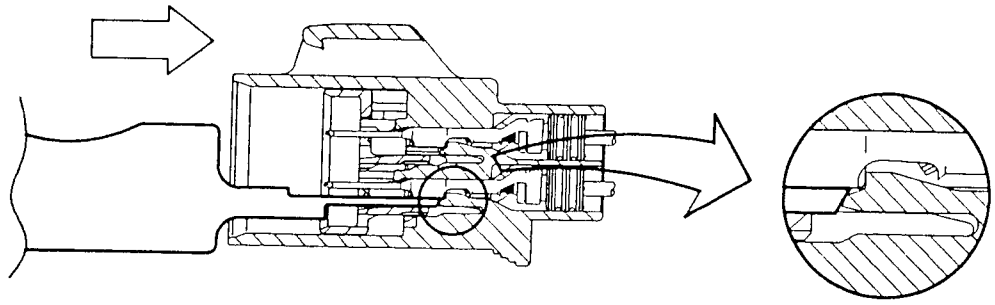
- Must not pull out the front holder more than necessary because it is feared that the primary locking device might be deformed or broken.
- Must not pull out the front holder forcefully, since it may cause break of the front holder.

### 6.3 Terminal Removal

The terminal removal operation should be performed by trained personnel only. Probing of the terminal/cavity by technicians not familiar with the removal process could result in damage to the terminal and/or connector.

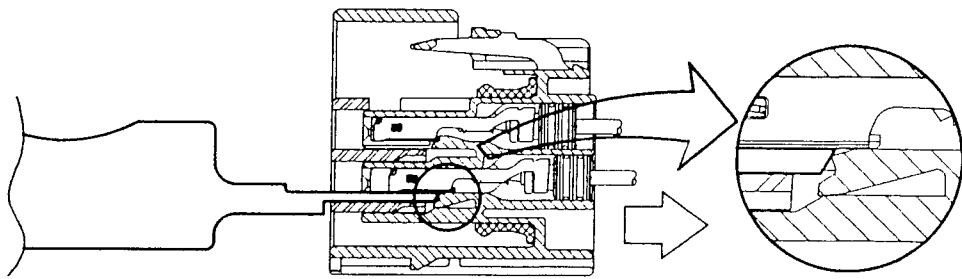
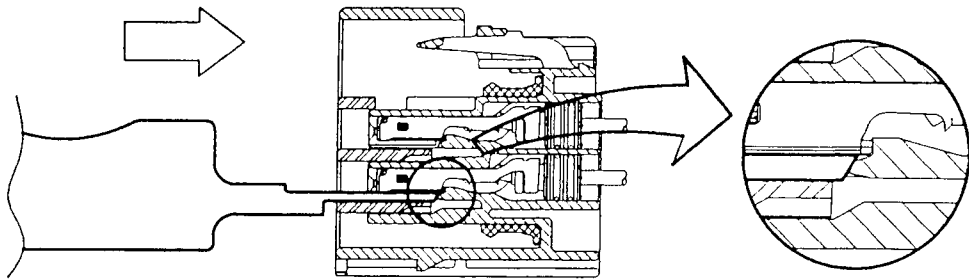
- Push the applicable wire lightly to assure the terminal is fully forward in the terminal cavity.
- Insert the removal tool parallel to the cavity into the face of the terminal cavity on the next page. The tip of tool must be positioned between the servicing tab of the flexible arm and the terminal.
- With the flexible arm deflected, pull the wire parallel to the cavity to remove the terminal from the cavity. If the terminal does not disengage easily from the housing, repeat the steps previously outlined.
- If any damage is visible on the terminal and/or housing, the affected component should be replaced; repairs should not be attempted.
- See illustrations on following pages.

• Male Terminal Removal



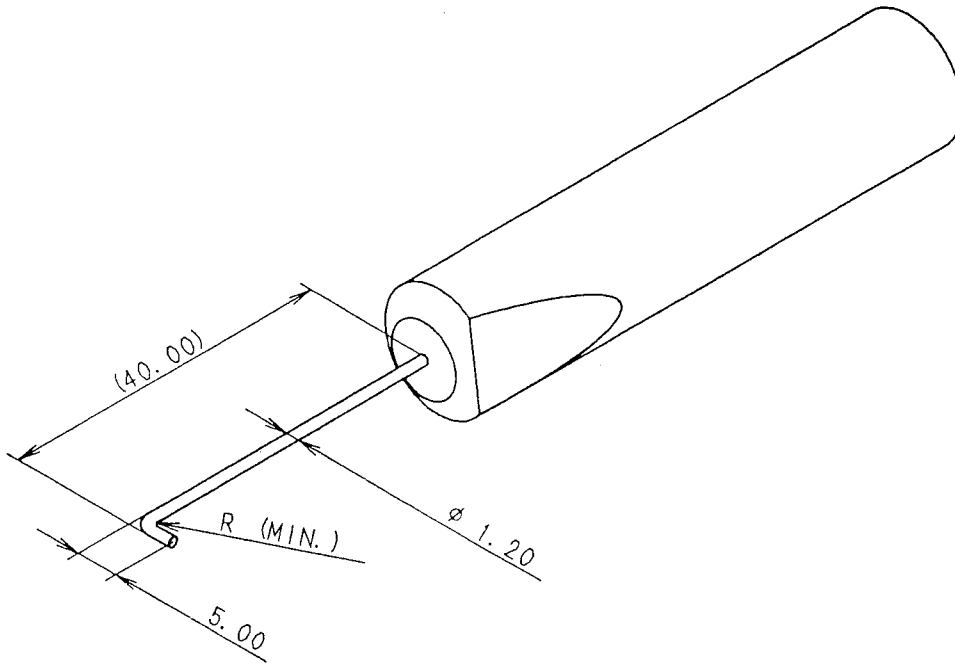


• Female Terminal Removal



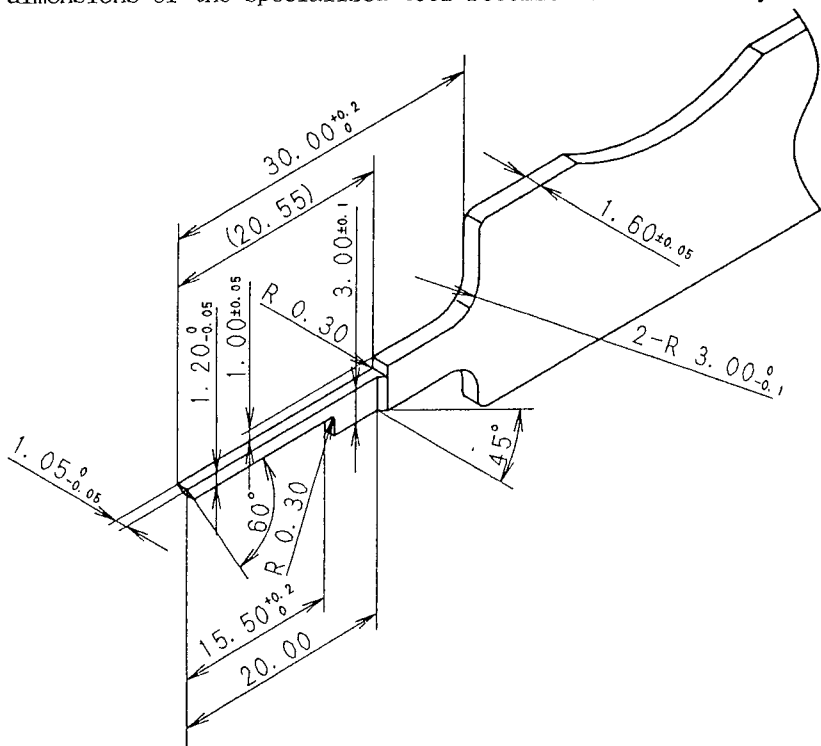
### 6.4 Male Front Holder Removal & Insertion Tool Shape

The dimensions of the specialized tool recommended for this system are shown below.



### 6.5 Terminal Removal Tool Shape

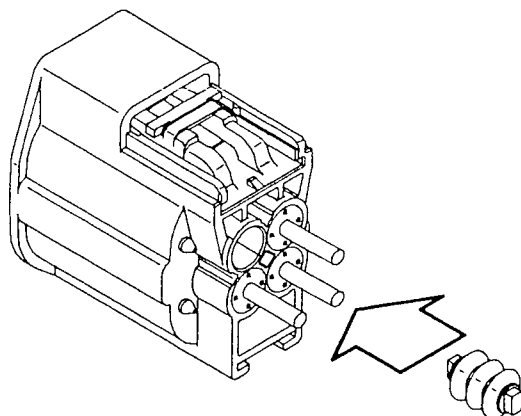
The dimensions of the specialized tool recommended for this system are shown below.



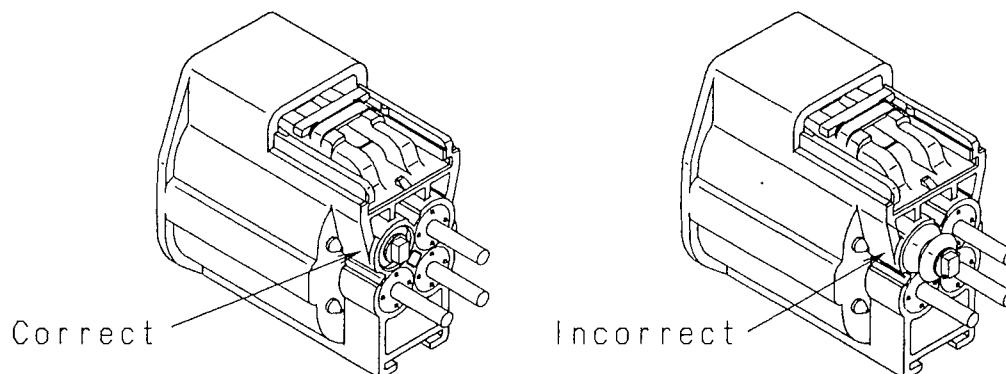
## 7. Dummy Plug Setting and Removal Instructions and Precautions

### 7.1 Dummy Plug Setting

The dummy plug is pushed into the open cavity by finger etc.

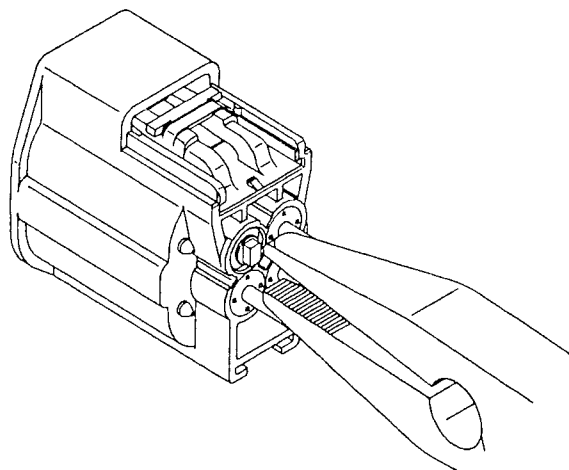


< NOTE > Make sure that the dummy plug has been fully inserted and that the rear side of the seal is not protruding from the cavity.



### 7.2 Dummy Plug Removal

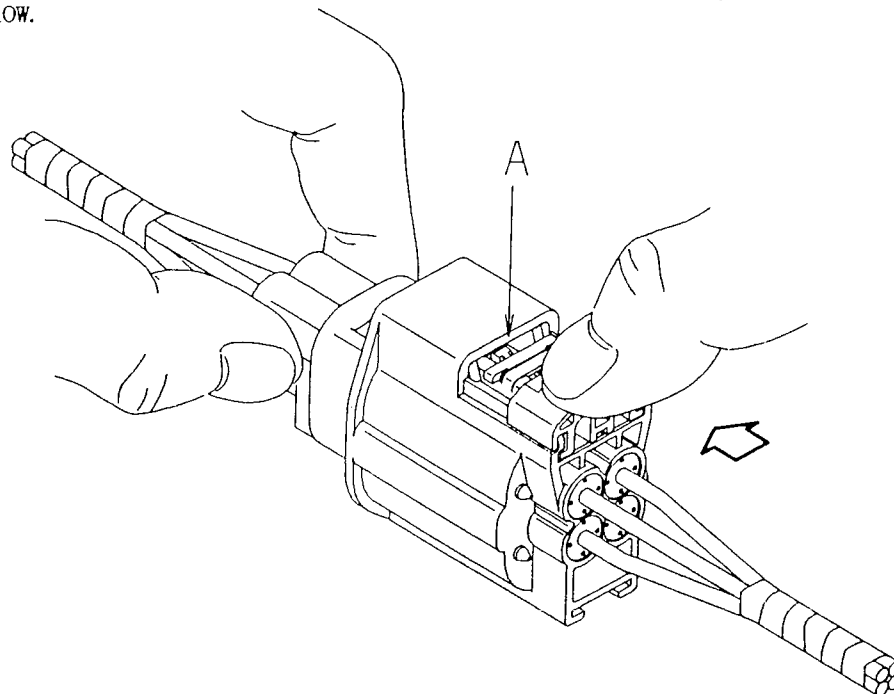
The dummy plug is drawn out from the housing by fingers or pliers etc.



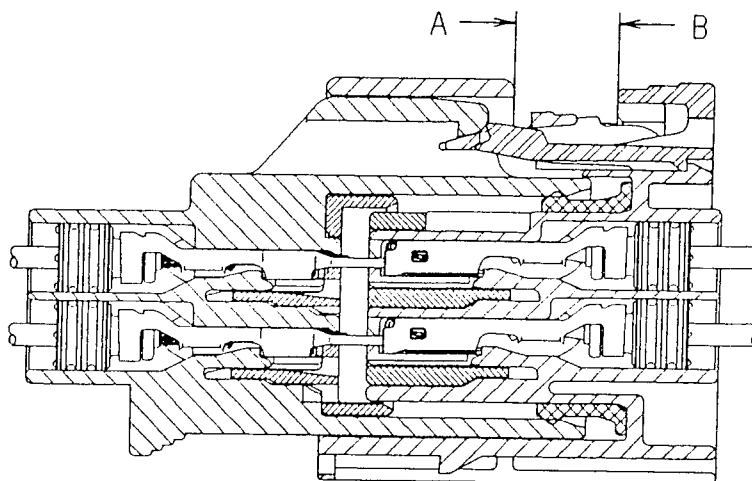
## 8. Connector Position Assurance (CPA) Function (Only part number exists for this system.)

### 8.1 How to Lock the CPA

- When the male and female connectors are mated completely, the CPA may be slid into position against the back wall. The back wall is marked by 'A' in the illustration below.

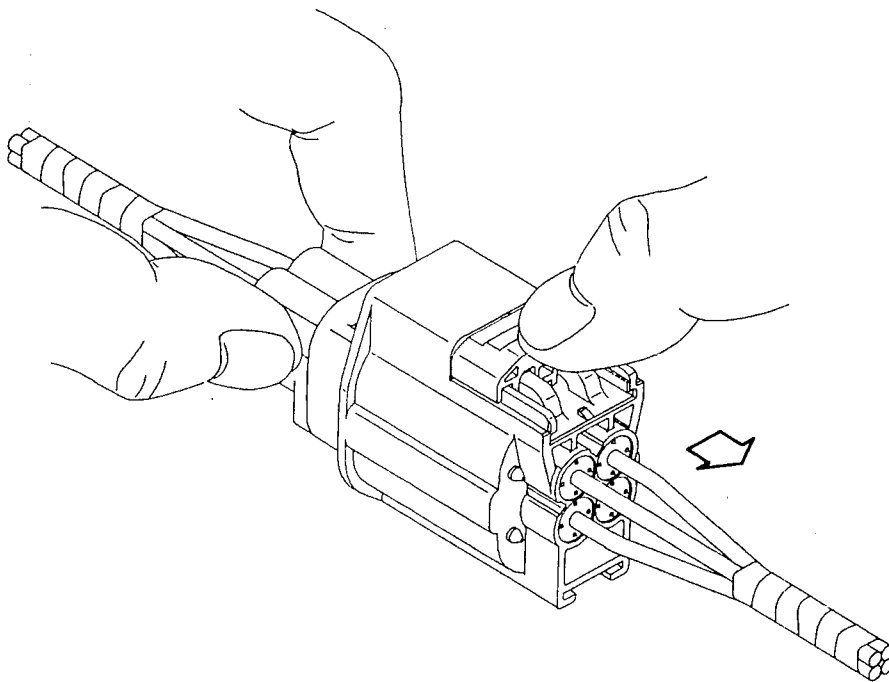


- If the male and female connectors are not fully mated, the CPA, marked by 'B' will not slide to the back connector 'A' (see illustration below). The CPA should never be forced into position, it should slide smoothly and come to rest against the back wall of the connector. If the CPA does not slide smoothly, check and make sure that the connectors are fully mated.



## 8.2 How to Unlock the CPA

The illustration below shows the CPA in a fully locked position. In order to release the CPA from the locked position, press and slide in direction of the arrow.



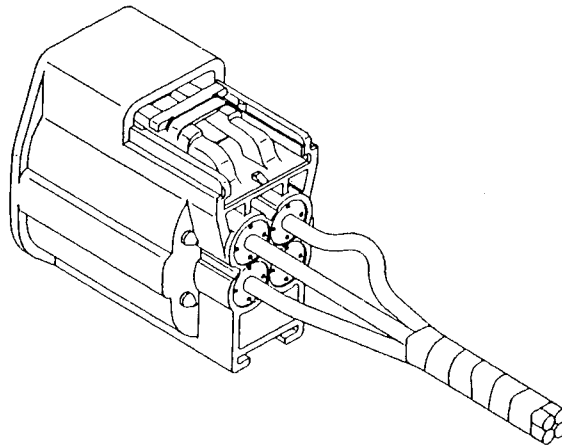
## 9. Precautions During Wire Harness Assembly

### 9.1 Wire Harness Assembly

- Avoid tangling the leads which could cause the terminated wires to become hooked and/or damaged.
- Because breakage may occur on wire seal of crimped terminal during transportation, operator should confirm no damage on the wire seal before usage.
- Wires of inadequate length should be discarded rather than forced into the connector. 'Stretching' of the circuit could result in wire breakage or housing/terminal damage.

### 9.2 Taping

Wires which will be taped should be of similar length. Taping of circuits of different length could result in a concentration of force on the shortest wire, resulting in Terminal Pull-Out.



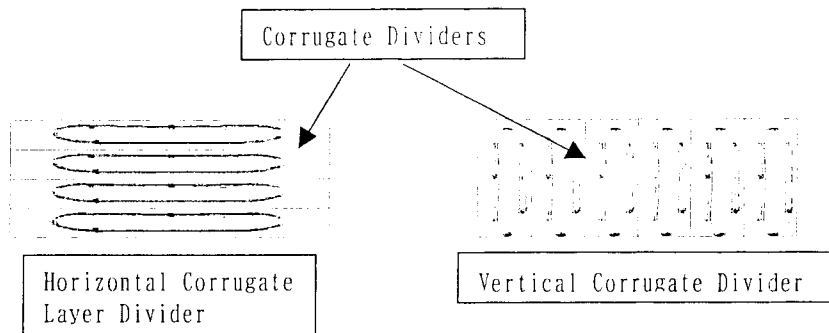
### 9.3 Inspection

- Fixtures used for routing and/or continuity inspection should be of equal precision to that of the mating component. Use of fixtures with greater tolerance variation than the mating component could result in damage to the connector and/or terminal.
- Parts with visible damage or deformation should be replaced regardless of the severity of the non-conformance.

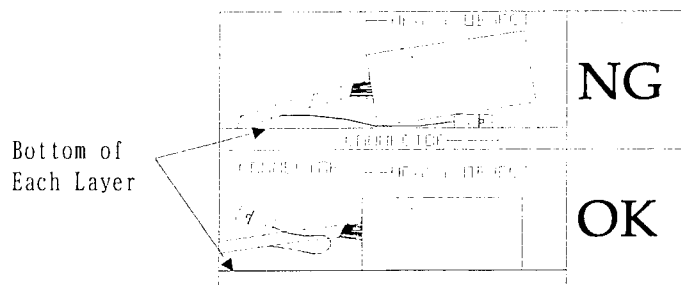
10. Notice for Packing of Wire Harness

As with many plastic parts the connector may be damaged if external force is applied to the connector during transportation or storage. To prevent damages, please take the following actions as well as the standard packaging and handling procedures:

When packing wire harness in layers, please use paper corrugate/corrugate dividers for each layer, including layer dividers, vertical dividers, internal supports, and partitions to equally distribute weights of upper-layer harnesses from being unequally applied to the lower-layer harnesses, as shown below.



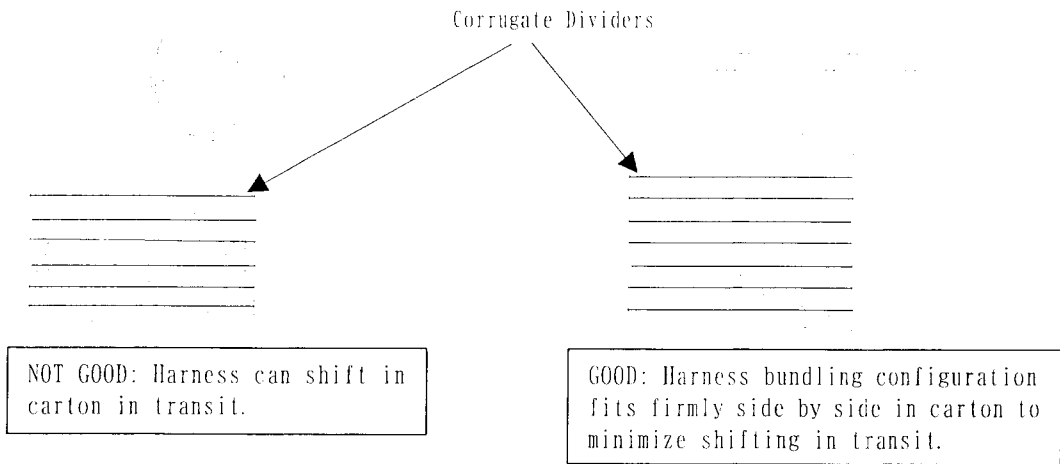
Junction block, relay box, protectors, brackets, and any heavy and/or bulky item must be placed on the bottom of the carton or the divider to prevent weight of such item from being applied to the connector as shown below.



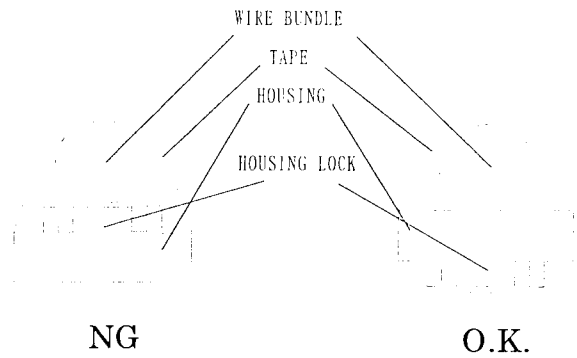
The connector must be positioned outside or in the center of the harness bundle, to prevent the weight of the harness from being applied to the connector

Sample harness sketch. Place connectors inside and outside of bundled W/H to protect connectors from weight of the W/H.

Wire harness bundle size must fit the carton to prevent shifting of wire harness during transportation or storage. See below illustration.



If the connector housing is 'taped back' on the wire harness bundle, assure that the housing lock or other flexible member of the connector is positioned away from the wire harness bundle. See reference illustration below.



Extra care must be taken to prevent wire harnesses tangling which causes damages to the connector when the wire harness is removed from the carton at the vehicle assembly.

After transportation or storage, the connector must be checked for damages.

YAZAKI SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM MISUSE OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS

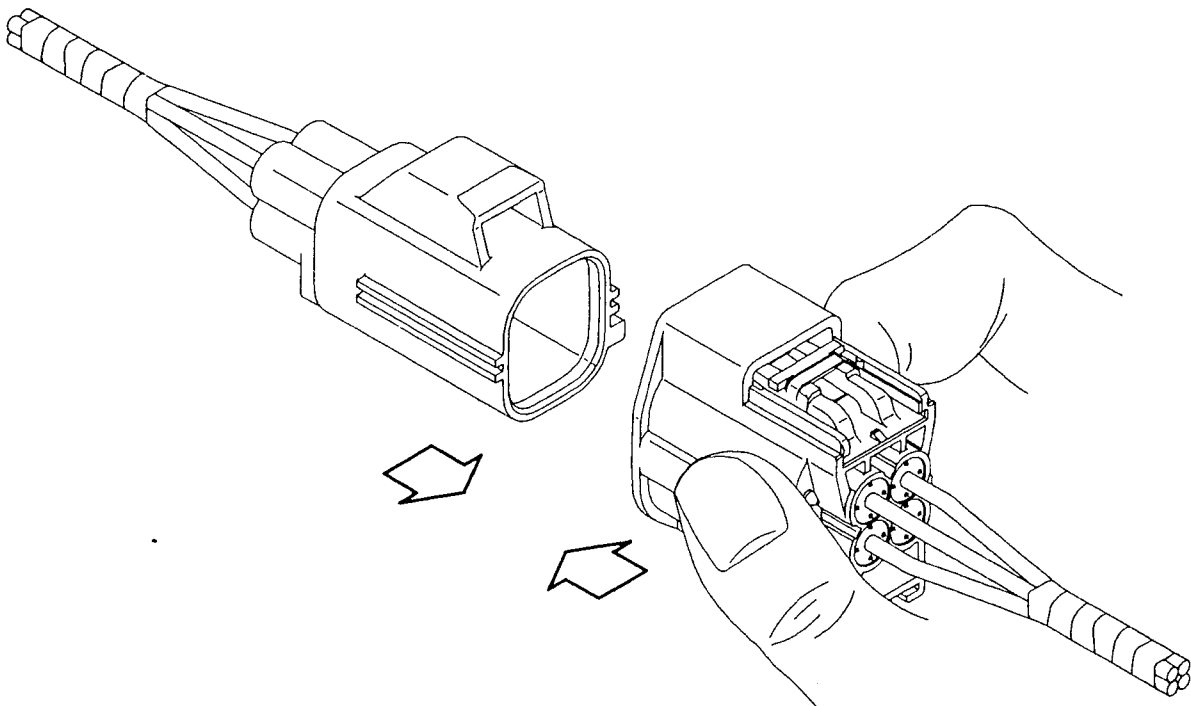


## 11. Precautions During Wire Harness Installation into the Vehicle

### 11.1 Connector Mating

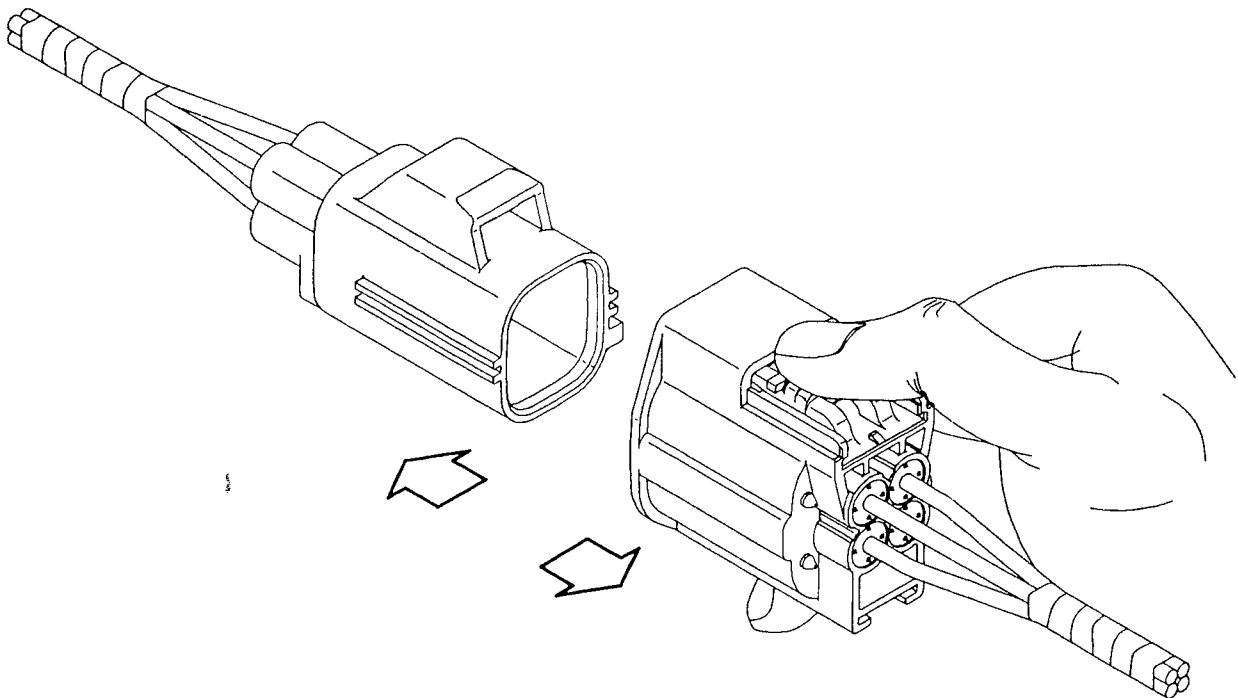
Upon confirmation that the proper connectors are being mated (i.e. proper keyway is confirmed), the connectors should be smoothly mated. Unnecessary scooping or wrenching of the connectors should be avoided.

- Push the connectors until “click” sound which locking beak is locked is heard.  
(During mating, do not press locking key.)
- Confirm that connectors have been surely mated by pulling male/female connectors lightly.
- Confirm that the front holder has been surely full-locked.  
(In case it has not been fully-locked, refer to 5-2 and 5-3.)



## 11.2 Connector Servicing

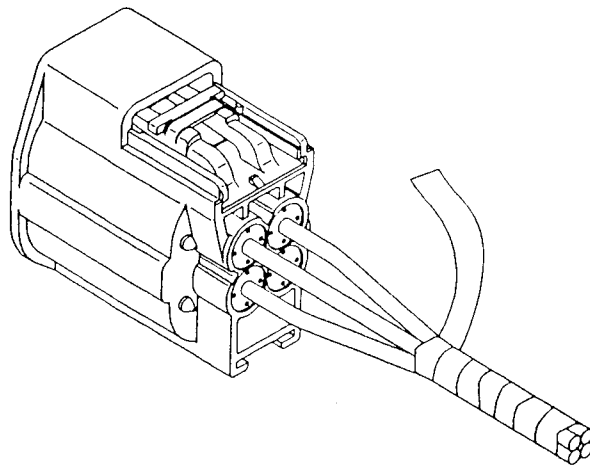
Connector disengagement can be facilitated by pulling the lever out and pulling apart the male and female connectors. During the removal process, the wires of the connector should not be held or pulled. Application of force to the wires could result in damage to the individual components of the connector.



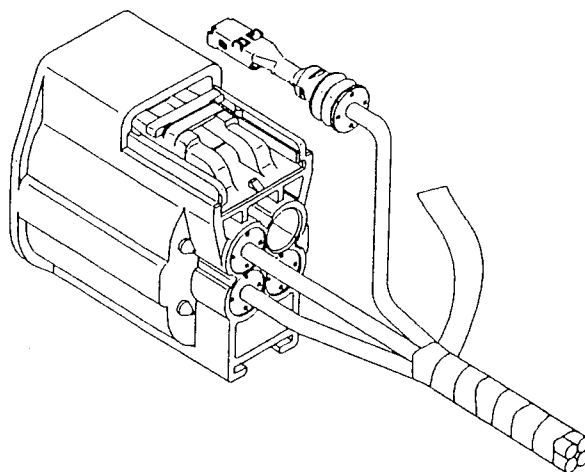
## 12. Precautions During Dealer's Service

Instructions for wire harness Repairing

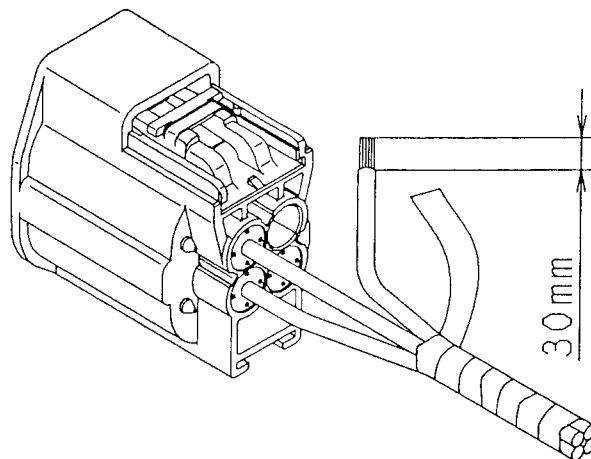
1. The tape of wire harness is stripped off to an adequate length.



2. The front holder is removed and the terminal to be repaired is drawn out.  
For front holder and terminal removal method, refer to section 6. "Terminal and Front Holder Removal Instructions and Precautions"

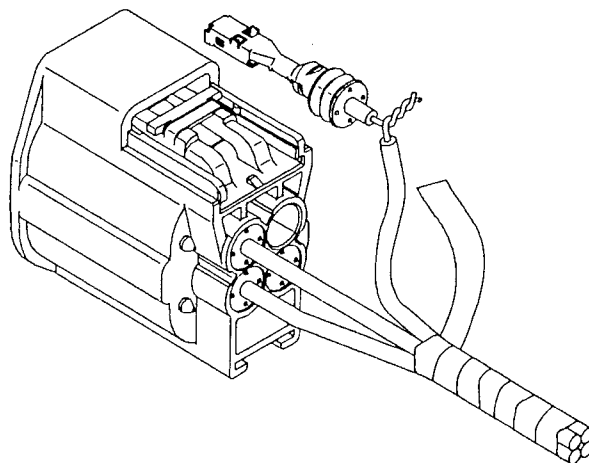


- Cut the wire of the terminal to be replaced.  
Strip the insulation on a length of approximately 30mm.



- A lead wire with a terminal is connected to the stripped wire as shown below. Then the connection point is soldered.

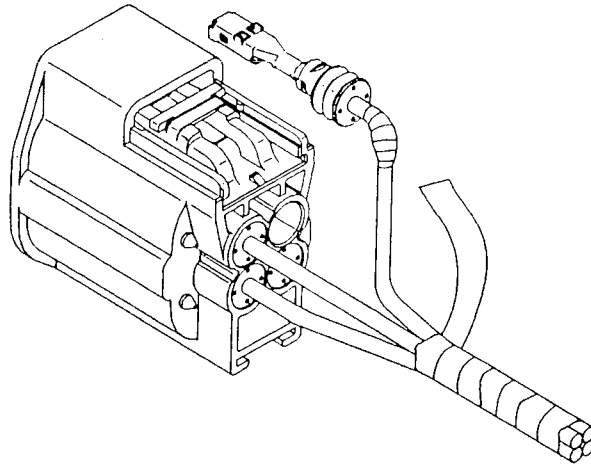
< NOTE > A lead wire with a terminal must be used to replace the part.



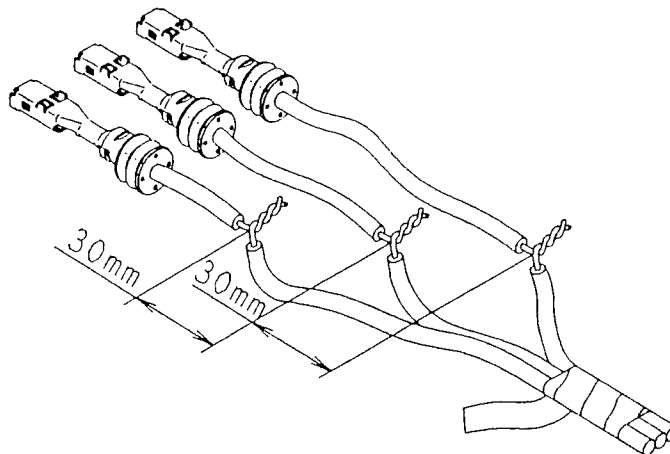
- The ends of the two wires are cut, then this point is covered with a sealing material etc.

< NOTE > This operation must be carried out to avoid oxidation etc.

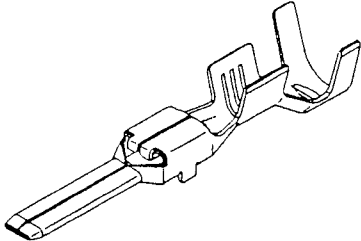
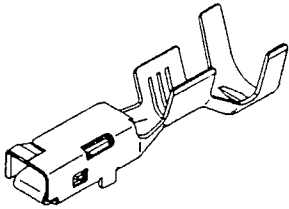
6. A Vinyl tube is then put over the connection point. Afterwards, the repaired wire is taped over.



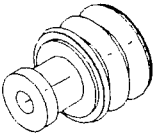
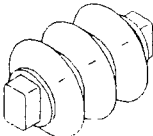
7. The replaced terminal is inserted into the housing. At this point, confirm that the pre-locked position.  
For the terminal removal and front holder full-locked condition releasing section 6. "Terminal and Front Holder Removal Instructions and Precautions"
8. The stripped tape of wire harness is wrapped again.  
< NOTE > At this time, the repaired connection point must be included in this tape wrapping
9. If there is more than one reconnection point per connector, the distance between these connected points must be at least 30mm as shown below.

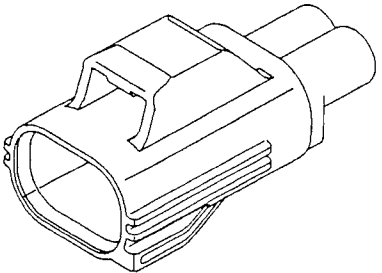
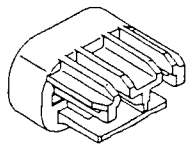
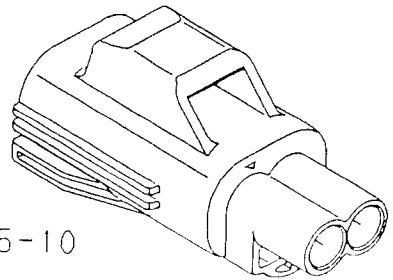
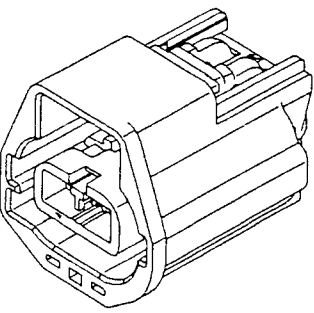
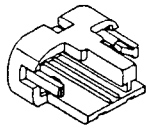
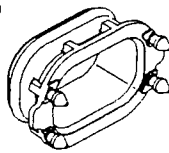
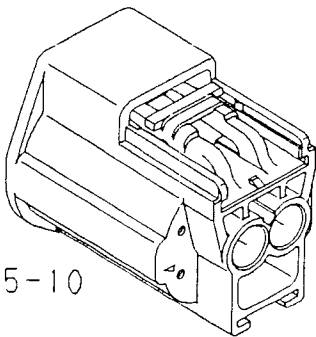
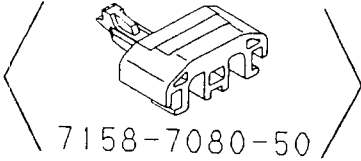


# 13. CONNECTOR CONFIGURATIONS

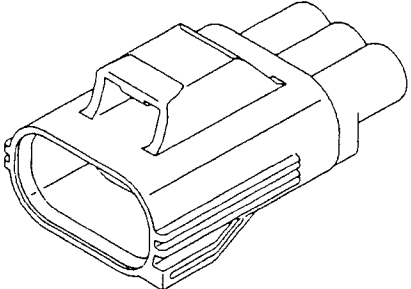
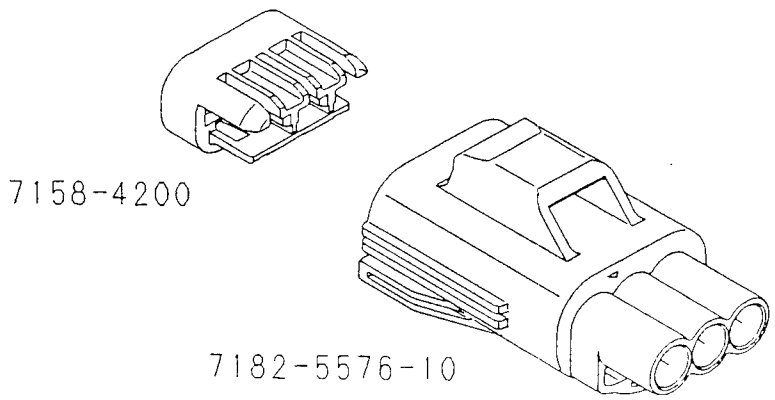
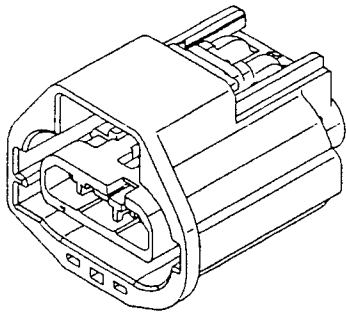
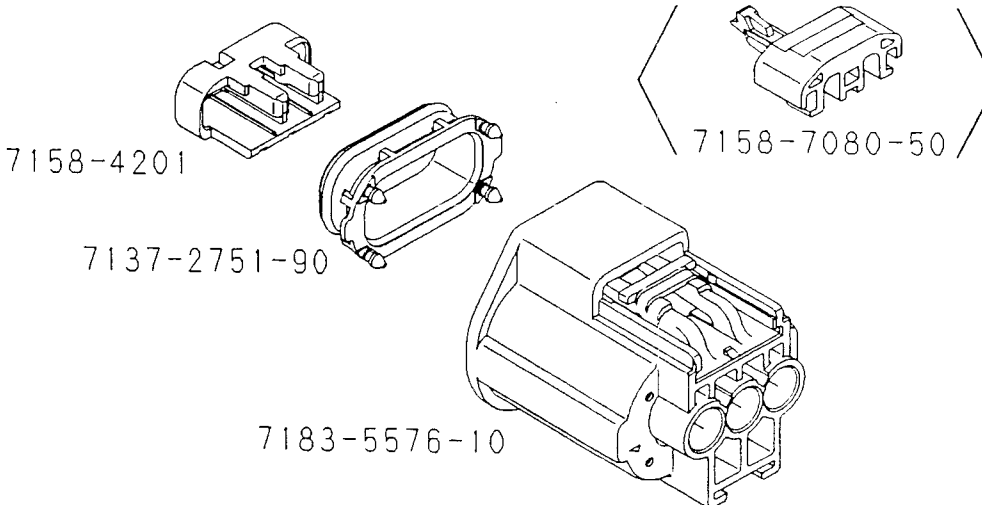
YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	APPLICABLE WIRE SIZE	REMARK
7114-4150-02 (2.8 SYSTEM MALE SEALED TERMINAL)		0.35 ~ 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	
7114-4151-02 (2.8 SYSTEM MALE SEALED TERMINAL)		0.75 ~ 1.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	
7114-4152-02 (2.8 SYSTEM MALE SEALED TERMINAL)		1.5 ~ 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	
7116-4150-02 (2.8 SYSTEM FEMALE SEALED TERMINAL)		0.35 ~ 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	
7116-4151-02 (2.8 SYSTEM FEMALE SEALED TERMINAL)		0.75 ~ 1.0 mm <sup>2</sup>	
7116-4152-02 (2.8 SYSTEM FEMALE SEALED TERMINAL)		1.5 ~ 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup>	

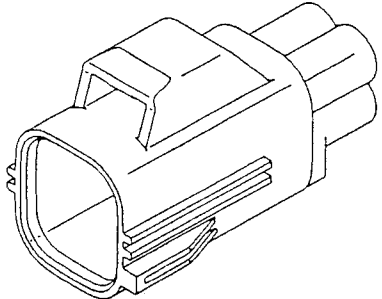
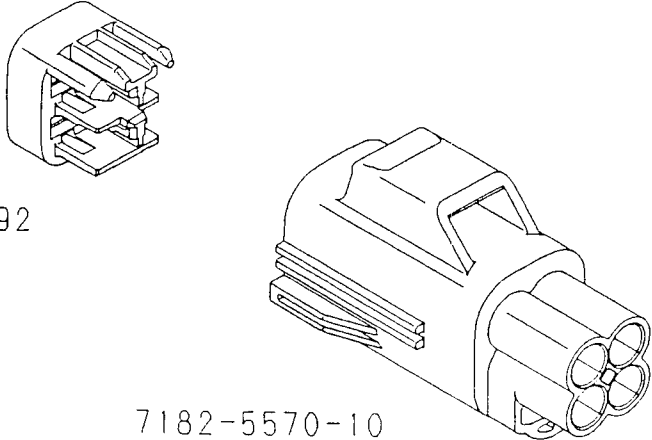
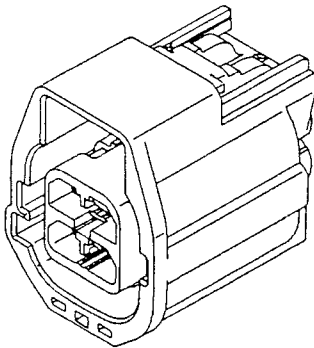
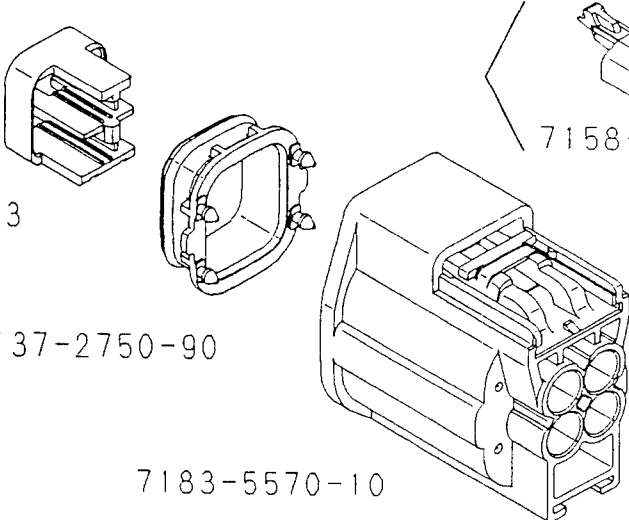
YAZAKI

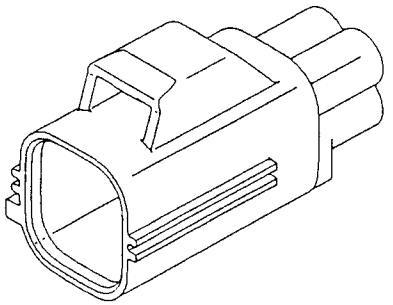
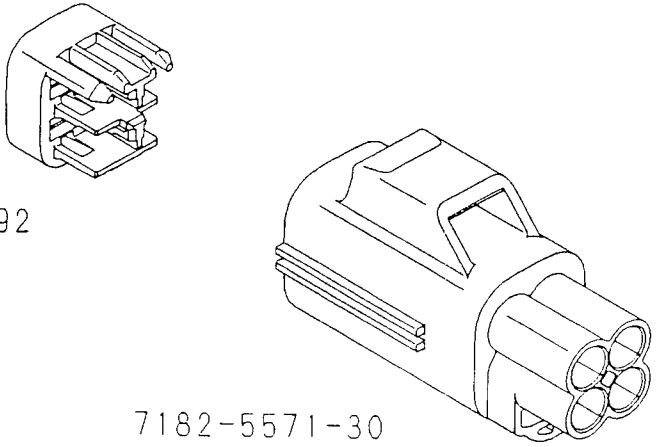
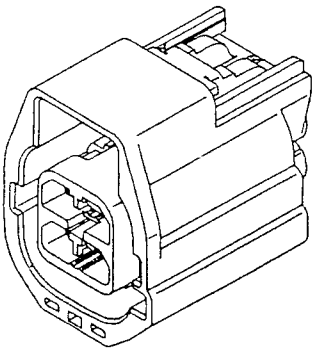
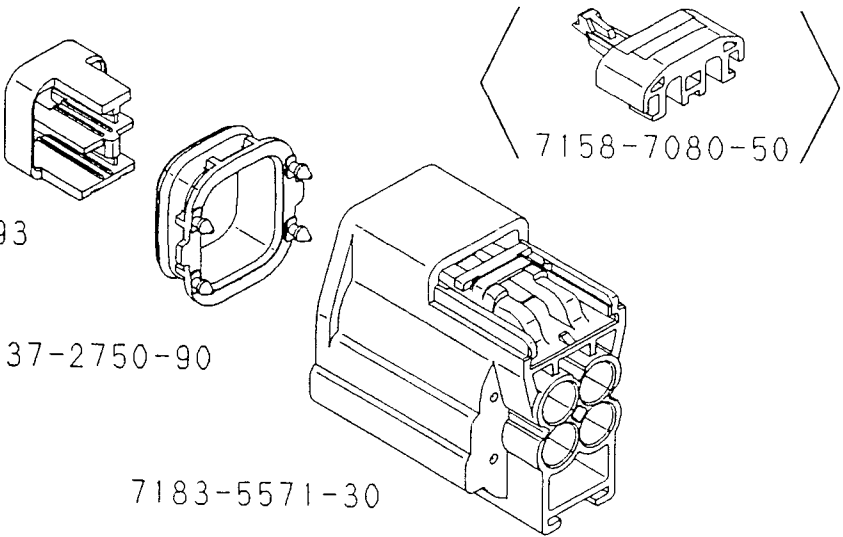
YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	APPLICABLE OVERALL DIA. (REF.)	REMARK
7158-3111-60 (2.8 SYSTEM WIRE SEAL)		1.2 ~ 1.9 mm	
7158-3112-70 (2.8 SYSTEM WIRE SEAL)		1.8 ~ 2.3 mm	
7158-3113-40 (2.8 SYSTEM WIRE SEAL)		2.1 ~ 3.0 mm	
7158-3114-90 (2.8 SYSTEM DUMMY PLUG)		<hr/>	

YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION (PART No. AND SHAPE)
<p>7282-5575-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 2P MALE)</p>		 <p>7158-4198</p>  <p>7182-5575-10</p>
<p>7283-5575-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 2P FEMALE)</p> <p>&lt;7283-5922-10&gt;</p> <p>* For the part number in (&lt; &gt;), only part number exists.</p>		 <p>7158-4199</p>  <p>7137-2752-90</p>  <p>7183-5575-10</p>  <p>7158-7080-50</p>



YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION (PART No. AND SHAPE)
7282-5576-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 3P MALE)		 <p>7158-4200</p> <p>7182-5576-10</p>
7283-5576-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 3P FEMALE) <7283-5923-10> * For the part number in (< >), only part number exists.		 <p>7158-4201</p> <p>7137-2751-90</p> <p>7183-5576-10</p>

YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION (PART No. AND SHAPE)
7282-5570-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 4P MALE) (TYPE-A)		 <p>7158-4192</p> <p>7182-5570-10</p> <p>7158-7080-50</p>
7283-5570-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 4P FEMALE) (TYPE-A) <7283-5924-10> * For the part number in (< >), only part number exists.		 <p>7158-4193</p> <p>7137-2750-90</p> <p>7183-5570-10</p> <p>7158-7080-50</p>

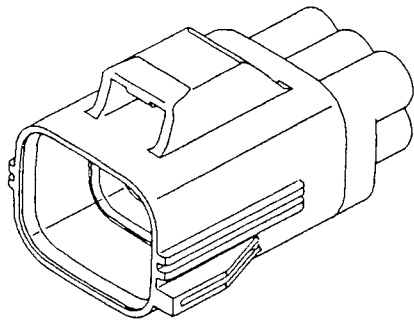
YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION (PART No. AND SHAPE)
<p>7282-5571-30 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 4P MALE) (TYPE-B)</p>		 <p>7158-4192</p> <p>7182-5571-30</p>
<p>7283-5571-30 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 4P FEMALE) (TYPE-B)</p> <p>&lt;7283-5925-30&gt;</p> <p>* For the part number in (&lt; &gt;), only part number exists.</p>		 <p>7158-4193</p> <p>7137-2750-90</p> <p>7183-5571-30</p> <p>7158-7080-50</p>

YAZAKI PART No.  
(PART NAME)

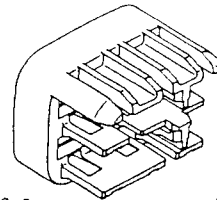
SHAPE

CONSTRUCTION  
(PART No. AND SHAPE)

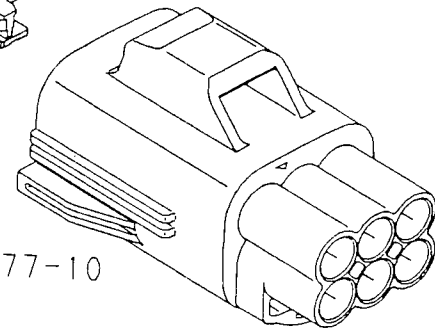
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(2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 6P MALE)



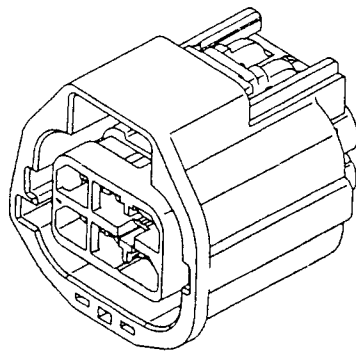
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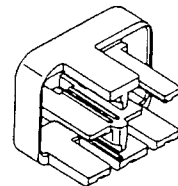
7182-5577-10



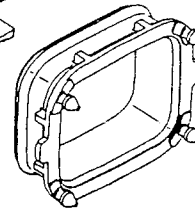
7283-5577-10  
(2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 6P FEMALE)



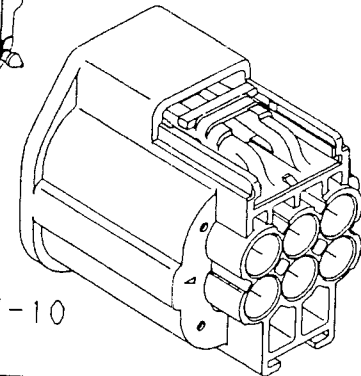
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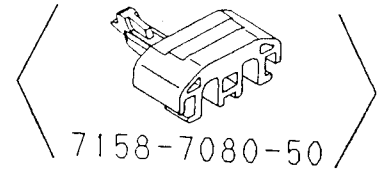
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7183-5577-10



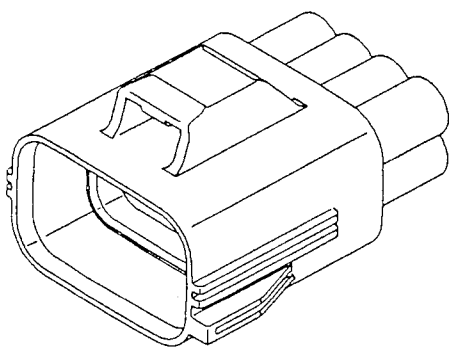
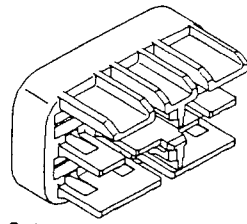
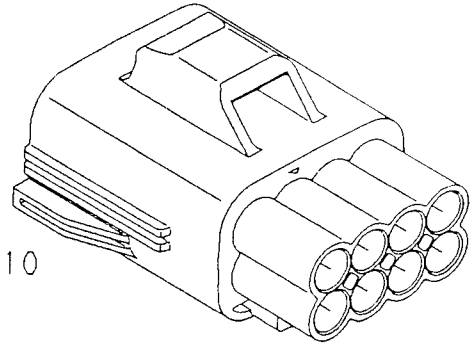
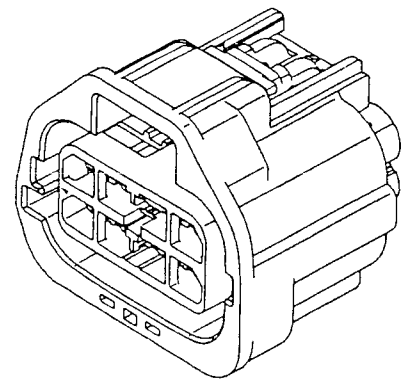
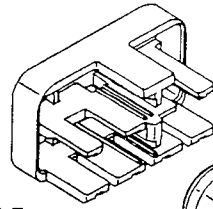
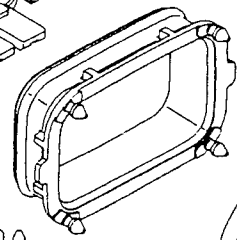
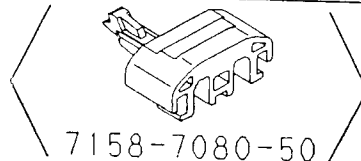
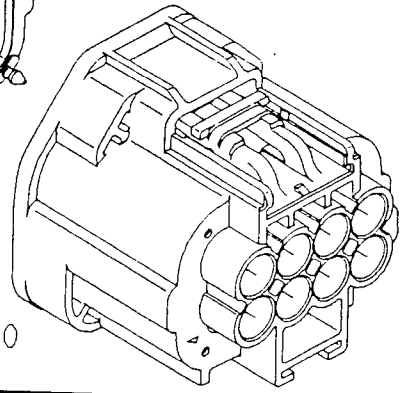
7158-7080-50



<7283-5926-10>  
\* For the part number in (< >),  
only part number exists.

YAZAKI

YAZAKI

YAZAKI PART No. (PART NAME)	SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION (PART No. AND SHAPE)
<p>7282-5574-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 8P MALE)</p>		 <p>7158-4194</p>  <p>7182-5574-10</p>
<p>7283-5574-10 (2.8 SYSTEM SEALED 8P FEMALE)</p> <p>&lt;7283-5927-10&gt;</p> <p>* For the part number in(&lt; &gt;), only part number exists.</p>		 <p>7158-4195</p>  <p>7137-2754-90</p>  <p>7158-7080-50</p>  <p>7183-5574-10</p>