

**WATERPROOF TYPE LEAD, METHOD OF MAKING WATERPROOF TYPE LEAD,
AND JIG FOR MAKING WATERPROOF TYPE LEAD**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a waterproof type lead composed of a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section, an electric wire having plural core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating crimping section, and a heat-shrinkable tube that covers the core wire crimping section after crimping and has an adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof, a method of making the waterproof type lead, and a jig for making the waterproof type lead.

Description of the Related Art

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In order to connect a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section to an electric wire having plural core wires entirely coated with an insulating coating, the electric wire is stripped of the insulating coating at an end part thereof to expose the plural core wires, and then, the exposed core wires are crimped with the core wire crimping section, and the leading end of the remaining

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insulating coating is crimped with the insulating coating crimping section.

If such a terminal connected to the electric wire (referred to as a lead, hereinafter) is used at a place where
5 intrusion of water, such as rainwater, is likely to occur, measures for protecting the lead from water have to be taken. Known conventional waterproof type leads include one having the leading end part of the core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section soldered and the trailing end of the
10 crimped part of the core wires covered with a shrinkable tube, and one having a tubular terminal that surrounds the part of the core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section to shield the core wires from the outside (see the Patent Document 1, for example). In addition, there is known a
15 waterproof type lead in which core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section are covered with a heat-shrinkable tube having an adhesive applied to the internal surface thereof (see the Patent Documents 2 and 3, for example).

However, the waterproof type lead that involves
20 soldering described in the Patent Document 1 requires two steps, that is, a step of attaching the shrinkable tube and a step of soldering, and thus, has a problem that the workability is bad and the manufacturing cost is high.

Furthermore, the waterproof type lead that has a tubular
25 terminal described in the Patent Document 1 has a problem that the tubular terminal is not easy to fabricate and the manufacturing cost is high, although the workability is good. Besides, the waterproof type lead described in the Patent

Document 2 is manufactured by heating the heat-shrinkable tube to make the adhesive on the internal surface thereof molten, thereby coating the circumference of the bundle of plural core wires with the adhesive. However, intrusion of water into the electric wire often occurs at the leading end of the core wires through clearances between adjacent core wires, and thus, coating only the circumference of the bundle of core wires does not suffice for waterproofing.

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2001-110464

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2000-285983

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2000-182688

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide a waterproof type lead for which sufficient measures for waterproofing are taken at low cost, a method of making a waterproof type lead at low cost, and a jig for making a waterproof type lead at low cost.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a waterproof type lead comprising:

a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section;

an electric wire having a plurality of core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating crimping section; and

a heat-shrinkable tube that covers the core wire crimping section after crimping and has an adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof,

in which clearances between adjacent core wires at a leading end of the plurality of core wires are sealed with the adhesive.

In the waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, the adhesive may flow into the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires, and the clearances may be sealed with the adhesive. Thus, sufficient measures for waterproofing are taken. In addition, since the adhesive sealing the clearances may be previously applied to the internal circumference of the heat-shrinkable tube, the soldering step described above concerning the prior art is not required. Therefore, the manufacturing cost can be reduced compared with the waterproof type lead described in Patent Document 1.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of making a waterproof type lead, comprising the steps of:

preparing a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section and an electric wire having a plurality of core wires coated with an insulating coating;

crimping the plurality of core wires of the electric wire with the core wire crimping section and crimping the

insulating coating of the electric wire with the insulating coating crimping section;

covering the core wire crimping section after crimping with a heat-shrinkable tube having an adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof;

attaching a jig having an adhesive-flow stopper section to the terminal having the core wire crimping section covered with the heat-shrinkable tube in such a manner that the adhesive-flow stopper section of the jig is disposed between the leading end of the plurality of core wires and the electrical contact section; and

sealing the leading end of the plurality of core wire with the adhesive by heating the heat-shrinkable tube.

According to the method of making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, the adhesive having been molten by heating of the heat-shrinkable tube and flowed out of the heat-shrinkable tube may be stopped by the adhesive-flow stopper section of the jig, and the leading end of the wire cores may be sealed with the stopped adhesive. In the method of making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, the sealing may be achieved by covering the leading end surface of the core wires with the adhesive or by letting the adhesive flow into the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires. In addition, according to embodiments of the manufacturing method, the adhesive may be prevented from coming into contact with the electrical contact section of the terminal, and thus, the waterproof type lead manufactured by this method can provide

a good electrical contact. Furthermore, according to the method of making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, measures for waterproofing can be taken simply by attaching the jig to the terminal and heating the heat-shrinkable tube, and thus, the manufacturing costs can be reduced. Furthermore, according to embodiments of the manufacturing method, there is no need to prepare a terminal specially configured for the purpose of waterproofing or preventing the contact of the adhesive with the electrical contact section, and a terminal having an ordinary configuration will suffice. Thus, the variety of terminals does not increase, so that the commodity management can be facilitated.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a jig for making a waterproof type lead by being attached to the waterproof type lead, the waterproof type lead including a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section, an electric wire having a plurality of core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating crimping section, and a heat-shrinkable tube that covers the core wire crimping section after crimping and has an unmolten adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof, the jig comprising:

- a pair of grip sections that hold the waterproof type lead; and

- an adhesive-flow stopper section that is provided on the leading end of one of the grip sections and prevents the adhesive having been molten and flowed out of the heat-

shrinkable tube from flowing to the electrical contact section.

In the jig for making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, the adhesive having flowed out of the heat-shrinkable tube may be stopped by the adhesive-flow stopper section. Therefore, the adhesive may be prevented from coming into contact with the electrical contact section of the terminal, and thus, the waterproof type lead manufactured using this jig can provide a good electrical contact. The leading end of the core wires may be sealed with the adhesive in such a manner that the stopped adhesive may cover the leading end surface of the core wires and is set there, or the stopped adhesive may flow into the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires and may be set there. Therefore, if the jig according to embodiments of the present invention is used for making the waterproof type lead, measures for waterproofing can be taken simply by heating the heat-shrinkable tube, and thus, the waterproof type lead can be manufactured at low costs.

In addition, in the jig for making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention, the adhesive-flow stopper section preferably has a coating layer of tetrafluoroethylene resin.

This facilitates detaching the jig from the waterproof type lead after the adhesive is set.

In addition, the jig for making a waterproof type lead according to embodiments of the present invention preferably further has a tube pressing section that may be provided on the leading end

of the other of the grip sections and may press the heat-shrinkable tube against the one of the grip sections.

If the molten adhesive functions as a lubricant and the heat-shrinkable tube moves (that is, a milk off phenomenon) or the heat-shrinkable tube shrinks along the length (that is, a shrink-back phenomenon), there is a possibility that the heat-shrinkable tube moves away from the leading end of the core wires, and the molten adhesive does not reach the adhesive-flow stopper section. However, according to the implementation described above, since the heat-shrinkable tube is held by the tube pressing section, the milk-off phenomenon and the shrink-back phenomenon are prevented. Thus, using the jig according to this implementation can assure that the molten adhesive reaches the adhesive-flow stopper section.

Here, the electrical contact section of the terminal described herein may be a male contact section, such as a ring contact section and a tab contact section, or a female contact section, such as a receptacle contact section. Furthermore, the adhesive described herein may be integral with the heat-shrinkable tube or separate therefrom. Furthermore, the heat-shrinkable tube described herein may cover the insulating coating crimping section after crimping in addition to the core wire crimping section after crimping.

According to embodiments of the present invention, there can be provided a waterproof type lead for which sufficient measures for waterproofing are taken at low costs, a method of making

a waterproof type lead at low cost, and a jig used for making a waterproof type lead at low cost.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Fig. 1 is a plan view of one of paired LA terminals;
 Fig. 2 is a side view of the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1;

 Fig. 3 is a plan view of a paired LA terminal to be paired with the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 4 is a side view of the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 3;

 Fig. 5 schematically shows the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1 and the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 3 that are mated with each other;

15 Fig. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5 taken along the line X-X;

 Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing a method of making the waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5;

20 Fig. 8 is a plan view of a jig used in step S4 in Fig. 7;

 Fig. 9 is a side view of the jig shown in Fig. 8;

 Fig. 10 is a bottom view of the jig shown in Fig. 8; and

 Fig. 11 is a side view of the waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5 attached to the jig shown in Fig. 8.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

As an example, a waterproof type lead having paired LA terminals will be described herein.

5 Fig. 1 is a plan view of one of paired LA terminals, and Fig. 2 is a side view of the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a paired LA terminal to be paired with the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a side view of the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 3.

10 Paired LA terminals 10a and 10b shown in Figs. 1 and 3, respectively, are each connected to an electric wire 20 having plural core wires 21 coated with an insulating coating 22 and each have an electrical contact section 11 and a substrate section 12. The electrical contact sections 11 of
15 the paired LA terminals 10a and 10b can be mated with each other and are provided at the front ends of the paired LA terminals 10a and 10b. The electrical contact section 11 has an insertion opening 111. A bolt (not shown) is inserted into the insertion opening 111, and the paired LA terminals 10a
20 and 10b are connected to a battery or the like in an engine room of an automobile.

 The substrate section 12 is provided at the rear end of the electrical contact section 11 and has a core wire crimping section 121 and an insulating coating crimping section 122.
25 The core wire crimping section 121 is composed of a pair of crimping pieces 1211 and 1212 extending from the both sides of the front end of the substrate section 12. And, the core wire crimping section 121 crimps, with the pair of crimping

pieces 1211 and 1212, a bundle of plural core wires 21 that are exposed by stripping the electric wire 20 of the insulating coating 22 at the leading end thereof. The insulating coating crimping section 122 is composed of a pair of crimping pieces 1221 and 1222 extending from the both sides
5 of the rear end of the substrate section 12. And, the insulating coating crimping section 122 crimps, with the pair of crimping pieces 1221 and 1222, the leading end part of the insulating coating 22 remaining after the stripping of
10 the insulating coating 22 from the leading end of the electric wire 20. The drawings show the core wire crimping section 121 crimping the core wires 21 and the insulating coating crimping section 122 crimping the insulating coating 22. The leading end of the plural core wires crimped by the core wire
15 crimping section 121 protrudes from the core wire crimping section 121 toward the electrical contact section 11.

Fig. 5 shows the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 1 and the paired LA terminal shown in Fig. 3 mated with each other.

Referring to Fig. 5, the paired LA terminals 10a and 10b
20 connected to the electric wires 20 shown in Figs. 1 and 3, respectively, each have the core wire crimping section and the insulating coating crimping section covered with one heat-shrinkable tube 30, and the electrical contact sections 11 thereof are mated with each other. The waterproof type
25 lead according to the present invention is composed of the terminal, the electric wire having the plural core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and the insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating

crimping section, and the heat-shrinkable tube covering the core wire crimping section after crimping, and Fig. 5 shows two such waterproof type lead 1a and 1b mated with each other. A hot-melt adhesive is applied to an internal surface of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 shown in Fig. 5. The heat-shrinkable tube 30 is heated, and the adhesive on the internal surface is molten. The heat-shrinkable tube 30 shown in Fig. 5 is one after being heated, and there is also shown adhesive 31 that flows from the internal surface of each heat-shrinkable tube 30 out of the end thereof and is set there.

Fig. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of the waterproof type lead taken along the line X-X in Fig. 5.

Fig. 6 shows a lateral cross section of the leading end part of the core wires 21 of the waterproof type lead 1a shown in Fig. 5 that protrude from the core wire crimping section 121. The expression "vertical direction of the waterproof type lead 1a" in the following description can refer to the vertical direction in Fig. 6.

The heat-shrinkable tube 30 constitutes the outermost layer of the waterproof type lead 1a shown in Fig. 6. The heat-shrinkable tube 30 shrinks by heat in the radial direction to stick to the paired crimping pieces 1211 and 1212 of the core wire crimping section 121. On the internal surface of the shrunk heat-shrinkable tube 30, the adhesive 31 is shown that has not flowed out and been set. In addition, the adhesive 31 from the internal surface of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 flows into clearances S between adjacent core wires 21 protruding from the core wire crimping section

121, and thus, the clearances S are sealed with the adhesive 31. Such clearances S would otherwise make the electric wire vulnerable to water intrusion. However, in the waterproof type lead 1a shown in Fig. 6, the clearances S are sealed
5 with the adhesive, and the waterproof type lead 1a is protected from water with reliability. In this way, sufficient measures for waterproofing are taken.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing a method of making the waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5.

10 Manufacture of the waterproof type lead 1a shown in Fig. 5 begins with fabrication of the paired LA terminal 10a shown in Fig. 1 by press working and preparation of the electric wire 20 containing plural core wires 21 entirely coated with the insulating coating 22 (step S1). In this step, the
15 heat-shrinkable tube 30 having not shrunk yet in which an adhesive applied to the internal surface thereof is provided on the electric wire 20.

Then, using a crimping device (not shown), a leading end part of the electric wire 20 prepared in step S1 is stripped
20 of the insulating coating 22 to expose the plural core wires 21, the bundle of exposed core wires 21 is fitted into the core wire crimping section 121 of the fabricated paired LA terminal 10a with a core-wire crimper and a core-wire anvil, and a leading end part of the remaining insulating coating
25 22 is fitted into the insulating coating crimping section 122 of the paired LA terminal 10a with an insulating-coating crimper and an insulating-coating anvil (step S2). In this

way, the paired LA terminal 10a is connected to the electric wire 20.

Then, the LA terminal 10a is coated with the heat-shrinkable tube yet to shrunk over a sufficient length
5 including the insulating coating crimping section in which the insulating coating is fitted (step S3).

Then, a jig is attached to the paired LA terminal 10a that is connected to the electric wire and has the core wire crimping section and the periphery thereof covered with the
10 heat-shrinkable tube (step S4).

Now, suspending the description of Fig. 7, the jig used in step S4 will be described with reference to Figs. 8 to 10.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the jig used in step S4 in Fig. 7, Fig. 9 is a side view of the jig shown in Fig. 8, and Fig. 10 is a bottom view of the jig shown in Fig. 8. The side view in Fig. 9 shows the jig in Fig. 8 viewed from the bottom side of Fig. 8.

A jig 40 shown in Fig. 8 is formed from one metal plate
20 by die cutting and bending and has a pair of grip sections 41. The pair of grip sections 41 includes an upper grip section 411 and a lower grip section 412. As shown in Fig. 9, one end of each grip section is a free end, and the other end thereof is connected to the other end of the other grip section. Here, the free end side is referred to as a tip end side. The paired grip sections 41 are to grip the waterproof type leads 1a and 1b shown in Fig. 5 from the top and the
25 bottom thereof.

The upper grip section 411 has two through holes 4111 as shown in Fig. 8. Bolts are inserted into the through holes 4111 for attaching the jig 40 to a jig handle section (not shown). In addition, the tip end of the upper grip section 5 411 is bent upward approximately 90 degrees to form an adhesive-flow stopper section 4112, as shown in Fig. 9. The adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 is formed along the entire width of the jig 40 (that is, in the vertical direction in Fig. 8) and has a coating layer 4112a of tetrafluoroethylene resin (see Fig. 9). The waterproof type leads 1a and 1b shown 10 in Fig. 5 are attached to the jig 40 by inserting them between the paired grip sections 41 from one lateral end of the jig 40 (that is, from the upper side in Fig. 8) and sliding them along the width of the jig. To facilitate insertion of the 15 waterproof type leads 1a and 1b, the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 is curved rearward at the lateral end for receiving the waterproof type leads 1a and 1b to form an introduction section 4112b. In addition, the upper grip section 411 has a recess section 4113 toward the lower grip 20 section 412 between the through holes 4111 and the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 along the entire width of the jig 40.

The lower grip section 412 has a cutout hole 4122 in the middle thereof. In addition, as shown in Fig. 9, the tip end 25 of the lower grip section 412 is bent approximately 90 degrees toward the upper grip section 411 and further bent toward the front of the jig to form a tube pressing section 4121 having a substantially L-shaped profile. The substantially

L-shaped tube pressing section 4121 is also provided along the entire width of the jig 40 and has a coating layer 4121a of tetrafluoroethylene resin (see Fig. 9). The lateral ends of the tube pressing section 4121 are connected to a pair
5 of arm sections 4123 extending at the sides of the cutout hole 4122.

Next, with reference to Fig. 11, the waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5 attached to the jig shown in Fig. 8 will be described.

10 Fig. 11 is a side view of the waterproof type lead shown in Fig. 5 attached to the jig shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 shows the jig 40 attached to a jig handle section 50.

In step S4 in Fig. 7, the jig 40 is attached to the paired
15 LA terminal 10a, whose core wire crimping section and the periphery thereof are covered with the heat-shrinkable tube 30, in such a manner that the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 of the jig 40 is disposed between the leading end of the plural core wires of the connected electric wire 20 and
20 the electrical contact section of the paired LA terminal 10a.

When the jig 40 is attached to the waterproof type lead 1a, the recess section 4113 comes into contact with a part of the electrical contact section 11 of the paired LA terminal 10a which is closer to the substrate section than the
25 insertion opening. The end part of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 which covers the leading end of the core wires is mounted on the part of the substantially L-shaped tube pressing section 4121 which is bent toward the front of the jig, and

the tube pressing section 4121 presses the heat-shrinkable tube 30 against the upper grip section 411 by the resilience of the pair of arm sections 4123. The jig 40 holds the waterproof type lead 1a between the upper grip section 411
5 having the recess section 4113 and the lower grip section 412 having the tube pressing section 4121.

Now, referring back to Fig. 7 along with Fig. 11, the method of making the waterproof type lead will be described again.

10 Once the attachment of the jig is completed, the heat-shrinkable tube 30 is heated by hot air in the state shown in Fig. 11, thereby sealing, with the adhesive, the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires (step S5). When the heat-shrinkable tube
15 30 is heated, the heat-shrinkable tube 30 shrinks in the radial direction, the adhesive applied to the internal circumference of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 is molten, and the molten adhesive flows out of the ends of the heat-shrinkable tube 30. The adhesive having flowed out of the
20 end part of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 which covers the leading end of the core wires is stopped by the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 of the jig 40. The stopped adhesive flows back into the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires. Then, when the
25 temperature drops to room temperature, the adhesive is set in the clearances to seal the clearances. Thus, the adhesive does not flow to the electrical contact section 11 located forward of the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112, and the

adhesive is prevented from coming into contact with the electrical contact section 11. Accordingly, the waterproof type lead manufactured using the jig 40 can provide a good electrical contact. In addition, the jig 40 used in making
5 the waterproof type lead eliminates the need to prepare a terminal specially configured for the purpose of waterproofing or preventing the contact of the adhesive with the electrical contact section, and a terminal having an ordinary configuration will suffice. Thus, the variety of
10 terminals does not increase, so that the commodity management can be facilitated.

If the molten adhesive functions as a lubricant and the heat-shrinkable tube 30 moves (that is, a milk off phenomenon) or the heat-shrinkable tube 30 shrinks along the
15 length (that is, a shrink-back phenomenon), there is a possibility that the heat-shrinkable tube 30 moves away from the leading end of the core wires, and the molten adhesive does not reach the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112. However, in the state shown in Fig. 11, since the end part
20 of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 which covers the leading end of the core wires is held by the tube pressing section 4121, the milk-off phenomenon and the shrink-back phenomenon are prevented, and the molten adhesive reaches the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 with reliability.

25 Finally, the jig 40 is detached from the waterproof type lead 1a (step S6), and then, the waterproof type lead 1a for which sufficient measures for waterproofing are taken is completed. When detaching the jig 40 from the waterproof

type lead 1a, the adhesive having flowed out of the heat-shrinkable tube 30 and having been set remains on the surface of the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 facing the heat-shrinkable tube 30. Furthermore, the adhesive that
5 flows back after being stopped by the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 may be set and remain on the surface of the tube pressing section 4121 on which the heat-shrinkable tube 30 is mounted, or may drip from the surface along the adjacent surface bent approximately 90 degrees toward the upper grip
10 section 411, and be set and remain on the surface. However, since these surfaces of the jig 40 shown in Fig. 11 are provided with the coating layers 4112a and 4121a of tetrafluoroethylene resin, the set adhesive does not stick to the surfaces, so that the jig 40 can be easily detached
15 from the waterproof type lead 1a. While the coating layers of tetrafluoroethylene resin are formed on limited surfaces of the adhesive-flow stopper section 4112 and the tube pressing section 4121 in the above description, the coating layers may be formed on the whole surfaces of these members
20 4112 and 4121, or a coating layer may be formed over the whole jig 40.

The method of making one waterproof type lead 1a has been described above. This manufacturing method involves no soldering step and can take sufficient measures for
25 waterproofing by simply heating the heat-shrinkable tube 30 in step S5. Therefore, the manufacturing cost of the waterproof type lead 1a can be reduced.

In the sealing in step S5 shown in Fig. 11, the adhesive is made to flow into the clearances between adjacent core wires at the leading end of the core wires, thereby sealing the clearances. However, even if the adhesive cannot flow
5 into the clearances of the core wires and can only cover the end surface of the core wires, the waterproofing effect is as well as or better than that of the conventional waterproof type leads. In addition, the method of making the waterproof type lead can be applied to a case where the paired LA
10 terminals are mated with each other as shown in Fig. 5.

What is claimed is:

1. A waterproof type lead comprising:

a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping
5 section;

an electric wire having a plurality of core wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating crimping section; and

a heat-shrinkable tube that covers the core wire
10 crimping section after crimping and has an adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof,

wherein clearances between adjacent core wires at a leading end of the plurality of core wires are sealed with the adhesive.

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2. A method of making a waterproof type lead, comprising the steps of:

preparing a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating
20 coating crimping section and an electric wire having a plurality of core wires coated with an insulating coating;

crimping the plurality of core wires of the electric wire with the core wire crimping section and crimping the insulating coating of the electric wire with the insulating
25 coating crimping section;

covering the core wire crimping section after crimping with a heat-shrinkable tube having an adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof;

attaching a jig having an adhesive-flow stopper section to the terminal having the core wire crimping section covered with the heat-shrinkable tube in such a manner that the adhesive-flow stopper section of the jig is disposed between
5 the leading end of the plurality of core wires and the electrical contact section; and

sealing the leading end of the plurality of core wire with the adhesive by heating the heat-shrinkable tube.

10 3. A jig for making a waterproof type lead by being attached to the waterproof type lead, the waterproof type lead including a terminal having an electrical contact section, a core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimping section, an electric wire having a plurality of core
15 wires crimped with the core wire crimping section and an insulating coating crimped with the insulating coating crimping section, and a heat-shrinkable tube that covers the core wire crimping section after crimping and has an unmolten adhesive applied to the internal circumference thereof, the
20 jig comprising:

a pair of grip sections that hold the waterproof type lead; and

an adhesive-flow stopper section that is provided on the leading end of one of the grip sections and prevents the
25 adhesive having been molten and flowed out of the heat-shrinkable tube from flowing to the electrical contact section.

4. The jig for making a waterproof type lead according to claim 3, wherein the adhesive-flow stopper section has a coating layer of tetrafluoroethylene resin.

5 5. The jig for making a waterproof type lead according to claim 3, further comprising a tube pressing section that is provided on the leading end of the other of the grip sections and presses the heat-shrinkable tube against the one of the grip sections.

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6. The jig for making a waterproof type lead according to claim 4, further comprising a tube pressing section that is provided on the leading end of the other of the grip sections and presses the heat-shrinkable tube against the one of the
15 grip sections.