

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field Of The Invention

This invention relates to electrical connectors for making electrical connections to printed circuit boards. More particularly, this invention relates to zero or low insertion force electrical connectors for making electrical connections to conductive strips mounted along the edges of printed circuit boards.

Prior Art

There are many types of electrical connectors in the prior art for making electrical connections to conductive strips dispersed along opposing sides on the elongated edge of a printed circuit board. One such type is called a "zero insertion force" connector, which allows a circuit board to be inserted into the connector without any substantial insertion force. The board is thus inserted into the connector to make an electrical connection without any wiping and potentially harmful friction forces against the delicate electrical contacts on the opposing sides of the edge of the board.

Examples of zero insertion force connectors are disclosed in US-A-4,575,172 and US-A-3,848,952. These connectors generally consist of a housing enclosing a pair of generally C-shaped or U-shaped electrical contact arms of differing lengths. The edge of the printed circuit board is inserted between the arms without making contact with either arm. The board is then rotated into position in the housing so that one arm engages one side of the edge of the board and the second arm engages the opposing side of the edge of the board. At least one arm thus engages a contact on the edge of the board with sufficient normal force to assure electrical contact, but without any wiping between the arm and the contact.

One problem with certain of the older prior art connectors of the types shown in these patents is that they require interference mounting of the contacts in passages in the base of the connector. Support members for the contacts penetrate and interference fit within the connector mounting passages in the base of the connector housing to mount the contacts in the housing. When, as is common, a large number of contacts are mounted in a housing, the cumulative stress of the contact/passage interference fits can axially bow the connector housing, especially when the housing is heated during the end user application process. An axially-bowed housing is more difficult to mount on a circuit board since the center of the housing tends to bow away from the planar circuit board surface in which it is mounted. The connector may thus be mechanically as well as electrically unstable on the printed circuit board on which it is mounted.

Another problem with the prior art connectors is that of mounting the C- or U-shaped contact centered in the housing to provide the appropriate clearance between the contact arms and the housing. The C- and U-shaped contacts in the patents described above, for example, require precise location of the contacts in mounting passages in the housing in order to mount the contacts in the connector housing and attain appropriate clearance. In addition, as noted above, the contacts have support members that must fully penetrate and grip mounting passages to retain the contacts in position in the housing. These prior art contacts therefore require precise assembly techniques and relatively complicated structure to assemble and maintain the contact in the proper horizontal and vertical orientation in the housing.

Also, in many of these prior art connectors, the contacts are exposed to direct impact against the edge of a printed circuit board when the board is inserted out of alignment into the connector or when the board edge is warped to a significant degree. This direct impact can damage the contacts in the connector as well as the contacts on the edge of the board.

A still further problem with the prior art connector arises in the molding process. In order to minimize the size of a connector, the design should minimize the thickness of both the contacts and the wafer walls that maintain the spacing between the contacts. This creates a molding problem, since it is difficult if not impossible to structure a mold projection that will reliably mold a series of very thin contact spaces between very thin wafers.

US-A-3,732,531 discloses an electrical connector according to the preamble of claim 1. The present invention is characterised by the features of the characterising portion of claim 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a low-insertion-force electrical connector that obviates or mitigates the aforesaid disadvantages.

The present invention is a low-insertion-force electrical connector for connecting a daughter circuit board to a mother circuit board, the daughter circuit board having an edge, first and second opposed surfaces abutting the edge, and at least one contact on one of the two opposed surfaces, the electrical connector comprising a housing having a plurality of adjacent insulating wafers spaced apart and joined by two opposing ramp means, each wafer having a wafer cavity, whereby adjacent wafers cooperatively provide a board cavity for penetration of the daughter board edge into the board cavity in the housing, and at least one contact disposed in the space between a pair of adjacent wafers, the contact having a pair of opposing contact spring means disposed in the board cavity between adjacent wafers, and a pair of latch

arms, each latch arm having an inclined latch surface for mating contact with the ramp means, the inclined surfaces and ramp means cooperatively providing means for positioning the contact in the housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiments of the present invention are shown in the accompanying drawing wherein: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the electrical connector housing of the improved embodiment; Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the electrical connector housing of Figure 1 taken along section line 2-2 of Figure 1, depicting a shrouded G-shaped terminal connector mounted in the electrical connector housing; and Figure 3 is a perspective view of a further electrical connector housing including latch means adjacent the ends of the daughter board slot.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Figure 1 of the drawing shows the housing, generally 10, for an electrical connector housing having shrouded contacts such as shown in Figure 2. The housing 10 is made of a suitable insulating thermoplastic.

The housing 10 consists of a series of interconnected, insulating, parallel, uniformly spaced wafers, 12, 14, 13. Adjacent wafers 12, 14 are interconnected by: (i) a central stop web 16, (ii) a first outer ramp 18 spaced from one side of the stop web 16, (iii) a second outer ramp 20 spaced from the other side of the stop web 16, (iv) a first shroud 22 between the first ramp 18 and the stop web 16, and (v) a second shroud 24 between the second ramp 20 and stop web 16. The stop web 16, first and second ramps 18, 20, and first and second shrouds 22, 24 extend the entire axial length A of the housing 10, providing substantial torsional stability and rigidity to the connector housing 10 with a minimum of housing material.

Each wafer, 13 for example has a planar body 26 with a planar bottom edge 27 of the perpendicular to the plane of the wafer's body 26. A cavity 28 penetrates the central section of the body 26 on the side of the body 26 opposite the bottom edge 27 of the body 26. The cavity 28 is bounded by a first wall section 30, a second wall section 32 opposing the first wall section 30, and a flattened base section 34 interconnecting the two wall sections 30, 32.

The first wall 30 has a first planar cavity side 35 adjacent the cavity 28 and extending perpendicularly from the planar cavity bottom 37 of the flattened base section 34. The first shroud 22 extends perpendicularly from the first wall 30 toward, and to interconnect with, the adjacent wafer 36. The first shroud 22 also extends perpendicularly from the plane of the cavity

side of the first wall 30 to penetrate the cavity 28.

The second wall 32 has a second planar cavity side 40 that also extends perpendicularly from the planar cavity bottom 37 of the flattened base section 34. The second wall 32 also has a third planar cavity side 42 that extends from the second cavity side 40 away from the cavity bottom 37.

The second shroud 24 extends perpendicularly from the second wall 32 toward, and to interconnect with, the adjacent wafer 36. The second shroud 24 has an inclined cavity side 44 co-planar with, and partially coextensive with, the plane of the third cavity side 42 on the second wall 32. The inclined cavity side 44 and the third cavity side 42 thus cooperatively provide an inclined ramp into a deep throat area in the cavity 28 bounded by the first cavity side 35, bottom cavity side or throat 37, and second cavity side 40.

The first ramp 18 has a first inner inclined surface 46 and a second inner inclined surface 48. The first and second inner inclined surfaces 46, 48 are parallel, but spaced apart and interconnected by a planar inner wall 47 parallel to but spaced from the first planar side 35 of the first wall section 30. The angle of incline for the inclined surface 46 is acute to the plane of the cavity's flattened base section 34, and the incline is toward the flattened base section 34 from the edges of the inclined surfaces 46, 48 furthest from the flattened base section 34.

The second inclined surface 48 is at the distal end 50 of the first ramp 18 furthest from the base section 34. The upper end 52 of the first ramp 18 is flattened and perpendicular to the planes of the wafers 12, 14, 13, 36. As measured from a line perpendicularly intersecting the upper end 52 and the plane of the distal end 50, the end 50 is spaced from the line on the side of the line opposite the flattened base section 34.

The second ramp 20 is the mirror image of the first ramp 18 on the opposite side of the flattened base section 34. Where the first and second ramps 18, 20 are coextensive with the wafers, e.g., 14, third and fourth inclined shroud sections, 54, 56 respectively, extend perpendicularly from the back end, e.g., 52, of each such ramp, e.g., 18.

Referring now to Figure 2, the preferred embodiment of the shrouded type of contact 58 is mounted in the housing 10. The contact 58 and housing 10 cooperatively provide means for retaining the contact 58 in the housing 10 without placing any axial bowing stress on the housing 10 while simultaneously urging the lower contact pads 60, 62 on the contact 58 in a direction outwardly of and away from the bottom edge 27 of the housing 10 into contact with mating pads on a mother printed circuit board.

The contact 58 has a G-shaped board contact section 64. The mid-section 66 of the G-shaped section 64 joins a transverse support member 68. In turn, the G-shaped member has a first contact arm 70 opposite a second contact arm 72 that extends from op-

posing sides of the mid-section 66 distal from the transverse support member 68.

The first contact arm 70 is substantially longer than the second contact arm 72. The free ends 74, 76 of the opposing contact arms, 70, 72 respectively, extend from the mid-section 66 substantially perpendicularly from the support member 68. Each such free end 74, 76 also has a contact extension point, 78, 80 respectively, extending perpendicularly from their respective free ends 74, 76 toward each other 78, 80 in a plane parallel to the plane of the support member 68.

The contact pads 60, 62 extend somewhat from the side of the support member 68 opposite the G-shaped contact 64. The pads 60, 62 are also spaced apart, extending from the opposing ends, 82, 84 respectively, of the support member 68.

A first latch arm 86 and second latch arm 88 extend perpendicularly from the sides of the support member 68 opposite the contact pads 60, 62. The first latch arm 86 extends opposite the first contact pad 60, and the second latch arm extends opposite the second contact pad 62. The G-shaped contact section 64 is centered between, and spaced inwardly from, the substantially parallel first and second latch arms 86, 88.

The latch arms 86, 88 are mirror images of each other. The first latch arm 86, for example, has an extension end 90 extending perpendicularly from the support member 68, a latch end 92 opposite the extension end 90, and an inclined mid-ramp 94 between its two ends 90, 92. The latch end 92 extends substantially perpendicularly from the latch arm 86 away from the G-shaped contact section 64. The latch end 92 also has an undercut 96 on the outermost edge of the latch end 92 nearest the support member 68.

The inclined mid-ramp 94 is at an acute angle to the plane of the support member 68 in the direction of the G-shaped contact section 64. That angle, however, is slightly greater than that for the first inclined surface 46 of the first ramp 18 on the housing 10.

The first latch arm 86 and second latch arm 88 are spaced somewhat laterally inwardly from the outermost opposing ends 98, 100 of the support member 68. The support member 86 thus has planar latch surfaces 102, 104 that extend perpendicularly from the latch arms, 86, 88 respectively, at the outermost ends, 98, 100 respectively, of the support member 86.

The contact 64 is mounted in the housing 10 by forcing the housing 10 downwardly on the contact 64 in the orientation shown in Figure 2. The ramps 18, 20 on the housing 10 resiliently deflect the latch arms, 86, 88 respectively, inwardly toward the G-shaped contact section 64, until the second inclined surface 48 abuts the planar latch surface 102 of the support member 68. At this point, the latch end 92 is free to resiliently retract back toward its undeflected, free-state orientation as shown in Figure 2, because the

distance between the undercut 96 and the latch surface 102 is slightly greater than the distance between the opposing mating ends 103, 105 of the first ramp 18. The first and second ramps 18, 20, are spaced apart, however, so that the first inclined surface 46 engages the mid-ramp 94 in the first latch arm 86 to urge it to deflect toward the G-shaped contact section 64. The opposite engagement of opposing surfaces at the second latch arm 86 and second ramp 20 combine to cooperatively urge the contact pads 60, 62 uniformly away from the cavity 28, and to simultaneously center the G-shaped contact 64 in the housing 10. Thus, when centered in the housing 10, the opposing contact sections 78, 80 penetrate the cavity 28. The first contact point 78 extends at a distance from the over stress lip 38 on the first shroud 22 toward the support member 68, and into the cavity 28 somewhat beyond the innermost cavity-penetrating edge 39 of the over-stress lip 38. The second contact point 80 reciprocally extends into the cavity 28 somewhat beyond the second cavity side 40 of the second wall section 32 in the vicinity of the junction of the second and third wall cavity sides 40, 42.

With continuing reference to Figure 2, a "daughter" printed circuit board 106 is mounted in the connector, generally 108, by inserting an edge 110 of the daughter board 106 into the cavity 28 at an acute angle to flatted base section 34 without appreciable contact between the daughter board 106 and the contact arms 70, 72.

The daughter board 106 is then rotated into position perpendicular to the plane of the flatted base section 34. When in position as shown in phantom in Figure 2, the contact extensions 78, 80 firmly engage respective sides 112, 114 of the daughter board 106 perpendicular to the planes of the sides 112, 114.

In this manner, the shrouds 22, 24, 54, 56 protect the contact 58 when the daughter board 106 is inserted in the connector 108. In addition, the first shroud 22 also serves, via its over-stress lip 38, as a board rotation stop, to prevent the daughter board 106 from deflecting the contact extensions 78, 80 any further than necessary to attain optional pressure of the extensions 78, 80 against the respective sides 112, 114 of the daughter board 106. At the same time, the flatted base section 34 and stop 36 provide a strong, rigid board stop, preventing the daughter board 106 from ramming or contacting the mid-section 66 of the contact 88.

The daughter board 106 may be maintained in the position shown in phantom in Figure 2, i.e. with the contact sections engaged with the daughter board as previously described, by a latch means 180 (see Figure 3) adjacent the ends of the daughter board slot in the housing 10.

The foregoing is a description of preferred embodiments. The scope of the invention, however, is to be determined by reference to the following claims.



Claims

1. A low-insertion-force electrical connector for connecting a daughter circuit board (106) to a mother circuit board, the daughter circuit board (106) having an edge (110), first and second opposed surfaces abutting the edge, and at least one contact on one of the two opposed surfaces, the electrical connector comprising

a. a housing (10) having a plurality of adjacent insulating wafers (12,14) spaced apart and joined by two opposing ramp means (18,20), each wafer having a wafer cavity (28), whereby adjacent wafers (12,14) cooperatively provide a board cavity for penetration of the daughter board edge (110) into the board cavity in the housing (10); and

b. at least one contact (58) disposed in the space between a pair of adjacent wafers (12,14), the contact (58) having a pair of opposing contact spring means (78,80) disposed in the board cavity between adjacent wafers (12,14), and a pair of latch arms (86,88), each latch arm (86,88) having an inclined latch surface (94) for mating contact with the ramp means (18,20), the inclined surfaces (94) and ramp means (18,20) cooperatively providing means for positioning the contact (58) in the housing (10);

characterised in

said housing (10) being configured to permit insertion of said daughter board (106) at a first angular orientation with low insertion force and rotated to a second operative angular orientation at which said contact pad of the daughter board (106) operatively engages at least one of said contact spring means (78,80); and including means (180) for maintaining said daughter board (106) at said second operative angular orientation, and

said housing having at least a first shroud (22) and a second shroud (24), the first shroud (22) shielding a substantial portion of one contact arm (88) penetrating the cavity (58) and providing an anti-overstress stop to prevent overrotation of the daughter board (106), said first and second shrouds (22,24) each interconnecting adjacent wafers (12,14) on the housing (10).

2. A connector as claimed in Claim 1, in which
- a. the housing (10) has a daughter board mounting side opposite a mother board mounting side, with the plurality of wafers (12,14) penetrating the daughter board mounting side;
- b. each ramp means (18,20) comprises an elongated section having opposing ramp ends (103,105) and at least one inclined ramp sur-

face (46) between the opposing ends at an acute angle to the mother board mounting side of the housing; and

c. each latch arm (86,88) has opposing latch ends (92,102) spaced further apart than the distance between the opposing ramp ends (103,105), the inclined latch surface (94) being intermediate the opposing latch ends (103,105) on the latch arm (86), and the inclined latch surfaces (46) on the opposed latch arms (86,88) being at substantially equal and opposite angles.

3. A connector as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the wafers are also interconnected by a stop means (38) adjacent a cavity throat in the cavity (28).
4. A connector as claimed in any preceding claim in which at least one wafer (141) has at least one recess (142,144) in the wafer, to minimize material in the wafer (141) and strengthen the mold used to make the connector, without excessive loss of strength for the connector.
5. A connector as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that at least one contact has (i) a support member supporting the contact spring arms and (ii) at least one board contact pad on the side of the member opposite the contact spring means.
6. A connector as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 5 characterised in that each latch arm (86,88) has an exposed end adjacent the board cavity and each wafer also has a protective latch arm shroud adjacent the board cavity, whereby the exposed ends of the latch arms (86,88) are protected from contact with the daughter board (106).
7. A connector as claimed in claim 6 in which the second shroud (24) shields a substantial portion of the other contact arm (80) penetrating the cavity (58).

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrischer Verbinder mit geringer Einschubkraft zum Verbinden einer Tochterleiterplatte (106) mit einer Mutterleiterplatte, wobei die Tochterleiterplatte (106) einen Rand (110), eine erste und eine zweite Oberfläche in Gegenüberlage, die an den Rand anstoßen, und zumindest einen Kontakt an einer der beiden gegenüberliegenden Oberflächen aufweist und wobei der elektrische Verbinder versehen ist mit
- a. einem Gehäuse (10) mit einer Mehrzahl an-



einandergrenzender isolierender Plättchen (12,14) im Abstand zueinander und verbunden durch zwei einander gegenüberliegende Rampeneinrichtungen (18,20), wobei jedes Plättchen einen Plättchenhohlraum (28) besitzt, wodurch benachbarte Plättchen (12,14) zusammenwirkend einen Plattenhohlraum für das Eindringen des Tochterplattenrandes (110) in den Plattenhohlraum im Gehäuse (10) bilden, und

b. zumindest einem Kontakt (58), der in dem Raum zwischen einem Paar benachbarter Plättchen (12,14) angeordnet ist, wobei der Kontakt (58) ein Paar einander gegenüberliegender Federkontakteinrichtungen (78,80) im Plattenhohlraum zwischen benachbarten Plättchen (12,14) und ein Paar von Verriegelungsarmen (86,88) besitzt, jeder Verriegelungsarm (86,88) eine schräge Verriegelungsfläche (94) für einen Gegenkontakt mit der Rampeneinrichtung (18,20) aufweist und die schrägen Flächen (94) und die Rampeneinrichtungen (18,20) zusammenwirkend eine Einrichtung zum Positionieren des Kontakts (58) im Gehäuse (10) bilden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Gehäuse (10) so gestaltet ist, daß es das Einschieben der Tochterplatte (106) mit einer ersten Winkel- ausrichtung mit geringer Einschubkraft und Drehung in eine zweite Betriebswinkelausrichtung ermöglicht, in der der Kontaktteil der Tochterplatte (106) mit zumindest einer der Federeinrichtungen (78,80) in Wirkeingriff steht, und eine Einrichtung (180) zum Halten der Tochterplatte (106) in der zweiten Betriebswinkelausrichtung aufweist und

das Gehäuse zumindest eine erste Ummantelung (22) und eine zweite Ummantelung (24) besitzt, wobei die erste Ummantelung (22) einen wesentlichen Bereich eines in den Hohlraum (58) eindringenden Kontaktarms (88) abschirmt und einen Anschlag gegen Überbeanspruchung zum Verhindern einer Überdrehung der Tochterplatte (106) bildet, und die erste und zweite Ummantelung (22,24) jeweils benachbarte Plättchen (12,14) des Gehäuses (10) miteinander verbinden.

2. Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, bei dem

a. das Gehäuse (10) eine Tochterplattenmontageseite gegenüber einer Mutterplattenmontageseite aufweist, wobei die Mehrzahl der Plättchen (12,14) in die Tochterplattenmontageseite eindringt,

b. jede Rampeneinrichtung (18,20) einen langgestreckten Abschnitt mit gegenüberliegenden Rampenenden (103,105) und zumindest einer schrägen Rampenfläche (46) zwischen den gegenüberliegenden Enden in einem spitzen Winkel zur Mutterplattenmontageseite des Gehäuses umfaßt und

c. jeder Verriegelungsarm (86,88) einander gegenüberliegende Verriegelungsenden (92,102) aufweist, die voneinander weiter als der Abstand zwischen den gegenüberliegenden Rampenenden (103,105) beabstandet sind, die schräge Verriegelungsfläche (94) zwischen den gegenüberliegenden Verriegelungsenden (103,105) des Verriegelungsarms (86) liegt und die schrägen Verriegelungsflächen (46) an den gegenüberliegenden Verriegelungsarmen (86,88) mit im wesentlichen gleichen und entgegengesetzten Winkeln verlaufen.

3. Verbinder nach einem beliebigen vorhergehenden Anspruch, bei dem die Plättchen ferner durch eine Anschlagvorrichtung (38) angrenzend an eine Hohlraumverengung im Hohlraum (28) miteinander verbunden sind.

4. Verbinder nach einem beliebigen vorhergehenden Anspruch, bei dem zumindest ein Plättchen (141) zumindest eine Ausnehmung (142,144) im Plättchen aufweist, um das Material im Plättchen (141) zu minimieren und die zur Herstellung des Verbinders verwendete Form ohne einen übermäßigen Verlust an Festigkeit für den Verbinder zu verstärken.

5. Verbinder nach einem beliebigen vorhergehenden Anspruch, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß zumindest ein Kontakt (i) ein die Federkontaktearme abstützendes Stützglied und (ii) zumindest ein Plattenkontaktteil an der Gliedseite gegenüber der Federkontakteinrichtung aufweist.

6. Verbinder nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder Verriegelungsarm (86,88) ein freigelegtes Ende angrenzend an den Plattenhohlraum besitzt und jedes Plättchen ferner eine schützende Verriegelungsummantelung angrenzend an den Plattenhohlraum aufweist, wodurch die freigelegten Enden der Verriegelungsarme (86,88) vor einer Berührung mit der Tochterplatte (106) geschützt sind.

7. Verbinder nach Anspruch 6, bei dem die zweite Ummantelung (24) einen wesentlichen Bereich des in den Hohlraum (58) eindringenden anderen Kontaktarms (80) abschirmt.

Revendications

1. Connecteur électrique à faible force d'insertion



destiné à connecter une plaquette de circuit fille (106) à une plaquette de circuit mère, la plaquette de circuit fille (106) comportant une bordure (110), des première et seconde faces opposées butant contre la bordure et au moins un contact sur l'une des deux faces opposées, le connecteur électrique comprenant:

a. un boîtier (10) possédant une pluralité de panneaux isolants adjacents (12, 14) séparés et reliés par deux moyens de rampe opposés (18, 20), chaque panneau comportant une cavité de panneau (28) de sorte que des panneaux adjacents (12, 14) coopèrent pour former une cavité de plaquette destinée à une introduction de la bordure de la plaquette fille (110) dans la cavité de plaquette du boîtier (10); et

b. au moins un contact (58) disposé dans l'espace situé entre une paire de panneaux adjacents (12, 14), le contact (58) comportant une paire de moyens élastiques de contact opposés (78, 80) disposés dans la cavité de plaquette entre des panneaux adjacents (12, 14) et une paire de bras de verrouillage (86, 88), chaque bras de verrouillage (86, 88) comportant une surface de verrouillage inclinée (94) pour adapter le contact aux moyens de rampes (18, 20), les surfaces inclinées (94) et les moyens de rampes (18, 20) coopérant pour fournir un moyen de positionnement du contact (58) dans le boîtier (10);

caractérisé en ce que

ledit boîtier (10) est configuré pour permettre une insertion de ladite plaquette fille (106) selon une première orientation angulaire avec une faible force d'insertion et une rotation vers une seconde orientation angulaire opérationnelle dans laquelle ledit plot de contact de la plaquette fille (106) coopère fonctionnellement avec au moins l'un desdits moyens élastiques de contact (78, 80); et en ce qu'il comprend un moyen (180) pour maintenir ladite plaquette fille (106) dans ladite seconde orientation angulaire opérationnelle, et

en ce que ledit boîtier comporte au moins une première plaque de protection (22) et une seconde plaque de protection (24), la première plaque de protection (22) protégeant une partie importante d'un bras de contact (88) pénétrant dans la cavité (28) et fournissant un butoir empêchant un dépassement de contrainte pour éviter un excès de rotation de la plaquette fille (106), lesdites première et seconde plaques de protection (22, 24) reliant chacune des panneaux adjacents (12, 14) sur le logement (10).

2. Connecteur selon la revendication 1, dans lequel:

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a. le logement (10) comporte un côté de montage d'une plaquette fille opposé à un côté de montage de la plaquette mère, la pluralité des panneaux (12, 14) pénétrant le côté de montage de la plaquette fille;

b. chaque moyen de rampe (18, 20) comprend une section de forme allongée ayant des extrémités de rampes opposées (103, 105) et au moins une surface de rampe inclinée (46) située entre les extrémités opposées faisant un angle aigu avec le côté de montage de la plaquette mère du logement; et

c. chaque bras de verrouillage (86, 88) possède des extrémités de verrouillage opposées (92; 102) séparées d'une distance supérieure à la distance entre les extrémités de rampe opposées (103, 105), la surface de verrouillage inclinée (94) étant située entre les extrémités de verrouillage opposées (103, 105) sur le bras de verrouillage (86) et les surfaces de verrouillage inclinées (94) sur les bras de verrouillage opposés (86, 88) faisant des angles sensiblement égaux et opposés.

3. Connecteur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les panneaux sont également interconnectés par un moyen de butoir (38) adjacent à un rétrécissement de la cavité (28).

4. Connecteur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel au moins un panneau (141) possède au moins un évidement (142, 144) dans le panneau pour minimiser la matière du panneau (141) et renforcer le moule utilisé pour fabriquer le connecteur, sans perte excessive de résistance pour le connecteur.

5. Connecteur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins un contact possède (i) un élément de support supportant les bras élastiques de contact et (ii) au moins un plot de contact de plaquette sur le côté de l'élément opposé aux moyens élastiques de contact.

6. Connecteur selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, caractérisé en ce que chaque bras de verrouillage (86, 88) possède une extrémité exposée adjacente à la cavité de plaquette et en ce que chaque panneau possède également une plaque protectrice de bras de verrouillage adjacente à la cavité de plaque de sorte que les extrémités exposées des bras de verrouillage (86, 88) sont protégées d'un contact avec la plaquette fille (106).

7. Connecteur selon la revendication 6, dans lequel



la seconde plaque de protection (24) protège une partie importante de l'autre bras de contact (80) pénétrant dans la cavité (28).

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