

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ELECTRIC CONNECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a high-density electric connector called as a BGA connector to be connected to a board through solder balls arranged in a grid-like array.

10 With a recent advance of an electronic apparatus, such as a computer, toward a high-density and miniaturization unit, a surface-mounting high-density connector called a BGA connector has been developed in which solder balls are arranged at the connection sections of respective terminals to be connected to a board and such solder balls are arranged as
15 a grid-like array on the connector housing. The BGA connector is placed on contact pads arranged on a board surface and each solder ball is partially melted by heating and bonded to the corresponding contact pad on the board. The distance between the mutually adjacent
20 solder balls is very narrow and a larger number of solder balls can be provided on the board in a limited range.

25 In the BGA connector, a large number of slots extend through the bottom wall of an insulating housing and a terminal is received in each slot. Normally, respective projections are provided, in a coaxially opposed state, on an opposite wall of each slot.

The respective terminal has its retaining section forced into the slot at an area between the opposite projections and is held in the slot, while the retaining section is pushed by the opposed projections from both sides. A contact section contacting with the terminal of the associated connector is projected from a mating surface mated to the associated connector and a connection section is placed in the corresponding opening on an attaching surface side attached to a printed circuit board and a solder ball is attached to the connection section. By simply pressing the respective terminal into the slot at an area between the opposite projections, the terminal can be readily attached to the housing.

In the case where a compact and high-density connector is formed for use in an IC package, such as a CPU, the dimensions of the housing, such as the wall thickness and height, are restricted to very small values and a force by which such a terminal is retained in the housing produces a greater stress in the housing. Such a greater stress acting upon the housing provides a cause for a crack. In particular where the connector is soldered to a printed circuit board, etc., by a reflow soldering, there is produced a cause for thermal deformation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is accordingly the object of the present

invention is to provide a very simple and inexpensive electric connector which can positively retain respective terminals in associated slots in the housing and prevent any deformation of the housing.

5 In order to achieve the above-mentioned object of the present invention, there is provided an electric connector having an insulating housing and a plurality of terminals in the insulating housing, the housing receiving respective terminals and having a plurality
10 of slots with a plurality of projections formed in a staggered fashion on mutually opposed surfaces, the terminal having a retaining section against which these projections abut and a projection abutting against one of the opposed wall surfaces, in which the projection
15 on the other surface supports a terminal urging force to retain the terminal in place in the slot.

 According to the electric connector, projections are projected in an offset fashion from the opposed surfaces in the slot and, when being abutted against
20 the retaining section of the terminal, these projections impart no greater stress to the housing and, further, a projection on the terminal together with the above-mentioned projections in the slot, positively supports the terminal relative to the housing.

25 The housing has a mating surface mated to an associated connector and housing a terminal insertion inlet opened at the respective slot, the projection on

the terminal is formed on the retaining section and a distance from a forward end of the retaining section to the projection of the terminal is preferably so formed as to be made longer than a distance between the mating plane and the projection on a side spaced apart from the mating plane. When, in this case, the forward end of the terminal engages the projection on a side spaced apart from the mating surface, since the projection is arranged outside the slot, the projection on the terminal is smoothly inserted without any intervention when the retaining section of the terminal is inserted between the opposed projections in the slot. Further the terminal preferably has a connection section externally exposed from the slot and on which the solder ball is mounted.

The projection can provide a contact making contact with the plate-like terminal when it is inserted in the slot. In this case, it is possible to provide a terminal of a simple structure which positively engages the plate-like terminal of a mating connector through the rotation moment of the two projection.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is a perspective view diagrammatically showing an electric connector according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing

the internal structures of a receptacle housing and plug housing in an electric connector in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an explanatory view showing a slot as seen along line III-III in FIG. 2;

5 FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing a male terminal and female terminal in FIG. 2;

FIGS. 5(A) to (E) explanatory views showing sequential steps of inserting the terminal into the slot; and

10 FIGS. 6(A) to (C) are explanatory views showing male and female terminals in another embodiment, FIG. 6(A) being cross-sectional views showing the male and female terminals before they are mated to each other; FIG. 6(B) cross-sectional views showing the male and female terminals mated to each other; and FIG. 6(C)
15 explanatory views showing the side surface shapes of the terminals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGS. 1 to 4 show an electric connector according to a preferred embodiment of the present embodiment.
20 The embodiment is formed as a board-to-board electric connector for connecting a daughter board D to a mother board M.

The electric connector 10 of the present
25 embodiment has a receptacle connector 12 attached to the mother board M and a plug connector 14 attached to the daughter board D. The receptacle connector 12

and plug connector 14 have solder balls arranged in a grid array on their attaching surfaces attached to the mother board M and daughter board D, respectively. In FIG. 1, in order to reveal the solder ball array, the plug connector 14 are illustrated as being detached from the daughter board D.

In the electric connector 10 of the present embodiment, a pair of polarity tabs 18 of different size are formed on a receptacle housing 16 and a pair of cutouts 22 are formed in a plug housing 20 in those places corresponding to the polarity tabs 18. The receptacle connector 12 and plug connector 14 can be prevented from being wrongly inserted into each other by arranging their mating surfaces in an opposed relation and aligning/mating the polarity tabs of different size with/to the corresponding cutouts 22. These housings 16, 20 are formed of a proper insulating material such as a liquid crystal polymer.

As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, female terminals 24 are attached to the receptacle connector 12 and male terminals 26 are attached to the plug connector 14.

The female terminals 24 has their retaining section 28 retained by the receptacle housing 16 and solder balls 34 are attached to connection sections 30 of the female terminals which are situated near the attaching surface 16a of the receptacle housing 16. A contact section 32 of the female terminal 24 has a pair

of contact arms 32a, 32b and is projected from the mating surface 16b. Similarly, the male terminals 26 have their retaining sections 36 retained by the plug housing 20. Solder balls 42 are attached to connection sections 38 of the male terminals which are situated near the attaching surface 20a. A sheet-like contact section 40 is projected from the mating surface 20b. When the plug connector 14 is mated to the receptacle connector 12, the contact section 40 of the male terminal 26 is held between the contact arms 32a, 32b of the contact section 32 of the female terminal and these terminals 24 and 26 can be electrically connected to each other. The female terminal 24 and male terminal 26 are made of a proper material, such as phosphor bronze or beryllium copper and their portions contacting the contact sections 32, 40 are preferably gold-plated.

In order to retain such female terminals 24 and male terminals 26, a large number of slots 44 and 46 are provided at a required interval in the receptacle housing 16 and plug housing 20. These slots 44 and 46 are opened at the mating surfaces 16b and 20b and attaching surfaces 16a and 20a, respectively, in the housings 16 and housing 20, that is, opened at both surfaces of the housing 16 and housing 20. In order for the solder balls 34 and 42 to be mounted in the openings of the attaching surfaces 16a and 20a, these

openings allow the connection sections 30 and 38 of the female terminal 24 and male terminal 26 to be externally exposed. On the other hand, those openings of the mating surface (16b, 20b) sides are so formed as to be enlarged and to ensure the easiness with which the mating terminals are inserted. In order to prevent the terminals 24 and 26 from being slipped out of the attaching surface (16a, 20a) sides, shoulder portions, not shown, are provided at these slots 44 and 46 to latch the retaining sections 28 and 36.

A pair of projections 48a, 48b are provided in the slots 44 in the receptacle housing 16 and extend from the opposite wall surface portions in the slot. These projections 48a, 48b are arranged in an alternately staggered array in an axial direction of the slot 44, that is, along a direction perpendicular to the attaching surface 16a and mating surface 16b of the receptacle housing 16. On the other hand, a projection 29 extends from the retaining section 28 of the female terminal 24 and, together with the projection 48a, supports a force with which the projection 48b compresses the female terminal 24. As a result, the projection 29 retains the retaining section 28 in the slot 44 substantially along the axial direction. Although, in the present embodiment, the projection 29 is formed on the side opposite to the projection 48a, the present embodiment is not



restricted thereto. Such a projection may be of any type so long as it can support a rotation moment (moment acting in a counterclockwise direction in FIG. 2) acting upon the female terminal 24 by the
5 projections 48a, 48b arranged in the alternately staggered array. Contrary to the case of FIG. 2, the projection 29 is formed on a side opposite to the projection 48b in the case where the projection 48b is arranged nearer the attaching surface 16a than the
10 projection 48a. In either case it is preferred that a distance from the forward end of the retaining section 28 to the projection 29 be so formed as to be set longer than a distance between the mating surface 16b and the projection 48b on a side apart
15 from the mating surface 16b.

Similarly a pair of projections 50a, 50b are projected from the opposite wall surface portions in the slot 46 of the plug housing 20. The projection 50a is situated in a position nearer the attaching
20 surface 20a than the projection 50b and located in an alternately staggered array along an axial direction of the slot 46, that is, along a direction perpendicular to the attaching surface 20a and mating surface 20b. Further, a projection 37 is projected from the
25 retaining section 36 of the male terminal 26 and a distance between the forward end of the retaining section 36 and the projection 37 is so formed as to be

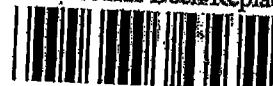
set to be longer than a distance between the mating surface 20b and the projection 50a. The projection 37, together with the projection 50a, supports a force with which the male terminal 26 is urged and retains the retaining section 28 in the slot 46 substantially along the axial direction. As in the case of the male terminal, the projection 37 may be of any type so long as it can support a rotation moment (moment acting in a counterclockwise direction in FIG. 2) acting upon the male terminal 26 by the projections 50a, 50b arranged as an alternately staggered array. Storage recesses 46a, 46b are provided in the slots 46 in the present embodiment to allow the contact arms 32a, 32b of the female terminal 24 to be accommodated therein. By doing so, upon mating the plug connector 14 into the receptacle 12 it is possible to lower a height of a resultant mated unit.

FIG. 5 shows the order with which the female terminal 24 is sequentially mounted in the receptacle housing 16. Although an explanation will be given below about the receptacle connector 12 in FIG. 5, the something can also be said about the case of the plug connector 14 with any further explanation omitted.

As shown in FIG. 5(A), female terminals 24 are arranged in the insertion inlets of the slots 44 in an aligned relation. And as shown in FIGS. 5B to 5D the female terminal is inserted into the slot 44 from

the connection section 30 on the forward end side and sequentially brought into engagement with the projections 48b, 48a. After engaging the connection section 30 with the projection 48a which is situated near the attaching surface 16a, the projection 29 extending from the retaining section 28 engages the wall surface of the slot. The retaining section 28 of the female terminal is moved in slide motion between the projections 48a and 48b, while slidably moving the projection 29 along the wall surface of the slot 44, and the connection section 30 is externally exposed from the opening on the attaching surface 16a side of the slot 44. Finally, as shown in FIG. 5(E), the solder ball 34 is attached to the connection section 30 on the attaching surface 16a side of the receptacle housing 16 and, by doing so, the mounting of the female terminal 24 is completed. The solder ball 34, together with the shoulder, not shown, in the slot 44, is retained in place in the slot 44 and is prevented from dropping from the slot 44.

In the receptacle housing 16, the projections 48a, 48b are arranged in a staggered fashion along the axial direction of the slot 44. After the forward end of the female terminal 24 has engaged the projection 48a near the attaching surface 16a, the projection 29 engages the wall surface of the slot 44 and, when the female terminal 24 is inserted into the slot 44, the



projection 29 from the retaining section 30 provides
no bar and the female terminal is smoothly inserted
into the slot without any undue force to the
projections 48a, 48b. Further, the projection 20
5 together with the projection 48a provided on the same
side of the projection 48a supports a force by which
the projection 48b pushes the female terminal 24.
Therefore, the female terminal 24 is positively
supported in the slot 44 and the receptacle housing 16
10 receives almost no stress from the female terminals 24
in the slots 44. Even if high temperature acts upon
the receptacle housing 16 in a reflow soldering process,
there is no thermal deformation and the solder balls 34
on the connection sections 30 of the respective female
15 terminals 24 can be maintained in a common plane.

FIGS. 6(A) to (C) show an embodiment in which both
male and female terminals are formed as plate-like ones
with the same reference numerals employed in this
embodiment to designate parts or elements corresponding
20 to those shown in the previous embodiment and any
further explanation omitted.

In this embodiment, a female terminal 54 has its
retaining section 58 retained between projections 48a,
48b of a receptacle housing 16 and a solder ball 34 is
25 mounted on a connection section 60 near an attaching
surface 16a and a plate-like contact section 62 with a
projection 59 therefrom is arranged in an insertion

inlet of a slot 44. The projection 59 together with a projection 48a supports a force by which a projection 48b pushes the female terminal. In the same way as in the above-mentioned embodiment, the female terminal 54 is supported in the slot 44 at three points. A shoulder 45 formed in the slot 44 latches a step formed between the retaining section 58 and the connection section 60.

On the other hand, a male terminal 56 has its retaining section 66, that is, a retaining section with a projection 67, retained between projections 50a and 50b and is supported at three points, that is, at projections 67, 50a, 50b. A blade-like or flat plate-like contact section 70 is outwardly projected from a mating surface 20b. A step is formed between the contact section 70 and the retaining section 66 and is latched at the mating surface 20b of a plug housing 20.

In an electric connector 10 of this embodiment, the female terminal 54 has its projection 59 on the contact section 62 abutted against the wall surface of the slot 44 in a state in which the receptacle connector 12 and plug connector 14 are separated from each other. When the plug connector 14 is mated to the receptacle connector 12, the contact section 70 of the male terminal 56 is inserted into the slot 44 in the receptacle housing 16 and engages the projection 59 on

the contact section 62 of the female terminal 54. By doing so, the male terminal 56 can receive a greater urging force from the female terminal 54. In order to facilitate the easiness with which the contact
5 section 70 of the male terminal 56 is inserted, the contact section 62 of the female terminal 54 is preferably bent, as shown in FIGS. 6(A) and 6(B), toward a side opposite to a side on which the projection 59 is provided.

10 In the electric connector 10 of this embodiment, the female terminal 54 is supported in the slot 44 of the receptacle housing 16 at three points, that is, at the projection 59 and projections 48a, 48b arranged in a staggered fashion and the male terminal 56 is
15 supported in the slot 46 of the plug housing 20 at three points, that is, at the projection 67 and projections 50a, 50b arranged in a staggered fashion, so that no greater stress is produced in the housings 16 and 20. Further, when these housings
20 are mated together, the projection 59 on the female terminal 54 is contacted with the contact section 70 of the male terminal 56 and a rotation moment resulting from the two projections 48a, 48b arranged in the staggered fashion acts upon the contact section 70 of
25 the male terminal 56 through the projection 59 of the female terminal, so that the female terminal 54 and male terminal 56 can be positively electrically

connected to each other.

In FIG. 6, P shows a semiconductor pad formed on a mother board M and daughter board D. Solder balls 34 and 42 mounted on the female and male terminals are
5 soldered to solder pad P by a reflow soldering method. It is preferred that, as in the aforementioned embodiment, the female terminal 54 and male terminal 56 be formed of a proper material, such as phosphor bronze or beryllium bronze, and their contacting portions be
10 gold-plated.

As evident from the above, according to the present invention, the respective terminal is retained in the slot at three points, that is, at the projections formed in the staggered fashion on the opposed
15 wall surface portions of the slot and at the projection from the terminal. This very simple structure can positively retain the terminals in place without producing any greater stress in the housing.

The projection of the terminal is so formed as to
20 be projected from the retaining section. And, if the distance from the forward end portion of the retaining section to the projection is made longer than a distance between the mating surface and the projection spaced apart from the mating surface, the terminal can
25 be smoothly inserted into the slot without the projection being damaged by the forward end portion of the retaining section.

Further, in the case where the projection of the terminal constitutes a contact against the plate-like terminal of a mating connector, the female terminal, being simpler in structure, can be positively set in
5 engagement with the male terminal.

CLAIMS

1. An electric connector having an insulating housing and a plurality of terminals in the insulating housing, the housing receiving respective terminals and having a plurality of slots with a plurality of projections formed in a staggered fashion on mutually opposed surfaces, the terminal having a retaining section against which these projections abut and a projection abutting against one of the opposed wall surfaces, in which the projection on the other surface supports a terminal urging force to retain the terminal in place in the slot.

2. An electric connector according to claim 1, wherein the housing has a mating surface mated to an associated connector and having a terminal insertion inlet opened at the respective slot, the projection on the terminal is formed on the retaining section and a distance from a forward end of the retaining section to the projection of the terminal is so formed as to be made longer than a distance between the mating plane and the projection on a side spaced apart from the mating plane.

3. An electric connector according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the terminal has a connection section externally exposed from the slot and on which a solder ball is mounted.

4. An electric connector according to claim 1,



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wherein the projection has a contact which, when a plate-like terminal of an associated connector is inserted into the slot, is contacted with the plate-like terminal.



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