

Description

This invention relates to electrical assemblies. More specifically, it refers to an electrical assembly employing a jack and plug with electrical contact positions on two sides of the plug mating with two sets of electrical conductors in the jack.

Jacks and plugs have found widespread acceptance in the telecommunications systems of the world because of their ease in connecting and disconnecting, low cost and reliable electrical connections. US patent 3,860,316 describes a quick connect multiconnection electrical assembly employing a jack and complementary plug, wherein the jack comprises:

(a) a dielectric housing having a front and back portion,

(b) a central cavity within the housing defined by two sidewalls and extending from the front to the back portion of the housing,

(c) a plurality of single spring wire conductors, each wire conductor running from the front to the back portion and bent back so that the wire conductors extend towards the central cavity to form terminal wire conductor ends,

and the plug comprises:

(a) a dielectric housing with a cord input end for receiving an end portion of a cord containing multiple insulated wires, internal surfaces of the plug housing defining a cavity enclosing the end portion of the multiple insulated wires,

(b) a strain relief means for securing the cord within the plug housing,

(c) a conductor contact end opposite said cord input end, the conductor contact end containing multiple conductor receiving troughs formed in a portion of the cavity, each trough accommodating one of the insulated wires,

(d) a plurality of terminal receiving openings, each one communicating with a trough and the exterior of the plug,

(e) a conductive insulation piercing terminal positioned within each terminal receiving opening with its first contact portion engaging the conductive wire by piercing the insulation of the insulated wire in the trough and a second contact portion facing the exterior of the plug and being available to electrically contact a terminal end of said spring wire conductors in the jacks.

Another patent, like US patent 3,850,497, describes a simple jack to be used with a plug of the above-mentioned type.

One of the limitations of the assembly of said jack and plug is that they have a limited number of electrical contact positions. Conventional jacks currently available commercially have up to twelve positions. Since these jacks and plugs are also useful in other electronic systems which require more positions, a need has now arisen for greatly increased electrical positions for each jack/plug assembly. The known jacks and plugs cannot satisfy the demand for more than twelve electrical contact positions.

The invention aims to solve the problem discussed above with a jack and plug assembly

that more than doubles the positions available in known jacks and plugs.

This is achieved in a quick connect multiconnection electrical assembly of the above-mentioned type according to the invention such that the jack additionally comprises:

(d) a pair of guiderails in each sidewall accommodating the plug inserted into the front of the housing,

(e) an upper cavity within the housing defined by two sidewalls, a front wall and a ceiling, said upper cavity accommodating an upper jack insert,

(f) a lower cavity within the housing defined by two sidewalls, a front wall, and a floor, said lower cavity accommodating a lower jack insert,

(g) said upper and lower jack inserts having a dielectric structure of a size and shape complementary to the upper and lower cavities, respectively, and multiple internal channels each one accommodating a single one of said spring wire conductors to form said terminal wire conductor ends when the inserts are inserted into the upper and lower cavities from the back of the jack;

and the plug being implemented such that the conductor contact end has an upper edge and a lower edge, each containing a number of said conductor receiving troughs such that about half the wires lead to the upper edge of the plug and the other half lead to the lower edge of the plug in order to be electrically contacted to the terminal wire ends of the upper jack insert and the lower jack insert respectively.

The present invention may be best understood by those of ordinary skill in the art by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded view of the electrical assembly parts showing the inserts, jack and plug before assembly. One insert shown in phantom outside the jack is also shown in a cut-away inserted within the jack. Conversely the other insert shown in phantom within the jack is also shown in its position prior to insertion into the jack.

FIG. 2 is a perspective of the back portion of the jack with the two inserts in place. The plug is shown in perspective about to be inserted into the jack.

FIG. 3 is a perspective and partial cut-away of the jack front portion with the plug partially inserted.

FIG. 4 is a perspective of the plug latched to the front portion of the jack.

FIG. 5 is a cross section of the plug and jack assembled as shown in FIG. 4.

Referring now to the drawings in which like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, there is shown in Figure 1 the multiconnection electrical assembly. The jack 10 has a dielectric housing 18 with a front portion 20 and a rear portion 22. Mounting ears 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 are external projections of the dielectric housing 18 formed in the molding process.

The housing 18 has a central cavity 34, an upper cavity 36 and a lower cavity 38.

The central cavity 34 is defined by sidewalls 40 and 42. Each sidewall has identical guiderails 44 and 46 which accommodate the plug 12 when inserted into the jack 10. The sidewalls 40 and 42 each have a latch receptacle 48 and 50, respectively. Sidewalls 40 and 42 also contain latch receptacles 56, 58, 60 and 62 to accommodate the latches 64 on the inserts 14 and 16.

The front portion 20 of the dielectric housing 18 contains a partial front wall 52 and 54, to retain the upper insert 16 and the lower insert 14, respectively.

The plug 12 contains a dielectric housing 78 with exterior latches 66. A cord input end 68 in the housing 78 receives a cord 70. The cord contains multiple insulated wires 86 as shown in Figure 5. The plug also has a strain relief 72 which is obtained by deforming the plastic of the dielectric housing 78. The inside of the plug consists of a cavity 106 within which the insulated wires are positioned. Approximately half the wires 86 lead to the upper portion of the plug 12 and the other half to the lower portion. A divider 94 separates the conductive wires 86. The contact end 80 has an upper and lower end, each containing multiple conductor receiving troughs 76 which form a portion of the cavity 34 within the plug. Each trough 76 will contain one of the insulated wires 86. A plurality of terminal receiving openings 82 communicates with the trough. A conductive insulation piercing terminal 74 is positioned within each terminal receiving opening 82 with its first contact portion 84 engaging the conductive wire 86 in the trough 76 and a second contact portion 88 facing the exterior of the plug and being available to electrically contact the spring wire conductor 90 in both the upper insert 16 and the lower insert 14.

The plug 12 is inserted into the front 20 of the jack 10 so that the latches 66 move within the latch receptacles 48 and 50 and the edges of the plug ride on the rails 44 and 46. The plug 12 fills the cavity 34 of the jack 10. The plug 12 can be removed from the jack 10 by pushing the ends of the latches 66 inwards, thus disengaging it from the latch receptacle 48 and 50. The latch rides on pairs of ledges 47 and 49. The second contact end 88 of the terminal 74 is exposed on both sides of the plug 12 to readily engage the conductive wires 90 from the upper and lower inserts 16 and 14, respectively.

The inserts 14 and 16 are identical, each having latches 64 on each side that ride in latch grooves 56, 58 in the jack 10. Each insert contains internal channels within its inner plastic body 102. An insulated wire 92 is stripped to expose its end 104 which is inserted into a channel within the insert and is crimped 96 to a conductive wire 90. The conductive wire is bent back over itself outside the insert body. The lower insert 14 is inserted into the lower cavity 38 of the jack 10 and the top insert 16 is inserted into the upper cavity 36 in the jack 10. Each insert is located within the jack 10 so that its conductive wires 90 are free within the cavity 34 of jack 10. After the inserts have been

placed within the jack housing, the movement of the plug 12 into cavity 34 of jack housing 10 causes the conductive wires 90 to contact the terminal surfaces 88 and make an electrical connection with the plug 12.

Molding holes 98 in the jack housing 18 facilitates the making of internal cavities.

The conductive wires 90 are plated with gold or some other material resistant to oxidation. The wire itself can be copper or other conductive material. The jack housing, plug housing and insert housings can all be made of filled polyester or other dielectric plastic material.

This assembly can be used in the telecommunications industry for telephones or for contacts in computers, toys and other devices employing electrical connections.

Claims

1. A quick connect multiconnection electrical assembly employing a jack (10) and complementary plug (12), wherein the jack comprises:

(a) a dielectric housing (18) having a front (20) and back (22) portion,

(b) a central cavity (34) within the housing defined by two sidewalls (40, 42) and extending from the front to the back portion of the housing,

(c) a plurality of single spring wire conductors (90), each wire conductor running from the front (20) to the back portion and bent back so that the wire conductors extend towards the central cavity (34) to form terminal wire conductor ends,

and the plug (12) comprises:

(a) a dielectric housing (78) with a cord input end (68) for receiving an end portion of a cord (70) containing multiple insulated wires (86), internal surfaces of the plug housing defining a cavity (106) enclosing the end portion of the multiple insulated wires,

(b) a strain relief means (72) for securing the cord within the plug housing,

(c) a conductor contact end (80) opposite said cord input end, the conductor contact end containing multiple conductor receiving troughs (76) formed in a portion of the cavity, each trough accommodating one of the insulated wires (86),

(d) a plurality of terminal receiving openings (82), each one communicating with a trough and the exterior of the plug,

(e) a conductive insulation piercing terminal (74) positioned within each terminal receiving opening with its first contact portion (84) engaging the conductive wire by piercing the insulation of the insulated wire in the trough and a second contact portion (88) facing the exterior of the plug and being available to electrically contact a terminal end of said spring wire conductors in the jack,

characterized in that the jack additionally comprises:

(d) a pair of guiderails (44, 46) in each sidewall accommodating the plug inserted into the front of the housing,

(e) an upper cavity (36) within the housing



The central cavity 34 is defined by sidewalls 40 and 42. Each sidewall has identical guiderails 44 and 46 which accommodate the plug 12 when inserted into the jack 10. The sidewalls 40 and 42 each have a latch receptacle 48 and 50, respectively. Sidewalls 40 and 42 also contain latch receptacles 56, 58, 60 and 62 to accommodate the latches 64 on the inserts 14 and 16.

The front portion 20 of the dielectric housing 18 contains a partial front wall 52 and 54, to retain the upper insert 16 and the lower insert 14, respectively.

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The plug 12 is inserted into the front 20 of the jack 10 so that the latches 66 move within the latch receptacles 48 and 50 and the edges of the plug ride on the rails 44 and 46. The plug 12 fills the cavity 34 of the jack 10. The plug 12 can be removed from the jack 10 by pushing the ends of the latches 66 inwards, thus disengaging it from the latch receptacle 48 and 50. The latch rides on pairs of ledges 47 and 49. The second contact end 88 of the terminal 74 is exposed on both sides of the plug 12 to readily engage the conductive wires 90 from the upper and lower inserts 16 and 14, respectively.

The inserts 14 and 16 are identical, each having latches 64 on each side that ride in latch grooves 56, 58 in the jack 10. Each insert contains internal channels within its inner plastic body 102. An insulated wire 92 is stripped to expose its end 104 which is inserted into a channel within the insert and is crimped 96 to a conductive wire 90. The conductive wire is bent back over itself outside the insert body. The lower insert 14 is inserted into the lower cavity 38 of the jack 10 and the top insert 16 is inserted into the upper cavity 36 in the jack 10. Each insert is located within the jack 10 so that its conductive wires 90 are free within the cavity 34 of jack 10. After the inserts have been

placed within the jack housing, the movement of the plug 12 into cavity 34 of jack housing 10 causes the conductive wires 90 to contact the terminal surfaces 88 and make an electrical connection with the plug 12.

Molding holes 98 in the jack housing 18 facilitates the making of internal cavities.

The conductive wires 90 are plated with gold or some other material resistant to oxidation. The wire itself can be copper or other conductive material. The jack housing, plug housing and insert housings can all be made of filled polyester or other dielectric plastic material.

This assembly can be used in the telecommunications industry for telephones or for contacts in computers, toys and other devices employing electrical connections.

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(c) a plurality of single spring wire conductors (90), each wire conductor running from the front (20) to the back portion and bent back so that the wire conductors extend towards the central cavity (34) to form terminal wire conductor ends,

and the plug (12) comprises:

(a) a dielectric housing (78) with a cord input end (68) for receiving an end portion of a cord (70) containing multiple insulated wires (86), internal surfaces of the plug housing defining a cavity (106) enclosing the end portion of the multiple insulated wires,

(b) a strain relief means (72) for securing the cord within the plug housing,

(c) a conductor contact end (80) opposite said cord input end, the conductor contact end containing multiple conductor receiving troughs (76) formed in a portion of the cavity, each trough accommodating one of the insulated wires (86),

(d) a plurality of terminal receiving openings (82), each one communicating with a trough and the exterior of the plug,

(e) a conductive insulation piercing terminal (74) positioned within each terminal receiving opening with its first contact portion (84) engaging the conductive wire by piercing the insulation of the insulated wire in the trough and a second contact portion (88) facing the exterior of the plug and being available to electrically contact a terminal end of said spring wire conductors in the jack,

characterized in that the jack additionally comprises:

(d) a pair of guiderails (44, 46) in each sidewall accommodating the plug inserted into the front of the housing,

(e) an upper cavity (36) within the housing



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defined by two sidewalls, a front wall (52) and a ceiling, said upper cavity accommodating an upper jack insert (16),

(f) a lower cavity (38) within the housing defined by two sidewalls, a front wall (54), and a floor, said lower cavity accommodating a lower jack insert (14),

(g) said upper and lower jack inserts (16, 14) having a dielectric structure of a size and shape complementary to the upper and lower cavities (36, 38), respectively, and multiple internal channels each one accommodating a single one of said spring wire conductors (90) to form said terminal wire conductor ends when the inserts are inserted into the upper (36) and lower (38) cavities from the back of the jack;

and the plug (12) being implemented such that the conductor contact end (80) has an upper edge and a lower edge, each containing a number of said conductor receiving troughs (76) such that about half the wires (86) lead to the upper edge of the plug and the other half lead to the lower edge of the plug in order to be electrically contacted to the terminal wire ends of the upper jack insert (16) and the lower jack insert (14) respectively.

2. The electrical assembly according to claim 1 wherein the plug (12) has a latch (66) on each side which engages a latch receptacle (48, 50), in each side wall (40, 42) of the jack central cavity (34).

3. The electrical assembly according to claim 2 wherein each latch rides on a pair of guide rails (44, 46) within each side wall of the jack central cavity.

4. The electrical assembly according to claim 1 wherein the upper (16) and lower (14) insert has side latches (64), which ride within latch grooves (56, 58) within the side walls of said upper (36) and lower (38) jack cavity respectively.

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrische Schnell-Mehrverbindungsanordnung unter Verwendung einer Buchse (10) und einem komplementären Stecker (12), wobei die Buchse aufweist:

(a) ein dielektrisches Gehäuse (18), das einen Vorderteil (20) und ein Rückteil (22) hat,

(b) einen Mittelhohlraum (34) in dem Gehäuse, der von zwei Seitenwänden (40, 42) begrenzt wird und sich von dem Vorderteil zum Rückteil des Gehäuses erstreckt,

(c) eine Mehrzahl von einzelnen Federdrahtleitern (90), wobei jeder Leiter von dem Vorderteil (20) zu dem Rückteil (22) geht und derart zurückgebogen ist, daß die Drahtadern sich in Richtung des Mittelhohlraums (34) erstrecken, um Anschlußdrahtaderenden zu bilden,

und der Stecker (12) aufweist:

(a) ein dielektrisches Gehäuse (78) mit einem Leitungsschnureingangsende (68) zum Aufnehmen eines Endteils einer Leitungsschnur (70), die eine Mehrzahl isolierter Adern (86) enthält, wobei die Innenflächen des Steckergehäuses einen Hohlraum (106) begrenzen, der den Endteil der Mehrzahl der isolierten Adern umgibt,

(b) eine Zugentlastungseinrichtung (72) zum Befestigen der Leitungsschnur in dem Steckergehäuse,

(c) ein Leiterkontaktende (80), das dem Leitungsschnureingangsende gegenüberliegt, wobei das Leiterkontaktende eine Mehrzahl von Leiteraufnahmemulden (76) enthält, die in einem Teil des Hohlraums ausgebildet sind, wobei jede Mulde eine der isolierten Adern (86) aufnimmt,

(d) eine Mehrzahl von Anschlußaufnahmeöffnungen (82), wobei jede mit einer Mulde und dem Äußeren des Steckers in Verbindung steht,

(e) ein Leitungsisolierungsdurchtrennanschluß (74), der in jeder Anschlußaufnahmeöffnung angeordnet ist, wobei sein erster Kontaktabschnitt (84) mit der Leiterader durch Durchtrennen der Isolierung des isolierten Drahtes in der Mulde in Eingriff kommt, und wobei ein zweiter Kontaktabschnitt (88) dem Äußeren des Steckers zugewandt ist und der dafür vorgesehen ist, um einen elektrischen Kontakt an einem Anschlußende der Federdrahtleiter in der Buchse herzustellen,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Buchse zusätzlich aufweist:

(d) ein Paar Führungsschienen (44, 46) in jeder Seitenwand, die den in das Vorderteil des Gehäuses eingesetzten Stecker aufnehmen,

(e) ein oberer Hohlraum (36) in dem Gehäuse, der von zwei Seitenwänden, einer Vorderwand (52) und einer Decke begrenzt wird, wobei der obere Hohlraum einen oberen Buchseneinsatz (16) aufnimmt,

(f) einen unteren Hohlraum (38) in dem Gehäuse, der durch zwei Seitenwände, eine Vorderwand (54) und einen Boden begrenzt wird, wobei der untere Hohlraum einen unteren Buchseneinsatz (14) aufnimmt,

(g) die oberen und unteren Buchseneinsätze (16, 14) einen dielektrischen Aufbau von einer Größe und Form haben, die komplementär zu den oberen bzw. unteren Hohlräumen (36, 38) ist und eine Mehrzahl von Innenkanälen haben, die jeweils einen einzigen Federdrahtleiter (90) aufnehmen, um die Anschlußaderleiterenden zu bilden, wenn die Einsätze in die oberen (36) und die unteren (38) Hohlräume von der Hinterseite der Buchse eingesetzt werden,

und der Stecker (12) derart ausgeführt ist, daß das Leiterkontaktende (80) einen oberen Rand und einen unteren Rand hat, die jeweils eine Anzahl der Leiteraufnahmemulden (76) enthalten, so daß etwa die Hälfte der Adern (86) zu dem oberen Rand des Steckers und die andere Hälfte zu dem unteren Rand des Steckers gehen, um elektrisch in Kontakt mit den Anschlußaderenden des oberen Buchseneinsatzes (16) bzw. des unteren Buchseneinsatzes (14) zu kommen.

2. Elektrische Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, bei der der Stecker (12) eine Verriegelungseinrichtung (66) auf jeder Seite hat, die mit einer Verriegelungsaufnahme (48, 50) in jeder Seitenwand (40, 42) des Buchsenmittelhohlraums (34) in Eingriff ist.

3. Elektrische Anordnung nach Anspruch 2, bei

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der die Verriegelungseinrichtung auf einem Paar von Führungsschienen (44, 46) in jeder Seitenwand des Buchsenmittelhohlraums läuft.

4. Elektrische Anordnung nach Anspruch 1, bei der der obere (16) bzw. der untere (14) Einsatz Seitenverriegelungseinrichtungen (64) hat, die in Verriegelungsnuten (56, 58) in den Seitenwänden des oberen (36) bzw. des unteren (38) Buchsenhohlraums laufen.

Revendications

1. Ensemble électrique à plusieurs connexions et à liaison rapide comportant une douille (10) et une fiche complémentaire (12), dans lequel la douille comprend:

(a) un boîtier diélectrique (18) ayant une partie avant (20) et une partie arrière (22),

(b) une cavité centrale (34) à l'intérieur du boîtier, délimitée par deux parois latérales (40, 42) et s'étendant de la partie avant à la partie arrière du boîtier,

(c) plusieurs fils monoconducteurs métalliques élastiques (90), chaque fil métallique conducteur s'étendant depuis la partie avant (20) jusqu'à la partie arrière et étant replié en arrière de façon que les fils métalliques conducteurs s'étendent en direction de la cavité centrale (34) pour former des extrémités de bornes conductrices,

et la fiche (12) comprenant:

(a) un boîtier diélectrique (78) avec une extrémité (68) d'entrée de cordon pour recevoir une partie d'extrémité d'un cordon (70) contenant plusieurs fils métalliques isolés (86), des surfaces internes du boîtier de la fiche délimitant une cavité (106) enfermant l'extrémité des multiples fils métalliques isolés,

(b) un moyen de protection contre les efforts de traction (72) pour fixer le cordon à l'intérieur du boîtier de la fiche,

(c) une extrémité (80) de contact de conducteurs opposée à ladite extrémité d'entrée de cordon, l'extrémité de contact de conducteurs contenant plusieurs canaux (76) de réception de conducteurs, formés dans une partie de la cavité, chaque canal recevant un des fils métalliques isolés (86),

(d) plusieurs ouvertures (82) de réception de bornes, communiquant chacune avec un canal et avec l'extérieur de la fiche,

(e) une borne conductrice (74) à perçage d'isolant disposée à l'intérieur de chaque ouverture de réception de borne, avec sa première partie de contact (84) venant en contact avec le fil métallique conducteur par perçage de l'isolant du fil métallique isolé dans le canal et une seconde partie de contact (88) dirigée vers l'extérieur de la

fiche et disponible pour réaliser un contact électrique avec une extrémité de borne des conducteurs en fils métalliques élastiques dans la douille, ensemble caractérisé en ce que la douille comprend en outre:

(d) deux rails de guidage (44, 46) dans chaque paroi latérale recevant la fiche insérée dans l'avant du boîtier,

(e) une cavité supérieure (36) à l'intérieur du boîtier, délimitée par deux parois latérales, une paroi avant (52) et un plafond, ladite cavité supérieure recevant une pièce supérieure (16) à insérer dans la douille,

(f) une cavité inférieure (38) à l'intérieur du boîtier, délimitée par deux parois latérales, une paroi avant (54) et un plancher, ladite cavité inférieure recevant une pièce inférieure (14) à insérer dans la douille,

(g) lesdites pièces à insérer supérieure et inférieure (16, 14) présentant une structure diélectrique ayant une dimension et une forme complémentaires des cavités supérieure et inférieure (36, 38) respectivement, et plusieurs canaux intérieurs recevant chacun un seul desdits fils métalliques élastiques conducteurs (90) pour former lesdites extrémités de bornes de fils conducteurs lorsque les pièces à insérer sont insérées dans les cavités supérieure (36) et inférieure (38) depuis l'arrière de la douille; et en ce que la fiche (12) est agencée de façon que l'extrémité (80) de contact de conducteur, présente un bord supérieur et un bord inférieur, contenant chacun un certain nombre desdits canaux (76) de réception d'un conducteur de manière qu'environ la moitié des fils (86) s'étende jusqu'au bord supérieur de la fiche et l'autre moitié s'étende jusqu'au bord inférieur de la fiche afin d'entrer en contact électrique avec les extrémités de borne des fils de la pièce supérieure (16) à insérer dans la douille et la pièce inférieure (14) à insérer dans la douille respectivement.

2. Ensemble électrique suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel la fiche (12) comporte un verrou (66) sur chaque côté, qui coopère avec un logement (48, 50) de verrou dans chaque paroi latérale (40, 42) de la cavité centrale (34) de la douille.

3. Ensemble électrique suivant la revendication 2, dans lequel chaque verrou glisse sur une paire de rails de guidage (44, 46) à l'intérieur de chaque paroi latérale de la cavité centrale de la douille.

4. Ensemble électrique suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel les pièces à insérer supérieure (16) et inférieure (14) comportent des verrous latéraux (64), qui passent dans des gorges (56, 58) de verrouillage à l'intérieur des parois latérales desdites cavités supérieure (36) et inférieure (38) de la douille respectivement.

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