

Electrical contact member and connector including such contact members

This invention relates to an electrical contact member, and particularly to an electrical contact member comprising a conductive plate having therein a slot open to an edge of the plate, into which slot an insulated electrical conductor can be urged transversely of the axis of, the conductor such that the walls of the slot penetrate the insulation of the conductor and establish electrical connection to the conductive core of the conductor, and to an electrical connector comprising a housing of electrically insulating material carrying a plurality of such contact members.

Many such electrical contact members are known, in which the slot has a mouth at the edge of the plate and leading to a first inwardly tapering section which leads to a second parallel straight sided section.

With such known contact members the first section of the slot serves primarily to cut through the insulation of an inserted conductor, while the second section serves to receive and establish electrical connection to the conductive core of the conductor.

Such known contact members are generally satisfactory for use with conductors having a single solid conductive core, but are often unsatisfactory for use with conductors having a conductive core composed of a plurality of conductive strands.

The difficulties encountered with stranded core conductors are believed to derive from the rearrangement of the strands relative to each other which occurs as the conductor is urged into the slot in the contact member. In the conductor the strands are generally arranged to give as near as possible a circular cross-section for the core, but on insertion into the slot the strands are generally forced into a linear arrangement.

Such rearrangement of the strands into a linear arrangement does not occur when a contact member is connected to a stranded core conductor using conventional crimping techniques with a ferrule being compressed about the core, and it is known that conventional crimping techniques provide good and reliable electrical and mechanical connections.

In FR-A-2369695 there is disclosed an electrical contact member as discussed above in which the second, parallel-straight-sided section leads to a third, inwardly tapering section which leads to a throat which opens into a fourth, outwardly tapering section.

In this known contact member the two sides of the slot are defined by edges of two parts of the member arranged in spaced, parallel planes, and thus the slot is not provided by a single stamping operation and is subject to variations in the width of the slot at all points along its length. Further the slot is not adapted in any way for use with stranded core conductors.

According to this invention there is provided an electrical contact member comprising a conductive plate having therein a slot open to an edge of the plate and leading to a first, inwardly tapering section which leads to a second, parallel-straight-sided section which leads to a third, inwardly tapering section which leads to a throat which opens into a fourth, outwardly tapering section characterised in that the third section has convex converging sides, the walls of the fourth section constituting shoulders facing away from the throat, and the fourth section leading into a fifth inwardly tapering section having convex converging sides, the maximum width of the fifth section being less than that of the third section, and the fifth section defining a closed end for the slot.

Preferably the first section has converging straight sides.

With the contact member of this invention the first section of the slot serves to guide an insulated conductor into the second section which serves to cut through the insulation, possibly right up to the core of the conductor. The conductor then enters the third section of the slot which serves to complete cutting of the insulation up to the core of the conductor, if this is necessary, while serving in the case of a multi-strand core in the conductor, to maintain the strands as near as possible in their original arrangement in the conductor, this being achieved by the convex tapering sides of the third section providing a progressively steadily increasing force against the conductor. The conductor then passes at least partially through the throat into the fourth section of the slot, with a substantial proportion of the strands of the core being received in the fifth section of the slot. The walls of the fourth section of the slot constitute shoulders facing the closed end of the slot, and this serves to retain the strands in the slot in an arrangement as near to their original arrangement in the conductor as possible, with the strands being compressed between the slot walls.

Thus, the contact member of this invention provides a good, reliable electrical and mechanical connection to a conductor having a multi-strand core, and also has the further advantage that such connection can be made to conductors within a relatively wide size range, for example to conductors having a core cross-sectional area between 0.6 mm² and 2.0 mm².

An electrical contact member, and an electrical connector comprising a housing of electrically insulating material carrying a plurality of such contact members, according to this invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the contact member;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the

contact member at right-angles to the view of Figure 1;

Figures 3 to 6 diagrammatically illustrate use of the contact member with four different sizes of conductor;

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of the connector with parts broken away;

Figure 8 is a section on the line II—II in Figure 7 and showing a conductor to be connected to the connector;

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the conductor connected to the connector;

Figure 10 is a view in the direction of the arrow IV in Figure 7 of the connector in the assembled state;

Figure 11 is a view in the direction of the arrow V in Figure 7, of the cover member of the connector;

Figure 12 is a partly sectional side elevational view of the connector in a partly assembled state; and

Figure 13 is a sectional perspective view of the connector with conductors connected thereto.

The contact shown in Figures 1 and 2 is stamped and formed from sheet metal, and comprises a conductor connection portion 3 and a contact portion 36.

The portion 3 comprises two similar plates 4 arranged in spaced parallel planes, the plates being joined by two bridging strips 6 extending between the plates 4 from adjacent edges thereof.

Each plate 4 has a slot 5 therein, and since the slots 5 are similar only one thereof will be described in detail with particular reference to Figure 1.

Each slot 5 has a mouth 28 at the edge of the plate from which the bridging strips 6 extend, the bridging strips 6 being on opposite sides of the mouth 28.

The mouth 28 leads to a first inwardly tapering section 29 having converging straight sides, which in turn leads to a second parallel straight sided section 30. Preferably the sides of the second section 30 are bevelled to provide relatively sharp cutting edges.

The second section 30 leads into a third inwardly tapering section 31 having convex converging sides leading to a throat 32.

The throat 32 opens into a short fourth outwardly tapering section 33 the walls of which constitute shoulders facing away from the throat 32.

The fourth section 33 leads into a fifth inwardly tapering section 34 having convex converging sides, the maximum width of the fifth section 34 being less than that of the third section 31.

The fifth section 34 defines a closed end for the slot 5 in the form of an enlarged circular aperture 35 which serves in known manner to determine the resiliency of two arms of the portion 3 defining the slot 5.

For use of the contact member described above an insulated conductor having a core formed from a plurality of strands is urged transversely of its axis into the slot 5 through the mouth 28. The first section 29 guides the conductor into the second section 30, the sharp edges of which cut through the insulation of the conductor, possibly up to the core thereof depending upon the size, that is the diameter, of the conductor.

The conductor then enters the third section 31 of the slot 5, the walls of which section 31 complete the cutting of the insulation of the conductor if necessary, and also apply a gradually increasing compressive force on to the core of the conductor while guiding the core to the throat 32.

The core then at least partially passes through the throat 32 into the fourth and fifth sections 33 and 34 of the slot 5, the walls of the fourth section 33 engaging over some of the strands of the core to retain the core in the slot 7.

Figures 3 to 6 diagrammatically illustrates a slot as described above having four different sizes of core therein, the core size increasing from Figure 3 to Figure 6. It can clearly be seen that in each case the core is engaged under the shoulders formed by the sides of the fourth section of the slot, with the strands of the core being compressed between the sides of the third and fifth sections of the slot, thereby to establish an electrical and mechanical connection between the core and the contact member containing the slot.

As described, the contact shown in Figures 1 and 2 contains two slots as described above, and for termination a conductor would be urged into the two slots simultaneously thereby to establish connection to the conductor at two spaced locations, in known manner.

As shown in Figure 1, the two slots in the contact area of mutually different width over their second, third and fourth sections 30, 31 and 33, the slot in the rear (in Figure 1) plate being narrower than that in the front plate over these sections. Such a contact is usable with a relatively wide range of conductor sizes since it is ensured that at the ends of the range at least one of the slots will give a satisfactory connection while over most of the range both slots will give a satisfactory connection.

Considering now the contact portion 36 of the contact shown in Figures 1 and 2, as shown this comprises two opposed pairs 37 and 38 of resilient contact arms 39, each arm 39 presenting a first rounded contact surface 40 to the opposed arm 39 of the other pair, and presenting a second rounded contact surface 41 to the other arm 39 of the same pair. The two pairs of opposed first contact surfaces 40 define a first slot into which a substrate such as a printing circuit board, or a male tab contact, can be inserted for connection to the contact, while the two pairs of opposed second contact

surfaces 41 define a second such slot into which a similar substrate or male contact can be inserted, the first and second slots thus defined being mutually perpendicular.

As clearly shown in Figure 2, the free ends of the arms 39 of each pair 37 or 38 are bent to provide a flared mouth 42 for the first slot defined by the first contact surfaces 40.

Such a contact portion 2 gives the advantage that a plurality of the contacts can be mounted in a common housing in the same orientation, this making connection of conductors to the conductor connection portions of the contacts easy, to provide a connector capable of being mated with an array of male tab contacts in which the tabs are arranged in mutually perpendicular planes, such as is found on automobile headlight bulbs.

Referring now to Figures 7 to 13, the connector here shown comprises a housing body 1 moulded from electrically insulating plastics material, and providing a row of elongate cavities 2 each open at both ends, each of which cavities 2 receives a contact member as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The connector also includes a cover member 8 also moulded from electrically insulating plastics material, and comprising a row of segments 9 (best seen in Figures 11 and 12) interconnected by web portions 10. Each segment 9 is shaped to be received in an end of a cavity 2 in the housing body 1, the web portions 10 then overlying the walls between adjacent cavities 2.

Each segment 9 of the cover member 8 includes a central projection 11 shaped to be received between the plates 4 and strap portions 6 of a contact member when the cover member 8 is applied to the housing body 1, thereby to serve as a stuffer member for a conductor 100 to be connected to the contact member, as will be described below.

On either side of the stuffer member 11 there is a further stuffer projection 12 or 13 each shaped to be received in a corresponding recess 14 or 15 in the housing body 1, such that the two pairs of projections 11 and 12, and 11 and 13, embrace end portions of the two plates 4 of the contact member, respectively, as best seen in Figure 9.

The projection 12 on each segment 9 of the cover member 8 is formed with a channel 16 which is open to the end face and to both the top and bottom faces of the segment 9, and the recess 14 in the body member 1 which receives this projection 12 is open to the side face of the housing body 1.

The projection 13 of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 is formed with a channel 17 which is open to the end face and the bottom face only of the segment 9, and the recess 15 in the body portion 1 which receives this projection 13 is closed at the side face of the housing body 1.

The side faces of the projections 12 and 13

of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 are formed with ramps 18 providing shoulders 19 facing the top of the segment 9, which shoulders 19 engage under shoulders 20 formed in the side walls of the corresponding recesses 14 and 15 in the housing body 1, thereby to latch the cover member 8 to the housing body 1, as shown in Figure 13.

For use of the connector described above, the contact members are inserted into the cavities 2 in the housing body 1, with the strap portions 6 of the contact members being engaged on the shoulders 7 in the cavities 2.

Insulated conductors 100 are then positioned over the contact members, as shown in Figure 8, with the end of each conductor 100 adjacent the inner surface of the side wall of the recesses 15 in the housing body 1.

The cover member 8 is then positioned over the conductors 100 as shown in Figure 8, and is then urged towards the housing body 1 such that the stuffer members 11, 12 and 13 on the cover member 8 urge the conductors 100 into the slots 5 in the plate portions 4 of the contact members, the walls of the slots 5 penetrating the insulation of the conductors 100 and establishing electrical connections between the conductors 100 and the contact members.

When the cover member 8 has been urged fully home, as shown in Figures 9 and 13, the shoulders 19 on the ramps 18 on the cover member 8 become latched under the shoulders 20 on the housing body 1, the cover member 8 thus becoming secured to the housing body 1 with the stuffer members 11, 12 and 13 holding the conductors 100 down in the slots 5 in the associated contact members, as clearly shown in Figures 9 and 13.

The now closed channel 17 in the projection 13 of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 serves to receive an end portion of the associated conductor 100 is the conductor has not been accurately positioned over the associated contact member, while the still open channel 16 in the projection 12 serves to receive the conductor 100, as shown in Figures 9 and 13, which can be bent to extend at right-angles to its original direction, the channel 16 being formed with inwardly directed projections 21 which serve to secure the conductor 100 in the channel 16.

As clearly shown in Figures 9 and 13 each conductor 100 is gripped between the free ends of the projections 12 and 13 on the associated segment 9 of the cover member 8, and internal surfaces 22 and 23 of the housing body 1 and thus the conductor 100 is mechanically secured to the connector while being electrically connected to the associated contact member thereof.

Claims

1. An electrical contact member comprising a conductive plate (4) having therein a slot (5)

surfaces 41 define a second such slot into which a similar substrate or male contact can be inserted, the first and second slots thus defined being mutually perpendicular.

As clearly shown in Figure 2, the free ends of the arms 39 of each pair 37 or 38 are bent to provide a flared mouth 42 for the first slot defined by the first contact surfaces 40.

Such a contact portion 2 gives the advantage that a plurality of the contacts can be mounted in a common housing in the same orientation, this making connection of conductors to the conductor connection portions of the contacts easy, to provide a connector capable of being mated with an array of male tab contacts in which the tabs are arranged in mutually perpendicular planes, such as is found on automobile headlight bulbs.

Referring now to Figures 7 to 13, the connector here shown comprises a housing body 1 moulded from electrically insulating plastics material, and providing a row of elongate cavities 2 each open at both ends, each of which cavities 2 receives a contact member as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The connector also includes a cover member 8 also moulded from electrically insulating plastics material, and comprising a row of segments 9 (best seen in Figures 11 and 12) interconnected by web portions 10. Each segment 9 is shaped to be received in an end of a cavity 2 in the housing body 1, the web portions 10 then overlying the walls between adjacent cavities 2.

Each segment 9 of the cover member 8 includes a central projection 11 shaped to be received between the plates 4 and strap portions 6 of a contact member when the cover member 8 is applied to the housing body 1, thereby to serve as a stuffer member for a conductor 100 to be connected to the contact member, as will be described below.

On either side of the stuffer member 11 there is a further stuffer projection 12 or 13 each shaped to be received in a corresponding recess 14 or 15 in the housing body 1, such that the two pairs of projections 11 and 12, and 11 and 13, embrace end portions of the two plates 4 of the contact member, respectively, as best seen in Figure 9.

The projection 12 on each segment 9 of the cover member 8 is formed with a channel 16 which is open to the end face and to both the top and bottom faces of the segment 9, and the recess 14 in the body member 1 which receives this projection 12 is open to the side face of the housing body 1.

The projection 13 of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 is formed with a channel 17 which is open to the end face and the bottom face only of the segment 9, and the recess 15 in the body portion 1 which receives this projection 13 is closed at the side face of the housing body 1.

The side faces of the projections 12 and 13

of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 are formed with ramps 18 providing shoulders 19 facing the top of the segment 9, which shoulders 19 engage under shoulders 20 formed in the side walls of the corresponding recesses 14 and 15 in the housing body 1, thereby to latch the cover member 8 to the housing body 1, as shown in Figure 13.

For use of the connector described above, the contact members are inserted into the cavities 2 in the housing body 1, with the strap portions 6 of the contact members being engaged on the shoulders 7 in the cavities 2.

Insulated conductors 100 are then positioned over the contact members, as shown in Figure 8, with the end of each conductor 100 adjacent the inner surface of the side wall of the recesses 15 in the housing body 1.

The cover member 8 is then positioned over the conductors 100 as shown in Figure 8, and is then urged towards the housing body 1 such that the stuffer members 11, 12 and 13 on the cover member 8 urge the conductors 100 into the slots 5 in the plate portions 4 of the contact members, the walls of the slots 5 penetrating the insulation of the conductors 100 and establishing electrical connections between the conductors 100 and the contact members.

When the cover member 8 has been urged fully home, as shown in Figures 9 and 13, the shoulders 19 on the ramps 18 on the cover member 8 become latched under the shoulders 20 on the housing body 1, the cover member 8 thus becoming secured to the housing body 1 with the stuffer members 11, 12 and 13 holding the conductors 100 down in the slots 5 in the associated contact members, as clearly shown in Figures 9 and 13.

The now closed channel 17 in the projection 13 of each segment 9 of the cover member 8 serves to receive an end portion of the associated conductor 100 if the conductor has not been accurately positioned over the associated contact member, while the still open channel 16 in the projection 12 serves to receive the conductor 100, as shown in Figures 9 and 13, which can be bent to extend at right-angles to its original direction, the channel 16 being formed with inwardly directed projections 21 which serve to secure the conductor 100 in the channel 16.

As clearly shown in Figures 9 and 13 each conductor 100 is gripped between the free ends of the projections 12 and 13 on the associated segment 9 of the cover member 8, and internal surfaces 22 and 23 of the housing body 1 and thus the conductor 100 is mechanically secured to the connector while being electrically connected to the associated contact member thereof.

Claims

1. An electrical contact member comprising a conductive plate (4) having therein a slot (5)



open to an edge of the plate (4) and leading to a first, inwardly tapering section (29) which leads to a second, parallel-straight-sided section (30) which leads to a third, inwardly tapering section (31) which leads to a throat (32) which opens into a fourth, outwardly tapering section (33) characterised in that the third section (31) has convex converging sides, the walls of the fourth section (33) constituting shoulders facing away from the throat (32), and the fourth section (33) leading into a fifth inwardly tapering section (34) having convex converging sides, the maximum width of the fifth section (34) being less than that of the third section (31), and the fifth section (34) defining a closed end (35) for the slot (5).

2. A contact member as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the first section (29) has converging straight sides.

3. A contact member as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that the fifth section (34) terminates in an enlarged aperture (35).

4. A contact member as claimed in any preceding claim, characterised in that the sides of the second section (30) are bevelled to provide relatively sharp cutting edges.

5. An electrical contact comprising two contact member as claimed in any preceding claim arranged in spaced parallel planes with their slots aligned, characterised in that the slots (5) in the two contact members are of mutually different widths over their second, third and fourth sections (30, 31 and 33).

6. An electrical contact as claimed in Claim 5, characterised in that the two contact members are joined by two bridging strips (6) extending between the plates (4) on opposite sides of the slots (5) therein.

7. An electrical connector comprising a housing of electrically insulating material carrying a plurality of electrical contact members each as claimed in Claim 5 or Claim 6, characterised in that the housing includes a cover member (8) which serves to urge conductors (100) into the slots (5) in the contacts and then remain secured to the housing body (1) covering the connections between the contacts and the conductors (100), the cover member (8) being formed with a plurality of stuffer members (11, 12, 13) which serve to engage the conductors (100) to urge them into the slots (5) in respective contacts, and which remain in contact with the conductors (100) thereby serving to retain the conductors (100) in the slots (5) in the respective contacts and mechanically secure the conductors (100) to the connector.

8. A connector as claimed in Claim 7, characterised in that the cover member (8) is formed with three stuffer members (11, 12, 13) for each contact, the stuffer members (11, 12, 13) for each contact being arranged to embrace the plates (4) of the contact between pairs (11, 12 and 11, 13) thereof.

9. A connector as claimed in Claim 7 or

Claim 8, having contacts as claimed in Claim 6, characterised in that the bridging strips (6) of each contact engage over shoulders (7) formed on the housing body (1) to support the contact in the associated cavity (2) in the housing body (1).

10. A connector as claimed in Claim 7, Claim 8 or Claim 9, characterised in that the cover member (8) is formed with latching means (18, 19) which co-operates with latching means (20) on the housing body (1) to latch the cover member (8) to the housing body (1).

11. A connector as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 10, characterised in that the housing body (1) has a plurality of cavities (2) each containing an individual contact, the cover member (8) being formed by a plurality of segments (9) each for receipt in an individual cavity (2) in the housing body (1), the segments (9) being joined by web portions (10).

12. A connector as claimed in Claim 11, characterised in that one end of each segment (9) of the cover member (8) is formed with a channel (16) to receive a conductor (100) connected to the contact associated with that segment (9), the conductor (100) being bent through a right-angle to extend in the channel (16).

13. A connector as claimed in Claim 12, characterised in that the channel (16) is formed with inwardly directed projections (21) which serve to secure the conductor (100) in the channel (16).

14. A connector as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 13, characterised in that each conductor (100) connected thereto is gripped between stuffer members (12, 13) on the cover member (8) and surfaces (22, 23) formed on the housing body (1), on each side of the associated contact.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein elektrisches Kontaktelement mit einer leitenden Platte (4), die einen Schlitz (5) aufweist, der zu einem Rand der Platte (4) offen ist und zu einem ersten, sich nach innen verjüngenden Abschnitt (29) führt, der zu einem zweiten, parallel-geradseitigen Abschnitt (30) führt, der zu einem dritten, sich nach innen verjüngenden Abschnitt (31) führt, der zu einer Engstelle (32) führt, die in einen vierten, sich nach außen verjüngenden Abschnitt (33) mündet, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der dritte Abschnitt (31) konvexe konvergierende Seiten hat, daß die Wände des vierten Abschnitts (33) von der Engstelle (32) wegweisende Schultern bilden, daß der vierte Abschnitt (33) in einen fünften, sich nach innen verjüngenden Abschnitt (34) mit konvexen konvergierenden Seiten führt, wobei die maximale Breite des fünften Abschnitts (34) geringer ist als die des dritten Abschnitts (31), und daß der fünfte Abschnitt (34) ein geschlossenes Ende (35) für den Schlitz (5) bildet.



2. Ein Kontaktelement nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der erste Abschnitt (29) konvergierende gerade Seiten aufweist.

3. Ein Kontaktelement nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der fünfte Abschnitt (34) in einer vergrößerten Öffnung (35) endet.

4. Ein Kontaktelement nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Seiten des zweiten Abschnitts (30) zur Schaffung relativ scharfer Schneidkanten abgeschrägt sind.

5. Ein elektrischer Kontakt mit zwei Kontaktelementen nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, die in voneinander beabstandeten, parallelen Ebenen angeordnet sind, wobei ihre Schlitze ausgerichtet sind, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schlitze (5) in den beiden Kontaktelementen in Bezug aufeinander unterschiedliche Breiten über ihre zweiten, dritten und vierten Abschnitte (30, 31 und 33) aufweisen.

6. Ein elektrischer Kontakt nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die beiden Kontaktelemente durch zwei Überbrückungsstreifen (6) miteinander verbunden sind, die sich zwischen den Platten (4) auf gegenüberliegenden Seiten der darin befindlichen Schlitze (5) erstrecken.

7. Ein elektrischer Verbinder mit einem Gehäuse aus elektrisch isolierendem Material, das eine Mehrzahl elektrischer Kontaktelemente nach Anspruch 5 oder 6 trägt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Gehäuse ein Abdeckelement (8) aufweist, das dazu dient, Leiter (100) in die Schlitze (5) in den Kontakten hineinzuzwängen und dann unter Abdeckung der Verbindungen zwischen den Kontakten und den Leitern (100) an dem Gehäusekörper (1) befestigt bleibt, und daß das Abdeckelement (8) mit einer Mehrzahl von Stopfelementen (11, 12, 13) ausgebildet ist, die zum Angreifen an den Leitern (100) dienen, um diese in die Schlitze (5) in entsprechenden Kontakten hineinzuzwängen, und die in Kontakt mit den Leitern (100) bleiben und dadurch dazu dienen, die Leiter (100) in den Schlitzen (5) in den entsprechenden Kontakten festzuhalten und die Leiter (100) an den Verbindern mechanisch zu befestigen.

8. Ein Verbinder nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Abdeckelement (8) mit drei Stopfelementen (11, 12, 13) für jeden Kontakt ausgebildet ist, wobei die Stopfelemente (11, 12, 13) für jeden Kontakt so angeordnet sind, daß sie die Platten (4) der Kontakte zwischen Paaren (11, 12 und 11, 13) der Stopfelemente (11, 12, 13) in sich schließen.

9. Ein Verbinder nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, der Kontakte nach Anspruch 6 aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Überbrückungsstreifen (6) jedes Kontakts über Schultern (7) greifen, die an dem Gehäusekörper (1) ausgebildet sind, um den Kontakt in dem zugeordneten Hohlraum (2) in dem Gehäusekörper (1) zu stützen.

10. Ein Verbinder nach Anspruch 7, 8 oder 9,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Abdeckelement (8) mit einer Verriegelungseinrichtung (18, 19) ausgebildet ist, die mit einer Verriegelungseinrichtung (20) an dem Gehäusekörper (1) zusammenarbeitet, um das Abdeckelement (8) an dem Gehäusekörper (1) zu verriegeln.

11. Ein Verbinder nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Gehäusekörper (1) eine Mehrzahl von Hohlräumen (2) aufweist, von denen jeder einen einzelnen Kontakt enthält, daß das Abdeckelement (8) durch eine Mehrzahl von Segmenten (9) gebildet ist, von denen jedes für die Aufnahme in einem einzelnen Hohlraum (2) in dem Gehäusekörper (1) dient, und daß die Segmente (9) durch Stegbereiche (10) miteinander verbunden sind.

12. Ein Verbinder nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Ende jedes Segments (9) des Abdeckelements (8) mit einem Kanal (16) zur Aufnahme eines Leiters (100) ausgebildet ist, der mit dem diesem Segment (9) zugeordneten Kontakt verbunden ist, und daß der Leiter (100) rechtwinklig abgebogen ist, um sich in den Kanal (16) zu erstrecken.

13. Ein Verbinder nach Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kanal (16) mit nach innen gerichteten Vorsprüngen (21) ausgebildet ist, die zur Befestigung des Leiters (100) in dem Kanal (16) dienen.

14. Ein Verbinder nach einer der Ansprüche 7 bis 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder Leiter (100), der mit diesem verbunden ist, auf jeder Seite des zugeordneten Kontakts zwischen Stopfelementen (12, 13) an dem Abdeckelement (8) und an dem Gehäusekörper (1) ausgebildeten Flächen (22, 23) ergriffen wird.

Revendications

1. Contact électrique comprenant une lame conductrice (4) contenant une fente (5) ouverte vers un bord de la lame (4) et menant à une première section oblique vers l'intérieur (29) puis à une deuxième section à côtés droits parallèles (30) et ensuite à une troisième section oblique vers l'intérieur (31) qui aboutit à un étranglement (32) s'ouvrant dans une quatrième section oblique vers l'extérieur (3), caractérisé en ce que la troisième section (31) comporte des côtés convergents convexes, les parois de la quatrième section (33) formant des épaulements opposés à l'étranglement (32) et la quatrième section (33) débouchant dans une cinquième section oblique vers l'intérieur (34) qui comporte des côtés convergents convexes, la largeur maximum de la cinquième section (34) étant inférieure à celle de la troisième section (31) et la cinquième section (34) délimitant une extrémité fermée (35) pour la fente (5).

2. Contact suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la première section (29) comporte des côtés droits convergents.

3. Contact suivant la revendication 1 ou 2,



caractérisé en ce que la cinquième section (34) se termine dans une ouverture agrandie (35).

4. Contact suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les côtés de la deuxième section (30) sont chanfreinés pour former des tranchants relativement affûtés.

5. Élément de contact électrique comprenant deux contacts suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes disposés dans des plans parallèles espacés et dont les fentes sont alignées, caractérisé en ce que les fentes (5) des deux contacts sont de largeurs mutuellement différentes dans leurs deuxième, leurs troisième et leurs quatrième sections (30, 31 et 33).

6. Élément de contact électrique suivant la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que les deux contacts sont reliés par deux bandes de pontage (6) qui s'étendent entre les lames (4) de part et d'autre des fentes (5) qui y sont prévues.

7. Connecteur électrique comprenant un boîtier en matière isolante électrique portant plusieurs contacts électriques chacun suivant la revendication 5 ou 6, caractérisé en ce que le boîtier comprend un couvercle (8) destiné à repousser les conducteurs (100) dans les fentes (5) des contacts et restant ensuite fixé au corps de boîtier (1) en couvrant les connexions établies entre les contacts et les conducteurs (100), le couvercle (8) étant pourvu de plusieurs saillies formant poussoirs (11, 12, 13) destinées à attaquer les conducteurs (100) en vue de les presser dans les fentes (5) des éléments de contact respectifs et qui restent en contact avec les conducteurs (100) de manière à les retenir dans les fentes (5) des éléments de contact respectifs et à les fixer mécaniquement au connecteur.

8. Connecteur suivant la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que le couvercle (8) est pourvu de trois saillies formant poussoirs (11, 12, 13) pour chaque élément de contact, les saillies formant poussoirs (11, 12, 13) pour chaque élément de contact étant agencées de manière à enserrer les lames (4) de l'élément de contact

entre des paires (11, 12 et 11, 13) de ces saillies formant poussoirs.

9. Connecteur suivant la revendication 7 ou 8 comportant des éléments de contact suivant la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que les bandes de pontage (6) de chaque élément de contact s'engagent par-dessus des épaulements (7) formés sur le corps de boîtier (1) pour supporter l'élément de contact dans la cavité (2) associée du corps de boîtier (1).

10. Connecteur suivant la revendication 7, 8 ou 9, caractérisé en ce que le couvercle (8) présente des moyens de verrouillage (18, 19) qui coopèrent avec des moyens de verrouillage (20) prévus sur le corps de boîtier (1) pour verrouiller le couvercle (8) au corps de boîtier (1).

11. Connecteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 10, caractérisé en ce que le corps de boîtier (1) comporte plusieurs cavités (2) contenant chacune un élément de contact individuel, le couvercle (8) étant formé par plusieurs segments (9) destinés chacun à être reçus dans une cavité individuelle (2) du corps de boîtier (1), les segments (9) étant réunis par des bandes (10).

12. Connecteur suivant la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce qu'une extrémité de chaque segment (9) du couvercle (8) présente une rainure (16) destinée à recevoir un conducteur (100) connecté à l'élément de contact associé à ce segment (9), le conducteur (100) étant coudé à angle droit de manière à s'étendre dans la rainure (16).

13. Connecteur suivant la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que la rainure (16) présente des saillies dirigées vers l'intérieur (21) destinées à fixer le conducteur (100) dans la rainure (16).

14. Connecteur suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 13, caractérisé en ce que chaque conducteur (100) qui y est connecté est saisi entre des saillies formant poussoirs (12, 13) du couvercle (8) et des surfaces (22, 23) formées sur le corps de boîtier (1) de chaque côté de l'élément de contact associé.



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