

SPECIFICATIONLAMINATED SPRING STRUCTURE AND FLEXIBLE
CIRCUITRY CONNECTOR INCORPORATING SAMEBackground of the Invention

5 The present invention relates generally to edge card connectors, and more particularly to connectors that utilize flexible circuitry as the connector contacts and which have an improved card engagement means.

10 Connectors are well known in the art which provide a connection between a primary circuit board and a secondary circuit board and are commonly referred to in the art as edge card connectors. These connectors typically include an insulative housing having a slot extending lengthwise within the housing that receives an edge of the secondary circuit card and a plurality of contacts on opposing sides of the slot. The contacts of these connectors may be individual contacts that are stamped and formed, or they may be formed on a resilient continuous stratum, in the form of flexible film or
15 flexible printed circuitry ("FFC"). With the use of FFC, very small pitches, i.e., the contact to contact spacing of about 0.3mm may be obtained.

 When FFC is incorporated in edge card connectors, such as those shown in U.S. Patent No.
25 3,614,707 issued October 19, 1971 and U.S. Patent No. 5,427,533 issued January 27, 1995, the FFC extends over the connector card-receiving slot so that a circuit card may be inserted into and withdrawn from the connector slot as needed. As described in copending patent
30 application, Serial No. 08/635,049, filed April 17, 1996 for "Circuit Card Connector Utilizing Flexible Film Circuitry" assigned to the assignee of the present invention, an edge card connector utilizing FFC has a circuit card-engaging means that utilizes elongated



spring members that extend the length of the connector. These spring members are used to apply a contact force between the conductive traces of the FFC and the contact traces formed on the circuit card that oppose the FFC.

5 Although reliable, it has been discovered that this style of connector construction has some disadvantages, particularly in obtaining substantial compliance with the circuit card contact traces. Due to the fact that the particular spring members are continuous over the length
10 of the connector, it is difficult for the spring members to exert a uniform contact force for the entire length of the circuit card when variations in the thickness of the circuit card occur. In order to counteract this compliance problem, a resilient layer such as is
15 described in U.S. Patent No. 5,505,625, issued April 9, 1997 and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, may be applied to the spring members. This extra layer increases the complexity and cost of manufacture of such connectors.

20 Accordingly, a need for a FFC connector with increased compliance characteristics exists. Such a connector is not present or suggested by the prior art.

Summary of the Invention

25 The present invention overcomes these disadvantages by providing a "laminated" style of spring structure in which the spring structure includes a plurality of discrete spring elements assembled lengthwise to form a spring structure that extends the length of the connector card-receiving slot. By
30 utilizing separate spring elements, the aforementioned compliance problem is overcome because each spring element independently applies an individual contact force against the FFC toward the opposing contacts of a circuit card inserted into the connector.

35 In one principal aspect of the present



invention and as exemplified by the preferred embodiment of the invention, a spring structure is provided that includes a plurality of individual spring members, or springlets, that extend lengthwise of the connector.

5 These springlets cooperatively support extents of FFC for the length of the spring structure on opposite sides of a circuit card-receiving slot of the connector. Each of the springlets including a pair of spring arm portions that are spaced apart from each other to define an
10 intervening slot for each springlet that forms part of the card-receiving slot of the connector. Each spring arm portion independently exerts a discrete contact force on a circuit card inserted into the connector card-receiving slot. The use of multiple, discrete springlets
15 reduces loss of contact between the FFC and the circuit card contact traces when circuit card thickness variations occur.

In another principal aspect of the present invention, the springlets are formed with a particular
20 configuration that together cooperatively provide a low-insertion force connector. In this instance, the two spring arm portions extend from a base portion of each springlet. Each spring arm portion includes distinct upper and lower lobes. The spring arm portions are
25 interconnected to their respective springlet base portions by ways of two beams, one beam extending between the base portion and lower lobe, while the other beam extends between the base portion and upper lobe. The lower lobes of the spring arm portions are positioned on
30 each springlet to project into the card slot at a level beneath the upper lobes. A card inserted into the card slot will thus engage the spring arm portion lower lobes and cause them to move outwardly with respect to the slot, thereby causing the spring arm portions to pivot
35 and move the upper lobes thereof inwardly into contact with the contacts on the circuit card.



In still another principal aspect of the present invention and as exemplified by another embodiment, a zero-insertion force connector is provided wherein the connector includes an actuating mechanism that selectively moves the spring arm portions of the springlets into respective open and closed positions. In the embodiment described, movement of the actuating mechanism in one direction moves the spring arm portions outwardly into an open position for easy insertion of a card into the connector card slot, while movement of the actuating mechanism in another direction permits the spring arm portions to move inwardly into a closed position where the spring arm portions engage a circuit card inserted therein.

In yet another principal aspect of the present invention, the springlets are assembled together by one or more retainer members that extend through the springlet base portions. The base portions are assembled together with spacers in an interleaved fashion such that the spacers separate adjoining springlets. The retainer members hold the springlets together in a compressive fashion, while the spacers space the springlets apart from each other so that the retention force that holds the springlets together does not interfere with the card-engaging properties of the springlets. The spacers may take the form of separate elements of very minute thickness or may include a plating applied to one or both opposing surfaces of the springlet base portions.

By forming a spring structure from a plurality of individual spring elements, each spring element applies a discrete, and independent contact force through the FFC and against the circuit card. Each contact force may be considered as an incremental force applied along an incremental extent of the card slot. In this manner, if variations are present in the thickness of the circuit card, these variations are compensated for within the



extent of each incremental extent of the FFC that is supported by an individual spring element to thereby - substantially reduce ineffective or no contact from occurring between the FFC and the circuit card contacts.

5 These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be clearly understood through a consideration of the following detailed description.



Brief Description of the Drawings

In the course of the following description of the detailed description, reference will be made to the attached drawings wherein like reference numerals
5 identify like parts and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a prior art circuit card connector and circuit card that exemplifies the field of use and the type of connectors in which the present invention finds it greatest utility;

10 FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the connector of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of another prior art flexible film circuitry connector;

15 FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a circuit card connector with a laminated spring structure constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

20 FIG. 5 is an exploded detail view of the spring structure and other associated components of the connector of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a exploded view of a stack of spring elements used in the spring structure of FIG. 5;

25 FIG. 7 is an exploded view of an alternate arrangement of spring elements for use in a spring structure such as that shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a connector constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention, with zero-insertion force characteristics;

30 FIG. 9 is a sectional view of the connector of FIG. 4 illustrating the spring elements of the spring structure at a rest position with no circuit card inserted into the connector card slot;

35 FIG. 10 is the same view as FIG. 9, but, illustrating a circuit card inserted into the connector card slot;



FIG. 11 is a sectional view of the connector of FIG. 8 illustrating the spring elements of the spring - structure biased into an open position by the actuating member and without a circuit card inserted into the connector card slot;

FIG. 12 is the same view as FIG. 11, but illustrating a circuit card inserted into the connector card slot and the actuating member moved to a card-engagement position;

FIG. 13 is a diagrammatic view of a circuit card with thickness variations and a continuous spring member applying a contact force thereagainst;

FIG. 14 is a diagrammatic view of a circuit card with thickness variations and a laminated spring structure of the present invention applying contact forces thereagainst;

FIG. 15 is the same view as FIG. 12, but with the circuit card removed from the card-receiving slot;

FIG. 16 is another embodiment of the present invention illustrating the use of the spring structure in a connector with a right angle orientation;

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a double bay connector built in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and,

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of another connector illustrating two alternate embodiments of a spring structure constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.



Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art card connector, generally indicated at 20, constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention. This connector and its constructions are described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/635,049, filed April 17, 1996 for "Circuit Card Connector Utilizing Flexible Film Circuitry" and which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

The connector 20 illustrates the type and style of circuit card connectors to which the present invention is directed. The connector 20 is mounted to a primary printed circuit board 22 having a plurality of different circuits 24 disposed thereon leading to a plurality of associated contact pads, or traces 26, located on a mounting surface 28 of the circuit board 22.

The connector 20 is intended to provide a connection between the circuit board 22 and a secondary circuit card 30 having a substrate 32 and a plurality of contact pads 34 aligned with an insertion edge 36 of the circuit card 30. The circuit card 30 has its contact pads 34 disposed on both sides thereof, typically arranged in an array of one or more distinct rows 35 proximate to the insertion edge 36. These contact pads 34 may, if desired, be electrically connected in ways well known in the art to provide redundant contact surfaces in order to enhance the reliability of the circuit card-connector connection.

Turning now to FIG. 2, it can be seen that the connector 20 has a housing, or body 38, that extends lengthwise and which generally includes two opposing end portions 40, preferably which are formed from an electrically insulative material, such as a plastic. These end portions 40 serve to define the overall length of the connector 20 and its housing as well as the longitudinal extent of a circuit card-receiving slot 80

of the connector 20. In this regard, the end portions 40, each include a recess 42 formed therein, which extends down from the upper surfaces 43 thereof to a predetermined depth. (FIG. 2.)

5 These recesses 42 communicate with the interior, opposing faces 45 of the end portions 40 and may include in proximity to the upper surfaces 43 thereof, ramped portions 46, that provide lead-in surfaces into the recesses 42 to facilitate entry of the
10 circuit card 30 into the connector card-receiving slot 80. Although the housing shown is defined by the two spaced-apart end portions 40 and the connector base 54 as illustrated in FIG. 4, it will be understood that the term "connector housing" as used herein is to be given
15 its broadest interpretation and, as such, is intended to include connector structures that may have longitudinal sidewalls which extend the entire length of the connector 20.

 The lower surfaces 47 of the end portions 40
20 are adapted to sit on the circuit board surface 28 and may be provided, as illustrated in FIG. 2, with mounting lugs or posts 49. The connector end portions 40 are preferably aligned lengthwise along a longitudinal axis of the connector 20 so that their respective recesses 42
25 confront each other and preferably so that they are maintained in registration with respect to a centerline of the card-receiving slot 80 of the connector 20.

 The connector end portions 40 not only define opposing ends of the connector circuit card-receiving
30 slot 80 by way of their respective recesses 42, but they also support a circuit card-engagement assembly 50 therebetween. The components which make up this circuit card-engagement assembly 50 are best illustrated in FIG. 2. The connector circuit card-engagement assembly 50
35 includes an extent of flexible film or flexible printed circuitry (collectively, "FFC") 60, that has a plurality

of conductive traces, or contacts 66, formed thereon. These traces, as known in the art, are arranged in side-by-side order on flexible circuitry 60 and have first conductive portions 62 exposed in areas flanking the card-receiving slot 80 and second conductive portions 63 exposed at opposite ends thereof that oppose the mounting surface 28 of the circuit board 22. Such flexible circuitry 60 typically has a laminated construction utilizing flexible electrical contacts, or traces 66, formed from conductive metal foils and bonded to a flexible, electrically insulative base layer such as a polyamide film. An outer insulative layer 65 may be utilized that overlies the contacts 66.

The connector end portions 40 may also include hollow cavities 52 formed in their lower surfaces that receive opposing end tabs 53 of a connector base member 54. The connector base member 54 extends lengthwise between the connector end portions 40 and preferably has a width slightly greater than the end portions 40 in order to provide support for the flexible circuitry 60 of the connector 20, especially at the area of the second conductive portions 63. The base member 54 further has a flat central portion 55 (FIG. 2) which may be considered as defining the lowermost extent of the card-receiving slot 80.

In order to support the flexible circuit members 60, the connector end portions 40 may include openings 70 that support a pair of rails 71 therein. These rails 71 in turn support a pair of elongated spring members 72 that extend for the length of the card slot 80. These spring members 72 have upper arms 73 and lower legs 74. The flexible circuitry 60, especially the first conductive portions 62 thereof, are supported on the upper arms 73 while the lower spring legs 74 extend into the card slot 80. Insertion of the circuit card 30 into the card slot 80 of the connector 20 impinges upon the



spring member lower legs 74 and causes the spring member upper arms 73 and the first conductive portions 62 of the FFC supported thereon to pivot and thereby move into contact with the edge card contacts 34.

5 FIG. 3 illustrates another connector 100 described in the aforesaid '049 patent application. This connector 100 has two end portions 102 that connect with a base member 104 to cooperatively define a housing, or body, of the connector 100. A plurality of posts 106
10 extend upwardly from the base member 104 and are spaced apart from each other both lengthwise and laterally within the connector 100 on opposite sides of a central portion 108 of the base member 104 to provide a preload, or biasing, force to an elongated cradle spring 110.
15 These posts 106 hold the cradle spring 110 in position to maintain a predetermined separation between the free ends of the cradle spring 110 regardless of the tolerances to which the cradle spring 110 may be made.

 The cradle spring 110 is continuous in its
20 length and extends lengthwise between the connector end portions 102 and includes a plurality of transverse slots 112 which are spaced apart from each other in the longitudinal direction. These slots 112 are dimensioned to receive the base member posts 106. As seen in FIG. 3,
25 the cradle spring 110 has a base 114 and two sidewalls 116 that extend upwardly therefrom to terminate in free ends 118. The free ends 118 lie on opposite sides of a centerline of the connector 100 and of the card-receiving slot 120. These free ends 118 include a series of
30 engagement lugs 121 spaced apart thereon that serve to retain the spring members 122 in place along the cradle spring 110. These lugs 121 extend laterally inwardly from the cradle spring sidewalls 116 so that they engage the spring members 122.

35 The posts 106 of the connector base member 104 have a configuration that applies a predetermined and

outwardly-directed biasing force against the cradle
spring 110. The spring members 122 extend lengthwise -
along the cradle spring 110 and have spaced-apart
openings 124 that extend lengthwise along the cradle
spring 110 in the same spacing as the cradle spring
engagement lugs 121 so that when assembled, the spring
members 122 rest on the cradle spring 110 and the
engagement lugs 121 extend through the spring member
openings 124. These spring members 122 also have a
general S-type shape with distinct upper spring arms 125
and lower spring legs 126 that extend lengthwise along
the connector 100 at different levels within the card-
receiving slot 120.

These spring members 122 support the flexible
circuitry 60 which is applied to the outer surfaces of
the upper spring arms 125. The flexible circuitry 60
extends down toward the connector base member 104 where
the second conductive portions 63 thereof are aligned
with and soldered to the contact traces 26 on the circuit
board mounting surface 28. A pair of retention clips 128
may be received within outer slots 129 of the connector
end portions 102 and may include arms 130 that extend
longitudinally therefrom and engage the spring members
122.

It has been discovered, that in using the prior
art connectors 20 & 100 that during insertion and
withdrawal of the circuit card 30 into the connector that
variation in the thickness T of the circuit card 30 may
detrimentally affect the engagement by way of gaps G that
may occur between the circuit card contacts 34 and the
FFC first conductive portions 62. This detrimental
contact occurs as a matter of compliance between the
connector spring members of the two aforementioned
connectors. The spring members in these connectors and
in other prior art connectors are elongated spring
members that extend for the entire length of the



connector card slot. Because these spring members are continuous along their entire length, the spring members are not able to compensate for variations in the thickness T of the circuit card 30.

5 This problem is illustrated diagrammatically in FIG. 13, wherein it can be seen that the thickness T of the circuit card 30 varies along its length, with one portion having a thickness T_1 that is greater than the nominal thickness T . Additionally, the circuit card 30
10 may have a slight amount of warpage W so that it is not completely planar on the opposing surfaces thereof upon which the card's contact pads 34 are situated. When continuous, one-piece spring members 122 are used in a connector to support FFC 60 and to grip the circuit card
15 30, the contact force exerted by the spring members 122 upon the circuit card 30 may not be uniform along the length of the circuit card. The abnormal thickness T_1 and warpage W may result in very light or no contact from occurring between the spring members 122, the FFC 60
20 supported thereby and the circuit card contacts 34. It can be seen from FIG. 13, that in the area E adjoining the thickness variation T_1 and in the area F of the warpage W , the spring members 122 and FFC 60 lie slightly away from the circuit card contacts 34.

25 Some attempts in the prior art have been made to address this compliance issue and have utilized a soft or elastomeric layer to the spring members 72, 122 underneath the area of the FFC first conductive portions 62. This solution requires an additional manufacturing
30 and application step which increases the complexity of manufacturing and may affect the ultimate cost of the connector by increasing it. Problems with this solution may arise with applying a uniform layer of the elastomeric material and the compliance characteristics



of the layer must be calculated.

The present invention provides a solution to-
this problem without the use of an additional compliant
layer and rather sets forth a novel solution to the
5 spring structure of the connector. The present invention
utilizes a multiple element, or "laminated" spring
structure, that relies upon the incremental spring action
of many multiple, independent spring elements, or
"springlets", against the circuit card. The springlets
10 are held together for along a predetermined length to
define a segmented spring structure that flanks the card
slot.

Turning now to FIG. 4, a connector constructed
in accordance with the principles of the present
15 invention is illustrated at 200. The connector 200 is
adapted to be mounted to a circuit board 22 alignment
with a plurality of contact traces, or pads 26 arranged
on a mounting surface 28 thereof that lead to a plurality
of circuits 24.

20 The connector 200 provides an electrical
connection between the circuit board 22 and a circuit
card 30 having a similar plurality of electrical contacts
34 that are preferably arranged along an insertion edge
36 of the circuit card 30. The connector 200 has two end
25 portions 202 that define the overall length of the
connector 200. One end portion 202a may be configured to
include a locating feature that serves to assist in
guiding the circuit card 30 into the connector 200.
Flexible film circuitry 204 extends between the connector
30 end portions 202 and is arranged on opposite sides of a
circuit card-receiving slot 206 of the connector 200. In
the embodiments illustrated, the flexible circuitry 204
has a length L that is equal to the length of the card-
receiving slot 206 and includes two separate extents 207,
35 208 of flexible circuitry that are supported on opposite
sides of the card-receiving slot 206.



As illustrated best in FIGS. 5 & 9-12, the flexible circuitry 204 is supported on a novel and unique spring structure 220. As shown in FIG. 5, the spring structure 220 takes the form of a laminated or segmented spring comprised of many, substantially identical spring elements, or "springlets" 221. Each springlet 221 may be considered as having a body portion 223, a base portion 222 and two spring arm portions 230. The base portions 222 may include one or more openings 224 formed therein that receive a suitable retention means, such as rivets 225 that are provided to retain the springlets 221 together along a predetermined length L of the connector 200. The rivets 225 preferably apply a compressive force to the springlets 221 at their base portions 222. These rivets 225 preferably extend lengthwise through the spring structure 220 and may also extend through the connector end portions 202 and interconnect the springlets 221 to the end portions 202 to form the connector 200. Alternate means other than the rivets 225 illustrated of connecting the spring structure 200 to each other or to the connector end portions 202 are also contemplated.

The springlets 221 are preferably substantially identical to each other and have a common thickness. They are preferably made from a resilient, spring-like material such as metal or plastic. As mentioned above, each springlet 221 includes a pair of spring arm portions 230 that extend above body portions 223 and base portions 222 thereof. The springlets 221 may be produced by a suitable manufacturing process, such as stamping, that can provide the springlets 221 within appropriate dimensional tolerances. As explained in greater detail below, the structure of the spring arms 230 may be tailored to provide the connector 200 with either low-insertion or zero-insertion force characteristics.

In order to provide a low-insertion force



aspect to the connector 200, the spring arm portions 230, as shown best in FIGS 5,6,9, & 10 may include upper and lower spring lobes 231, 232. These two spring lobes 231, 232 are connected together and are also connected to the springlet base portions 222 by respective first and second beam members 233, 234. The first beam members 233 have relatively longer transverse thicknesses than the second beam members 234 that provide an inward bias to the spring arm portions 230 to maintain the "rest" position as illustrated in FIG. 9.

The spring arm portions 230 support the two respective extents of flexible circuitry 207, 208 on opposite sides of the card slot 206 of the connector 200. One edge 250 of the flexible circuitry 207, 208 is preferably folded upon itself as illustrated in FIGS. 5 & 9 and is held within a retention slot 235 formed in the upper lobes 231 of the springlets 221. The retention slots 235 locates the first conductive portions 252 of the flexible circuitry 207, 208 in alignment with card-contacting surfaces 256 of the spring arm portion upper lobes 231. The flexible circuitry extends downwardly along the exterior surfaces of the first (and outer) beams 233 and are preferably be folded upon themselves at their opposite ends proximate to the second conductive portions 253 thereof.

An elongated base plate 254 may be provided that extends between the connector end portions 202 and underneath the flexible circuitry 207, 208 to add a measure of rigidity to the circuitry 207, 208 and thereby facilitate the attachment, such as by soldering, of the second conductive portions 253 to the opposing circuit board contact pads 26.

In order to control lateral alignment of the springlets 221, an elongated retainer base 227 may be provided in the form of a channel having one or more retention arms 228 formed on flanges of the channel 227.



These retention arms 228 are received within corresponding slots 229 formed in opposing sides of the springlets 221. In operation, the base portions 222 of the springlets 221 are partially supported within the channel 227 on the web thereof that interconnects the two flanges together. To provide a measure of vertical support and to facilitate engagement with the springlets 221, the springlet base portions 222 may be made narrower than the upper part of the springlets 221 as illustrated in FIGS. 9-12. The channel 227 may be affixed to the connector end portions 202 by a suitable means, such as by crimping.

As can be seen best in FIG. 9, the lower lobes 232 of the spring arm portions 230 extend into the card-receiving slot 206 for a greater distance than that of the upper lobes 231 of the spring arm portions 230, when the connector 200 is empty and in order to enhance the low-insertion force aspect of the connector 200. When a circuit card 30 is inserted into the connector card slot 206 as illustrated in FIG. 10, the insertion edge 30 of the circuit card 30 impinges upon the lower spring lobes 232 and urges them outwardly toward the twin connecting beams 234 in the manner illustrated by the lower arrows of FIG. 10. This causes the upper spring lobes 231 to move inwardly toward the card slot 206 and the spring arm portions 230 to pivot or move about a point P. Continued insertion of the circuit card 30 to the position shown in FIG. 10 urges the spring arm portion upper lobes 231 (and the first conductive portions 226 supported thereon) into engagement with the contact pads 34 of the circuit card 30 so that they apply a normal force against the circuit card 30.

FIG. 14 diagrammatically illustrates the beneficial aspects of utilizing multiple spring elements 221 of the present invention rather than continuous spring members as taught by the prior art. It will be



appreciated that each spring element 221 has a discrete predetermined length l that is approximately equal to the width of the contacts of the first conductive portions 252 of the flexible circuitry 60. Because discrete

5 spring elements 221 are used, each such discrete spring element applies a discrete, individual contact force against the first conductive portions 252 of the flexible circuitry and against the contact pads 34 of the circuit card 30 within the length L of the spring element 221.

10 The discrete lengths of the spring elements 221 are small enough so that gaps G will not occur. In this manner, thickness variations T and warpage W of the circuit card 30 will not result in the formation of detrimental gaps G occurring between the circuit card 30 and the flexible

15 circuitry 60. Thus, a continuous contact force is applied to the circuit card as a continuous by the individual spring elements 221 along the length of the connector card-receiving slot 206.

The compressive force applied by the rivets 225

20 to the base portions 222 of the springlets 221 may, in certain circumstances, apply a like compressive force to the spring arm portions 230. In order to reduce the likelihood of the compressive force applied to the springlet base portions 222 from affecting the individual circuit card-engaging ability of the spring arm portions

25 230 thereof, means 240 for spacing the springlets 221 apart may be provided and interleaved between the adjoining springlets 221. One such means is illustrated in FIG. 6 as separate spacer elements 241. The spacer

30 elements 231 are thin, in the order of approximately 1 mil. (0.001 inches) and may be formed from a non-conductive material as shown in FIG. 6 in instances where the springlets 221 are formed from a conductive material, such as a metal. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 7, the

35 spacer elements 241 may be formed directly as a layer 242



on and as part of the springlet base portions 222, such as by plating or any other suitable material deposition technique. The spacer elements 241 and spacer layers 242 will serve to slightly space apart the spring arm portions 230 of adjacent springlets (when viewed from the side) 221 along the length of the spring assembly 220.

In order to prevent abrasion of the circuit card insertion edge 36, the springlets 221 may also include one or more C-shaped edge clips 244 that are applied to the springlet body portions 223 at the lower spring lobes 232. These edge clips engage a slot 245 and the bottoms 246 of the lobes 232 and will prevent the lower lobes 232 from acting in saw tooth fashion against the insertion edge 36 of the circuit card 30 when inserted. The edge clips 244 may be in the form of individual clips applied to each springlet 221 or they may constitute a single elongated clip having a length L that extends the length of the spring assembly 220.

FIG. 8 illustrates another embodiment of a connector 260 constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The connector 260 is one that has a modified spring element configuration to provide zero-insertion force characteristics to the connector. The connector 260 utilizes an actuating member 261 in the form of an elongated rod 262 that extends the length L of the card-receiving slot 206 and is received within the connector end portions 202.

As best seen in FIGS. 11, 12 & 15, the connector 260 utilizes a spring assembly 264 with individual spring elements 265. Each such spring element 265 is of a predetermined discrete length l and has a body portion 266, a base portion 267 and a pair of opposing spring arm portions 268 that extend above the body portions 266 and are connected thereto by way of vertical beam members 269.



As illustrated in FIG. 15, which depicts a cross-section of the connector 260 at a rest position - with no circuit card 30 present in the card-receiving slot 206, the opposing spring arm portions 268 partially extend into the card-receiving slot 206. They are typically separated by a distance that is less than the thickness of the circuit card 30. Preferably, in this position the lower lobes 271 of the spring arm portions 268 rest upon the actuating member 261 in a manner such that they are moved, or "cammed", outwardly upon one rotation of the actuating member 261 and released from their cammed position upon a counterrotation of the actuating member 261.

This camming action provides the connector 260 with a zero-insertion force. FIG. 11 illustrates the actuating member 261 rotated into a first operative position where the spring arm portions 268 are spread outwardly to permit easy insertion of the circuit card 30 into the card-receiving slot 206. The actuating member 261 illustrated takes the form of a cylindrical rod 262 or with a portion thereof truncated along a chord C of the cylinder. This truncation forms respective major and minor axes or diameters D_1 , D_2 of the actuating member 261 where the major diameter D_1 is greater than the minor diameter D_2 . Although a truncated cylindrical rod 262 is illustrated, it will be understood that other similar eccentric configurations, such as elliptical actuators, will be just as effective in operation.

The body portions 266 of the spring elements 265 are provided with a central passage 270 that is continuous through the length of the spring assembly 264. This passage 270 receives the actuating member 261 thereon and cooperatively operates with the actuating member 261 and the spring arm portions 268 to effect the opening and closing described herein within the passage

270. In this orientation, the lower spring arm lobes 271 ride upon the outer surface of the actuator rod 262. The length of the major diameter D_1 is enough to force, by way of the lower lobes 271, the spring arm portions 268
5 outwardly with respect to the card-receiving slot 206. This permits the insertion of a circuit card 30 into the slot 206.

When the card 30 is fully inserted in the slot 206, the user rotates the actuating member 261 into its
10 second operative position as depicted in FIG. 12 so that its minor diameter D_2 is now vertical. With D_2 being shorter than D_1 , the spring arm portions 268 then are released from their outward bias and they spring back towards the card-receiving slot 206 under the influence
15 of the beam 269 so that the first conductive portions 252 of the flexible circuitry 207, 208 are brought into contact with the circuit board contacts 34. The actuating member 261 may be supported within the connector end portions 202 by bearings, retaining rings
20 or other suitable means.

The actuating member 261 may be provided with means for manual manipulation thereof, such as a slot 277 formed in an endcap 276 of the actuating rod 262 into which a screwdriver or other tool may be inserted to
25 rotate the actuating rod 262 between its two operative positions. Other structural features, such as levers, may be used to manipulate the actuating rod between its different operative positions.

Although the foregoing description has been in
30 terms of the connectors of the present invention as being mounted vertically to the circuit board, the spring structure of the present invention may be used in other orientations such as a right angle connector 200' as illustrated in FIG. 16 in which the orientation of the
35 card-receiving slot 206 of the connector 200' is parallel



to the circuit board 22 rather than perpendicular.
Additionally, as illustrated in FIG. 17, connectors 300
in accordance with the present invention may include dual
circuit card-receiving bays 301 in order to accommodate
5 either additional circuit cards or circuit cards 330 of
greater length than the circuit card 30 shown in FIGS. 4
and 8. The latter instance serves to increase the
overall length of the connector 300.

FIG. 18 illustrates another embodiment of a
10 connector 400 and depicting the use of two alternate
spring structures 410 and 440. Both spring structures
410, 440 are supported on an elongated base member and
the spring structures 410, 440 serve to support extents
of flexible circuitry 404 on both sides of a circuit
15 card-receiving slot 406.

In the spring structure 410 shown in the left
of FIG. 18, a plurality of individual, discrete spring
elements 412 are supported in the base member 402,
preferably within corresponding openings 414 so that the
20 spring elements 412 may be inserted by conventional
means, such as by stitching them into the openings 414.
Each spring element 412 has a base portion 415 and a free
end portion 416 that extend upward from the base member
402 in a cantilevered fashion. The free end portions 416
25 include spring arm portions 418 that extend inwardly of
the card-receiving slot 406. These spring arm portions
418 support the flexible circuitry 404 and particularly,
the first conductive portions 407 thereof within and on
opposite sides of the card-receiving slot 406.
30 Preferably, the spacing S is less than the normal
thickness of the circuit card inserted into the connector
400 so that the spring arm portions 418 will have an
inherent bias into contact with the circuit card, when
inserted into the card-receiving slot 406.

35 The right side of FIG. 18 depicts another
fashion of a spring structure 440 that utilizes two

elongated spring members 442 supported on the base member 402. These spring members 442 have respective opposing base portions 443 and free end portions 444. The free end portions 444 of the spring members 442 are preferably stamped to define a plurality of individual spring elements 446 that are separated from each other by intervening spaces 447 so that, in effect, the spring elements 446 are cantilevered up from the base portions 443. This separation and the length of the spaces 447 permits each spring element to act discretely within its length and apply a discrete normal force against the flexible circuitry 404 and a circuit card inserted into the card-receiving slot 406 akin to the manner of the previous embodiments.

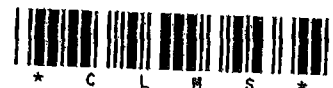
Accordingly, it will be appreciated that the embodiment of the present invention which has been discussed herein is merely illustrative of a few applications of the principles of the invention. Numerous modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.



CLAIMS

1. An electrical connector (200) for effecting a connection between a plurality of first circuits (24) disposed on a mounting surface (28) of a circuit member (22) and a plurality of second circuits on a circuit card (30), the circuit card (30) having two circuit faces disposed on opposite sides of said circuit card (30), at least one of said circuit card faces including a plurality of individual contact areas (34) arranged in a predetermined pattern, the contact areas (34) forming portions of said circuit card second circuits, the connector (200) having improved card-engagement characteristics, said connector (200) comprising:

two opposing connector end portions (202), a spring assembly extending lengthwise between the connector end portions (202), the spring assembly (220) having a slot for receiving the circuit card (30) therein, a plurality of electrically conductive contacts (204) disposed on opposite sides of the card-receiving slot (206) and supported by said spring assembly (220), the contacts (204) having first conductive portions (252) disposed thereon and extending within said card-receiving slot (206) and second conductive portions (253) extending proximate to said circuit board first circuits when said connector (200) is installed upon said circuit board (22), said spring assembly (220) including a plurality of





discrete, resilient springlets (221) arranged in side-by-side order and extending along a length of said spring assembly (220), each of the springlets (221) having a discrete length and further including a base portion (223) and two spring arm portions (130), the spring arm portions (230) extending from said springlet base portion (223) and being spaced apart from each other to cooperatively define a portion of said card-receiving slot (206) therebetween, said spring arm portions (230) each supporting respective ones of said first conductive portions (252) on opposite sides of said card-receiving slot (206), characterized in that:

said spring arm portions (230) includes pairs of respective upper and lower spring arm lobes (231, 232) and the upper and lower spring arm lobes (231, 232) confront each other on opposite sides of said card-receiving slot (206), such that each of said springlets (221) further independently exerts a biasing force on said respective first conductive portions (252) to thereby urge said first conductive portions (252) of said contacts (204) toward said card-receiving slot (206) and into contact with said circuit card contact areas when said circuit card (30) is inserted into said card slot (206).





2. The connector as defined in claim 1,
wherein said springlets (221) are held together
lengthwise along said spring assembly (220) by at least
one retainer (225) applying a retention force to said
springlet base portions (223).

3. The connector as defined in claim 1,
wherein each of said springlets (221) includes a central
passage (270) extending therethrough and communicating
with said spring arm portions (230) and said connector
5 (200) further includes an actuator (261) extending
lengthwise through said connector (200) by way of said
springlet central passages (270), the actuator (261)
being operable between a first and a second operative
position, wherein when said actuator (261) occupies said
10 first operative position, said actuator (261) exerts an
opening force on said two spring arm portions (230) of
said springlets (221) to thereby spread them and said
first conductive portions (252) supported thereon
outwardly with respect to said connector card-receiving
15 slot (206) and, wherein when said actuator (261) occupies
said second operative position, said opening force is
released from said springlet spring arm portions (230).





4. The connector as defined in claim 1,
wherein said each of said two spring arm portions (230)
are interconnected to their associated springlet base
portions (223) by first and second beams (233, 234).

5 5. The connector as defined in claim 4,
wherein said first beams (233) interconnect said spring
arm upper lobes (231) to said springlet base portions
(223) and said second beams (234) interconnect said
spring arm lower lobes (232) to said springlet base
portions (223).

6. The connector as defined in claim 5,
wherein said first and second beams (233, 234) are spaced
apart from each other in a direction transverse to said
card-receiving slot (206).

5 7. The connector as defined in claim 1,
wherein said electrical contacts (204) include extents of
flexible circuitry (207, 208), and said first and second
conductive portions (252, 253) of said contacts are
disposed near opposite ends of said flexible circuitry
extents (207, 208).





8. The connector as defined in claim 3,
wherein said actuator (261) includes a cam that engages a
portion of said central passage (270) when said actuator
(261) is in said second operative position, said spring
arm portions (230) riding on said cam when said actuator
5 (261) is in said first operative position.

9. The connector as defined in claim 1,
further including an elongated retainer base (227), each
of said springlets (221) being at least partially
supported in their extent between said connector end
portions (202) by said retainer base (227), said retainer
base (227) including a channel having two flanges (228)
extending therefrom, said retainer base web partially
supporting said springlets (221) via their base portions
(223) and said retainer base flanges (228) aligning said
springlets (221) together lengthwise of said spring
assembly (220).

10. A flexible printed circuit card connector
(200) for providing an electrical connection between a
plurality of first contacts (26) on a primary circuit
board (22) and a plurality of second contacts (34) on a
5 secondary circuit card (30) having an edge (36) that is
insertable into and removable from said connector (200),
said circuit card (30) having first and second opposing
circuit surfaces, at least one of said first and second





circuit surfaces having said second contacts (34)

10 disposed thereon, said connector (200) comprising:

a connector housing including two opposing
end portions (202) that define a length of said connector
(200), a contact spring assembly (220) extending between
said connector end portions (202), said contact spring
15 assembly (220) having a card-receiving slot (206) that is
adapted to receive said circuit card edge therein, said
connector (200) further including flexible circuitry
(204) extending lengthwise along said connector (200)
between said connector end portions (202) and on opposite
20 sides of a centerline of said card-receiving slot (206),
said flexible circuitry (204) being supported upon said
contact spring assembly (220) in partial overlying
relationship therewith, said flexible circuitry (204)
including a plurality of first conductive portions (252)
25 disposed thereon in spaced-apart order lengthwise along
opposite sides of said card-receiving slot centerline,
said contact spring assembly (220) being made up of a
plurality of discrete, individual spring elements (221),
each spring element (221) having a predetermined
30 incremental length, each of said spring elements (221)
having a base portion (223) and two spring arm portions
(230) extending from the base portion (223) and disposed
on opposite sides of the card-receiving slot centerline,
characterized in that:

35 said connector (200) includes a base





member extending between said connector end portions
(202), said base member including a channel (227) having
two spaced-apart flanges (228) extending therefrom that
define an interior space of said base member that
40 receives said spring element base portions therein, said
channel flanges (228) at least partially aligning said
spring elements (221) with each other along the length of
said connector (200), said spring elements (221) further
being biased towards said card-receiving slot (206) such
that when said circuit card (30) is inserted into said
card-receiving slot (206), said spring arm portions (230)
of said discrete spring elements (221) springingly engage
said circuit card (30) and apply a plurality of discrete
contact forces to said circuit card (30) to bring and
maintain said flexible circuitry first conductive
portions (252) in electrical contact with said circuit
card second contacts (34), each of said discrete contact
forces being applied within said spring element discrete
lengths.

11. The connector as defined in claim 10,
wherein each of said spring elements (221) further
includes a body portion (223) supporting two of said
spring arm portions (230), said two spring arm portions
5 (230) being interconnected to an associated spring
element body portions (223) by respective pairs of first
and second beam members (233, 234).





12. The connector as defined in claim 11, wherein said two spring arm portions (230) each include upper and lower spring lobes (231, 232) that are vertically spaced apart from each other with respect to said card-receiving slot (206).

13. The connector as defined in claim 12, wherein said first beam members (233) interconnect said upper spring lobes (231) with said spring element body portions (223) and said second beam members (234) interconnect said lower spring lobes (232) with said spring element body portions (223).

14. The connector as defined in claim 12, wherein said upper and lower spring lobes (231, 232) project into said card-receiving slot (206), said lower spring portions projecting a greater distance into said card-receiving slot (206) than said upper spring lobes (231).

15. The connector as defined in claim 10, wherein said spring arm portions (230) apply normal forces against said circuit card first and second circuit surfaces.





16. A connector assembly (200) for
electrically interconnecting a first printed circuit
board (22) having electrical contacts (26) thereon to a
second printed circuit board (30) having electrical
contacts (34) thereon, comprising:

an elongated support assembly (264) for
being positioned on the first printed circuit board (22)
, said support assembly (264) including a plurality of
substantially identical, discrete resilient support
members (265), the discrete support members (265) being
generally U-shaped as seen from an end of said support
members (265), each discrete support member (265) having
a body portion (266) and two spring arm portions (268)
that extend from the body portion (266), the support
member spring arm portions (268) being spaced apart to
define a longitudinal opening therebetween for receiving
a portion of said second printed circuit board (30)
therein;

said discrete support members (265) being
arranged in longitudinal fashion to cooperatively define
a length of said support assembly (264), said
longitudinal openings cooperating to define a second
circuit board-receiving opening (206) extending
longitudinally through said support assembly (264), each
of said discrete support member body portions including a
central opening (270) disposed therein that communicates
with each of said support member spring arm portions





(268);

flexible circuitry (207, 208) mounted on
said support assembly (264), said flexible circuitry
(204) including a plurality of spaced-apart electrical
conductors being electrically connected with the
electrical contacts (26) of said first printed circuit
board (22) when said connector assembly (200) is mounted
to said first printed circuit board (22), said electrical
conductors having respective conductive portions (252)
associated therewith, said flexible circuitry (207, 208)
being positioned on said support assembly (264) such that
said conductive portions (252) are positioned on said
discrete support member spring arm portions (268) on at
least one side of said longitudinal openings thereof and
of said second circuit board-receiving opening (206) to
provide an electrical connection with the electrical
contacts (34) on said second printed circuit board (30)
when said second printed circuit board (30) is received
within said support assembly (264) and said discrete
support member longitudinal openings; characterized in
that said connector assembly (200) includes:

an actuator (261) positioned in and
extending through said discrete support member body
portion central openings (270), said actuator (261) being
operable between first and second positions wherein when
said actuator (261) is in said first position, said
actuator (261) engages said discrete support member





55 spring arm portions (230) and exerts a force on them to
spread them outwardly with respect to each other to
increase the size of said longitudinal openings to
thereby permit insertion therein of said second printed
circuit board (30) with substantially zero insertion
60 force, and whereby each of said support members (265)
individually applies a discrete contact force to said
second printed circuit board along the length of said
second printed circuit board (30).

17. The connector assembly of claim 16,
wherein said discrete support member spring arm portions
(268) are spaced apart a distance less than a thickness
of said second printed circuit board (30).

18. The connector assembly of claim 16,
wherein said actuator (261) has an eccentric
configuration.

19. A connector assembly (200) for
electrically interconnecting a first printed circuit
board (22) having electrical contacts (26) thereon to a
second printed circuit card (30) having electrical
5 contacts (34) thereon, comprising:

an elongated spring assembly (220) for
being positioned on the first printed circuit board, said
spring assembly (220) including a plurality of





substantially identical, discrete resilient support
10 springs (221) arranged lengthwise along a base member,
the discrete support springs (221) being further disposed
on the base member spaced apart from each other to
thereby define a longitudinal opening therebetween, the
longitudinal openings between said support springs (221)
15 cooperatively forming a card-receiving slot (206) along a
length of said spring assembly (220) for receiving a
portion of said second printed circuit card (30) therein;
flexible circuitry (204) mounted on said
spring assembly (220), the flexible circuitry (204)
20 including a plurality of spaced-apart electrical
conductors that are electrically connected with the
electrical contacts of said first printed circuit board
(22) when said connector (200) is mounted to said first
printed circuit board (22), said electrical conductors
25 having discrete conductive portions (252, 253) associated
therewith, said flexible circuitry (204) being positioned
on said spring assembly (220) such that said conductive
portions (252) are positioned on at least one side of
said card-receiving slot (206) to thereby provide an
30 electrical connection with the electrical contacts (34)
on said second printed circuit card (30) when said second
printed circuit card (30) is inserted into said card-
receiving slot (206) and received within said spring
assembly discrete support spring longitudinal openings,
35 characterized in that:





said support springs (221) have distinct
upper and lower card-contacting portions that contact
different portions of said circuit card (30) when
inserted into said card-receiving slot (206), the support
40 spring upper and lower card-contacting portions (231,
232) of said individual support springs (221) confronting
each other on opposite sides of said card-receiving slot
(206) so that each of said support springs (221)
individually applies a discrete contact force through
45 their respective upper and lower card-contacting portions
(231, 232) to said second printed circuit card (30).

