

Description

Technical Field

This invention relates to a telephone connecting block for interconnecting modular plugs to a wire-pair, and more particularly to an efficient assembly of common components comprising the connecting block.

Background of the Invention

Connecting blocks are used extensively in telecommunications equipment to provide telephones, modems and the like with easy access to communication cables and signal routing equipment. Easy access is achieved through the use of modular jacks and plugs which quickly provide connections for up to eight wires. Indeed, the popularity of such modular equipment is such that it is standard equipment on new telephones and data communications equipment. A desirable feature for connecting blocks is the easy interconnection of insulated wires and the provision of a junction point for the parallel connection of incoming wires, outgoing wires, and modular jack wires.

Known connecting blocks such as AT&T's 42-type connecting block, shown in U. S. Patent 4,188,505, provide a hard-wire connection between the modular jack and the junction point. Here, the junction point comprises a screw-down terminal for making electrical connection to a telephone cord whose wires have been stripped of their insulation. The associated modular jack is joined to the screw-down terminals through snap on screw-engaging connectors.

US-A-4 545 635 discloses a connector block wherein a plurality of terminals is formed by plates mounted in parallel and having a like plurality of receiving slots at like spacings.

U. S. Patent 4,597,623 discloses a connector assembly that combines a screw terminal with an insulation displacement connector for use in the connecting block. Interconnection with modular jack wires may be accomplished through screw-engaging connectors or spade connectors individually wired to the modular jack. Such hard-wire connections are not easily adapted to automated assembly, are more costly, and detract from product uniformity.

U. S. Patent 4,580,864 discloses a modular connecting block that provides hard-wire to hard-wire interconnections. Each junction point offers a wire-wrap capability and two insulation displacement connections. However, no provision is offered for interconnection with modular plugs.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to design a connecting block having a modular

jack and providing a junction point for easily interconnecting two or more insulated wires with each jack wire.

It is another object of the invention to provide a design that is suited for automated assembly.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, a new design for a connecting block having the features of claim 1 is disclosed. It comprises: a lead frame having a number of flat elongated conductive elements which include jack wires as an integral part of its construction; an equal number of connectors, each having at least two pairs of opposing contact fingers that extend upwardly from a common region that provides structural stability and electrical interconnection between the pairs of contact fingers, the common region of each connector also being connected to one of the conductive elements of the lead frame; and a first dielectric block adapted to receive and hold the lead frame and having apertures for receiving the connectors.

A second dielectric block can cooperate with the first dielectric block to contain the lead frame, the dielectric blocks being adapted to provide a jack frame for receiving the jack wire portion of the lead frame and support members for the connectors.

Brief Description of the Drawing

FIG. 1 discloses a surface mount connecting block in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates the interconnection and cooperation between a dielectric block, a lead frame, and a jack frame in accordance with the connecting block of the invention;

FIG. 3 discloses a flush mount connecting block showing a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 discloses a wall mount connecting block, showing a third embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 discloses a prior art connecting block.

Detailed Description

The present invention offers a number of advantages including commonality of parts; automated assembly; robust construction; reliable, fast and familiar insulation-displacing connectors; and product line consistency. These advantages are inherent in each of three alternative embodiments shown in FIG. 1, 3, 4. First, however, a prior art connecting block shown in FIG. 5, is considered.

FIG. 5 discloses a prior art connecting block similar to the Wall Telephone Adapter Assembly

shown in U. S. Patent 4,369,340. Connecting block 500 comprises steel base 501 which provides structural support for modular jack 530 and connector assemblies 520. Insulated wires 531 are attached to jack 530 in a prior assembly step. Further, these wires are specially connected, at one end, to phosphor-bronze wires suitably flexible for use within jack 530. At the other end, these wires are pushed into slots associated with connector assembly 520. Within each of the two connector assemblies shown, there are a pair of H-shaped connectors, each leg of which comprises an opposing pair of contact fingers used for insulation displacement. The top portion of connector assembly 520 is used for connecting four or six wires from modular jack 530 while the bottom portion provides eight or twelve slots respectively, each having a pair of insulation displacing contact fingers, for interconnecting external wires (telephone cord) to jack wires 531. Wire insertion caps 510 are useful in pushing the external wires into the slots. It is noted that although the connecting block of FIG. 5 is an excellent design, it is not easily adapted to automated assembly.

SURFACE MOUNT CONNECTING BLOCK

FIG. 1 discloses a first embodiment of the invention in the form of a surface mount connecting block that may be attached to a surface using either mounting screws, double-sided tape or magnets. The connecting block includes a number of components that may be readily assembled by means of automated equipment. Cover 100 and Base 160 are molded dielectric materials that join together to contain and isolate electrical connections within a convenient structure. Included within base 160 is an opening 161 for admitting a mounting screw that allows for easy surface mounting.

Dielectric block 120 is also molded from dielectric material and includes apertures 126, 127 (see FIG. 2) for receiving up to eight insulation-displacement connectors 140. After connectors 140 are inserted into dielectric block 120, lead frame 150 is pressed into place. Narrow portions 151 of the lead frame electrically engage each of the downwardly extending contact fingers 144 of connectors 140. Metallic connectors 140 each include two pairs of upwardly extending contact fingers (141, 142) that displace the insulation of wires inserted therein, make electrical connection, and mechanically hold the wires in a fixed position, thereby facilitating the interconnection of insulated wires. It is significant that two pairs of upwardly extending contact fingers (141, 142) are provided because it is generally necessary to handle incoming and outgoing wires in typical telephone wiring. Bridging connections onto a single wire pair is

preferred over a "star" wired configuration.

The connectors 140 are made from 381 μm (15 mil) stamped metal stock. The slanted portions at the extremities of the contact fingers are coined to assist in cutting through a wire's insulation. The contact fingers (141, 142, 144) share a common region 143 that provides structural stability and electrical interconnection.

Dielectric block 120 further includes jack support members 122 for receiving jack frame 130. Jack support 122 comprises two upward standing members having a receiving portion 123 for engaging shoulder 133. Jack frame 130 further includes a pair of tabs 134, one on each side thereof, for interlocking with a pair of tab-receiving channels 124. Specifications for modular plugs and jacks such as used in connection with the present invention can be found in Subpart F of the FCC Part 68.500 Registration Rules. Opening 135 is adapted to receive a conventional modular plug.

Lead frame 150 is an interconnection pattern stamped from 381 μm (15 mil) metal stock that is selectively gold plated in the region of the jack wires 153. It is a single rigid piece-part whose peripheral support members are not shown. It is captured on the bottom side of dielectric block 120 which includes grooves having the same pattern as the lead frame itself. Lead frame 150 comprises 8 flat elongated conductive elements that individually interconnect one of jack wires 153 with one of connectors 140. Each conductor includes a wide area 152 and a narrow area 151. The narrow area accommodates interconnection with the downwardly extending contact fingers 144 of each connector 140.

Wires enter the connecting block through side openings (not shown) and are pressed into wire slots contained in terminal strip 121. The wires may be pushed into the slot by wire insertion cap 110 where insulation is displaced and electrical connection is made with one pair of upwardly extending contact fingers (141 or 142) of connector 140.

FIG. 2 provides a more detailed view of the cooperation between lead frame 150, dielectric block 120 and jack frame 130. Although not shown, lead frame 150 includes small holes in the wide areas of each of its conductive elements 152. These holes fit over cylindrical pins molded into the grooves at the bottom of dielectric block 120. Once lead frame 150 is in place, the pins are deformed to hold it in place. Jack wires 153 are deformed upwardly into cut-out area 125 of the dielectric block. Jack frame 130 is thereafter snapped into place, engaging each of the jack wires 153 individually into its vertical comb-like teeth 136. Wedge-shaped locking tabs 134 hold jack frame 130 in place.

FLUSH MOUNT CONNECTING BLOCK

FIG. 3 discloses a flush mount connecting block in accordance with a second embodiment of the invention. Similar in shape to a conventional electrical power receptacle, it is designed to mount onto a wall surface with minimum protrusion away from the wall. Dimensionally, frame 300 is the same size as the electrical power receptacle; it uses the same wall box for convenient mounting and accepts the same faceplate. Jack frame 330, spring block 360, and dielectric block 320 are dielectric parts that snap together to enclose lead frame 350 and insulation-displacement connectors 340.

Lead frame 350 includes jack wires 353 that are bent upwardly after engagement with spring block 360. Spring block 360 includes support member 361 having grooves therein for containing jack wires 353, around which the jack wires are bent downwardly. After such bending, jack frame 330 is joined to spring block 360 and held in place by locking tab 334.

Y-shaped connectors 340 electrically interconnect with the conductive paths of lead frame 350 and slide into apertures 326 of dielectric block 320. Wires pressed into terminal strip 321 have their insulation displaced by connectors 340 and enjoy good electrical and mechanical connection. Wire insertion cap 310 assists in this operation.

WALL MOUNT CONNECTING BLOCK

FIG. 4 discloses a third embodiment of the present invention designed to function both as a connecting block and as a mechanical support for wall mounted telephones. While similar to the embodiments of FIG. 1, FIG. 3 it differs in that the connectors are now an integral part of the same lead frame, and in the two-piece construction of the terminal strip supporting the insulation-displacement connectors.

Bracket 460 is a single-piece, molded, dielectric part that cooperates with lead frame 450 and dielectric block 420 to provide an easily assembled wall mount connecting block. Bracket 460 includes four pins 463 that secure lead frame 450 and dielectric block 420 in a fixed positional relationship to each other. Although not shown, grooves are molded into bracket 460 that match the shape of the lead frame's conductive elements and hold the lead frame in place. Faceplate 400 joins with bracket 460 using mounting studs 401 capable of supporting a wall-mounted telephone set. Pins 463 are deformed to hold dielectric block 420 in place.

Although not shown, lead frame 450 includes an outer carrier member that holds the individual conductive elements 452 in a fixed position relative

to each other until after the lead frame is joined to bracket 460. The carrier is then cut away. Lead frame 450 is stamped from the same material used in the lead frames of FIG. 1 and FIG. 3. Insulation-displacement connectors 451 are included in lead frame 450 as an integral part thereof. As with the other connectors disclosed, the ends are coined to facilitate the cutting of insulation that surrounds the wires to be pressed into the connectors.

Jack wires 453 are pre-formed by stamping and cooperate with support member 464 and jack frame 430 to provide a modular jack. Tool 422 is formed in the molding of dielectric block 420 as a part thereof, but is easily broken away therefrom. It is used to facilitate the insertion of wires into the slots formed by the joinder of dielectric block 420 and bracket 460. After usage, the tool is stored on pins 462 which pass through mating holes molded into tool 422. Comb-like slots 421 and 461 combine to form wire slots that align with each pair of opposing fingers on insulation-displacement connectors 451.

Claims

1. A connecting block comprising:

a metallic lead frame (150) having a number of flat elongated conductive elements (151,152), said conductive elements (151,152) terminating in closely spaced flat wires (153) at one end of said lead frame (150);

an equal number of metallic connectors (140) of generally flat elongated construction, each connector (140) including at least two pairs of opposing, insulation-displacing contact fingers (141,142) integral with, and extending upwardly from, a common region (143) thereof, each common region (143) engaging one of the conductive elements (151,152) at the other end of the lead frame (150);

a dielectric block (120) which holds the metallic lead frame (150) and contains the upwardly extending contact fingers (141,142) of the connectors (150); and

a dielectric jack housing (130), which is adapted to receive a modular telephone plug inserted therein, and contains the closely spaced flat wires (153) of the lead frame (150).

2. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein the common region (143) of each metallic connector (140) includes a downwardly extending pair of contact fingers (144) which engage one of the conductive elements (151,152) of the lead frame (150).

3. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein the common region of each metallic connector is



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Lead frame 350 includes jack wires 353 that are bent upwardly after engagement with spring block 360. Spring block 360 includes support member 361 having grooves therein for containing jack wires 353, around which the jack wires are bent downwardly. After such bending, jack frame 330 is joined to spring block 360 and held in place by locking tab 334.

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WALL MOUNT CONNECTING BLOCK

FIG. 4 discloses a third embodiment of the present invention designed to function both as a connecting block and as a mechanical support for wall mounted telephones. While similar to the embodiments of FIG. 1, FIG. 3 it differs in that the connectors are now an integral part of the same lead frame, and in the two-piece construction of the terminal strip supporting the insulation-displacement connectors.

Bracket 460 is a single-piece, molded, dielectric part that cooperates with lead frame 450 and dielectric block 420 to provide an easily assembled wall mount connecting block. Bracket 460 includes four pins 463 that secure lead frame 450 and dielectric block 420 in a fixed positional relationship to each other. Although not shown, grooves are molded into bracket 460 that match the shape of the lead frame's conductive elements and hold the lead frame in place. Faceplate 400 joins with bracket 460 using mounting studs 401 capable of supporting a wall-mounted telephone set. Pins 463 are deformed to hold dielectric block 420 in place.

Although not shown, lead frame 450 includes an outer carrier member that holds the individual conductive elements 452 in a fixed position relative

to each other until after the lead frame is joined to bracket 460. The carrier is then cut away. Lead frame 450 is stamped from the same material used in the lead frames of FIG. 1 and FIG. 3. Insulation-displacement connectors 451 are included in lead frame 450 as an integral part thereof. As with the other connectors disclosed, the ends are coined to facilitate the cutting of insulation that surrounds the wires to be pressed into the connectors.

Jack wires 453 are pre-formed by stamping and cooperate with support member 464 and jack frame 430 to provide a modular jack. Tool 422 is formed in the molding of dielectric block 420 as a part thereof, but is easily broken away therefrom. It is used to facilitate the insertion of wires into the slots formed by the joinder of dielectric block 420 and bracket 460. After usage, the tool is stored on pins 462 which pass through mating holes molded into tool 422. Comb-like slots 421 and 461 combine to form wire slots that align with each pair of opposing fingers on insulation-displacement connectors 451.

Claims

1. A connecting block comprising:
 - a metallic lead frame (150) having a number of flat elongated conductive elements (151,152), said conductive elements (151,152) terminating in closely spaced flat wires (153) at one end of said lead frame (150);
 - an equal number of metallic connectors (140) of generally flat elongated construction, each connector (140) including at least two pairs of opposing, insulation-displacing contact fingers (141,142) integral with, and extending upwardly from, a common region (143) thereof, each common region (143) engaging one of the conductive elements (151,152) at the other end of the lead frame (150);
 - a dielectric block (120) which holds the metallic lead frame (150) and contains the upwardly extending contact fingers (141,142) of the connectors (150); and
 - a dielectric jack housing (130), which is adapted to receive a modular telephone plug inserted therein, and contains the closely spaced flat wires (153) of the lead frame (150).
2. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein the common region (143) of each metallic connector (140) includes a downwardly extending pair of contact fingers (144) which engage one of the conductive elements (151,152) of the lead frame (150).
3. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein the common region of each metallic connector is



an integral part of one of the conductive elements of the lead frame (450).

4. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein said dielectric block (120) includes at least one terminal strip (121) which contains the upwardly extending pairs of insulation displacing contact fingers (141,142), the terminal strip (121) including one slot (126) for each pair of contact fingers (141,142) for guiding wires into contact with said contact fingers (141,142).
5. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein said dielectric block (120) includes at least one terminal strip (121) which comprises a plurality of cavities which contains said connectors (140) placed therein, each cavity being electrically insulated from the others and each cavity including an aperture (126,127) at one end thereof which receive one of the connectors (140).
6. The connecting block of claim 5 wherein each cavity of said terminal strip (121) further includes a pair of slots at the other end thereof for guiding wires into contact with the insulation displacing contact fingers (141,142) of the connector (140) contained within the cavity.
7. The connecting block of claim 1 wherein the dielectric block (120) includes a pattern of grooves on one side thereof that substantially conforms to the shape of the lead frame (150), the pattern of grooves receiving and holding the lead frame (150) in a fixed position.
8. The connecting block of claim 7 wherein the dielectric jack housing (130) includes a plurality of comb-like teeth (136), cooperating with said pattern of grooves on the dielectric block (120), separating the closely spaced flat wires (153) from each other and holding them in a fixed relation to each other.
9. The connecting block of claim 8 wherein the jack housing (130) and the dielectric block (120) include means (134,124) which mechanically interlock to form a single unit.

Patentansprüche

1. Verbinderblock mit folgenden Merkmalen: ein metallischer Leiterraum (150) weist eine Anzahl von flachen, länglichen leitenden Elementen (151, 152) auf, die in eng einander benachbarten Flachdrähten (153) an einem Ende des Leiterraums (150) endigen; eine gleiche Anzahl von metallischen Verbindern (140) von im großen und ganzen flacher, länglicher Ausbildung weisen jeweils mindestens zwei Paare von sich gegenüberstehenden Kontaktfingern (141, 142) auf, die zur Verdrängung der Isolation sowie integral mit einem gemeinsamen Bereich (143) ausgebildet sind, von dem sie sich nach oben erstrecken, wobei jeder gemeinsame Bereich (143) eine der leitenden Elemente (151, 152) am anderen Ende des Leiterraums (153) berührt; ein dielektrischer Block (120) hält den metallischen Leiterraum (150) und enthält die nach oben sich erstreckenden Kontaktfinger (141, 142) der Verbinder (140); ein dielektrisches Mantelgehäuse (130) ist zur Aufnahme eines eingesteckten modularen Fernsprecksteckers eingerichtet und enthält die eng benachbarten Flachdrähte (153) des Leiterraums (150).

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derm (140) von im großen und ganzen flacher, länglicher Ausbildung weisen jeweils mindestens zwei Paare von sich gegenüberstehenden Kontaktfingern (141, 142) auf, die zur Verdrängung der Isolation sowie integral mit einem gemeinsamen Bereich (143) ausgebildet sind, von dem sie sich nach oben erstrecken, wobei jeder gemeinsame Bereich (143) eine der leitenden Elemente (151, 152) am anderen Ende des Leiterraums (153) berührt; ein dielektrischer Block (120) hält den metallischen Leiterraum (150) und enthält die nach oben sich erstreckenden Kontaktfinger (141, 142) der Verbinder (140); ein dielektrisches Mantelgehäuse (130) ist zur Aufnahme eines eingesteckten modularen Fernsprecksteckers eingerichtet und enthält die eng benachbarten Flachdrähte (153) des Leiterraums (150).

2. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der gemeinsame Bereich (143) des jeweiligen metallischen Verbinders (140) ein sich nach unten erstreckendes Paar von Kontaktfingern (144) enthält, die an einem der leitenden Elemente (151, 152) des Leiterraums (150) anliegen.
3. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der gemeinsame Bereich der jeweiligen metallischen Verbinder ein integraler Teil eines der leitenden Elemente des Leiterraums (450) darstellt.
4. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der dielektrische Block (120) mindestens einen Anschlußklemmenstreifen (121) enthält, der die nach oben sich erstreckenden Paare der Kontaktfinger (141, 142) enthält, welche die Isolation verdrängen, und daß der Anschlußklemmenstreifen (121) einen Schlitz (126) für jedes Paar der Kontaktfinger (141, 142) enthält, um Drähte in Kontakt mit den Kontaktfinger (141, 142) zu führen.
5. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der dielektrische Block (120) mindestens einen Anschlußklemmenstreifen (121) umfaßt, der eine Mehrzahl von Hohlräumen aufweist, welche darin angeordnete Verbinder (140) enthält, und daß jeder Hohlraum elektrisch von den anderen Hohlräumen isoliert ist und jeweils eine Öffnung (126, 127) an einem ihrer Enden aufweist, die jeweils einen der Verbindern (140) von im großen und ganzen flacher, länglicher Ausbildung weisen jeweils mindestens zwei Paare von sich gegenüberstehenden Kontaktfingern (141, 142) auf, die zur Verdrängung der Isolation sowie integral mit einem gemeinsamen Bereich (143) ausgebildet sind, von dem sie sich nach oben erstrecken, wobei jeder gemeinsame Bereich (143) eine der leitenden Elemente (151, 152) am anderen Ende des Leiterraums (153) berührt; ein dielektrischer Block (120) hält den metallischen Leiterraum (150) und enthält die nach oben sich erstreckenden Kontaktfinger (141, 142) der Verbinder (140); ein dielektrisches Mantelgehäuse (130) ist zur Aufnahme eines eingesteckten modularen Fernsprecksteckers eingerichtet und enthält die eng benachbarten Flachdrähte (153) des Leiterraums (150).



der (140) aufnehmen.

6. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder Hohlraum des Anschlußklemmenstreifens (121) ein Schlitzpaar am anderen Ende umfaßt, um Drähte in Kontakt mit den die Isolation verdrängenden Kontaktfinger (141, 142) des Verbinders (140) zu führen, der innerhalb des Hohlraums enthalten ist.

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7. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der dielektrische Block (120) auf einer seiner Seiten ein Muster von Nuten umfaßt, die im wesentlichen zu der Form des Leiterrahmens (150) passen, und daß die Muster der Nuten den Leiterrahmen (150) in festgelegter Stellung aufnehmen und halten.

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Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das dielektrische Mantelgehäuse (130) eine Mehrzahl von kammartigen Zähnen (136) umfaßt, die mit dem Muster der Nuten am dielektrischen Block (120) zusammenwirken und die eng benachbarten Flachdrähte (153) voneinander trennen und zueinander in fester Beziehung halten.

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9. Verbinderblock nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Mantelgehäuse (130) und der dielektrische Block (120) eine Einrichtung (134, 124) umfassen, die mechanisch ineinandergreifen, um eine einzige Einheit zu bilden.

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Revendications

Un bloc de connexion comprenant :

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un cadre multiconducteur métallique (150) ayant un certain nombre d'éléments conducteurs allongés et plats (151, 152), ces éléments conducteurs (151, 152) se terminant par des fils plats rapprochés (153), à une extrémité du cadre multiconducteur (150) ;

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un nombre égal de connecteurs métalliques (140) de structure générale plate et allongée, chaque connecteur (140) comprenant au moins deux paires de doigts de contact opposés (141, 142), du type à déplacement d'isolant, formés en une seule pièce avec une région commune (143) de ces doigts, et s'étendant vers le haut à partir de cette dernière, chaque région commune (143) venant en contact avec l'un des éléments conducteurs (151, 152) à l'autre extrémité du cadre multiconducteur (150) ;

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un bloc diélectrique (120) qui maintient le cadre multiconducteur métallique (150) et qui contient les doigts de contact s'étendant vers le haut (141, 142) des connecteurs (150) ; et

un boîtier de réceptacle diélectrique (130) qui est conçu pour recevoir une fiche téléphonique modulaire introduite à l'intérieur, et qui contient les fils plats rapprochés (153) du cadre multiconducteur (150).

2. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 1, dans lequel la région commune (143) de chaque connecteur métallique (140) comprend une paire de doigts de contact s'étendant vers le bas (144), qui viennent en contact avec l'un des éléments conducteurs (151, 152) du cadre multiconducteur (150).

3. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 1, dans lequel la région commune de chaque connecteur métallique fait partie intégrante de l'un des éléments conducteurs du cadre multiconducteur (150).

4. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 1, dans lequel le bloc diélectrique (120) comprend au moins une barrette de bornes (121) qui contient les paires de doigts de contact à déplacement d'isolant s'étendant vers le haut (141, 142), la barrette de bornes (121) comprenant une fente (126) pour chaque paire de doigts de contact (141, 142), dans le but de guider des fils pour qu'ils viennent en contact avec les doigts de contact (141, 142).

5. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 1, dans lequel le bloc diélectrique (120) comprend au moins une barrette de bornes (121) qui comprend un ensemble de cavités contenant les connecteurs précités (140) placés à l'intérieur, chaque cavité étant isolée électriquement des autres, et chaque cavité comprenant, à une extrémité, une ouverture (126, 127) qui reçoit l'un des connecteurs (140).

6. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 5, dans lequel chaque cavité de la barrette de bornes (121) comprend en outre une paire de fentes à son autre extrémité, pour guider des fils de façon qu'ils viennent en contact avec les doigts de contact à déplacement d'isolant (141, 142) du connecteur (140) qui est contenu à l'intérieur de la cavité.

7. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 1, dans lequel le bloc diélectrique (120) comprend une configuration de rainures sur une face de ce bloc qui se conforme pratiquement



à la forme du cadre multiconducteur (150), la configuration de rainures recevant et maintenant le cadre multiconducteur (150) dans une position fixe.

8. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 7, dans lequel le boîtier de réceptacle diélectrique (130) comprend un ensemble de dents en forme de peigne (136), coopérant avec la configuration de rainures du bloc diélectrique (120), séparant mutuellement les fils plats rapprochés (153), et maintenant ces fils dans une relation mutuelle fixe.

9. Le bloc de connexion de la revendication 8, dans lequel le boîtier de réceptacle (130) et le bloc diélectrique (120) comprennent des moyens (134, 124) qui se verrouillent mécaniquement pour former un seul ensemble.

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