

Description

This invention relates generally to terminals for electrical connectors which are mountable in cavities in housings or circuit boards and, more particularly, to that portion of the terminal which engages the walls of apertures formed therefrom in housings or circuit boards.

It is common practice to force fit terminals such as terminal posts into cavities in electrical connector housings, printed circuit boards or the like. Such force fitted terminals have portions which are designed to effect a friction fit against the walls forming the cavities in the housings or circuit boards. The friction fit is desirable, even in the cases where the terminal is to be later soldered, to provide a circuit board engaging means which has entry and withdrawal forces within predetermined limits and which will hold a terminal rigidly in a cavity with a minimum of wobble or misalignment until the soldering can take place.

The foregoing characteristics of uniform entry and withdrawal forces of the terminals are desirable when the terminals are inserted in a circuit board simultaneously and wherein the terminals are secured to a common carrier strip. When the terminals are to be soldered, the carrier strip is sometimes broken off after the insertion of the terminals and before soldering occurs. In such cases, if one of the terminals fits too loosely in its hole, it can easily become misaligned or, in certain extreme cases, can slip out of the hole. When the terminals fit within the cavities too tightly, enough pressure can build up on the printed circuit board housing or connector housing to break the plastic housing.

This problem has been recognized as shown in the US—A—3,923,365 which discloses a press fit terminal post wherein the terminal post has an engaging portion for engaging the walls of a cavity formed in a housing or a printed circuit board in which the cavity is substantially rectangular in cross-sectional area configuration. The engaging portion comprises a pair of curved, substantially parallel beams extending longitudinally through the cavity. The two beams are curved in the same direction with two ends of the concave sides of the beam pressing against one major wall of the cavity and the center portion of the convex beam pressing against the other major wall of the cavity. The two beams are bowed outwardly from each other with their side edges pressing against the side walls of the cavities, thereby producing an overall force-fit effect in which the cavity engaging portion of the terminal exerts force in all four directions against the side walls of the cavity and is rigidly secured therein.

While this arrangement has performed its function well in the field, it has applied such stress on the housing or printed circuit board at the points of friction fit that, on occasion, have caused a rupture of the housing and/or printed circuit board.

It is an object of the invention to provide an improved mounting arrangement.

According to the invention a terminal for use in connectors and having a post at one end and a resilient contact structure at another end and an intermediate section connecting the post and contact structure and having an aperture therein with a lance struck from the intermediate section to form the aperture secured to one wall thereof and extending outwardly therefrom, is characterized in that the intermediate section is substantially trapezoidal with parallel sides being normal to the terminal axis and with the non-parallel sides extending axially and being resilient in a direction toward and away from each other.

The invention also includes a method of fixing such a terminal into a housing which comprises the steps of inserting the terminal into a cavity of the housing with the narrow end of the intermediate section entering the cavity first so that the lance, in encountering a wall of the cavity can be deflected towards the aperture as required by the cavity dimension; and further inserting the terminals into the housing so that the non-parallel sides of the intermediate section encounter opposing walls of the cavity and are resiliently compressed into the aperture so that the aperture width is reduced and the lance becomes locked against further movement towards the aperture.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a terminal for insertion in electrical connector housings and the like in accordance with the prior art;

Figure 2 is an elevational view of a terminal in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 3 is a side view of the terminal of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of a housing with the terminal in accordance with the present invention inserted therein; and

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of a housing with a pair of terminals in accordance with the present invention inserted within a cavity therein.

Referring first to Figure 1, there is shown a prior art terminal. This terminal includes a post 1, a contact area 3 having a slot 5 positioned between the bifurcated spring contact fingers 7 and 9. An intermediate rectangular region 11 is provided having an aperture 13 therethrough and a tyne 15 which is the same shape as and cut from the aperture 13. The section 11 is relatively rigid and does not provide spring-like properties. Accordingly, the tyne or lance 15, which impinges against one side wall of a cavity in a housing, will have a tendency to move into the aperture 13. If the force provided against the housing cavity wall is insufficient, the terminal can therefore move in the cavity or actually fall out of the housing.

Referring now to Figures 2 and 3, there is shown a terminal for electrical connectors in accordance with the present invention. The terminal includes a post 21 and a bifurcated contact



structure 23 having a slot 25 between spring contact fingers 27 and 29. Also the contact structure can be a single spring finger. An intermediate section 31 is provided coupling the post 21 and the contact structure 23. The intermediate section is generally trapezoidal and has non-parallel sides 33 and 35 convergent towards the post 21. An aperture 37 is provided in the central portion of the intermediate section 31, the aperture 37 having an rectangularly shaped upper portion 39 and a trapezoidally shaped lower portion 41. A lance 43 is provided in the shape and size of the trapezoidal portion only. The intermediate section 31 is resilient, the sides 33 and 35 being movable toward each other into the aperture 37.

In practice though the terminals as shown in Figures 2 and 3 can be formed separately, they are normally formed in a strip of many terminals with a carrier strip (not shown) connecting the terminals together, usually by being connected to the terminal portions of the contact fingers 27 and 29. This is well known and described in the above mentioned patent.

In operation, the terminal of Figures 2 and 3 will be inserted into a cavity 53 in a connector housing 51 as shown in Figures 4 and 5, the lance 43 impinging against one side wall 47 and moving the terminal so that the side 45 of the terminal impinges against the opposite wall 49 of the cavity. It can be seen that the cavity side walls 55 and 57 impinging against the convergent sides 33 and 35 will compress those sides inwardly and into aperture 37. The compression will tend to lock lance 43 against its moving into aperture 37 of the terminal and thereby providing a strong frictional fit between the lance and the side wall on which it impinges. Further, the inwardly compressed convergent sides 33 and 35 attempt to recover to their original position against opposing cavity walls 55 and 57. Thus, a rigid frictional fit of the terminal in the housing cavity is accomplished by locking the lance and by the residual forces in convergent sides 33 and 35.

As can be seen with reference to Figure 5, a pair of opposing terminals can be provided in a single pair of cavities to receive a mating connector element therebetween.

Claims

1. A terminal for use in connectors and having a post (21) at one end and a resilient contact structure (23) at another end and an intermediate section (31) connecting the post (21) and contact structure (23) having an aperture (37) therein with a lance (43) struck from the intermediate section (31) to form the aperture (37) secured to one wall thereof and extending outwardly therefrom, characterised in that the intermediate section (31) is substantially trapezoidal with parallel sides being normal to the terminal axis and with the non-parallel sides (33, 35) extending axially and being resilient in a direction towards and away from each other:

2. A terminal according to claim 1 characterised

in that the non-parallel sides (33, 35) of the intermediate section (31) are convergent towards the post.

3. A terminal according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are trapezoidally shaped.

4. A terminal according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that aperture (37) comprises an upper portion (39) and a lower portion (41) and the lance (43) is provided in the lower portion (41) only.

5. A terminal according to claim 4 characterised in that the lower portion (41) of the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are trapezoidally shaped and the lance (43) is secured to a wall of the lower portion (41).

6. A terminal according to claim 3 or claim 5 characterised in that the non-parallel sides of the aperture (37) and lance (43) are convergent away from the post (21).

7. A terminal according to claim 5 characterised in that the non-parallel sides of the lower portion (41) of the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are convergent away from the post (21).

8. A method of fixing a terminal as claimed in claim 1 into a housing (51), the method comprising the steps of:

inserting the terminal into a cavity (53) of the housing (51) with the narrow end of the intermediate section (31) entering the cavity (53) first so that the lance (43), in encountering a wall (47) of the cavity (53) can be deflected towards the aperture (37) as required by the cavity dimension; and

further inserting the terminal into the housing so that the non-parallel sides (33, 35) of the intermediate section (31) encounter opposing walls (55—57) of the cavity (53) and are resiliently compressed into the aperture (37) so that the aperture width is reduced and the lance (43) becomes locked against further movement towards the aperture (37).

Patentansprüche

1. Anschluß für Verbinder, mit einem Zapfen (21) an einem Ende und einer elastischen Kontaktstruktur (23) am anderen Ende, und mit einem mittleren Abschnitt (31), der den Zapfen (21) und die Kontaktstruktur (23) verbindet und eine Öffnung (37) aufweist, sowie eine Zacke (43), die aus dem mittleren Abschnitt (31) zur Bildung der Öffnung (37) herausgeschlagen ist und an einer ihrer Wände festgelegt ist und sich davon nach außen erstreckt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der mittlere Abschnitt (31) im wesentlichen trapezförmig ist, wobei sich die parallelen Seiten senkrecht zur Anschlußachse erstrecken und die nicht parallelen Seiten (33, 35) axial erstrecken und in einer Richtung aufeinander zu und voneinander weg elastisch sind.

2. Anschluß nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nicht parallelen Seiten (33, 35) des mittleren Abschnitts (31) zum Zapfen hin konvergieren.

3. Anschluß nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch

structure 23 having a slot 25 between spring contact fingers 27 and 29. Also the contact structure can be a single spring finger. An intermediate section 31 is provided coupling the post 21 and the contact structure 23. The intermediate section is generally trapezoidal and has non-parallel sides 33 and 35 convergent towards the post 21. An aperture 37 is provided in the central portion of the intermediate section 31, the aperture 37 having an rectangularly shaped upper portion 39 and a trapezoidally shaped lower portion 41. A lance 43 is provided in the shape and size of the trapezoidal portion only. The intermediate section 31 is resilient, the sides 33 and 35 being movable toward each other into the aperture 37.

In practice though the terminals as shown in Figures 2 and 3 can be formed separately, they are normally formed in a strip of many terminals with a carrier strip (not shown) connecting the terminals together, usually by being connected to the terminal portions of the contact fingers 27 and 29. This is well known and described in the above mentioned patent.

In operation, the terminal of Figures 2 and 3 will be inserted into a cavity 53 in a connector housing 51 as shown in Figures 4 and 5, the lance 43 impinging against one side wall 47 and moving the terminal so that the side 45 of the terminal impinges against the opposite wall 49 of the cavity. It can be seen that the cavity side walls 55 and 57 impinging against the convergent sides 33 and 35 will compress those sides inwardly and into aperture 37. The compression will tend to lock lance 43 against its moving into aperture 37 of the terminal and thereby providing a strong frictional fit between the lance and the side wall on which it impinges. Further, the inwardly compressed convergent sides 33 and 35 attempt to recover to their original position against opposing cavity walls 55 and 57. Thus, a rigid frictional fit of the terminal in the housing cavity is accomplished by locking the lance and by the residual forces in convergent sides 33 and 35.

As can be seen with reference to Figure 5, a pair of opposing terminals can be provided in a single pair of cavities to receive a mating connector element therebetween.

Claims

1. A terminal for use in connectors and having a post (21) at one end and a resilient contact structure (23) at another end and an intermediate section (31) connecting the post (21) and contact structure (23) having an aperture (37) therein with a lance (43) struck from the intermediate section (31) to form the aperture (37) secured to one wall thereof and extending outwardly therefrom, characterised in that the intermediate section (31) is substantially trapezoidal with parallel sides being normal to the terminal axis and with the non-parallel sides (33, 35) extending axially and being resilient in a direction towards and away from each other.

2. A terminal according to claim 1 characterised

in that the non-parallel sides (33, 35) of the intermediate section (31) are convergent towards the post.

3. A terminal according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are trapezoidally shaped.

4. A terminal according to claims 1 or 2 characterised in that aperture (37) comprises an upper portion (39) and a lower portion (41) and the lance (43) is provided in the lower portion (41) only.

5. A terminal according to claim 4 characterised in that the lower portion (41) of the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are trapezoidally shaped and the lance (43) is secured to a wall of the lower portion (41).

6. A terminal according to claim 3 or claim 5 characterised in that the non-parallel sides of the aperture (37) and lance (43) are convergent away from the post (21).

7. A terminal according to claim 5 characterised in that the non-parallel sides of the lower portion (41) of the aperture (37) and the lance (43) are convergent away from the post (21).

8. A method of fixing a terminal as claimed in claim 1 into a housing (51), the method comprising the steps of:

inserting the terminal into a cavity (53) of the housing (51) with the narrow end of the intermediate section (31) entering the cavity (53) first so that the lance (43), in encountering a wall (47) of the cavity (53) can be deflected towards the aperture (37) as required by the cavity dimension; and

further inserting the terminal into the housing so that the non-parallel sides (33, 35) of the intermediate section (31) encounter opposing walls (55—57) of the cavity (53) and are resiliently compressed into the aperture (37) so that the aperture width is reduced and the lance (43) becomes locked against further movement towards the aperture (37).

Patentansprüche

1. Anschluß für Verbindler, mit einem Zapfen (21) an einem Ende und einer elastischen Kontaktstruktur (23) am anderen Ende, und mit einem mittleren Abschnitt (31), der den Zapfen (21) und die Kontaktstruktur (23) verbindet und eine Öffnung (37) aufweist, sowie eine Zacke (43), die aus dem mittleren Abschnitt (31) zur Bildung der Öffnung (31) herausgeschlagen ist und an einer ihrer Wände festgelegt ist und sich davon nach außen erstreckt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der mittlere Abschnitt (31) im wesentlichen trapezförmig ist, wobei sich die parallelen Seiten senkrecht zur Anschlußachse erstrecken und die nicht parallelen Seiten (33, 35) axial erstrecken und in einer Richtung aufeinander zu und voneinander weg elastisch sind.

2. Anschluß nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nicht parallelen Seiten (33, 35) des mittleren Abschnitts (31) zum Zapfen hin konvergieren.

3. Anschluß nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch



gekennzeichnet, daß die Öffnung (37) und die Zacke (43) trapezförmig sind.

4. Anschluß nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Öffnung (37) einen oberen Teil (39) und einen unteren Teil (41) aufweist, und daß die Zacke (43) nur in dem unteren Teil (41) vorgesehen ist.

5. Anschluß nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der untere Teil (41) der Öffnung (37) und die Zacke (43) trapezförmig sind und die Zacke (43) an einer Wand des unteren Teils (41) festgelegt ist.

6. Anschluß nach Anspruch 3 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nicht parallelen Seiten der Öffnung (37) und die Zacke (43) von dem Zapfen (21) weg konvergieren.

7. Anschluß nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die nicht parallelen Seiten des unteren Teils (41) der Öffnung (37) und die Zacke (43) von dem Zapfen (21) weg konvergieren.

8. Verfahren zur Befestigung eines Anschlusses nach Anspruch (1) in einem Gehäuse (51), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Anschluß in einen Hohlraum (53) des Gehäuses (51) eingesetzt wird, wobei das schmale Ende des mittleren Abschnitts (31) in den Hohlraum (53) zuerst eintritt, so daß die Zacke (43) beim Auftreffen auf eine Wand (47) des Hohlraums (53) zur Öffnung (37) abgelenkt werden kann, wie es die Abmessung des Hohlraums erfordert, und daß der Anschluß weiter in des Gehäuse eingeführt wird, so daß die nicht parallelen Seiten (33, 35) des mittleren Abschnitts (31) auf gegenüberliegende Wände (55 bis 57) des Hohlraums (53) auftreffen und elastisch in die Öffnung (37) hineingedrückt werden, so daß die Öffnungsbreite vermindert und die Zacke (43) gegen eine weitere Bewegung zur Öffnung (37) hin verriegelt wird.

Revendications

1. Borne à utiliser dans des connecteurs et comportant une broche (21) à une extrémité et une structure élastique (23) de contact à une autre extrémité et une section intermédiaire (31) reliant la broche (21) à la structure (23) de contact et présentant une ouverture (37), une languette (43) étant découpée dans la section intermédiaire (31) pour former l'ouverture (37) et étant fixée à une paroi de celle-ci et en partant vers l'extérieur,

caractérisée en ce que la section intermédiaire (31) est sensiblement trapézoïdale, les côtés parallèles étant perpendiculaires à l'axe de la borne et les côtés non parallèles (33, 35) s'étendant axialement et étant élastiques dans une direction les rapprochant et les éloignant l'un de l'autre.

2. Borne selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que les côtés non parallèles (33, 35) de la section intermédiaire (31) convergent vers la broche.

3. Borne selon les revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que l'ouverture (37) et la languette (43) sont de forme trapézoïdale.

4. Borne selon les revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que l'ouverture (37) comprend une partie supérieure (39) et une partie inférieure (41) et la languette (43) est prévue uniquement dans la partie inférieure (41).

5. Borne selon la revendication 4, caractérisée en ce que la partie inférieure (41) de l'ouverture (37) et la languette (43) sont de forme trapézoïdale et la languette (43) est fixée à une paroi de la partie inférieure (41).

6. Borne selon la revendication 3 ou la revendication 5, caractérisée en ce que les côtés non parallèles de l'ouverture (37) et de la languette (43) convergent en s'éloignant de la broche (21).

7. Borne selon la revendication 5, caractérisée en ce que les côtés non parallèles de la partie inférieure (41) de l'ouverture (37) et de la languette (43) convergent en s'éloignant de la broche (21).

8. Procédé pour fixer une borne selon la revendication 1 dans un boîtier (51), le procédé comprenant les étapes qui consistent:

à insérer la borne dans une cavité (53) du boîtier (51), l'extrémité étroite de la section intermédiaire (31) entrant dans la cavité (53) la première, afin que la languette (43), en rencontrant une paroi (47) de la cavité (53), puisse être déviée vers l'ouverture (37) comme demandé par la dimension de la cavité; et

à insérer davantage la borne dans le boîtier de manière que les côtés non parallèles (33, 35) de la section intermédiaire (31) rencontrent des parois opposées (55—57) de la cavité (53) et soient comprimés élastiquement vers l'intérieur de l'ouverture (37) afin que la largeur de l'ouverture soit réduite et que la languette (43) se bloque pour ne plus pouvoir se déplacer vers l'ouverture (37).

