

SPECIFICATION

IC CARD CONNECTION UNIT

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to an IC card connection unit used in electronic equipment into which an IC card with an integrated circuit mounted therein is inserted, and for connecting contact makers of the IC card with contact makers of the equipment.

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BACKGROUND TECHNOLOGY

In a conventional connection unit for an IC card (memory card included) used in an electronic equipment, for example, a portable electronic equipment used for electronic commercial transaction, contact makers of the equipment are disposed so as to be protruded in an insertion path for the IC card and come into contact with contact makers of the IC card inserted into the insertion path for the IC card.

With the conventional IC card connection unit, wherein the contact makers of the equipment are disposed so as to be protruded in the insertion path for the IC card, it has had a drawback in that when the IC card is inserted into the insertion path for the IC card, the contact makers of the equipment come into contact with resin material composing the IC card, before they come into contact with the contact makers of the IC card, shaving off the resin material with the result that generated shavings of the resin material adhere to the contact makers, causing faulty contact and leading to poor reliability.

Furthermore, there has been a likelihood that a high voltage developed when the contact makers of the IC card are disengaged from the contact makers of the equipment may destroy the circuit of the IC card.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an IC card
5 connection unit wherein generation of shavings of resin composing the IC card does not occur when bringing the contact makers of the IC card into contact with the contact makers of the equipment, enhancing reliability of contact between the contact makers while a high voltage is not developed when the contact makers are disengaged from each other, eliminating a risk
10 of the IC card circuit being destroyed.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

An IC card connection unit according to the invention comprises a body provided with a card butting part movable when pressed by the tip of
15 an IC card, and contacting means for contact makers wherein a pressing force applied to the card butting part is converted into a force acting in the direction crossing the direction of the IC card insertion, causing contact makers of an equipment to be shifted and come in contact with contact makers of the IC card, and a card supporter for retaining the IC card
20 pressed down by the contact makers of the equipment, the contact makers of the equipment being able to be in or out of contact with the contact makers of the IC card without touching resin composing the IC card so that shavings of the resin are not generated, improving reliability of contact between the contact makers.

25 Furthermore, in the IC card connection unit according to the invention, a switch for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card is installed on the body such that the switch is turned on, applying the voltage after the contact makers of the equipment come in contact with the

contact makers of the IC card, and the same is turned off, terminating application of the voltage before the contact makers of the equipment are separated from the contact makers of the IC card. Consequently, a high voltage is not developed upon separation of the contact makers from each other, eliminating a risk of the circuit of the IC card being destroyed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the main part of an IC card connection unit according to a first embodiment of the invention, cut in the middle thereof along the direction of an IC card insertion, Fig. 2 a sectional view of the same when the IC card is inserted, Fig. 3 a partially exploded perspective view of the main part of the same, Fig. 4 a sectional view showing contact makers in an initial connection condition, Fig. 5 a sectional view showing contact makers in a complete connection condition, Fig. 6 a chart showing relationship between a contact gap and a travel distance of a guide arm, Fig. 7 a sectional view of the main part of an IC card connection unit according to a second embodiment of the invention, cut in the middle thereof along the direction of an IC card insertion, and Fig. 8 a sectional view of the same when the IC card is inserted.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The invention is described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. Elements common to the drawings are denoted by the same reference numerals.

First Embodiment

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the main part of an IC card connection unit according to a first embodiment of the invention, cut in the middle thereof along the direction of an IC card insertion, and Fig. 3 a partially

exploded perspective view of the main part of the IC card connection unit according to the first embodiment of the invention. As shown in Fig. 1, the IC card connection unit comprises a body 1 and a card supporter 3.

The body 1 comprises a lower base 2a in the shape of a box, and an upper cover 2b. As shown in Fig. 3, means 11 for bringing contact makers in contact with each other, comprising an arm stopper 4, a coil spring 5, a printed circuit board 6 for contact makers, a guide plate 7, a guide arm 8, a return spring 9, and a printed circuit board 10 for switching, is incorporated in the lower base 2a, and covered with the upper cover 2b. As shown in Fig. 1, the upper cover 2b is fastened to the lower base 2a with screws 13a inserted into bosses 12a, 12b, having spot facing holes, respectively.

The card supporter 3 having a recess 3a is fastened to the lower base 2a with screws 13b, and provided with a card insertion inlet 15a at one end thereof for inserting an IC card 14, forming a card insertion path 15 in which an arm 8a serving as a card butting part is incorporated.

As shown in Fig. 3, a contact hole 16a and a guide arm hole 16b, leading to the card insertion path 15, are provided on the bottom of the lower base 2a, and guide posts 17a, 17b, disposed on opposite sides of the contact hole 16a and at positions extended in the direction crossing the card insertion path 15, for example, at right angles, are integrally formed with L-shaped catches 18a, 18b, and other L-shaped catches 19a, 19b, disposed opposite to the former, respectively. The lower base 2a is provided with a rib 20 for reinforcement of sidewalls, and a wall 22 having knobs 21a, 21b for positioning. The rib 20 is integrally formed with L-shaped catches 23a, 23b for positioning the arm stopper 4 in the shape of a plate to be inserted therein from above.

As shown in Fig. 1, the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers is composed of a flexible printed cable 26 and a reinforcing plate 27 which,

as shown in Fig. 3, is provided with holes 24a, 24b for slidably fitting onto the guide posts 17a, 17b, respectively. The printed cable 26 is provided with flexible contact makers 28a, 28b of an electronic equipment, in a running fit with the contact hole 16a.

5 As shown in Fig. 3, the guide plate 7 has holes 25a, 25b for slidably fitting onto the guide posts 17a, 17b, and provided with positioning knobs 29a, 29b (29a not shown) on the underside thereof for insertion into positioning holes 30a, 30b, provided on the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers. The guide plate 7 has a notch 31 and a through-hole 32, on
10 the edge of which, inclined surfaces 33a, 33b are provided, respectively, as an element of respective upward sliding kinetic pairs seen from the direction of the card insertion.

 The coil spring 5, the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers, and the guide plate 7 are in this order fitted onto the guide posts 17a, 17b.
15 Accordingly, the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers and the guide plate 7 are subjected to the resilience of the coil spring 5, acting in the direction of the arrow C as shown in Fig. 1.

 The guide arm 8 in a form resembling the letter U, having outwardly extended feet 34a to 34d (34c not shown), is fitted to the L-shaped catches
20 18a, 18b, and 19a, 19b so as to be freely slidable in the direction of the card insertion, denoted by the arrow A. On the back face of the guide arm 8, there are provided protuberances 36a, 36b, having inclined surfaces 35a, 35b, respectively, as elements in a sliding kinetic pair relationship with the inclined surfaces 33a, 33b of the guide plate 7, and on the surface thereof, a
25 switch press-down part 37 having a switch press-down face.

 Alternatively, a sliding kinetic pair relationship between the guide plate 7 and the guide arm 8 may be set up by providing the guide plate 7

with protuberances having inclined surfaces, and by providing the guide arm 8 with recesses having inclined surfaces.

At the rear end of the guide arm 8, there are provided an arm 8a, and a return spring stopper 39. The arm 8a is protruded through the guide arm
5 hole 16b into the card insertion path 15, and the return spring 9 composed of a flat spring in an arc form, fitted to the return spring stopper 39 at the center thereof and butted against the wall 22 at opposite ends thereof, is urged in the direction of the arrow D in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 1, the printed circuit board 10 for switching is
10 provided with a switch 40 for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card 14, and a connector 41 connected to the printed cable 26. When fastening the upper cover 2b to the lower base 2a with screws, fixture holes 43a, 43b of the printed circuit board 10 for switching are fitted to the bosses of the lower base 2a after fitting positioning holes 42a, 42b thereof onto the
15 positioning knobs 21a, 21b for tightening up the printed circuit board 10 for switching together with the upper cover 2b to the lower base 2a.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the main part of the IC card connection unit according to the first embodiment of the invention, cut in the middle thereof along the direction of the IC card insertion, when the IC card is
20 inserted, Fig. 4 a sectional view showing contact makers in an initial connection condition, Fig. 5 a sectional view showing the contact makers in a complete connection condition, and Fig. 6 a chart showing relationship between a contact gap and a travel distance of the guide arm.

Now the operation is explained hereinafter. When the IC card 14 is
25 inserted into the card insertion path 15 as shown in Fig. 1, the tip of the IC card is butted against the arm 8a of the guide arm 8, whereupon the tip of the guide arm 8 is butted against the arm stopper 4 by the urging of the return spring 9, and the travel distance of the guide arm 8 is 0 as shown in

Fig. 6. When the IC card 14 is further inserted in the direction of the arrow A, the guide arm 8 is pushed by the tip of the card and slid in parallel with the card insertion path 15 in the direction of the arrow A, causing the protuberances 36a, 36b of the guide arm 8 to be butted against the inclined surfaces 33a, 33b of the guide plate 7, respectively, with the result that the guide plate 7 is moved along the guide posts 17a, 17b in the direction of the arrow B crossing the direction of the arrow A at right angles by a component of a pressing force acting in the direction of the arrow A.

Upon movement of the guide plate 7 in the direction of the arrow B against the urging of the coil springs 5, the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers also moves in the direction of the arrow B, causing the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment to move towards the card insertion path 15, whereupon an initial connection stage is reached, wherein a travel distance of the guide arm is at X1, and a contact gap at Y1 as shown Figs. 4 and 6. When the IC card 14 is further inserted in the direction of the arrow A, the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers is moved further in the direction of the arrow B, increasing a contact pressure on the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment. In the meantime, contact makers 14a, 14b of the IC card 14 are slid with the surfaces thereof in an impinging relationship with the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment.

Upon further insertion of the IC card 14 in the direction of the arrow A, the protuberances 36a, 36b of the guide arm 8 are slid along the surface of the guide plate 7, and as shown in Figs 5 and 6, the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment attain a contact gap at Y2, stopping movement in the direction of the arrow B, and maintaining a contact pressure constant. During the interval, the switch press-down part 37 turns the switch 40 on, applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card 14.

When the rear end of the guide arm 8 is butted against the wall 22 as shown in Fig. 2, a travel distance of the guide arm reaches X_2 as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and the insertion of the IC card 14 is stopped. Since the protuberances 36a, 36b of the guide arm 8 are pressing down the surface of the guide plate 7, a frictional force in excess of the resilience of the return spring 9 acts between the IC card 14 and the card supporter 3, engaging the IC card 14 with the card supporter 3. Necessary processing is applied to the IC card 14 in this condition.

When the IC card 14 is withdrawn upon completion of the necessary processing applied to the IC card 14, the guide arm 8 is slid by the resilience of the return spring 9 in the direction of the arrow D as shown in Fig. 1 in the reverse sequence of the steps described above, turning the switch 40 off, and transferring the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment in the direction of the arrow C so as to be separated from the contact makers 14a, 14b of the IC card 14 while the front end of the guide arm 8 is butted against the arm stopper 4.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, contact between the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment and the contact makers 14a, 14b of the IC card 14 takes place within the range of a length L of the contact makers 14a and 14b, respectively, of the IC card 14. Hence, there is no chance of the contact makers 28a, 28b of the equipment coming into contact with the resin material composing the IC card 14.

Relationship between a position of the guide arm 8 in the initial connection position and ON / OFF of the switch 40 is described hereinafter. As shown in Fig. 6, the initial connection position is set such that a travel distance X_s of the guide arm 8 during an interval from turn-off of the switch 40 to a time required for the applied voltage to be turned off, and a contact margin distance X_m until a no-contact condition occurs between the

contact makers are fully covered. That is, a contact condition exists between the contact makers even when the voltage applied to the circuit of the IC card 14 is turned off, eliminating a risk of a high voltage developed destroying the circuit of the IC card 14.

5 With the IC card connection unit according to the first embodiment of the invention, a pressing force acting in the direction of the IC card insertion is converted into a force acting in the direction crossing the direction of the IC card insertion at right angles by the agency of the sliding kinetic pairs set up between the guide plate and the guide arm, thereby
10 enabling the printed circuit board having the contact makers of the equipment to be smoothly slid against the guide posts so that reliability of the mechanism is enhanced.

 Furthermore, the switch for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card 14 is provided on the side of the equipment while the switch press-
15 down part for turning the switch on or off is provided on a slidable portion so that after the contact makers of the equipment come in contact with the contact makers of the IC card, the switch is turned on, applying the voltage while before the contact makers of the equipment are separated from the contact makers of the IC card, the switch is turned off, terminating the
20 application of the voltage, thereby eliminating the risk of a high voltage being developed upon separation of the contact makers of the equipment from the contact makers of the IC card, destroying the circuit of the IC card.

25 **Second Embodiment**

 Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the main part of an IC card connection unit according to a second embodiment of the invention, cut in the middle thereof along the direction of an IC card insertion, and Fig. 8 a sectional

view of the same when the IC card is inserted. The second embodiment differs from the first embodiment in that the IC card connection unit according to the second embodiment comprises, in place of the guide plate 7 and the guide arm 8, a push arm 50 provided with one end 51 serving as a
5 butted part installed in the card insertion path 15 so as to be butted against the tip of the IC card, and the other end 52 installed so as to be butted against the reinforcing plate 27 of the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers such that the other end 52 causes the reinforcing plate 27 to be slid along the guide posts 17a, 17b, accompanying rotatably reciprocating
10 movement of the one end 51 butted against the tip of the IC card 14 inserted into the card insertion path 15.

The push arm 50 is axially held by a spindle 54 journaled by stanchions 53a, 53b (53b not shown) installed upright on opposite sides of the guide arm hole 16b so as to be rotatably reciprocated. Further, the
15 spindle 54 is provided with a torsion spring 55 with one end thereof butted against one end 51 of the push arm 50 and with the other end butted against the wall 22 so as to urge the push arm 50 in the direction of the arrow D. The other end 52 of the push arm 50 is provided with a switch press-down part 56 for turning on or off the switch 40 provided on the
20 printed circuit board 10 for switching for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card.

With the push arm 50 being rotated in the direction of the arrow D by the urging of the torsion spring 55, a switch lever of the switch 40 is pressed down, terminating application of a voltage to the circuit of the IC card 14
25 while with the push arm 50 being rotated in the direction of the arrow E by the IC card 14, the switch lever is turned free, supplying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card.

When the IC card 14 is inserted into the card insertion path 15 as far as the tip thereof is butted against a butting part of the card insertion path 15, the other end 52 of the push arm 50 keeps pressing down the surface of the reinforcing plate 27 of the printed circuit board 6 for the contact makers
5 such that a frictional force in excess of the urging of the torsion spring 55 acts between the IC card 14 and the card supporter 3, thus the IC card 14 being retained by the card supporter 3.

The operation of the IC card connection unit according to the second embodiment is similar to the case of the first embodiment, and therefore,
10 explanation is omitted.

With the IC card connection unit according to the second embodiment, wherein the push arm is provided, the number of parts required is less than the case of the first embodiment, enhancing reliability of a mechanism.

Also the switch for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card 14 is provided on the side of the equipment while the switch press-down part for turning the switch on or off is provided on the other end of the push arm so that after the contact makers of the equipment come in contact with the contact makers of the IC card, the switch is turned on, applying the voltage
15 while before the contact makers of the equipment are separated from the contact makers of the IC card, the switch is turned off, terminating the application of the voltage, thereby eliminating the risk of a high voltage being developed upon separation of the contact makers of the equipment from the contact makers of the IC card, and destroying the circuit of the IC
20 card.
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Further, in the first and second embodiments of the invention, the frictional force caused by a press-down force of the contact makers of the equipment is used to cause the IC card to be retained by the card

supporter; however, flat springs for pressing down the edges of the IC card may be installed on the edges of the card supporter as a supplementary device.

5 INDUSTRIAL UTILIZATION

The IC card connection unit according to the invention is quite useful in electronic equipment employing IC cards, for example, ATMs installed at financial institutions, portable electronic devices used for electronic transaction over Internet, individual identification units used for
10 identification of individuals, and like.



CLAIMS

1. An IC card connection unit for connecting contact makers (28a, 28b) of an equipment to contact makers (14a, 14b) of an IC card (14) inserted into a card insertion path (15), said IC card connection unit comprising:

5 a body (1) provided with a card butting part movable when pressed by the tip of the IC card, and contacting means (11) for contact makers wherein a pressing force applied to the card butting part is converted into a force acting in the direction crossing the direction of the IC card insertion, causing the contact makers (28a, 28b) of the equipment to be shifted and
10 come in contact with the contact makers (14a, 14b) of the IC card; and

 a card supporter (3) fixedly attached to the body (1) forming parts of the sidewalls of the card insertion path (15) for retaining the IC card (14) pressed down by the contact makers (28a, 28b) of the equipment.

2. An IC card connection unit according to Claim 1, wherein the
15 contacting means (11) for the contact makers comprises:

 guide posts (17a, 17b) installed so as to be extended in the direction intersecting the direction of the card insertion at right angles;

 a guide arm (8) provided with an arm (8a) serving as the card butting part, disposed in the card insertion path (15), and inclined surfaces (35a,
20 35b) serving as elements of sliding kinetic pairs on a face slidable in parallel with the card insertion path (15);

 a printed circuit board (6) for contact makers provided with the contact makers of the equipment, and installed so as to be freely slidable against the guide posts (17a, 17b); and

25 a guide plate (7) held between the guide arm (8) and the printed circuit board (6) for contact makers while freely slidable against the guide posts (17a, 17b), and provided with inclined surfaces (33a, 33b) in a sliding kinetic pair relationship with the inclined surfaces (35a, 35b) of the guide



arm (8), whereby a pressing force applied to the arm (8a) of the guide arm (8) is converted into a force acting in the direction crossing the direction of the IC card insertion.

3. An IC card connection unit according to Claim 1, wherein the
5 contacting means (11) for the contact makers comprises:

the guide posts (17a, 17b) installed so as to be extended in the direction intersecting the direction of the card insertion at right angles;

the printed circuit board (6) for contact makers provided with the contact makers of the equipment on one side, and installed so as to be freely
10 slidable against the guide posts (17a, 17b); and

a push arm (50) axially supported at the center thereof so as to be rotatably reciprocated, having one end (51) thereof serving as the card butting part, and the other end (52) for being brought into contact with the printed circuit board (6) for contact makers.

15 4. An IC card connection unit according to Claim 2, wherein a switch (40) for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card (14) is provided on the body (1), and a switch press-down part (37) for pressing down the switch (40) is provided on the guide arm (8).

5. An IC card connection unit according to Claim 4, wherein the
20 switch (40) for applying a voltage to the circuit of the IC card (14) is provided on the body (1), and the switch press-down part (37) for pressing down the switch (40) is provided on the push arm (50).