

Description

This invention relates to an electrical edge connector of a kind generally known for effecting electrical connections to the edge of a printed circuit board or substrate. Such a connector comprises an elongate housing formed with a slot for receiving the edge of the board or substrate, and contacts mounted in the housing having resilient contact portions bordering the slot for engaging conductive paths at surfaces of the board adjacent the edge.

It is known in such a connector to have tail portions of the contacts extending from the housing in a direction transversely of the slot for connection to further circuitry. Such an arrangement is suitable for mounting the board or substrate in a panel-like array by releasable connection of the tail portions in complementary sockets, so that the board or substrate is generally coplanar with or parallel to the panel. A particular application arises, for example in instrument panels for automobiles, where due to restricted access and space, there is often the need for assembly of circuitry from the front of the panel both at initial installation and for maintenance purposes. An important application in this respect is the introduction of Liquid Crystal Display panels (LCD) which comprise flat substrates of glass or like material carrying circuitry and display devices, but due to the fragile nature of these LCD substrates, there is substantial risk of damage during mounting or dismounting the display in the panel.

DE-A-2 413 989 discloses such a connector for a liquid crystal display in which the resilient contact portion within the housing is reversely bent about a pair of bight portions before extending rearwardly from the housing at a tail portion whereby a liquid crystal display substrate is resiliently supported within the housing.

It is an object to provide an edge connector suitable for releasable mounting of a circuit substrate in a panel and to protect against damage resulting from insertion or withdrawal forces and forces which might arise from mechanical vibration during service.

According to the invention, an edge connector comprises an elongate insulating housing formed with a slot for receiving the edge of a circuit substrate, contacts mounted in the housing having resilient contact portions disposed at intervals along the slot for engaging circuit paths at the edge of the substrate and contact tails extending from the housing transversely of the slot, is characterised by the contact tails extending in U-fashion about bights arranged in a row extending generally parallel to the slot with end portions bent transversely away from the slot for releasable connection with complementary connections. The housing is formed at a side opposite the slot with a membrane-like extension formed in U-fashion to support the tail-bights and at a free edge portion the membrane-like portion ex-

tending away from the housing to support end portions of the contact tails.

Advantageously the end portions of the contact tails pass through apertures in a support portion of the membrane-like portion and are positioned alternately on opposite sides of the free edge portion so that the tail portions on the opposite side are at double the pitch of the contact portions in the housing. The tail end-portions are suitably formed as tabs of increased width compared with bight portions of the contacts, and side edges of the tab portions are suitably located in supporting grooves extending from the support portion to the free edge of the membrane-like extension.

The free edge portion of the membrane-like extension having rows of contact tabs on opposite sides is suitable for releasable connection with a double-sided edge-connection of conventional construction and which may be rigidly mounted in an instrument panel assembly. In use, edge connectors according to the invention are engaged with opposite edges of a substrate or LCD, with the free edges of the membrane-like extensions projecting from the same side, and the assembly is then mounted by engaging the free edge portions with respective connectors. The bight portions provide flexibility which protects against excessive forces being applied to edges of the substrate and such resilience as to provide a shock absorbing effect.

The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying partly diagrammatic drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary exploded perspective view of a connector according to the invention positioned for assembly in a panel base plate;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary assembled perspective view of the parts of Figure 1 with a display substrate and a complementary connector;

Figure 3 is a side elevation of a connector according to the invention;

Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3, and

Figure 5 is a view similar to that of Figure 4 but in a partially assembled condition.

In Figures 1 and 2 an edge connector 1, according to the invention, is adapted to receive the edge of a Liquid Crystal Display panel 2 in a slot 3. The connector 1 comprises a slab-like housing portion 4 formed along one side with the slot 3 and at an opposite side with a membrane-like extension 5 formed in U-fashion to extend initially below and in spaced relation from the housing portion 4, and at an end portion 6 extending downwardly, transversely away from the slot 3. Contacts 7 are mounted within the housing at spaced intervals along the slot 3 at which they present resilient contact portions 8 for engaging an underside of the LCD panel. Tail portions 9 of the contacts extend from the housing externally around the U-form of the extension and pass through apertures 10 formed in a support portion of the extension 5 at a transition between the U-form and the downwardly extending end portion

6. Tail portions of alternate contacts are arranged on opposite sides of the portion 6 and are formed as tabs 11 of increased width relative to the contact portions within the housing 4 and parts of the tail portions surrounding the U-form.

After receiving the edge of the LCD panel, the connector 1 is mountable in a recess 12 formed in a light conducting base plate 13 suitably forming part of an instrument panel or like display. The plate 13 is formed at the foot of the recess 12 with a slot 14 through which the downwardly extended end portion 6 of the housing extension 5 extends into a downwardly facing recess 15 adapted to receive an edge-connector 16 for mating engagement with the tabs 11 on opposite sides of the extension. The extension is suitably formed at opposite ends with latch ears 17 adapted releasably to latch the connector 1 into the recess 12 of the plate 13.

The connector will now be described in greater detail with reference to Figures 3 to 5. As seen in Figure 3, flanges 18 are formed at the opposite ends of the connector at the transition between the U-form membrane portion 5 and the downwardly extending portion, spaced above and opposed to the latch ears 17 for receiving edge portions of the base plate recess floor between them. A flange portion 19 extends from end to end of the connector between flanges 18, and projecting on opposite sides of portion 6 and the flange portion 19 is formed on opposite sides of portion 6 with the apertures 10 through which tail portions 9 of the contacts extend. The membrane-like portion 5, as seen in Figures 4 and 5, extends to a side of the flange portion 19, the right as seen in Figure 4 and the upper as seen in Figure 5, to allow the tail portions 9 to pass across the flange portion alternately into apertures 10 on opposite sides of portion 6.

The portion 6 is formed with a series of downwardly extending parallel ribs 20 defining between them recesses for the tabs 11 and facing sides of the ribs 20 are grooved to receive side edge portions of the tabs 11. By virtue of the alternating disposition of the tabs 11 on opposite sides of the extension 6, the tab portions 11 at each side are at twice the pitch of the contacts 7 to allow for the increased tab width. The increased width and pitch is desirable in that the connector 16 is desirably of a kind normally used in the commercial or automotive field, whereas the LCD panel requires a close pitch as is normal in electronics type applications.

The connector of Figures 3 and 4 is suitably manufactured initially in the form shown in Figure 5 with the extension portion 6 projecting from the lower side of the U-form portion 5 and extending sidewardly. The contacts are initially in U-form, with the tab portions 11 extending sidewardly from lower limbs of the bight portions 9, so that the contacts may be assembled into the housing from left to right, the contact portions 8 entering the housing and being retained therein by integral latches 21, the tab portions 11 passing alternately through apertures 10 above and below the exten-

sion portion 6, below the lower side of the U-form membrane-like portion 5. From this condition the membrane-like portion adjacent the flange portion 19 is bent in hinge manner and the contact tails 9 are bent similarly to position the tabs 11 and extension 6 in downwardly extending manner as shown in Figure 4. Hook members 22 project upwardly from the flange portion 19 at a side remote from the junction of the extension portion 5 with the flange portion 19, and engage corresponding apertures 23 in the membrane-like portion 5 to hold the extension 6 in the upright position. The apertures 23 serve to weaken the membrane-like extension 5 to facilitate bending at the desired location.

Claims

1. An electrical edge connector comprising an elongate housing (4) formed with a slot (3) for receiving the edge of a circuit substrate (2), contacts (7) mounted in the housing having resilient contact portions (8) disposed at intervals along the slot for engaging circuit paths at the edge of the substrate, and contact tails (9, 11) extending from the housing transversely of the slot, characterised in that the contact tails (9, 11) extend in U-fashion about bights (9) arranged in a row extending generally parallel to the slot with end portions (11) bent transversely away from the slot (3) for releasable connection with complementary connections (16), the housing (4) being formed at a side opposite the slot (3) with a membrane-like extension (5, 6) formed in U-fashion to support the tail-bights (9) and at a free edge portion (6) the membrane-like portion extending away from the housing (4) to support the end portions (11) of the contact tails.

2. A connector as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that end portions (11) of the contact tails pass through apertures (10) in a support portion (19) of the membrane-like portion and are positioned alternately on opposite sides of the free edge portion (6).

3. A connector as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the end portions (11) of the contact tails are formed as tabs (11) of increased width compared with bight portions (9) of the contacts, and side edges of the tab portions (11) are located in supporting grooves extending from the support portion (19) to the free edge of the membrane-like portion.

4. A connector as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the membrane-like extension is formed intermediate the bight portion (5) and edge portions (6) with a row of apertures (23) and on a side remote from the housing (4) with a corresponding row of hook members (22) arranged latchingly to engage in the apertures (23) when the edge portion (6) extends transversely away from the slot (3).

Revendications

1. Connecteur électrique de bord comprenant

6. Tail portions of alternate contacts are arranged on opposite sides of the portion 6 and are formed as tabs 11 of increased width relative to the contact portions within the housing 4 and parts of the tail portions surrounding the U-form.

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Revendications

1. Connecteur électrique de bord comprenant



un boîtier allongé (4) qui présente une rainure (3) destinée à recevoir le bord d'un substrat (2) de circuit, des contacts (7) montés dans le boîtier, comportant des parties élastiques (8) de contact disposées à intervalles le long de la rainure afin de porter contre les éléments de circuit situés sur le bord du substrat, et des queues (9, 11) de contact faisant saillie du boîtier transversalement à la rainure, caractérisé en ce que les queues de contact (9, 11) s'étendent à la façon d'un U en formant des coudes (9) disposés en une rangée s'étendant à peu près parallèlement à la rainure, des parties extrêmes (11) étant coudées transversalement de façon à s'éloigner de la rainure (3) pour une connexion amovible avec des connexions complémentaires (16), le boîtier (4) comportant, sur un côté opposé à la rainure 3, une saillie (5, 6) analogue à une membrane, formée à la façon d'un U de manière à supporter les queues-coudes (9) et, à une partie de bord libre (6), la partie analogue à une membrane s'éloignant du boîtier (4) pour supporter les parties extrêmes (11) des queues de contact.

2. Connecteur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que des parties extrêmes (11) des queues de contact passent dans des ouvertures (10) d'une partie (19) de support de la partie analogue à une membrane et sont positionnées de façon alternée sur des côtés opposés de la partie de bord libre (6).

3. Connecteur selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que les parties extrêmes (11) des queues de contact sont formées en languettes (11) de largeur accrue par rapport à celles des parties coudées (9) des contacts, et des bords latéraux des parties (11) à languettes sont disposés dans des gorges de support s'étendant de la partie (19) de support jusqu'au bord libre de la partie analogue à une membrane.

4. Connecteur selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que la saillie analogue à une membrane présente, entre la partie coudée (5) et les parties de bord (6), une rangée d'ouvertures (23) et, sur un côté éloigné du boîtier (4), une rangée correspondante d'éléments (22) à crochet disposés pour s'enclencher et se verrouiller dans les ouvertures (23) lorsque la partie de bord (6) fait saillie transversalement de la rainure (3).

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrischer Randverbinder mit einem längli-

chen Gehäuse (4), das mit einem Schlitz (3) zur Aufnahme des Rands eines Schaltungssubstrats (2) ausgebildet ist, mit Kontakten (7), die in dem Gehäuse angebracht sind und federnd nachgiebige Kontaktbereiche (8) aufweisen, die in Abständen längs des Schlitzes angeordnet sind, um an Schaltungsbahnen am Rand des Substrats anzugreifen, und mit Kontaktenden (9, 11), die sich in Querrichtung zu dem Schlitz von dem Gehäuse wegerstrecken, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß sich die Kontaktenden (9, 11) U-förmig um Biegungen (9) erstrecken, die in einer sich allgemein parallel zu dem Schlitz erstreckenden Reihe angeordnet sind, wobei Endbereiche (11) für eine lösbare Verbindung mit komplementären Verbindungen (16) von dem Schlitz (3) in Querrichtung weggebogen sind, daß das Gehäuse (4) an einer dem Schlitz (3) entgegengesetzten Seite mit einem membranartigen und U-förmig ausgebildeten Fortsatz (5, 6) zum Tragen der Biegungen (9) der Kontaktenden ausgebildet ist, und daß sich der membranartige Bereich an einem freien Randbereich (6) von dem Gehäuse (4) wegerstreckt, um die Kontaktbereiche (11) der Kontaktenden zu tragen.

2. Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß Endbereiche (11) der Kontaktenden durch Öffnungen (10) in einem Tragebereich (19) des membranartigen Bereichs geführt sind und abwechselnd auf einander gegenüberliegenden Seiten des freien Randbereichs (6) positioniert sind.

3. Verbinder nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Endbereiche (11) der Kontaktenden als Zungen (11) ausgebildet sind, die im Vergleich zu den Winkelbereichen (9) der Kontakte eine vergrößerte Breite aufweisen, und daß sich Seitenkanten der Zungenbereiche (11) in Tragenuten befinden, die sich von dem Tragebereich (19) zu dem freien Rand des membranartigen Bereichs erstrecken.

4. Verbinder nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der membranartige Fortsatz zwischen dem Winkelbereich (5) und den Randbereichen (6) mit einer Reihe von Öffnungen (23) und auf einer von dem Gehäuse (4) abgelegenen Seite mit einer entsprechenden Reihe von Hakenelementen (22) ausgebildet ist, die dazu ausgelegt sind, verriegelnd in die Öffnungen (23) einzugreifen, wenn sich der Randbereich (6) in Querrichtung von dem Schlitz (3) wegerstreckt.

