

Specification

Electrical Connector

Technical Field

(0001)

The present invention relates to an electrical connector that accepts and connects electrically to the edge portion of a circuit board at which electrical contacts are formed, and in particular, to an electrical connector suitable for inserting a memory module in an information-processing device.

Background of the Invention

(0002)

Electrical connectivity is accomplished by providing a contact-type conductor pattern (electrical contact) at the edge of a circuit board such as a printed circuit board on which electrical components are mounted, and then inserting the circuit board edge containing these electrical contacts directly into an electrical connector. This type of electrical connector for use with printed circuit boards is known as an edge socket connector.

(0003)

FIG. 7 shows an example of a conventional edge socket connector (hereafter referred to simply as a "socket"). (See Patent Document 1, FIGS. 9 and 10.) The socket 500 is configured as a zero insertion force (ZIF) socket suitable for attaching a small circuit board 10 on which a semiconductor memory is mounted (memory module) to a motherboard of an information-processing device such as a personal computer.

FIG. 7(A) is an perspective view showing the socket 500 and the small circuit board 10 to be connected thereto. The socket 500 is provided with an insulative housing 510 having a slot 510a that accepts an edge of the small circuit board 10 on which electrical contacts have been mounted, and a plurality of contacts 520 that touch elastically and connect electrically with the electrical contacts 12 of the small circuit board 10 that has been accepted. The socket 500 is mounted onto the motherboard that is not shown by soldering the fine portions of the contacts 520 that are exposed on the underside of the insulative housing 510.

(0004)

A columnar positioning protrusion 530 is integrally formed at an asymmetric position (here, the position is to the right of center as viewed from the inserted small circuit board 10) along the width (in the lengthwise direction) of the insulative housing 510. This positioning protrusion 530 engages a notch 13 at the edge of the small circuit board 10, and functions to guide the small circuit board 10 to a predetermined position on the slot 510a. By providing the positioning protrusion 530 at this asymmetric position, improper insertion of the small circuit board 10 into the slot 510a is avoided, and the acceptance position along the width of the small circuit board 10 is regulated such that each electrical contact 12 will connect to the corresponding contact 520.

(0005)

Elastic support arms 540, each provided with an inward facing tab 540a formed at the tip thereof for the purpose of securely holding the small circuit board 10, are disposed in opposing positions on either side of the insulative housing 510.

FIG. 7(B) is an perspective view showing the state when the small circuit board 10 is inserted into the slot 510a of the socket 500 and is held securely by the support arms 540.

(0006)

When electrically connecting the small circuit board 10 to the socket 500 configured as a ZIF socket, after the edge of the small circuit board 10 on which the electrical contacts are provided is inserted perspectivevly from above into the slot 510a of the socket 500, the other edge is pushed downward, opposing the elasticity of the contacts 520, until the small circuit board 10 is parallel with the motherboard. Then, the side edges of the small circuit board 10 are secured by the pair of support arms 540 provided on each side of the socket 500. Accordingly, without requiring any force for insertion into the slot 510a, the small circuit board 10 having one edge accepted into the insulative housing 510 is attached to the socket 500, and an electrically connected state in which each electrical contact 12 elastically touches the contact 520 can be maintained.

(0007)

However, because there is variance in the width of the positioning protrusion 530 and/or the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 within the allowable tolerance range, if the positioning protrusion is a member having a simple convex shape, as in the case of the positioning protrusion 530 of the socket 500, the widths may not always match, thereby creating a gap in some cases. For this reason, requests for smaller sizes and higher densities are accompanied by a problem whereby, if the center-to-center spacing (pitch) between the plurality of contacts 520 of the socket 500 becomes small, constant alignment of the center of each electrical contact 12 of the small circuit board 10 with the center of the corresponding contact 520 of the socket 500 becomes difficult to achieve, and positional shifting occurs therebetween.

(0008)

FIG. 8 shows an example of another conventional socket that has been proposed to solve this problem. (See Patent Document 1, FIG. 1.) This socket 600 has basically the same configuration as that of the abovementioned conventional socket 500, but differs in that it was devised to enable two small circuit boards 10 to be connected to its sides. In other words, the socket 600 is provided with an insulative housing 610 having two slots 610a, each of which accepts one edge of the respective small circuit board 10 provided with electrical contacts, and a plurality of contacts 620 that elastically touch the plurality of electrical contacts 12 on each small circuit board 10, and the socket 600 mounted on a motherboard that is not shown. Elastic support arms 640, each provided with an inward facing tab 640a formed at the tip thereof for the purpose of securely holding the small circuit board 10, are disposed in opposing positions on either side of the insulative housing 610. A small circuit board 10 having one edge inserted into the slot 610a, is held securely by the tabs 640a that engage the concave portions 10b at each side surface of the small circuit board 10.

(0009)

Instead of a columnar positioning protrusion, a positioning protrusion 610b (see FIG 10) having an elastic member 630 disposed at its tip, is integrally formed at an asymmetric position along the width of each slot 610a of the insulative housing 610.

FIG. 9 shows details of the elastic member 630 disposed at the tip of the positioning protrusion 610b. (See Patent Document 1, FIG. 2.) The elastic member 630 is comprised of a base part 631 into which the positioning protrusion 610b integrally formed on each slot 610a of the insulative housing 610 is inserted, a pair of support arms 632 that elastically extend and expand outward in a "V-shape" from the base part 631, and, formed on the tip of each support arm 632, a guide part 633 having a curved surface that engages the notch 13 at the edge of the small circuit board 10. The guide parts 633 are devised to have a curved shape so as to surround the tip of the positioning protrusion 610b of the insulative housing 610, and therefore, insertion into the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is smooth, and the spring force of the support

arms 632 opened in a V-shape elastically press-fit the guide parts 633 against the inner wall of the notch 13, thereby guiding the small circuit board 10 to the predetermined position on slot 610a. As a result, improper insertion of the small circuit board 10 into the socket 600 is avoided, and the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 is regulated so that each electrical contact 12 will connect to the corresponding predetermined contact 620.

(0010)

Patent Document 1: Unexamined Patent Application Publication JP2002-164118A

Disclosure of the Invention

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

(0011)

With the conventional socket 600, the separate elastic member 630 is disposed on the tip of the positioning protrusion 610b integrally formed on the insulative housing 610, and accordingly, the guide part 633 expands elastically to constantly press-fit against the inner wall of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10, thereby enabling a constant matching of the width of the guide part 633 and the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10. As a result, there is no shifting of the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 due to variation in the width of notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 and the width of the positioning protrusion of the socket 600.

(0012)

However, as shown in FIG. 10, the pair of support arms 632 of the elastic member 630 do not always expand with left-right symmetry centered about the positioning protrusion 610b, and therefore, in response to requests for smaller sizes and higher densities, if the pitch between the plurality of contacts of the socket 600 (pitch of the electrical contacts 12 of the small circuit board 10) is made smaller, constant alignment of the center of each electrical contact 12 of the inserted small circuit board 10 with the center of the corresponding contact 620 of the socket 600 becomes difficult to achieve. Accordingly, the difficulty in regulating the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 such that the electrical contacts 12 are aligned reliably with the contacts 620 is a problem that continues to exist.

The present invention was devised based on such conditions, and it is an object of the present invention to provide an electrical connector that regulates the acceptance position of a small circuit board to be connected such that the electrical contacts of the small circuit board align with predetermined contacts on the connector, without any positional shifting occurring therebetween.

Means to Solve the Problems

(0013)

The electrical connector claimed in Claim 1 of the present invention comprises an insulative housing that accepts an edge of a circuit board, a plurality of electrical contacts being disposed on that edge; a positioning protrusion formed on the insulative housing for the purpose of regulating the acceptance position of the circuit board, the positioning protrusion fitting into a notch of the edge of the circuit board; and a plurality of contacts that are supported by the insulative housing and that elastically touch electrical contacts on the circuit board; wherein the positioning protrusion has a portion that is thinner than or the same thickness as the notch width and a portion that is thicker than the notch width, both portions being connected via a middle portion having a thickness that changes symmetrically.

(0014)

The electrical connector claimed in Claim 2 of the present invention is an electrical connector as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the electrical connector additionally

comprises means for supporting a state in which electrical contacts at the edge of the circuit board accepted into the insulative housing elastically touch the contacts of the electrical connector.

Effect of the Invention

(0015)

According to the electrical connector claimed in Claim 1 of the present invention, the electrical connector comprises an insulative housing that accepts an edge of a circuit board, a plurality of electrical contacts being disposed on that edge; a positioning protrusion formed on the insulative housing for the purpose of regulating the acceptance position of the circuit board, the positioning protrusion fitting into a notch of the edge of the circuit board; and a plurality of contacts that are supported by the insulative housing and that elastically touch electrical contacts on the circuit board; wherein the positioning protrusion has a portion that is thinner than or the same thickness as the notch width and a portion that is thicker than the notch width, both portions being connected via a middle portion having a thickness that changes symmetrically, and therefore even in cases where the notch width is larger than the thickness of the positioning protrusion, the acceptance position of the small circuit board can be regulated such that no positional shifting occurs between the electrical contacts and the corresponding contact of the electrical connector. Furthermore, for this purpose, the electrical connector claimed in Claim 1 does not require any additional members such as an elastic member.

(0016)

Moreover, the electrical connector claimed in Claim 2 of the present invention is an electrical connector as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the electrical connector additionally comprises means for supporting a state in which electrical contacts at the edge of the circuit board accepted into the insulative housing elastically touch the contacts of the electrical connector, and therefore the small circuit board can be maintained in an acceptance position regulated such that no positional shifting occurs between the electrical contacts and the corresponding contact of the electrical connector.

Best Embodiments for Carrying Out the Invention

(0017)

A first embodiment of an electrical connector of the present invention is described below with reference to FIGS. 1 to 5. A small circuit board 10 having the same configuration as in the conventional example can be used, and therefore a duplicate description is omitted here. Moreover, up-down and left-right directions within the drawings are described directly using vertical and horizontal directions.

(0018)

FIGS. 1 and 2 are perspective drawings showing the main parts of a socket that is an embodiment of an electrical connector relating to the present invention. FIGS. 1 and 2 show schematically the state in which the edge of the small circuit board is inserted into the slot.

The socket 100 is a ZIF socket capable of connecting to a small circuit board 10 such as a memory module, and is comprised of an insulative housing 110 having a slot 110a that accepts an edge of the small circuit board 10 on which electrical contacts are formed, and a plurality of contacts 120 and 121 (see FIG. 4) that elastically touch each of the electrical contacts mounted on both surfaces of the small circuit board 10. The socket 100 is mounted onto the motherboard of a personal computer or the like by soldering fine portions 120a and 121a of the contacts 120 and 121 that are exposed on the underside of the insulative housing 110. A boss 110b (see FIG. 4) provided on the

lower part of the insulative housing 110 is for the purpose of positioning the socket 100 at the predetermined position on the motherboard.

(0019)

A rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130, protruding towards the insertion of the small circuit board 10, is integrally formed from insulative plastic at an asymmetric position along the width of the slot 110a of the insulative housing 110. This positioning protrusion 130 fits into the notch 13 at the edge of the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a, and functions to guide the small circuit board 10 to a predetermined acceptance position. This positioning protrusion 130 prevents incorrect insertion of the small circuit board 10, and regulates the acceptance position along the width of the small circuit board 10 such that each electrical contact of the small circuit board 10 will connect to the predetermined contact of the socket 100. The rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130 has an upper portion 130a that is thicker than its lower portion 130b. Moreover, the upper portion 130a and the lower portion 130b are connected by a tapered middle portion 130c that symmetrically becomes thicker along the direction from the lower portion 130b toward the upper portion 130a.

(0020)

Here, FIG. 1 shows the case in which the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is equal to the width of the lower portion 130b of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130 (or the case in which the width of the notch 13 is slightly larger than the width of the lower portion 130b of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130, but since that difference is sufficiently smaller than the interval between the small circuit board 10 and the contact 120, both widths can be considered equal). In this case, when the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130 is fitted into the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10, regardless of the angle θ of insertion into the slot 110a of the socket 100, the acceptance position along the width of the small circuit board 10 is regulated by the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130.

Further, in the abovementioned case, in the state where one edge is inserted into the slot 110a, if the other edge is raised up in the direction indicated by the arrow A in the drawing so that the angle θ of the small circuit board 10 increases, the notch 13 will interfere with the tapered middle portion 130c, and ultimately, the middle portion 130c that is thicker than the lower portion 130b cannot be fitted into the notch 13. Below, in the state where the small circuit board 10 is inserted into the slot 110a and the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130 is fitted into the notch 13, the maximum angle of small circuit board 10 is denoted as $\theta 1$ (where $\theta \leq \theta 1$).

(0021)

On the other hand, FIG. 2 shows the case in which the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is larger than the width of the lower portion 130b of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130, and narrower than the maximum width of the upper portion 130a. In this case, a gap occurs between the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 and the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, and therefore the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a cannot be regulated by the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130.

However, even in this case, as will be described below, the socket 100 of the present invention is able to regulate the acceptance position along the width of the small circuit board so that the electrical contacts 12 are aligned reliably with the contacts 620.

(0022)

FIG. 3 is a front view of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130 of the socket 100 as seen from the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a.

As shown in FIG. 3(A), the positioning protrusion 130 is comprised of a lower portion 130b having a uniform thickness, an upper portion 130a that is thicker than the lower portion 130b, and a middle portion 130c disposed therebetween and having a tapered shape of a continuously changing thickness with left-right symmetry. In the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is approximately equal to the thickness of the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, as shown in FIG. 3(B), the position of the small circuit board 10 is determined by fitting the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130 into the notch 13. On the other hand, in the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is larger than the thickness of the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, and smaller than the thickness of the upper portion 130a, as shown in FIG. 3(C), the position of the small circuit board 10 is determined by fitting the middle portion 130c of the positioning protrusion 130 into the notch 13. In other words, the configuration is such that, by manipulating the small circuit board 10 having one edge inserted into the slot 110a so that the angle θ becomes larger than the abovementioned θ_1 , even in the case where the width of the notch 13 is larger than the width of the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, the width of the notch 13 will surely match the thickness at a portion of the tapered middle portion 130c.

(0023)

Next, the sequence for guiding the small circuit board 10 inserted in the socket 100 to the predetermined acceptance position is described with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5 for the case in which the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is larger than the thickness of the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, and smaller than the thickness of upper portion 130a.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing the socket 100 in a cross-section perpendicular to the arrayed direction of the contacts 120 and 121. FIG. 4(A) shows a cross-section at the location where the contact 121 at which an elastic arm is located is visible at the bottom side of the inserted small circuit board 10, and FIG. 4(B) shows a cross-section at the location where the contact 120 at which an elastic arm is located becomes visible at the top side of the inserted small circuit board 10. FIG. 5 is a plan view of the socket 100.

(0024)

The small circuit board 10 indicated by the broken line in FIG. 4(A) shows the state in which one edge is inserted perspectively from above into the slot 110a and the angle is the abovementioned maximum angle θ_1 . When the small circuit board 10 is inserted into the slot 110a, the plurality of electrical contacts formed on the upper and lower surfaces of the edge of the small circuit board 10 touch the respective plurality of contacts 120 and 121. The contacts 120 and 121 are press-fit into the insulative housing 110 and secured, and both contacts have an elastic arm capable of elastic displacement while continuing to touch the electrical contacts of the small circuit board 10. In this state, because the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is larger than the thickness of the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, and smaller than the thickness of the upper portion 130a, a gap occurs along the width between the notch 13 and the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130 fitted therein.

(0025)

On the other hand, the small circuit board 10 indicated by the solid line in FIG. 4(A) shows the state in which one edge is inserted into the slot 110a and then the other edge is raised up in the direction indicated by the arrow A. In this state, the notch 13 is fitted into the tapered middle portion 130c of the positioning protrusion 130, and the small circuit board 10 is already positioned at the predetermined acceptance position.

In other words, once the angle θ of the small circuit board 10, one edge thereof being inserted into the slot 110a, is increased to an angle greater than the abovementioned maximum angle θ_1 , even if positional shifting occurs between the center of each electrical contact 12 and the center of the corresponding contact 520, the notch 13 becomes centered while sliding along the middle portion 130c of the positioning protrusion 130 having a tapered shape with continuously increasing thickness from the lower portion 130b toward the upper portion 130a and having left-right symmetry. Next, by pushing downward, in the direction indicated by the arrow B in the drawing, on the other edge of the small circuit board 10 positioned at the desired position along its width, and opposing the elasticity of the contacts 120 and 121 until the small circuit board 10 becomes parallel with the motherboard, a state is obtained in which the electrical contacts 12 and the contacts 120 and 121 touch elastically. In this state, as shown in FIG. 5, the small circuit board 10 is secured supportably on both side edges by inward facing tabs 140a on elastic support arms 140 constituting a pair of support means disposed in opposing positions on either side of the insulative housing 110.

(0026)

With the above-described socket 100 that is an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention, even if there is variation in the width of the slit-shaped notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 and/or the width of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130, the width of the notch 13 and the width of some portion of the positioning protrusion 130 will surely match at some insertion angle by manipulating the angle of insertion of the small circuit board 10 into the slot 110a. Accordingly, even if the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 to be connected to the socket 100 varies within a fixed range, the plurality of electrical contacts 12 of the small circuit board 10 and the plurality of contacts 120 and 121 of the connector 100 can connect to each other correctly.

(0027)

Next, a second embodiment of an electrical connector of the present invention is described below with reference to FIG. 6. In the second embodiment, the electrical connector 100' can have the same configuration as the socket 100, with the exception of a positioning protrusion 230 for regulating the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 inserted into a slot of the insulative housing, and that differs in shape from the shape of the positioning protrusion 130 of the socket 100 exemplified as the first embodiment. Therefore, only the positioning protrusion is described below; other parts are assigned the same reference numerals as the corresponding parts of the socket 100, and their descriptions are omitted.

(0028)

FIG. 6 is a planar view that shows schematically the positioning protrusion 230 of the present embodiment and the engaging notch 13 of the small circuit board 10.

The positioning protrusion 230, protruding towards the insertion of the small circuit board 10, is a rib-shaped part integrally formed on the slot 110a of the insulative housing 110. Positioning protrusion 230 has a uniform thickness from top to bottom, and small protrusions 230d and 230e are formed with left-right symmetry on either side thereof.

The small protrusions 230d and 230e are formed along an area corresponding to the range from the middle portion 130c to the upper portion 130a of the positioning protrusion 130 in the first embodiment, and are formed as oblong shapes, extending vertically so as to engage the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 inserted perspectively from above into the slot 110a.

(0029)

In the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a is approximately equal to the thickness of the positioning protrusion 230, the small circuit board 10 inserts into the slot 110a in a manner (at a relatively small angle with respect to the horizontal, and at a position corresponding to the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130 of the first embodiment described above) such that the notch 13 and the small protrusions 230d and 230e do not interfere with each another. In this case, the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 is regulated by the lower portion of the positioning protrusion 230 that fits into the notch 13.

On the other hand, in the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a is larger than the thickness of the positioning protrusion 230, the small circuit board 10 inserts into the slot 110a in a manner (at a relatively large angle with respect to the horizontal, and at a position corresponding to the range from the middle portion 130c to the upper portion 130a of the positioning protrusion 130 of the first embodiment described above) such that the notch 13 and the small protrusions 230d or 230e interfere with each other.

(0030)

The small protrusions are formed with increasingly taller heights such that, when the positioning protrusion 230 is inserted into the notch 13, even if the small protrusion 230e does not contact the inner sidewall of the notch 13, the subsequent small protrusion 230d will contact the inner sidewall of the notch 13. The small protrusions are formed so as to compress when press-fit against the inner wall of the notch 13, so that a gap does not occur between the positioning protrusion 230 and the notch 13. In this manner, at least one of the small projections 230d and 230e formed symmetrically on both sides of the positioning protrusion 230 will contact the inner wall of the notch 13, and thus, even if positional shifting occurs between the center of each electrical contact 12 and the center of the corresponding contact 120, the notch 13 is centered and the acceptance position of the small circuit board 10 is regulated.

(0031)

In the above-described second embodiment of an electrical connector of the present invention, the number of small protrusions provided on each side of the positioning protrusion 230 is not limited to two. Moreover, as long as the heights of the small protrusions increase sequentially as viewed from the small circuit board 10 inserted into the slot 110a, the small protrusions may be of any height, within a range that does not exceed the maximum width of the notch 13. In other words, the tip of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 230 and the small protrusions provided on both sides thereof should be selected appropriately so as to guide smoothly the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10.

(0032)

In the example above, the socket 100 (100') that is an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention has one-hundred of each contact 120 and 121 arranged vertically in an alternating array along the width of the insulative housing 110. In this case, the center-to-center distance (pitch) between adjacent contacts is 0.6 mm, for example. Usually, the allowable dimensional tolerance of the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is approximately 1 mm, but the allowable shift in the acceptance position along the width of the socket 100 is approximately 0.25 mm, maximum. Accordingly, the socket 100 of the present invention enables the relative positional shift between the electrical contacts 12 of the small circuit board 10 and the contacts 120 and 121 to be controlled to an allowable level.

(0033)

In the above explanation, only an example of a socket-type electrical connector was described, but the present invention is not limited to this example, and the present invention is widely applicable to electrical connectors that accept and connect electrically to an edge of a printed circuit board or the like.

Brief Description of the Drawings

(0034)

FIG. 1 is an perspective view of the main part of a socket 100 in an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention, and shows the engaged state in the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 and the width of the lower portion 130b of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130 are approximately equal.

FIG. 2 is an perspective view of the main part of a socket 100 in an embodiment of an electrical connector of the present invention, and shows the engaged state in the case where the width of the notch 13 of the small circuit board 10 is greater than the width of the lower portion 130b, and smaller than the maximum width of the upper portion 130a of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130.

FIG. 3 is a front view, as seen from the small circuit board 10, of the rib-shaped positioning protrusion 130 of the socket 100 in an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention; FIG. 3(A) shows the state in which the small circuit board 10 is not engaged, FIG. 3(B) shows the state in which the small circuit board 10 is positioned by the lower portion 130b of the positioning protrusion 130, and FIG. 3(C) shows the state in which the small circuit board 10 is positioned by the middle portion 130c of the positioning protrusion 130.

FIG. 4 shows a cross-section of the socket 100 in an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention; FIG. 4(A) shows a cross-section at the location where the contact 121 at which an elastic arm is located is visible at the bottom side of the inserted small circuit board 10, and FIG. 4(B) shows a cross section at the location where the contact 120 at which an elastic arm is located becomes visible at the top side of the inserted small circuit board 10.

FIG. 5 is a top view of the socket 100 in an embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a plan view that shows schematically the positioning protrusion 230 in another embodiment of the electrical connector of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an perspective view of an example of a conventional socket; FIG. 7(A) is an perspective exploded view of the small circuit board and the socket, and FIG. 7(B) is an perspective view showing the state in which the small circuit board 10 is inserted into the slot of the socket and is held securely by support arms.

FIG. 8 is an perspective view showing another example of the configuration of a conventional socket.

FIG. 9 is an perspective view showing an elastic member mounted onto the positioning protrusion of the conventional socket shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing schematically the condition wherein the acceptance position of the small circuit board is regulated by the positioning protrusion shown in FIG. 9, onto which an elastic member has been mounted.

Explanation of Reference Numerals

(0035)

10	Small circuit board
12	Electrical contact
13	Notch
100, 100'	Socket
110	Insulative housing

120, 121	Contact
130, 230	Positioning protrusion
130a	Upper portion of the positioning protrusion 130
130b	Lower portion of the positioning protrusion 130
130c	Middle portion of the positioning protrusion 130
140	Support arm
230e	Small protrusion (low)
230d	Small protrusion (high)

Claims

Claim 1

An electrical connector, comprising:
an insulative housing that accepts an edge of a circuit board, a plurality of electrical contacts being disposed on that edge;
a positioning protrusion formed on the insulative housing for the purpose of regulating the acceptance position of the circuit board, the positioning protrusion fitting into a notch of the edge of the circuit board; and
a plurality of contacts that are supported by the insulative housing and that elastically touch electrical contacts on the circuit board; wherein
the positioning protrusion has a portion that is thinner than or the same thickness as the notch width and a portion that is thicker than the notch width, both portions being connected via a middle portion having a thickness that changes symmetrically.

Claim 2

An electrical connector as set forth in Claim 1, the electrical connector additionally comprising means for supporting a state in which electrical contacts at the edge of the circuit board accepted into the insulative housing elastically touch the contacts of the electrical connector.