

FLOATING CONNECTOR AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a floating connector and a method for manufacturing therefor.

10 Description of the Related Art

For example, when two circuit boards are connected to each other, a technique may be used in which a female type connector is fastened to one circuit board, a male type connector is fastened to the other circuit board, and these female and male type connectors are mated and
15 connected to each other. Here, there may be cases in which the positions of the pair of connectors that are mated are predetermined on the circuit boards, so that the degree of freedom is relatively limited. When it is attempted to mate the two connectors in such cases, unless one of the connectors has flexibility, not only is normal mating and connection of the two connectors impossible, but at least one of the connectors or the contacts of this connector are damaged or
20 permanently deformed, so that such a connection is deficient in terms of reliability.

In order to solve this problem, so-called floating connectors have been proposed in which the mating part of one of the connectors (i.e., the mating part that mates with the mating connector) is constructed so that this mating part can move elastically in at least the horizontal
25 direction relative to the surface of the circuit board to which the connector is fastened, so that strain at the time of mating with the mating connector is absorbed.

For example, the connector shown in Figs. 7(A), 7(B), 8(A) to 8(C) is known as such a floating connector (see Patent Reference 1).

30 In Figs. 7(A) and 7(B), the floating connector 101 is fastened to one circuit board PCB, and is mated and connected with a mating connector 131 which is fastened to another circuit board PCB that is disposed perpendicular to this first circuit board PCB. The mating connector 131 comprises a housing 140 which extends in the direction of length (i.e., the direction
35 perpendicular to the plane of the page in Fig. 7 (A), or the left-right direction in Fig. 7 (B)), and a plurality of pin contacts 150 which are attached in two rows in the direction of length of the housing 140. Each of the pin contacts 150 comprises a board connection part which is connected by soldering to the second circuit board PCB, and a pin contact part which extends vertically
40 downward from the board connection part.

45 The floating connector 101 comprises a housing 110 which extends in the direction of length (i.e., the direction perpendicular to the plane of the page in Fig. 7 (A), or the left-right direction in Fig. 7 (B)), and a plurality of contacts 120 which are attached in two rows in the direction of length of the housing 110.

Each contact 120 comprises a fastening part 121 which is fastened to the housing 110, a soldering tine part 123 which is connected to the first circuit board PCB, and a pair of contact pieces 124 which contact the corresponding pin contact 150. These contacts 120 are formed by stamping and forming metal plates. As is shown most clearly in Figs. 8(A) to 8(C), the fastening part 121 is formed substantially in a box shape comprising a pair of side walls 121a that are separated from each other by a specified interval in the direction of length of the housing 110, a front end wall 121b which extends in the direction of length from the front end portion (lower end portion in Fig. 8 (C)) of one side wall 121a to substantially the central portion between the pair of side walls 121a, and a rear end wall 121c which connects the rear end portions of the pair of side walls 121a. Furthermore, a connecting part 122 which extends rearward toward the center of the fastening part 121 perpendicular to the direction of length is formed by being bent on the end of the front end wall 121b of the fastening part 121, and a soldering tine part 123 extends downward from the rear end portion of this connecting part 122. Moreover, the pair of contact pieces 124 extend upward from the respective side walls 121a of the fastening part 121, and contact projecting parts 125 are formed on the facing surfaces of the tip ends of these contact pieces 124.

The floating connector 101 is mounted on the circuit board PCB by the soldering connection of the soldering tine parts 123 of the contacts 120 to the circuit board PCB as shown in Figs. 7(A) and 7(B). Furthermore, when the mating connector 131 is mated with the floating connector 101, the pin contacts 150 contact the contact projecting parts 125 of the contacts 120, so that an electrical connection is established between the connectors. In this case, as a result of the soldering tine parts 123 extending downward from the connecting parts 122 that extend toward the centers of the fastening parts 121, the floating connector 101 is constructed so that this connector can move elastically in at least the horizontal direction (the direction of length of the housing 110 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length) with respect to the surface of the first circuit board PCB, so that strain that is created when mating with the mating connector 131 is absorbed.

Furthermore, for example, the connector shown in Fig. 9 is known as another example of a floating connector which is devised so that strain created at the time of mating with the mating connector is absorbed (see Patent Reference 2).

In Fig. 9, the floating connector 201 is fastened to the surface of one circuit board (not shown in the figures), and is mated and connected with a mating connector (not shown in the figures) fastened to another circuit board (not shown in the figures).

The floating connector 201 comprises a substantially frame-form first housing 210 which extends in the direction of length, and a second housing 220 which is inserted into an opening 211 in the housing 210 so that a gap is left. A plurality of contacts 230 disposed in a single row in the direction of length are attached to the second housing 220.

Each contact 230 comprises a fastening part 231 which is fastened to the second housing 220, a strain absorbing part 232, a board connection part 233 which is connected to the circuit board, and a pair of contact parts 234 which contact a mating contact (not shown in the figures). These contacts 230 are formed in a substantially flat plate shape. The fastening part 231 is

formed into a substantially rectangular shape which is formed exclusively by the stamping of a metal plate. The strain absorbing part 232 is formed into an elastic shape which extends from the lower end of the fastening part 231 via a plurality of curvilinear parts, and is formed exclusively by the stamping of the metal plate. The board connection part 233 is formed so that this part
5 extends downward from the end portion of the strain absorbing part 232, and is formed by the stamping and forming of the metal plate. Furthermore, the pair of contact parts 234 extend upward from the fastening part 231, and contact projecting parts 235 are formed on the facing surfaces of the tip ends of these contact parts 234.

10 The floating connector 201 is mounted on the circuit board by connecting the board connection parts 233 of the contacts 230 to the circuit board by soldering. Then, when the mating connector is mated with the floating connector 201, the mating contacts contact the contact projecting parts 235 of the contacts 230, so that an electrical connection is established
15 between the connectors. In this case, the second housing 220 of the floating connector 201 is constructed so that this housing can move elastically in at least the horizontal direction (the direction of length of the second housing 220 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length) as a result of the board connecting parts 233 extending downward from the strain absorbing parts 232 that are formed in an elastic shape with a plurality of curvilinear parts, thus causing the strain that is generated when mating with the mating connector to be absorbed.

20 (Patent Reference 1)

Japanese Utility Model Application Kokai No. S64-16084

25 (Patent Reference 2)

Japanese Patent Application Kokai No. H4-370677

30 However, the following problems have been encountered in the case of such conventional floating connectors:

First, in the case of the floating connector 101 shown in Figs. 7(A), 7(B), 8(A) to 8(C), since contacts 120 that are produced by complicated forming following the stamping of metal
35 plates are used, such a connector is inferior in terms of the productivity of the contacts 120. Furthermore, since the fastening parts 121 of the contacts 120 are formed substantially with a box shape, the dimensions of the contacts 120 are relatively large in the direction of length of the housing 110 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length, so that it is difficult to use such a connector in recent compact high-density electronic devices. Furthermore, when the
40 plurality of contacts 120 are fastened to the housing 110, the plurality of contacts 120 are not attached to the housing 110 all at one time; instead, each contact 120 is separately attached to the housing 110 after being cut from a contact carrier. Accordingly, such a connector is inferior in terms of the connector assembly productivity.

45 Furthermore, in the case of the floating connector 201 shown in Fig. 9, in the manufacture of the contacts 230, the contacts 230 are formed exclusively by the stamping of

metal plates except for the base connection parts 233; accordingly, the productivity of the contacts 230 is good. However, when the plurality of contacts 230 are fastened to the second housing 220, the plurality of contacts 230 are not all fastened to the second housing 220 at one time; instead, each contact 230 is separately attached to the second housing 220 after being cut from a contact carrier. Accordingly, such a connector is inferior in terms of the connector assembly productivity. The planes of the strain absorbing parts 232 and base connection parts 233 attached to the contact carrier in the state in which the metal plates have been stamped differ from the row disposition direction of the contacts 230 (the direction in which the contacts 230 are lined up in row form in the second housing 220, i.e., the direction of length of the second housing 220); accordingly, the plurality of contacts 230 cannot be inserted into the second housing 220 at one time. Furthermore, since the contacts 230 are formed in a substantially flat plate shape, the dimension of each contact 230 in the attachment pitch direction, i.e., the direction of length of the second housing 220, is small; however, since the strain absorbing part 233 of each contact 230 extends via a plurality of curvilinear parts, the contact 230 has a relatively large dimension in the direction perpendicular to this direction of length. Accordingly, it is difficult to use such a connector in recent compact high-density electronic devices.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention was devised in light of the problems described above, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a floating connector which is superior in terms of contact productivity and connector assembly productivity, and which allows a compact high-density configuration to be obtained, and a method for manufacturing such a floating connector.

In order to solve the problems described above, the floating connector according to Claim 1 is a floating connector comprising an insulating housing and a plurality of contacts disposed in at least one row in this housing,

wherein each of these contacts has a fastening part which is fastened to the housing, a contact part which contacts the corresponding mating contact, a leg part which is connected to a circuit board, and a curvilinear elastic part which is disposed between the fastening part and the leg part, the plane of the elastic part extends in the contact row disposition direction, and a bent part is formed between the fastening part and the elastic part or between the elastic part and the leg part, so that the respective leg parts of the plurality of contacts are arranged in a staggered configuration in the contact row disposition direction.

Furthermore, the floating connector according to Claim 2 is the invention according to Claim 1, wherein the positions of the elastic parts are shifted along the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other in the state in which the plurality of contacts are stamped.

Furthermore, the floating connector manufacturing method according to Claim 3 comprises the steps of stamping a plurality of contacts arranged in a single row, in which each contact has a fastening part which is fastened to a housing, a contact part which contacts the corresponding mating contact, a leg part which is connected to a circuit board, and a curvilinear elastic part which is disposed between the fastening part and the leg part, and the positions of the

elastic parts are shifted along the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other, forming a bent part between the fastening part and the elastic part or between the elastic part and the leg part of each contact, so that the respective leg parts of the plurality of contacts are arranged in a staggered configuration, inserting the plurality of contacts arranged in a single row into the housing at one time, and cutting the tip ends of the leg parts of the respective contacts from a contact carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1(A) to 1(D) show the floating connector of the present invention, with Fig. 1 (A) showing a plan view, Fig. 1 (B) showing a front view, Fig. 1 (C) showing a bottom view, and Fig. 1 (D) showing a right-side view;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view along line 2-2 in Fig. 1 (B);

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank in a state in which a plurality of contacts have been stamped;

Figs. 4(A) and 4(B) are plan views of a state in which forming has been applied to the contacts shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the mating connector;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a state in which the mating connector shown in Fig. 5 has been mated with the floating connector shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D);

Figs. 7(A) and 7(B) show examples of a conventional floating connector, with Fig. 7 (A) showing a sectional side view, and Fig. 7 (B) showing a sectional front view;

Figs. 8(A) to 8(C) show one of the contacts used in the floating connector shown in Fig. 7, with Fig. 8 (A) showing a front view, Fig. 8 (B) showing a right side view, and Fig. 8 (C) showing a plan view; and

Fig. 9 is a partially sectional perspective view of another example of a conventional floating connector.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Next, an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the figures. Figs. 1(A) to 1(D) show the floating connector of the present invention, with Fig. 1 (A) showing a plan view, Fig. 1 (B) showing a front view, Fig. 1 (C) showing a bottom view, and Fig. 1 (D) showing a right-side view. Fig. 2 is a sectional view along line 2-2 in Fig. 1 (B). Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank in a state in which a plurality of contacts have been stamped. Figs. 4(A) and 4(B) are plan views of a state in which forming has been applied to the contacts shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the mating connector. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a state in which the mating connector shown in Fig. 5 has been mated with the floating connector shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D).

In Fig. 6, the floating connector 1 is fastened to one circuit board PCB1, and is mated and connected with a mating connector 50 that is fastened to another circuit board PCB2. As is shown in Fig. 5, the mating connector 50 comprises an insulating housing 51 which extends in the direction of length (i.e., the direction perpendicular to the plane of the page in Fig. 5), and a plurality of mating contacts 52 which are attached in two rows along the direction of length of

the housing 51. A connector receiving recess 58 which extends in the direction of length is formed in the housing 51. Furthermore, positioning posts 56 are formed so that these positioning posts 56 protrude from both ends of the undersurface of the housing 51 with respect to the direction of length, and guide posts 57 are formed so that these guide posts 57 protrude from both ends of the upper surface of the housing 51 with respect to the direction of length. Each of the mating contacts 52 comprises a fastening part 53 which is fastened to the housing 51, a board connection part 54 which extends downward from the lower end of the fastening part 53 and which is connected by soldering to the other circuit board PCB, and an elastic contact part 55 which extends toward the inside of the connector receiving recess 58 from the upper end of the fastening part 53.

As is shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D) and 2, the floating connector 1 comprises an insulating housing 10 which extends in the direction of length (the left-right direction in Fig. 1 (B), or the direction perpendicular to the plane of the page in Fig. 2), and a plurality of contacts 30 which are disposed in two rows along the direction of length of the housing 10.

The housing 10 comprises a main body part 11 which extends in the direction of length, and a mating part 12 which protrudes upward from the upper surface of this main body part 11 and extends in the direction of length; this housing 10 is formed by molding an insulating synthetic resin. Opening parts 13 are formed which open in the forward-rearward direction (left-right direction in Fig. 2) with respect to the main body part 11 and in the bottom direction of the main body part 11. Furthermore, a mating connector receiving recess 14 which receives the housing 51 of the mating connector 50 is formed along the direction of length in the mating part 12. Moreover, partition walls 15 which protrude from the bottom part of this mating connector receiving recess 14 and are inserted into the connector receiving recess 58 of the mating connector 50 are formed in the center of the interior part of the mating connector receiving recess 14. Furthermore, post receiving recesses 16 which receive the guide posts 57 of the mating connector 50 are formed in both outside ends of the mating connector receiving recess 14 of the mating part 12 with respect to the direction of length.

Furthermore, the leg parts of the contacts 30 of the respective rows are disposed in a staggered configuration along the row disposition direction of the contacts 30, so that these contacts 30 are constructed from contacts 30A whose leg parts 34A are disposed on the inside and contacts 30B whose leg parts 34B are disposed on the outside.

As is shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D), 2, 4(A) and 4(B), each contact 30A comprises a fastening part 31A which is fastened by press-fitting in the bottom wall of the mating part 12 of the housing 10, a bent part 32A which is bent outward from the lower end of the fastening part 31A and which has a specified length, an elastic part 33A which is bent downward from the tip end of the bent part 32A so that this elastic part is parallel to the fastening part 31A, a leg part 34A which extends downward from the elastic part 33A, and a contact part 35A which extends upward from the fastening part 31A. The respective contacts 30A are formed by stamping and forming metal plates. In each contact part 30A, the planes of the fastening part 31A, elastic part 33A, leg part 34A and contact part 35A extend along the row disposition direction of the contacts 30 (i.e., the direction of length of the housing 10). As is shown in Fig. 2, the contact parts 35A are lined up at a specified pitch on both side surfaces of the partition walls 15 by the

two rows of contacts. As is shown in Fig. 2, the bent parts 32A are positioned inside the corresponding opening parts 13 in the main body part 11 of the housing 10 when the fastening parts 31 are fastened to the bottom wall of the mating part 12. As is shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D), 2, 4(A) and 4(B), the elastic parts 33A are positioned inside these opening parts 13, and are formed with a curved shape that is substantially a reverse S shape, so that the mating part 12 can be moved elastically in the direction of length of the housing 10 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length with respect to the upper surface of the circuit board PCB1 (i.e., in the X and Y directions along the upper surface of the circuit board PCB1). Furthermore, in regard to the so-called Z direction that is perpendicular to the upper surface of the circuit board PCB1, the contact parts 35A are set at a sufficient length so that floating movement in the Z direction is possible. In the direction perpendicular to the direction of length of the housing 10, since the length of the elastic parts 33A and leg parts 34A extending from the end portions of the bent parts 32A to the circuit board PCB is relatively long, elastic movement is possible. Furthermore, projections 36A that ride on the tine plate 20 (described later) when the leg parts 34A are passed through the alignment holes 24 in the tine plate 20 are formed on the side portions of the leg parts 34A.

Furthermore, the basic construction of each contact 30B is similar to that of the contacts 30A, with each of these contacts 30B comprising a fastening part 31B which is fastened by press-fitting to the bottom wall 12 of the mating part 12 of the housing 10, a bent part 32B which is bent outward from the lower end of the fastening part 31B and which has a specified length, an elastic part 33B which is bent downward from the tip end of the bent part 32B so that this elastic part 33B is parallel to the fastening part 31B, a leg part 34B which extends downward from the elastic part 33B, and a contact part 35B which extends upward from the fastening part 31B. However, the length of the bent parts 32B is longer than the length of the bent parts 32A of the contacts 30A; as a result, the leg parts of the contacts 30A and 30B are arranged in a staggered configuration in the row disposition direction of the contacts 30A and 30B. The respective contacts 30B are formed by stamping and forming metal plates. In each contact 30B, the planes of the fastening part 31B, elastic part 33B, leg part 34B and contact part 35B extend along the row disposition direction of the contacts 30 (i.e., the direction of length of the housing 10). As is shown in Fig. 2, the contact parts 35B are lined up at a specified pitch on both side surfaces of the partition walls 15 by the two rows of contacts. As is shown in Fig. 2, the bent parts 32B are disposed inside the corresponding opening parts 13 in the main body part 11 of the housing 10 when the fastening parts 31B are fastened to the bottom wall of the mating part 12. As is shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D), 2, 4(A) and 4(B), the elastic parts 33B are positioned inside these opening parts 13, and are formed with a curved shape that is substantially an S shape, so that the mating part 12 can be moved elastically in the direction of length of the housing 10 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length with respect to the upper surface of the circuit board PCB. In the direction perpendicular to the direction of length of the housing 10, since the length of the elastic parts 33B and leg parts 34B extending from the end portions of the bent parts 32B to the circuit board PCB is relatively long, elastic movement is possible. Furthermore, projections 36B that ride on the tine plate 20 (described later) when the leg parts 34B are passed through the alignment holes 24 in the tine plate 20 are formed on the side portions of the leg parts 34B.

The leg parts 34A and 34B of the contacts 30A and 30B are aligned by the tine plate 20 and inserted into through-holes 60 (see Fig. 6) in the circuit board PCB1. As is shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D) and 2, the tine plate 20 is constructed from a substantially rectangular plate that extends in the same direction of length as the housing 10; this tine plate 20 is formed by molding an insulating resin. A plurality of alignment holes 24 through which the leg parts 34A and 34B of the contacts 30A and 30B are respectively passed and thus aligned are formed in the tine plate 20. Housing locking parts 21 that are locked to the main body part 11 of the housing 10 are formed so that these locking parts protrude from both ends of the upper surface of the tine plate 20 with respect to the direction of length. Furthermore, as is shown most clearly in Fig. 1 (B), board locking parts 22 which are locked in the circuit board PCB1 when the floating connector 1 is mounted on the circuit board PCB1 are formed so that these board locking parts 22 protrude from both ends of the undersurface of the tine plate 20 with respect to the direction of length. Moreover, positioning posts 23 which are used for positioning when the floating connector 1 is mounted on the circuit board PCB1 are formed to the inside of the board locking parts 22 on both ends of the undersurface of the tine plate 20 with respect to the direction of length.

Next, the method for manufacturing the floating connector 1 will be described.

In the manufacture of the floating connector 1, the housing 10 and tine plate 20 are first molded and prepared.

Meanwhile, as is shown in Fig. 3, the plurality of contacts 30A and 30B in the form of single rows in which the positions of the elastic parts 33A and 33B are shifted in the axial direction of the contacts 30A and 30B so that the elastic parts 33A and 33B of adjacent contacts 30A and 30B do not interfere with each other are stamped from metal plates. In the state in which these contacts are stamped from metal plates, the adjacent contacts 30A and 30B are connected by a shared contact carrier C on the side of the leg parts 34A and 34B. In the state of this blank, not only the positions of the elastic parts 33A and 33B of adjacent contacts 30A and 30B, but the positions of the fastening parts 31A and 31B, leg parts 34A and 34B, projections 36A and 36B and contact parts 35A and 35B are also shifted in the axial direction. Since the elastic parts 33A and 33B respectively have a substantially inverted S shape and a substantially S shape, these parts will interfere with each other (assuming that the disposition pitch of the contacts 30A and 30B is not varied) if the positions of the elastic parts 33A and 33B are not shifted in the axial direction in the state of the blank from which the contacts are punched out. Accordingly, as a result of the positions of the elastic parts 33A and 33B being shifted in the axial direction of the contacts 30A and 30B so that the elastic parts 33A and 33B of adjacent contacts 30A and 30B do not interfere with each other, the disposition pitch of the contacts in the contact plate material can be reduced, so that contacts that are superior in terms of contact material utilization can be obtained. Furthermore, as a result of the alternate disposition of elastic parts 33A with a substantially inverted S shape and elastic parts 33B with a substantially S shape, the die pins that stamp out the areas between the elastic parts 33A and 33B can be strengthened, so that the manufacture of the contacts 30A and 30B is facilitated.

Furthermore, after the plurality of contacts 30A and 30B in the form of single rows have been stamped from the metal plates, the respective contacts 30A and 30B are bent along the lines L1 and L2 shown in Fig. 3, so that the bent parts 32A and 32B are formed between the fastening

parts 31A and 31B and elastic parts 33A and 33B as shown in Figs. 4(A) and 4(B). The length of the contacts 30B between the line L1 and line L2 corresponds to the length of the bent parts 32B, and since the length of these bent parts 32B is longer than the length of the bent parts 32A, which corresponds to the length of the contacts 30A between the line L1 and line L2, the elastic parts 33B and leg parts 34B are positioned further to the outside than the elastic parts 33A and leg parts 34A as shown in Figs. 1(A) to 1(D), 2, 4(A) and 4(B), so that the leg parts 34A and 34B of the plurality of contacts 30A and 30B in single row form are disposed in a staggered configuration along the disposition direction of the contacts.

Thus, since the leg parts 34A and 34B of the plurality of contacts 30A and 30B in single row form are disposed in a staggered configuration along the disposition direction of the contacts, the area occupied in the direction of length of the housing 10 (i.e., the disposition direction of the contacts) and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length (i.e., the direction perpendicular to the disposition direction of the contacts) can be reduced. Accordingly, compact high-density mounting on the circuit board PCB is possible.

Furthermore, in the state in which the contact carrier C is connected to the contacts 30A and 30B, the plurality of contacts 30A and 30B in single row form are inserted into the housing 10 all at one time. Since the planes of the leg parts 34A and 34B and contact parts 35A and 35B of the contacts 30A and 30B extend in the disposition direction of the contacts 30 (i.e., in the direction of length of the housing 10), these contacts can be inserted all at one time. As a result of the insertion of all of the contacts 30A and 30B at one time, the fastening parts 31A and 31B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B are fastened by press-fitting to the bottom wall of the mating part 12. Since all of the contacts 30A and 30B can be inserted into the housing 10 at one time, a connector which is superior in terms of connector assembly productivity can be obtained.

Then, the leg parts 34A and 34B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B are cut from the contact carrier C by being cut along the broken lines L3 in Figs. 4(A) and 4(B). As a result, the fastening of the contacts 30A and 30B of one row to the housing 10 is completed.

Then, once the fastening of the contacts 30A and 30B of one row to the housing 10 has been completed, the contacts 30A and 30B of the other row are fastened to the housing 10 by the same method as that described above.

Subsequently, the leg parts 34A and 34B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B are passed through the alignment holes 24 of the tine plate 20, and the housing locking parts 21 of the tine plate 20 are locked to the housing 10. As a result, the floating connector 1 is completed.

As is shown in Fig. 1 (B) and Fig. 6, the floating connector 1 is mounted on a circuit board PCB1. In this case, the leg parts 34A and 34B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B are passed through the through-holes 60 formed in the circuit board PCB1, and the positioning posts 23 of the tine plate 20 are inserted into positioning holes (not shown in the figures) formed in the circuit board PCB1, so that horizontal positioning of the tine plate 20 with respect to the circuit board PCB1 is accomplished; furthermore, the board locking parts 22 are locked to the circuit board PCB1, so that the tine plate 20 is fastened to the circuit board PCB1. Then, the leg parts 34A and 34B are connected by soldering to the circuit board PCB1.

The mounting of the floating connector 1 on the circuit board PCB1 may be either manual mounting or automatic mounting. In the case of automatic mounting, there may be instances in which the positioning posts 23 and board locking parts 22 disposed on the tine plate 20 are omitted, so that it is not necessary to form these parts in the first place. In such cases, after the leg parts 34A and 34B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B have been passed through the through-holes 60 formed in the circuit board PCB1, the portions of the leg parts 34A and 34B that are located below the circuit board PCB1 are bent, so that the tine plate 20 and circuit board PCB1 are clamped by the bent leg parts 34A and 34B and the projections 36A and 36B formed on the leg parts 34A and 34B, thus preventing the separation of the floating connector 1 from the circuit board PCB1.

When the mating connector 50 fastened to the other circuit board PCB2 is mated with the mating part 12 of the floating connector 1 as shown in Fig. 6 after the floating connector 1 has been mounted on the circuit board PCB1, the contact parts 35A and 35B of the respective contacts 30A and 30B and the elastic contact parts 55 of the mating contacts 52 contact each other, so that the two circuit boards are electrically connected to each other. In this case, since the elastic parts 33A and 33B make it possible for the mating part 12 to move elastically in the direction of length of the housing 10 and the direction perpendicular to this direction of length with respect to the upper surface of the first circuit board PCB1, strain that is created when mating with the mating connector 50 can be absorbed.

Furthermore, in the manufacture of the respective contacts 30A and 30B, since working other than the stamping of the metal plates comprises only the forming that is performed once in the formation of the bent parts 32A and 32B, the productivity of the contacts is also good.

An embodiment of the present invention has been described above. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment; various alterations or modifications may be made.

For example, the bent parts 32A and 32B may be disposed not only between the fastening parts 31A and 31B and the elastic parts 33A and 33B, but also between the elastic parts 33A and 33B and the leg parts 34A and 34B.

In the floating connector according to Claim 1, as was described above, the planes of the elastic parts of the contacts extend in the row disposition direction of the contacts, and bent parts are disposed between the fastening parts and these elastic parts or between these elastic parts and the leg parts, so that the leg parts of the plurality of contacts are disposed in a staggered configuration in the row disposition direction of the contacts. Accordingly, the area that is occupied in the row disposition direction of the contacts and the direction that is perpendicular to this row disposition direction can be reduced, so that compact high-density mounting on the circuit board is possible. Furthermore, all of the contacts can be inserted into the housing at one time, so that a connector that is superior in terms of connector assembly productivity can be obtained. Moreover, since forming need be performed only one time in the formation of the bent parts, the contact productivity is also good.

Furthermore, the floating connector according to Claim 2 is the invention according to Claim 1, wherein the positions of the elastic parts are shifted in the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other in the state in which the plurality of contacts are stamped out. Accordingly, the row disposition pitch of the contacts in the contact plate material can be reduced, so that a floating connector which is superior in terms of the utilization of the contact material can be provided.

Furthermore, the floating connector manufacturing method according to Claim 3 comprises the steps of stamping a plurality of contacts arranged in a single row, in which each contact has a fastening part which is fastened to a housing, a contact part which contacts the corresponding mating contact, a leg part which is connected to a circuit board, and a curvilinear elastic part which is disposed between the fastening part and the leg part, and the positions of the elastic parts are shifted along the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other, forming a bent part between the fastening part and the elastic part or between the elastic part and the leg part of each contact, so that the respective leg parts of the plurality of contacts are arranged in a staggered configuration, inserting the plurality of contacts arranged in a single row into the housing at one time, and cutting the tip ends of the leg parts of the respective contacts from a contact carrier. Accordingly, a connector in which contacts that are superior in terms of contact material utilization can all be inserted at one time, and which is therefore superior in terms of connector assembly productivity and capable of compact high-density mounting can be manufactured.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A floating connector comprising:
an insulating housing; and
5 a plurality of contacts disposed in at least one row in the housing;
wherein each of the contacts has a fastening part which is fastened to the housing, a contact part which contacts the corresponding mating contact, a leg part which is connected to a circuit board, and a curvilinear elastic part which is disposed between the fastening part and the leg part,
10 the plane of the elastic part extends in the contact row disposition direction, and a bent part is formed between the fastening part and the elastic part or between the elastic part and the leg part, so that the respective leg parts of the plurality of contacts are arranged in a staggered configuration in the contact row disposition direction.
2. The floating connector according to Claim 1, wherein the positions of the elastic
15 parts are shifted along the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other in the state in which the plurality of contacts are stamped.
3. A method for manufacturing a floating connector comprising the steps of:
20 stamping a plurality of contacts arranged in a single row, in which each contact has a fastening part which is fastened to a housing, a contact part which contacts the corresponding mating contact, a leg part which is connected to a circuit board, and a curvilinear elastic part which is disposed between the fastening part and the leg part, and the positions of the
25 elastic parts are shifted along the axial direction of the contacts so that the elastic parts of adjacent contacts do not interfere with each other;
forming a bent part between the fastening part and the elastic part or between the elastic part and the leg part of each contact, so that the respective leg parts of the plurality of contacts are arranged in a staggered configuration;
inserting the plurality of contacts arranged in a single row into the housing at one
30 time; and
cutting the tip ends of the leg parts of the respective contacts from a contact carrier.