

TERMINATION CONNECTOR

The present invention relates to electrical connectors, and more particularly to electrical connectors for terminating flat conductor cables.

5 Flat conductor cable was developed as an alternative to present electrical installation practice utilizing troughs/conduit placed below floor level. The flat cables are intended to be placed flush to the floor surface with the necessary branch circuits leading to the desired
10 locations with carpeting then placed over the cable to provide a surface suitable for interior use and for personnel traffic. With such a system, it is necessary to provide electrical receptacles in the housing for termination at each of the desired locations. Coupled with
15 this requirement is the requirement for suitable electrical/mechanical termination of the flat conductor cable, which is generally of a thin rectangular cross-section.

Prior art techniques for terminating flat cable conductors, especially those for use with telecommuni-
20 cations equipment, have included complicated, specialized termination connectors for a plurality of conductors of flat cable which are then adapted to mate with other suitably designed connectors which are connected, for example, to a plurality of round wire conductors to
25 provide for transition from the flat cable conductors to the rounded wire conductors. For example, such an arrangement may be seen in U.S. Patent No. 3,760,335 which shows a housing for receiving the flat cable in one side and which are adapted to mate with a complimentary
30 connector on the other side.

Another prior art technique for terminating flat conductor cables has included insulation piercing techniques for providing a rounded opening for mounting purposes. An example of such a prior art technique is

shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,549,786. In one embodiment of this patent, rounded openings for mounting are provided in both the upper and lower surfaces of the connector which are intended to accept a mechanical type fastener (such as
5 for example a screw) utilized for mounting of the assembled connector to an appropriate termination device or mounting surface. After mounting of the connector on the flat cable conductor, a corresponding opening must be cut, punched, or drilled through the conductor to accept
10 the mechanical fastening means. It should be noted that after insulation, both the upper and lower halves of the connector must be in proper alignment to provide an opening which is interference free to allow for the mechanical fastener to have free access through the
15 connector for attachment to an appropriate termination device.

As can be appreciated, this procedure requires additional installation techniques with associated added tooling expenditures as a result thereof. Further, it
20 should be appreciated that difficulties may also be experienced in maintaining proper alignment of the upper and lower connector halves during assembly of the connector onto the flat conductor. Further still, high concentration forces directly under the mechanical
25 fastener may be transferred to the connector faces during the tightening process which, because of a lack of support directly under the fastener, may cause bending or dishing of the connector surface during tightening. That is, the contact surface acts as a simply
30 supported beam having the ends or outer edges supported by the insulation piercing mechanism with the mechanical fasteners then exerting a concentrated load causing bending or lowering of the contact surface at the center. This action may tend to relieve pressure in the
35 insulation piercing mechanism thereby reducing the electrical contact effectiveness.

There is provided in accordance with the present invention a terminal connector for a flat cable, said connector comprising:

a bendable member for bending about a bending region, said bendable member including a first arm portion and a second arm portion separated from one another by said bending region;

a male die member on said first arm portion extending away from the surface of said first arm portion and having at its distal end a peripheral edge therearound;

said second arm portion including an opening for receiving said male die member, said opening having a periphery that is configured to interact therearound with the peripheral edge of said male die member, defining a pair of progressively operative shearing members when said bendable member is bent about said bending region to move said first and second arm portions toward one another into a closed connecting position.

In a preferred embodiment, the male die member is electrically conducting so that placement of a flat cable between the first and second arm portions and bending of the bendable member about the bending region causes the male die member to pierce and make electrical contact with the conductor of the flat cable. It should be noted that electrical connection is assured by virtue of the male die member entering the die opening to secure the flat cable in place between the first and second arm portions.

Preferably, the male die member includes cutting means at the end thereof for piercing the flat cable as the male die member enters the die opening. Still further, the male die member preferably extends away from the first arm portion at an angle such that the second arm portion is inclined with respect to the cutting means when the male die member begins to enter the die opening as the bendable member is bent about the bending region so that only a portion of the cutting means engage the flat cable initially to thereby concentrate the cutting force exerted on the flat cable. In this way, only a portion of the

cutting means enters the die opening initially and the remaining portions of the cutting means progressively enter the die opening as the first and second arm portions are moved towards one another to complete the cutting of the opening in the flat cable. This allows for less force being required to move the conductor member into its closed position to make electrical contact with the conductor of the flat cable while ensuring that the connector is retained on the flat cable.

10 In another preferred embodiment, the male die member includes an opening therethrough which is adapted to receive a mechanical fastener for connecting the terminal connector affixed to the flat cable to a suitable device or mounting surface. The end of the male die member preferably extends at least to the outside surface of the second arm portion so that it provides a support for the transfer of the mechanical load through the connector to a mounting surface so that the load caused by the mechanical fastener is not applied directly to the flat surfaces which might otherwise have a tendency to relax the electrical contact pressure and ensure a good transfer of current from the cable to the connector.

Further in accordance with the present invention, 25 various cutting surfaces are disclosed for the end of the upstanding male die member, as well as means for holding the first and second arm portions in a closed position. Further still, means are disclosed for facilitating bending of the connector member ^{about} ~~along~~ the bending line region.

30 These and further features and characteristics of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description in which reference is made to the enclosed drawings which illustrate 35 the preferred embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the flat layout of the connector in accordance with the present invention, showing the major components thereof.

5 Figure 2 is a side view of the connector in accordance with the present invention prior to installation on a flat cable, showing the first and second arm portions thereof bent ^{about} ~~along~~ the bending ^{regions} ~~line~~ and arranged in a position to receive a flat cable.

10 Figures 3a, 3b, and 3c are side sectional views of the connector in accordance with the present invention showing how the connector is installed on a flat cable and indicating the mechanism for removing a section of the conductor to allow for use of a mechanical
15 fastener.

Figure 4a is a side sectional view of the connector in accordance with the present invention installed on a flat connector, the connector in turn being connected by means of a mechanical fastener to a suitable mounting
20 surface.

Figure 4b shows an exploded view of an alternative embodiment for the connector installed on a flat cable and of a mechanical fastener therefor.

Figure 5 shows an alternative embodiment for
25 the connector of the present invention installed on a flat cable in which means are provided for ensuring electrical contact between the flat cable and the male die member.

Figures 6a and 6b show exploded side sectional
30 views of portions of alternative embodiments of a connector in accordance with the present invention showing variations for facilitating holding of the first and second arm portions together.

Figures 6c and 6d are perspective views of portions
35 of the first arm portion and male die member of alternative embodiments of the connector for facilitating holding of the first and second arm portions together.

Figures 7a-7e are side sectional views of portions of further embodiments of the connector in accordance with the present invention showing variations of the male die member for facilitating cutting of the flat cable.

5 Figures 8a-8c show variations of cutouts along the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ of the connector in accordance with the present invention for facilitating bending of the connector member.

10 Figure 9 shows a flat layout of an alternative arrangement for the connector member of the present invention in which an elongated slot for a mechanical fastener is provided.

15 Figure 10 shows a side sectional view of the connector of Figure 9 in which the first and second arm portions have been bent ^{about} ~~along~~ the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ to a position for receiving flat cable.

~~DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT~~

Referring now to the drawings in which like reference characters represent like elements, there is shown
20 in Figures 1 and 2 a terminal connector 10 particularly useful for flat conductor cables in accordance with the present invention. Figure 1 shows a flat layout of the connector to illustrate the major components thereof. The connector 10 includes a bendable member
25 adapted to bend ^{about} ~~along~~ a bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12 to define first and second arm portions 14, 16. Preferably, the entire member 10 is metallic so as to be suitable for conducting electricity when the connector 10 is attached to and makes electrical contact with the conductor of the flat
30 conductor cable. The first arm portion 14 of the connector 10 is provided with a male die member 18 extending away from the surface 20 of the first arm portion 14, and the second arm portion 16 includes a die opening 22 extending therethrough.

The male die member in the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2 comprises an upstanding post extending away from the surface 20 of the first arm portion 14 and arranged with respect to the die opening 22 of the second arm portion 16 so as to enter the die opening 22 when the second arm portion 16 is folded about the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12 toward the post 18 and the first arm portion 14 to overlies same. To provide for proper alignment of the upstanding post 18 and die opening 22 in the first and second arm portions 14, 16 respectively, the upstanding post 18 and die opening 22 are properly positioned at equal distances from the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12 so that the post 18 will be received within the opening 22 when the bendable connector member 10 is bent ^{about} ~~along~~ the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12. To facilitate precision bending of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 about the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12, cutouts 24 are provided to reduce the cross-sectional area ⁱⁿ ~~along~~ this ^{region} ~~line~~ 12. In effect, these cutouts 24 reduce bending forces with respect to cross-sectional area and ensure that the complete bend will take place at the desired location.

Figure 2 shows the arrangement of the connector 10 prior to installation onto the flat cable. As best seen in Figure 2, the upstanding post 18 extends substantially normal to the surface 20 of the first arm portion 14 so that the upper end surface 26 of the post 18 is initially inclined with respect to the second arm portion 16 having the die opening 22 therein.

Figures 3a-3c illustrate the sequence of steps for assembling the terminal connector 10 onto flat conductor cable 30 to make electrical contact therewith. At the beginning of the installation (see Figure 3a), flat conductor cable 30 is inserted between the first and second arm portions 14, 16 so that the upstanding post 18 is located on one side of a flat conductor cable 30 and the die opening 22 for receiving the post 18 is located on the opposite side. As the first and second arm

portions 14, 16 are moved closer together (preferably with the use of a suitable tool for accomplishing the bending), the portion of the upstanding post 18 closest to the bending ^{region} ~~line~~ 12 contacts the flat conductor cable 30 first and shears through same at that point as shown in Figure 3b.

It is to be appreciated that as only a portion or small surface area of the upstanding post 18 initially contacts the flat conductor cable 30 during this installation, a "scissors" type action is obtained by virtue of the geometry of the upstanding post 18 and the matching die opening 22 which interact at an acute angle with each other. This has the tendency of reducing the force necessary to shear a portion of the conductor and installation of the cable 30 by concentrating the force over a very small area, thereby increasing the applied shearing stress on the flat conductor cable 30. Further bringing together of the first and second arm portions completes the shearing of the flat conductor cable 30 as the shear surface "moves" to complete the cutting of a blank 32 from the flat cable 30 which may then be easily removed (see Figure 3c). It should be noted that the cutting action provided by the post 18 provides a smooth cut surface as opposed to a punched one which might leave a torn, ragged edge. This thus ensures for improved electrical connection between the conductor of the flat cable 30 and the terminal connector 10.

In essence, the cutting out of a hole in the flat conductor cable 30 is accomplished by only initially cutting a small area of the conductor as only a portion of the cutting edge of the upper surface 26 of the post 18 initially contacts the flat conductor cable 30 and enters the die opening 22. By forcing this small edge into the die 22 with the flat conductor cable 30 being located therebetween, a smooth cutting of the conductor cable 30 takes place, with the cutting or shearing continuing.

about the circumference of the opening 22 during further movement of the two arm portions 14, 16 toward one another as the circumferential edge at the upper end 26 of the post 18 progressively enters the die opening 22. It can be appreciated that a substantially lower force is required for accomplishing this cutting of a hole in the flat conductor cable 30 in this manner than if the entire end of the post 18 were inserted evenly into the die opening 22, in which case, substantially greater force would be required to effect the shearing or cutting operation of the blank 32 in the flat conductor cable 30.

It should be noted that this progressive shearing of the conductor cable 30 during connecting of the connector 10 to the flat cable 30 is accomplished by virtue of the geometry in which the cutting surface on the post 18 (i.e., the outer edge 19 on the upper end 26 of the post 18) are inclined with respect to the plane of the surface in which the die opening 22 is located. It should further be realized that such a geometry is ensured by having the second arm portion 16 bending about a bending ~~line~~^{region} 12 which separates the connector 10 into the first and second arm portions 14, 16--i.e., the second arm portion 16 is bent about a ~~line~~^{region} 12 lying on the surface of the connector 10 and in which the upstanding post 18 to be received within the die opening 22 extends away from the surface of the connector 10.

Electrical contact between the connector 10 and the flat conductor cable 30 is accomplished by virtue of the conductor of the cable 30 being in intimate contact with the upstanding post 18 of the connector 10. Additionally, conventional insulation piercing members or teeth 34 may be provided on the surfaces 20, 21 of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 (see Figures 1 and 2) which pierce the insulation and come into intimate contact with the conductor of the flat conductor cable 30 when the connector 10 is attached to the flat conductor cable 30.

Such insulation piercing teeth or members 34 may be of a conventional type, such as for example those shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,549,786.

In a preferred embodiment, the upstanding post 18 on the first arm portion 14 is hollowed out to provide for receipt of a suitable mechanical fastener 36 for attaching the terminal connector 10, and thus the flat cable 30, to a suitable termination device. Figure 4a shows a completely installed terminal connector 10 on a flat conductor cable 30 and illustrates this additional feature of the upstanding post 18 which is received within the die opening 22 of the second arm portion 16. As shown in Figure 4a, a mechanical fastener 36, such as for example a threaded bolt or screw, is placed through the opening 38 of the upstanding post 18 with the threaded portion extending beyond the surface of the connector 10. This threaded portion is received within an appropriate threaded opening in a suitable termination device 40 such as for example a bus bar, a junction box or other suitable surface for making electrical and/or mechanical contact with the connector 10 on the flat cable 30.

It should be noted that the upper end 26 of the post 18 extends through the die opening 22 in the second arm portion 16 to provide a means for transferring the mechanical load applied by the mechanical fastener 36 when tightened through the connector 10 to the mounting surface of the termination device 40. That is, the upstanding post 18 transmits the load caused by the tightened fastener 36 to the surface of the first arm portion 14 and not the second arm portion 16. If the post 18 were not used, tightening of the fastener 36 would move the area of the second arm portion 16 surrounding the die opening 22 directly under the fastener towards the first arm portion, thereby causing the upper arm portion to bend or "dish". Such bending or dishing might in turn have a tendency to relieve pressure on the insulation piercing mechanism,

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thereby reducing the electrical contact effectiveness for the connector. This relaxation of forces however will not occur with the arrangement of the present invention as the force is transmitted through the upstanding post 18 to the lower surface of the first arm portion 14 allowing upper arm portion 16 to float or seek its own centering position.

Figure 4b illustrates another similar arrangement for attaching the connector 10 to a termination device 40'. In the embodiment of Figure 4b, the inner portion of the upstanding post 18a is threaded to accept a machine screw 36' for attaching an electrical contact lug 40' thereto which in turn might be connected to another conductor, such as for example a round wire cable.

Figure 5 shows an alternative embodiment for the terminal connector in which the facing surfaces 20, 21 of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 are each provided with upsets or dimples 42 for limiting relaxation of the flat conductor cable 30 in a radial direction away from the upstanding post 18. The dimples 42 are arranged on the facing surfaces 20, 21 of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 adjacent the post 18 and the opening 22 at the same radial distance from the center line of the post 18 and the opening 22. These dimples 42 serve to retain the flat conductor cable 30 so that it remains in intimate contact with the post 18 after installation on the flat conductor cable 30 thereby ensuring good electrical contact between the conductor of the cable 30 and the post 18. Sufficient pressure is exerted on the conductor cable 30 by sandwiching the conductor cable 30 between the dimples 42 on the surface 20 of the first arm portion 14 and the corresponding mating dimples 42 on the surface 21 of the second arm portion 16.

Still further embodiments for the terminal connector are shown in Figures 6a-6d which illustrate different means for holding the first and second arm portions 14, 16 in the installed closed position on flat conductor cable

30. For example, in the embodiments shown in Figure 6a and 6b (which are exploded side sectional views of portions of the first and second arms 14, 16), a portion of the cylindrical outer surface of the post 18 is designed to be
5 upset or deformed with a suitable tool into a recessed area 44 of the die opening 22 in the the second arm portion 16 after completion of the installation of the connector onto the flat conductor cable 30. The recessed area 44 for receiving this upsetting may take a variety of
10 forms such as for example the bevelled recess area 44 shown in Figure 6a or the cylindrical recessed area 44' shown in Figure 6b. Further variations in the nature of "riveting" for holding the first and second arm portions 14, 16 together in the closed connected position are shown
15 in perspective in Figures 6c and 6d. Figure 6c shows the use of slots 46 through the side cylindrical surfaces of the upstanding post 18b to facilitate the deformation, whereas Figure 6d shows the use of triangular shaped straight sections 48 which are adapted to bend radially
20 outward relative to the central opening 38 of the post 18c. These latter two constructions will facilitate the upsetting of the end of the post onto the outside surface of the second arm portion after the first and second arm portions have been moved into the closed connecting
25 position. The upsetting or bending may be accomplished with the use of any suitably designed tool.

Figures 7a-7e illustrate various alternative arrangements for the upper end of the upstanding post 18 for cutting through of the flat conductor cable 30. For
30 example, Figure 7a shows a cutting surface 19d having a multiplicity of sharp teeth 50 at the upper edge of the post 18d. In Figure 7b, the upper end of the upstanding post 18e is provided with a bevelled surface 52 extending downwardly towards the interior of the post 18e to provide
35 a sharp cutting surface 19e at the outer edge of the post 18e. A further variation is shown in Figure 7c which shows the upper end of the upstanding post 18f bevelled at 54 in

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the opposite direction to provide a sharp surface 19f located at the inside diameter of the post 18f. A still further variation is shown in Figure 7d in which the upper end of the post 18g includes oppositely extending bevels 56, 58 to define a sharp surface 19g at the apex between the inner and outer surfaces of the post 18g. Finally, Figure 7e shows the upper end of the post 18h including a bevelled end surface which slopes downwardly towards the open portion of the connector 10 so that a sharper cutting edge 19h is initially presented for shearing or cutting through the flat conductor cable 30 during installation.

It should be realized that with any of the arrangements shown in Figures 7a-7e or with the arrangement shown in Figures 1 and 2, the cutting edge 19 for cutting through the flat conductor cable 30 on the upstanding post 18 is inclined at an angle with respect to the plane of the second arm portion 16 so that only a portion of the cutting surface or edge 19 initially contacts the flat conductor cable 30 as the post 18 begins to enter the die opening.

Figures 8a-8e illustrate additional configurations for the cutouts 24 placed along the desired bending ~~line~~^{region} 12 to provide for precision alignment of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 during installation. For example, Figure 8a shows V-shaped cutouts 24a whereas Figure 8b shows oval shaped cutouts 24b and Figure 8c shows key shaped cutouts 24c. With each of these configurations, as well as with the semi-circular cutouts 24 shown in Figure 1, a reduced cross-sectional area is provided along the bending ~~line~~^{region} 12 of the connector to facilitate bending by reducing the bending force required along the bending ~~line~~^{region} 12 to ensure that the complete bend will take place at the desired location.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate an alternative arrangement for the connector 10 in accordance with the present invention in which an elongated slot 38' is provided

in place of a round hole for receiving an appropriately shaped mechanical fastener. More particularly, as best seen in Figure 9, the connector 10 includes a bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 separating the connector into first and second arm portions 14, 16. The second arm portion 16 includes an elongated slot or opening 22' extending therethrough which extends longitudinally away from the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 whereas the first arm portion 14 includes an upstanding male die member 18' of a configuration to fit within the slot 22' provided in the second arm portion 16 and arranged to be received within such slot 22' when the connector 10 is bent ~~along~~ ^{about} the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12. The male die member 18' includes an elongated opening 38' there-through for receiving a suitably shaped mechanical fastener after the connector 10 is assembled or installed onto the flat conductor cable. As best seen in Figure 9, the male die member 18' and the slot 38' therein begin adjacent the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 and extend perpendicularly outward with respect to the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12.

20 As with the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2, a flat cable is inserted between the first and second arm portions 14, 16 and the connector 10 is bent to move the first and second arm portions 14, 16 towards one another to shear a hole in the flat conductor cable.

25 With this arrangement it may be preferable to provide insulation piercing teeth 34 on the inner surfaces of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 to help retain the connector 10 installed on the cable when the first and second arm portions 14, 16 are in the closed connecting position. The slot 22' in the second arm portion 16 and the upstanding male die member 18' on the first arm portion could be located a short distance from the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 of the connector, so that a portion of the flat cable will be between the male die member 18' and the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 to help retain the connector 10 in place on the cable.

Thus, it is seen that in accordance with the present invention, there is provided a terminal connector 10 suitable for use in making a terminal connection in a flat conductor cable 30. In a preferred embodiment 5 in accordance with the present invention, the connector 10 serves to remove a portion 32 of the flat conductor cable 30 during installation so as to provide a place for acceptance of a suitable mechanical fastener 36 for attaching the connector 10, and thus the flat connector 10 cable 30, to a suitable device 40. This is accomplished in accordance with the present invention by providing a geometric relationship between an upstanding post 18 on the first arm portion 14 and a die opening 22 in the second arm portion 16 whereby a moving shear surface 15 concept is obtained starting with a small initial contact area and progressing along the surface of the cable 30 as the first and second arm portions 14, 16 are moved together to a closed connecting position. Further still, with use of the connector 10 of the present invention, 20 means 18, 26 are provided for transferring forces concentrated on the connector 10 when the mechanical fastener 36 is applied thereto so as to prevent or limit distortion of the connector surfaces when the fastener 36 is installed which might otherwise change penetration 25 and/or contact pressures ensuring good electrical conductivity. Further, in accordance with the present invention, the upstanding post 18 and die opening 22 are provided in fixed relationship with respect to the bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12 on the bendable connector member, which 30 bending ~~line~~ ^{region} 12, in a preferred embodiment, is defined by removing material at the desired location of bending to reduce forces required to accomplish bending. Further still, in another aspect of the present invention, means may be provided for mechanically fastening or locking 35 the first and second arm portions 14, 16 together by rolling or riveting of a protruding portion of the upstanding post 18 which extends through the second arm

portion 16. Finally, in accordance with another embodiment, means 42 may be provided for confining and holding the flat conductor cable 30 between the first and second arm portions 14, 16 to eliminate movement of the cable 30 by outside forces. Such means for holding the cable 30 may comprise dimples or opposed upsets 42 located on the surfaces of the first and second arm portions 14, 16 facing one another to thus sandwich the cable 30 therebetween to ensure high conductivity between the current carrying members of the flat conductor cable 30 and the connector 10.

Stated in a different manner, the connector 10 has projecting from surface 20, at a second location distal from bending ~~axis~~^{region} 12, a die means 18 having thereabout an endless die surface 19 at its end 26 arranged to engage the endless shearing surface about the opening 22 in arm 16. The opening 22, located at a first location distal from bending ~~axis~~^{region} 12 and extending from a first surface 21 to a spaced apart parallel second surface, is registrable with said die means 18 when the connector 10 is bent about bending ~~axis~~^{region} 12.

The rotary nature of the bending of the connector 10 about bending ~~axis~~^{region} 12 presents the endless shearing surface and endless die surface 19 to one another in a progressive manner to progressively make a predetermined cut in a flat conductor cable placed between the arms 14, 16. The cut made can be complete and in the shape of a circle, square, rectangular or any other convenient shape or may be an incomplete figure, if desired. An electrical path will be established between the die means 18 and the conductor of the flat conductor cable once the insulation about the conductor has been fully or partially severed. A bore placed in said die means to receive a fastener permits a further electrical connector to be connected to the joint of the connector 10 with the conductor of the flat conductor cable.

Alternatively, the endless shearing surface may be placed on the die means 18 and the endless die surface placed about the opening 22.

5 While the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be understood that such are merely illustrative and that changes may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as claimed.



Claims:

1. A terminal connector for a flat cable, said connector comprising:

a bendable member for bending about a bending region, said bendable member including a first arm portion and a second arm portion separated from one another by said bending region;

a male die member on said first arm portion extending away from the surface of said first arm portion and having at its distal end a peripheral edge therearound;

said second arm portion including an opening for receiving said male die member, said opening having a periphery that is configured to interact therearound with the peripheral edge of said male die member, defining a pair of progressively operative shearing members when said bendable member is bent about said bending region to move said first and second arm portions toward one another into a closed connecting position.

2. The terminal connector of claim 1 wherein said male die member is electrically conductive for making electrical contact with a conductor of a flat conductor cable positioned between said male die member and said die opening when said bendable member is bent about said bending region to move said first and second arm portions toward one another and wherein said peripheral edge defines a cutting edge for cutting out in cooperation with said periphery a portion of said conductor cable.

3. The terminal connector of claim 2 wherein said die member extends away from said first arm portion at an angle such that said second arm portion is inclined with respect to said cutting edge of said die member when said die member begins to enter said die opening as said bendable member is bent about said bending region to thereby concentrate the cutting force exerted on the flat cable by said cutting edge to cut an opening in the flat cable whereby only a portion of said cutting edge enters said die opening



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- 10 initially and the remaining portions of said cutting
edge progressively enter said die opening as said first
12 and second arm portions are moved towards one another.
- 1 4. The terminal connector of claim 1 wherein said male
die member on said first arm portion includes an opening
3 extending therein.
- 1 5. The terminal connector of claim 4 wherein said open-
ing in said male die member comprises a threaded portion
3 for receiving a threaded fastener.
- 1 6. The terminal ^{connector} of claim 5 wherein the end of said male
die member away from said first arm portion provides a
3 bearing surface for said fastener.
- 1 7. The terminal connector of claim 2 further including
insulation piercing members on said first and second arm
portions for making electrical contact with the conductor
of said flat conductor cable inserted between said first
5 and second arm portions.
- 1 8. The terminal connector of claim 1 further including
holding means for holding said first and second arm
3 portions in said closed connecting position.
- 1 9. The terminal connector of claim 8 wherein said
holding means comprises a deformable end of said male die
member that is adapted to be deformed after being received
in said die opening of said second arm portion to hold
5 said first and second arm portions together.
10. A terminal connector for a flat cable substantially
as herein described with reference to Figs 1-4a of the
accompanying drawings.
11. A terminal connector for a flat cable substantially
as herein described with reference to Fig 4b of the
accompanying drawings.
12. A terminal connector for a flat cable substantially
as herein described with reference to Fig 5 of
the accompanying drawings.
13. A terminal connector according to claim 1 and sub-
stantially as herein described with reference to either
6a or 6b of the accompanying drawings.



14. A terminal connector according to claim 1 and substantially as herein described with reference to either Figs 6c or 6d of the accompanying drawings.

15. A terminal connector according to claim 1 and substantially as herein described with reference to any one of Figs 7a - 7e of the accompanying drawings.

16. A terminal connector according to claim 1 and substantially as herein described with respect to any one of Figs 8a - 8c of the accompanying drawings.

17. A terminal connector for a flat cable substantially as herein described with reference to Figs 9 and 10 of the accompanying drawings.

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