

Description

The present invention relates to a female electrical terminal and more particularly to an improvement of a contactor block of a female electrical terminal hereinafter simply referred to as female terminal to which a male terminal makes resilient contact.

Conventionally, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings, a female terminal 1 is fabricated by punching a single sheet of material to have a box-like contactor block 5 comprising an upper plate 2, a bottom plate 3, and side plates 4. The single sheet material is also worked to form a resilient contact piece 6 in the form of a thin leaf spring between the upper plate 2 and the bottom plate 3. A tab contactor 8 of a male terminal to be in contact with the contactor block of the female terminal 1 is received in a front opening 7 of the contactor block 5 so as to be clamped resiliently between the resilient contact piece 6 and the bottom plate 3. Specifically, the resilient contact piece 6 of the prior art female connector takes the form of a thin leaf spring cantilever which is prepared by bending inwardly either a right-hand side or a left-hand side of the box-like contactor block 5 formed of the single sheet material. With the prior art female connector, in the event that the tab contactor 8 of the male connector to be inserted in parallel with the bottom plate 3 of the female terminal 1 is inadvertently obliquely inserted, the tip of the tab contactor 8 collides against the resilient contact piece 6 to cause plastic deformation in the resilient contact piece 6 or damage the same, thus impairing electrical connection characteristics of the contactor block 5.

Recent trend of reducing the size of the connector aggravates the above disadvantage since the spring constant of the contactor block of the female terminal is inevitably increased and as a result, the contactor block becomes highly rigid to have a reduced flexure for the same load as before.

Another prior art terminal of this type is disclosed in US patent number 3,836,947.

According to the present invention there is provided a female terminal fabricated by bending a single sheet material, comprising a contactor block having an end opening through which a male terminal is inserted into said contactor block so as to make contact therewith, said contactor block including spaced apart opposed plates and plates which extend between said opposed plates, and a bent resilient contact piece disposed between said opposed plates, said contact piece being in contact with one of said opposed plates and spaced apart from the other, characterized in that a protective guide tag is formed as an extension of the plate contacted by the contact piece, said guide tag being bent towards said other of said opposed plates, that said resilient contact piece is in the form of a cantilever having a stationary end at said opening of said contactor block, and that the resilient contact piece is

arcuately curved with its convex side opposed to said other of the opposed plates.

The invention provides an improved female terminal which can prohibit oblique insertion of a male terminal into the female terminal to prevent the resilient contact piece of the contactor block of the female terminal from being damaged, thereby ensuring good electrical connection between the male connector and the female terminal.

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of examples, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the construction of a prior art female terminal;

Figure 2 is a sectional view showing the prior art female terminal in use;

Figure 3 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a first embodiment of a female terminal according to the present invention;

Figure 4 shows a development of a single sheet material used for the first embodiment;

Figure 5 is an end view of the female terminal of Figure 3 taken in the direction of arrow A indicated in Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a sectional view showing the female terminal of the first embodiment in use;

Figure 7 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a second embodiment of a female terminal according to the present invention;

Figure 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of the second embodiment;

Figure 9 is a development of a single sheet material used for the second embodiment;

Figure 10A is a sectional view taken along the line A—A indicated in Figure 8;

Figure 10B is a sectional view taken along the line B—B indicated in Figure 8;

Figure 10C is a sectional view taken along the line C—C indicated in Figure 8;

Figure 11 is a diagrammatic representation useful for explaining the operation of the second embodiment;

Figure 12 is a graph showing comparative spring characteristics between the second embodiment and the prior art female terminal; and

Figure 13 is a perspective view showing another embodiment of the invention.

Referring now to Figures 3 to 6, a first embodiment of a female terminal according to the invention will be described. In particular, Figure 3 illustrates, in perspective form, the female terminal generally designated by the reference numeral 10, and Figure 4 illustrates a single sheet material 10' contoured by punching for the formation of the female terminal 10. The single sheet material 10' is bent to form the female terminal 10 having a contactor block 15 comprising an upper plate 11, a bottom plate 12, side plates 13 and a resilient contact piece 14. As best seen from Figure 5, the contactor block 15 having the upper plate 11, bottom plate 12 and side plates 13 takes the form of a substantially rectangular channel. The single sheet material 10' has a portion as an extension of one side plate 13, and the extension

is bent inwardly to provide the resilient contact piece 14 acting as a cantilever in the form of a thin leaf spring. The resilient contact piece 14 extends over substantially the entire length of the contactor block 15. This contactor block 15 has a front opening 16 through which a tab contactor 20 of a male terminal is inserted so that the tab contactor 20 is resiliently clamped between the resilient contact piece 14 and the bottom plate 12. A slight extension of the upper plate 11 is bent toward the bottom plate 12 to form a protective guide tag 17 which extends above the front opening 16.

The protective guide tag 17 serves to guide the tab contactor 20 of the male connector as it is inserted into the contactor block 15 and to protect the resilient contact piece 14 from damage. To assist in insertion of the tab contactor 20, the lower end of the protective guide tag 17 is slightly inclined so as to be directed toward the interior of the contactor block 15. In addition, in order to enhance the guidance, the protective guide tag 17 extends nearly to a lowermost lever 14' which the resilient contact piece 14 bears when the male tab contactor 20 is inserted.

According to the female connector with the resilient contact piece 14 of this embodiment, when the tab contactor 20 of the male terminal to be inserted into the opening 16 of the contactor block 15 is inadvertently pushed in obliquely with respect to the upper plate 11 and the bottom plate 12, the tip of the tab contactor 20 collides with the protective guide tag 17 so that the inserting position of the tab contactor 20 is so corrected as to be substantially parallel to the upper plate 11 and the bottom plate 12 and the tab contactor 20 can be correctly clamped between the resilient contact piece 14 and the bottom plate 12.

Accordingly, the spring constant of the resilient contact piece 14 made of a thin sheet can be increased without causing plastic deformation in the contact piece and damage to both the resilient contact piece and male terminal, giving rise to good electrical connection characteristics of the contactor block 15.

Figures 7 to 12 illustrate a second embodiment of this invention, with Figure 7 showing, in perspective form, a female connector according to the second embodiment and Figure 3 being a partially longitudinally sectional view of the female terminal. A single sheet material 10' shown in Figure 9 is bent to form a female terminal 10, as in the first embodiment. A spring contact piece 14 of a thin leaf spring taking the form of a cantilever prepared by bending the single sheet material extends longitudinally of a spring contactor block 15 over the entire length thereof between an upper plate 11 and a bottom plate 12 of the contactor block 15 of the female terminal 10. The spring contact piece 14 has a stationary end 15a at the front end of the spring contactor block 15 and a free end 14b at the rear end of the contactor block 15. An intermediate portion of the contact piece 14 is arcuate with its convex surface opposed to the bottom plate 12. An apex 14a of the resilient contact piece 14,

existing substantially in the middle of the arcuate curve in the longitudinal direction of the contact piece, is flattened to be parallel with the bottom plate 12. Reference numeral 17 designates a protective guide tag.

A substantially intermediate portion of the bottom plate 12 is stepped or raised to form a raised portion 12a. The male connector is inserted and resiliently clamped between the apex 14a of the resilient contact piece 14 and the raised portion 12a of the bottom plate 12.

Incidentally, the single sheet material is also bent to form the upper plate 11 having the protective guide tag 17 which acts as a front end cover of the contactor block 15 and an intermediate portion 15c which acts as an upper cover of the contactor block 15. A spring portion 11b of the upper plate 11 provides a cantilever having one stationary end at a bending point 11d and the other free end 11c making contact with the rear free end 14b of the resilient contact piece 14. More particularly, the rear spring portion 11b of the upper plate is slightly bent at the stationary end so that the free end 11c approaches to the bottom plate 12 and overlaps the free end 14b of the spring contact piece 14.

The single sheet material for the second embodiment as shown in developed form in Figure 9, is punched to provide the bottom plate 12, spring contact piece 14, upper plate 11 together with its rear spring portion 11b which are mutually interconnected and bent through 90° along bend lines, illustrated at dotted lines, to form the contactor block having a cross-section of a rectangular channel.

The spring contactor block 15 of the female terminal 10 shown in Figure 8 is sectioned at line A—A, line B—B and line C—C as shown in Figures 10A, 10B and 10C, respectively.

Especially, the single sheet material 10' for the formation of the contactor block 15 of the second embodiment has the upper plate 11 integral with the bottom plate 12 through bend lines 11' and 12''. The bottom plate 12 is bent along middle parallel bend lines 12'' to be formed into a channel having the side plates 13. The upper plate 11 is bent along the bend line 11' and is further bent along a bend line 11d' to provide the stationary end 11d' of the spring portion 11b. One side plate 13, a lower side plate remote from the upper plate in Figure 9, has a front end integral with the spring contact piece 14 through a bend line 15a'. The spring contact piece 14 is bent at the bend line 15a' to provide the arcuately curved contact piece between the bottom plate 12 and the upper plate 11.

The protective guide tag 17 is prepared by bending the single sheet material 10' along a bend line 17'.

In the thus prepared contactor block 15, the arcuately curved spring contact piece 14 defines, on the back side, a spacing for flexure so that the spring portion 11b of the upper plate 11 and the contact piece 14 freely undergo flexion in the vertical direction.

The spring contactor block operates as follows. Referring to Figure 11, a composite structure is formed wherein the upper spring portion 11b and the lower thin spring contact piece 14 taking the form of cantilevers having different stationary ends 11d and 15a overlap together at the free ends 11c and 14b. Accordingly, under the application of a load P, the composite structure is deflected by a flexion Y which equals a resultant flexion of the spring contact piece 14 and the spring portion 11b. Therefore, when compared with the conventional contactor block using a single leaf spring having opposite ends which are stationary, the contactor block 15 according to the second embodiment of this invention can be reduced considerably in spring constant and consequently, increased in resiliency. By using sheet materials of the same properties and the same thickness, resilient contactor blocks or female terminals are fabricated of which one is of the conventional type and the other is of the type according to this embodiment of the invention to obtain comparative spring characteristics as graphically shown in Figure 12. As will be seen from Figure 12, the spring constant of the female terminal of this embodiment is reduced to about half the spring constant of the conventional female terminal, with the result that the female terminal of this embodiment is increased in resiliency and for a flexion change Y_1 , has a load change P_1 , which is about half a load change P_2 of the conventional female terminal.

The protective guide tag 17 may be modified as shown in Figure 13. More particularly, the opposed side plates are bent to form opposed upper plates 11, and front extensions of the respective upper plates are bent downwardly to provide opposed protective guide tags 17 which are separated from each other through a central gap.

As described above, the female terminal with the spring contactor block according to the present invention can minimise the change of contact load imparted on the male terminal and the spring contactor block 15, which change is correlated to the change of flexion of the spring contactor block 15, even when the female terminal and the male terminal have irregularity in dimension or measure which occurs inevitably in manufacture of these terminals, and can greatly stabilise the contact load, thereby providing sufficient contact load for electrical connection and consequent good and stable connection between the female and male terminals.

In addition, the female terminal of this invention is expected to be further improved in miniaturisation.

The present invention can advantageously improve the female terminal with the spring contactor block and contribute to improvement and stabilisation of electrical performance of the female terminal.

Claims

1. A female terminal (10) fabricated by bending a single sheet material comprising a contactor block (15) having an end opening (16) through which a male terminal (20) is inserted into said contactor block (15) so as to make contact therewith, said contactor block (15) including spaced apart opposed plates (11, 12) and plates (13) which extend between said opposed plates (11, 12), and a bent resilient contact piece (14) disposed between said opposed plates (11, 12), said contact piece (14) being in contact with one of said opposed plates (11, 12) and spaced from the other, characterized in that a protective guide tag (17) is formed as an extension of the plate (11) contacted by the contact piece (14), said guide tag (17) being bent towards said other of said opposed plates (11, 12), that said resilient contact piece (14) is in the form of a cantilever having a stationary end (15a) at said opening (16) of said contactor block, and that the resilient contact piece (14) is arcuately curved with its convex side opposed to said other of the opposed plates (11, 12).

2. A female terminal as claimed in claim 1, in which said plate (11) contacted by the contact piece (14) has a rear spring portion (11b) having a free end (11c) which overlaps a free end (14b) of said resilient contact piece (14) in the form of a cantilever.

Patentansprüche

1. Kontakthülse (10), die durch Biegen eines einzigen Blechstücks hergestellt ist, enthaltend einen Kontaktblock (15) mit einer Endöffnung (16), durch die ein Steckkontakt (20) in den Kontaktblock (15) eingeführt wird, um damit Kontakt herzustellen, wobei der Kontaktblock (15) zwei im Abstand zueinander gegenüberliegende Platten (11, 12) und Platten (13) enthält, die sich zwischen den einander gegenüberliegenden Platten (11, 12) erstrecken, und eine gebogenes elastisches Kontaktstück (14) zwischen den einander gegenüberliegenden Platten (11, 12) angeordnet ist, wobei das Kontaktstück (14) in Berührung mit einer der genannten einander gegenüberliegenden Platten (11, 12) ist und von der anderen Abstand hat, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine schützende Führungsnase (17) als eine Verlängerung der von dem Kontaktstück (14) berührten Platte (11) ausgebildet ist, die Führungsnase (17) gegen die andere der einander gegenüberliegenden Platten (11, 12) gebogen ist, daß das elastische Kontaktstück (14) die Form eines freitragenden Bauteils mit einem festgelegten Ende (15a) an der Öffnung (16) des Kontaktblocks hat, und daß das elastische Kontaktstück (14) bogenförmig ausgebildet ist, wobei seine konvexe Seite der anderen der einander gegenüberliegenden Platten (11, 12) gegenübersteht.

2. Kontakthülse nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Platte (11), die von dem Kontaktstück (14) berührt wird, einen rückwärtigen Federabschnitt (11b)

The spring contactor block operates as follows. Referring to Figure 11, a composite structure is formed wherein the upper spring portion 11b and the lower thin spring contact piece 14 taking the form of cantilevers having different stationary ends 11d and 15a overlap together at the free ends 11c and 14b. Accordingly, under the application of a load P, the composite structure is deflected by a flexion Y which equals a resultant flexion of the spring contact piece 14 and the spring portion 11b. Therefore, when compared with the conventional contactor block using a single leaf spring having opposite ends which are stationary, the contactor block 15 according to the second embodiment of this invention can be reduced considerably in spring constant and consequently, increased in resiliency. By using sheet materials of the same properties and the same thickness, resilient contactor blocks or female terminals are fabricated of which one is of the conventional type and the other is of the type according to this embodiment of the invention to obtain comparative spring characteristics as graphically shown in Figure 12. As will be seen from Figure 12, the spring constant of the female terminal of this embodiment is reduced to about half the spring constant of the conventional female terminal, with the result that the female terminal of this embodiment is increased in resiliency and for a flexion change Y_1 , has a load change P_1 which is about half a load change P_2 of the conventional female terminal.

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2. Kontakthülse nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Platte (11), die von dem Kontaktstück (14) berührt wird, einen rückwärtigen Federabschnitt (11b)



aufweist, der ein freies Ende (11c) hat, das ein freies Ende (14b) des elastischen Kontaktstücks (14) in Form eines auskragenden Teils überlappt.

Revendications

1. Borne femelle (10) fabriquée par coudage d'un matériau formé d'une feuille unique et comprenant un bloc de connexion (15) possédant une ouverture d'extrémité (16), par laquelle une borne Mâle (20) est insérée dans ledit bloc de connexion (15) de manière à établir un contact avec ce dernier, ledit bloc de connexion (15) contenant, dans des positions réciproquement espacées, des plaques opposées (11, 12) et des plaques (13) qui s'étendent entre lesdites plaques opposées (11, 12), et un organe de contact élastique coudé (14) qui est disposé entre lesdites plaques opposées (11, 12) et est en contact avec l'une de ces plaques opposées (11, 12), tout en étant distante de l'autre plaque, caractérisée en ce qu'une patte de guidage et de protection (17) est réalisée sous la

forme d'un prolongement de la plaque (11) qui est en contact avec l'organe de contact (14), ladite patte de guidage (17) étant repliée en direction de l'autre desdites plaques opposées (11, 12), que ledit organe de contact élastique (14) possède la forme d'un élément en porte-à-faux possédant une extrémité fixe (15a) au niveau de ladite ouverture (16) dudit bloc de connexion, et que l'organe de contact élastique (14) est cintré en forme d'arc de telle sorte que sa partie convexe est dirigée en vis-à-vis de ladite autre des plaques opposées (11, 12).

2. Borne femelle selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite plaque (11), qui est en contact avec l'organe de contact (14), possède une partie arrière formant ressort (11b) possédant une extrémité libre (11c) qui s'étend au-dessus d'une extrémité libre (14b) dudit organe de contact élastique (14) sous la forme d'un élément en.



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