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(73) Patenthaver: **ERNI Production GmbH & Co. KG., Seestrasse 9, 73099 Adelberg, Tyskland**

(72) Opfinder: **Lappöhn, Jürgen, Im Enter 3, 73108 Gammelshausen, Tyskland**

(74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **AWA Denmark A/S, Strandgade 56, 1401 København K, Danmark**

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Plug-in connector arrangement

The invention relates to a plug-in connector arrangement, comprising two intermateable plug-in connector parts according to claim 1.

State of the art

Such plug-in connector arrangements exist in different designs. From the EP 2 302 745 A1, for example, an electrical plug-in connector is known, having two intermateable plug-in connector parts, which both have housing parts that are respectively adjusted to each other, and inside of these have plug contacts that are adjusted to each other. The two housing parts have snap-in elements for the detachable connection of the two housing parts, wherein the snap-in elements comprise at least one tongue with a snap-in nose arranged above the plug contacts. The plug contacts themselves each have webs on their side facing away from the tongue, which prevent the penetration of dirt into the plug contacts. The tongue also projects beyond these webs and so can, due to their exposed position, be exposed to damage, for example by bending outward.

The US 5,203,719 discloses a plug-in connector arrangement in which also a tongue is provided with a latching element which engages in a corresponding, adapted to it counter-element of a second connector part. In this connector assembly, the tongue is arranged within two surrounding U-shaped legs, but the locking element projects beyond these U-shaped legs, so that in principle here due to the exposed position of the locking element also damage of the locking connection is possible. In particular, the tongue together with the latching element in the mated state is still accessible from the outside. This entails the risk that, for example, unintentional unlatching of the latching connection elements can take place by pressure on the tongue from outside.

From the DE 10 2004 054 203 A1, an insulation-displacement connector plug contact strip for electrical plug-in connectors is known, comprising combined connection elements which form an insulation-displacement connector area for a

stripping-free connection of electrical conductors at one end, and form a plug contact area for a plug contact mating bar at the other end, wherein flat, slotted insulation-displacement connectors are supported on the insulation-displacement connector area. The connection elements are formed in such a manner that the insulation-displacement connectors of these connection elements lie in multiple rows in the insulation-displacement cable connector for a row of plug contacts of the connection elements that are embedded next to each other. Both plug-in connector parts are interlocked by means of a catch that is formed in a spring-like manner and that meshes with a locking slit in the locked state of the two plug-in connector parts. In this plug-in connector arrangement, the catch is arranged at the top side of the housing so as to be mostly exposed.

From DE 20 2011 000 739 U1, a plug-in connection arrangement for electrical conductors has become known, comprising a plug with at least one tunnel, a socket with at least one snap-in tongue, wherein the at least one snap-in tongue with the at least one tunnel of the plug is provided for a combined locking effect in a mated state of the plug-in connection arrangement, as well as at least one cover section that is attached at the plug and that forms a protection of the at least one snap-in tongue against any manual action and against any damage by a tool in the state in which it comes to the combined locking effect. In this plug-in connection arrangement, the tongue is mostly protected in the locked state, as it lies inside the tunnel provided for it. However, in the unlocked state, the tongue protrudes freely from the socket, thus being easily exposed to damage.

From DE 10 2008 051 589 A1, a coupler and a plug of a plug-in connection with Koshiri security have become known, in which the coupler housing has a protruding spring shackle that comprises a ledge in the area of its free end. The coupler housing and the spring shackle form a one-piece structural component. The spring shackle meshes with a corresponding opening of the corresponding other plug-in connector part which is adjusted to it. Also in this case, the spring shackle – even though it is formed as an integral part of the coupler housing – protrudes from the coupler housing and thus can be damaged if handled in an unfavorable manner.

Disclosure of the inventionAdvantages of the invention

In contrast, the plug-in connector arrangement according to the invention has the advantage that the snap-in elements comprise at least one snap-in tongue with a snap-in nose that is arranged in the first housing part inside a snap-in tongue receiving pocket, wherein the snap-in nose meshes with an opening provided for it inside a housing wall of the second housing part, and that the snap-in tongue receiving pocket in the first housing part is formed in the shape of a groove with a substantially U-shaped cross-section, wherein the two lateral U-legs protrude beyond the snap-in tongue. With the two lateral U-legs protruding in this manner, a particularly effective protection of the snap-in tongue is facilitated, as the snap-in tongue that is positioned between the two U-legs cannot readily be "bent outward", for example. Guide grooves for the two U-legs are provided in the second housing part. At the same time, the guide grooves bound the snap-in tongue receiving pocket in the second plug-in connector part and thus, together with the two U-legs as well as the U-shaped grooves in the mated state of the two plug-in connector parts, form the snap-in tongue receiving pocket inside of which the snap-in tongue comes to rest in the mated state of the two plug-in connector parts.

Advantageous further developments and enhancements of the plug-in connector arrangement that are indicated in the independent claim are the subject matter of the dependent claims. Thus, on the plug side, the two U-legs preferably and particularly advantageously reach up to the front side of the one housing part. Thanks to this arrangement, Koshiri security is particularly advantageously facilitated. That is to say, the two U-legs, reaching up to the front side of the plug and laterally protruding beyond the snap-in tongue arranged in between them, do not only protect the snap-in tongue in the unlocked state of the plug-in connector arrangement, but they also very effectively prevent any mismating or any canted

plug-in of the two plug-in connector parts, which may result in damage to the contact elements arranged therein.

Moreover, these guide grooves reach up to the front side of the second housing part in a very advantageous manner. As far as Koshiri security is concerned, these two guide grooves that reach up to the front side of the second housing part are, as it were, the counterpart of the two U-legs. They, too, do not only prevent any mismating, but in particular also prevent any canted mating, which may result in damage to the contact elements.

In the mated state of the two plug-in connector parts, the two groove webs together with the surface that is slightly set back with respect to the two groove webs as well as the two U-legs and the surface 501 running parallel to the snap-in tongue form the snap-in tongue receiving pocket, in which the snap-in tongue is arranged in a fully protected manner.

The snap-in tongue is advantageously formed in a spring-like manner and is advantageously formed as an integral part of one of the two housing parts.

The snap-in nose that is arranged thereon advantageously comprises a chamfer on the plug side, which facilitates the sliding of the snap-in nose into the opening in the second housing part provided for that purpose.

Short description of the drawings

Exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown in the drawings and are explained in more detail in the following description.

Herein:

Fig. 1 shows an isometric rendering of the first housing part of a plug-in connector arrangement according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows an isometric rendering of the second housing part of the plug-in connector arrangement according to the invention in a diagonal top view and

Fig. 3 shows an isometric rendering of the second housing part of the plug-in connector arrangement according to the invention in another view.

Embodiments of the invention

A plug-in connector arrangement shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 comprises two plug-in connector parts 100, 200. The one plug-in connector part 100 can be formed as a female multipoint connector, for example, whereas the other plug-in connector part 200 is formed as a multipole plug-in connector, as shown. For this purpose, spring contact elements 110 are provided in a plug-in part 102 of the housing 101 in the plug-in connector part 100 that is formed as a female multipoint connector. In contrast, in a corresponding housing part 202 of the housing 201, knife contact elements 210 are arranged inside the plug-in connector part 200 that is formed as a multipole plug-in connector. The knife contact elements 210 can be plugged into correspondingly adjusted spring contact elements 110 of the plug-in connector part 100.

A snap-in tongue 300 (which will be referred to in short as a “tongue” in the following) comprising a snap-in nose 310 is arranged substantially above and extending parallel to the spring contact elements 110 of the first plug-in connector part 100. In the mating direction, the snap-in nose 310 has a chamfer 312 which facilitates sliding into an opening 400 that is arranged in the housing 201 of the second plug-in connector part 200 and which is adjusted to the snap-in tongue 300. The snap-in tongue 300 is formed in a spring-like manner, so that it slightly bends in the direction of the spring contact element 110 when it is inserted into the housing 201 of the second plug-in connector part 200, which is facilitated by the chamfer 312 that acts as a sliding surface, until the snap-in nose 310 has come to lie completely behind the opening 400, abutting with its catch end 313 a

housing wall 222 that is receiving the opening 400. In this case, the two plug-in connector parts are interlocked and can be pulled apart only by again bending the tongue in the direction of the spring contact element 110, for example by means of a suitable tool.

The tongue 300 lies in a corresponding receiving pocket 500, which has a substantially U-shaped form, with a surface 501 extending substantially in parallel to the tongue 300 and with lateral U-legs 510, 520. The U-legs 510, 520 protrude beyond the tongue 300, meaning that, in particular also with regard to its height, the tongue 300 lies completely within the U-shaped area, formed by the U-legs 510, 520 and the surface 501, of the quasi first half of the tongue receiving pocket 500 thus created (Fig. 1).

The second plug-in connector part 200 (Fig. 2) has guide grooves 610, 620, which serve for guiding the two U-shaped legs 510, 520. In this manner, a very precise and reverse-polarity-protected mating of the two plug-in connector parts is possible.

In the mated state of the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200, the tongue 300 lies within the two housing parts, wherein the tongue receiving pocket 500 is formed by the U-shaped area of the first plug-in connector part 100 as well as the two guide grooves 610, 620 of the second plug-in connector part 200 in connection with a surface 601 (Fig. 2) that is slightly set back with respect to the two groove webs 611, 621. In the mated state of the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200, the two groove webs 611, 621 form the tongue receiving pocket 500 together with the surface 601 as well as the two U-legs 510, 520 and the surface 501, with the snap-in tongue 300 being arranged inside that tongue receiving pocket 500 in a fully protected manner.

However, at the same time the two U-shaped legs 510, 520 fulfill another very important function in connection with the two grooves 610, 620 and the corresponding groove legs 611, 621, which will be explained in more detail below.

The two U-legs 510, 520 as well as the two groove legs 611, 621 reach up to the front side of the respective housing parts of the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200. They are formed to be comparatively massive and, due to their design, do not only prevent any mismatching, but in particular also prevent any canted mating of the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200. In other words, they also serve for providing the so-called Koshiri security. This Koshiri security is achieved not only by means of the U-legs 510, 520 that respectively reach up to the front sides of the plug-in connector parts, and the groove legs 611, 621, but also by virtue of the fact that the contact elements 110 or 210 are set back with respect to the front side of the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200, and in particular that they are set back with respect to the two U-legs 510, 520 and the two groove legs 611, 621. Through this set-back arrangement of the plug contacts in connection with the massive U-shaped legs 510, 520 and the groove legs 611, 621 that are forming the grooves 610, 620 and that both reach up to the front side of the housing of the plug-in connector parts 100, 200, respectively, any canted mating, which may lead to damage to the contact elements, is effectively prevented. At the same time, as a synergistic effect is being created, a tongue receiving pocket 500 is formed through the arrangement and the combined effect of the U-shaped legs 510, 520 and the grooves 610, 620 in connection with the surface 501 as well as the set back surface 601, which effectively protects the tongue 300 not only in the locked state, but in particular also in the state in which the two plug-in connector parts 100, 200 are not interlocked.

Thus, the U-shaped legs 510, 520 together with the surface 501, as well as the grooves 610, 620 together with the groove legs 611, 621 and the set back surface 601 do not only facilitate the formation of a tongue receiving pocket 500, but at the same time also ensure the Koshiri security of the plug.

In conclusion it should be stated that the plug-in connection arrangement shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 3 comprises a plug-in connection part 200, which is arranged on a printed circuit board, for example, and is contacted in that position with correspondingly provided conducting paths, and a plug-in connection part 100, which is contacted with corresponding electrical conductors by means of per se

known insulation-displacement connector contacts, for example. For this purpose, openings 170 are provided, into which a flat ribbon cable or individual wires project, for example, which may be contacted in the plug-in connector part 100 in the manner described in DE 10 2004 054 203 A1 by means of insulation-displacement connectors, for example.

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Konnektorindretning omfattende to konnektordele (100, 200), som kan stikkes ind i hinanden, og som begge omfatter respektive til hinanden tilpassede husdele (101, 201) og i disse til hinanden tilpassede stikkontakter (110, 210), hvor de to husdele (101, 201) 5 omfatter rastelementer til løseligt indgreb af de to husdele i hinanden, hvor rastelementerne omfatter mindst én rasttunge (300), som er anbragt i en tungeoptagelomme (500) i den første husdel (101), med en rastnæse (310), hvilken rastnæse (310) griber ind i en til den tilvejebragt åbning (400) i en husvæg af den anden husdel (201), og at tungeoptagelommen (500) i den første husdel (101) er udformet notformet med et i det væsentlige U-10 formet tværsnit,

k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at

de to sideværts U-ben (510, 520) rager ud over rasttungen (300), og hvor rastnæsen (310) ligger fuldstændigt indenfor den ved hjælp af U-benene (510, 520) afgrænsede tungeoptagelomme (500), at der i den anden husdel (201) er tilvejebragt føringsnoter 15 (610, 620) til de to U-ben (510, 520), og at føringsnoterne (610, 620) og en mellem dem anbragt, tilbage forsat flade (601) begrænsrer tungeoptagelommen (500) i den anden konnektordel (201), i hvilken rasttungen (300) kommer til at ligge i den ind i hinanden stukne tilstand af de to konnektordele (101, 201).

2. Konnektorindretning ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at de to U-ben (510, 20 520) på stiksiden rager frem indtil frontsiden af den første husdel (101).

3. Konnektorindretning ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at føringsnoterne (610, 620) rager frem indtil frontsiden af den anden husdel (201).

4. Konnektorindretning ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at rasttungen (300) er udformet fjedrende.

25 5. Konnektorindretning ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at rasttungen (300) er formet i ét stykke på den første husdel (101).

6. Konnektorindretning ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at rastnæsen (310) på stiksiden omfatter en affasning (312).

Fig. 1

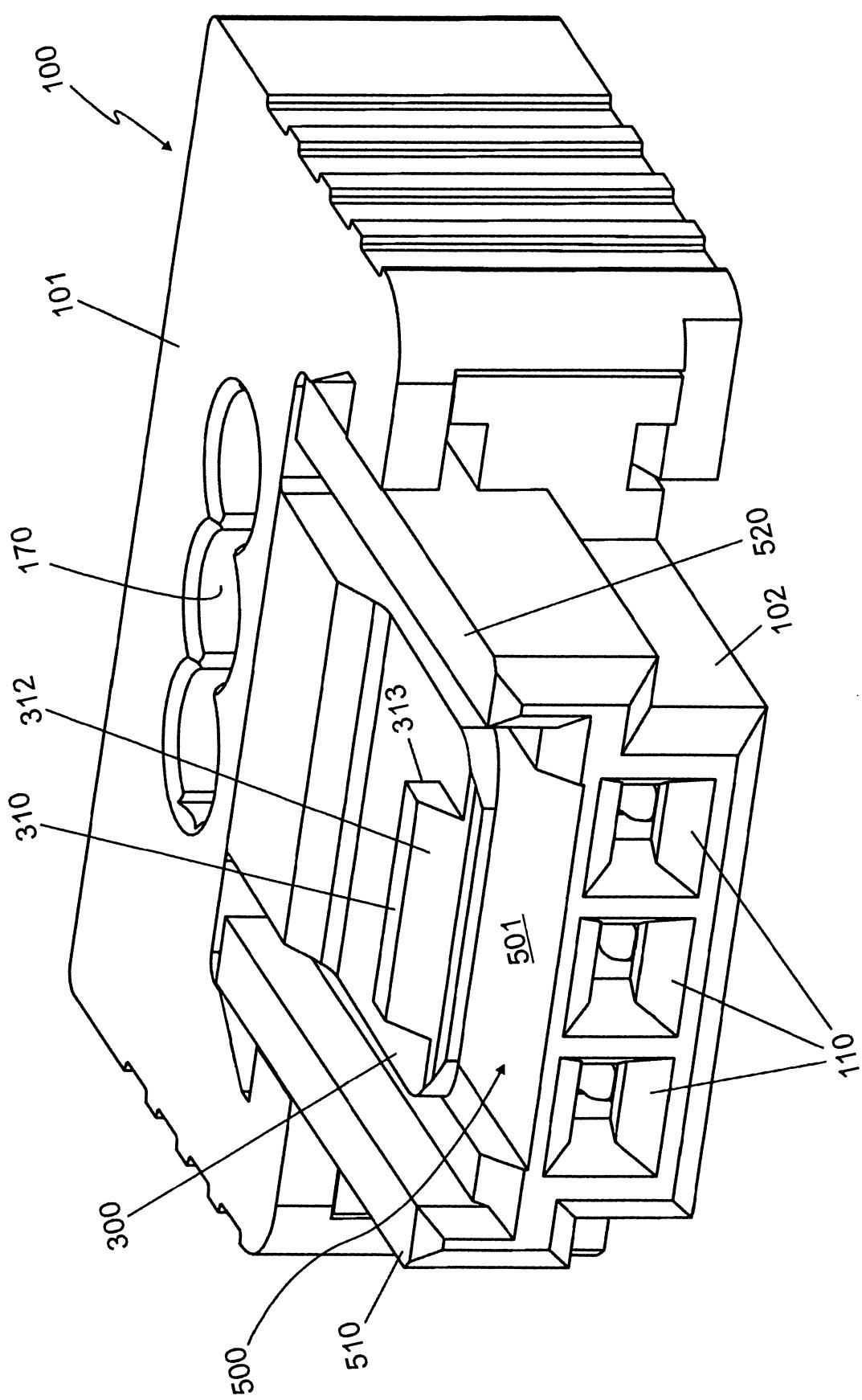


Fig. 2

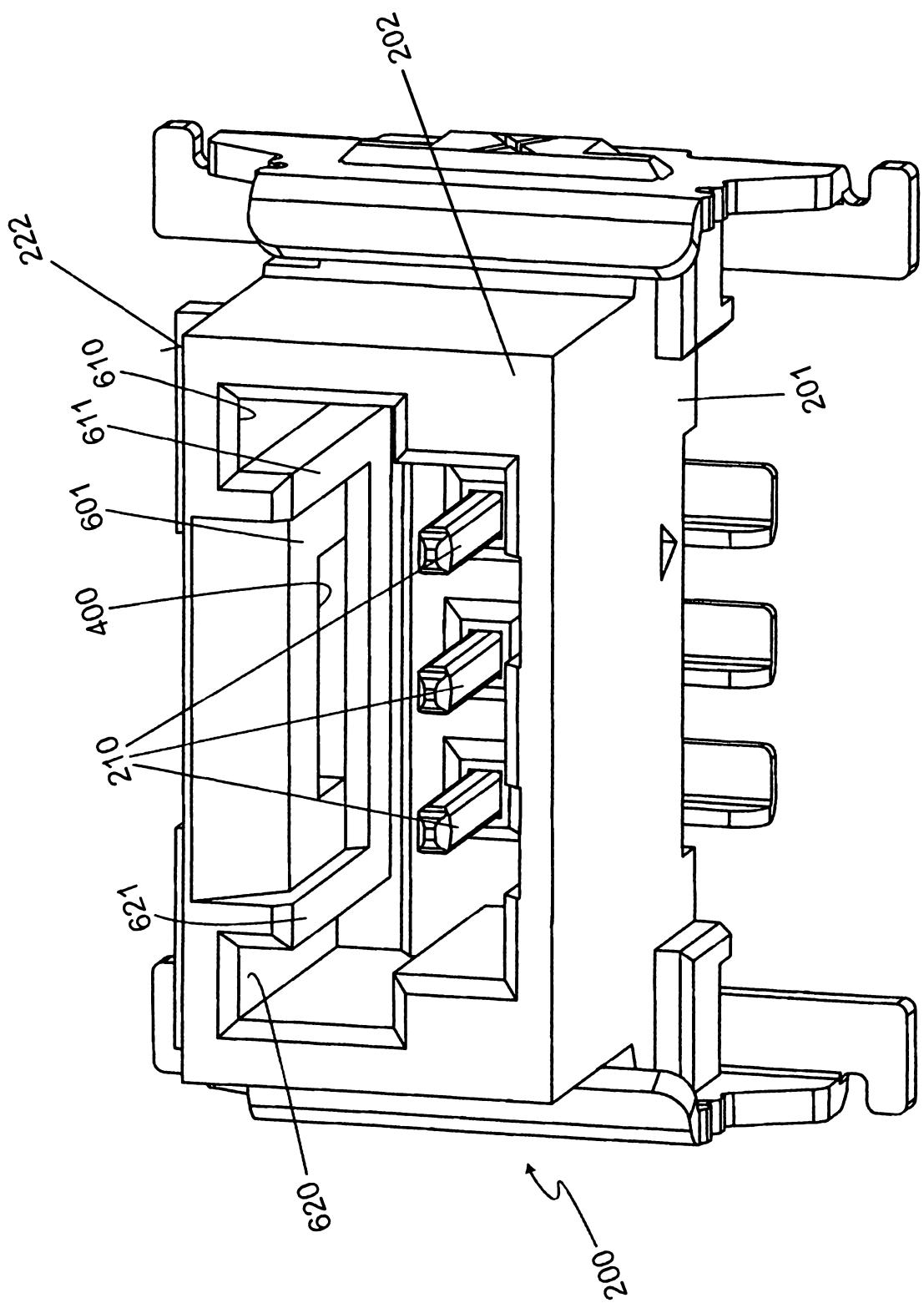


Fig. 3

